



# JURY COMPLETED

## To Try Etorr, Giovannitti, and Caruso. Reaction From "Canned Patriotism" in Lawrence.

(Telegram to Solidarity.)  
 Salem, Mass., Oct. 15. The jury in the Etorr case was completed today by the selection of John N. Carter, Newburyport; George C. Edmunds, Amesbury, lamp worker; and Edward S. Martin, Salem, carpenter. Robert S. Stillman, Rockport, carpenter, second juror, was chosen foreman.  
 The event of the day was a motion by District Attorney Henry Atwell that the jury be taken to Lawrence tomorrow to visit the scene of alleged crime. Judge James Sisk, counsel for Caruso, opposed motion. He declared that Lawrence was now the scene of patriotic demonstration with flags and speeches in its streets that would influence the minds of the jury. He was also opposed to dragging false issues into the case. The defendants were not on trial for opposing the American flag, nor did he wish it to appear so. He argued that conditions in Lawrence were abnormal since the demonstrations of last Saturday, and that

if necessary maps and diagrams could be displayed in the court by means of which the jurors could get a good idea of Lawrence and the scene of the alleged murder.  
 Ex-Judge Peters, counsel for Giovannitti, spoke in similar tones. He said it was impossible for the jury to remain unaffected by the inscription on the arch which read: "The American flag forever; the I. W. W. never." This was the first mention of the I. W. W. in court.  
 Judge Quinn pointed out that if the jury visited Lawrence, the defendants would have the same right, under the law. At will then withdrew his motion, with the consent of the defense and the court. The I. W. W. boys are sorry Atwell did not press his motion, for, with the jury, Etorr, Giovannitti and Caruso in Lawrence, work in the mills and elsewhere would have been suspended.  
 The situation at Lawrence is quiet. A reaction has already set in against the "God and Country" agitation. E.

# I. W. W. AND VIOLENCE

(From G. E. B.'s Report to Seventh Convention)

The enemies of the I. W. W.—the employing class and their paid hirelings—are devoting a great deal of their time and energy charging that the organization is committed to a program of violence in order to accomplish the overthrow of the wage system. This charge is made with all the variations that can be thought of by the upholders of the present rulers of society. Craft union leaders, politicians of alleged revolutionary tendencies, and labor misleaders of every stripe, are to be found echoing the charges formulated by the employing class and their agencies.  
 On the question of violence, we desire to call the attention of the delegates and through them, of the membership of this organization, to the lesson that history teaches. This lesson is tried as it is not the subject class of any society that dictates whether or not its progress shall be accompanied by violence. At all times, it is the power that is in power, are in a position to determine in a great measure, just how and when the struggle will be fought. The history of the past has been that that privileged class respect no law and will stop at nothing to maintain their position in society. It is they who, in the past have resorted to violence in order to perpetuate their reign, and in the struggle of today and those that are to come, it is the employing class and their agencies who provoke violence and then cry out the loudest against its use.  
 The program of the I. W. W. offers the only possible solution of the wage question. Any violence can be avoided, or at the very worst, reduced to a minimum. To all opponents of the organization wherever found, we desire to state that this organization will to the best of its power and ability, bend every effort towards making that program effective. We also desire to serve notice upon the ruling class and all its defenders, that whatever form the struggle may take, we are determined to continue in spite of all odds until victory has been achieved by the working class. If the ruling class of today decide, as their prototypes of the past have decided, that violence will be the arbiter of the question, then we will cheerfully accept their notice and meet them to the best of our ability—and we do not fear the result.  
 Certain elements in the revolutionary movement with profuse sobriety, put forth the claim of having a shield behind which they can fight the capitalist class in security and escape the consequences of attempting to revolutionize society. To all such we say, that the I. W. W. has nothing to shield and having nothing to shield, we have no use for a shield even though one existed. Those whose purpose needs a shield, let them use it. For us, our ob-

ject is declared openly and above board, and that object will be pursued with all the ability and power at our command.

# THE AFTERMATH

Of the Strike in the Pressed Steel Car Co.

Mr. How, and other general managers of the Pressed Steel Car Co., worried over the rapid extension of the strike, called a meeting of business men in Woods Run, on Monday, Oct. 7, and to this meeting were invited Fellow Worker I. Klawns and another socialist. It was here that the managers of the Pressed Steel Car Co. blamed the Industrial Workers of the World and Treatment for the spread of discontent, and here they proposed terms of settlement. Grounded in the principles of the modern labor movement Klawns proposed that the company call for a committee of labor striking employes, with the exclusion of any officials of any labor organization. He was authorized to call the committee of strikers to the office of the company. At the meeting the American Federation of Labor leaders pleaded with the crowd to allow them to constitute the committee. But the crowd was divided. When the proposition of the company was submitted the strikers balked against it, and finally they, in conjunction with the company hoodlums, started to attack the representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, advocating evils, that they would use the Chicago slugging tactics. But the workers appointed their own committee. They went to see the managers. A settlement covering every point of dispute was proposed. Six and one-half cents more per hour was the basis of an understanding. The committee reported. The mass cheerfully accepted the terms, and on the street they echoed their cheers for the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. All the workers will now be organized in the I. W. W., providing the gunmen and the A. F. of L. don't kill all the workers, as they are threatening now. Small potatoes. The I. W. W. has established the confidence in the workers that they can settle their own affairs. Labor fakirism receiving another solar plexus blow. We is a greiv revolutionary. W. E. T.

# HUNGARIAN PAPER

A Hungarian fellow worker in New York City writes that a new I. W. W. paper in that language will appear on the first of November. It will be called "A Bernumka". "The Wage Worker" and will be issued weekly. We do not find the address of the new publication on our letter. As soon as known, we will announce same to our readers.  
 "Solidarity" changed color" last week, not from any "patriotic" motive, but because paper ordered and long overdue, had failed to arrive, and we could not obtain sufficient white paper in town.

# "GOD AND COUNTRY"

The Mask Behind Which to Murder Etorr and Giovannitti.

To the Workers Everywhere:  
 The city of Lawrence is now undergoing a wave of extreme devotion to "God and Country." This city, which is so notorious for its municipal corruption and bad industrial conditions is suddenly transformed into a hot-bed of religious zeal and patriotic idealism. In place of strikes, dynamite planting by the Breens, and the murder of John Ramy and Annie La Piaz; instead of the trumped-up charges against Caruso, Etorr and Giovannitti and military and police outrages galore, all in the interest of the mill corporations, we are suddenly confronted with a petty and patriotism so disinterested and beautiful as to excite our suspicion.  
 Nothing happens in life without a cause; and the cause of this sudden attack of idealism—after the rank materialism of Lawrence—is not far to seek. The woolen trust and its allies are using "God and Country" to further their nefarious schemes to degrade labor and electrocute Caruso, Etorr and Giovannitti. The scheme is so transparent as to cause the intelligent to wonder that so many can be taken in by it. But those behind the scheme have not been particular as to the means to the end. They have coerced school children, city and mill employes to participate in the scheme. They have inaugurated a reign of terror through the press, by telling the many terrible things that would happen to those who would not do reverence to God and the flag and the parade intended to exalt them in the interests of the woolen trust. They have given flags away by the thousands, forced them, amid these circumstances, on thousands who would not otherwise have taken them.  
 They have organized various kinds of patriotic societies for the occasion. For instance, Walter Coulson, counsel for the American Woolen Co., organized the local lawyers into a sublime and disinterested body of patriots that was a beauty to behold. Think of corporation lawyers and God and patriotism going together!  
 But, notwithstanding this coercion, notwithstanding the middle-order patriotic bodies so ingeniously pressed into service, a big part of Lawrence was not taken in by the "God and Country" mask behind which the woolen trust, Caruso, Etorr and Giovannitti seek to hide their murderous faces. The Italian, German, English, Syrian and other societies refused to participate in the parade, as did the commercial and other schools. The adherents and employes of the city administration formed the bulk of the demonstration; and without them it would not have been successful in any degree; the municipality was once more degraded to the role of a corporation tool.  
 In view of these facts, the Etorr-Giovannitti Defense Committee calls on the workers and their friends everywhere to expose the "God and Country" hypocrisy of the woolen trust and its allies. Now is the time to show, as Doctor Johnson long ago showed, that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel—of the scoundrels who plant dynamite, club defenseless women and children, and murder the mill workers, as for profits and dividends. Make it evident that the really religious and patriotic are the working class, for they would exalt humanity above profit, the race above the capitalist class and its degraded and vile institutions. We, the working class, are the chosen people of social evolution, to develop the race and lead it to higher planes. Shall we permit the money-changers in the temple and the patriotic profit mongers to undo us?  
 Arouse, workmen and women, everywhere! Arouse in protest against these frauds! Arouse capitalist reaction in favor of social evolution.  
 Hold meetings everywhere to tear the mask of hypocrisy from the face of those who would degrade labor by electrocuting Etorr and Giovannitti and Caruso.  
 Men of labor, unite! You have a world to win and only your chains to lose.  
 ETORR-GIOVANNITTI DEFENSE COM., Lawrence, Mass.

# TIMBER WORKERS' TRIAL ON

## Burns' Detective Agency Assists in Selection of Jury. More Funds Needed by Defense.

At 11:40 a. m., Monday morning, Oct. 7, the trial of members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, now J. W. W., opened at Lake Charles, La. The judge sustained the prosecution in severing the cases of nine of the defendants from the remaining prisoners, although defense claimed that this would work serious hardship on the men, who had large families to support. The nine now on trial are: A. L. Emerson, Ed Lehman, John Helton, Jack Payne, Ed Esell, Dock Havens, Edgar Hollingsworth, W. A. Chatman and Louis Brown, charged with having ordered the lumber trust gunman, A. J. Incent.  
 Presiding Judge Overton announced that he would not allow any member of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association or any member of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers to serve on the jury.  
 Up to adjournment of court, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 10, only five members of the jury had been selected, nearly all farmers. Lake Charles is said to be full of Brotherhood men, as well as gunmen and

professional sleuths of the Burns Detective Agency. Our correspondent writes:  
 "An amusing character in the case is little Kinney, Burns' local manager, who, by what right no one knows, as he is neither a lawyer nor reporter, nor officer of the state of Louisiana, sat inside the railing with District Attorney Moore and Prosecuting Attorney Pajo and helped them in directing the case. It is supposed that he and his hundred alleged detectives have spotted the jurors they want on the case, and the only way they can win is to get them there. The consensus of opinion is, though, that the people of Louisiana and Texas will not much longer stand for the raw work of this notorious detective agency.  
 "We, of the defense, all feel confident that we will win hands down if our brothers will only rush in to Secretary Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La., the funds we so badly need to conduct the case. Send in your mite, TODAY. Get busy, you boys and girls of the working class, get busy! Rebels of the South, arise!"

# "PAT-RIOT-ER-S" PARADE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 12. The much talked of "God and Country" parade took place today. Estimates of its size differ. Boston newspaper men say 28,000 were in line. Ex-Mayor Cahill, in his speech before the I. W. W., said 10,000 were in line, 40,000 watched it and 50,000 stayed at home. The parade was largely composed of school children of all kinds, public, parochial and Sunday school. Next came city employes, benevolent, G. A. R. and other societies, with a few A. F. of L. trade unions. The bulk of the adult population was not in line.  
 The I. W. W. had a big turnout in Pleasant Valley. Though it rained and drizzled alternately; and though the picnic grounds were three miles outside of the city, and many had to walk there, a bigger audience was in attendance than is often present at the I. W. W. mass meetings on "The Lots" in the city. The most conservative estimate is 4,000 attendance. This can safely be increased without doing harm to the truth.  
 It was a great meeting. Adamson was chairman. Heslewood, Langley, Trecca, Gurley Flynn, Dr. John T. Cahill, Webster, Haywood and Schmidt talked in English, French, Italian, Polish and Lithuanian.  
 Haywood made the hit of the day when, talking on "God and Country," he said: "Think of the patriot Billy Wood with a bundle of dynamite in one hand and a flag in the other!"  
 "Think of the patriot John Breen, planting dynamite in the store of the Syrian tailor while hanging the flag outside."  
 "Think of Mayor Scanlon with his one arm deep in the city treasury while with the other he wags the flag aloft."  
 This brief epitome of the flag episode was greeted with roars of laughter and applause.  
 All the speakers dwelt on the nature of the class struggle and the unity of races which it required on the part of the working class. Haywood urged them to get ready for another general strike for Etorr, Giovannitti and Caruso, if need be.  
 He, quoted Thomas Paine's famous saying, as embodying the I. W. W. idea of patriotism and religion: "The world is my country; to do good my religion; all

men are my neighbors."  
 Haywood pointed out how economic development, especially in Lawrence, is making this a fact.  
 The Paine quotation was received with applause.  
**NO MORE FUNDS NEEDED.**  
 The Etorr-Giovannitti Defense Committee wishes to make known to the working class that no more funds are needed by it. The response to the financial appeals of this committee has been generous enough to enable us to meet all of the present requirements connected with the defense; and, unless something unforeseen happens, it will be enough to fight the cases of Etorr, Giovannitti and Caruso to a successful finish.  
 We wish, therefore, to thank the working class everywhere for their loyalty and devotion to our fellow workers, whose only crime was their success in benefiting the typical workers of this country. Words are not eloquent enough to express our delight over the display of working class solidarity which our defense fund reflects. Every tender working class movement, at home and abroad, contributed. Labor is united nationally and internationally in defense of Etorr, Giovannitti and Caruso.  
 In giving these thanks, we wish to call attention to the cases against the members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, now pending at Lake Charles, La. These cases, some 64 in number, are every bit as much a frame-up against the successful champions of labor as are the cases of Etorr, Giovannitti and Caruso.  
 In directing attention to these cases, we hope that any further funds intended for this defense will be sent instead to the Emerson Defense Fund, care Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La.  
 An injury to one is an injury to all. Rally to the defense of Emerson and his fellow workers. Give as generously to them as you gave to Etorr, Giovannitti and Caruso. Long live the working class.  
 ETORR-GIOVANNITTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Owing to its great length, and the demands of other matter for space, we were obliged to divide General Organizer Thompson's report this week. The remainder, including the interesting part about the New Jersey situation, will appear in the next issue, along with other interesting extracts from the report of the G. E. B.

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 B. H. Williams

C. H. McCarty, I. U. 509 B. H. Williams, A. U. 297

Place of Publication—see No. 418, Croton Ave.

Subscription rates: Yearly \$1.00, Six Months .50, Single Copies 5c

Advertising Rates on Application

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters—618 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois

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

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number on his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 146. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 147

GABULOUS SIMPLICITY

The editor of the New York Call has had several fits lately over a report in the papers to the effect that several hundred members of the I. W. W. in the Lawrence mills might be moved from that place to other localities, with an idea of crippling the Lawrence mill owners. The Call expresses the hope that William D. Hayward in particular is not guilty of such "gabulous facility" as to propose moving workers away from a "ferre" to a "less ferre" of the class struggle.

This simple argument by the editor of the Call arouses the suspicion that he has been confining his observations of the field of industry almost entirely to "newspaper work," with possibly an occasional excursion to the library on Fifth avenue. Otherwise he might not be so cock-sure that his generalizations on the "class struggle" fit so exactly into the Lawrence situation.

But the editor of the Call, as usual, in trying to generalize on a particular situation, misses the point. The proposed move from Lawrence is only a question of strategy applied to a particular situation. We don't attempt to prove, from this distance, that it would be good strategy. We have heard it argued pro and con by I. W. W. men who have been on the ground; and the contrary arguments hinge around the proposition as to whether or not it would cripple the Lawrence mill owners in their attack-up on the I. W. W. But the Call might as well argue that the retreat of an army from battle is running away from the

WAR, as to argue that the migration of Lawrence workers to Pittsburgh or other localities, is "running away from the class struggle." The retreat of the army on some particular occasion may be the only possible strategy, more, and may result finally to a successful come-back. In every strike, many active spirits are black-listed and compelled to migrate to other localities where they seek the seeds of future rebellions. Why not advise them to "stay and starve," lest they be accused of "running away from the class struggle"?

Again, the editor of the Call shows his want of conception of strategy in the practical, everyday labor movement, in his reference to the "I. W. W. as an employment agency for the Pittsburgh exploiters." Here the wise guy in "newspaper row" assumes that all capitalist conditions are identically the same in kind as a degree at all times. How convenient these "general theories" and "class struggle formula" are, indeed! But the I. W. W. organizers, on the other hand, are trained to take advantage of the differences that actually exist at different times or at the same time in different localities. "Pittsburgh exploiters" need common laborers and need them badly, so they say. Workers who are wise to this fact, are in position to gain some concessions and to get better treatment than they are in the habit of getting from their masters when "hands" are in superfluity. It may be that the organizers have this in mind in moving slaves from Lawrence to Pittsburgh. The editor of the Call, however, finds this a violation of "class struggle" rule No. 1823, and therefore not to be tolerated. These rules have been previously laid down by similarly obsessed "intellectuals" who have always viewed the conflict from afar.

Come, Mac, leave the strategy of the labor movement to the men who are engaged in the actual conflict. They are the only ones in position to develop tactics and thoroughly test the same, and to profit, by the mistakes they may make. Besides, the men whom you accuse of "gabulous facility" are quite thoroughly acquainted with the "general theories" of the class struggle, and much better able to apply them correctly.

WIRELESS AND REVOLUTION

In the October number of the Technical World Magazine the second article entitled "Marconi's Plans For the World" by Ivan Nardoni should prove of exceptional interest to every rebel more so, because of the article "Revolution Yawns," that just precedes it in the same issue. Here we have the assertions and opinions of a great inventor on economics, and one feels compelled to suggest that Marconi stay in his own back yard. He would be just as quick to resent being called an "inventive dreamer" by a rebel as we are to being called "dreamers" by a man whose knowledge of economics amounts to practically nothing.

Mr. Marconi says: "I am not a socialist; I have small faith in any political propaganda, but I do believe that the progress of invention will create a state which will realize most of the present dreams of the socialists." This one assertion proves his utter lack of knowledge on economic questions. Had he taken the trouble to investigate he would have found that socialism bases its firmest claim on practicality, in the fact that the development of modern machinery must necessarily force a reconstruction of the present state of society.

"Development of modern machinery," is but one way of saying "Invention." Note again the contradiction in, "I am not a socialist," and, "Progress of invention will create a state which will realize most of the dreams of the socialists." Further on he says: "The inventor is the greatest revolutionist in the world." Here he states a fact, even the most muddled revolutionist agrees with it: invention that has revolutionized modern production and is directly to blame for so many of the present day contradictions.

rious countries of the world and twice as much in land wires, in soon as my wireless cables and wires will become useless and the money invested in the old system will be simply thrown away. It is practical for those companies that have invested in the old system and their screwing me now every possible trouble.

If a cable across the Atlantic costs four million dollars and requires constant repairs. But I can equip stations on both sides of the Atlantic for less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The subsequent expense of maintaining these stations, as compared with the cable systems, will be small. I would be able to transmit with one instrument about 30 words a minute and I can have a hundred or more instruments working from the same station. A word by cable now costs twenty-five cents. I would be able to send a word for three, or perhaps two cents.

The difficulty is bigger, commercial use of my system has been merely the scarcity of wireless stations throughout the country, here and in Europe. It is true, there are many competitors with mine, all working independently. I think it is only a matter of time, however, when they will all be consolidated into one international union.

Just now Mr. Marconi's waste of human energy under capitalism, that goes on at an even greater rate than four million to one hundred and fifty thousand. To stop this waste of human energy is economic-POLITICAL ECONOMY.

You point out that it is only a matter of time when there will be only one international wireless union. You don't go into father, Mr. Marconi, as we do, and say, ONE BIG UNION OF EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD ON EARTH, and you will have arrived at, not a dream, but a hard concrete, very practical idea, that is based on absolutely sound scientific principles.

We revolutionists who go the whole hog and are not afraid to say so, grandiloquently assert, but common sense, practical, every day workers who have searched out, and found the way to economic freedom and universal liberty, and nothing will stop us from accomplishing our end. And, though you deny it, YOU ARE A SOCIALIST, not a political activist pure and simple, but a real socialist, as an industrial revolution, and it is upon the industrial field where your great work is accomplishing so much good.

We appreciate your work as an inventor, and are ready to give you all due credit; but, if you are desirous of keeping out of hot water don't attempt to belittle those who are doing an equal, if not a greater work, in the same field.

Local 55 I. W. W. Cleveland, O. E. S. ARNOLD, JR.

"BORING FROM WITHIN"

(G. E. B.'s Report to Seventh Convention) During the fiscal year past, different adjectives offering to the working class something "just as good" as industrial unionism, have attempted to secure a recognition of their theories in the different local organs of the I. W. W., claiming to do this by "boring from within" the A. F. of L. With few exceptions, these individuals have confined their activities solely to an attempt to disrupt the I. W. W.

The year past furnishes some valuable illustrations as to the lack of merit in the policy of attempting to change the structure and principles of the American Federation of Labor. Most glaring of these examples is the strike of the shopmen on the Southern Pacific and Illinois Central railroads. This strike is most clearly and plainly indicated on the surface, the operation of these roads has not been seriously crippled by the strike. In fact, the history of this strike is the same old story of a part of the workers in industry fighting the boss, while the rest of their fellow workers stay at work and help to operate the railroads involved.

of this city, is another case in point. In the credit of the newspaper drivers, newboys and stereotypers, members of these organizations responded by refusing to assist the newspaper publishers in their efforts to crush the Pressmen's Union.

This evidence of solidarity on the part of the stereotypers' fought about their expulsion from the international union of which they were members; and the scabs who took their places were granted a charter. This particular case proves that even if the workers were paying tax to the A. F. of L., they are not so easily intimidated as they are by the scabbers upon by other craft unions working under contract with the same employer.

The strike of the water from federation employees in New York City recently closed, also resulted in a defeat of the workers, due to the treachery of parts of the international unions involved at the beginning of the struggle. The struggle, in common with the other mentioned, proves that the "federation" plan of organization with local and international autonomy, furnishes many weapons that are as ineffective as the independent craft union.

I. W. W. PAPERS

(From G. E. B. Report)

The editors of the two English organs will have a full report of the papers in their charge.

On this matter we desire to call your attention to the grave danger which will be averted unless the proper steps are taken to safeguard the official organs.

In our judgment all the publications of the I. W. W. should be under the immediate control and supervision of the General Executive Board. We realize that under present conditions this may not be possible, but as the organization grows in size and strength, all publications should be issued from a central point and the General Office should be located at that point.

The second executive officers of the several industrial organizations who will constitute the G. E. B. will at all times have control and supervision over the official organs. The danger of sectionalism will be avoided, as well as the danger of many different brands of industrial unionism as there might be editors of different papers—all being promulgated as the official declaration of the I. W. W., resulting in nothing but confusion and dissension.

We are not unmindful of the danger that will ever live in centralized power, but it is not sufficient that to centralize the administrative machinery of your organization necessarily means a centralized power.

The only means by which centralization of power can be avoided is by correct education and a thoroughly intelligent membership, each fully realizing the duties and obligations incumbent upon them as members and workers.

The great efficiency that is obtained by having the machinery of the organization as compact as possible will offset the danger of power being usurped by any officials. The 7th year of the I. W. W. finds the English papers under the management and control of the General Organization in more sound financial condition than heretofore.

The membership should redouble their efforts to extend the circulation of these papers and make the press of the I. W. W. a power in the country. All of the foreign speaking publications, formerly published by locals, have suspended publication on account of lack of finances.

The Editor-Governant Defense Committee announces that no more funds are needed for the defense, and suggests that every effort now be bent toward supplying the deficiencies in the defense of Emerson and other fellow workers in Louisiana. Get busy, everywhere, fellow workers, and pass along the news of war to the Emerson Defense Committee. Send funds to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La. Delay is dangerous!

A PATRIOT'S LAMENT

(Dedicated to the Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Lawrence, Mass., by a fellow countryman)

Oft when my hours of toil are o'er And I have seen my work day's end, I take some money from my store And then my weary steps I wend Beyond the ports, through the door, And up the winding stairs I go, That I may worship at the shrine Of "histrionic art" divine, Synonymous with "burlesque show."

THE I. W. W. HONORED

(Special to Solidarity.)

During the past week the I. W. W. here has won two victories and was accorded a signal honor.

The first victory was over the San Diego vigilantes' threat of the American Woolen Co's agents. These vigilantes did not materialize, though "God and Country" were invoked to that end. It is believed that the statements of the local and national organization of the I. W. W., holding the city officials and their allies responsible for any injury to our members, had a most salutary effect. Anywhere, there were no vigilantes in Lawrence to harm the I. W. W.

The second victory was won today. For over a week there has been an agitation in favor of "God and Country" and against the I. W. W. that was calculated to wipe out the I. W. W. or intimidate it to such an extent that it would seek cover and never come from under. As already shown above, the I. W. W. was not wiped out; nor was it intimidated. On the contrary, the I. W. W. rallied its forces and took them out into Pleasant Valley, a suburb of Lawrence, where it solidified them with such good effect that they are bound to be heard from again in behalf of Ector, Giovanetti and Caruso.

An expert sociological investigator said: "The patriotic parade in the city is a feat. It has only made the I. W. W. stronger."

Ex-Mayor John T. Cahill said: "The I. W. W. folks have out-generaled their enemies once more; they are great strategists."

Now for the signal honor: Father James T. O'Reilly and Augustus Dooley, a lawyer and one of Father O'Reilly's parishoners, were elected a committee on the inscription to be placed on an arch under which the "God and Country" parade passed today. They devised this gem of poetry, theology and flagphobia:

"For God and Country, 'The Stars and Stripes forever; 'The Red Flag never; 'In protest against the I. W. W., 'Its Principles and its Methods."

All the photographers for the Boston papers got a picture of that inscription. It is the biggest advertisement the I. W. W. ever got. EBBET.

Aristotle Emerson Smythe, aged five years, and who lives at Back Bay, Boston, is a very precocious child. He has just evolved the following definition of "work," which will be greatly appreciated by all overworked toilers, who haven't time to consult a dictionary: "Work is the kinetic manifestation of a compulsory expenditure of psychologic or muscular potentialities devoid of immediate pleasurable character but characterized by financial advantage." It is to be earnestly hoped that the boy in question will never get any better acquainted with the real article in excess. Otherwise he may need to extend his vocabulary of short, snappy "cute" words.

Agitate for 8 hour day.

# JAMES P. THOMPSON'S REPORT

AS GENERAL ORGANIZER, TO THE SEVENTH I. W. W. CONVENTION

## Fellow Workers:

Solidarity of labor is spreading rapidly throughout the world. Each act of solidarity shows the possibilities of greater solidarity. Events following fast upon one another are attracting the attention of the world to our movement, and, at the same time, demonstrating the soundness of the principles for which we stand. As a result, every hour that passes sees the One Big Union idea gaining ground with giant strides.

Since of the main ideas for which we stand is that we learn by experience, it was the chief purpose of this report should be to throw as much light as possible upon things I have directly in contact with during the past year, to behead that we may, as far as possible, know what to meet, what to avoid, and what course to follow in the struggles yet to come.

One of the first things I have to deal with is the strike of the textile workers at Lawrence, Mass. In order to understand this great strike, we must go back into history a little and study some of the things that went before.

Workers in other towns and other industries in the state of Massachusetts had the same grievance as the slaves in Lawrence, and yet while everywhere else in the state all was quiet, in Lawrence the storm broke and raged with a fury and endurance that startled the world.

## Lawrence Strike A Harvest

It is absolutely foolish to say it happened without any apparent cause, "that it was the lightning out of a clear sky," etc.

As a matter of fact, it was a harvest; it was the result of seeds sown before; it was the ripened fruit of propaganda. The strike and the remarkable solidarity shown between the many nationalities and different crafts was simply the carrying out of ideas drilled into them before the strike began.

Conditions among the textile workers of this country are unspeakable. Infamous! The mills are not only slave pens, but their operation under present conditions is literally a case of murder on the installment plan.

For years the mill owners have been systematically grinding the workers down. Their plan has been more work with less workers. For instance in the Woonen Mills, during the last few years, the two loom system has been gradually forced upon the weavers. This meant that each weaver was compelled to run two looms where he only ran one before. The Weavers fought hard against the introduction of this system, but lost. They were compelled to run two looms, first on plain goods then on fancy. In most of their struggles against the introduction of this system the weavers were compelled to fight alone, while all the other crafts remained at work and helped the mill owners to whip them. When the weavers were on strike it was considered proper for the spinners to spin yarn for each weaver, for loom fixers to fix the looms, for finishers to finish the cloth woven by seabs and so on down the line.

Such is the craft autonomy and organized scabbery of the A. F. of L.

Where before in a mill with a hundred looms a hundred weavers were employed, after the two loom system was introduced, it was a case of a hundred looms with work for only fifty weavers.

One half of the weavers lost their jobs. Of course those who lost their jobs were the gray haired among the men and the frail among the women.

Then with one-half of the weavers in the mills at a pace that kills, and the other half searching in vain for work, the mill owners had them where they wanted them. Then came down the wages. And so with the spinners, twisters, finishers and all the other crafts in the mills. It was a case of speeding up and grinding down.

Just as in the other industries, so here, the premium system was introduced in order to find out how much they could do when they worked at breakneck speed. Their prices were fixed for each weaver, for loom fixers to fix the looms, for finishers to finish the cloth woven by seabs and so on down the line. It was a case of speeding up and grinding down.

I went into Lawrence in 1907 and found the local there defeated. Two or three men

still held the charter, but there had been no meeting of the local for several months. I got in touch with Fellow Worker Gilbert Smith and August Detolenciere, the latter an active worker among the Franco-Belgians. We arranged a meeting and succeeded in organizing a Franco-Belgian branch of Local No. 30.

This branch has been the backbone of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union in Lawrence from that day to this.

During the winter and spring of 1908 we succeeded in organizing a local of textile workers in Lowell, which city is only nine miles from Lawrence. In Lowell, just as in Lawrence, it was a determined band of Franco-Belgian Fellow Workers who kept up the agitation and held the local together.

By the way, Fellow Worker Fred Heselwood told me when I was in Spokane that the local in Lowell sent in more money for the Spokane free speech fight than any other local of its size in the country.

These locals in Lowell and Lawrence kept up the agitation, distributed literature, arranged meetings for such speakers as could from time to time be sent in to aid their local agitators. They held aloft the banner of industrial unionism until the great strikes and victories of this year came to reward their efforts and prove their propaganda had not been in vain.

In the latter part of August, 1911, 100 cotton weavers in the Atlantic Mills at Lawrence went on strike. They were up against the same kind of proposition that the woolen weavers had fought so long. Another case of doubling the work for the company was trying to force these cotton weavers to each run 12 looms, when it had been running only 6 or 7 before, and at a reduction in price from 79 to 49 cents per cut.

This strike, although small, was vigorously conducted by the I. W. W. and caused a great deal of discussion among the slaves of much to amount to. It drew them and attract their attention to the Industrial Union that was forming in their midst.

In September, 1911, an independent organization of textile workers in Lawrence, 500 strong, joined the I. W. W. in a body.

All this helped to place the local there on a sound footing, and enabled them to carry on a more complete and vigorous propaganda than ever before.

While I was in Omaha, Neb., in the latter part of October, last year, I received a very optimistic letter from Fellow Worker Wm. Yates, secretary of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, inviting me to come East, if possible, and work for the National Industrial Union for a couple of months.

In order to show that he plainly saw signs of the coming storm, I will quote a few passages from his letter:

Under date of October 16, 1911, he says: "I am writing you this to find out if you can come East for six weeks or two months, to start in Lawrence as soon as possible. I understand yesterday you find conditions such that that some is wanted in that city at once. Conditions are rotten ripe for reaping the harvest that we have so diligently sown. There is a strike in the Atlantic Mills enclosed circular explains. The work (textile workers) has turned at last. He has been stepping on in such a way that there was nothing left for him to do but kick over the traces. The I. W. W. is to be the front of Lawrence. The events that followed certainly showed that Fellow Worker Yates knew what he was talking about.

## Methods of Agitation

Upon receipt of the above, letter, I at once arranged to go East. I arrived in Lawrence Nov. 2 and, meeting with the organization committee, at Franco-Belgian hall, 9 Mason street, we soon outlined a plan of action. We got out stickers reading as follows:

"STRIKE IN ATLANTIC MILLS, LAWRENCE, MASS. Any one who is working in the mill is helping the company to BREAK THE STRIKE. All workers stay away. Don't be STRIKE BREAKERS."

Several thousand of these stickers were printed and pasted up almost everywhere in Lawrence and in some of the surrounding towns.

We arranged several hall meetings during the time I was there, and in drawing up the circular pertaining these meetings, we aimed not only to advertise the meetings, but also to make the circular itself sort of a propaganda leaflet.

The following is a sample of one of these circulars:

OVERWORK FOR SOME MEANS OUT OF WORK FOR OTHERS Shorten the Working Day and Lengthen the Workers' Lives.

WAIVE WORKERS' ATTENTION! The labor agitator who works at a pace that kills, others are out of work.

Do you know that the means we have an army of unemployed is because one part of our class does all the

## SOLIDARITY

work and there is nothing left for the others to do? Do you realize that over half the work of the workers and makes their short lives miserable?

How the factory on a national basis means much to you and yours.

Then followed, of course, the announcement of the meeting, etc. Another one of the circulars read as follows:

"AN INJURY TO ONE AN INJURY TO ALL OVERWORK FOR SOME MEANS OUT OF WORK FOR OTHERS NOW GOING ON TEXTILE WORKERS' ATTENTION!"

The other class form trusts and let all this can for that which they have to sell. Get us to do likewise with that which we have to sell.

The other class curtail production to affect markets. Let us curtail our labor to affect the labor market. Remember, the longer we work and the harder we work, the less workers it takes to do the work of the world and the larger the army of unemployed.

The larger the army of unemployed, the more independent the bosses, and the lower the wages.

In other words, as class the longer we work and the harder we work the less we get!

Remember, the longer we work and the harder we work, the less workers it takes to do the work of the world and the larger the army of unemployed.

During the "free weeks" I held there in Lawrence, I spoke several times near each of the big mills there. The crowds at these noon-day meetings were simply enormous, and the applause and shouts of approval showed plainly the great interest for the One Big Union was very strong.

The thousands of stickers and circulars and many meetings reaching thousands and thousands of people, brought the I. W. W. with its form and tactics to the attention of practically every slave in Lawrence.

When I arrived in Lawrence Local No. 30 consisted of 20 members, English and Franco-Belgian branches and an Italian branch, each of course with delegates on the central committee. The Italian branch was practically defunct.

A meeting for Italians was arranged for Nov. 26, and on that date with the assistance of some active Italian fellow workers and some delegates from the central committee, we succeeded in reorganizing the Italian branch, and elected Ettore and Giovanni as the first officers of the branch.

54-Hour Law and Short Pay As you all know, the politicians had passed a law which would mean a 54-hour week for women and children in the mills from 56 to 54 hours.

When this law went into effect Jan. 1 the masters met it by speeding up machinery, etc., and succeeded in getting as much, if not more, labor out of the workers in 54 hours than they had before in 56. Thus the law was a benefit to the mill owners, as it enabled them to save the coal and light bill, etc., for two hours on every week. But the masters were not satisfied. Without saying a word to the workers they cut wages.

On pay day when the workers discovered the robbery they looked at one another as much as to say: "What are we to do now?" Many of us could hardly exist on the wages we were getting before.

"What are we to do? They had the idea what to do, and they proceeded to do it. STRIKE! The word was flashed along. They had the right idea how to strike. EVERYBODY STRIKE! STRIKE! EVERYBODY STRIKE! These words were passed along from slave to slave; from mill to mill until the law was carried out, and the great industrial strike of Lawrence was on.

They all had some idea as to what organization they should join. There was no argument about it. The very mention of the I. W. W. was greeted with cheers.

The fellow workers of Local No. 30 got busy. They sent out telegrams. Fellow Workers Ettore, Giovanni, Yates and others came. The fact that they were I. W. W. organizers gave them the right of way among the strikers. In a few days the strike was organized according to the I. W. W. plan. The famous strike committee was formed, consisting of delegates from all the different nationalities. Other committees, finance, propaganda, were formed. Demands were formulated, agreed to at a giant mass meeting of strikers and presented to the masters.

The "Magic" of Solidarity Then in almost no time the mill owners were confronted with a situation more powerful than anything they had ever seen before. To them it seemed to have been conjured out of the very ground; to have been formed by magic. They were daunted. Their strikers, the whole country was thunderstruck. Many are that was yet.

In the meantime the masters got busy. They sent out telegrams, militia companies, firemen were sworn in as special policemen. These swarming committees and hired butchers proceeded to demonstrate the class character of government.

The labor agitator who works at a pace that kills, others are out of work. Do you know that the means we have an army of unemployed is because one part of our class does all the

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gram to Cornelius F. Lynch, police commissioner of Lawrence, which read as follows:

Golden Offers Aid to Mill Owners

"When you think it wise for our International Union to enter into the situation let me know."

Police Commissioner Lynch immediately wired President Golden as follows:

"Come at once."

Golden came, but could do nothing. The workers were wise to him and his whole scabby outfit.

Later, in a statement to a Boston paper, Golden said: "The cosmopolitan character of the operatives in Lawrence makes it difficult to organize. They are foreign to our institutions and unacquainted with the spirit of Massachusetts. Teaching them our methods is a slow process and their ignorance makes them susceptible to the influence of unwise leaders."

It is not my purpose at this time to attempt a detailed history of the strike. Most of the main points in connection with it are too well known to you to need comment from me. There are some points, however, we should always bear in mind and keep continually before the working class. You all know how dynamic was planted by prominent business men in a cowardly attempt to discredit their starving slaves.

Only the fact that our plans miscarried saved some of our fellow workers from rotting in prison or going to their death in the electric chair. Had their murderous plan been carried through without a hitch we can easily imagine how the cheap politicians, editors and stool pigeons of the capitalist class the world over would now be throwing mud at the whole I. W. W.

Fortunately the master class have overreached themselves. They stand self-convicted. The world is coming to understand that there is nothing too undervalued, mean or murderous for them to do.

The robber class will do anything sneaking or cowardly, from poisoning the milk that babies drink to adulterating the drugs that sick people take.

Their courts of "justice," and all their damned institutions are being convicted along with them.

They are all a holy crowd of hypocrites.

On one occasion during the first days of the strike the mill bosses turned streams of water upon a large body of marching strikers in zero weather, and then pre-

## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employe class have nothing in common. There can be no peace long as labor and want are forced among millions of the working people and class. We who make up the employe class, have all the good things of life, and the employe class has all the bad things of life. We have all the good things of life, and the employe class has all the bad things of life. We have all the good things of life, and the employe class has all the bad things of life.

We find that the centering of the management of the business in the hands of a few men, and the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-increasing number of the employe class. The trade unions have a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to keep down the wages paid to the workers. Trade unions aid the employe class to maintain their interests in common with their employers.

The conditions of the working class uphold only by an organization formed in the employe class. We are in any one industry, or in all industries if we are in any one department, thus making an industry a body of workers. This is the only way to win the conservative motto, "This day's work for this day's wage." We must liberate our banner the revolutionary warfare.

Instead of the conservative motto, "This day's work for this day's wage," we must liberate our banner the revolutionary warfare.

The banner motto of the working class is to do away with capitalism. The aim of the working class is to do away with capitalism. The aim of the working class is to do away with capitalism. The aim of the working class is to do away with capitalism.

On Monday morning, Jan. 29, a gang of imported thugs smashed some car windows and it seems tried hard to start a riot in the streets. The streets were full of soldiers, but mark you well, they had strict orders not to shoot on that day.

Another clear case of a frame-up in an effort to discredit the strikers.

About 5:30 in the afternoon of that same day, Jan. 29, a peaceful crowd of strikers were doing picket duty when a squad of police with guns and clubs in their hands attacked them and began clubbing them and driving them in every direction.

It was at this time that Annie La Piaz was killed. Many witnesses not testified that she was shot by a policeman, but some of them identified Oscar Bennett as the policeman who shot her.

Fellow Workers Ettore and Giovanni were two miles away at a German meeting when Annie La Piaz was killed, and yet these two fellow workers have been in jail since Jan. 31 charged with being accessories to her murder.

Oscar Bennett has not been arrested. Think of it! A slugging committee of the capitalist class club and beat a crowd of peaceful strikers; shoot a woman dead. Then they have the gall to try to put the blame for the whole business upon Ettore and Giovanni. The master class of this country is actually trying to make the people of this world believe that both the riot and the murder was caused by something that Ettore and Giovanni are alleged to have said at a meeting some time before.

Ettore and Giovanni, denied but, have been held in jail for nearly a year awaiting trial on this charge.

Then some people wonder why respect for courts as institution of justice is dying in this country.

The soldiers had strict orders not to fire when the thugs were smashing the car windows on the morning of Jan. 29, and had the police had strict orders not to fire

