



VOLUME THREE. No. 41 WHOLE No. 145 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1912. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

IN "OLD WITCH TOWN"

Salem, Mass., now the Scene of a Different Spectacle at the Trial, than that of the 17th Century.

JURYMEN "SCARED TO DEATH," SAYS REPORTER

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Salem, Mass., October 1. Big demonstrations continue in front of court house today. Appearance of prisoners signal for applause and cheers. No progress made in selecting jury. Jurors show great reluctance to serve. Plead prejudice and opposition to capital punishment. Press representatives say that they never saw anything like it before. One of them said: "THEY ARE SCARED TO DEATH." Lawyers also assert the continuing disinclination to serve is unprecedented. Scores of jurors make the same excuses. There are very rare exceptions; 125 jurors were questioned today, making a total of 231 for both days. It is likely that the case will collapse for lack of a jury to try it. Tension here is great on all sides. Reports continue to come in from Lawrence and elsewhere that are eagerly read and discussed and that influence opinion. Newspapers also contain big articles with illustrations. Bill Haywood is in Salem. He will visit Ettor and Giovanni in jail tonight. In discussing the general strike in connection with the Ettor and Giovanni case, Haywood said: "It destroys the power of injunction. As events prove, the capitalists no longer throw men in jail with impunity, as the loss involved will be too great."

The situation in Lawrence is reported by visitors from that city to be still critical. About 1000 operatives were locked out of work at the Arlington and Pacific mills for their strike activity. Police brutalities continue, officers now carefully selecting opportunities to beat up defenseless workers. This morning about 120 Italians were cornered in a blind alley and viciously attacked by a large squad of police thugs. Joseph Schmidt was attacked late last night while on his way home by four burly cops who after calling him vile names proceeded to beat him up then arrested him. In city court this morning he was fined \$1.00, such a fine being itself a confession of the police plot to "get" him. There is possibility of a general lockout in Lawrence. Developments are looked for from both Salem and Lawrence, within the next 24 hours, favorable to the working class.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Sept. 30.—It was amid the reports of conflict between the police and the general strikers at Lawrence, that the Ettor-Giovannitti trial opened here today. The conscious knowledge of these events, as well as a knowledge of the general strikes at Lynn, Haverhill, Quincy and other Massachusetts points, added to the tension experienced by many in the court room. This was an unusual trial, attended by social circumstances of an unusual nature. This was especially evidenced by the demonstrations made by workmen and women before the court house. Rarely

are prisoners so honored as were Ettor, Giovanni and Casuso in Salem today. When they came, handcuffed together, out of the court house to enter carriages to take them to prison their appearance was the occasion for cheers and for shouts of encouragement. The crowds broke through the police lines on these occasions, getting near to the prisoners, and shouting their joy at seeing their victimized fellow workers and leaders once more. All three prisoners smiled their appreciation in return. Ettor raised his hat in acknowledgment of the cheers, while Giovanni joined in the shouting with

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are not guilty of anything except loyalty to the working class. I will close for this time. Hoping the convention is a success, I remain yours for Industrial Freedom,

(Signed) ED. LEHMAN,
Care Clinic, Cline & Bell.

A LUMBER TRUST VICTIM

Lake Charles, La., Sept. 18
Mr. Vincent St. John,
Dear Friend and Co-Worker:

Received your communication today and was glad to hear from you. Arraigned us before the bar today. They have three charges against me and every one of the other boys and five of them got two charges of highway robbery against them. So you see we are very well supplied so far as indictments are concerned. Every one of the boys plead not guilty to every charge.

I have been told that I would die a pauper, but whoever told that told a lie, as I have three charges of murder now. It is a damn wonder that the capitalist class is so good as to even let the workers have murder charges preferred against them. The boys that have the five charges against them are to be envied.

We have got a local started here in jail and are doing very well organizing. Twenty-two new members joined last Sunday, which I think is doing very well for being in jail. Are going to try and get the local five hundred strong before we quit or know the reason why.

I have seen so many Burns' detectives in the last two months that I get sick if I do not see one every hour now. Tell Mr. William D. Haywood that his description of a detective seems to me like praising them since I had dealings with them. We are leaving our tale in the hands of the workers. The workers are the only class that will save us from the gellows. If the workers say we shall go to the gellows, I for one will gladly go there. We

LAWRENCE WORKERS ACT

Contrary to Advice of Ettor and Giovanni, in Whose Behalf they Strike.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 27. The industrial situation here has become acute again. The operatives in the Washington and Ayer mills, to the number of several thousands, have walked out in sympathy with the general strike movement in behalf of Ettor and Giovanni. The operatives in most instances quietly went to their homes in groups. They marched through the streets of the city singing the "Internationale." The feeling in favor of a general strike is strong among the more radical elements who believe in acting despite the advice of Ettor and Giovanni. The two imprisoned men advocated postponement of the local general strike for the present.

Following are their letters:
Giovanni's Letter.
"Essex County Jail,
"Lawrence, Mass.,
"Sept. 25, 1912.

"Fellow Workers—Word comes to you that you are going to strike on Friday morning as a protest against our long and unlawful incarceration. We know the power of your folded arms; when you cease to toil you cut off the base of the world's supply and undermine the political state. But the price you pay is too great, you cut off even the miserly dollars that you now get, and the little children cry for food and the mothers weep because they cannot answer. You must not do it now. Later when the trial shall have commenced and the great American public shall have reason to know the power, violence and rottenness of the American Woolen Co. and its allies who would railroad us to the electric chair, then the time may come for you to stand and refuse to make profits any longer. Fellow workers, do not strike now, but organize and prepare yourselves. After the trial shall have developed the infamy of the Breens and the Woods and we cannot secure a fair trial, then close the mills and open the jail doors. They let the watchword be, Solidarity. An injury to one is an injury to all."

"**ARTHUR GIOVANNITTI.**
"Essex County Jail and
"House of Correction,
"Sept. 25, 1912.

"To Local 20, I. W. W.
"Fellow Workers—Word has been brought to us that, as a means of protest against the false accusation against me, the long incarceration, etc., and as a means of showing your devotion, which we have never doubted, and solidarity, you are contemplating going out on a general strike, affecting the entire membership of Local 20 and its supporters.

"Considering that at this time such a course would tend to prejudice public opinion which would fail to understand your noble spirit of sacrifice and interpret the same as a threat, I am taking this means to advise and urge you for the present, as far as we are concerned, to desist from any such action.

"Feeling that our advice will be your course, and sending you cheers and salutations, we are very sincerely, yours,
JOSEPH J. ETTOR.
Statement by General Committee.

The general committee's view of the matter is contained in the following statement to the press: "The general committee of Local 20, I. W. W., held an important meeting in Lexington Hall this evening, where advisability of having a general strike on or before September 30 was discussed from all points of view. After letters were read from Ettor and

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PROTEST STRIKE

Of Lawrence Workers, one of the Most Remarkable Events of American Labor Movement.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 29.—New England is now discussing in all seriousness another great event in its already wonderful history, to-wit, the strike of the textile workers of this city against the unjust imprisonment and trial of Ettor and Giovanni. That 15,000 men and women should abandon their means of support for the sake of a principle seems incomprehensible to this section, one the embodiment of morality and the home of martyrdom, for the sake of an ideal. That 15,000 men and women should stop the pursuit of the almighty dollar to protest against injustice in defiance of established customs of procedure seems unusual and unique to the land famous as the scene of the Boston tea party and other notable incidents defying precedent of all kinds. Nevertheless, such is the case.

In this city at present 15,000 men and women have closed down the biggest corporation in the woolen industry—the so-called woolen trust—because they resent the outrages perpetrated against their representatives, who successfully organized them in a movement to secure more wages and better conditions. The result is that New England is thinking deeply. Not only have the woolen trust mills been shut down, but the most virulent antagonists of the working class among the corporation mills here—the Pacific and the Arlington—have been affected also, the latter to an unexpected degree; which increases the depth of New England thought.

This exhibition of working class morality and solidarity is all the more wonderful in that it occurred under circumstances that would ordinarily cause a division in working class ranks and bring about failure. Ettor and Giovanni had both advised against a general strike in the local mills at the present time. They urged postponement from tactical and altruistic mo-

tives. More complete organization and the avoidance of suffering was desired by both. Their advice was disregarded; the working class proved to the world that deep conviction of wrong and not expediency was the controlling force in their movement. Again, they wished to show their economic power once more to the master class. They knew that action now, since long contemplated, must be made effective or else the future would be lost to success. And so they went out, 15,000 strong, with this as the second controlling factor. And New England stopped to think more deeply still.

But, wonderful as this movement has been, despite the division that arose—a division that, under the circumstances, was due to the best of motives—despite this division, the morrow will most likely see a still greater display of working class solidarity and morality.

The Central Committee of Local 20 met yesterday morning and decided to recommend a general protest strike, from 6 a. m. Monday to 6 a. m. Tuesday. This recommendation was adopted at a mass meeting of all the branches yesterday morning.

Today a big demonstration in memory of Anne La Pizze will be held. Delegations will be present from Boston, Lowell, Haverhill, Lynn, Ipswich, Salem and other cities. Special trains have been chartered. All the local branches will be out with bands and banners. The demonstration will go through the principal streets to the cemetery of the Immaculate Conception on Current Hill, where speeches will be delivered.

This demonstration will prove a great aid in creating sentiment in favor of a complete cessation of work to morrow. It will give New England cause for more thought of a profound nature.

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN LAWRENCE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 29. The past week has been a wonderful week in Lawrence. A spontaneous strike in favor of the liberation of Ettor and Giovanni began in the Washington mills and spread the next day to all the mills in the city. The Woolen Trust shut down after the walk-out. Fifteen thousand operatives are affected. Yesterday a big meeting of all the nationalities working in the mills voted for a general protest strike from Monday, September 30, 6 a. m., to Tuesday, October 1, 6 a. m. This will increase the number out tomorrow.

This spontaneous strike was inaugurated despite the advice of Ettor and Giovanni to the contrary; advice endorsed and followed by the Central Committee of Local 20. This advice at first caused some friction and division; but the latter was not deep or fundamental enough to gain strength. The rank and file prevailed, and the organization wisely stood behind them.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn put the case well when she said, in addressing a meeting prior to the spontaneous strike: "The matter of a general strike is only to be postponed until a big general strike that will include all the big cities of the country can be arranged. While the Central Committee will not urge a local strike at the present time against the expressed wishes of Ettor and Giovanni

they would not urge the mill workers not to strike, if they wanted to. If the members want to strike, we will stand behind them, even though we disagree with them as to the advisability of the general strike."

A telegram from St. John and Haywood also pledged the backing of the I. W. W. throughout the country to the spontaneous general strike.

The mill owners say they are disgusted with the I. W. W. "It cannot control its members; but is controlled by them."

SOLIDARITY OF PIANO WORKERS

Nine-year piano shops had to shut down yesterday when their employes quit work and joined the strike which was called last Monday morning to enforce a demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages. The employes in the nine shops quit almost simultaneously, and it was reported that the walkout was general. According to Charles Dold, international president of the Piano, Organ and Music Instrument Workers' Union, all of these shops had to close up as soon as their workers walked out, as not a man remained in any of the shops that were struck. Men from several shops who remained at work while the employes in the other departments quit work during the early part of the week, also quit yesterday and joined their fellow workers in their fight for higher wages.—New York Call, Sept. 29.

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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 144. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew. 145 This is NUMBER

HAIL THE "RANK AND FILE"

The situation at Lawrence the past week has presented some interesting developments, showing the unmistakable tendencies of the labor movement as it now unfolds. Time and again the claim has been made in capitalist circles that a few "I. W. W. leaders" were wholly responsible for the "turbulence among a mass of ignorant foreigners" that when they, "the agitators," waved their magic sticks over the heads of the "mob," that mob was ready for anything in the way of exciting changes.

The past week in Lawrence has dispelled that illusion. The textile workers, long chafing at the rank injustice done Ector and Giovannitti, have performed an act on their own volition and against the wishes of the two men and the other officials of the union in Lawrence, that stands without a parallel in the labor history of America. A "spontaneous" protest strike of 15,000 workers—men, women and children broke out on Friday, closed up the plants of the American Woollen Co., and again drew the attention of the world to Lawrence. At first flush this may have seemed a premature move, interfering with the more elaborate plan for a general strike on a large scale should the progress of the trial reveal the mailed fist of the enemy. It appears to have been so regarded by the I. W. W. officials in Lawrence. Ector and Giovannitti advised against it on the ground that it entailed too much sacrifice, and on account of its local character might fail of the desired results. Other organizers and speakers sided with the two prisoners, and while not attempting to stop the demonstration, suggested that it be deferred. But the workers, through their own sense of grievance against the mill owners, acted on the principle that an injury to two men was an injury to 22,000, and struck anyway.

That their strike was well timed after all appears from a report in the papers that the bosses, in anticipation of a general strike on Sept. 30, planned on that date to lock out their men, thus putting the workers on the defensive. The strike on Sept. 27 destroyed the plans of the mill owners and struck an unexpected blow in behalf of Ector and Giovannitti. The rank and file had spoken, loudly and promptly, unmistakably, ahead of the expectations of their officials. There could now be no mistake about the attitude of the textile slaves toward their

masters and the brutal authorities of Essex county. The whole world must sit up and take notice. This act dispelled all previous doubts expressed by capitalist writers, and shared to some extent by I. W. W. members outside of that section, that the Lawrence slaves were ready for such a sacrifice in behalf of their persecuted fellow workers. It will have a tendency to intensify the agitation and strengthen the general strike movement outside of Massachusetts.

The act of the Lawrence workers not only reveals the correct instinct of an awakening working class, but also shows that that particular portion of it is very much awake. Henceforth the rallying of strike leaders and other members of the working class will appear more difficult, if not impossible. The Woods, Whitmans, Morgans, Breens, Governor Fosnes, and all the other capitalist pirates and their crews of retainers will find themselves face to face with a power greater than all their "legal" chicanery and their organized forces of repression. That power is the SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING CLASS, acting promptly and decisively on a given situation. There is no greater power, and the textile slaves of Lawrence are to be congratulated on having revealed in some measure its future possibilities.

REPLY TO NILSSON

Since Fellow Worker Nilsson makes objection to what I wrote under the heading of "Division or Unity," I shall try and make myself more clear as to my meaning, if only for his benefit. As far as terminology is concerned, I chose the nearest word I could think of to express my meaning, which the rest of the article explained more fully. The A. F. of L. can not be used as an example on either side, being a body fragmentally both. To be exact, I should not even call it a body it is a loosely federated conglomeration of diverse bodies agreeing to recognize each other to the extent of convention toleration. There is no material interest recognized by the craft outside its own body, hence nothing to compel unity. With the I. W. W. the case is different. We base our organization on the material interest of the workers, as workers. We disregard the division of labor as much as the capitalists, even more so.

Our members are class conscious, or they would not be in the organization. Each individual must recognize that his interest is purely material gain which can only come through the organization. This material interest binds us together in an organization which will ultimately benefit all. We unite from a motive of individual material interest. In this uniting, we give up a portion of our individual liberty for the benefit of the whole, which is in reality a greater ultimate gain for ourselves. In return we receive the protection of the strength in added numbers.

In this merging of individuals, forming a collective organism, certain duties must be performed by that organism which are beyond the scope of every individual. If these duties are not attended to the organism soon dies. Every member cannot be the secretary, only a few are needed. There are other duties that require individual activity for the benefit of the whole. For this work certain individuals must be secured. The organism as a whole depends upon the efficiency of those who function for the whole, for its very existence. The more efficient such persons are the more the organism grows, and vice versa.

The duties of such individual necessitated that certain work as well as certain work as well as certain powers be centralized in that position. Without this there could not be order. The membership delegated these duties and powers to certain individuals, trusting that the individual will act for the benefit of the whole. If he does this in an efficient manner the organization works with precision, as far as the mechanical parts are concerned. If, on the other hand, the individuals hamper in the work delegated and usurp the power which was delegated then chaos results and the official can not attend to the duties properly, the whole is suffered.

There was nothing in my article that could be construed to mean that I should like to see the whole organization run by a few men. I am of the opinion that this was purposely misconstrued, because no myself is more opposed to rule than myself. The whole tenor of my article was the direct opposite to have the rank and file place capable men in needed positions and then allow them to do their work for which they were elected. If the person upon trial disappoints the membership, deposit him at once, and put an efficient member

there. The power of the organization is in the rank and file and can not be taken away. I am not afraid of that. But when certain persons are chosen by the membership there are some who block the work from the individual motives, contrary to the will of the majority. They place their own individual prejudice above the interest of the many and really try to rule or ruin the whole organization by their opposition in the performance of the functions of general welfare. Thus they work to decentralize the power of the majority and diffuse it among petty groups. This is division and decentralization with a vengeance.

I can recall a letter in which a secretary claiming to act for the local advised other locals to get stamps printed at the corner printer if the general body did not vote to allow the will of the petty minority to pass. I also remember that the body as a whole was not even considered enough to allow the general membership to express itself, the minority wished to act as it pleased, disregarding the will that had been already expressed by the majority. The proper method would have been to get an expression from all on the point at issue. If Nilsson's memory is on working order he might call to mind something along the lines to which I refer. To this decentralization I was opposed then and still maintain the same position; that centralized power delegated or held by the general membership, should only be withdrawn or withheld by the same membership, and no one else. This, to my mind, constitutes organization. The power in the I. W. W. is centralized in the general membership and delegated to certain functions which necessitate individual performance for the benefit of the whole. I am opposed to any infringement upon this.

Nilsson may construe that the general advertisement is for the sole purpose of keeping a few books, but I can't see it that way. He may disregard and hamper in the work intrusted at headquarters by our membership, but I haven't reached the stage where I consider myself greater than the membership. I have some experience in organization matters myself, which may not be overvalued so very much by Nilsson, yet when it comes to matters of general welfare the general office is more fit to judge than I. It is in touch with the whole while I can only reach a part of the organization. For this reason I would consider myself foolish to disregard what the membership has instructed for the whole. By doing so I would disregard the membership.

The funniest thing I ever saw in print are the words written by Nilsson: "We have no power to compel obedience from our fellow workmen, and we don't want any such power." It is enough to make a sick horse laugh. What is our propaganda but power which will only compel obedience but solidarity? What is our education of self interest? but coercion by which we hope to open the eyes of the workers to their past mistakes? Intelligence is all the power we need, and we are using this to the very limit. We compel obedience in strikes through the intelligence and do it to a point where the individual will suffer hunger and privation in order that the whole will benefit. This may all be a "pipe dream" or a nightmare," as he puts it, but the majority see it differently.

I have tried to make plain that instead of changing the force of gravity to keep the building from falling, a good foundation can be built more easily—we are only beginning that building, you know. It has not reached the rotting stage as yet. We have the trench ready for the foundation which I want to see put in before we go at the rest of the structure. When this structure of ours reaches the rotting stage, it will have been detected so long that we will not notice its fall. In fact it will not be pulled to pieces the moment it is not needed. But we need it now and we had better go ahead and do our building instead of tearing down before the structure is finished.

J. S. BISCAY.

A GOOD SYSTEM.

Local 89, I. W. W., of Salt Lake City, Utah, has inaugurated a good system of protest meetings. They recently held a good meeting in behalf of the imprisoned victims of the lumber trust in Louisiana, collecting a net sum of \$20.55 to be forwarded to the Emerson defense fund, 78, Alexandria, La. Our correspondent announces that the local will make collections at all meetings for the different I. W. W. strikes, so as to keep up the momentum. This is a good plan that should be taken into consideration elsewhere.

NOTES FROM THE CONVENTION

On Sunday, Sept. 22, delegates from the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers and the General Executive Board met at general headquarters, where a complete abolition of the B. T. W. with the N. I. U. of F. and L. W. was effected. P. Eastman was chosen as the G. E. B. member to represent the N. I. U. of F. and L. W. This move brings 20,000 more lumber workers into the I. W. W.

Few changes were made in the constitution. One amendment is noteworthy, providing for a 25c voluntary assessment for the purpose of paying mileage of delegates to the convention. Stamps will be issued on these and no limit to the number of stamps a member may buy. If adopted on referendum, this amendment is expected to do away with the necessity of "side show Pullman" and no riding.

The necessity for more education seemed to be recognized by all. A Spanish paper to be started in Los Angeles. The G. E. B. was also instructed to have literature translated into foreign languages. Sentiment of most of the delegates seemed to favor consolidation of I. W. W. papers, which was referred to the incoming G. E. B. for action.

The convention adjourned Thursday, Sept. 26, to meet at 4 p. m. to give the delegates a chance to visit the most specialized industry of the times, the packing house industry.

Under good and welfare nearly all the delegates spoke. The convention was likened to a crap game: "a lucky point, and 11 ditto. The sense was that by the time the 11th convention rolled around there will be something doing. This ended the most harmonious gathering of the I. W. W. ever held, and after singing the "Internationale," "The Red Flag" and "Hallelujah, I'm a Ham," the convention adjourned sine die.

The new General Executive Board consists of the following: J. J. Ector, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss, Ewald Koettgen (National Industrial Union of Textile Workers) and P. Eastman (N. I. U. of F. and L. W.).

Nominates for General Secretary—Vincent St. John, W. F. Trautman and C. E. Filigno.

Nominates for General Organizer—Geo. Speed, Thomas Whitehead, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

For editors Industrial Worker, W. C. Smith. Solidarity—B. H. Williams, G. H. Perry.

A CHANGE HAS COME OVER THEIR DREAM!

The present outbreak in Lawrence is but an outward expression of the fermentation which has been going on ever since the fateful day in January when Lawrence became the storm center of the industrial disturbance in the East.

The whole temper of the mill workers has changed in one brief year. From docility, obedience and respect for superiors, thousands of them have become surly, resentful and irritable. One can feel it in the air, and superintendents and overseers whose general kindness had won the good will of the operatives have labored in vain to allay the irritation and distrust. They are treated with contempt, and their orders are obeyed or not as it suits the whim or passion of the moment.

This is not all-pervasive, but it is general enough for notice. Many of these workers eagerly sought, and even bribed, for the jobs which they throw up today at the wave of a hand. They have become conscious of power. Their past victories have given them a solidarity which at present seems unbreakable. Given but an imaginary grievance, and the smouldering embers of revolt are immediately fanned into flame.

A note from Ector's cell has little influence. To many of these ignorant people a letter is but a forgery, a ruse to fool them. A wave of his hand and a word from his lips from the handstand on the Common in Lawrence, now, as in the winter past, would act like the wand and the voice of a magician.—Nicholas Van Der Pyl, Staff Correspondent Boston Herald.

That's what the workers want, and they will continue to show their teeth until their wish is gratified. The breadwinner is supposed to be the mayor of Lawrence, on the other hand, says he "will have order if he has to import another 100 clubbers." If the citizens wish to assist in restoring order they should demand the resignation of this old fool, and see that they get a man for his place with a grain of common sense in his cranium. Of course, now we are only offering you a little kindly advice, which we don't expect you to take.

BACK NUMBERS.

The Sons of Vulcan is an organization of puddlers, who have formed an independent organization independent of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has been shipped to a tangle by the steel barons. The Amalgamated Association is a back number in so far as we are wanting about the g from the steel and iron king is concerned.

This scrap between two serious industries convulses the steel workers most on base from all past divisions and organize as a class if they wish to win. Fights between two factions of the useful workers in the steel industry is to the liking of the boss.

Workers of steel. You at the vast horde who have no addition with either of the contending forces are urged to remain away from such unions and unite your strength with the weakening toilers who are going to whip the steel barons with their own methods. You can never gain anything by joining or supporting the A. A. of L.

Now that the owners of the steel mills are calling so frankly to the A. F. of L. to come and organize the steel workers into separate craft, organize the skilled workers and laborers away they wish, just so the toilers are kept away from the real union, the industrial union.

The A. A. and the S. of A. will be asking the men to join their ranks. This will be the most foolish move ever made by the working class. If the workers want a union of their own, they want it for a purpose. The purpose will be to keep you chained to the job for miserable wages, just as they have in the past.

Be wary of the new steel workers' union of the A. F. of L. It is a blind and a pitfall for the working class. The A. F. of L. has degenerated into a strike-breaking organization, as witness the attitude of this organization in the great Lawrence McKees Rocks and Bethlehem strikes, as well as the steel workers in Pittsburg, and the tobacco workers of Pittsburg.

The hope of the working class lies in getting together. Realizing a spirit of class solidarity, uniting all men and women of any particular industry into an organization that had for its mission immediate wages and shorter hours, and ultimately the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution and the collective management of these means of life.

The working class will lose if they accept the new form of unionism proposed by the steel barons, which in reality means only another period of disorganization. Work for the awakening of the working class. Strive for more of the products of your toil by organizing every member of the working class into the same organization. Youngstown Socialist Press.

A GOOD LECTURER

Caroline Nelson lectured in Portland on Saturday and Sunday. Her meetings proved successful. Sunday evening she delivered an illustrated lecture on "Workers in California." About 500 paid admission and the hall was crowded to its full capacity. The crowd in the hall was interested in the lecture and frequently applauded her remarks. Five new members joined at the close of the meeting. After paying all expenses we will have a clear profit of \$20.00.

Caroline Nelson will deliver lectures on her way East, and I will take it upon myself to recommend her, as she is certainly an able lecturer and speaker.

FRED SLEPER,
 Secretaries Portland Local.

Portland, Oregon.

The editorial in the last issue (looking out the Akron "Press") was a mistake as far as the name of that paper is concerned; It should have been the Akron "Times" or "Crimes," or something of that sort. Our correspondent failed to mark the clipping properly, which is a common complaint we have against those sending clippings.

BISCAY'S REPLY TO THE WEAVERS

(New Bedford Times, Sept. 22)

The following communication from J. S. Biscay, I. W. W. organizer, for New Bedford, in reply to a statement issued by the Weavers' Executive Board this morning:

"The Quixotic duel of labor leaders to decide who shall be the goat and shoulder the burden of the lost strike is waxing warmer since the issue of a statement from the Weavers' Executive Board. In this wild fight the combatants hurled missiles in our direction; this necessitates a reply to the malicious attack."

"The charge that 'the great big union uses its members' money in political graft' is either made in dense ignorance or it is intended as a falsehood calculated to mislead any sympathizer who has not investigated the matter."

"The I. W. W. take absolutely no stand in politics. Neither will we enter into alliance with anybody which is either politic or anti-politic. We have nothing to do on the political field, confining all our energy on the jobs—where we are building the labor trust which will benefit labor through a solid industrial organization on the jobs. Our members can do as they please politically. All we want is solidarity of labor on the field where we are forced to toil"

"The article further says 'and when the members get into trouble, the only thing this great big union can do is to hand out pea soup and black bread to their slaves, when they have fallen lower than the most repulsive brutes. That in itself shows how much freedom the worker has."

"The last phrase is another false imputation. I challenge any one on that body of authors to show a single instance where the I. W. W. called any of workers its slaves. We do state openly that every worker is a slave to the employers, and after begging for a job, toils under the direction of those whom his labor enriches. Even a mule does not have to beg for a chance to sweat, but the so-called 'free citizen' lives and works under conditions far worse. If free men are sending their wives and children to labor in the mills and doing it in exercising their freedom, when they have fallen lower than the most repulsive brutes. That in itself shows how much freedom the worker has."

"As to handing out pea soup and bread: We haven't forgotten how certain labor leaders in New Bedford made an effort to stop us from collecting money so we would not be able to give the strikers any relief. It is publicly known that one craft official did his utmost in Providence in conjunction with the police to cut us off. It was after our members began to volunteer to go to jail in an effort to collect, that we were allowed the same privilege which the crafts enjoyed. But even with our members and sympathizers forced to live on 'pea soup and bread,' as these persons state, we have come out of the fight stronger than we went in. That is more than any other so-called 'union' can show."

"Then, again, our members did get into the trouble. Not for themselves from selfish motives, but because it was a struggle of the working class, and the I. W. W. is not the kind of an organization to lay down in any struggle. We fight when we have to, and do the best we possibly can at the time. Even if we could not get so much as pea soup and bread, we would fight to the last ditch in a cause of labor. We admit that we had a hard struggle, but the crafts made it only harder for us, by dividing the workers and trying to starve us out. But we are here stronger than ever and intend to stay here too."

"Then comes an imputation flying seemingly at myself, as follows: 'This same I. W. W. official knows that in this country there is no such thing as slavery—Lincoln abolished that system.' Lincoln did not abolish slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation only made matters worse, for not only for the colored workers but for all the workers. Instead of freeing any one, the workers were bound down worse after this decree."

"It do wish to take up space on this point. Yet I wish to face it in the most open way. I am ready to back up my position, and if the writers of that misative are men enough to back up their side, I stand ready to meet any person or number of persons who wish to defend that position that there no slaves, that they were freed, in a debate. I will meet them in open air or in a hall and bar no one. I will even hire the hall myself and give the other side the privilege of importing the best men they can possibly find anywhere. Then if I can't prove to the satisfac-

tion of the majority of the audience that the workers are not free, I will never speak in public again.

"Now then, put up or shut up."

Wage Problem.

"While we are on this subject, it is well to glance at some information made public. Especially the information that a proposition was considered at the board meeting to have the weavers cut 40 per cent. That such a proposition could actually be made in an organization pretending to represent labor is almost unbelievable. If any one dared to bring such a proposition into an I. W. W. meeting he would be booted out of the hall so quick that he might think a cyclone struck him. And what would follow afterwards would look like an earthquake."

"We have heard of another person advocating a 10 per cent. cut to get revenge at a certain craft. Is this the form of unionism which the workers of New Bedford desire?"

"Following the costly strike and defeat, any one would suppose that the leaders would advocate a solid union instead of many. But, no. The proposition is being made to have another weavers' union and another loomfixers' union. This, they say, will bring the workers closer together by putting them farther apart. I fail to see the added strength by doubling the unions when the ones in existence are too small to stop a grind-stone."

"For the benefit of the leaders who may get more jobs, the workers are to be divided so they will have even less chance to win. That is the way with craft unionism; when they lose through being divided, they howl for more division. It is getting now to the time when such men will howl in vain. Then the workers will be in one union instead of many. Then the aim of the I. W. W. will be accomplished. Nothing can be done with a craft form of organization. They are as able as a mosquito trying to sting an elephant to death. When we are able to boast of 21 years of organization we will have something to show for it. Even in the seven years of our existence, we have accomplished quite a bit when you consider the odds of capital and crafts arrayed against us."

ON THE DEFENSIVE

The following editorials from two capitalist papers of nearly even date are significant:

A PRACTICAL LESSON IN SYNDICALISM.

The strike of miners in Utah furnishes an object lesson to those who have been under any misapprehension concerning the reason why certain branches of organized labor object to the extension of the militia, and to the organization of the boy scouts on the ground that they are likely to be trained up as militia. These miners demand 25 cents more a day than their employers are willing to give them, have not walked out according to the ordinary custom. They have calmly taken possession of the mines, formed themselves into an organized army, several thousand strong, thrown up embankments, and prepared themselves generally for a 'stege. Their picket lines indicate some considerable attempt at military service to make fairly efficient officers."

Such a thing has not happened before in America. There have been battles between strikers and troops, but hitherto the troops have had the advantage of organization. If matters should come to a crisis in the present instance, and it is devoutly hoped that they will not, the soldiers will have no such advantage."

But however the strike turns out, whether the miners gain their point and quietly go back to work, or whether they are persuaded by their leaders, and the small minority of Americans among them, to give up possession of the property they have seized, the United States will have had her first real lesson in the practical working out of syndicalist doctrine, the taking over of the property of the employer by the employee. She will have learned in the school of experience just why the members of the I. W. W., and others professing the same sentiments protest against what they call the extension of militarism in the United States.—Detroit Free Press.

NEW STRIKE TACTICS

The novel strike tactics that have been adopted by the miners at Bingham, Utah, are deserving of note. There several thousand men, demanding an increase of pay which the companies do not feel that they can grant, seized the copper, lead and silver mines and entrenched themselves like an army that has taken possession of a

point of vantage and was expecting attack. Only in one place was there any mining activity, and that was where an agreement had been reached between the company and the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, under whose auspices the strike is being conducted. The mine immediately raised the question of the right of possession of these valuable deposits and it was up to the civil authorities to decide whether or not they should undertake to drive the miners from their fortified position."

This is a new situation in strike maneuvers and it is, doubtless, the fruit of the teaching of syndicalism—that an industry should belong to the men engaged in it. Hereafter in a strike, the men have walked out, refusing longer to work. By the new tactics, they seize the plant and prevent its operation or operate it on their own account. The tactical advantage of the strikers in the latter case is apparent, but the contention following therein is of the gravest sort.—Columbus Evening Dispatch.

The conclusions above drawn by the two capitalist editors are interesting as showing the defensive attitude assumed by the enemy in the presence of these 'new tactics.' The tactics of the Utah miners, however, foreshadow the universal method by which the working class will eventually dispossess the capitalist class throughout the world.

WHO IS TO BLAME IN LAWRENCE?

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 29.

The Leader, local Sunday paper, in an article today, 'I. W. W. Is Not to Blame,' says, apropos of the general protest strike:

Shallow public opinion and a biased press will shriek 'the leaders of the I. W. W.' Wild-eyed correspondents will rush into print to denounce the 'anarchists who interfere with the most sacred rights of property.'

The Leader prefers to get down to the first cause. The bone-headed pair that controlled the Lawrence police, the fatuous state police, the legal judiciary that was sent here by Governor Fox to take charge of the militia—these misguided allies of the mill men brought about the present tense situation, by actions that are known to all men, and that it is neither necessary nor advisable to recapitulate here."

Editor was sent to jail without a chance for bail. He was regarded as a dangerous man by these people. His imprisonment brought William D. Haywood to Lawrence—an able, older, more resourceful man. Consequently, a still more dangerous man from the viewpoint of these little brothers of the mill magnates. And this was only one sample of stupidity."

When negotiating to end the strike, the workers demanded that Eitor, Giovanniatti and the others be liberated. And many honorable gentlemen, pointing out the impossibility of doing this in so short a time as was available, pledged their word that this should be done. How have these pledges been kept?"

BUYING A "PUBLIC" STREET.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Chicago, Sept. 25. On Monday, September 23, Fellow Workers Little, Leppert and the undersigned went to West Pullman for the purpose of educating the slaves to the necessity of organizing in the One Big Union. Leppert acted as chairman and was followed by myself, who outlined the principles of the organization. I was not interfered with. After introducing the literature, I introduced Little as the next speaker. He had no sooner stepped upon the box, when three policemen came up and asked if he had a permit. Little answered that he did not think it was necessary to have a permit to speak in Chicago. He was told that it was not necessary at any former time, but as the merchants of West Pullman had RENTED THE STREETS for the week for the purpose of holding a street carnival, we would have to ask permission from them. Some of the members of Local 500 bunted up this merchants' committee and

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"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There is no middle ground between us. We are separated by the鸿沟 of class antagonism. We have no common interests, no common goals, no common sympathies. There is no appeal to either side. We are the workers of the world, and we are the enemy of the capitalist class."

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, abolish the wage system, and defend the centering of the management of the industrial plant and the factory to the workers in the same industry, thereby helping to bring about the abolition of the wage system. The trade unionists aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers."

"Three conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members belong to one industry, or in all industries if necessary, in any department (or a strike or lockout is necessary) and in all industries in all."

"Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's work for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system.' It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the day-to-day struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society that will grow out of the old one."

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we're told they would be granted permission provided THEY PAID FOR THAT PRIVILEGE. On account of its being a temporary affair we decided it would not be advisable to start anything, so we called off the meeting. On adjoining, however, we incorporated an adjourning to the famous song, 'Hallelujah, Pm a Bum,' as follows: 'We can't buy a street, 'For we ain't got the dough; 'So we'll cut out this meeting 'And to town we will go.' AUGUST WALQUIST.

WILL TAME THE PRIVATE THUGS

A despatch from Charleston, West Virginia states that after being assured at a big mass meeting held in Montgomery on September 27, that Governor Glasscock would not declare martial law in that section if the miners surrendered the arms they had procured to protect themselves from the brutality of the mine "guards," the miners today surrendered their arms and ammunition. The meeting had been called by a committee of business men, who, recognizing the expense incurred in the rule of martial law, were desirous of presenting any suspension civil authority in the district.

The miners, after being assured that further attack by the mine "guards" would be prevented, laid down their weapons peacefully, and in not a single case was any objection raised by a miner. The voluntary surrender of arms in the country adjacent to the martial law district is in accordance with an agreement made between the governor and the committee of business men yesterday, when he is said to have promised not to extend the martial law north of the Kanawha if the miners laid down their arms. The committee expects to extend its activities to other towns in the coal country. As the miners only took up arms as a means of protection against the brutal attacks of the Baldwin and other private detectives, who thought that by maltreating the striking miners they could drive them back into the collieries, they declare that at the first signal of a revival of the practice of murder and brutality they will

again take up the weapons to protect their lives and will teach the system of "private detectivism" a lesson it will not soon forget.

HELP THIS FELLOW WORKER

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 28.

We wish to bring before the organization the case of Fellow Worker Lamson, who lost one leg and the toes of the other, while beating his way to the Northwest from the San Diego fight, to aid in the struggles of the workers up there. He is incapacitated from active work by this accident. We are endeavoring to raise funds, to purchase an artificial limb for him.

Hoping this will meet with a hearty response, in cold cash, we remain

Yours for One Big Union, LOUIS BROWN, Fin. Sec'y Local 66. Send all funds to Louis Brown, Sec'y J. W. W. Local 69, 74 S. West Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

SOME GOOD READING

Following is the direction of how to get two very good books, one, the latter, especially is very good for the I. W. W. member or sympathizer to read, and they are free for the asking. Write to Chairman Henry of the Committee on Rules, Washington, D. C., for "The Hearings Before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives 409 and 435, March 27, 1912." Then write to Charles F. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C., for the Report on Strike of Textile Workers in Lawrence, Mass., in 1912. Also buy for 15c "Technical World" for October, and read the first article, "Revolution Yawns." It is O. K. Yours for good reading from all sides.

CARD NO. 1218, I. W. W.

Fellow Worker Andy Mager, of New Castle, is one of the most untrusting workers for the Eitor-Giovanniatti defense. A few days ago he sent in to the defense fund \$21.25, which represents about a week's collections among the Italians in New Castle and vicinity.

IN "OLD WITCH TOWN"

(Continued From Page One)

ignor. All three entered their carriages delighted; while the crowds following the receding vehicles as far as the eye could reach, once they had started for the jail.

There was no attempt to free the prisoners, though it was possible.

Inside the court room the most noteworthy incident was the attempt on the part of the defense to have Presiding Judge Quinn question prospective jurors as to their fitness to serve, from the standpoint of their economic interests.

The defense desired that prospective jurors be asked if they owned any stocks and bonds in the Lawrence mills. This request was made the subject of a long consultation between the defendants and their counsel, following the judge's address to the jurors on their duties. Court was held up fully an hour during this discussion, in which Eitor was the dominant personality.

After reading the request was submitted to Judge Quinn in the form of a motion, by ex-Judge Peigs. It is doubtful if Peigs understood the full significance of the motion he was presenting; in fact, its import was only completely evident to Fred H. Moore and George W. Rowser, Jr., the associate counsel, who joined with Eitor and Giovannitti in causing the motion to be made.

Judge Quinn, in denying the request, showed himself true to capitalist principles. He ruled that the Lawrence mills were not a party to the case before the court; as though this legal fiction were an every day fact. He held further, with the same legal sophistry, that the fact that prospective jurors are owners of Lawrence mill stocks and bonds was no basis for disqualification from jury duty. He would leave it to the jurors themselves, to decide on their honor and conscience to disclose such ownership when questioned them as to whether or not they were interested in any way in the punishment of the prisoners on trial. The working class victims of exploiting stock and bond holders will appreciate the judicial delicacy which abandons their comrades to the sensitive honor and conscience of their exploiters.

Aside from the foregoing, the most noteworthy feature within the court was the active interest of Eitor and Giovannitti. Neither seemed at all cast-down at their situation. Giovannitti surprised those acquainted with him at the frequency with which he joined in the consultation between counsel and themselves. It was Giovannitti who at first challenged the jurors for himself and Eitor. But it was Eitor who was the most conspicuous figure in the court room. He was at all times alert and aggressive. It was he who seemed to do most of the arguing in the discussion about the revolutionary question to be put to jurors, if the court so decided. All eyes in the court watched Eitor; while Judge Quinn sat on the bench, a picture of helpless judicial dignity.

Interest in the trial is widespread. All the great newspaper press associations are represented, as are all the big New England and the most prominent American dailies from coast to coast. Out of the 40 press representatives, 4 represent the I. W. W., Socialists Party and Anarchists press. Germany is represented, as is the Italian press. Peter Collins, of "Common Cause" fame, is even here.

All three prisoners look well, especially does Caru, who looks as if he had just walked off of the street into court. Both Eitor and Giovannitti are discolored by prison pallor. Giovannitti is palest of the three.

At this writing two jurors are in the jury box, namely, Christian W. Larson, a Haverrill hat dresser, and Robert N. Stillman, a Rockford carpenter. They make a favorable impression. They are the 3d and 6th jurors, respectively, drawn by the clerk of the court.

The selection of a jury is a slow and dreary process. At the present rate a new venire will have to be called, and it will be over a week before the jury box is filled. One hundred and five jurors have been called and excused up to the present writing.

It is freely predicted that the case will never reach the jury; and that if it does, it will be impossible to secure a favorable verdict on the evidence permitted to pass.

KNOWS WHAT "JUSTICE" IS

Fellow Worker Kobylak, of Rhoadesdale, Ohio, along with several others, was arrested some time ago by company tools of the coal mine owners, their apparent

reason was to stop I. W. W. agitation, as the men were arrested without any provocation just prior to a meeting at which Kobylak was to speak. "Kovnost Ludu," in reporting the affair, states that while up before "business," Kobylak remarked: "To hell with your court; we know what justice is, in Bohemia!" And after a pause, he added: "Spravednost," the Bohemian word for that rare flower of American jurisprudence.

LAWRENCE POLICE BRUTES

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 29.—The police of this city was again responsible for a most disorderly scene on the principal street this morning. They attacked the orderly march of the delegations, which came from Haverrill, Lowell and Boston to take part in the parade in memory of Annie La Pizze. The scene of attack was on Essex near Lawrence street, one of the main corners of the city. The attack was obviously intended to cast discredit on the I. W. W., the general strike and the Eitor and Giovannitti case.

The police threw a cord across Essex street and began a parley with Carl Tesca, the marshal of the march, which they claim was taking place without a permit. The marchers behind Tesca pushed forward to see what was the trouble. They broke through the police lines; when the police hit their heads and began to club the crowd indiscriminately. One of them drew a pistol and fired in the air.

When the dust had settled, it was found that two policemen had to be taken to the hospital. They were cut about the head and face. No marchers were hurt. No arrests were made; the paraders protected Tesca and prevented him from falling into police hands.

Those who witnessed the attack say the police were terror-stricken and realized instantly that they had made a mistake; but felt that they had to see the attack through, despite its rawness. Many of these witnesses are newspaper men, who openly proclaim their disgust with the whole proceeding. Fortunately, a moving picture photographer was on the scene and caught the whole affair.

The I. W. W. has issued the following statement regarding it:

I. W. W.'s Statement.

The latest outrage, perpetrated upon the workers of Lawrence by the servants of the Masters, the Police, occurred this morning shortly before noon when the police force of Lawrence arbitrarily tried to stop the peaceful march of the workers from the railroad station to their meeting place at Lexington Hall, on Lawrence street.

Several thousand visiting workers from Boston had just left their trains and were proceeding in absolute order up Essex street, when at Lawrence street a line of policemen which had been thrown across the thoroughfare from side to side. Those in front could not understand why they were stopped, and while they were questioning the police, the pressure of the thousands behind; who were entirely ignorant of any trouble, forced them through the line of bluecoats. The police then drew their clubs and revolvers and began viciously to beat every worker in sight on the head, women not being spared any more than men, and young boys of small stature were special objects of attack. One shot was fired during the difficulty by a policeman, and there are witnesses who declare that this was aimed at a young working woman who was prominent here during the strike last winter.

When questioned by representatives of the I. W. W. as to the reasons for this arbitrary stoppage of an entirely peaceful demonstration, no two police officers gave the same explanation, some claimed that the workers had no permit to parade till after 12 o'clock. As a matter of fact it was no parade at all; the workers were not formed into ranks, but were merely walking up the street in ordinary fashion. Some declared that red banners were being carried, leaving the implication that pea green or pale yellow banners would not have been objected to. Some objected to the music of the bands, as if there is something dangerous or inflammatory in the rendition of a funeral march. Other police officers declared the motion being carried which declared that the militia and police were the murderers of John Ramy and Annie La Pizze. Though the truth of this was not denied.

Never was there a clearer demonstration of the fact that it is the police and

other hired bloodhounds of the masters who are the cause of practically all the disturbances that occur during strikes. If the police would keep themselves out of the way the working people would always conduct themselves peacefully, just as they were doing this morning.

The I. W. W. charge the police with being the deliberate provokers of the disturbance of this morning. The I. W. W. charge that the whole trouble was a deliberate frame-up on the part of the police and hereby announces that if the police will keep their hands off, the workers will continue to conduct their affairs decently and in order, but that it will not be responsible for the acts of excited individuals when the police butt in on them.

The affair of this morning clearly shows that the mill owners and their official handy men are in a desperate state of fright, because the workers of Lawrence have shown by their creation of work that they desire and demand the release of our fellow workers, Eitor and Giovannitti, from the fake charges brought against them.

(Signed)

ETTOR GIOVANNITTI DEFENSE

The demonstration in memory of Annie La Pizze was most impressive. Though it rained heavily, the line of march was a long one. Speeches were made advocating the One Big Union as a means to prevent the murder of more Annie La Pizzes. Everything passed off orderly; no police were present.

EBERT

PITTSBURG MINERS PROTEST

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 1.

Sixteen thousand coal miners and steel workers of the Pittsburgh district assembled today in Lynn's grove in response to a 24 hour strike in support of the general program for the unconditional liberation of our loyal comrades, Joseph J. Eitor, Arturo Giovannitti, J. Caruso and associates, herewith declared:

Whereas, Our voluntary action in suspending work is only a demonstration that hundreds of thousands of coal miners throughout the country will, in the event of any high handed conviction of our moment fellow workers, be ready to join hands with the aroused proletariat of the nation, West and East, North and South, and with the millions of toilers all over the universe in a general strike and complete paralyzation of industrial activity, to enforce thereby the vindication and liberation of our comrades, whose only crime is their loyalty to their fellow men, their devotion to the cause of womanhood struggling for industrial and political emancipation, and their great subliming love for the ladies and children forced to destitution and a life of industrial slavery by the rulers of the system under which we will suffer, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in so voicing our determination to choose death, if need be, if liberty is not given to those who spoke and acted for our class when hundreds of thousands struggled in despair for better conditions in life.

Resolved, We vow that neither iron shackled union contracts with our oppressors or the mandates of their lieutenants in the realm of labor will restrain us and the entire working class of this country from exercising this supreme mandate of the rank and file; therefore, be it also

Resolved, That copies of the resolutions be sent to the masters of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, to the rulers and directing czars of the Steel and Iron Trust and corporations, to the blood stained kings of the woolen and cotton industries, and to the industrial lords and tyrants of the lumber and land trusts, and to their servile political tools and henchmen everywhere; to Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, as principal, and to the smaller political fry in the places where our fellow workers are now facing trial for their life by those who would seek their destruction because they were true to their class and fellow man; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the working class to unite and to combine in class organizations for concerted action on both the political and industrial field, so that the united workers can gain that industrial power and solidarity by which they can give force and recognition to their demands and relegate to oblivion all these political forces that by express the supreme mandates and class oppression by the present masters in the industrial domain.

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,

COPS ATTACK REPORTERS

[By United Press]

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 30.—Rioting as serious as any which occurred during the great textile strike of last winter broke out here today, shortly before 6 p. m. A new report of classes between police and protest strikers, dozens are in the hospital with broken heads and the police station is crowded with prisoners, including men and women. Few of the prisoners are free from bruises and cuts.

Of those arrested today, one man is dying at a hospital. Five of the prisoners are women.

All will be arraigned in police court. During the most serious rioting at Essex and Union streets, when a squad of municipal and state police cleared a crowd of 1,000, a squad of newspaper men who were following the charging line of the police were set upon by the officers and only by quick dodging and running were saved from a clubbing.

A Boston photographer, who was not as quick as the others in dodging, was clubbed to the ground and his camera kicked to pieces by the infuriated police.

As the newspaper reporters were chased down a side street, they expostulated, only to be told "they had no business" there.

Long before daylight and despite unreasonably cold weather, a pocket line of 2,000 or more surrounded the Wood, Washington and Aver mills.

As dawn broke and the first early workers began to struggle towards those three mills, the rioting began.

Desperate after their clubbing of yesterday, the strikers roughed workers who refused to turn back.

Immediately the state and city police were rushed to a half dozen different points in automobiles and vehicles, which had been pressed into service.

The appearance of the police was the signal for desperate fighting.

Swinging high sticks and again and again, the police battered the strikers back toward Common street. Eventually some one dropped, beaten irresistible, and occasionally a policeman would fall to the street, badly wounded.

From all points the crowd converged into one great mass at Essex and Union streets and stretched to Common street in the heart of the foreign quarters. For 10 minutes or longer, at this point, the pitched battle raged. Then the crowd slowly gave way before the double line of police.

The police then turned back to their work of driving to strikers away from the mill districts. It was 10 o'clock before a semblance of order was restored.

A battle with knives and clubs between Industrial Workers of the World and police, in which two officers were stabbed, one severely beaten and several reporters injured, occurred on one of the principal business streets of Lawrence Sunday.

The fight began when the police tried to stop an informal parade of textile operatives preceding a demonstration in honor of Annie La Pizze and John Ramy, who were killed during last winter's strike riots.

Carlo Tesca, of Pittsburg, an editor who is an organizer of the Industrial Workers, was in custody, but gained his freedom a little later. Persons who saw Tesca's arrest said he was rescued by comrades Tesca, with a smile, said the police let him go.

LAWRENCE WORKERS ACT

(Continued From Page One)

Giovannitti advising against striking at this time, the committee came to the conclusion to advise the workers not to strike for the time being, in order that the Massachusetts courts might have an opportunity to demonstrate the fairness that the master class boasts they have.

The local condition will not affect the general strike agitation throughout the nation. This will be pushed in response to numerous requests to that effect from various parts of the country. The marble cutters' union of Quincy have voted in favor of a general strike, so also has the Lesters' Union of Lynn with a membership of 2,000.

This union brought the matter of a general strike before the United Shoe Council of Lynn composed of United Shoe Work-

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MILKERS, OVER THE SMILING REVERENDLY, THE
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ers. The council decided to turn to offer the matter to the strikers for a vote. Numerous times occurring a general strike have been received from other industrial centers outside of Massachusetts. New York City sends a telegram to the effect that unions representing seventy-five thousand workers of all kinds are in favor of a general strike. Many miners' unions to and about the Pittsburg District say they are ready to lay down their tools the moment the word is given.

The above are but a few typical illustrations of the extent of the general strike agitation.

The special staff correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing of the situation in Lawrence, says: "A prominent merchant feels that the conviction of the defendants in Salem would necessitate closing his place of business and boarding up the windows." Merchants and business men generally, drawn as contractors, are reported to be fighting out of doors on the part of the city. This is the state of Judge Quinn's solemn words, that "your service, next to the call to arms, is the most important and sacred duty of citizenship."

The mill owners and their lackeys caught three letters when they surreptitiously raided Eitor, Giovannitti and Caruso on the charge of murder committed by their own men. "Murders before the fact" don't look quite as good as it did in old witch town. Electrocuting labor leaders in the 20th century isn't as easy as burning witches at the stake in the 15th.

Judge Quinn got quite a surprise Tuesday, when, in persistently questioning Frank Miller, a Marblehead contractor, he got the bold reply: "My conscience would not allow me to put men with faces like those (swearing at prisoners) caged in the electric chair under any circumstances." He was quickly cut short by the judge, saying a New York City correspondent.

Los Angeles beats hold regular business meeting every Tuesday at 8 p. m. All members are urged to attend. All members who left their books with the secretary in Los Angeles while in San Diego are requested to write for same through nearest secretary. Address all mail to J. E. Clark, 781 San Pedro street, Los Angeles, Cal., or Secretary 1, 12, Box 832, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

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

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

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

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$3.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 25 to 30 cents.

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

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

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

Agitate for the 8 hour day.