



HITTING THEIR VITAL SPOT

Gray's Harbor Bosses and Business Men Feeling Their Losses Resulting From the Strike.

Aberdeen, Wash., April 22. Kidnapping and abduction is the charge of program which the authorized thugs of Aberdeen have followed this week. Emil Silvo was grabbed on one of the main streets Monday evening and taken towards the jail. The thugs halted at a dark place and attempted to take their victim into a dark alley. Had not a couple of women come along and recognized Silvo he would probably be among the dead. The women kept in sight, and finally the thugs took Silvo to the jail. There he was held by two deputies while a third beat him. After this was finished to the satisfaction of the deputies, he was told to go. The gang of thugs were waiting at the entrance to the jail, and Silvo refused to leave. The captain offered to send the fellow who beat him to escort him home, but the generous offer was declined with small thanks.

The same evening Bruce Rodgers and George Speed were kidnapped, taken through a dark alley and kept in a building that is known as a disreputable resort, where the chief viewed them. Later they were taken out of town, threatened and released. They walked to Montesano and were taken to a hotel where an effort was made to get warrants for the arrest of the thugs, but so far nothing has been done.

Tuesday morning the thugs began to grab everyone who was known and haul them out of town. Thorn and Miller were taken out about noon. An auto was sent after them, catching up near Montesano. The two were brought back the same day.

In the night several persons were dragged into dark alleys and beaten up. Several persons were awakened by the screams of some victim in the heart of the city. When one person started out to investigate an officer drove him back at the point of a gun.

The chief of police is acting as recruiting agent for scabs. Some who have been sent in here from the outside have been told to call on the chief of police. He then tells the scabs where they are wanted.

One woman was arrested for carrying a banner in a parade of women and children. Several deputies guarded the children carefully, lest they do something horrible.

Banks in Bad Shape.

Some of the banks are about at the end

PIANO WORKERS STRIKE

New York, April 20.

Last Monday night, April 15, the Brotherhood of Piano Workers of New York voted to join the I. W. W. in a body. This action on their part was consequent on the appearance before the body of James P. Thompson, general organizer of the I. W. W.

On Tuesday, April 16, Hardiman & Peck discharged seven men for their activity in the union movement. Immediately the members went on strike. There were about 100 members of the union in the shop and they took out 500 with them. They are now out on strike. They have displayed a splendid spirit of solidarity; are standing together as one man, all for the benefit of these seven workers who were turned out.

The Industrial Workers of the World are conducting the strike. Meetings are held daily at No. 424 W. 49th street at 9 o'clock in the morning, usually lasting till noon. Pickets are kept continually on the job and the plant is tied up completely. The membership is comprised of workers

of their rope. Tuesday about \$65,000 was withdrawn in two hours. Notice has been required ever before this. The business elements are much worried over the financial pinch. The workers have either withdrawn their savings at the beginning or are doing so now. It is expected that some of the banks will go to the wall any moment if the strike keeps up.

Bosses Worried.

The mill owners are much worried over their losses while operating with scabs. The work has become so bad that outside firms are cancelling orders. Even machinery is going to rack and ruin through the inexperienced handling by the scabs. Aside from this the bosses are worried over the following riddle: "How many I. W. W. men are coming with the scabs?" That is the rub. In the meantime the city is broke. The authorities would like to send away the thugs, but dare not. The city will soon have to issue bonds to pay the salaries of the slugs, and that will be the end. To get rid of the thugs means to have the mills all tied up again, and to keep them is just as bad. Ain't it awful!

The city council declared the Fins hall a nuisance, and it is to remain closed for ever and ever. Amen. That means that the city will have to pay for the hall and give another site to the Fins. Every move costs them money.

Press Worried.

Both the Washingtonian and World are losing subscriptions and ads so fast that the editors are very sorry that the mill owners are doing the boosing. Every old subscriber is being begged to stick by the scab sheets all to no avail. From the way it looks, those sheets will soon be a thing of the past.

Holmes-Johnson Debate.

Editor Johnson of the Washingtonian was cornered into a debate. Holmes took the I. W. W. end of the fun. It was cruelly to dumb beasts, the way Holmes handled the ignorant runner for congress. The following are some of Johnson's outbursts, which show his mental calibre: "Socialism, Atheism and I. W. W.-ism are one and the same. Socialism is a commingled administration—Marx's wig left him—Darrow thrown down by Gompers for preaching I. W. W. dope—Darrow a

(Continued On Page Four)

of various nationalities and of all the various occupations that are followed by the piano workers, a portion of the workers being women and girls.

It is very important for the piano workers to win this strike, not only for the sake of the workers themselves, but also for the cause of industrial unionism in this city.

Calls are so continually made for funds and, however worthy the cause may be, people are disposed to overlook the appeal.

The case of these piano workers is so important, so wrapped up with the interests of the working class in general, that the matter should not be lightly dismissed.

Money to aid the strike should be sent to Frank Roth, Treasurer of Strike Committee, No. 424 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y.

Fraternally,
THOMAS FLYNN.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

Local Union No. 157, I. W. W.

Meetings every second and fourth Wednesdays, I. W. W. Hall, Phelan Building, 45 Delano St. Sec'y, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt St., New Bedford, Mass.

BIG VICTORY IN LOWELL

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Lowell, Mass., April 19. Twenty thousand textile workers of Lowell return to work Monday. It is a splendid victory. Shop organizations have been perfected. The workers gained a 10 per cent increase, time and a quarter for over-time, abolition of false measures, and no discrimination. Mill committees recognized to represent all the workers in future dealings with the employers. A big celebration of the victory has been arranged. Trautmann and Yates have been arrested and their bail fixed at \$1,000 each, on charge of conspiracy. Relation to the Etor-Giovanitti case warrants for six others. Etor and Giovanitti indicted on original charge. Clinton strike also settled.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

SAN DIEGO FIGHT

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Cal., April 17. As the third month of the free speech fight begins it may be said that we have strengthened our ranks, while the Vigilantes have been putting their heads against the solid formation of the I. W. W. and have gained nothing.

It is true that many of our men have been run out of town and badly beaten, and terrible threats have been made of what will be done to the rest if we ever have the nerve to show our heads, but that does not terrify the hundreds who are on the road to San Diego and who will not be denied admission. We who are here are also here to stay.

As one walks down the street the most frequent topic of conversation heard regards the I. W. W. and the free speech fight. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not go down, for every one realizes that we are the most active bunch of men who were ever driven from a town.

The Vigilantes, or Regulators, as they call themselves, had a notice inserted in the Union a few days ago saying that they would take anyone caught here in the future, and they also sent personal notices to Kaspar Bauer and Mrs. Emerson to that effect. But no one has left town on that account. In fact, it has been the means of starting several red-blooded fighters this way.

A meeting was held on a vacant lot last Sunday, and all the speakers served notice on the vigilantes that there would be no more kidnappings. Also that we would take the advice of their own organ, the Union, and provide for ourselves the protection that the law and the courts could not and would not provide. This is meant literally, and action will follow the words. We feel that if we are to be beaten up and murdered it had as well be done here where the city will be forced to stand sponsor for the bloodshed, as some where in the desert where the blame can be shifted to others.

No one here feels safe a minute, as he is liable to be arrested at any time, and arrest means being deported and beaten, and possibly being murdered when he is thrown into the hands of the liquor-crazed guards at the county jail.

A few days ago a writ of habeas corpus was asked for Julius Tumm, who had been arrested on the 4th inst. In the hearing for the writ the police officials admitted that Tumm had been arrested but not booked. Also that they had taken him to the city limits that night and turned him loose. Next day threats were made to arrest the attorney and witnesses for perjury, on the ground that they knew Tumm was not in the hands of the police when the writ was asked for.

This is a hard fight, and we have no desire to disguise that fact, but there is not a

(Continued On Page 4.)

GRABBING THE "LEADERS"

Massachusetts Authorities Trying to Destroy I. W. W. By Jailing and Arresting Its Officials.

Attention is called to the special telegram from Lowell, Mass., in this issue, wherein it is stated that Etor and Giovanitti were indicted on the original charge of "inciting to murder," and that warrants have been issued for Trautmann, Yates and six others on the charge of "conspiracy." At the same time, the Lowell textile strikers, to the number of 20,000, have won their demands and are celebrating a substantial victory. The telegram shows clearly enough the apparent game of the masters.

Unable to resist the solidarity of the rank and file under the banner of the I. W. W., the bosses seek to gain their point by grabbing the "leaders" on trumped up charges. They fancy, no doubt, that with their "leaders" in jail or, of the job, the mass of textile slaves will be unable to appropriate for any length of time the fruits of their victory. That is all there is to the bosses' clever ruse. It is a most logical line of reasoning, from the masters' standpoint.

The I. W. W. is not disposed to minimize the importance of having trained men on the job of handling industrial disputes and of assisting in the constructive work after the fight is over. But "leadership" in the I. W. W. is different from that in the craft unions, and the masters are most certain to learn that lesson before the I. W. W. gets through with them. The arrest and imprisonment of Etor and Giovanitti did not break the Lawrence strike; on the contrary, it served the strikers to greater exertions and more successful tactics resulting in final victory. I. W. W. "leaders" were found to be more numerous than Etor and Giovanitti. In fact, I. W. W. "leaders" for the most part grow out of the soil of the conflict itself. For this reason, the textile masters of New England are biting off more than they can chew, in grabbing these other

strike officials in addition to Etor and Giovanitti.

Not only will the I. W. W. develop new "leaders" if necessary, but it will defend the old with the same revolutionary vigor. And that is the point in this article. Etor and Giovanitti have been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of "inciting to murder." Their real "crime" consisted in their loyalty and devotion to their fellow workers, and in their organizing ability in connection with the Lawrence strike. They must be defended by the I. W. W. and its supporters on that ground and on that ground alone. They are not murderers or slayers to murder. They are working men who have opposed the power and helped to lessen the profits of the master class—and that is the greatest of all crimes in the eyes of the bosses. Therefore the bosses seek to injure them, and through them the rank and file of textile slaves who are enjoying increased wages and better conditions at the expense of their masters.

"An injury to one is an injury to all."

Here is a practical demonstration of the truth of that motto which the I. W. W. has adopted for its own. Etor, Giovanitti and all others must be defended with the same vigor as the Lawrence strikers who fought out. If necessary, another and bigger strike must be called as a protest against this attempted judicial crime. But first of all, the case must be threshed out in court. A defense fund is being raised for this purpose. The Lawrence and Lowell workers have signified their willingness to furnish the physical aid of a general strike if necessary to protect these men. You workers on the outside who cannot do that, are asked to provide financial aid. The masters must be taught their lesson. Lead a hand.

Send all funds to TREASURER TEXTILE WORKERS' DEFENSE FUND, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

NO CONCESSIONS TO ENGINEERS

After a conference of the committee of managers, representing 50 railroads in the eastern territory, a letter was sent April 18 to Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, acknowledging the receipt of his letter in which the roads were advised that the engineers had voted 95.5 per cent "in favor of supporting those entrusted with the settlement of the questions submitted to the conference committee of managers." The railroad committee's letter then continues:

"The conference committee's answer on March 25 set forth with much care and definiteness their conclusions to the effect that for the reasons stated the request made by the engineers could not be granted. Immediate responsibility of the railroad to the public was briefly touched upon, but apparently was not thoroughly appreciated, and we again refer to it in greater detail.

"The public interests are demanding safer and better transportation; double tracks, where in many places single tracks now exist; third and fourth tracks are required; interlocking and block signals; better cars and stronger trucks; elimination of dangerous grade crossings; the adoption of safety appliances. In view of the narrow margin of profits it is essentially the duty of the railroad companies to provide for these necessities before completely exhausting their revenue in the increase of wages. The present wage rates are fair and liberal.

"You state it is your earnest desire to exhaust every honorable effort to reach a settlement and trust the conference committee may have some proposal that will bring the desired result. The conference committee would gladly make such a suggestion if it could, but subject to the present economic conditions, it is not possible to accede to your wage requests and those certain to follow.

"The committee appreciates fully the distress that would result from a stoppage of railroad transportation in the important territory represented, and trusts that the engineers, who have always stood for conservatism, will recognize the justness of the position of the roads."

According to latest advice, the engineers have decided to submit matters to arbitration and a strike is not expected.

SENT TO LEAVENWORTH

Chicago, April 17.

Solidarity: The trial of Fellow Workers Fernando Palmores, Dornanic and Lomas has resulted in their being sentenced to serve one year in the Leavenworth, Kas., penitentiary.

The fellow workers desire to thank all of the members for assistance rendered them and request that they be furnished with literature and assure all of the fellow workers that as soon as they are able to secure their liberty they will be on the firing line again.

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Order some three month sub cards!

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 J. J. Etor, Theo. Halero, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, George Spedd.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
 Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance 121. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **122**
 This is NUMBER

TITANIC WORKERS
 The Captain stood where a Captain should. For the law of the Sea is grim; The Owner romped 'ere his ship was swamped, And no Law bothered him.
 The Captain stood where the Captain should,
 When a Captain's boat goes down;
 But the Owner led when the women fled, For an Owner must not drown.
 The Captain sank as a man of Rank,
 While his Owner turned away;
 The Captain's grave was his bridge and, brave,
 He earned his seaman's pay.

To hold your place in the ghastly face
 Of Death on the Sea at Night,
 Is a Seaman's job, but to flee with the mob
 Is an Owner's noble right.
 —B. Hecht, in Chicago Journal.

Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Titanic. He was among the first to leave the ship after it encountered the iceberg. So hasty, in fact, was Ismay's departure that the life boat which he entered with the women was said to be only about half-filled. Other precious millionaire parasites acted in a similar manner, the report being current that one fat capitalist offered handsome rewards to the life boat's crew if the latter would hurry the boat away and take no chances by waiting till it was full. It is alleged that the offer was accepted, and afterwards \$25,000 specie was paid to the crew of that life-boat. Meanwhile the bulk of the Titanic's crew, including Captain Smith, stayed with the ship and went down with about a thousand passengers to their grave in the deep.

Many curses and much sentiment have been uttered by different writers and others over this incident; but perhaps nothing better or more cuttingly incisive than she above lines by the poet. They are flashlights on the moral code of the master. It may be argued that the master's life is more precious than the slave's, and should therefore be considered first of all in a case of this kind. But that point of view results from looking at things through the master's eye glass. As a matter of fact, neither J. Bruce Ismay, J. P. Morgan or any of the other owners of the White Star Line perform any function in the practical operation of steamships on that line. That operation is "a seaman's job," and is per-

formed by slaves, without whose labor transportation would be impossible. The owner "risks" his "capital" which represents wealth stolen by a legalized social process from the labor of the transport workers; while the latter use up their life's tissue piecemeal and chance sudden death, in the interests of their masters. That is the law of the land, as well as of the sea. The owner has the undisputed right to order a ship out of a safe course into areas of icebergs, in order to "make record time" on the voyage and, therefore, invite increased patronage. The seaman has only to obey this order and take the risk of a watery grave. The owner has the privilege of saving his precious (?) life, should he be on hand when the accident takes place, which is seldom.

Under the moral code of capitalism everything centers around the preservation of the master—his life and property. The slave on his mother's knee is inoculated with that moral code. His whole life is fashioned and disciplined in accord with it. Every day, in mill, mine, factory, on railroad train or steamship, the worker risks life and limb (unnecessarily, in most cases) that his master may wax fat on the products of his toil. Titanic workers, leveling down mountains and turning them into grass plots for idle and worthless capitalists to revel and roam in to their heart's delight! Titanic workers, creating and perpetuating a civilization which excludes them from its enjoyments, and makes of their lives one long nightmare of uncertainty and insecurity! "For the law of the sea is grim." Yes, because it is laid down by the master, and accepted and obeyed by the slave without question. The master, in his own interest, controls the movements of the slaves. That is the nut in the shell.

Some day, soon, Titan Labor will open his eyes and stretch his gigantic limbs. Then the ropes that his pigmy masters have bound him with will snap like threads and Labor will be free to move in his own interest and in accordance with his own self-initiative. Then the "law of the sea" and of the land will take first account of human life and happiness, and not of speed and profits for irresponsible and cowardly parasites.

SYNDICALISM AND SOCIALISM
 Just now the Socialist party journals of the United States are waging a most persistent campaign of confusion on the subject of "syndicalism." Giving these socialist writers the benefit of the doubt we conclude that their confusion is the subjective result of their "parliamentary and vote-catching vision" rather than the result of their deliberate purpose to confuse their working class readers. In either event their conclusions are highly amusing.

The latest effusion along this line is by Shaw Desmond, "British correspondent of the Coming Nation," and bears the title, "Socialism vs. Syndicalism." In announcing the article, Editor-Simons says it "gives for the first time in any English publication a full and fair discussion of syndicalism and its relation to socialism."

Mr. Desmond, in common with Ramsey McDonald and nearly all other socialist writers on the subject, bases his argument upon a weapon or war method of syndicalism rather than upon the economic organization itself. The following quotations from Desmond's article will help to make the point clear:

"The syndicalist takes strike in season and out of season—advocates sabotage, welcomes conflicts with the armed forces of the law, eschews the ballot box and goes all out for the bullet."

"Between syndicalism and socialism there can be no final agreement. To teach the workers that their sole line of advance is by the strike is bad teaching—the ballot box can do more than the bullets—to use the latter is to play into the hands of the enemy who are better equipped and better armed. When socialism and syndicalism have settled their account with capitalism, they will then have to settle matters between themselves unless, as seems probable, it will be recognized that the dual weapon of strike and ballot box is infinitely more effective than the use of either alone."

Some of our readers will no doubt be cruel enough to conclude from the above that Mr. Desmond is simply playing the readers of the Coming Nation for a lot of ignorant suckers. We shall decline to accept that conclusion, but prefer rather

to assume that Mr. Desmond is a victim of that peculiar obsession that logically goes with the parliamentary socialist who also believes in federated trades unionism (the kind of unionism, in this country at least, and apparently in England, too, that offers no menace to parliamentary jugglers.) In other words, he is unable to distinguish syndicalist organization from some of its active manifestations.

In order to make Desmond's logic clear, let us put HIS side on the other foot—the foot of the pure and simple ballot box. The ballot box talks vote in and out of season—advocates labor laws, government ownership, and other equally futile propositions, abhors possible conflicts with the armed forces of the law, eschews the strike, sabotage and other industrial weapons, and goes all out for the ballot box. Therefore, he concludes, spontaneous ballot box action alone will emancipate the working class and bring about socialism. No need whatsoever for political organization! To take charge of the situation after the votes are counted. No need at all for previous preparation through organization; just votes alone will suffice. The obverse of this childish simplicity is Desmond's conception of syndicalism.

It may be there are some syndicalists who hold to the creed of "spontaneous working class action through strikes," etc., alone, without regard to industrial organization, just as there are unquestionable a still larger proportion of pure and simple ballot box boys who have faith in the revolutionary magic of mere "votes for socialism" without regard to any organization behind them. But such is not the case with syndicalists in general. When Durand, secretary of the Coal Heavers' Union of Havre, France, was sentenced to death about a year ago, the C. G. T. of that country threatened a general strike in all industries if their fellow worker was not released. Now the masters and their government lackeys needed not and would not have been alarmed over that threat alone. They had means of gathering information to determine whether or not the organization of labor in France was sufficiently powerful and equipped to make good that threat. The masters decided that such was the case, and Durand was saved from the guillotine and later, under pressure of the same threat, was released from custody altogether. It was the ORGANIZED C. G. T., with power to stop the flow of profits by paralyzing industry, that saved Durand's neck from the knife. Far from turning their faith to the strike alone, the French syndicalists have been steadily perfecting their organization through all the years, until today the C. G. T. is justly regarded as a menace to the industrial and political masters of France.

Desmond says the syndicalist "goes all out for the bullet." Where did he get that? What syndicalist literature has Desmond discovered where the author advocates "going all out for the bullet"? Where has he seen such exclusively bullet tactics made use of by syndicalists? Surely not in France or Italy, or even in miserably oppressed Spain, which some German and English and American "intellectuals" are in the habit of referring to as the "rawest" countries, possibly because these Latin workers resent oppression more quickly and violently than do the "civilized planners" of the North? In all these Latin countries, however, the syndicalists have shown that they are essentially peaceful, orderly and long suffering; and only under great provocation have any number of them resorted to retaliation in kind against their brutal enemy. Here again the syndicalist's instinct for organization—One Big Union and the responsibility of each member thereto—has asserted itself over mere "mob" action. Mr. Desmond should pursue this phenomenon a little farther. He might, from the mists of his mountain view, discover a fact, namely, that syndicalists are the greatest sticklers for organization in the world; that while they may believe in and practice local autonomy and freedom of action of the individual units, in order to vitalize the capillaries as well as the arteries of the economic organism—they also believe in and practice an ever broader unity and solidarity of their one big union in order to generalize their struggles and enable the workers to meet the capitalists at one and the same time and at all points of the compass.

Mr. Desmond may also discover, if he pursues his investigations far enough, that this syndicalist process denotes the logical evolution of the new social system—

from below—out of the depths—building upon the firm foundation of working class initiative and constructive genius, and leaving behind the old spirit of dependence upon "authority" and the "saving grace" of outside classes. In other words, it denotes the practical fruits of working class awakening, of working class consciousness, of working class action—terms which have been bandied about the lips of socialists for more than half a century.

If socialists are now ready to abandon the fundamentals of their own philosophy and as Desmond suggests, become "the polecatism of the syndicalists," so much the worse for the socialists. Syndicalism cannot be policed. It will force recognition against a conspiracy of silence; it will thrive and wax fatter under persecution and misrepresentation. Its philosophy and program may be summed up in the one sentence: Individual, local, national and international working class initiative, unity and solidarity, in order to take and hold the world and all therein for the workers. Let the capitalists and their socialist "intellectual" allies beat it if they can.

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Titanic is at the bottom of the sea, with its precious human freight, but the iceberg of capitalist profit itself floats in the pathway of human progress, awaiting many more thousands of victims. The humane heart will mourn the human loss; but it will remain for the humane head to end human misery, by ending capitalism. The I. W. W. is a means to this all important goal. Join it! Work for it!

James Mullenbach, superintendent Chicago United Charities, says in a recent address—

"After careful study of the class and character of the patrons of the municipal lodging houses, I found that less than 1 per cent are vagrants. The great majority are migratory laborers."
 All of which is commended to the shallow-pated denouncers of the "I-am-abums." Give us the "I-am-abums" and we don't care a damn who interprets Marx and Morgan the wrong way.

Raise the 8-hour banner aloft! The 8-hour movement will give the I. W. W. a distinct character. The A. F. of L. do not attempt it, as its craft contracts make such an attempt impossible. The fake labor elements are opposed to it on "profound" economic grounds, to wit, their own interests. The I. W. W. has no craft contracts, its industrial unionism creates an ideal combination, especially when operated in connection with its control of the unemployed. In addition, times are ripe for a shorter workday. All things favor the I. W. W. and 8 hours. On with the 8-hour movement.

Wage increases continue in the textile and other industries. Even the 8-hour day is being introduced by the Cambria Steel Co. at Johnstown, Pa. The I. W. W. has been a great factor in bringing these conditions about. As Lincoln Steffens pointed out to his capitalist readers: "The growth of the I. W. W. can only be prevented by more wages and improved conditions." Both increased wages and shorter hours have followed the Lawrence victory. But capitalism is determined to get back at the I. W. W. for forcing these concessions. It also fears further demands. Hence the indictments brought against Giovannitti, Etor, Yates, Trautmann and others. Capitalism has no fear of the A. F. of L. or "the civilized planners." Both are devoid of power; of far-reaching working class value. They are accordingly tolerated; while the I. W. W. is hounded and its leaders are jailed and threatened with death. Will the workers support such bounding; such threats? Let them answer by demanding the freedom of Giovannitti, Etor, Yates, Trautmann and all the imprisoned I. W. W. men and women. Arrange protest meetings; raise defense fund; but ABOVE ALL, JOIN THE I. W. W. Answer to capitalist oppression, by a greater and more powerful I. W. W. than ever before! That is an answer that even it will understand and respect.

At the first crack out of the box Karl Legien, the social democratic labor leader of Germany, now touring this country under A. F. of L. auspices, exposed himself in New York City. At the reception tendered him by the Central Federated Union he advised the I. W. W. to join the A. F. of L., and thereby strengthen the whole labor movement of the country. Looks

like good, innocent advice, doesn't it? But only a fool or a knave will give such advice. Where would the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., and New England be today under the leadership of John Golden if the I. W. W. had followed that advice a year ago? They would be minus their present organization and increase of wages, averaging \$10,000,000 a year. And they would be bound to the preservation of the capitalist system by A. F. of L. contracts. Legien had better mind his own business, and get back to Germany.

Legien, in advising the I. W. W. to join the A. F. of L., exhibits a profound ignorance of the American labor movement. For every progressive labor organization that ever entered the A. F. of L., from the Progressive Cigar Makers down to the Western Federation of Miners, became a prey to re-action and practically committed self-annihilation. Not only that, but the number of progressive and socialist labor unions compelled to organize outside of the A. F. of L. is constantly growing. Among these are the Brotherhood of Machinists, the United Shoe Workers, the American Flint Glass Workers, the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and other bodies too numerous to mention. Seth Low, of Civic Federation, states that the A. F. of L. is an agency for the conservation of capitalism. Progressive and socialist workmen have learned that from experience and are acting accordingly. They need no imported Legiens to tell them what to do. Back to Germany, Legien; back to Germany. Mind your own business. Improve your own movement first; it needs improvement. We'll take care of ourselves, thank you. J. E.

HELPING HAYWOOD

Sheriffs and mayors who claim the right to set aside the constitution at pleasure are poor friends of law and order and property rights. Such officers are doing more for the cause of the anarchists than all the anarchists.

Over in Jersey local authorities, without a shadow of warrant, are suspending the constitution. They say men may not exercise the right of free speech. They prohibit the right of public assemblage. Such things as *Peace* are as lawless as were similar things recently at Lawrence. It is time for the real fire & law and order to unite & oppose those who would pick and choose as to what constitutional rights shall be respected. Too often such get the ear of sheriffs and mayors, thus creating in the popular mind the notion that this is not, as it pretends to be, a government of law, but one of fear.

Haywood was greatly helped in Jersey when certain peace officers made what seems to have been an entirely illegal attack on a peaceable assemblage and arrested a man for exercising the right of free speech. What does Haywood say? That our constitutionalism is a fraud and farce? And in Jersey the authorities furnished proof that some times it is.—New York Globe.

ON INTERVENTION

Whereas, it is apparent the United States of America is preparing to intervene in the Mexican Revolution, and
 Whereas, it is known this intended intervention is at the behest of Wall Street, and
 Whereas, it is known the expense and loss of life in case of intervention will be borne by the working class, and
 Whereas, We believe such intervention to be inimical to the cause of liberty and justice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local El Paso, Socialist Party of the United States, go on record as protesting against any intervention whatever; and, be it further

Resolved, That said Local invite all organizations of workmen to join in such protest, and, be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Socialist and Labor press.
 LOCAL EL PASO, SOCIALIST PARTY
 El Paso, Tex., April 15, 1912.

PHOTO BUTTONS

of Etor and Giovannitti are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawrence. At the top of the button are the names, "Etor and Giovannitti," around the bottom the words, "Their only crime is loyalty to the working class," with the letters "I. W. W." in the center of the bottom line. This will be a good means to raise funds besides advertising the organization.
 Price to Locals \$4.00 per hundred paid in advance.
 Address all orders to WM. YATES, Treasurer Textile Strikers' Defense Fund, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

MASTER AND MAN

(Social Democrat, Auckland, N. Z.)

In the course of my travels I am continually meeting men and women who have become interested in the subject of socialism. These people are invariably antagonistic, because prejudiced, and prejudiced, because of an education subjected to a capitalist environment. I meet them everywhere—that is, everywhere I go. I meet them as often as anywhere on the street; they seem to be looking for me and an argument, and, having found me, they get their arguments. Being, as they mostly are, unswayed and ignorant of the scientific principles underlying the subject, they are reduced to the adoption of the merest commonplace objections which have been met and answered time and again. After spending my time in explaining principles and meeting objections, I generally carry away with me as a parting shot and a supposed unanswerable dictum the statement that "there always have been master and man, and there always will be, and I don't see how you are going to alter it." So there!

To the average working class mind this is undoubtedly the great puzzle, but it is encouraging to know that they recognize it as a puzzle, for to meet with a puzzle is at once concrete a desire to solve it. The whole tendency of religious education, which, until the birth of the present generation, was practically the only education, has been to impress on the taught the necessity of maintaining intact the present distinctions as between master and man. However much the man might be praised and commended who succeeded in raising himself on the shoulders of his fellows and thrusting himself, as it were, into the class above, no opportunity was ever lost of impressing on the working class the so-called divine injunctions to obey their masters and to cheerfully embrace that calling in life in which God had been pleased to place them. The growth of secular education, coincident with the growth of scientific knowledge, is causing men and women to question the authority of divine commands of all kinds, and finally to reject them as having no authority whatever. The great misapprehension of social action in the future will be utilitarian in its conception and of a class nature in its action, having for its object the abolition of the class which hitherto existed master and man in the name of God.

By far the greater number of people generally are to look to and rely on parliamentary action as the one and only means by which any reform or re-adjustment of social conditions can be brought about. This is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that the overlordship of the master class has been in the past consolidated and strengthened in all possible ways by the appropriation of political power. The records of history show that once the possession of political power has been acquired by any class, that class has always appealed to physical force, even to the extent of forcing on a civil war in order to preserve it. The working class in many countries now possesses, and in some countries has for a number of years possessed, the right of voting for representatives in the national parliament, but in few, if any, does it possess the right to vote for or against measures designed for its government.

The experience of the working class of the system of parliamentary government as designed and controlled by the capitalist class has been so disappointing as to disillusionize a large number and give birth to a desire for something more certain in its action and more directly under its immediate class control as opposed to the capitalist class control of parliament. Out of this desire has grown the New Unionism and the outcry for direct action. The formidable power of the new system of organization of the working class as industrial unionism is fully recognized by the capitalist class, and viewed by them with un concealed alarm. In the man desires to become as good as his master he can only do so by the abolition of a system that came into existence and is still maintained only because of the ignorance of the producing class.

As an illustration of the advantage obtained by complete industrial organization, let us consider the position in Great Britain with regard to the coal miners at the present moment. Here we have a whole industry brought to a standstill by the power of organized labor owing to the refusal of the capitalists to concede the very moderate and reasonable demand for a minimum wage. The fact that a few private owners of coal mines should be able to force stagnation on all classes of indus-

tries, besides inflicting untold inconvenience on private individuals in defence of what the law allows to be their rights, is regarded by their own capitalist government as a dangerous situation.

The spirit of the age being directly against forced labor, the only alternative left is forced compromise, or if the workers are resolute not to compromise, forced concession through the medium of force political action. One prominent politician declares for the nationalization of the industry, but that is not what the working class wants. Socialization is what is required out of any industry, but of all. The deadlock in the coal industry of Great Britain as brought about by the strike of the workers is a great object lesson to the workers of the world on the value of organization. Suppose the iron workers and transport workers were equally well organized and simultaneously decided to demand a complete reorganization of the conditions under which they work, and the socialization of their industry, what power has parliament, or any other body, to refuse to accept their conditions?

Until the workers of New Zealand or any other country are industrially organized on a scientific basis in grouped industries, all working together for the attainment of the same end, the conflict must continue, with victory some times to one and some times to the other. Direct action on the industrial field, backed up by sound organization, must win out in the end, and prove to be the surest and quickest means. Parliamentary action is controlled, as shown by the action of the prime minister of Great Britain, by the conditions obtaining in the economic field, and the direct action of the workers is, and will be, the greatest factor in controlling those conditions.

LIFE IN DETROIT

As Viewed By An Automobile Slave.

The real question involved in the statement that "Life in Detroit is Worth Living" depends upon whom you are talking about.

To those who look upon the great factories in this city as so many charitable institutions, run for the sole purpose of providing bread for the workers whose motto in life is to "live and work for others," there may be some truth in this saying: to those who see in work only a means to an end—the means of enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—life in Detroit has become a terrible struggle for existence with tremendous odds against the worker.

Exaggerated? Not at all, my friend. Go with me into one of those auto factories. We'll take the first one we come to. Here's the Packard. Not so long ago the policy of this firm was not to drive its employees. As long as they turned out work "up to the standard" no one got fired. The result was a first class product, which gave the Packard car a name richly deserved and which was equaled by its competitors. The excellent workmanship of Packard workers proved an excellent advertising asset for the company. Such as: "Ask the man who owns one how the men do it up to the standard," and other of similar nature, is used to show the superior quality of the Packard car. It was true, too, for workers are the real goods. But a change has taken place.

Now after our "superior" workmanship and faithful service has established a name for the Packard car, what's our reward? Well, the company is trying to force down our throats the same thing the poor widow got when she ruffed off—oh, you've heard the story: The premium system, which, according to the magazine for March, means: "To push the product"—as workers. In other words, more work for less pay. The speeding up system explains the whole job— for the bosses, but tragedy for workers. The men on the job understand, and others will know soon enough! Just as soon as their turn at the machine comes.

Pace setters, under guidance of "speed kings," as they are called by the boys on the job, with stop watches in hand, time the men on every operation. A standard is thus obtained by which every job must be done. The men are expected to make a premium by turning out more work than this standard. If a man don't do more than the standard limit he is fired, and if he exceeds this limit to any considerable degree he's fired. But his mark above the limit is set as a standard for the next king who tackles the time. The "efficiency sheet" shows you the time. "Discharge" is written along-

side of it. Through a leak in the office the men have been told that the person who introduced this system is to get a rake-off from this surplus productivity of 33 per cent on every \$100 saved to the company.

The rate for overtime used to be time-and-a-half. Nothing doing now. Straight time, that's all.

Krit's factory, next door, still pays the old over-time rate. For how long? That's up to the men.

Daily efficiency sheets are posted on bulletin boards giving the record of each man on the floor. This is intended to cause jealousy among the men, and it succeeds, though the company call it "rivalry" or "emulation." Believe me, it's the real thing, and is only one of the main-stays in the speeding up system. But the wise ones are getting onto it and others will have to before long.

But the company is expecting something. A weeding-out process has begun on those who seem the least bit wise to this skin premium game. Some are fired by transferring them from one department where there is another where there is none to do. This is where they want to let a strong kicker down easy for fear he might get busy with his talking machine. Even then they have a scheme for effectually getting rid of the agitator so far as his getting work is concerned in the company's plant or any other.

The foreman is supplied with triplicate blanks on which he is supposed to state the quality of the discharged man, whether a union man, a socialist, an agitator or a willing, submissive slave under the drivers' whip. Now, the writer makes these statements with full knowledge of what he is talking about. No doubt it will be denied, but if Mr. Joy will show that the writer is wrong by producing the real card used, not phony ones to fool the investigator, the writer will make a public retraction.

This card is not handed to the man now, as it formerly was. It's a matter of conjecture where the information is really obtained, but it's a pretty safe bet. The company gets it anyway, and keeps this record of every man on file. One card goes to the local Manufacturers' Association, and the third in all probability is kept on file at the office of the National Automobile Manufacturers' Association or the trust. Talk about black lists and boycotts; this system is not a black list, then I don't know what a black list is.

The present system of examining applicants is like a civil service, army and battalion measurement of criminals all in one. We must give our pedigree in detail, height, weight, color of eyes, hair, proclivities by which we may or might be identified should applicant ever be compelled to change his name to secure a job or try to. Minute details of personal appearance are taken down and then comes the physical examination before a company doctor, stripped like at a recruiting station. We are examined more critically than the slaves were when being bought, yet we do not seem to think we are slaves. At least, we are "mugged" in addition to these precautions and from present indications we will soon be subjected to this further indignity in Detroit.

But we are not all of us submitting to these conditions tamely. In spite of all these precautions the men are rebelling more and more, though it is like a suppressed murmur as yet. But wait, it will break suddenly when it comes, and it's bound to come, for such conditions of employment in a city where the men are taught to have pride in the saying that "life is worth living" cannot long endure. A union has already been organized among the auto workers and holds its meetings every Friday night at No. 285 Grotius avenue. I am a member and will continue to get as many of my fellow workers into this union to resist these slavish conditions that are creeping upon the working men in Detroit and changing the phrase to mean: LIFE IN DETROIT IS A SLAVE PEN FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF TOIL. NOT A CRANKCASE.

—Emancipator.

OPPRESSION UNITES

The thoughtful person is beginning to see the foul game being played by the Lumber Trust in the Grays Harbor struggle. The press has been howling "forfeigner," "anarchist," "dynamite" and other choice epithets are being applied to the persons who dare insist on a better living. Yet the strikers have been orderly and peaceful during this strike. Sluggers of all grades have continuously hounded, beaten, abused and crippled men and wo-

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I. W. W. PREAMBLE
The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the workers are divided. There are those who profess to be friends of the working people and the few, who make up the employer class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers have the right to organize a union to protect themselves from the unfair practices of the employer class. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which enables one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby hindering the trade unions from competing with the employers. We believe that the only way to bring about a change in this state of affairs is by the organization of the workers into one united front. These 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 in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, come work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Instead of the revolutionary watchword, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banners the revolutionary watchword, "Solidarity." It is the historic mission of the working class movement to organize, not only all workers, but all the people, to carry on a production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By such means, we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

men; murderous threats are being made by these criminals and even the chief makes open threats of violence against the strikers who have done nothing to bring about this reign of terror. Instead of protecting citizens, they beat them up even worse than any footpad would, instead of protecting human life, they threaten; instead of protecting property, rumors of destruction of property of sympathizers are being circulated.

Against all this the workers have done nothing. They have failed to frighten the workers into returning to the mills; they have failed to intimidate the sympathizers; they have failed to bring attention to individuals who are doing the bidding of the lumber trust. The threat of Chief Templeman is not an argument which will cause the workers to respect such individuals. It is such actions as are taking place here that are remembered long after the perpetrators have slunk into a slimy oblivion. It is such an object lesson of oppression which is forcing the workers into greater solidarity. Many who were prejudiced against the L. W. W. before are now members, driven into the organization by the authorities. Many more on the outside who believed the lies of the capitalist press and denounced us are our strongest friends and supporters. Thus the masters are driving the workers together and the workers naturally judge by actions and turn to the organization which they can see is the most feared by employers.

The actions of employers here and their tools is positive proof that the L. W. W. is right. When it asserts that the employers will stoop to the lowest forms of oppression in order to keep the workers from getting a better living, many do not believe until the authorities got busy. Now they know. The masters are proving with club and gun that we are right, and the proof here is so conclusive that there is no doubt in the mind of even the most sluggish thinker.

The master class is digging its own grave. While the workers struggle for better living conditions, which is a matter of life to them, the masters drive them together

and force them to organize by applying their brutal oppressions. They drive the workers into a struggle and force them to fight even though some individuals may be unwilling. In this the employers are helping to undermine their power. Every act of brutality brings recruits. Every oppression is a boost which causes workers to flock to our ranks. On the field of martyrdom is sown the seed of future dominance. This has been true in past history and is true today.

The history of the I. W. W. is a history of martyrdom of comparatively a few workers who dared to organize the germ of the labor trust. Brutality and oppression has brought more and more adherents to our cause, until after about six years of heroic struggles the Lawrence strike was won. Had there been no oppression, there might never have been an I. W. W. to take hold of the Lawrence strike; had there been no oppression the I. W. W. would not have been in Grays Harbor. This oppression has only made us strong and brings more attention to the new form of unionism which is sweeping the world. We are willing to suffer in such a cause as this, because it makes victory all the more certain. "Strike Bulletin," Grays Harbor Lumber Strikers.

NEW LEAFLET

"Is the L. W. W. Anti-Political?" by Justus Ebert. Shows how real political power and influence are developed for the working class through industrial organization. Good for circulation among socialist sympathizers and other workers during campaign time. Price, 15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 per 1000.

Also new editions just printed, of "Union Scabs," "Two Kinds of Unionism," and "Getting Recognition." Each same price as above. Order pamphlets, as advertised on Page 3 of Solidarity. Address I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Don't neglect these times for agitation. Get some literature. Agitate for the 8 hour day.

THE LINE UP

Before I begin to deal with my subject I will ask the reader to cast aside all prejudice and personality and deal with this question as liberally as possible, as I am sure he has at least the emancipation of the working class. Let us ask the question—Why all these different organizations, such as the Socialist Party, Socialist Labor Party, Social Democratic Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, all striving to establish the commonwealth of socialism, or whatever you please to call it? If Marx's teachings and analyses are correct, and they have not been disproved, then let us investigate his teachings. Marx clearly shows in his Communist Manifesto that socialism, in 1877, was a middle class movement, and that the socialists did not look for the emancipation of the workers, but he says that they looked rather to the upper class of society in their efforts toward a reform. He shows that socialism had become respectable to society, but he also speaks of the working class, which, under those conditions, broke away from the socialist movement, and called themselves communists, of whom were Marx and Engels. The communist movement was just the opposite of the socialist movement, and while the socialists were respectable, the communists were bounded by everybody and finally destroyed. The socialist movement was a reform movement and the communist movement a revolutionary movement. Hence they published the Communist Manifesto, advocating the forcible overthrow of all existing society. "Let the ruling class tremble at the communistic revolution. The proletariat has nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries unite." Let us face the truth, Mr. Workingman. You have today, as in 1847, two opposite parties in the field, the Socialist parties with the middle class, calling themselves the socialist movement, and the modern direct actionists calling themselves syndicalists or industrial unionists. The direct actionists follow, as quoted in the Communist Manifesto, page 46, the organizing of the working class as a class, to overthrow the present society by industrial revolution, while on the other hand the socialist parties of all countries look for the help of all classes, teaching a peaceful revolution by the use of the ballot, dealing with the question of government ownership and other reforms. The direct actionists are not interested in reforms, but aim at nothing short of the emancipation of the working class, just as the communists of 1847. Remember, I do not refer to individuals of the Socialist party, for many of its members teach working class organization on the industrial field, but do nothing towards organizing industrially. In spite of their teaching and inaction part of the Socialist party is trying to get rid of these men, calling them anarchists in the Socialist party. Sooner or later there will be open warfare between these two elements in the Socialist party, as it has happened in all countries where the two elements exist, and this opposition will continue, and no power on earth can stop it. Both sides will grow, and in the meantime the class struggle will become clearer and clearer, and both elements will become broader and broader. The result will be to make the rank and file of the working class direct actionists and eventually they will become members of a class union, the Industrial Workers of the World, which, in its turn, after gaining sufficient strength, will overthrow the present form of society. All side issues, such as political or economic actions be used, will only be decided after the workers are sufficiently organized industrially to measure their might with that of the ruling class. So you see it is only a waste of time from the workers' standpoint to deal with the question of overthrowing capitalism when you lack the proper industrial organization to use any kind of action. Let us first follow the teachings of Marx in organizing the workers of the world in the industries. I do not care whether you call yourself a socialist, industrialist or anarchist or anything else so long as you unite in one big union of the working class whose aim and object is to overthrow capitalism. Let the exploiter of labor have his own party and the worker who is exploited his own union. Only by putting aside all minor questions of how to emancipate the workers or political or economic action, only by having the one great object in view, namely, to unite the workers in one big union to overthrow capitalism, just to that extent will you advance toward the emancipation of the working class and all your phil-

osophing will only retard the winning of our freedom. Yours for the coming proletarian revolution, ALBERT PETZEN, Press Committee, Local 13, Industrial Workers of the World, San Diego, Calif.

S. P. STATE CONVENTION

In recent years the convention of the party has been held in Philadelphia in 1908, Lancaster in 1909, New Castle in 1910, and Pittsburgh this year. However much the movement has grown, its working class character is always demonstrated in the calibre of those who make up the delegations to conventions. A convention of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania is for the most part a gathering of thoughtful working men and women.—Joseph E. Cohen in Justice (Pittsburg.)

It would appear, however, from the speeches and actions of the bunch with which Joseph trained at the recent convention of the S. P., they were "thoughtful" enough of their own end and schemes.

As to their working class calibre, the readiness with which they admitted the correctness of the principle embodied in the Merrick resolution endorsing industrial unionism and the eagerness with which they fought to defeat it, speaks eloquently of their working class character. That large and vocal minority of 44 delegates is a forecast of what the future holds. Shyster tactics may win a random vote, but they cannot stay progress. S. P.

TYPICAL CRAFT STRIKE

The members of the "Traveling and Leather Goods Workers' Union" (?) have a contract with the Imperial Leather Manufacturing Co., makers of suit cases and bags. This contract expires every two years, at the beginning of April.

Two years ago said "union" had a strike at this time. It lasted two weeks, at the end of which time the union men were glad to go back to work, as nature had taken its course.

The boss did not even attempt to hire any strikebreakers, as he just laid over his orders and sent out from what he had in stock, as union men were working overtime for six or eight weeks before the strike was called, and always gave the boss a fair day's work for his fair day's wages, which he paid them (\$10 for 5 hours). Furthermore, the common unskilled workmen in the shipping room could not belong to the union of the aristocrats, and were not even asked to quit.

The "union" men boasted that there were no leather workers in Chicago outside of the members of that "union." This year this bi-annual "strike" is still a greater joke; in fact, it is the greatest joke I have ever seen or heard of.

It must be remembered that the majority of the workers involved are political socialists (S. P., S. L. P.), mostly Jewish workmen who are supposed to have more sense than the average American scissorbill of a pair and simple A. F. of L'ite.

The comedy enacted there is as follows: On Friday, April 12, the old contract expired and a new one had to be signed. On Saturday, April 13, all suit case and satchel makers were to be laid off for two or three weeks, as the firm moves to another building, and it would take two or three weeks until they will be ready to start again. There is enough stock on hand to fill the orders for that length of time, and all the salesmen are called into town on account of the moving.

I know all this, because I work as freight elevator conductor in the building in which the Imperial Leather Mfg. Co. is at present located.

The workers were working overtime for the past six or eight weeks as the boss knew he was going to move his factory and that the contract expired.

If the boss had signed the new contract he would have laid his men off Saturday at noon. Now, as he did not sign, they quit on Friday evening, but first finished all work in good shape, otherwise the boss would not have allowed them to go on a strike until he was ready to take them back.

Instead of waiting until everything is in working order in the new place and then quit all at once without a moment's notice, which would put the boss up against it, as he does a very flourishing business in the face of great competition, those numbskulls go on strike when the boss does not need them, anyhow. They get their orders from the business agent whom I

once overheard calling one of the union men down for not doing enough work for the boss.

The moving and hauling away of freight is done by union teamsters, and the suit cases and bags have the union label.

Who said that the political socialists have not accomplished anything by boring from within the American Separation of Labor?

A bunch of 19-year-old schoolboys would do more intelligently.

I am yours for the only labor organization in North America, the I. W. W.

KARL RATHLE, Member L. U. 85, I. W. W., Chicago.

HITTING THEIR VITAL SPOT

(Continued From Page One)

member of the S. P.—All I. W. W.'s are members of the S. P.—All I. W. W. leaders are foreigners—Church, union labor and farming element will stave off the revolution," etc., etc.

Even his own followers were disgusted with the poor showing and ignorant assertions of the editor. The crowd showed its approval of the show by much laughter whenever the editor tried to make a point.

In fact he made no attempt to keep anywhere near the subject under discussion and did not answer a single point made by Holmes. Instead of debating, he read his speech prepared several days previous, regardless of what argument was presented by Holmes. This only made the thing the more ludicrous.

Bruce Rogers was called upon to affirm a lie which the editor passed out. Before Rogers got through the editor was very sorry. The lie was forced down the throat of the editor before the audience, and he took it without even a comment and went on reading his dope.

An attempt is being made to get the other editor on the platform, though it is doubtful if it will prove successful.

In the meantime preparations are being made for a bigger move which will extend over a wider area. Until then the bosses here are going into debt and at every move getting into the net which is tightening about the enemies of the working class.

The headquarters for the secretary of Aberdeen is now at Hoquiam. That will be until the atmosphere cools a little. BUT WE'RE GOING TO WIN. DON'T FORGET THAT MONEY IS NEEDED IN THIS STRUGGLE. IT IS UP TO YOU. J. S. BISCAY.

WHERE THE INTELLECT IS

A few nights ago, in Aberdeen, Wash., a debate took place before a large audience of workers between George Holmes, I. W. W. agitator, and Albert Johnson, editor of the "Washingtonian," a capitalist daily paper that has been assailing the I. W. W. and was still strike in that city. The following from the "Strike Bulletin" of April 19 is interesting as showing where real intelligence and knowledge are manifesting themselves in contrast to "intellectual" puff and superficiality:

It was somewhat of a shock to the followers of Johnson, who really believed that the I. W. W. was composed of very ignorant persons, to see a censor in shabby clothes so far out-class the editor that the debate became a joke. It is not the first time that supposedly wise ones were shown up by the ordinary agitators. But today it is very rare to find any one who dares to oppose the despised agitator and to attempt to meet him in an intellectual battle. Whenever such a person shows himself, the agitators all want to take a fall out of him. Then comes the startling revelation to the ill-used person, when the rough neck deliberately mops the floor with the wise guy. They ask: "Where did that fellow come from? Who is he?" And shake their heads when told that he is but one of the many taken from the ranks.

To the average mind the wise man goes about in fine clothes and is prominent. He is the man who is talked about and voted for. He is wise because he dresses well. It is impossible for any one to have brain and be in the working class, looking shabby as the workers are there.

What these same persons are fast learning is that the supposedly wise are really very stupid. A wise man usually has too much spirit to become a hireling, a tool, for corrupt bosses. The modern editor is invariably that. He is controlled either directly or indirectly—but he cannot escape being controlled. If the mill owners do not control the press by ownership, they control through the advertising. But

they do control. No matter what roundabout way becomes necessary to make the editor a good dog, the master will use it. Even if the small business man must be frightened into acting as a go-between, the same ends are accomplished.

It is really cruel to expose such mental castrates before the public after drawing upon their belief that they are sensible beings. But it helps to put others wise and may perhaps open their eyes to their own degradation. The searchlight is a very good weapon.

Often these historical creepings, not having anything else to bring up, pretend that the working stiff does not understand English because he may disregard arbitrary rules of language. So the editor of the World. How anxious he is to impress on the minds of the readers that the worker is very ignorant because he is in the I. W. W. The best way to show up the ignorant is to meet them in debate and show your wits.

Those who are denounced as being ignorant are dodged at every point. So-called educators, professors and even scientists, and all the wise ones in the country are very careful not to get tangled up into an argument with any of the agitators. The agitator, on the other hand, never draws the line on any one. He is usually busy trying to corner some supposedly wise guy in order to show how small that fellow is. But most of them have learned that it is safe to bow from a distance and keep out of the way of the shabby agitator whose business it is to know that which is essential to labor progress and well being.

SAN DIEGO FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

croaker in the movement here. We all know we are going to win. We need men and money, and need them very much so that we may win quickly and get at other work. The final result is not in doubt, only the time element.

The San Francisco Federated Trades Council has appointed Olaf Tivimoe and P. H. McCarthy to come to San Diego to get data on the fight, and they will appear at a meeting on the 19th that is called to present the facts. The working class throughout the West is taking an interest in this fight as they have in no other labor trouble since the "Cripple Creek" fight. There are also other prominent men in the labor movement here to get information.

When the case was turned on a peaceable meeting in front of the jail a few Sundays ago the police stated that it was because the I. W. W. were abusing the police and starting a riot. We now have proof that this was a lie, and that the whole thing had been well planned. The proof is in the fact that moving pictures are being shown here that give full views of the whole affair. Had the "riot" started among the I. W. W.'s, the machine could not have been placed in position in time to get the views. Can it be that Sehon, the superintendent of police, had arranged the whole affair for a publicity on the pictures, after the manner of the Jefferson-Johnson fight in Nevada? It seems there is nothing too low for a bossom friend of H. G. Otis to stoop at. STUMPY.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR CAMBRIA STEEL

Vice President Robinson of the Cambria Steel Co. has confirmed the reports that the company has taken the initiative in establishing an 8-hour-day in blast furnace practice, the new schedule to go into effect on May 1. While other steel companies have been preparing to make this change gradually, the Cambria Company's management has determined to bring the matter to a focus immediately.

Mr. Robinson stated that there was a big improvement in the steel business. The entire eight blast furnaces of the company are in full operation, he said, and the whole plant is being worked at between 80 and 90 per cent of capacity. Better prices are also being obtained, he added, and manufacturers of agricultural implements have contracted with all the steel companies for approximately 300,000 tons of steel bars for delivery up to July 1, 1913.

LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS LOCAL UNION 432.

Business meeting Sunday at 10 o'clock. Secretary, John Mastlemann; office hours from 10 to 11 on Monday until 10 at night. Headquarters 211 Occident Ave. (rear), Seattle, Wash. Get a bunch of sub cards!

PATERSON PROPAGANDA

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, April 21.

Perhaps it might not be uninteresting to have a report of the mass meeting at Paterson, N. J., Thursday night, April 18. James P. Thompson, general organizer of the I. W. W., was the speaker of the evening and the meeting was called by Local 152 of Paterson to ascertain the feelings in the various shops relative to the condition of the silk industry.

I accompanied Thompson from New York and was interested to see the large number of workers who turned out despite the pouring rain to hear the message of industrial unionism from one of its ablest adherents.

Turn hall was well filled with a body composed almost entirely of silk workers; Ewald Koettgen, member of the G. E. B., presided as chairman and opened the meeting at the time appointed.

Thompson is certainly "some speaker;" no one can convey to those who have not heard him, the clear and lucid manner in which he presents his subject; and to those who have been so fortunate it is unnecessary to try. THOMAS FLYNN.

BUTTE MINERS

Recent dispatches to Wall Street news bureau from Butte, Mont., state:

"The contract between the Miners' Union and the Amalgamated Copper Co. as to the rate of wages to be paid miners working underground expired on April 1, and as yet no intimation has been given by the Union as to what course it proposes to pursue in the future. Under the contract the rate for miners is \$3.50 a day while copper sells at 18c a pound, and over that price it is \$4 a day. For a time under the contract, which was for five years, and was made by John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated, the miners received \$4 a day, but after copper had dropped down to nearly 16c, and not before, the wages were brought back to \$3.50 a day.

Some of the radical members of the union are advocating that a demand be made for \$4 a day without regard to price of copper, but the more conservative element are opposed to any movement which will disturb the present relations. It is unlikely that a successful strike will be made to cause a reduction in the wage question in view of the recent vote on the matter of a strike, showing the conservative element to be in complete control of the union."

Ringing resolutions on the Ettore-Giovanetti case were passed by Local 215, Pittsburg, at their last regular meeting. Solidarity is also in receipt of similar resolutions from other local unions and outside organizations. Space prevents their publication. But these resolutions should be multiplied, and copies sent to the Massachusetts authorities as well as money to the Defense Fund. Raise your voices in protest, and provide the ammunition with which to fight the case to victory. Do so at once.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Local 61 has moved its headquarters to 20 E. Missouri avenue. Free reading room open all day. Business meeting every Friday at 8 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

GEO. LEPPERT, Sec'y.

Box 602, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local 179, I. W. W., has headquarters at 212 East 12th St. Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Lecture Sunday evenings. Sec'y.

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.

Portland I. W. W. Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 309 Davis St. Business meeting, Sunday at 2 p. m. Stern opinion views and lecture every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

TACOMA I. W. W.

Our hall is located at 110 S. 14th St. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. Address all communications to Sec'y, I. W. W., No. 580, 110 S. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

CHICAGO I. W. W.

Local 85, branch 2 (English) meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington St., (near Fifth Ave.), Chicago.

President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; Rec.-Cor. Secretary, Edward Hammond, 208 Hill St.; Fin. Sec., Treas., Tillie Meyer, 615 N. State St. Trustees—Marie Beldel Smith, Harry Owens, Edith Adams.

Agitate for the real thing.