

P.W.W. ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

(Continued From Page One)

were especially emphatic in pushing this request. The members had personally witnessed the historic struggle of common foreign laborers in the mills of that city, and the surrender of the corporation to the thousands who had adopted the new tactics...

The battle of arguments was fierce. So impressed was the convention with the clear presentation of the principles of industrial unionism and their application to the steel and iron industry...

in other departments of the mill decide not to vacate their posts until assured that they could be organized into one big union with the others.

8. The manifesto airs up the steel workers. They demand immediate action. The officers of the A. A. are requested to meet a committee representing the I. W. W. to work out a plan for co-operation.

9. Raymond Robbins, a capitalist reformer, is rechristened by the A. F. of L. to travel through the strike districts and counsel the workers against insisting on a general strike in all mills.

10. On September 2 the steel workers of McKees Rocks accept the tentative settlement and decide to return to work organized in the I. W. W. Organizers of the A. F. of L. rush into the hall where meetings of the I. W. W. are held...

11. The "Amalgamated" issues a circular in five languages, calling upon the foreigners to organize in separate lodges of unskilled workers, and promising aid if they would help the others to win their strike.

Some Historical Facts

Let us narrate, in chronological order, some events, which, when summarized, will make it clear why Gompers and his cabinet have declared war against the In-



EMANCIPATION

PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.

ACTIVITY FOR THE DEFENSE

Lawrence, Mass.

Work of the many clergymen who have financed it as opposed to the outrageous proceedings of the Essex county trustees in the Ettore-Giovanitti case is borne out by Perry Sticker-Guy of New York.

In a recent article, after pointing out that the Massachusetts courts by recent decisions have proven antagonistic to labor, and that there is every indication they mean to exhaust every effort to 10-41 Ettore and Giovanitti to the electric chair, he writes as follows:

"A note of warning, however, should be sounded. Nobody outside the owners of the annerment mills supposes for a moment that Ettore is guilty of the murder of the woman killed by a bullet in a crowd. For him to be adjudged so by a court would be a grim joke to the unconcerned, but it would be a fierce argument against capitalist courts, biased endlessly from a thousand rostrums, and a constant excitement among working people to be classed 'hated'."

The New Bedford Evening Standard, the editor of which undoubtedly draws his inspiration from the mill barons of his city, devotes nearly a column of editorial comment to Rev. Grant's article. He insists that a fair trial will be held and that Rev. Grant's criticism is unjustified, finishing his apology for actions of legal hirelings of the bosses with this illuminating paragraph:

"When the counsel for these prisoners signifies his readiness to proceed there will be a dignified and honest trial, in which every constitutional safeguard of these men will be scrupulously observed, and conviction, if conviction comes, will be the deliberate conclusion of 12 representatives of the people, sensible of their responsibility."

This is in spite of the fact that already one of these "honest" juries sat on the preliminary hearing last April and listened to a mass of evidence, that the crime for which Ettore and Giovanitti are to be tried was committed by Policeman Benoit while they were miles from the scene and then absolutely disregarding all that brought in an indictment against them upon the absurd and vicious doctrine that they are responsible for the policeman's suicide because they made speeches to the strikers.

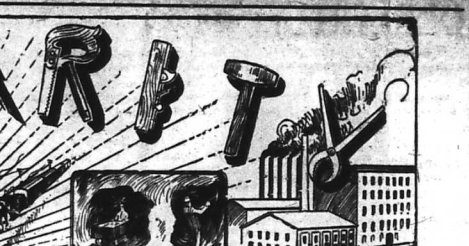
In spite of the efforts of such capitalist lick-spittles as the editor of the Standard, the workers are beginning to understand that when a jury can be found that will hold men in prison without bail to try them for their lives upon such grounds as that, there will surely little trouble in a similar jury being found to cold bloodedly consign them to the electric chair, with just the sort of deliberation and sense of their responsibility to capitalist masters as that editorial so covertly suggests.

But the temper of the New England workers as well as workers in every part of the world is not undeterred by those who hope to carry through this vile plot to its consummation. There is no doubt but that before the workers will permit their champions to be executed or imprisoned in this way they will surely resort to the more drastic means to bring about their liberation that are proposed by the workers of Sweden.

The New England workers give evidence of their increasing determination to prevent this judicial crime by donations to the defense fund and an increasing number of protest meetings.

Barre, Vt., sends in \$146.86, the result of a picnic. Quincy held a large picnic, at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke and a large sum was raised. Boston is to have a big mass meeting, while Pittsfield, Meriden and Willimantic have held big meetings and are planning more.

From other places reports of big demonstrations continue to come. Brooklyn and Newark have had big meetings at which



SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

IRON HEEL ON DIXIE

Some of the Methods of Brutal Repression Employed by Lumber Kings Against Fighting Timber Workers.

THE LUMBER KING

A marling, slinking, milk-and-honey fiend; A lazy never yet from half-thought wakened; Stopped to the instant soul in murder's art; A car insurance and a waltz ball; A rascal brooding over the 'Virens' all; And drinking to the dogs the blood of Toll!

(Special to Solidarity.)

Alexandria, La., August 10.

Throughout western Louisiana and eastern Texas the Forest and Lumber Workers are in open rebellion against the lumber trust. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers and the Southern Lumber Operators' Association are in a death struggle, the outcome of which will be a Unionized and uplifted or a peonized and degraded South, depending on whether the toilers or the spoliators win the battle.

For twenty months past the Union and the Association have fought each other, but lack of this stretch years on years of robbery and persecution of the workers by the Southern oligarchy, which is today composed of a lot of Northern "carpet baggers" and Southern "whitewash" who have grown rich by despoiling the South, and of which the "gentlemen" who call themselves the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, are leading and shining lights.

The massacre of the workers at Grabow, La., on Sunday, the 7th of July, 1912, is not the only "riot" the lumber kings of the South have planned and staged, nor was their attempted assassination of Creel in any way outside their regular order of doing business, for their hands, or rather the hands of their gunmen, are dripping red with the blood of working men—the hands of their gunmen, for Mr. R. A. Long is too gentle a christian and John H. Kirby too desirable a citizen to do murder other than by proxy.

Vertically Dixie has been and still is under the iron heel, and especially is this statement true of the timber belt. There.

for wages as low as \$1.25 a day, men are forced to labor 10 to 12 hours a day; FORCED to pay fees to support doctors in whose selection they have no voice; forced to pay premiums for alleged accident insurance; forced to pay fees to maintain hospitals and then have to take up a collection among themselves and send to a public hospital any one who falls too ill to be kept in camp; forced, by a monthly or longer pay day, to trade in the company stores, or "rub-alls," as the workers call them, or to suffer a discount from 10 to 35 per cent on their time checks; forced to pay exorbitant rent for the shacks they live in, and then be told by a gunman who shall and shall not visit them; forced, under threat to discharge and the blacklist, to swear love, loyalty and obedience to the lumber trust and then forced to take the most infamous anti-union oath ever conceived in the soulless brain of a corporation lawyer; forced to suffer eternal espionage and fraud; to stand for any and every graft the managers, superintendents, foremen and gunmen take a notion to put over; forced to listen to talks by managers and gunmen assuring them that they had "nothing to complain of," and then forced to starve in their "quarters" when the speakers of the Brotherhood came around; forced to live under insanitary conditions in houses a lumber king would not house his hogs in and then be told they had "nothing to complain of; forced to work overtime without pay and to submit to dishonest scaling of logs; forced, by direct exploitation and by graft piled on top of graft, to give back to the companies every dollar of their pay, and then come out in debt to the "rub-alls;" forced, in the midst of boundless wealth and unending labor, to see themselves, their wives and children underfed, ill-clothed, half sick, and then be told their misery was due to the hookworm which had been sent by God to punish them for their "improvidence;" forced to toil from the cradle to the grave for nothing but a

(Continued On Page Four)

A PROCLAMATION!

TO ALL STEEL AND IRON WORKERS OF AMERICA, TO THE MINERS IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT AND THE WORKERS IN THE COKE FIELDS.

The hour has arrived that you must all strike to win. All must quit work together to make it a winning fight!

STRIKE NOW, STRIKE ALL TOGETHER, STRIKE TO WIN! Tie up all the mills, shut down the mines, blow out the furnaces and the ovens, pull the fires, stop the engines and the pumps—strike, strike, all, hear ye, all together to win.

Defeat after defeat has marked your rebellions in the past against unbearable working conditions. In 1892 you were defeated in the Homestead strike, in 1902, in 1909. One part of the workers scabbed against the other part; in one mill the union men remained at work while the common laborers were beaten into submission by the minions of the law and the thugs hired by the employers.

That is not the way to strike. Such strikes always will end in defeat. If you wish to win all must strike together!

Wages are low, hours of work intolerably long. Your life conditions are miserable. Your overseers and bosses treat you like animals and beasts of burden. You have been nothing, absolutely nothing, but parts of the machine.

Now the tide has turned! You can be EVERYTHING, even your own boss. The first time in 25 years that the common laborers have the upper hand. There are not enough in the labor market, mills can not be operated, skilled mechanics can not work because the common laborers will not work for 15c an hour. The mills can not be run, and the bosses are beginning to be good to the workers so that they will not leave the mills. Carnegie Steel Company is hauling prisoners out of jail to get workers. This is the time to act. This is the time to strike! Now is the moment to win! We are demanding:

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY

In all steel and iron mills and factories, in all mines, in the coke districts, everywhere!

AN INCREASE OF 40 PER CENT

In wages for the workers receiving less than \$2 per day, of 30 per cent for all receiving from \$2 to \$4 per day, and a 5 per cent increase for all receiving more than \$4 per day.

Time and a half for overtime, double time for work on holidays.

Now is the time to win these demands. Now you all, whether Americans, Irish, Welsh, Italian, Polish, Russian, Rotherman, Slovak, Hungarian, Horvat, Serbian, Greek, Roumanian, or what not, must stand together to show your power and to win.

In Lawrence, Mass., and throughout the New England states 300,000 textile workers gained increases in wages to the amount of \$20,000,000 per year; 300,000 people get their better conditions under the management of their strikes by the Industrial Workers of the World. We are now with you to get you prepared for this struggle, the strike that will and must be won, to tell you all that now is the time, now you can win, now you must strike, and when you strike you must go out together, all united, all determined, all in one great brotherhood of workers—one big union.

Shorter hours of work, better wages, more rights, is now the slogan! Lay down your tools, stop all machines and engines, pull the fires, lock the mill gates, strike, strike, strike to win.

Pittsburg, Wheeling, Martin's Ferry, Braddock, Homestead, Bessemer, Duquesne, Monongahela City, Jeannette, South Chicago, Gary and all other places where the steel trust rules with iron hand, or the Jones & Laughlin corporation grinds out the lives of men and women. Everywhere the workers must be aroused and be ready.

The up every mill! Close every mine! Flood every colliery! Stop the wheels of commerce! Tie up the railroads, the shops! Tie up all towns!

There will be no scabs; the mills must be closed! All together! Strike together! Meet together! Be men together! All together to win!

You will win! You must win! You must win! Issued by authority of the Pittsburg Industrial District Council, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Write immediately for information and speakers to I. W. W. Headquarters, 342 Third Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

crushed in spirit in the unequal warfare of 30 years' duration.

Blind cannon shots! Blinds to deceive us outside world with the belief that a struggle was on to gain more rights and better life conditions for the toiling masses. Who, Mr. Gompers, is responsible that organized efforts have been run into the ground? Who, Mr. Gompers, has eliminated every vestige of a labor organization from the possessions of the steel trust?

When the coal miners of Westmoreland

dustrial Workers of the World.

1. In July, 1906, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers held a convention in Cincinnati. Six lodges had passed resolutions ordering their delegates to vote for withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor and the adoption of the forms and principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. The lodges of Granite City, Ill.,

(Continued On Page Three)

AKRON RUBBER WORKERS

The organization of 20,000 rubber workers here through the Industrial Workers of the World to fight for higher wages was urged by Organizer Elizabeth Gurley Flynn at a street meeting at Market and Main streets last night.

"You've got to organize from the cellar to the roof and when you set you've got to act altogether. The whole 20,000 of you," said Miss Flynn. "The time is coming when the employer will be a bookkeeper for the wage-earner."

The Contented Workman.

"They say the I. W. W. preaches discontent. It does. Any workingman who is contented with the present share of the profits of labor that really goes into the pay envelopes is weak-minded.

"There's only one place for the contented wage-worker, possibly two. One place is in the lunatic asylum. The other is in the cemetery.

"If you are not satisfied with your condition the I. W. W. will lead the way. Your names will be taken and a local organization will be started. What was done in Lawrence textile mills may be done in Akron rubber shops."

Plans for Leaders.

Miss Flynn came, primarily, to place for funds and public sentiment to force the trial and conduct the defense of Ettore and Giovanitti leaders of the Lawrence tex-

tile workers' strike, who have been in jail six months without bond.

The strike leaders are charged with being accessory before the fact to murder, on the pretext that they started the strike, the strike led to violence, then murder was committed. All this, despite the fact that these men openly spoke against violence.

Miss Flynn urged that if the men are convicted a precedent will be established that will throttle free speech.

Miss Flynn told briefly the story of the Lawrence strike, the victory won by the strikers through the I. W. W. organization, and the solidarity of the workers. The conclusion she drew was: "What won in Lawrence will win anywhere."

About \$17 was collected at the mass meeting. Funds will be received throughout the summer by F. N. Prevey, 140 S. High street.—Akron Press, Aug. 5.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TIED UP

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Pence Rupert, B. C., Aug. 9. Class war in the West. All workers on Grand Trunk Pacific "gone fishing." Fifteen nationalities solid as one. Construction work like graveyard. Boost, and victory sure. Watch Eastern employment sharks and advertise strike. No scabs coming. Send funds to me.

E. O. MORSE, Box 91, F.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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 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 137. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 138

"UNSKILLED" WORKERS' OPPORTUNITY

The thousands of workers in the trustified industries of the Pittsburgh district are in the midst of a situation more promising for an advance movement toward better conditions than has heretofore fallen to their lot. The demand for "common" labor outside of the district and under slightly more favorable conditions; the checking of immigration due to panic, strikes and publicity methods in the old countries, have brought about an absolute and relative scarcity of "hands" that is just now causing some concern to the employers. At the same time, due to lack of union and concerted effort, wages and hours of labor have remained unchanged, while prices of the necessities of existence have been constantly advancing. Discontent is rife among the workers. Their opportunity for increasing wages and reducing hours was never so favorable as at present.

But to the end of improved conditions, ORGANIZATION is absolutely indispensable. And it is at this juncture that the Pittsburgh district symbolizes the same of capitalist development. The most gigantic corporations in the world have their main field of operations in this comparatively small geographical area. Here are more thousands of workers massed together in a small territory than in any other section. The steel, railroad, mining and other corporations have been and are still reaping enormous dividends out of the life-tissue of a million or more slaves, whose productiveness with perfected machinery is enormous out of proportion to anything else in the world. The skill of hand and brain has been replaced by the greater speed and precision of wonderful machine equipment. Only a few of the remaining skilled workers are unionized; the unskilled mass are almost wholly unorganized. As a consequence of the technical development and the absence of organization, wages have remained at the lowest point compatible with subsistence, while hours of toil are barbarously long, and the treatment of the workers brutal in the extreme. Conditions have become intolerable for the slaves of the Pittsburgh district.

Hitherto, on account of a vast surplus of laborers brought here through well known capitalist methods from all parts of the world, and divided through national-

ity and language barriers, revolt on a large scale has been seemingly impossible. The masters have felt secure in their economic fortresses. But McKees Rocks in 1909, and Lawrence in 1912 have demonstrated that it is comparatively easy to weld this heterogeneous mass together for united action when the industrial conditions are ripe. The masters now fear that they may move, and no longer feel secure. They are even talking about concessions to the workers, proposed by a Congressional investigation committee inquiring into the conditions in the steel industry, such as the eight-hour day and others. They seem willing to hand their slaves something through the politicians. But experience should have taught the slaves to mistrust "these Greeks bearing gifts." The master never, gives anything without expecting to take more in return. Only that which the workers themselves have TAKEN through their own united efforts will count in the beginning and in the long run. Only through one big union composed of, and controlled by, themselves, will the workers be able to get and to hold what they have gained. All else is illusion.

The politicians and the craft union leaders have noted the present situation in the Pittsburgh district, and are now rushing to the "rescue" of the slaves with the usual promises. But they have done the same time and again in the past. And always when the slaves have trusted their alleged "saviors" the latter have betrayed them. They will do so again and again if the opportunity is afforded them. That is their function. The slaves must learn to depend upon themselves. That is their only salvation.

The conditions in this district demand only INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION—organization of all the workers in a given industry into one union, collectively and democratically controlled by the members thereof, and united with similar unions in all other industries. That means power and the ability to cope with any conditions imposed upon the slaves by their masters. That union is the I. W. W. It is the union that fought the successful battles at McKees Rocks and at Lawrence. It is the organization that Morgan and the steel trust and all Wall Street are worrying about today. Some of the Wall Street magnates have openly admitted as much. The moment an I. W. W. organizer appears in the Pittsburgh district Wall Street posts a bulletin announcing the fact. The masters know where lies the danger to themselves. The trust of Capital only fears the TRUST OF LABOR! One big fighting union is the nightmare of all labor skinkers.

For all of these reasons the I. W. W. is the organization demanded by the slaves of the Pittsburgh district. It is the organization that develops the fighting genius, the spirit of solidarity, the individual and collective resourcefulness of the working class. Only through this development can the slaves improve their conditions immediately and progressively, until they have become the life final masters of their own destiny through the complete control of all industries.

Therefore, ye slaves of the steel and other trusts, join the I. W. W. Revolt under the banner of the I. W. W. March on to victory in a union of yourselves, by yourselves and for yourselves! Now is the "common" laborers' opportunity!

THE JADED CAUSE.

The advocates of "exclusive baring from within" should closely observe the actions of the American Federation of Labor in places where the I. W. W. agitation is being carried on among the unskilled workers. For example, there is Akron, O., the big center of the rubber goods industry. For some months, off and on, I. W. W. speakers have appeared in Akron to explain the One Big Union idea to the rubber workers. On August 2, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn held a big meeting in that city and showed the rubber workers how they might do as the textile slaves did in Lawrence. The very next day, August 3, officials of the Central body of the A. F. of L. stationed with big headlines in the capitalist papers, that the A. F. of L. was "going to organize the 20,000 rubber workers of Akron." And, he it understood, the craft unions were "only going to organize them." No strike was to be thought of at the present time. We are for "peaceful relations between employers and workers." We are willing to "arbitrate, negotiate, conciliate or do any old thing ex-

cept fight." So you rubber bosses need to be alarmed! We (the A. F. of L.) are not like the terrible I. W. W. who refuses to arbitrate, negotiate the "leaders," conciliate, and that wages for striking the boss a body when he least expects it.

The rubber worker in Akron who is able of thinking will ask himself a question: "What does all this A. F. of L. blarney mean?" He will want to know if they really mean business with the skilled thousands in Akron. And if they take the trouble to hunt up the A. F. of L. record he will find that they have ways acted thus; that wherever the I. W. W. is active there comes AFTERWARD the A. F. of L. with promises that are and never that he fulfilled. He will learn something about South Bethlehem, Pa., where in 1910 ten thousand unskilled steel workers on strike were sold out by one craft union (machinists) who broke the strike to make terms for themselves with Steel King Schwab. Also of Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia where, after promising the men charter for one big union of all employees the A. F. of L. six months later handed them 17 charters for as many craft divisions. And again, of the Pennsylvania railroad craft or "system" federation, where again the machinists broke the "solidarity of the craft" and smashed the strike and the system federation. He will also learn of the A. A. strike in 1909, where the remnant of a once powerful craft organization was wiped out by the steel trust, because it had never been able to organize and weld together the unskilled mass of slaves in the iron, steel and tin mills. And so on, with many other instances too numerous to mention.

The American Federation of Labor is a "skilled" workers' organization. At its inception it found conditions of industry suitable to its forms and methods. The A. F. of L. then constituted the labor movement. Today it is outside the labor movement, clinging to the wornout forms and methods of 30 years ago. The "skilled" element—the element that the A. F. of L. insists upon protecting first of all—is a vanishing element. It is growing smaller and more reactionary with the development of machinery. The dominant element in the working class now and henceforth is the "unskilled," whose members are ever swelling through the development of the machine process. The I. W. W. is based upon that understanding. The A. F. of L. organizes from above, with a disappearing constituency; the I. W. W. organizes from below with an ever-swelling mass of insurgent workers.

The difference is fundamental, and should be understood by the workers everywhere, to the end that Bethlehem and Philadelphia and other disasters may be averted. The A. F. of L. officials will not hesitate to betray the unskilled in any conflict, in order to gain a few concessions for the skilled crafts. They will do that in Akron if allowed the chance, and all the more readily for fear of the I. W. W. In fact, it is I. W. W. activity that has caused them suddenly to find interest in Akron after neglecting and ignoring it all these years. As Big Bill Haywood remarks: "The I. W. W. does acts on the decrepit craft unionism like a dose of 'high life' on a jaded cause." But the caveat is not only "jaded," but has also reached the "age limit." Let the workers of Akron join the union of their class—the insurgent working class. Put the A. F. of L. on the shelf, where it belongs.

WATCH OUT FOR THIS!

Advertisements are now appearing in the Pittsburgh and other capitalist papers in this section calling for railroad construction workers to go to British Columbia. Offers of high wages and a long-job are contained in the ads. Locals of the I. W. W. in places where these advertisements appear should make it known that they are simply ads for strike-breakers. All construction work on the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific extensions in B. C. is tied up by two big strikes. Between 10,000 and 15,000 workers are out altogether and both roads are tied up. The contractors, having vainly tried to get the slaves in the forest, are now scouring the East for that purpose. Don't be taken by their position! Let the bosses build their own roads unless they are willing to grant tolerable conditions to the slaves whom they have lured to B. C. for that purpose.

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

paths 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. Alderidge, 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 Charters 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 out until

MULBERRY BUSH

The only prevention for the threatened state socialism of Roosevelt is the educational democracy of the I. W. W. With the workers in control of the job, it makes no difference who is president or king.

"Everybody's doing it." What? Lambasting the I. W. W. Which proves that Hillquit was no prophet when he said, in his debate with Haywood, "The I. W. W. is not a factor in the American labor movement." Come again, Hillquit; come again.

"Remember the Alamo," recall the Maine, and don't forget Ector and Giovanniatti.

The question now bothering the politicians, whether the tariff should be revised downwards, is of no interest to the workers. They are anxious to know how best to revise wages upwards, on the job. Give them the desired information.

The question, "Is the I. W. W. to grow?" is no longer asked. Another has taken its place, how can the I. W. W. be killed? One of the methods devised is to electructe its leaders. Remember Ector and Giovanniatti.

On all sides there is a cry of shortage of labor. Which reminds us that there is also a shortage in wages. Why not use the shortage of labor to make wages a little longer? Now then, all together!

There are no flies on Sweden's workers when it comes to plan to force Ector and Giovanniatti. A European boycott and strike against American products and ships would hit the pocketbooks of "our" domestic capitalists and cause favorable action in behalf of our fellow workers.

"Backward" Mexico is a few steps in advance of "progressive" America in some spheres of life—9,000 textile workers have struck 23 cotton and silk mills at Pueblo rather than submit to betrayal by their leaders. They want no John Golden in their leaders.

The labor situation at Lawrence will not down. Senator Poindexter's change that the mill owners are importing negro laborers from the Cape Verde Islands to displace those already employed, is substantially admitted by Mayor Seaman. These same mill owners, through their mouthpiece, District Attorney Atwell, denounce Ector and Giovanniatti and the I. W. W. as "outsiders" and "foreigners." But, as the facts show, they have no opposition to "outsiders" or "foreigners" who can be used to their profit; it's only when the contrary is the case that the patriotic New England attitude becomes very much in evidence.

Oh, joy! Here's a magazine that claims that high prices will eventually mean

to your power:
 Value of product per worker—\$2,700.
 Highest average wages, taking Packard's figures—\$307.50.
 Cost of raw material consumed per worker, about—\$1,100.
 Leaving annually for rent, interest and profit—\$1,600 out of the hide of each worker.
 O. J. "MUTT."

HONKS FROM AUTO TOWN.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 5. The Ector-Giovanniatti 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 2,000 going to Lansing, Mich.

On August 2 Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressed a house full of people on the importance of the strike in the auto industry, 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, Durso, Speech and others the picnic was a success when prices are three times as high as they are now the \$15 a week bookkeeper will find himself receiving \$45 a week instead. It's all a matter of automatic adjustment! But it takes an awful lot of strikes to make the automation work! Prices always precede and exceed wages when rising. In 16 years prices have gone up 65 per cent; while wages have advanced but little. And that advance was only secured after much deliberate united action on the part of the working class, as recent history amply proves.

Sir George Aikwith, chairman of the Industrial Commission of the London Board of Trade, and known as a "strike breaker," is going to visit this country to study legislation "whereby to end the labor question which has kept the British Isles in a constant state of industrial warfare for the past 18 months. From all of which it appears as if Sir George's fame is uproarious. Strike breaking is futile in the face of growing economic forces. With the cost of living growing, thanks to the capitalist production for profit and to wages slavery, no legislation can be devised to either repress labor or to keep it satisfied. Least of all can such legislation be found in America.

Is this a time of peace or war? Paint Creek, W. Va., is the latest scene of a miners' strike, with the murderous militia as conspicuous for brutality as usual. It is one of many recent scenes in which repressive force was invoked; scenes ranging from Lawrence, Mass., down to Grabow, La., all of which have shocked the country because of the violence used by the powers of the state. Many more scenes will follow, for we are in the midst of a titanic industrial struggle; and though workmen may talk peaceful revolution, the capitalists have seen to it that a bloody one is already here.

Jack London's "Iron Heel" was no dream; only the capitalist class now seeks to drag progress in blood on the economic instead of the political field, as he portrayed. Only a thoroughly industrially organized working class can foil such an attempt. With the working class so organized, the forces of capitalism may be effectively continued to the interests of society, with the least friction possible. It is only the disorganization of labor and its lack of class consciousness that makes capitalist triumph a fact. Solidarity spells success.
 J. E.

"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 Giovanniatti, 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 handles. Subscription price, \$1 per year. Bendies, 2 cents per copy. Address "Il Proletario," 149 West 4th St., New York City.

Get a bunch of sub-cards!

I. W. W. ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

(Continued From Page One)

were especially emphatic in pushing this request. The organizers had previously witnessed the historic struggle of common foreign laborers in the mills of that city, and the surrender of the corporation to the thousands who had adopted the new tactics of a methodic industrial strike. By telegraphic invitation the writer of this was requested to address the convention. Samuel Gompers, alarmed, delegated five of his chief organizers headed by Richard Braunschweig, to make known to the delegates the command of the "highest tribunal" in the labor movement of the world." (Quotation from Gompers' letter.)

The battle of arguments was fierce. So impressed was the convention with the clear presentation of the principles of industrial unionism and their application to the steel and iron industry that the leaders of the A. F. of L., backed by the reactionary delegates, voted an adjournment of the convention for half a day to have time to work on the delegates. Then the issue was shelved, only a recommendation passed next day to recommend for discussion to all lodges the industrial union idea of allowing colored and foreign workers—unskilled workers—to be admitted (in separate lodges, though) into the Amalgamated.

That recommendation is still under discussion, despite the plea of Gompers and Amalgamated to the foreigners to write to "hope that their kinsmen may stay from America for one or two years. Wise sag! So large is the influence of the "highest tribunal" that it is compelled to appeal to the individual workers to help stop immigration, and so intelligent is the wise council that they expect these foreigners to furnish the club for the passage of still more stringent anti-immigration laws fostered by the A. F. of L.

Then arrived the year 1909. Pressed down to its point where patience virtually became a crime, thousands of workers rushed out on strike in McKees Rocks, Butler and other places in Pennsylvania. These thousands appealed in vain to the American Federation of Labor for aid and support. Only the Industrial Workers of the World and the socialists aided them in their hour of need.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., comes to McKees Rocks the second week in August and denounces these strikers in a public interview as "ignorant foreigners."

On July 14 a delegation of five steel workers from the plant of the Standard Steel Car Co. appeal to the American Federation of Labor for aid and support. They are told "to get out of the country if they don't like it; they are foreigners anyway."

July 12, the mechanical department and the foreign laborers in the tin mills of New Castle rush out on strike in support of the skilled Amalgamated members who were on strike since July 1. The first time in the history of the steel trust do they see an industrial strike, a complete tie-up of one mill, and one of the trust magnates in horror exclaims: "Voe to steel corporation if ever the workers do the same thing in all mills!"

From all steel centers where a strike is on, called by the American Federation of Labor, demands rush for I. W. W. speakers and from the young material in McKees Rocks advocates are sent out to explain to the thousands the principles and methods of the I. W. W.

At the end of August the South Sharon locals of steel and tin workers, after being addressed three times by an I. W. W. organizer, the writer of this, adopt an industrial union manifesto, drawn up by I. W. W. supporters, and order same sent broadcast to all steel and iron workers. The manifesto is disseminated and published in many papers. In this manifesto, which calls for a convention to organize all workers in the employ of the steel corporations into one big industrial union, a request is also made to call out all workers in the independent so-called "union" mills.

in other departments of the mill decide not to vacate their posts until assured that they could be organized into one big union with the others.

The manifesto stirs up the steel workers. They demand immediate action. The officers of the A. F. of L. are requested to meet a committee representing the I. W. W. to work out a plan for co-operation. They agree, but fail to comply, by order from headquarters at Washington.

Raymond Robbins, a capitalist reformer, is credentialled by the A. F. of L. to travel through the strike districts and counsel the workers against insisting on a general strike in all mills. He urges strict observance of the contracts with the independent union mills. The I. W. W. is fiercely attacked, with the result that their speakers are barred in some localities.

On September 2 the steel workers of McKees Rocks accept the tentative settlement and decide to return to work organized in the I. W. W. Organizers of the A. F. of L. rush into the hall where meetings of the I. W. W. are held and cause the closing of the hall and the arrest of Organizer Trautmann, who is indicted on 10 charges. A crowd of thousands surrounding the lockup force the withdrawal of the troopers, and the squire is constrained to dismiss the case. A. F. of L. organizers immediately disappear.

"Amalgamated" issues a circular in five languages, calling upon the foreigners to organize in separate lodges or unskilled workers, and promising aid if they would help the others to win their strike.

Lack of funds for the support of the striking members of the American Federation of Labor prompts the Industrial Workers of the World to open relief stations in October and use their own funds for the relief of the A. F. of L. strikers.

A. F. of L. cabinet issues a circular, soliciting aid for the striking steel and tin mill workers.

Thomas Flynn, J. D. Pierce and other organizers of the A. F. of L. travel throughout the district urging the workers to stand firm, as millions of dollars were being collected for their support and that the American Federation of Labor had a surprise in store for them. Thousands get the impression that regular strike benefits would be paid.

Foreign workers on strike in the tin mills of Wheeling and Martin's Ferry, the most active on the picket line, are told by agents of the steel corporations that from the millions of dollars collected for the support of the strikers only the Irish and Welsh were being paid strike relief. They threaten a stampede back to work. By urgent request of the A. F. of L. strike committee three speakers of the I. W. W., headed by Trautmann, are invited to address these foreigners to explain to them that the talk of the "millions" was only a big bluff; that neither the Irish nor the Welsh were getting strike relief. All the principal officers of the A. F. of L. are present at the meeting when the I. W. W. speakers present the true state of affairs to the foreigners, mostly Hungarians and Sienburger Saxons.

First week of October the A. A. issues a circular that no action can be taken on the referendum to reorganize the forces on industrial union lines. Thousands of strikers begin to "rue" back to their positions.

Gompers and his cabinet declare a ten cent assessment on all members of the Federation to hold back the stampeding forces. The scheme fails of results.

I. W. W. Blacklisted. Starred into submission and defeated by the craft union methods, the steel and tinworkers ended the strike long before it was officially declared off. All known to be members or supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World are barred, by order of the trust, from the mills. They had to leave New Castle, Martin's Ferry, South Sharon and other centers and look for new abodes. Even today they are unemployed in the mills only under assumed names and far away from the localities in which they were active in trying to turn apparent defeat into victory. They are debarred because they wanted the steel and tinworkers to share in the results of organized efforts, inasmuch as these foreigners had all the time voluntarily stood on the firing line hearing the brunt of the fierce battles of the workers against the strong institutions controlled by the steel trust.

I. W. W. Exposes Conditions. And then the Industrial Workers of the World continued its efforts, continued its organization, continued to arouse the slaves. Long before the Stanley Committee brought out its belated report the posters and circulars of the I. W. W. mailed all over the world, revealed the barbarous conditions in the mines and the dwelling places of the workers. Long before the reformers started their investigations the I. W. W., by these exposures, brought the attention of the workers' representatives in

other countries to the atrocities perpetrated upon subjects of these lands in America. Long before the politicians were ready to play the game and bargain with the life affairs of the workers the I. W. W. pointed out to the slaves, in their own languages, that only he who fights himself is free. He who is content to be a slave, when all organize in one big union.

Long before Gompers and the highest tribunal of the labor movement had announced their "advice" to stop immigration by their own efforts, the Industrial Workers of the World showed in print and speeches that the exposure of conditions in the industries of the Steel and Standard Oil corporations had a most significant and effective check upon the recruiting practices of the shysters of the corporations in Europe. This fact, undisputed, has since been far more accentuated. The I. W. W. strike in Lawrence and Lowell and the glaring display of the high-handed, criminal methods employed by the corporations in their warfare on labor. Therefore, all who know, all who have followed even all who have labored hard to arouse the workers in the mills to make an effective industrial union revolt, can understand why the United States Steel Corporation, why the Standard Oil interests, why all the financial institutions of this land are so anxious to annihilate the I. W. W. with the aid of Samuel Gompers and his cohorts.

In vain, gentlemen! You are too late! The "Common" Laborer's Opportunity. And now we see this revival of business with a shortage of common, foreign "labor" in the steel mills. Common workers needed in the Pittsburgh district about 10,000 in the steel mills around Chicago. Without them, the skilled mechanics, the industrial revolution, can understand why the United States Steel Corporation, why the Standard Oil interests, why all the financial institutions of this land are so anxious to annihilate the I. W. W. with the aid of Samuel Gompers and his cohorts.

I. W. W. on the Job. Industrial union propaganda in the Pittsburgh district, supported here by most of the socialists, has ripened already into concrete achievements gained by the workers.

Here we see a few committee-men, supporters of the I. W. W., appear before the Pressed Steel Car Co. in McKees Rocks, with the stern demand to restore former wages and increase to ten per cent. Upon being asked: "Who is behind your demand?" the answer is: "The I. W. W. you, double you—our pay!" The immediate answer is: "Demands are granted!" And Wall Street has it that the "Pressed Steel Car Co. avoided a strike by settling with the I. W. W."

Here are hundreds of men, formerly organized in the Industrial Workers of the World, employed at the Jones and Laughlin plant at South Side, Pittsburgh, deliberately ignoring the ethical ban upon sabotage. We see them rushing out and drawing with them one department after another, and we see the bombs and superintendents run after these unruly foreigners begging them to "come back with an increase of ten per cent in wages. It was a benevolent gift, according to newspaper announcements; but that sabotage act had punched a hole in the tender pocketbook of the Jones and Laughlin family, of which President Taft is the head.

The workers in the Sohio blast mills of Pittsburgh, 3,500 strong, instigated by the A. F. of L. officials and stabbed in the back by the craft union methods, altogether successful, but they showed what direct action methods can accomplish. They demanded the release of the workers before they returned to work in a body, and they succeeded, too.

And here are the tobacco workers of Pittsburgh forcing the United Cigar Co. out of the country. The workers of all employes for fear the I. W. W. strike started in a few shops would spread to the institutions of that corporation all over the country.

No wonder the capitalists, the corporations, are alarmed. And therefore their lieutenants are again chosen to fire the blind cannon shot, expecting that the I. W. W. would run for cover, and that its organizers would escape so as to avoid being arrested and jailed. Gentlemen, we are here; many of us! Here to stay! You closed the door for us, and we are prepared to give you the battle that you demanded, with the blind shot fired by Gompers and his cabinet.

The Political Bungo Gangs. But this is a presidential year. Great rewards are at stake. In McKinley-Marc Hanna days the A. F. of L. was employed by the protective tariff interests to boost the party that stood for "the protection of American labor against the invasion of the foreign bond." It was the party that the pretzel never concealed the real object.

Later Roosevelt won the "gratitude of organized labor" with his snarling coal contracts. In McKinley-Marc Hanna days the A. F. of L. was employed by the protective tariff interests to boost the party that stood for "the protection of American labor against the invasion of the foreign bond." It was the party that the pretzel never concealed the real object.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
Complete list of Publications in Stock
"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER" By Edward McDonald
"Why Strikes Are Lost How to Win." By E. W. Trautmann.
"The I. W. W.; its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John
"Patrician and the Worker." By Gustave Hervé.
"Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams.
"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Straton.
"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson.
"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.

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recon it will press a few campaign contributions from the individual shareholders of the corporation. Roosevelt, supported by Perkins of the U. S. Steel, has again tossed his hat into the ring to fool the workers, and again earn the gratitude of the leaders of labor who can predict what else may happen?

Meanwhile Gompers and his cabinet, reckoning that the socialists will always repeat their blunders in supporting his war against socialist principles by supporting him in his clever game, think that this is the only chance to test their loyalty to the trades union movement. If the socialists don't fall to the allurments he, and the capitalist interests behind him will expose their cards. The war against revolutionary socialism will be made the special campaign issue. Socialists, fearing, perhaps, the loss of votes, may hitch themselves to the stars and crescent forces of society. But after all, the proletariat will cheerfully accept the gauge of battle laid down by the steel corporation and their allies. The struggle, fierce and determined, fought with all the powers and pressure that the organized capitalist class can bring to bear, will be decisive; will mark the beginning of a new era in the labor movement, the vanquishing of the old forms and methods, the ascendancy of the new on its path to the end—to the complete and final emancipation of the toilers of the world.

Workers, everywhere, the battle is on, close the ranks! On to the front! This fight will be, must be won!
Vive la greve, vive la greve, perie!
Long live the solidarity of labor!

Etor and Giovannitti!
The "highest tribunal in the labor movement" are also speculating that upon the outcome of the election will depend whether or not they are at this time to serve the jail sentence imposed by the Supreme court. Therefore they are staking their chances with those from whom they expect personal favors. This "wonderful" is one of the blinks to make the others show their cards.
But the Industrial-Workers of the World as an organization has a larger stake in the game. Morpog and the steel corporation are behind the prosecution of Etor and Giovannitti and those indicted for conspiracy. "The reward of the struggle that the workers in the big industries of Pennsylvania and the central steel district will make will not be counted by material gains alone. The liberation of the two, the quashing of the indictments against

I. W. W. PAMPHLET
The working class and the employing class have always been at enmity. There can be no peace so long as the workers are forced to work for the profit of the employing class and the few, who in the employ of the employing class, have made up the surplus value of the workmen's labor.
Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers have won complete emancipation from the power of the employing class.
We find that the centering of the management of industry into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade union struggle an industrial struggle. The trade union is a state of affairs which allows workers in the same industry to organize and fight for their own interests. Moreover, the trade union is the only class that is organized and has interests in common with the working class.
These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class subjected only by an organization formed in such a way that all members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, can work wherever a strike or lockout is on in any industry, or in all industries if necessary, to win their own interests.
It is the historic mission of the working class to overthrow the power of the employing class. This mission may be organized, not only for the everyday struggle in the shop, but for the struggle in production when capitalism shall have reached its end.
We are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

the others can only be accomplished when the slaves in the mills make an industrial revolt more startling in its exposure than was the historic struggle in Lawrence. This we know, for this we are laboring, and this the magazines in Wall Street have already recorded as one of the prices they will have to pay for the utter disregard of the rights and demands of the working class since the days when the octopus was put into the world. The privilege of the capitalist class of imprisoning true men and loyal comrades with the warrant of a law which they have made and construed, can only be shattered by the organized industrial revolt of the rising sovereigns of the land, the organized, revolutionary working class.

Etor and Giovannitti will be freed by the revolt of the millions slaving for the steel trust and other big corporations.
And this is one of the issues of our political campaign this year. Strike for this issue! Strike to enforce this as a paramount demand!

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 file clerks in the postoffices 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 her "patriotic" cops and vigilantes, may be made the ground for some more "conspiracy" charges of national import. A proper respect for our rulers must be learned by our rulers, even if those rulers are such unappealing brutes as are to be found at the head of affairs in San Diego. A word to the wise is sufficient!

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.
Build up the I. W. W.

THE PASSING CHAOS

On all sides labor struggles are coming up with surprising rapidity. That this should be true at a time when the principal political buffoons are posing dramatically and denouncing each other without drawing the attention of the worker away from his stomach, is truly marvelous. Hereafter the slaves hushed their discordant din when the quadrangular circus came around, but now the show is being slighted. Verily, I say unto you, the belly of the slave is getting very much flattened out.

The old craft unions are not gaining anything from this wide state of unrest. Their glaring weakness is becoming apparent to the densest worker who is forced to struggle or perish. The stage is about reached where the crafts dare not attempt a struggle. On all sides labor is beginning to look longingly towards the One Big Union, but slave-like still holds, to a great extent, to the antiquated form of organization.

Capitalism has spread until the whole continent is in the despotic grasp of the master. The slaves were forced west in vast hordes, then flocked across the northern border choking up the labor market of Canada, where despite the great improvements they are barely able to exist. Even there the end labor struggles are taking place which are bringing to the front every form of brutality at the hands of the desperate masters. Instead of meekly submitting, the workers are being driven to a point of desperation, struggling as they never did before. Strikes are occurring where the capitalists have never expected. The masters are becoming more violent and brutal than ever. Already the number of private thugs is greater than that of the militia and regulars combined. The papers are constantly advertising for detectives. This shows as that capitalism is becoming worried and forced to exert itself.

Since capitalism is forced to exert itself when there are only a number of skirmishes; what will happen when the workers awaken and act even partially in union? That will be the beginning of the end and is already within sight.

These struggles on a small scale are teaching the workers the necessity of solidarity on a greater plane. The masters, fearing a united working class, are desperately striving to crush the strike quickly, but that is becoming harder and harder to do. At the same time the workers are encouraged by victories in other countries where labor is united to a greater extent.

Since the crafts do not unite, the workers are casting their eyes towards the I. W. W. The labor fakirs are manfully sweating in an effort to stem the tide. The press seeks to keep them back by vilifying the I. W. W., while the slaves are being literally clubbed, into industrial unionism by the thugs who pound solidarity into dense heads.

There is no chance for capitalism to stem the tide. Labor is here and must exist. The demand is growing less and misery becoming worse. The conditions will continue to grow worse. In the struggle for very existence the slaves are driven into industrial revolt. This will increase in proportions, bringing into being the solid industrial organization, a fruit of experience, to dominate society. The experience is now being gained through the failure of crafts which act along narrow lines.

One practical demonstration of the power of class action on the job at Lawrence so agitated the capitalist press that it is not done discussing it. The master sees the handwriting on the wall. It also brings the organization into the notice of the workers. It is natural that in times of strife the workers should take notice of the fighting organization. They are ready to put up a struggle and are beginning to chafe at the craft chains that bind them into weak groups and do not allow them a chance at united action. Even now these chains are strained to a breaking point; some snap and a new body joins the I. W. W. That is the only remedy for the slaves who toil. Labor must break its rusty competitive bonds and unite as labor—industrially.

We are now entering upon a new cycle of growth for which many have struggled so hard in the past. Our numbers are greater now. A still greater task confronts us. With labor waking up, with light breaking on the chaos of organization of the past, we have the task of amalgamating the workers into a militant body which will soon shout FREEDOM. Let us be up and doing.

J. S. BISCAV.

THE IRON HEEL ON DIXIE

(Continued from Page One)

communist living, a peon's wage, and then be denied even the right of PETITIONING their lords and masters for a redress of their grievances. THIS is what the Southern forest and lumber workers have revolted against. It was either rise and make a fight for liberty or stay under the iron heel of peonage forever. This is what caused the birth of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, the first local union of which was organized at Carson, La., on December 3, 1910, by A. L. Emerson and Jay Smith. So rapid was the growth of the organization that the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, in a desperate attempt to crush it out, ordered the closing down of over 40 mills in Louisiana and Texas, the lockout becoming effective in July, 1911, and lasting until January and February, 1912, during which time thousands of workers were reduced to extreme misery, their only meal consisting of corn bread and molasses.

But this lockout failed of its purpose and the Association, with the reopening of the mills, began a campaign of "error that has seldom if ever been equaled even in the history of the capitalist class. Thousands of workers were blacklisted and bounded from place to place, the whole timber belt was filled with an army of detectives and gunmen of the worst and lowest type. The state governments, all "democratic" and "anti trust," and the railroad corporations acted in concert with the Association. Hardly a day passed but President Emerson received letters and messages threatening his life and the lives of all other officers and organizers of the union. Whole towns were fenced in, even the United States postoffice, men were beaten, robbed and outraged in every conceivable manner; in no Association town was any man's life or person safe.

The lumber trust practically declared martial law throughout the timber belt and attempted to enforce it with its army of "deputized" thugs and gunmen. All civil rights, all pretense at legal procedure, all laws, even those the most elemental and respected even by savages, were thrown to the winds; all constitutional guarantees became a joke and man-hunting for the lumber trust the chief function of the Democratic officials.

But still the cry of the workers for justice would not down, and still the union grew and, then astonished at the strength of the rebellion and maddened by the resistance of its hitherto submissive peons, the lumber trust, in one last desperate effort to make its terror massacre, planned and carried through the massacre of Grabow.

As a result of this "riot," a packed grand jury has indicted President Emerson and 64 other members of the Brotherhood and its allies, each being charged with murder on three counts, two of the counts charging that they killed their own brothers, with one count against each for shooting at with intent to "kill, and they are now in the parish prison at Lake Charles, La., held in close confinement, fed on food that would sicken a buzzard, amid surroundings so revolting and so vile that they are beyond the power of words to describe.

The same grand jury—grand juries in Louisiana are always made up of "our best citizens," never of useful workers—released all the mill owners and their gunmen, though John Galloway, one of the owners of the Galloway Lumber Co., at whose town the "riot" occurred, was the only man charged with murder by the coroner's jury, three witnesses testifying that he had shot and killed Decatur Hall, unionist, as Hall was running away from the scene of battle.

The first the Association crowd boasted of the valorous deeds of their gunmen in this "riot," but now, they are moving heaven and earth to make it appear a fight between union and non-union labor, this though they and every one else know that every sack employed in the plant ran when the first shot was fired, which came from the office of the Galloway Lumber Co. and was undoubtedly intended for President Emerson, as the first man to fall was standing at his side in the wagon from which he was speaking.

When the "riot" was over it was found that three men had been killed outright, two maimed and one gunman, and about 40 wounded, several desperately, and that many of the unionists had been shot with soft-nosed, copper cased bullets—bullets that not only shatter bones, but poison the wound they make as well, and which the laws of nations prohibit being used even

against savages.

In the union gathering were many women and children, and that none of these were killed is a miracle, for the gathering was fired upon from several points by at least 15 to 20 gunmen with pump guns loaded with buckshot and rifles loaded with soft-nosed copper cased bullets. One woman, however, holding her six months' old baby in her lap, got a rifle-bullet through her hair, which shows it was not the fault of the Association's gunmen that the women and children escaped with their lives. Also, the presence of their women and children proves that the unionists were a Grabow to start a "riot," as is charged by the Association.

At first the venomous capitalist press, being the only source of information, public sentiment was all against the workers, but as the facts regarding the "riot" and its causes began to come out public feeling changed rapidly, men who had never before been their side openly denounced the Association and its methods; the workingmen and working farmers, regardless of union and party affiliations, took up the cause of the Brotherhood and its imprisoned members. New applications began to pour in on Secretary Smith, and the massacre of Grabow, far from shattering the Brotherhood, as the Association hoped, has but produced a greater solidarity of labor.

But let no one think from this that the Southern Lumber Operators' Association will pause in its insane effort to hang or send to a felon's life the 65 men now in prison. From inside information we know that it intends to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to hang at least four men—President Emerson, Secretary Lehman of the De Bidder district council, Organizer Jorge of the Brotherhood and Secretary John Hilton of Local De Bidder, Socialist Party, to send as many of the others as it can to the penitentiary for long terms, and, in any event, to keep them all in close confinement under brutal treatment in that heinous prison at Lake Charles until their health is ruined, so that if they escape conviction they will go out into the world broken in body and spirit, forever unable to make another fight in the cause of human liberty.

Brothers: Comrades! Fellow workers! Will you let the Southern Lumber Operators' Association accomplish its infamous and inhuman purpose? Fighting against the Southern oligarchy and the millions of the lumber trust for the lives and freedom of our fellow workers, we appeal to our brothers and comrades every where to come to our aid, to help us gather the funds necessary to defend our boys and care for our helpless families. Only a UNITED WORKING CLASS can save them; can make the Southern Lumber Operators' Association loosen its vampire hold upon these men whose only crime is that they sought to organize and uplift the workers of the South.

Rebels of the South, arise! "Workers of the world, unite!" You have nothing to lose but your chains "You have a world to gain!"

EMERSON DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS,
Box 78, Alexandria, La.

ORIGIN OF SYNDICALISM

During the last 40 years, while all possible effort was made by the political leaders in different countries to prevent the revolts of labor, and to subdue those of them which were of a menacing character—precisely during these years we saw the labor revolts growing more widely spread, more violent, and more significant of the intentions of the workers. More and more they lost the character of mere outbursts of despair; more and more, when we came into contact with the workers, we saw ripening among them a dominating thought, which could be expressed almost in a word, full of deep sense: "Go! Leave us, you 'captains of industry,' if you cannot manage the industry so as to give us a living wage and security of employment! Go! If you are so short-sighted and so incapable of coming to a common understanding among yourselves, that you rush like a flock of sheep into every new branch of production which promises you the greatest momentary profits, regardless of the usefulness or noxiousness of the goods you produce in that branch! Go! If you are incapable of building your fortunes otherwise than by preparing interminable wars, and slaughtering a good third of what is produced by every nation in armaments for robbing other robbers. Go! If all that you have learned from the marvelous discoveries of modern science is that you see no other

way of obtaining one's well being but out of that squalid misery to which one-third of the population of the great cities of this extremely wealthy country are condemned. Go! and a plague o' both your houses! if that is the only way you can find to manage industry and trade. We, workmen, will know better how to organize production, if we only succeed in getting rid of you, the capitalist pest!"

These were the ideas which were budding; were thought over, and were discussed in the workers' dwellings all over the civilized world; and these were the ideas which resulted in those tremendous upheavals of labor which we saw every year in Europe and the United States, in the shape of dockers' strikes, railway strikes, miners' strikes and weavers' strikes, until at last they began to take the shape of general strikes—general strikes which soon took the character of great struggles of the elements of nature, and in comparison with which all the petty parliamentary struggles were such pitiful child's play.

And while the Germans were jubiling with red flags and torchlights at their steadily increasing electoral successes, the more experienced nations of the west were silently pursuing an infinitely more serious task—the task of the inner organization of labor; and the thoughts which worried them were of a far more serious nature. They asked themselves: What would be the outcome of the now inevitable world-conflict between labor and capital? What new forms of industrial life and social organization would come out of this conflict?

This is the true origin of the syndicalist movement, which the ignorant politicians discover now as something new to them.—Freedom, London, Eng.

HAVERHILL STRIKE WON

(Special to Solidarity.)

Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 11. The Remnant Block Cutters' strike is a thing the past. The I. W. W. have won another glorious victory. The Block Cutters (whose bosses have signed the agreement) go back to work tomorrow morning with an increase of 10 per cent in wages for all week workers; an increase from 7 to 15 per cent for all piece work, and better than all that put together, a reduction in hours from 59 to 50 per week.

Can any I. W. W. Local in the United States, or any other labor organization in this country, beat that? Is there another town or city in the United States where an industry composed of "undesirables" (Greeks, Jews, Italians, and one or two others) ever got such short hours of labor before?

There is also a tacit understanding between the strikers and the bosses that all cases (about 16) now pending in court on account of the strike shall not be pressed before the Superior Court, to which they were all appealed.

While the agreement only affects the strikers all the rest of the shop crews are going to quit when the whistle blows at 5 o'clock. What the bosses will attempt to do in that case remains to be seen. It is believed, however, that they will quietly acquiesce, as they have had trouble enough in this affair to last them a life time—in fact, many of them are on the verge of bankruptcy on account of the strike.

This is the third strike the I. W. W. has won in this city, and the fact that they take the side of the under dog in preference to the higher-priced fellows gains them the sympathy of everybody except a few officials of labor-fakir-breeding institutions, commonly called trades unions.

M. J. D.

COURT VICTORY IN SAN DIEGO

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 12. The final legal chapter of the Mikolasek assassination was closed today by the unconditional release of the 18 men accused of assault to murder the police assassins. The prosecution says for lack of evidence; Fred Moore, attorney for defense, says because he could convict the police of perjury.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

All speakers and organizers are urgently requested to send reports of meetings held in behalf of Etor and Giovanniotti and other matters concerning the organization direct to the Industrial Worker and Solidarity. This will insure that the papers have the report of the meeting in time for publication as early as possible and avoid delays in transmitting reports through the General Office.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

SONGS! SONGS!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent!
SONGS OF JOY
SONGS OF PROTEST
SONGS OF SACRIFICE
SONGS OF HEROISM
SONGS OF THE FUTURE
SONGS THAT STRIKE CIVILIZATION HARD: show the slave the meaning of the word "master"; make the boss see the meaning of the word "wage"; show the capitalist the meaning of the word "profit"; and the profit parasite of the Friederickist!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS
10c each, 25c per hundred, 50c per thousand
cash in advance. Order from:
INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
Box 2128, Spokane, Wash.

ACTIVITY FOR THE DEFENSE

(Continued from Page One)

Haywood spoke and Gurley Flynn is speaking to great crowds nightly in Columbus, Elvira, Toledo, Detroit, Akron, Chicago and other Western cities. At a Chicago meeting the protest of the assemblage was urged that this idea be followed elsewhere, as it is more effective than mailing resolutions.

The workers in Rumford, Me., sent in money and a tragically signed post. The impression given out that counsel for defense is responsible for the delay in the case is absolutely false as they are ready to proceed, but the prosecution is working hard to strengthen its case which will be based upon the precedent established in the Haymarket case of 1887 denounced so vigorously by Gov. Altgeld as an infamous legal murder.

The defense will have to meet this by the strongest array of evidence presented by the best legal talent that can be secured. For this a tremendous sum of money is required and workers everywhere are urged to increase their efforts to supply the much needed funds.

COSTLY MILITIA.

The Lawrence Daily Eagle of August 7 publishes a tabular statement of the cost of maintaining the Massachusetts state militia in Lawrence during the textile strike. The total expenses aggregated \$171,826.31. In addition to that, the militia, who were there to break the strike, unwittingly aided the strikers to extract fifteen or more million dollars annually from the pocketbook of the mill owners, through the victorious strike. Wonder if the bosses now think the soldiers are worth their keep?

Organizations and parties who are desirous of arranging Protest Meetings in behalf of Fellow Workers Etor and Giovanniotti in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Nebraska, communicate with General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, Room 518—160 N. Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. Speaker: Fellow Worker F. H. Little.

K. P. Byrne is the new financial secretary of Local 173. Address all communications to him at 3545 17th street, San Francisco, Calif.

VOLTAIRINE DE CLEYRE'S WORKS

To Friends and Sympathizers:
In the death of Voltaire de Cleyre the libertarian movement has lost one of its most talented and devoted workers. For nearly 25 years she has by voice and pen championed the cause of the downtrodden, and with a courage equal to her great ability stood for light and liberty.

Owing to ill health her voice has not been heard so frequently of late years, and her best work was done with the pen. Her poems, essays and reviews have inspired thousands in their fight for freedom, to an extent impossible to measure. In the interest of libertarian thought and the struggle for a larger life, as well as a testimonial to her great talents and devotion, a committee of Voltaire de Cleyre's personal friends and co-workers has been selected to gather and publish her works. Many poems and articles, as yet in manuscript, are in hand, and these, with her published works and a biographical sketch, will be issued in two volumes, making a fit memorial to one of America's greatest women. That it will be an arsenal of knowledge for the student and soldier of freedom, none who knows the depth of her thought and beauty of style will dispute.

Contributions to the Publication Fund are earnestly solicited. Donations and advance orders can be sent to Harry Kelly, care of MOTHER EARTH, 25 West Sixth street, and to S. Yanovsky, office of the FREE ARBITER-STIMME, 30 Canal street, New York.

Necessary information will be supplied by Margaret Perle McLeod, secretary of the committee, 78 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leonard D. Abbott,
S. Yanovsky,
Joseph Kucera,
Margaret Perle McLeod,
Harry Kelly,
Hippolyte Havel.