



CAPITALIST DYNAMITERS

THE CONTRAST

TOBACCO WORKERS

Caught in the Net They Spread for Innocent Strikers in Lawrence. Head of Wool Trust Involved.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 1. The arrest of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Co., for conspiracy to "plant" dynamite to discredit the Lawrence strike last winter, occurred in Boston during the past week. The arrest has caused a great sensation throughout New England, and is the all-absorbing topic of the day throughout this section of the country. It has created an immense amount of sentiment favorable to Etor and Giovanniitti, and raised many questions and demands that have a bearing on their case. The question is already made that the dynamite plant was but a part of a general scheme to discredit the strikers and to defeat the I. W. W. The failure of the plant led to further outrages that were approved of by the police authorities and the militia, such as the smashing of street cars and the creation of street riots, like that in which Annie La Piza was killed. There is, consequently, in Lawrence a demand for an investigation into the origin of these incidents in the great local class struggle of last winter, coupled with a demand for the release of Etor and Giovanniitti.

Wood's Arrest Rearranged

Wood's arrest was the usual prearranged capitalist affair. He was notified that it would take place, so that he had his counsel and cash ball ready to hand. The police chief and the jail commissioner were awaiting his arrival, and did everything to facilitate matters for him. The whole affair was nothing but a slight and amusing inconvenience to "Billy" Wood. His photos in the Boston press show him smiling over it.

But this incident has not been lost on the working class in New England. It forms such a striking contrast to the arrest and treatment accorded to each Etor and Giovanniitti as to make capitalist class

injustice too evident to the intelligent and thoughtful. The difference is so marked as to form the subject of much general and encouraging comment on all sides.

Wood's arrest was due to the braggadochio of Ernest W. Pittman, a mill contractor, who built the Wood mills and other textile plants of note. He "coughed up" to District Attorney Pelletier of Boston during an exhilarating winefest in Young's Hotel, one of the Hub's most exclusive hosteries. He told that the conspiracy had been hatched up in the Boston offices of the textile corporations. When Pittman awoke up and realized that he had made a mistake he went and killed himself. He put a pistol into his mouth and blew the top off his head at his luxurious home in the aristocratic section of Andover.

District Attorney Pelletier found Pittman's "confession" useful to the promotion of his political ambitions. He is a gubernatorial candidate, whose specialty is "justice to rich and poor alike." His actions during the Boston "L" strike were actuated by this "principle." Of course, he is a disinterested man, is District Attorney Pelletier. He will see "justice done to all," even if he has to arrange matters in advance for Wm. W. Wood. Cooperation insisted, while showing no such courtesy to Dennis J. Collins. Collins was indicted and arrested at the same time as Wood. He is a dog fancier, and transported the dynamite from an East Milton quarry, where Pittman had procured it, to Lawrence, where he turned it over to John Breen for distribution. Breen bungled the job so badly that there wasn't a ghost of a chance to cover it up and place the blame on the strikers, as originally intended. Breen was arrested, fined \$500 and is now subject to a vote on his recall as school committee man. It

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Even the most stupid worker could not fail to notice the contrast between the treatment accorded Etor and Giovanniitti in their arrest, indictment and detention in jail without bail last March, and the more recent arrest and indictment of Wm. M. Wood, millionaire mill owner. Etor and Giovanniitti were arrested at midnight charged with "accessory to murder" committed by a policeman in a street riot which now appears clearly to have been instigated by agents of the mill owners, and at which neither of the defendants were present. This arrest was accompanied by all the "mysterious avowements" calculated to impress the "mob" with a sense of the "strike leader's guilt." They were thrown into jail and denied bail by the police judge in Lawrence. Their preliminary hearing in court established their innocence beyond doubt to any fair-minded person; yet Judge Mahoney insisted on holding them for the grand jury, and intimidated strongly that he expected to see them subsequently convicted. (Possibly he was next to the details of the mill owners' conspiracy to railroad Etor and Giovanniitti.) All in the name of "justice," "law and order" and "our sacred institutions."

Now comes District Attorney Pelletier of Boston with the cry of "impartiality" on his lips, and charges Wood, the head of the wool trust, with "conspiracy to plant dynamite with a view to falsely accuse strikers of doing it and thereby break the Lawrence strike." And what are the circumstances of Wood's arrest and indictment? He is SECRETLY indicted; the fact that some prominent wool owner had been indicted is made known through the papers for several days before his arrest, but Wood is not named. He is notified of his indictment by Pelletier, before arrest. He is put to no inconvenient whatevsor; spends no time in jail, and passes out of the court room with the "air of innocence" on his smiling face. Everything here again is calculated to impress the "mob" with the idea of Wood's innocence. All this in the name of "impartiality."

Why this contrast? Do we need to consume space explaining why? CLASS RULE explains the contrast. And yet, let us take these "grand stand" players at their word. Let us put it up to them: THERE IS NO CASE AGAINST ETOR AND GIOVANNITTI, AND THEY KNOW IT! Let us demand the immediate release of the two prisoners on bail. Compliance with that demand will tend to establish our faith in their self-styled "impartiality" than anything else they can now do. WOOD WILL NOT BE CONVICTED. He may, and probably was judging by his reputation for general cowardness) cowardly enough to hire Breen and Pittman and Collins to plant the dynamite and try to make innocent strikers suffer for it. But so far, everything is in his favor with the prosecution. On the other hand, the rankest injustice has been meted out to Etor and Giovanniitti. Let us rub this contrast under the noses of the Lawrence and Boston authorities. How can they hope to impress "ignorant foreigners" or even "intelligent American citizens" with respect for "our free institutions" when they permit such contrasts in the name of "the impartial administration of justice?"

Come clean, Pelletier, and all the rest of the "law and order" brigade! You can't fool the I. W. W. You and your kind would no doubt like to see Etor and Giovanniitti electrocuted, and it's a ten to one but you don't intend to electrocute or even "lynch" Lawrence and his co-conspirators. You are a coward, and you know it. If your charge against Wood is true, he committed a crime that deserves stripes. Yet, at the very outset, gets all the benefit of the doubt. Did you think we weren't next?

BUT THE I. W. W. PROTEST IS SWELLING! And it will swell more and louder from now on, until Etor and Giovanniitti are free from the clutches of the mill owners!

Of Pittsburg, Under Banner of I. W. W., Gain Important Concessions From the Trust.

It has been said that the Lawrence strike of textile workers, apart from the substantial gains granted to the workers, was one of the greatest moral victories attained in many years. The absolute control of the job conditions of the workers by the woolen trust and allies was destroyed forever, and hundreds of thousands of other workers were given better life conditions as result of that struggle.

But equally important was the recent struggle of stogie workers in the two factories of the Standard Cigar Co. in the Pittsburg district. That strike followed close upon the heels of a criminal accident in a factory of four girls were snuffed out and 17 poor working girls were crippled and maimed. The demonstration that disaster spelled an impending revolt against the conditions imposed upon the worker in the cigar and tobacco industry.

And so the revolt began. In McKees Rocks, on Aug. 19, in one of the plants of the Standard Cigar Co., the trouble started. Children not much over 14 years old are there employed at the royal stipendium of \$1.50 per week, at a 10-hour workday. These children, together with grown-up girls, who had learned the trade in the factory to become competitors in the labor market against the miserably paid stogie workers in Pittsburg and other cities, could no longer make their living on wages of \$4 and \$5 a week. They rebelled first. The manager, Mr. Miller, promised increases, but the increases did not come. So all the workers, then unorganized, 82 in all, left their jobs. Of course the company resented it bitterly that the workers left the stock unfinished. But these workers did not know that there was a resolution making it a criminal misdemeanor if workers go out on strike without leaving everything in fine shape and order.

These girls and children were approached at once by the committee of the I. W. W., Tobacco Workers' Union of Pittsburg. They were told to send a committee with information to the bosses that a general strike in the factories of the Standard Cigar Co. would be called. That committee was chased out of the office.

"Ab," said Mr. Logan, general manager and a stockholder, "we will pit McKees Rocks gentiles against the Jews in Pittsburg, and when the workers will scratch their eyes out in bitter feud, me, an Irishman, and Mr. Goldsmith, a Jew, and Mr. Russell, a true patriot American, will sit around our table and count on the increased dividends which the workers will bring to our pockets after they have defeated each other."

But the threat of a general strike was not a bluff. The factory in Pittsburg was

NOT SURPRISING, SAYS HAYWOOD.

Pittsburg, Aug. 21.—"There have been few worse things transpire in the history of the world than this fighting of helpless women and children with dynamite," declared William D. Haywood, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, just before leaving here for Philadelphia today.

"The indictment of William M. Wood, the wool manufacturing magnate," said Haywood, "is no surprise to me. While the work of planting the dynamite was done secretly, it was known among us before the trap was set for us. This was shown when John Breen, accused of planting the dynamite, was still off with a nominal fine of \$500 and still

closed down. The workers of Pittsburg had joined hands with the workers in McKees Rocks. Jew merged his identity with that of the gentile, as members of the working class.

Mr. Logan, the main gazabo of the company, was amazed. And then he continued the dirty, contemptible work and agitation to engender hatred of worker against worker. In McKees Rocks he banked on support of the Catholic clergy. But they even would not do his bidding. The conditions of the workers were too appalling, and the church could in this case not side with the employers.

Then Logan tried to pat the Jewish workers on the back for their intelligence. He would give them everything if they would desert the gentiles. But sneers and derision was the answer he received. The trick had failed. Both Logan and Russell, owners of the Russell shoe stores, could not work the game of hate between workers any longer and finally they gave in, and not only conferred with the representatives of the two shops, but granted almost all demands.

While the increase of wages was \$1.00 to \$1.50 for every worker per week, and \$28 and \$4 per week, with an 8-hour workday established, and work conditions in the other shop have been standardized, yet the wages in wages are insignificant when compared with other achievements. The workers demonstrated by economic direct action methods that they can also enforce their political demands. The principal demands were that more sanitary conditions must be established in the shops. And the firm was compelled to comply. The workshops have been cleaned up, all windows are now shining bright, dirt and cobwebs have been removed, fire escapes are being put in, and the shop committees of workers will constantly be on the alert, so that the protection of life and health of employees will continue to be the paramount issue of the program of the organized tobacco workers. No Triangle style factory disasters are possible where such conditions are established, and the Tobacco Trust will no longer be permitted to slaughter the innocent tobacco workers of the I. W. W. enforce their economic and political demands in the shops of the octopus.

The Trust is again alarmed. Word has been passed among the 5,000 employees of the corporation in the Pittsburg district that next pay day will bring the same proportionate increase as granted by the Standard Cigar Co., providing the workers will not join that hated, law-defying organization—the I. W. W. But the latter has made its inroads in the domain of power of the Trust, and in a few weeks from now the readers of this paper may hear of the "scandalous" exposure of conditions prevailing in the big plants of the tobacco trust, now "dissolved."

W. E. TRAUTMANN.

SPEECH "RESTRICTED" IN CLEVELAND

(Special to Solidarity.)

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1. The boasted liberty of speech in Cleveland was assaulted on the evening of August 27 by a squad of ignorant puppets of the "law." The next morning it was (apparently) resurrected by Judge Leuge, when he ruled that our four fellow workers who had been arrested for trying to hold an open air meeting should go free and un-molested. The public press scatters our victory to the four winds and everybody breathes a sigh of relief, settles back in their routine of life and considers the storm all over. Why shouldn't they? Didn't the papers say so? Read from one of them and find out for yourself. From the Cleveland Press, August 28:

"Four members of the Industrial Workers of the World, arrested Tuesday when police raided an open-air meeting at Broadway and E. 55th street, were discharged late Wednesday by Judge Leuge, who held that charges of anarchy lodged against them were wholly unground."

"You can express your views regarding government," said Leuge when you have the right to meet, and I find the charges you were preaching anarchy is baseless."

The defendants also denied the charge they were denouncing the courts.

Threat of repetition in Cleveland of strife which ended in riot and many arrests in San Diego and other west coast cities, were made Wednesday as a result of the arrests.

Four in Police Court. Meyer Friedkin, 608 Superior avenue...

Charles Hockenbrough, 6390 Edna avenue; Ralph Radke, 6608 Broadway, and Albert Prashner, 603 Superior avenue, are the first three charged with disorderly conduct and Prashner with violating the sidewalk ordinance, were the discharged men.

Police said Prashner, from a soap box, had urged a raid on the neighboring police station.

Approached to spectators, police approached when Hockenbrough was speaking from a box in the center of the crowd, and demanded his license to speak.

Disperse the Crowd. "Do I have to have one?" asked Hockenbrough. The policeman answered in the negative, and disappeared.

Shortly afterward Sergeant Meeker of the E. 55th street station arrived with two policemen and dispersed the gathering.

Police say the first three men sang songs from the I. W. W. song book.

Chief Kohler's Grouch. "But there's an autocratic figure at the head of the police department, whose arrogant pride has been offended because he says, one of our boys while being taken (dragged by the shirt collar, if you please) to the police station took a punch at one of his men. Maybe he did; could anyone but a fool blame him? Who was the first offender? But that is immaterial; the great chief is offended and that's all there is to it. He says we are looking for a fight and he is going to give us all the fight we want. Can he make good? I hardly think so. He may have the club, the gun and the hired brutal force on his side, but we have the education, the knowledge, the experience and the economic power on our side."

This is what the chief wants to nail us down on.

From the Mayor: "This is to certify that permission is

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SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and R. H. WILLIAMS
 C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 209
 R. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 207
 Place of Publication—year No. 418, Croton Ave.

B. H. Williams Managing Editor
 C. H. McCarty Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:
 Yearly, \$1.00
 Six Months, .50
 Canada and Foreign, 1.50
 Single Orders, per copy,
 ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.
 Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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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 140. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER **141**

THE MAN BEHIND!

The sensational developments in the dynamite conspiracy resulting in the indictment of "Alvin M. Wood, head of the wool I. W. W." has caused no excitement in I. W. W. circles. While the guilt of the particular ones indicted has not yet been established, the conviction of School Director Breen of Lawrence proved conclusively that the mill owners were behind the job. And the I. W. W. made that accusation boldly at the outset. Joseph J. Etor, when the fact of dynamite having been discovered was made known through the papers, asserted that "it was a plant designed to discredit the strikers." Being conscious of the fact that neither himself nor the I. W. W. had ever dreamed of such a stupid method of fighting the mill owners, no other conclusion was possible. The mill owners had planned a conspiracy to break the Lawrence strike. The subsequent indictment and conviction of John J. Breen confirmed the suspicion. The later suicide of Ernest W. Pittman and the indictment of Wood and others does not lessen that suspicion in any degree.

The reason the I. W. W. is not excited over it, is because we are by this time fully acquainted with the vicious propensities of our employers, and the underlying cause for the same. A political economist, named Dunning, some years ago tried up the "profit lust" of the millers, when he wrote in substance: "They tell us that Capital is timid; but while that is true, it does not tell the whole table. Capital chews no profit, however small. The certainty of 10 per cent return on investment will insure its employment anywhere; the prospect of 50 per cent will produce positive audacity on the part of the owner of capital; with 100 per cent in sight the capitalist will commit crime if necessary; and with the vision of 300 per cent profit there is no crime in the calendar that the capitalist will not commit to realize that profit." While these figures are greatly exaggerated, as we all know from experience and observation, the general principle is correct. THE CAPITALIST IN HIS LUST FOR PROFIT BECOMES A CRIMINAL.

And where do profits come from? Whence came the enormous dividends that the American Woollen Co. paid its stockholders before the Lawrence strike? Where else but from the blood and tears, and life-time of the 20,000 men, women and children who were slaughtering in the Lawrence mills for the average wage of

less than \$6 per week? And what did the criminal Wood try to do—but reduce that miserable pittance when the 54-hour law of his own making went into effect? THAT WAS A WORSE CRIME than conspiring to plant dynamite in order to discredit the strikers and "get" the strike leaders. THE CRIMES OF CAPITALISTS are inevitable accompaniments of the capitalist system of production for profit. Therefore, why should the I. W. W., which fully understands this, be surprised at an occasional REVELATION of a "criminal" in the hide of an employer.

But it may be well to bear in mind right here, that Wood is not "the man behind." Wood is only a hired employe—a tool—of the ACTUAL "man behind"—the WOOL-TRUST and the COTTON TRUST and their allied groups of interests that constitute the class of economic masters. Even in the possible (notice we don't say probable) conviction of Wood and the other conspirators, the "soulless corporation" whose agents they are will not lower its head. It will go on just the same laying its criminal plans and executing its criminal conspirators, to extract more and more profit from the starved bodies of the thousands of slaves who feed and fatten it with their labor power.

There is danger that the workers may be misled by the action of the Boston attorney who is prosecuting the mill owners. They may be led to believe, as they have so often in the past, that there is a power outside of themselves that can save them from the criminal profit lust of their employers. THERE IS NO SUCH POWER. The removal of any (and) head from the wool trust might result in the substitution of an "iron" skull in its place. It will change nothing except possibly to intensify the process of skinning the workers. To stop that skinning process and stay the criminal hand of the bosses, the WORKERS MUST DEVELOP AND EXPAND THEIR OWN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION to meet the ever-growing power of the masters. The I. W. W. is in Massachusetts and elsewhere for that purpose. Our organization is not a criminal organization. No crime can be committed against parasites and bloodsuckers looking to the removal of such leeches from the body of labor. And the only way to do that is to organize one big union of the working class to take the control of industry and of society from the hands of the criminal masters.

THE WORKING CLASS MUST NOT ONLY SAVE ITSELF, BUT MUST ALSO SAVE SOCIETY FROM THE CRIMINAL CLASS WHICH RULES IT, AND WHOSE CONTINUED BULLETPROOF MEANS RUIN UNLESS IT IS OVERTHROWN! GET THE "MAN BEHIND!"

ROLE OF SNEAKS AND COWARDS

More than any other fight, this Etor-Giovannitti case has been a clean cut I. W. W. affair. Our organization has had to carry on the fight practically alone. With some few exceptions that have been noted in our exchanges, the Socialist Party press has given only half-hearted support to our imprisoned fellow workers, while the A. F. of L. press has been almost uniformly silent. At the same time these parties, controlled by the politicians and labor leaders, have weakly published cowardly and lying attacks upon the I. W. W., calculated to injure the defense as far as their readers are concerned. The ribald "Miners' Magazine," organ of the W. F. of M., has gone so far as to warn "the members of organized labor" against contributing to I. W. W. defense funds, and in its issue of August 15 urges the A. F. of L. unions against contributing to the Timmer Workers' defense, because Hayward and the I. W. W. have been active among them. Such cowardly and criminal conduct toward struggling workers will, however, react a plenty upon its perpetrators. Members of the W. F. of M. will not forget that the I. W. W. threw its resources of men and money into the fight for Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone in 1907, and that we supported the McNamara brothers to the extent of our resources last year. But then, what would you have? "Meal tickets" editors, who admit that they know "where their editorial pork chops are coming from," as well as "Militia of Christ" labor bleeders and "opportunist politicians" can always be depended upon to flock together against the I. W. W. We shall reach their would-be dupes in spite of their ribald opposition!

Agitate for the real thing.

LABOR'S NEW PHASES AND PHRASES

We are rapidly approaching, in our national life, that period when we must choose between truth and repose.

For we have in our midst an embryo revolution; a social and industrial revolution, quite unlike anything ever before conceived.

We must recognize it, analyze it, and accept the good in it, reject the bad; embrace it bodily, or demolish it thoroughly. But there is no ignoring it.

The new problem is syndicalism. Its philosophy is the new spirit of Labor's unrest. As a movement it will be more popularly known as DIRECT ACTION.

Direct action is a French importation. It was first used in 1897 by Fernand Pelloutier, general secretary of the Federation of Labor Exchanges. Pelloutier heartily distrusted the state as an instrument of good for the working man. So he urged the laborers to organize and obtain directly—hence the term, Direct Action—what they could not hope to get through participation in politics.

This new idea has literally swept across international barriers and has made great headway in England, Germany and the United States. It actuated the Lawrence strike, and some later smaller strikes in this country. It has profoundly influenced the recent coal miners' walkouts in England, France and Germany, and to some extent the present dockers' strike in England.

No Labor's unrest is international. In this country advocates of Direct Action are known as the Industrial Workers of the World—the I. W. W.

Direct Action has been due to the same spirit of democratization that has swept through our own political parties. Direct Actionists are insurgents of Labor. Their movement is a protest against trade unions on the one hand and the tactics of socialism on the other.

The old trade union has almost served its usefulness. It fought tenaciously, but diplomatically for higher wages, better housing conditions, shorter hours and such definite palliatives. It had no quarrel with the wage system; it asked only that wages yield a comfortable living. It did not bother about theories of society. Undoubtedly it accomplished much good. But it was undemocratic. It embraced unskilled workers only, and thus left unprotected the large mass of laborers who needed protection most. But more than anything else, it lacked an underlying emotional, constructive ideal with which to fire and move masses.

Socialism has gradually become too compromisingly political to satisfy the radical working man at the bottom. Its history in every country points to its gradual domination by "intellectuals." These intellectuals have wished to reconstruct society by gradually insinuating socialistic ideas into the body politic. In Germany, England and France they measure as being rapidly accepted year by year.

But this success is, to the man at the bottom, fraught with disaster. Progress by this method is too slow; it entails too many compromises. He feels that in the maze of political diplomacy fundamental ideas are lost sight of.

It is interesting to note, here, that at the national convention of the Socialist Party, last May, the Direct Actionists were read out of the party.

The Trade Unionist, then, has no ideal, no philosophy; he just wants a slightly larger share of things as they are.

The Socialist would reconstruct society; but gradually, even without confiscation, by POLITICAL ACTION.

Not so the Direct Actionist. He would abolish the wage system entirely. He does not care about a 10 per cent raise in wages or a 9-hour day. To him the system of production and distribution is wrong. He would give the laborer the whole product of his labor. He would reconstruct society on an industrial basis, by industries. And he would do this by an industrial revolution; that is, the workers would take over bodily the various industries and manage them on a co-operative basis of some sort, only those contributing actual personal services to participate in the distribution of the surplus product.

Suppose, for example, that all employees in the steel industry, said, one fine day, to Mr. Baker, Mr. Schwab, Mr. Morgan and the other stockholders: "We're going to take over all these steel properties and run them for ourselves. We've been getting the short end for some time now. You're been a big surplus coming to us. You've been

getting it since the business began. We've made the steel, but we look in wages what you were pleased to give us. We're sorry to do this, because of the loss it will cause you. But if you want to join the ranks of workers, we'll be glad to have you, and we'll give you your proportionate share in the profits." Suppose the same thing be done to the oil, sugar, shoe, coal, railroad—industries.

Such is the plan of the Direct Actionist. Aside from any point of justice, a thousand objections as to the practicality immediately arise in your mind. The Direct Actionist admits them; he admits that Labor is not yet ready for this industrial democracy.

The great work of the Direct Actionist at present is in cultivating the solidarity of labor. He preaches that the interests of all working men are one. He frankly encourages class spirit. To him it is to be a struggle finally between all toilers on the one side, and all others on the other. Hence he wants the formation of unions, not of trades, but of all trades in any industry. And at the top is to be the central confederation of all unions—the BIG UNION.

When the Direct Actionist has perfected his organization, when labor has achieved solidarity, then will he call for the GENERAL STRIKE. By it, a whole industry, or a set of industries, or all industry, will be stopped. Production will be paralyzed. Then Labor will make its demand. Then it will assume control of our industrial organization.

Such will be the procedure. For the present, the Direct Actionist is bending all energies to achieve this necessary solidarity. This, he feels, is best accomplished by keeping alive a revolutionary spirit. And nothing fosters this spirit so much as a strike. And a strike, not for less hours or more wages, but as a protest, as an exhibition of strength and purpose.

The most powerful weapon the Direct Actionist wields is SABOTAGE. The most powerful because it strikes directly at the owners' profits. Sabotage does not necessarily mean violence. It may be only passive resistance. The worker practices sabotage at his regular task. He may "slow down" instead of "spending up," as the efficiency expert demands. He can do this if all the workers do it, and the employer is helpless. The workers may even become grossly negligent—purposely; they may waste material, break implements, or do a thousand and one things which will injure the owner.

Of course there are more stringent forms of machinery; using one's intimacy with machinery to destroy it, in the regular course of work, by inserting a wire here, or pulling a plug there, or loosening a screw now and then. This form has not yet become prevalent in this country. But it may.

It must be remembered, though, that the Direct Actionist is against personal violence. To attribute the deeds of the McNamara, for instance, to this new movement is to be grossly inaccurate.

These in brief, are the main aspects of a great movement. Whether it will succeed in this country is too difficult to predict. There are three elements, however, that tend to show that the progress of syndicalism here will be much slower than in England, France and Germany:

First, the large proportion of American population still engaged in agriculture, still largely owning its own home and land, and having little sympathy or contact with the industrialization of the large centers.

Second, the constantly wider diffusion of wealth, despite the large fortunes at the top and the poverty at the bottom—our middle class is larger, better fed, better educated, with a larger outlook than ever before.

Third, the constant tendency of our government toward realizing the substance of its formal democracy.—Wm. M. Daly, in Everybody's Magazine.

At this writing an indictment is expected to be returned against a reporter for the Boston American in connection with the dynamite planting conspiracy in Lawrence. It is alleged that this reporter suggested that "we start something" and that the Hearst paper in Boston was in possession of the fact of dynamite's having been planted before the same was discovered in Lawrence. If all this is true, a cowardly and irresponsible cur like that, looking for a "rep" as a reporter, deserves all the punishment he could possibly get. Mental prostitutes who sell their manhood for a smile from the master are on a level with pimps, detectives and other procurers for the capitalist class. "Rans em!"

THE PROFOUND REFLECTIONS

The Big Bull Moose is not stealing any I. W. W. planks so you'd notice it.

It's she'lluva revolution whose thunder is appropriated by the reaction

When it comes to erecting a new society in the shell of the old, there's nobody doing it but the I. W. W.

Well, it looks as if murder will out, even among the capitalists in the textile industry.

Wilson's statement that neighborhood centers will cause progress is as progressive as could be expected from him. He still lives in the days of the town meeting, instead of modern industrial rule.

The development of the refined gunman in recent years proves that culture is not only reserved for the uppermost rungs of capitalist enterprise, but that even the lowest parasite of it.

In Boston "they" are worried because the hotel men strike without warning. But "they" show no resentment when the mill owners plant dynamite without any previous publicity whatever.

In New England "they" believe a great deal in the Emersonian doctrine of self-reliance. But when it comes to planting dynamite "they" let Breen do it.

Giovannitti's "Walker" walks on a grave; while capitalism sleeps on the brink of a social volcano. We'd sooner be the walker, the exercise is healthier.

The financial reports say that we are about to begin another period of unlimited prosperity. Which means that before many years have passed we will again be discussing the causes of panic.

Gompers is report-d to be very much interested in the dynamite conspiracy disclosures at Lawrence, Mass. Sam hates to see the I. W. W. win where he always loses.

The Reno, Nevada, negro who lives in good health at 122 years of age is another proof of the greater benefits of chattel slavery when compared to wage slavery. Where is the wage slave who is not designated for the scrap-heap after 45 years of age? Can such a man pass through such a youth and live to 122? Nix! J. E.

EDITOR OF REGISTER OBJECTS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 29.

Editor Solidarity:

One of our members called my attention recently to an editorial in your paper in which you quote the Register as saying that those who believe in I. W. W. tactics or singular principles should be gotten on the outside of the party. To this I want to call your attention to the article in question more closely. If you had done so and been inclined to be fair in the matter you would have seen that the article was a signed one and not the expression of the editorial policy of the paper.

The Register is representative of the policies that have been termed red and no expression that stands for any other principle ever appears in it unless it is signed by the party who so expresses that opinion. The columns of the Register are open to all party members as a party owned organ must be.

Hoping that you will see fit to correct this error, I am

Yours for the Revolution,
 J. T. ESSEX,
 Editor Register.

"PIE IN THE SKY WHEN YOU DIE" I. W. W. SONG

Here is the song four arrested I. W. W. members sang to Judge Levine in the Cleveland municipal court on Wednesday of last week and which they were singing the night before when arrested:
 Long-haired preachers come out every night,
 Try to tell you what's wrong and what's right,
 But when asked how about something to eat,
 They will answer with voices so sweet:
 You will eat by and by
 In that glorious land above the sky.
 Work and pray; live on hay;
 You'll get pie in the sky when you die.

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.

FINDING OF DYNAMITE

State Police Tipped Off to "Plant" by John J. Breen, Who Revealed Location of Three Bombs.

(Boston Post)

Saturday morning, January 20, Capt. W. H. Proctor of the state police, Inspector Rooney of Boston and Officers Joseph Cavagnaro and Joseph Ferrari of the Hanover street station arrived in Lawrence and immediately went to a house at 292 Oak street, occupied by a tailor, Ferris Marad, and Joseph Assaf, Trinidad Bushon, Maro Rosched, David Bihars, Mrs. Mary Rosched and Mary Sutsy. All were arrested and carried to Lawrence police headquarters. In the cellar of the house seven sticks of dynamite had been found. The prisoners were booked and arraigned on charges of having dynamite in their possession without a license.

Shortly before 4 o'clock that afternoon the police rushed in an automobile to the Barker street woods in the rear of St. Mary's Church cemetery. There they found 15 sticks of dynamite and 18 percussion caps. The caps were wrapped in an undertaker's journal.

The cemetery near which the dynamite was found was in the rear of the Arlington mills.

Dynamite in Shoes.

About 6:30 the same evening six sticks of dynamite were found wrapped with a pair of old shoes in a bundle at the cobbler shop of Urbano DiPrato at 76A Lawrence street. In the bundle were seven percussion caps. DiPrato was arrested and booked on the same charge as the others.

Joseph J. Etor, national organizer of the I. W. W., at that time in charge of the strikers at Lawrence, said:

"This is a plant. None of our men are interested in it whatsoever. The bosses have lost. They are desperate. If there was any dynamite found, it was found by those who planted it. The bosses are trying to raise dust to blur the issue."

The defense claimed that the dynamite had been brought to Marad's house by an English-speaking person who said that it was for them.

In the midst of the excitement John J. Breen, member of the school committee and son of a former mayor of Lawrence, was arrested, charged with planting the dynamite.

Judge J. J. Mahoney February 2 investigated the "plant" episode and discharged the Syrian suspects, holding Breen for trial.

An Essex county jury found Breen guilty on one count and fined him \$300.

Guiltily on One Count.

The count on which Breen was found guilty charged that he intended to injure the strikers in the conduct of their strike. The second and third counts, upon which he was found not guilty, alleged that he intended to injure the persons upon whose property the dynamite was found.

The story of the "plant" was amplified through the testimony of Inspector William Rooney of Boston police headquarters. Rooney told how the evidence of the dynamite was called to his attention.

On the evening of Friday, January 15, he met John J. Breen at police headquarters. The Lawrence man told the inspector that he had evidence of dynamite being in Lawrence and wanted Mr. Rooney assigned to the case, as Breen was extremely friendly to the Boston inspector. Rooney took Breen to Chief Dugan, and there the former told the official that the dynamite was certainly in Lawrence, but at that moment he did not know just where.

He said he would have positive evidence later, but refused to disclose his identity to Chief Dugan for the present because of the uncertainty of the situation. He was sure that he would secure evidence during the night that Inspector Rooney and Special Officer Cavagnaro of the Hanover street station stared at Rooney's home till near midnight, expecting to hear from Breen by telephone.

Telephone to Police.

At 11:45 o'clock the telephone came and Breen, Lawrence, said that he had logged two lots of dynamite, and for Rooney to come in the morning. The inspector volunteered to secure transportation and came at once, but this Breen said was not necessary. He suggested that the Boston police start on the 6:55 train on the following morning. Rooney told Breen to notify the local police, so that the discovery could be made under joint authority.

Arriving at the police station in Law-

rence, Rooney found that the local police, with the exception of Inspector John Kelliher, knew nothing about the supposed discovery. It developed that at midnight Breen had driven to Kelliher's house and told him to be at the station house at 7 o'clock in the morning, as City Marshal O'Sullivan would have a big job for him. The city marshal was amazed at the revelations and declared that he knew absolutely nothing about them.

Breen was finally secured and came to the police station, where for the first time the local officers were informed that dynamite could be found at the home of Ferris Marad, Joseph Assaf and other Syrians living in the tenement at 294 Oak street; also at a certain spot between the Immaculate Conception and St. Mary's cemeteries, and at the cobbler shop of Umberto di Prato. Breen mentioned several times that his informant was so reliable that the explosive would surely be found.

Breen Sure of Location.

Search warrants were made out and squads were sent out, consisting of local, state and Boston police officers. They found the dynamite at the home of Ferris Marad, but missed it on the first trip to the cemetery. The squad, back from this spot, reported their lack of success, and Breen volunteered to drive one of them in his sleigh to the exact spot. The police refused to permit this, but did take a rough map which Breen drew and going to the spot designated found the bundle containing 16 sticks of dynamite resting lightly on the snow. According to the officers, it had been placed there within a very few hours and showed no signs of being weather-beaten. It had rained the day before.

In the meantime a squad had searched the whole block in which the cobbler shop is located on Lawrence street, but could not find the dynamite. They reported to the station to Breen, and the latter declared that it was certainly there and placed much emphasis upon the reliability of his source of information. The squad went back with more specific directions and found six sticks of dynamite and several detonating caps.

Vose Finds Journal.

Inspector Vose, who directed the search, caused a strenuous objection on the part of ex-Mayor John H. Kane, counsel for Breen, when he showed a piece of paper, evidently torn from a magazine. Vose said that it contained printed matter and a cut which had been torn from a section of the December number of a magazine devoted solely to the undertaker's business. With a search warrant Vose had gone to Breen's undertaking establishment, and while he found a copy of the January number of the magazine, he could not find the December. This slip of paper had contained the detonating caps.

Commissioner of Public Safety C. F. Lynch told how Breen had insisted that Patrolman Charles Woodcock should be assigned in plain clothes to reveal the hiding place of the dynamite, because he, with Woodcock, had been on the trail of the supposed dynamites for several nights. This Woodcock denied; and later Breen admitted that this was an untruth, but simply to advise the policeman on the police force.

NEW YORK LABOR DAY PARADE AND I. W. W.

Capitalist papers in New York City and throughout the country proclaimed with big headlines that the "I. W. W. had been refused a place in the Labor Day parade in New York City." Much editorial glee was also in evidence over the alleged incident. Here are the facts in the case:

New York, Sept. 1.

Solidarity.

At a regular meeting of the New York District Council of the I. W. W., August 31, at 104 East 12th street, there was some discussion of a statement which had been made in the press to the effect that permission to march in the Labor-Day parade had been refused to the Industrial Workers by the Central Federated Union of New York.

In view of the erroneous impression that might be formed it was decided to write to the labor press informing them that the I. W. W. holds, either locally or district council, had not made any request to march in the parade to the C. F. U., and therefore the statement that such a refusal had been received by the I. W. W. is false.

THOMAS FLYNN, District Organizer I. W. W.

Get a bunch of sub cards'

MUCKERS ON THE JOB

Grand Trunk Pacific Strikers in Prince Rupert, B. C., Putting Up a Winning Fight and Having Lots of Fun

(From the "Strike Bulletin.")

Monday—Williams hires 30 men. All rest try to hire men, with no success.

Tuesday—Williams' men show union cards and go fishing. Fifty Chinks arrive from the canneries. Even the Chinamen know when they have had enough.

Wednesday—Williams and Ross get three subs to go up the line to work. Forty stiffs came down off the job last night. Football game on for tonight.

Thursday—The Highland chiefs' (Ross & McLeod) scab clan are diminishing every day. It is also reported that McLeod's cat has died from the smell of the cooking and the odor around the camps. We won the ball game last night.

Saturday and Sunday—Heating up for next week; men all tired from handling shovel and pick (shoveling grub and picking teeth).

Rumor says that the G. T. P. seriously considers discontinuing their semi-weekly passenger train, as all the stiffs are enjoying their vacation on the coast.

We are told that we can have ham and eggs every morning if we will come back to work and be good. Nothing doing.

Fifty men arrived from Vancouver this week; 49 joined the union and one is in the hospital at Seelye with typhoid fever.

Before the strike we knew nothing but muck; now we can fish, hunt and play baseball.

It is reported that the ice plant is working overtime and that the price of ice is going up, owing to the amount that has been used by Contractor Pat Welsh to keep cool.

No Violence.

One of the principal features of this strike has been the absolute lack of trouble or violence on the part of the strikers. Since the strike was called over a month ago over 14,000 men have thrown down their tools, because of the rotten conditions existing, and left the construction camps of the G. T. P., and there has been no trouble or violence or violence of any kind, and only four arrests made, that of fellow workers on the charge of intimidation and who were immediately released. This feature of the strike goes to prove that we are using new tactics and up to date methods, and that we can conduct a strike without endangering our lives and liberty. The contractors are sore in this respect; they would be only too glad to have a little trouble so that they could call out their barelings, the militia and the police, and throw down some of the strikers and throw the rest in jail and then shoot "undesirable citizens," the same as they have always done. We have the sympathy of every one who has made a study of this strike and have everything on our side. This goes to prove that we are educating the working class so that they can see and reason out their grievances to their own advantage and not to the advantage of their enemy, the capitalist class. Another prominent and encouraging feature of the strike is the cheerful and contented attitude of the strikers. They are all willing to stay out all winter or until they get their demands.

They have a good place to eat and sleep, and although we are not living on porterhouse and quail we have so far had plenty to eat and everything, in clean and fresh and far better than we were getting in the construction camps of Foley, Welsh and Stewart.

"Fact That Cannot be Disputed."

Mr. C. Schreiber, general consulting engineer of the Dominion government, in an interview with the press, stated that there are over 480 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific unfinished and that the construction of the road has been seriously hindered by the agitation of the I. W. W., and that it was impossible for him to tell when the road would be finished. The strikers say that it will never be finished until they get their demands.

Will the I. W. W. grow? Ask the contractors on the G. T. P. 99 per cent of the men that ship in here to break the strike join the union when told of the strike and of the conditions up the line. Chinamen and Japs will not scab on a mucker because they say "it belly mucker stinker ilkey helley."

The I. W. W. football team defeated the crack Callies, champions of this district, in a very close and exciting game by a score of 6 to 5. But we intend to beat the contractors by a score that will puzzle a lawyer to figure out.

Only Things That Can Defeat Us.

It has always been said that the longer

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I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are forced upon millions of the working people and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. We therefore declare a struggle must go on until the workers of the world are in the majority of production, distribution and exchange.

We find that the centering of the management of industry into the hands of a few men, and the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. We therefore declare that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common with the employers.

It is the interest of the working class to unite in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, new work wherever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work" we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "An eight-hour day for the working class."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The struggle for everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on political warfare. The capitalists have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new world, "within the shell of the old."

a strike runs the harder it is to win, but it is just the opposite in this instance; the longer it holds out the more sure we are of getting our demands, because the contractors are tied down with contracts that they must finish the road before the opening of the Panama Canal and the road being so tied up they are afraid of forfeiting their contracts.

We have the best chance in the world to win and we are going to win or never do anything else but fight this road. The only thing that can defeat us is their starving us out. We are short of funds and have a good many men to feed and lodge, and food stuffs are high. We must have money to win, and you fellow workers must help us the same as we would help you.

If we win it will be a big step toward industrial freedom. Send all money that you can possibly spare or raise to A. O. MORSE, Secretary L. O. 326, I. W. W., Prince Rupert, B. C.

A LOGICAL BREAK

A distinct break between the trades unionists and the members of the Industrial Workers of the World has come in New York City through the refusal of the Central Federation unions to allow the members of the I. W. W. place in their Labor Day parade. The refusal is made on the ground that the I. W. W. is composed of dual unions; that is to say, of unions formed in trades already organized by the American Federation of Labor.

The attitude on the part of the trades unionists is logical, and the only one to be expected, once the vital differences in aims and in methods between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. are fully understood. The American Federation of Labor aims to organize individual trades; the I. W. W. does not recognize trades; trades lines, but seeks to organize the workers of the various industries, thus welding all employees in any one factory or shop into a single unit.

The American Federation of Labor has to a considerable degree fought a straightforward fight for better wages and better working conditions, and very often its

members have been glad to water into peaceful and even friendly and cordial relationships with employers. The I. W. W. are frankly the enemies of their employers, and their underlying attitude is one of hostility toward the men who employ them, merely because they do employ them. They covet, not a square deal and good living conditions, but their employers' goods.

In the light of these facts, it is easy to see in the reason given by the New York trades unionists for refusal to fraternize with the I. W. W. a pretext covering a far deeper cause for disagreement. It is not unlikely that the comparative near future will see open warfare between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W.—Detroit Free Press.

CRAFT IMPOTENCY

The Los Angeles organ of the Socialist Party referring to the significance of Labor Day, in advance of its appearance, said: "The September holiday is, however, the great educator whereby the significance of the organized labor movement may be made known to the thoughtless, prejudiced or ignorant world." "The New York Call, speaking of the labor day demonstration, then past, remarks that "there was very little expression in the parade, and it was not what it was expected to be. The transparencies that are customarily carried in the labor parades, such as demanding the eight-hour day and better conditions for the workers, were conspicuous by their absence." What is really being made known to the "world" by labor day demonstrations is the devalitized character of the craft union movement. Each succeeding year of industrial evolution leaves the craft union farther behind the procession. The CLASS movement of the workers must proceed from the mass of the unskilled.

Any member of the I. W. W. knowing the whereabouts of Roy A. Carter, formerly a member of Local 327, Lytton, B. C., communicate with his mother at the below address: Mrs. H. C. Bathurst, Atlantic, Iowa.

CAPITALIST DYNAMITERS

(Continued from Page One)

was all along maintained that Breen was sided and protected by capitalist interests, as events prove.

Collins, having nothing but a reputation as a dog thief to recommend for him, when arrested, was treated differently than was "Billy" Wood, woolen trust head and "leading textile man." He was arrested without any preliminaries; and, as he couldn't raise cash or any other kind of bail, was jailed without any ceremony. He now has ample time to reflect on the fact that the dirty tools of capitalism are treated as they deserve; and that Mr. Pelletier's sense of "equal justice" works in peculiar ways its wonders to perform.

Two More Aggravated.

At this writing, two more indictments and arrests are said to be pending, subject to the customary rearrangements. It is rumored that one of the indictments will be against Joseph J. Donohue, a reporter for the Boston American, the Hearst sheet. This "scribe" is notorious for his despicable self-exhibition as a witness against Etor and Giovannitti, at the preliminary hearing leading to their arrest and imprisonment. Donohue, it is declared, suggested that his paper "start something," it needed a news sensation. The result was that the Boston American had an account of the "discovery" of "dynamite to be used by strikers" in print and on the way to Lawrence before that part of the program had been reached. Donohue will be asked to explain the connection between his suggestion and the power to anticipate events displayed by his most worthy and penetrating "newspaper."

Another prospective "victim" of District Attorney Pelletier's extraordinary sense of justice, is Mr. Alteaux, head of the Alteaux dye mills. Mr. Alteaux is sick at his sumptuous home in Brookline, so that justice must wait until he recovers sufficiently enough to meet the requirements. According to the present schedule, this will be no earlier than Tuesday, Sept. 3. But if he had been Etor or Giovannitti...

Regarding Wood's arrest, the I. W. W. has this to say:

STATEMENT OF THE I. W. W.

The latest developments in the dynamiting conspiracy have caused no sensation among members of the I. W. W. We were aware at the time of the "planting" that it was a capitalist conspiracy and a dastardly game to discredit the strikers and probably send a lot of innocent people to jail for long terms with possibilities for the death sentence had the dynamite exploded. Had the conspiracy worked out as intended, the workers of the textile mills of Lawrence would have also been forced back to work in the modern hell holes which promise nothing to thousands but a mere existence and a living death.

Joseph J. Etor, who is now lying in the county jail in Lawrence awaiting trial on the trumped up charge of being "accessory before the fact" to murder, (during the strike in which a young girl was shot by a police, if evidence amounts to anything) stated at the time the dynamite was planted, that it was "plant." We have always contended that Breen was but a tool of others and must have had other motives than merely "his business" as an undertaker by the dynamite.

The unwarranted arrest and indictment of Etor and Giovannitti on the charge of murder was another "plant" to keep these young organizers from the field of activity and thus lose to the workers the benefit of their leadership and counsel. The I. W. W. abhors dynamiters and we have no need to use dynamite in the winning of strikes. Strikes are won by the solidarity of the workers on the job and their ability to paralyze industry until their demands are granted. Etor and Giovannitti pleaded for nothing more than such action.

We certainly agree with District Attorney Pelletier of Suffolk county in saying that the \$500 fine imposed on Breen was a "white wash." The most ignorant person knew all along that Breen was not alone in the dastardly work of "planting" dynamite. It is now up to the people of Massachusetts to demand the immediate release of Etor and Giovannitti from prison before the state is brought into more limelight as the home of class prejudice and injustice. The prosecution has no better case against Etor and Giovannitti for murder than it had against them for being dynamiters.

The working class of America as well as

the workers of Europe and other countries as well as a great army of middle-class sympathizers, are thoroughly aroused over the unwarranted persecution of Etor and Giovannitti, and are insisting that the state of Massachusetts clean its skirts of the world-wide charge of aiding the few to the detriment of the great army of wealth producers. The only difference between the dynamiters of Lawrence and other places where dynamite has been "planted" is the fact that the Lawrence bunch have been caught with the "spooks" while others have succeeded in escaping.

(Signed)

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE OF THE I. W. W.

Further Developments Likely.

Regarding the prospects of further developments, this much may be said at this time:

On Jan. 22, two days after the "discovery" of the planted dynamite, a car load of "Italians" were brought from Boston "to help their fellow countrymen win the strike." Pending negotiations for a strike settlement between strikers and mill owners these Boston "Italians" were quiet and inconspicuous. The negotiations resulted in failure. On Jan. 29 another carload of "Italians" arrived here and joined the first contingent of their compatriots. On Jan. 29 all these Boston "Italians" started a car smashing demonstration on Essex street. The police and militia both stood by and encouraged the performance by a masterly display of inactivity. Later in the same day Annie La Pizz was killed in another street "riot." Etor and Giovannitti were subsequently arrested for this killing, and the prosecution is attempting to charge both of these riots to I. W. W. conspiracy and incitement to violence.

It is now demanded, however, that both of these "riots" be investigated in connection with the dynamite conspiracy. It is declared that they are part of a general scheme to discredit the strikers and break the strike, of which the dynamite conspiracy was the unsuccessful prelude. It is also declared that such investigation will show that the real fermenters of the order and the real murderers of Annie La Pizz are the mill corporations and the local police authorities.

All of the foregoing developments have given a great impetus to the movement for the immediate liberation of Etor and Giovannitti.

A demand has been made for their release from jail in view of what has transpired. It is generally felt that to detain them longer, in view of the contrasts afforded by Wood's arrest and bailing out, is to make modern "justice" too obviously an absurdity. Besides the facts already disclosed, prearrange the character of the facts to come.

Add to this the growth of the Etor-Giovannitti protest movement in general and the liberation demand becomes irresistible. Reports from the leading industrial cities show no let-up in this movement.

In New York a monster protest demonstration is arranged for Sept. 14. It will be held under the auspices of the United Lawrence Protest Conference, including all the protest conferences of Greater New York.

The New York United Lawrence Protest Conference urges preparation for a general strike in case Etor and Giovannitti are not liberated, as demanded by the working class.

Pittsburg reports a monster protest meeting on Aug. 25 with 15,000 present. Philadelphia reports preparations for a Labor Day protest with 20 stands for speakers of all shades of working class politics, unionism and radicalism. Last, but not least, the wage workers of Emporium, U. S. A., Panama, U. S. A., send in Spanish a report of a protest meeting held there recently. The protest movement having covered Europe and North America, is now going into South America. All this will serve to show how the protest wind will blow.

This movement should be kept up. No stone should be left unturned to free the two men. Now is a favorable time to appeal to the workers to join the movement and to contribute funds. Whatever doubt may have existed as to Etor's conduct during the strike is being removed by the disclosure now going on and likely to occur. These show that Etor was alive to the situation; that he knew the mill owners and police were determined to "get" him and that violence would be committed by them to arrest and imprison him, and that sooner or later the truth would come out, to the credit of the working class. His judgment and caution stand confirmed

by events. Etor and Giovannitti are innocent; the real culprits are the textile capitalists and their handymen, the police authorities. They are the real accessories to the murder of Annie La Pizz.

A. L. EMERSON

A Short Biography.

Newton, Ala., Aug. 25.

Solidarity. In the Aug. 31 issue of Solidarity, page 2, 1st column, a question is asked, then partly answered. If you can spare the space, I would like to give your readers a short biographical sketch which, I think, will be of interest just at the present time, and will supply the "missing link" in the question asked.

Early in the season of 1896 my wife and I were alone in our log cabin on the wild, wooded summit of grand old Lookout Mountain, in northeast Alabama, where we were seeking recovery of health. Needing some one for company for my wife while I was away from home, and to have a little help about the chores, we decided to apply to the Orphans' Home in Chattanooga, Tenn., 40 miles distant, for a small boy. Our request was quickly responded to, by sending the only available boy at the home at that time. A tall, slender lad about 13 years old; an orphan boy, with no living relatives, so far as known to the boy, or to the Home.

I shall never forget the sight of the big, homesick tears which were coursing down his cheeks when I met him at the station. To leave his "foster mother," the matron of the Home, his teacher and the children he loved and got out into the cold world all alone, among strangers, was almost too much for his young heart to bear. On reaching our home, my wife was so touched by his utter loneliness in this big world that she took him at once into her warm heart to be a true mother to him. His tears soon dried up, and he began to feel happy in his new home. My wife, being a teacher, took the matter of his education into her hands, and as he was bright and eager to learn, he made rapid progress in his studies.

His name was Arthur. He proved to be a very respectful and companionable boy; was active and energetic; sometimes a little headstrong, but generally obedient and good natured. He liked to be well dressed and appear well to others; was kind of heart, and full of sympathy for anyone in trouble. He would never begin a racket with his associates, but he felt to resent with clenched fists when he was being imposed upon; was keen to make and save a little money, though not "stingy" with his earnings. This was his way. What is he a man? We shall shortly see.

In about three years there came a sad day for poor Arthur, as well as for myself, an aged friend. Sickness and death of my wife, made it necessary to find a new home for Arthur. One of our neighbors kindly took him into their home, and he went to work with their young men in the timber; with axes and saw earning wages with which to clothe himself, and go to school when not at work. Three or four years of such life, part of the time about a saw mill, brought him to the period of the Spanish American war. He went to Chattanooga to enlist as a private, but for some physical defect was not accepted. So he enlisted as a drummer and went out with Gen. Shafter's army in Porto Rico. It was not long, however, before he was stricken with the deadly typhoid fever then prevailing in the camp, and was placed on a hospital ship and sent to New York. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to travel by rail, he was sent to my mountain home to fully recover.

When able to go to work again he "knocked about" at various jobs for a while, then went of south-west, and for a year or two I lost track of him. Then he finally showed up in a lumber camp in the Texas-Louisiana timber regions, where he has remained most of the time for several years, an expert workman in various lines of the lumber and saw mill industry. Ever watchful for improvement in his own personality, and with a keen desire to improve the conditions of his fellow craftsmen, a self-made man, an all-around good fellow, with whom it is a pleasure to be acquainted.

Where is he? Who is he? you ask.

He is none other than Arthur L. Emerson, the president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. The question asked, "Who is Emerson?" is now fully answered.

As is well known, he is now lodged in

the Lake Charles, La., jail, accused of murder. Whom did he kill? No one, so far as I can learn; nor made any attempt to kill, or encouraged others to do any killing. In jail for exercising the boasted "freedom of speech," which, until of late, has been an accorded right to every American citizen. Another sporadic case, I judge, of the Etor-Giovannitti type of ailments affecting our body politic, which, if not stamped out effectively by protests and votes, may soon become epidemic and then whirr with capitalist exploitation.

As A. L. Emerson has been a wage-worker—not a millionaire, by any means—I have felt anxious to know if his fellow workers would stand by him in his trial; in his hour of need, or would be left to stand alone. Not a soul in this wide world upon whom he can feel a natural right to call for help and sympathy. But my heart is cheered by word from him in a letter from his prison home that his men are behind him, and that he feels confident of proving his innocence of the charges made against him. Being a matter of Chattanooga, would it not be well for his fellow workers in that city to take his case into special consideration.

Respectfully,
D. R. C. PARKER.

SPEECH RESTRICTED

(Continued From Page One)

granted to Industrial Workers of the World, 603 Superior street, to speak on the streets for one month from date, where there are no objections, subject to the approval of the police.

By M. J. MURPHY, Secretary.

Police Rule.

"That it will be O. K. for time specified. No collections to be made, nor literature to be sold or given away. No block traffic. Good for the following points: Hamlet and Broadway (50 feet from Broadway); East 75th and Woodland (50 feet from Woodland); East 79th and St. Clair, vacant lot; West 25th and Denison; East 55th and St. Clair; East 53d and Woodland; rostrum in Public Square when not otherwise engaged.

F. KOHLER, Chief of Police."

Good, except on Ontario street, where other speakers hold meetings with a specific permit to speak there and the Salvation Army is allowed to do whatever they please. We have been denied the right to hold meetings there, because the big chief says: "There's too much traffic there." How inconsistent!

Now if he thinks the I. W. W. is going to submit to that kind of trash he is badly mistaken; for the simple reason that we are conscious of the fact that we have nothing to lose in this fight. D.

PITTSBURG LABOR DAY PARADE

The American Federation of Labor gave a test of its strength on Labor Day. According to newspapers, 20,000 workers were in line in the parade. Then they give the accurate figures in two papers, figures that the writer of this has carefully scrutinized:

Here are the 20,000.

Table listing various professions and their counts: Police, 32; Police, their horses, 32; Labor leaders, mounted, 16; The horses of the labor leaders, 16; Six automobiles, mounted, 6; Judges, lawyers, reverends and labor leaders, automobile drivers, etc., 32; Some music, not counting in bill posters, 32; Street Sweepers, 42; Plumbers, 208; Bricklayers, 208; Steam and Hot Water Fixers, 156; Painters and Decorators, 156; Hoisting Engineers, 68; Iron Molders, 128; Carriage and Wagon Workers, 68; Pattern Makers, 88; Sheet Metal Workers in brass headgear, 168; Pavers, 28; Hammerers, 28; Switchmen, 28; Motormen, 68; Someone on horses, 68; Electrical Workers, 208; Carpenters and Joiners, 104; Hodcarriers, 96; Scaffolding Workers, 38; A Minister, 68; Total, 2,276.

Total 20,000, of course. Who will doubt it? And then at the picnic grounds the orations of eminent friends of labor. Just imagine, corporation lawyer and labor friend "Organizing" "Condemning the growth of 'Industrial Unionism' as personified in the Industrial Workers of the World, in the ranks of organizing labor, by saying:

"This unionism, which has accomplished much in recent years, is being pushed to a new, a mighty problem, its name is 'Syndicalism.' In this country it is the inspiration of the recent Lawrence strike. Its weapon is 'direct action' and it is organized in this country as the Industrial Workers of the World. In labor organizations, as elsewhere, there is a conservative and a radical party and the 'direct

SONGS! SONGS! To Fan the Flames of Discontent! SONGS OF JOY, SONGS OF COURAGE, SONGS OF SACRIFICE, SONGS OF TRIUMPH, SONGS OF THE FUTURE! I. W. W. SONGS! Each, 10c. 50c. per hundred. \$3.00 per thousand. Order from the INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Spokane, Wash.

activists" are the radicals at present. They believe in confederation and immediate steps to secure for labor its proportion of its contribution to industry. The Industrial Workers' weapons of force and direct action are a relic of the past ages. The victories of the future will be victories of peace."

So speak the learned corporation attorney. And he must know, of course, W. E. TRAUTMANN.

BIG PROTESTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2. The Italian Fraternal organizations held a big Etor and Giovannitti protest meeting at Lyric hall, Labor Day. There was a big, enthusiastic crowd; collections were over \$82, and much Italian and English literature was sold. Speakers were Arturo Carotti of New York, Grover H. Perry and G. M. Quoroli. Another meeting of these societies is advertised for September 3.

William D. Haywood spoke for the Etor-Giovannitti defense conference Saturday night at the City Hall plaza. The crowd was the largest ever around the plaza, about 5,000 altogether, and they stayed for three-fourths of an hour in the rain listening to the speaker. The downfall finally broke up the meeting.

"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," 148 West 4th St., New York City.

Under the editorial title, "An Amazing Arrest," the New York World of August 31, says in part: "Mr. W. Wood, or any of his class and his interests, shall prove to have been guilty of procuring the planting of dynamite to discredit the strikers' cause, what will become of the virtuous horror the rich millmen have expressed at the violent talk and much less violent acts of the Industrial Workers of the World in Lawrence? The mill owners will be tarred with a blacker stick than misted dynamiters for whom palliation may be found in ignorance and want; they will be revealed as rare hypocrites seeking to save greed and wealth by a crime of almost unexampled meanness."

Don't forget the brave boys jailed by the lumber trust in Lake Charles, La. Here is what one of them, Ed Lehman, writes to Secretary Jay Smith of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers: "Jay, I am afraid you and the rest of the boys are spending too much of your time on our country. I would rather be busy knowing that the union has progressed while I lay in jail, than to go free and find the union was at a standstill. With my head fast they are joining, and how the days are coming in; to hell with me, the ONE BIG UNION is what we want. Hoping to get out before I die, to attend one I. W. W. convention, I am," etc. That's the spirit that will ally the best of capitalism. Help relieve the secretary and the defense committee of the Brotherhood by sending in reports of protest meetings and funds to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La. A. L. don't forget to ask the A. F. of L. and the U. M. W. F. of M. to help, in spite of the cowardly backbiting which occupies the editorial chair of the Miners' Magazine.

SUB HUSTLERS WANTED

Solidarity wants to get in touch with 10 I. W. W. men who may be induced to take the field in different parts of the East, and rustle subs for this paper. They may double up—that is, go in pairs, and combine agitation with sub-getting: Solicit subs in daytime and hold meetings at night. Liberal terms on subscriptions and literature. Write to Solidarity for particulars.

Combination sub—Solidarity and Industrial Worker—\$1.50 a year; Canada, \$2 a year.