



"TO HELL WITH RIGHTS--"

We'll Give You the Jug!" Say the Tools of the Masters in the Trust State of New Jersey.

(New York Call, Monday, July 8.)

Thomas Flynn, an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, yesterday told a Call reporter how "justice" was dispensed to working girls in New Brunswick, N. J. Flynn said:

"Readers of The Call will no doubt remember that at the time of the outbreak of trouble in New Brunswick, N. J., several members of the I. W. W. visited that town. Harry Kantor, in association with the local body, called a meeting for the girls in the cigar factory of the United Cigar Manufacturing company (a United Cigar Stores Company concern) on the evening of June 21.

"Chief of Police O'Connell—I do not know that he is even remotely related to the Irish Liberator"—said Flynn, "was so interested in the success of the United Cigar Stores company that he personally appeared with a squad of police and closed the hall, refusing to allow a meeting to be held. The men who called the meeting were hustled about, abused and driven away. A policeman standing beside the chief said to Kantor, 'to hell with your rights, we'll give you the jug.'"

"A meeting, however, was held at the I. W. W. headquarters and committees were appointed and an organization effected.

"I was there on Saturday, June 22, and called with Kantor on the chief, who told us that he had suppressed the meeting the night before and that he would continue to prevent meetings.

"He said to Kantor, 'You used threats last night, now make your threats good.'"

"It transpired in the course of the conversation that these 'threats' were that

Kantor would find out if he had any legal recourse and that he would bring the matter to the attention of the governor. When I tried to speak he told me that he did not want any outsiders butting into the town. There was some plain talk, in which I told him that I proposed to maintain my rights as a citizen to come and go as I pleased.

"So I brought the matter to the attention of Governor Wilson, who appointed Judge Peter Francis Daly to make an inquiry.

"Last Friday I appeared before Judge Daly with Kantor. We were given a seat inside the rail, while the judge heard his court cases.

"Five respectable merchants of Perth Amboy lined up for sentence for selling short weight coal. A woman for 'licking' another lady because she had slandered her. Several other cases which gave as a respectful idea of the ability of the judge in dealing with ' '.

"Then we were shown into his private room and told our story. We found the judge in private life to be a man of a very genial and sociable nature. I asked him for a copy of his report to the governor, and he promised to send me one.

"But the judge said frankly: 'You do not need to wait for my report. You have a right to hold meetings. The rights of free speech and peaceful assemblage shall not be abridged while I am a judge in this county!'

"After leaving Judge Daly's court we went around to make inquiries regarding the men and girls who are held in jail. One, a mere child, was released yesterday.

(Continued On Page 4.)

SUPPRESSING SPEECH IN NEW BEDFORD

(Special to Solidarity.)

New Bedford, Mass., July 2. Local 157, I. W. W., held an open air meeting at the corner of Cape and French avenue, Friday night, June 28, with Organizer Grover H. Perry as speaker, who gathered around him some 1,500 wage slaves in less than half an hour. The crowd was still growing when the minions of the law, the strong arm men of the manufacturers of this city, stopped the meeting. They claimed we were obstructing traffic.

We, thereupon, invited the mill slaves present to follow us to our hall, which they did, and we held a rousing meeting, condemning the police for trampling on our constitutional rights to assemble. The wage slaves of the textile mills appreciated this meeting greatly.

We advertised another open air meeting for Saturday night on Weld Square. When we arrived we were met by a squad of police and told we could not hold a meeting there or anywhere else on the public streets. We then advertised in both local Sunday papers for a mass meeting to protest against the unwarranted interference with our meetings by the police. It was held Sunday night, June 30, and was a grand success. The following resolutions were adopted at this meeting:

"Whereas, The police authorities of the city of New Bedford, Mass., have grossly over-stepped their power in stopping the organizers of the I. W. W. from holding public meetings on the streets of New Bedford, and

"Whereas, We recognize, if our constitutional rights of free speech are to be taken away from us by petty officials, that our so-called liberty exists only in name and not in fact; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That we, citizens of New Bedford, in mass meeting assembled, hereby condemn and protest against the suppression of free speech on the streets of New Bedford."

Organizer Gurley Flynn will be here on the 9th and 10th of July.

RICHARD PARKINSON.

BIG PROTEST IN SHARON

Idlewild Park, Sharon, Pa., was the scene of a big Etor-Giovanitti protest demonstration last Sunday, July 7. Fully 2,000 workers from Sharon, Farrell, New Castle, Youngstown and Pittsburgh were in attendance. Although the weather was extremely hot, a large part of the crowd formed in procession at Farrell and marched to Sharon, a distance of four miles. Some of the paraders even continued on to the park, headed by the Italian band of about 50 players, and with a U. S. flag and a big red banner of labor. The grand stand at the ball park was packed to overflowing with the crowd to listen to speakers in English, Italian and Croatian. The collection for the defense fund was rather small, owing to delay in taking it up. Where there are speakers in different languages the collection should be taken after the first speaker gets through, while the crowd is all there. But this demonstration showed that the workers of this section are alive to the significance of the Lawrence case, and are determined to do their share to prevent the legal murder of Etor and Giovanitti.

PICNIC IN CHICAGO

The Mexican Defense League and Industrial Workers of the World will hold joint picnic Saturday, July 13th, at Atlas Park, 5025 N. 40th Ave. Receipts are for the benefit of Etor-Giovanitti defense. William D. Haywood will speak.

ARREST THE MILL OWNERS!

They Are The Ones Responsible For Violence Leading to the Death of Anna LaPizza.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, July 2. The workmen and women of Duluth, Minn., have sent to the Etor and Giovanitti defense committee, and to Governor Foss, a series of resolutions demanding the arrest of the mill owners of Lawrence. The resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting held at Court House Square on June 22, and are signed by William E. Tourne, chairman, and Erick Anderson, secretary. The resolutions "demand that the president and directors of the American Woolen Co. and all other mill owners, who cut the wages of the mill operatives, be arrested and tried on the same charge, namely, of being accessories before the fact."

The idea of holding the mill owners as the real accessories before the fact is growing. The mill owners precipitated the Lawrence strike. They used national and state laws to wage civil war. They should, accordingly, be held responsible, in the opinion of an increasing number of workers.

At a New Castle, Pa., protest meeting, held recently, a large crowd of workmen applauded the principal speaker, who declared that it was not Etor and Giovanitti who are on trial, but the courts of Massachusetts and capitalism.

A good way to arraign capitalism properly is to get the facts regarding the Lawrence strike. Every day the defense committee receives requests for such facts. The committee suggests that, in this connection, every worker, every union man, every socialist, should read and preserve a copy of the report of "House Committee on Rules" bearing on the Lawrence strike. Write to your congressman; a copy will be sent free. This is a report of the strike investigation which Congressman Berger initiated with such good results. It is full of useful data.

The protest movement is gaining ground in the west. On the 28th ult., a grand meeting was held at Pullman, Ill. Addresses were made by Vincent St. John and William D. Haywood. An indication of the interest developed, a collection of \$58.75 and sales of literature amounting to \$35 are reported.

Haywood reports another enthusiastic meeting in Detroit, with \$70 collection and \$100 in sales of literature.

In the east the volume of protest continues to swell. At Sagamore Beach, Mass., on June 29th, the Sociological

Conference went on record in favor of a trial for Etor and Giovanitti. The Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware, Mass.; Rev. Leighton Baker Williams, of New York City; Rev. N. Van Der Pyle, of Haverhill, Mass.; Levi Richards, editor of the Boston Common; Miss Dudley, of the Boston Social Settlement; Dr. George Willis Cook, and others as equally well known, supported the resolution.

The Rev. Roland Sawyer is preparing to tour Essex county in behalf of the defense. A Boston Etor-Giovanitti defense conference was organized last Thursday evening, and will meet again at 784 Washington street on July 11th. The address to all the labor organizations of Boston and vicinity contains a fine presentation of the case.

Among the recent contributors to the defense fund is Prof. Jacques Loeb, the eminent biologist, now connected with the Rockefeller Institute and Medical Research in New York. He sent a check for \$10. His demand for a fair and impartial trial has stirred the "New Bedford Evening Standard" of June 28 to make a reply. The Standard argues that "granting that Etor and his companion were innocent of disturbance, the theory that they were guilty of murder, as the laws of the commonwealth define murder, presents itself as altogether far-fetched." Nevertheless, the Standard hastens to assure Professor Loeb that the courts which proceed in such a far-fetched manner, will, as a matter of course, give Etor and Giovanitti a fair and impartial trial! Such is the "Standard" logic of New Bedford journalism.

According to the latest reports from New Bedford, the police are opposed to the holding of I. W. W. street meetings there.

This is the general New England capitalist policy of suppressing the I. W. W. But it is a boomerang policy. In New Bedford subsequent protest meetings resulted in increased interest and membership.

The defense committee has issued two stickers, one entitled "Advertise Lawrence, Mass." and the other "Etor and Giovanitti must DIE." Both are terse in statement and illustrated by portraits of the two most recent victims of capitalist injustice; 50,000 of each will be printed and distributed broadcast. Other printed matter intended to secure publicity for the case is in course of printing and preparation.

four men were killed, two fatally wounded and 18 others hurt.

More than a score of arrests were made this morning and 12 of the prisoners were taken to Lake Charles and placed in jail on informations charging murder.

Company K of the Louisiana National Guard arrived at Grabow on a special train, but Sheriff Reid telegraphed Governor Hall that he was able to control the situation without troops.

President Emerson, of the Timber Workers' Union, and seven others are charged with "inciting a riot." Emerson is under two charges of murder.

Deputy sheriffs refuse to allow Emerson or any of the others under arrest to talk for publication, though the union president declared that he and the others knew what they were doing. A special grand jury is to meet on July 15 to investigate the killings.

Every lumber camp in the state is excited to a high pitch over the battle and other outbreaks would cause no surprise.

C. N. R. STRIKE EFFECTIVE

BY E. GILBERT.

(Secretary C. N. R. Strike Committee.)

The C. N. R. Strike Bulletin has been dropped by the strike committee. As the Editor of the B. C. Federation has kindly offered us space to give publicity to the strike, and as the desired publicity can be obtained better through the medium of the Federationist than by putting out a separate publication, it was deemed advisable to drop the Bulletin.

The spirit of the ruck and file of the A. F. of L. towards the strike has been commendable and shows that not only is the ruck and file with us, but also the officials of the A. F. of L. I am sure the strikers appreciate it.

The developments of the strike in the past week have not been startling. The boss is still making frantic efforts to obtain scabs, with poor success. Vancouver has been flooded with scab-herding mancatchers, but so well has the strike been advertised and so thoroughly are the workers of Vancouver imbued with the idea of class solidarity, that all the endeavors of the contemptible reptiles to obtain scabs have come to naught. Several of the "station men" have been in town on their usual errand to obtain scabs, with the usual result—they have spent all their money and obtained no scabs. The boys in Vancouver are not adverse to a little amusement, and, as the weather is extremely warm, a little liquid refreshment can be relied, at the expense of the boss. They would like to see the "station men" come again and often. They don't promise to scab, but they will promise to help the station men spend their money.

Martin Welch, not satisfied with the failure of his lackeys to obtain scabs in Seattle, has paid a visit to that town. Martin broke into print upon arriving there, but the only thing he has succeeded in doing was to make himself look ridiculous. It was, possibly, no pleasure for him to find Ed. Collins in charge of the picket line in that place, but Collins is on the job whether Martin likes it or not. Collins wrote the committee stating that he could assure them that Welch could carry all the scabs he would get, in Seattle, in his coat pocket and still have room for a large sized prayer book. It looks as if Martin will have to do the work on the tunnel himself or pay the union wage of \$3.

The strike committee has opened the balls along the line again, and we are awaiting with interest what action will be taken by the government in this matter. We will assure the authorities that we will be as persistent in enforcing our rights to maintain headquarters along the line as the boys are in San Diego to enforce free speech. Possibly the B. C. authorities will soon realize what the San Diego officials are fast learning—to attempt to suppress the workers is very expensive and futile. We are going to have strike headquarters along the line if every last one of the 7,000 strikers must go to jail to do it. It will be done.

Scout reports are very favorable. The tie-up is still complete with no indications of the boss being able to break it. In many camps there is not a man; in fact, this is true of the majority of the camps. In the camps where the boss has

(Continued On Page Four)

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

F. O. Driver 628



New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and **B. H. WILLIAMS**
 C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 292
 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 97
 Place of Publications—see No. 418, Croton Ave.
 C. H. Williams, Managing Editor
 C. H. McCarty, Business Manager

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

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

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

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1906, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
 General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS

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

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Eaton, Treas. Halston F. H. Little,
 Evald Koettgen, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 132. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER **133**

AS TO SUB-GETTING

We are in receipt of the following interesting letter:

San Pedro, Calif., July 7.

Editor Solidarity:
 Editions of I. W. W. official papers are justly rebuked by the membership. When they say "Independent papers are covering the field of activity more fully," it is true. I carry in my pocket two three-months' sub cards which I am unable to sell, owing to the activity of the Socialist Party in this little burg.

When I ask men to subscribe they say: "What is the use? I read the Appeal, the Chicago Fighting World, the Coming Nation, the Buzz Saw, the Leader, Social Democrat, etc."

The I. W. W. and the Socialist Party are nothing in common. The former is an industrial union. The latter a political party, whose structure is not revolutionary, but is identical with present capitalist society. Hence a pseudo organization. It is like putting a new suit of clothes on a corpse and labeling it revolutionary. It has the workers hypnotized, and has sold out or prostituted itself, not for working class emancipation, but only votes, votes, to put the politicians into office.

Again, the Socialist Party is wise. It keeps the idea of government, national, state and city before the masses. On the other hand, they say the I. W. W. is a labor union and hasn't the slightest sense of any kind of government to put the social revolution into effect; and, furthermore, that the S. P. will continue an orderly government, national, state and city under present political charters during and after transition till all industries are organized under a stable industrial government. Their theory of a "stable industrial government" is as an unknown quantity or a profound mystery.

Finally, let me suggest by the way of a remedy in order to arouse a real appetite for I. W. W. papers and our pamphlets and leaflets: It is true in order to revolutionize the nation, or nations, industrial charters or, in other words, political governments must be abolished.

Advise the structure of the I. W. W. according to its constitution, showing how industries are to be federated, city and national. Also pointing to the workers the correct form of industrial government.

If you can do that, your success is assured. You will have created a demand for our papers. There will be wholesale seizures from the S. P. to the I. W. W. and our rival will be on the run looking for a hiding place.

I remain yours for a speedy emancipation of the working class.

RODRICK MACDONALD.

Our correspondent has failed to notice carefully our statement regarding "the field of activity." We stated plainly, and in so many words, that complaint had reached us "that some independent papers

were covering the field of I. W. W. activity more fully than our own official papers." Certainly, our correspondent will not maintain that any of the S. P. papers mentioned by him are covering the field of I. W. W. activity. Practically their only references to the I. W. W. are for the purpose of confusion and misrepresentation. In this respect most S. P. papers are outdoing capitalist dailies and magazines which appear to be desirous of posting the master class on this "new economic movement," and are therefore fairly accurate in their statements about the I. W. W. The S. P. politicians and editors are apparently obsessed with the insane idea that they can by their faceted influence over the slaves by outdoing the kept press of the masters in opposition to the I. W. W. But the I. W. W. is not worrying about that. We know the strength of our position, which, as Fellow Worker Macdonald suggests, lies in the structure of the new society which we are building through the industrial union, and which in no sense seeks to preserve any of the forms of the capitalist political state. We know that the politicians and editors are defeating their own base ends by their tactics toward the I. W. W.

But that is not the point we were trying to make in referring to the small activity of our press. Our reference was to the I. W. W. membership itself. We know, as a matter of experiment, that subs for our papers can be obtained when anything like systematic efforts are made by any live I. W. W. member. Few of our members are making such efforts, or ever have, since the birth of Solidarity. There seems to be a lack of attention to our press, which has resulted in very little systematic work, and for the most part only in spasmodic efforts here and there.

The desperate financial struggle has, at the same time, prevented systematic and aggressive "promoting" through the office, due to lack of help and time. We want to overcome these handicaps. We want the active members to think more about the I. W. W. press and endeavor to get some action at their end of the line. Let each local elect or appoint a sub-getting committee—one or more active members who can be kept continually at this work and nothing else. We want live agitators who are willing to take the road here in the East, and do nothing but get subs and sell literature. From our own experience, locally, the slaves are hungry for the one big union dog. But many agitators appear too anxious to start locals by getting charter applications filled out and then going away and leaving the new local to vegetate, whereas, putting the same men in touch with the rest of the I. W. W. through our press and acquainting them with the industrial movement generally would tend to more permanent and effective organization.

With the circulation of our papers increased and their financial handicaps overcome, improvement in the size and subject matter will speedily follow—all to the advantage of the I. W. W. This must be done. We know it will be done, as soon as the live members awake to its supreme importance. Quit "letting George do it," and do it yourself. Show the same initiative with regard to your press as you have shown in conducting strikes and carrying on agitation by word of mouth. We were not talking to the S. P., but to the I. W. W. We are expecting nothing from any outside organization, but we have a right to expect more and more activity for THEIR press on the part of I. W. W. members.

"BASE" HITS

Would you, the working class, have "a new social order?" Then you, the working class, must ORGANIZE it. Don't leave the job to politicians. They will only land you in the slough of despond.

"The emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious act of the workers themselves." How else can class-consciousness manifest itself except through the FORM and SPIRIT of class organization? An organization having in view and developing step by step the organic structure of a free society? Such is the I. W. W.

Politically speaking (in an electoral sense) the middle class is regarded as the greatest menace to the big capitalist. That is why Wall Street exercised so much care in the selection of Taft and Wilson as this year's presidential candidates. But the I. W. W. is regarded as a menace to both the middle and the upper capitalist

class. That is why the M. & M. is trying to drive it off the Pacific coast, and the woolen trust out of Massachusetts. Big and little masters know that the one big union of the working class is the instrument that will once and for all put them both out of the business of skinning labor.

"Syndicalism" and "Industrial Unionism," though having much in common, are not identical. The syndicalist corresponds in form to a less advanced stage of industrial capitalism than does the industrial union. American capitalism still leads the world in the size and perfection of industrial combinations. The I. W. W. is based upon that fact, and in its plan of organization affords the most advanced form of labor organization to date. The French syndicalist to the industrial union what the American capitalist syndicate was to the trust. And yet pseudo-syndicalists in this country want us to go back, while the real syndicalists of France are going forward in even step with the development of French capitalism.

One Piet Vlieg, commercial promoter of "co operatives" and, incidentally, editor of "The Masses" (ye gods!) of New York City, is recently responsible for a syndicated article in the socialist press entitled "The I. W. W. or the Socialist Party," in which, among other brilliant things, he says: "We are no longer waiting patiently for the people to reach a state of poverty where they will revolt. History has proven that the people who reach that stage do most frequently, as in London, lie down on the banks of the Thames and die without a protest. And when they, the ragged proletariat, do revolt, they are easily pacified." Just enough to eat will fix them!" The inference by Vlieg is that the I. W. W. is patiently waiting for the working class to become ragged before making our appeal to them. On the contrary, the I. W. W. more than any other organization in the American labor movement, is working overtime trying to arouse the working class for self protection before it becomes incapable of revolt.

The people who are "waiting" are the Vliags and other politicians, who are trying to keep the masses quiet and peaceful and lodylike until the politicians have relieved their misery through old age pension laws, "co operatives," and other feline schemes to "revolutionize capitalist society." If the Vliags have their way, it is a cinch the entire working class will be in rags ere many years. Join the I. W. W. and FIGHT to prevent that!

THE PRINTING INDUSTRY

Some of the opponents of the I. W. W. who accuse our members of being "ignorant of industry" have been recently citing the "allied" printing trades as an example of the "growing tendency toward industrial unionism in the A. F. of L." The following from the "United Labor Bulletin," a craft union journal, will show how much "our opponents" know of the "industrial union" as it pertains to the printing industry:

"Industrial unionism," with the exception of political action, is the only live issue before the trades unionist today. In the printing trades the conditions in this respect are deplorable. There was a time when all the printing trades belonged to the International Typographical Union, but one at a time the different branches of the trade seceded, until there remains but the "commercial" printer and the "news-paper" printer, consisting of linotype operators, ad men, make up, proof readers, and the linotype mechanists in the newspapers, and those employed in doing job work in the commercial plants. Matters still belong to the International Typographical Union, although they have separate locals and sign separate scales of prices.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America is a separate international, and in Denver maintains four separate locals, the Web Pressmen (newspaper), the Printing Pressmen (cylinder pressmen in job offices), Press Assistants (feeders on cylinder press), and Job Pressmen (those who run platen presses in job offices).

The Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union is a separate organization. This organ is a separate organization. This organization maintains but one local in Denver, although it is closely allied in everything but trade relations with the Photo-Engravers, which organization also has a separate international union.

Then we have the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, which last week held its international convention in Detroit. This organization has two local unions in Denver—the Bookbinders and

the Bindery Women.

These five international unions representing the locals in Denver, are associated together in the International Allied Printing Trades Association for the control of the Allied Printing Trades-label. The association concerns itself little else that is of benefit to the trade.

The ten local unions are associated to gether in the Denver Allied Printing Trades Council and have no other authority than the control of the Allied Printing Trades-label.

Outside of the five international unions named, there is the Lithographers' International Union, not affiliated with the International Allied Printing Trades Association, and the International Union of Lithographic Artists. The latter organization also has no affiliation with any of the printing trades, although it is seeking recognition by the Lithographers. The Artists are one of the most skilled, and there are one of the most independent branches of the printing trades.

Think of it! Seven international unions and 12 local unions in the printing trades!

There is little cause for worry on the part of the bosses with this condition of affairs staring them in the face. What is needed is an organization with the brain and stick-to-itiveness to bring this disastrous secession movement together in one industrial union. This action is demanded by the rank and file in the printing trades, and their demand will not long be denied. This is the one issue in the printing trades as well as in all other industries of the country.

The leader who recognizes the issue will remain a leader; and he who stands pat by his record and allows the trades union movement to jolt along in the gutter is doomed to defeat and will soon be forgotten.

THE TRUE STORY OF JUDAS ISCARIOT

By Charles De Souza.

After having collected the thirty pieces of silver, Judas Iscariot, the honest and popular merchant, opened his purse and saw that there had been no error made in the amount.

Suddenly he remembered the frequently questionable source of coin and half fearfully he tested each piece separately.

"They seem to be genuine," he observed, with joy, "and of full weight. Still one cannot be too careful nowadays. Most of those crooked men and phrases at the swagstore are correct."

And he let each piece drop on the pavement. All had the genuine ring of silver. He hid them feverishly in his breast and, rubbing his hands, exclaimed: "I did a fine stroke of goodness, hey!" His face radiant with gladness, he left the city in order to avoid any stray beggar. Reaching the country, he sat down under a palm tree. He gave himself up to meditation in this wise:

"What beautiful fields there are around here! I must invest some of my capital in them. I ought to have a little land to sell now and then. I will build me a small cottage. I will plant oats and wheat, buy a few cows, sheep and chickens, and live like a king.

"That booty of a Jesus! Instead of looking out for the future and laying up a little money for a rainy day, he sets himself up against the government, the priests and the rich."

"What good are his brains and his knowledge to him?"

"He will never make any headway for himself by talking about virtue and morality. With that kind of principles one is sure to die of hunger."

"I never saw a greater man. As soon as he discovered the crooked system of the Temple merchants he ought to have tackled them for a stiff rick-off. But, no! He brayed forth his discovery like an ass and raised such a howl that the police had to interfere."

"He was a dangerous fellow. He was trying to reform society. He talked about justice and had the nerve to say that the judges did not deal in that kind of an article. He said that the laws of men are not the laws of humanity, and that love is worth more than hyge. He spoke offensive words about people of wealth and stood by the common boss."

"Several of the latter, like Peter, John, Andrew, James, Philip, Thomas, Simon, Matthew and others, called him Master, and he proclaimed them his disciples—a gang of foul-smelling fishermen!"

"Of a certainty, I am well rid of his company."

"Yet I haven't lost anything through

him. In the first place, I had charge of the funds. I took up all the collections at the meetings. When I went to the market I got a commission on all the most bread and all that I bought for the band."

"In the second place, as Jesus was not lacking in a certain eloquence and wisdom and belonged to a distinguished family, he was often invited to important houses, where they thought a good deal of him. That gave me a chance to make good business connections. The best of it was that, in his absence, I went to see those people and gained their gratitude and favor by pointing out the risk to their own prestige which they ran by entertaining such a lunatic. As first they wouldn't believe me. So I elaborated my tale with a plentiful embroidery of lies. These people are my friends now, and they'll be very useful to me."

"Why, I even quoted as my own some of the sentences, speeches and parables of Jesus, and they in turn called me Master. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Like an echo to the laughter of Judas, there sounded near by the caw, caw of a crow. But Judas paid no attention to the sound."

"My, how I put it over him!" he chuckled. "On the ground that he had fed 5,000 persons with five loaves and two fishes, I secretly denounced him to the magistrates for speculating in the bunger of the people with the intention of getting a corner on the food supply."

"I told the doctors, who hated him, because he treated the sick free of charge, that he was a sorcerer, an expert in black magic under the direct guidance of the Spirit of Darkness."

At that moment an owl hooted lugubriously. But Judas continued his reflections undisturbed.

"Every way you take him, Jesus was a man of evil customs. He pardoned adulteresses, and he visited women of easy virtue, like Martha and Magdalene. Those two women were crasy about him. Why, they even went so far as to pour a bottle of tobacco on his Nazarene skull. That bottle of perfume was worth at least three hundred dollars."

"That schemer who pretended to be doctor of the doctors of Israel worried me every time he turned those piercing eyes of his upon me. But my conscience does not reproach me. And I have the silver, the happy silver, the beloved silver!"

"He was interrupted by the horrible cries of three virtues which were swooping downward and describing menacing circles over his sinister red head. A cold fear clutched him. He fed back to the city. Rushing into the presence of the high priests, he exclaimed: "I repent, I repent!"

"Why?" they asked him.

"Take your money," he shouted. "It is too little. My master was worth more and he was innocent."

"What is that to us?" they replied.

"But I would have made more by staying with him. I have sold that good, generous, loyal fellow for a mere fistful of silver. He was worth a hundred times as much. I want more money. You've bilked me out of a good thing!" But the high priests refused to give him any more, advancing as a reason the sound and well-established commercial practices which governed all such transactions.

Full of chagrin and despair, Judas went out into the Field of Blood and hanged himself because he had made such a rotten business deal.—Translated for Solidarity by Ricardo Moreno.

PICNIC IN LAWRENCE

(Special to Solidarity)

Lawrence, Mass., July 9.

The Polish Branch No. 4, I. W. W., held a picnic on July 4. It was well attended and was enlivened by speeches delivered by Trautman, Benkofski and others. The speeches were mainly about the Etta and Giovanni case. It was planned here to hold an international picnic of all the branches belonging to the I. W. W. in the near future.

In Lowell, this week, two strikes were inaugurated by the I. W. W. Both were won. The first one in the Appleton mill was a strike on the job. When the boss saw all the machines stopped, he just simply gave all the concessions that his help asked; inside of an hour. The second, a walk-out, in the same mill, lasted about three hours. The boss sent out after the I. W. W. to try and straighten out things. After some dispute, the boss sent the committee out to get the baby, and said he was willing to let them have it their own way.

C. C.

Agitate for the 8 hour day.

WHAT HAS JOHN GOLDEN & THE U. T. W. DONE?

By Wm. D. HAYWOOD

For 25 years the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had fared fairly throughout the textile industry of New England. At Lawrence when the strike began the sum total of 25 years of organization was about 100 members in the Mule Spinners' Union. This was the only union affiliated or in any way connected with the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L., or under the direction of Samuel Gompers or John Golden.

At the time of the strike the Wool Sorters had about 300 members and a like number had joined their forces in a union of Loom Fixers. The Wool Sorters, with their appreciation of the Industrial Workers of the World, cast their lot with that organization in so far as they were able, their constituting preventing their going on strike—until all effort had been made to arbitrate. But to show their good intention they contributed \$100 to the relief fund of the I. W. W. strike committee.

Under the caption "Has Organized Labor Done Its Full Duty in Lawrence, Mass.?" Mr. Golden sings his own song, and presumes to speak for the Loom Fixers. It must be amusing to the members of that organization to read the factious claims of Golden. Some time ago, to get the opinion of Golden before the workmen of the Loom Fixers caused to be written an unique little booklet, the outside cover being pretentious, and inscribed with the words as title: "What John Golden Has Done For the Textile Workers." This is signed by the Loom Fixers' organization, and carries the union label. The contents of the booklet was a number of blank pages, which tells the story of Golden's activity quite as adequately as words can do.

A quarter of a century has elapsed, and during that period, the lifetime of two generations of textile workers, Mr. Golden has erected for himself this monument—a series of blank pages—noting.

It is an epitaph given to an organization whose president telegraphed to the chief of police at Lawrence at the outbreak of the strike offering his services to "put the rebellious slaves back into the mills."

As a member of the Militia of Christ and of the Civic Federation, Mr. Golden might well be appreciated by the stockholders, but his character and unreliability in the textile towns where he is best known discredits him among even the mill owners, where he is so anxious to serve.

On his knees before the master class he now says to them: "Are you not sorry that you did not help to organize your hands in the trades unions that could have been used for your benefit?" Or, to quote Mr. Golden's own words: "After the mill owners had awakened to the fact that instead of having to contend with two brands of labor the fact that they were confronted with an organization that believed in continuous warfare, whose policy was the ultimate destruction of all forms of the wage system, they began to realize that they had made a serious mistake in allowing the many textile unions organized in the past to be destroyed."

If the above quotation is seriously read and its meaning understood it will surely bring to the minds of all working men a sense of conviction, as to the character of John Golden. He is right in saying that the mill owners realized the sort of organization that was fighting them. He is right in saying that the Industrial Workers of the World aims to abolish the wage system in all its forms.

That was why the I. W. W. was organized, and that is why it has fought battles throughout the country. The Industrial Workers of the World aims to break down the wage system that forces girls into the mills and robs their cheeks of roses, and dulls the brightness of their eyes. The I. W. W. aims to abolish the system that twists the bodies of little children and drags their life away before they are men. It aims to abolish the wage system that dooms men, women and children to go away their lives in factories and mines and workshops on a starvation wage, that compels them to live in tenements unfit for human beings, that makes the fate of the aged one of long misery and a pauper's grave, that steals joy and happiness from the workers of the world in order that a few may benefit and grow rich and powerful from the labor of those whom they mercilessly exploit.

The I. W. W. aims to abolish the wage system that produces those things. The

I. W. W. proclaims its objects from the housepost, and urges workers the world over to revolt and end the misery that enslaves them.

Does Mr. John Golden aid his A. F. of L. friends believe that the wage system should be maintained? Do they believe that risk and children, men and women should be exploited in the future as in the past? They do, and it is because the A. F. of L. believes in these things and fights to maintain them that there is war to the knife between them and the I. W. W. If Golden's own words do not brand him as a fawning sycophant there is nothing that we can say that will add to the light. It will be necessary to give Mr. Golden only a little more time and a little more rope.

In the early stages of the Lawrence strike MR. Golden caused to be issued a public statement, the substance of which he repeated in his public speeches on behalf of the mill owners, saying that the condition of the market could ill-afford an increase of wages at this time. Could he have had his way the textile workers would have been forced back into the mills under the same miserable condition or worse than those against which they rebelled.

In face of the fact that the textile workers of Lawrence were on strike; that the United Textile Workers of America had no other interests in this city than the little Mule Spinners' Union, composed of 14 members, Mr. Golden admits that he came here, and it is true that he brought with him others, organizers of the American Federation of Labor, and their work was directed to creating discussion and organizing rival unions in opposition to the strikers. How successful was his work is set forth in his statement published March 20th, in which he claims that on Monday, March 4, "More than 12,000 law-abiding textile workers returned to work upon the concession of 5 per cent."

Again MR. Golden convicts himself out of his own mouth. It was not until March 14 that the 30,000 textile strikers gathered on the common, and by a general vote declared off the strike on the mills of the American Woolen Co. and the Knubardt and Atlantic mills, and it was not before, but since that time that other mills have conceded the demands of the strikers, who by their vote then returned to work.

Previous to the mass meeting on the Common of March 14 every person who was working in the mills of Lawrence were there in the capacity of strike breakers. No specious plea on the part of John Golden will relieve him from the ignominious part that he played in trying to break the Lawrence strike.

The workers know from whence their victory came, and realize that they owe nothing to any leaders. The power of winning the greatest victory ever achieved for organized labor in the United States was entirely within themselves, and it was the first time that industrial unionism had a real chance to show its strength, and what it means to the working class.

From now on there is no place in the labor movement for men like Golden, Menzie, Madison and McCarthy. With the workers organized into one solid body, conducting their business in the broad light of the day, the profession of business agent, labor leader and their straggler methods have gone with the raven detective and spy. One element breeds the other, and neither are needed when the workers do their own thinking and act for themselves.

The Industrial Workers of the World have come to stay. The victory achieved in Lawrence and all over New England is a vindication of the organization and its methods; in spite of the perfidy of traitors the Golden type.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

WHAT THE I. W. W. DID IN LAWRENCE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, July 8. With the Fourth of July at hand, and with political liberty achieved to a great extent, it may be well to turn a little attention to the struggle for economic liberty now going on in this city. This struggle did not end with the end of the recent strike. It is now raging as fiercely as ever, perhaps more so, as that event gave a more definite form to both sides of the struggle than had previously existed.

Before the strike, capital alone was a factor; a strong, undisciplined, tyrannical factor. Now labor has to be dealt with; labor greater organization, power and influence, the influence of a revolt successfully accomplished. Capital does not like this condition of affairs and seeks to get rid of it. Labor desires to retain all that it has gained; and considers still further improvement possible. And so the struggle is on.

A brief glance at the table of wages paid before and after the strike will give the reader a good idea of what labor has won, and what capital seeks to re-take from it. The table is made up from the schedule of wages paid in the departments of winding and baming departments and dye boxes of the various mills of the American Woolen Co. They are compiled by workers employed in those mills. They give the 50-hour scale, the 54 hour reduction that precipitated the strike, and the 54-hour scale now in vogue, with the percentage of increase secured:

50-hour week before strike	54-hour week after strike	54-hour week after strike	54-hour week after strike	increase
\$2.30	\$2.44	\$2.50	\$2.50	8%
2.15	2.20	2.20	2.20	2%
1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0%
1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0%
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0%
1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0%

All piece work was increased 5 per cent; all those who were employed at wages higher than \$6 per week received increase of 1c an hour. The premium system was so readjusted as to make premiums easier to secure. Instead of being required to earn \$39 a month to secure the premium, the figure now set is \$37. Where formerly the premium was only paid at the end of the month, it is now paid every two weeks, so that the worker need only to earn \$18.50 in order to secure a share of the premium. In addition, better "wash up" privileges are allowed; and treatment in general is improved.

Here then is the improvement: Increased wages and piece work prices; improved premium system, greater privileges and better treatment. All this means an incentive to struggle for more to the workers, and the loss of millions in profits to mill owners. The latter are fighting labor organizations hard. They have the mills and the textile local of the I. W. W. under close espionage. In the meeting halls of the latter this sign is displayed in all languages: "Beware of Spies."

Recent arrivals are regarded with suspicion. Only old employees are trusted. The importation of French-Canadian workers for the purpose of supplanting the French, Belgians and Italians, is going steadily on, and is being as steadily combated by divers means. Finally, the legal persecution of men like Ettor, Giovannitti, Haywood, Trautmann et al tends to reduce the organizing force of labor, as it ties up and keeps away from the scene of most necessary activity the ablest and best men.

Labor shows no sign of "saying down" under the stress of the insidious pressure being brought to bear against it, not only here in Lawrence, but elsewhere. While other men grow eloquent over the illusory political freedom typified by the Fourth of July, the textile workers here are fighting an economic battle for the simplest means of existence and the simplest industrial rights in a sturdy manner. This battle is not being heralded broadcast, for it has none of those sensational and dramatic incidents which command public attention and which make good "copy" for the yellow press. But it is being fought none the less, and is engaging labor's fullest attention. This will account, to a great extent, for the so-called indifference of the New England textile workers to the fate of Ettor and Giovannitti, which, by the way, is not as great as is generally believed.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL ON SAN DIEGO

San Diego, June 30. The struggle at San Diego seems to be at heart a plain issue between the master class and the masses that the master class preys upon.

The essential condition for the continued supremacy of the master class is that the rest of the people shall be submissive. They will not be submissive if the agitators are allowed to appeal to them. Therefore, pass restrictive ordinances, "move on" ordinances and get your vigilantes in good working order that there shall be no agitators and no stirrings of the pernicious spirit of unrest.

That is the size of the thing in San Diego and the reason why Otis' friends came here to organize the "M. S. M." and inspired it to effective work. No doubt that work has been made the easier by the active assistance of the "kept"

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

- "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER." By Edward McDonald. 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1-2 cents.
- "Why Strikes Are Lost: How to Win." By W. E. Trautmann. 24 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "The I. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Henn. 32 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents
- "Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 32 Page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy
- "Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stirton. Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the I. W. W.

Published Weekly, Thoroughly Revolutionary, Inspires the Western Spirit

Subscription name **Solidarity** in Combination, Both Papers \$1.50 per Year

Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Send for some Three Months Sub Cards to Solidarity. Commission, 25c. on the Dollar.

Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

newspapers and by the large, easy-going, complacent, unthinking element that believe what the "kept" newspapers tell them. But when you have made every allowance for these facts, you are still confronted with the astounding circumstance that in an American community it has been necessary to withstand violence and utter lawlessness aroused against the one human right that is absolutely fundamental and with which all other human rights are preservered.

When you add to this the other fact that the war waged in this American community against this right has been prompted solely for the benefit of exploitation, I do not know of another passage in American history that is so staggering as the bare facts of the San Diego fight for free speech.

Every man and woman that has lifted a hand or said a word in protest against the most abominable tyranny sought to be established here deserves well of every American citizen.

The issue here is vital to us. A reign of terror carried out successfully to throttle free speech in San Diego would impair my right to free speech in New York and Mr. LaFollette's right to free speech in Wisconsin. His right and mine are at one nowhere more secure. Both of us and all of us everywhere should give fervent thanks for the result of this San Diego contest clearly establishes anew the principle that a man may utter his convictions, whether they be pleasing or displeasing to persons in power. But giving thanks we ought never to forget what cost of personal sacrifice, suffering and unexpressed wrongs endured the victory has been secured.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

LINING UP IN NEW ZEALAND

A "Press Association" dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, May 27, says: "Fifty delegates, comprising the Federation of Labor conference, met in special session yesterday. Mr. P. C. Webb presided. Mr. Scoble moved that the conference take into immediate consideration

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. The interest of each is as long as hunger and war are fought among millions of the working people and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of the earth.

These two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize and reduce to powder the forces of the empire, the machinery of production and distribution, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the increasing power of the employing class, and that unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to weaken the bond of class solidarity. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the institution formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, will be united by the same interests, and no one will be in any department thereof. This making an industry a unit, and no industry to be an industry. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

In the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism, the army of workers is organized, united, and organized, I every day struggle with capitalist. The struggle is being overthrown. But capitalism shall have no more workers to exploit. The new society will be formed in the shell of the old.

PITTSBURG REVOLT

Organizer H. A. Goff, of the I. W. W., writes of the tube mill workers' strike in Pittsburgh. We quote from "Justice" of July 6:

"The strike at the Sohio mills is a complete triumph. The men are absorbing the spirit of class solidarity to perfection. They are vastly wiser than when they first came out, and gaining strength, support and determination every hour.

"At any moment the revolt may spread to the Frankton plant, also to McKeesport, and every other plant in Western Pennsylvania. Not since 1863 has the working class had such another opportunity to rupture the power-books of the slave drivers as at present. Listen, labor capitalists: the Industrial Workers of the World are on the job, and we will make Lawrence, Mass., look small to the revolt in Allegheny county. Arouse, slaves, organize into one big class-conscious union. Stop every wheel in the state, for that matter, and in two weeks' time every common laborer can command \$2.50 for an eight-hour day. Do not be so modest. The bosses have never shown us any consideration, and now that our opportunity has come, go to it and take all we can get."

If the masters kill Ettor and Giovannitti the masters will have a devil of a time paying the "funeral expenses," if we know anything of the temper of the thousands of workers who are now defending Ettor and Giovannitti.

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

GERMANS SEND TAITF PROTEST

(Special to Solidarity.)
Lawrence, July 5.

European agitation in behalf of Eitor and Giovannitti continues to grow. The German Trades Unionists of Berlin, Germany, are among the latest organizations of European workmen and citizens to protest to President Taft and Governor Foss against the arrest and imprisonment of the two labor leaders. At a mass meeting of the workmen of Greater Berlin, held on June 21, a lengthy letter addressed to President Taft was adopted. It sets forth the reasons of the mass meeting for believing that an injustice is being done to the two men and for joining in the demand for their release. The mass meeting outspokenly expresses the conviction that another legal outrage like that committed against the so-called anarchists in Chicago in 1887 is now being attempted in Lawrence. The letter informs the president that the case will be given the greatest publicity possible in Germany, in order to arouse the German working class to the real nature of the infamy contemplated.

The German workmen are fourth on the list of European workmen to protest in behalf of Eitor and Giovannitti. They were preceded by the Italians, French and English.

The local Germans are classified among the skilled textile workers. They took part in the recent great strike and were among the stoutest fighters. Their activities have earned for them the enmity of the Lawrence mill owners; as they are among those marked for slaughter, when opportunity arrives.

The German textile workers have also taken part in other strikes since the Lawrence strike, especially the Clinton strike. All of the textile strikes, from Lawrence up to the most recent strike, have received the aid and support of the German labor and socialist unions, press, parties and sick and death societies. The Germans have played a highly creditable part in the New England textile struggles.

Not only is Germany being heard from, but increased interest is also reported from Italy. L'Avanti, the great comic weekly, published in Milan, has taken up the cause of the two men. Its cartoonist and artists are employing their talents in exposing the attempt of the Lawrence mill owners to get revenge on the two leaders for the success of the strike. L'Avanti has a reputation for caustic attack that is world wide. It's got to be more caustic than ever to penetrate the hide of New England capitalism; only working class solidarity aroused to vigorous protest can do it.

L'Avanti is at work, through its New York correspondent, securing photos of Annie La Pizza and Policeman Benoit, who, a score of witnesses testify, killed her.

The Italian American press is also very much interested in the case of the two men. They are devoting much space to it and are also collecting funds for the defense. The Italians' benevolent societies are helping in this work; as are the Italian societies of almost every kind.

The work done by both Germans and Italians is not mentioned for racial purposes, but as a report of things done. Workmen and women are helping to free Eitor and Giovannitti, regardless of nationality and creed. It is class and not race interest which they see involved and which they, accordingly, seek to advance. Commissioner of Labor Charles McNeil has delivered his report on the Lawrence strike to Congress. According to a Washington dispatch the joint committee on printing is debating whether it shall order the report printed.

This is one of the most voluminous reports ever presented to Congress, and contains so many tables that it will cost a small fortune to print it.

The Democrats believe that it will afford some excellent tariff material, and they may insist on its being printed. The report will also afford much material for socialist propaganda, for it is a mine of fact relating to the textile industry and the causes of the strike.

TRANSPORT WORKERS STRIKE

History repeats itself in the labor movement. Capitalists can't bear to see their employees organized. They want them disunited in order to be able to get all the profits possible out of their muscle and skill.

We presented our demands to the companies and they called us into a conference to tell us THAT THEY DIDN'T

INTEND TO GIVE US ANYTHING; THAT THEY WOULD CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE AS IN THE PAST, EXCEPT THAT THEY WOULD LOOK FOR MEN WHEREVER THEY COULD FIND THEM WHEN NEEDED.

A plain defiance. They threw down the gauntlet and we picked it up immediately. The Unions of Sailors and Firemen declared the strike on the Atlantic Coast.

We aren't scrapping because we want a scrap, but in order to get justice. They thought they'd cow us and they've only provoked us to action. We are in open conflict now, not only to get our just demands, but also those of all workers who ally themselves with us and fight with us side by side. And we are ready to fight this thing out to a finish and not give up until the companies yield.

And we are confident of success. So far we have encouraged the warring ones. The Longshoremen of New York, who are either unorganized or belong to conservative unions, have joined hands with us in considerable numbers, and they are out fighting the companies for demands they themselves have drawn up.

The strike, once begun, has spread like an oil stain not only along the Atlantic and Gulf, but to Cuban, Mexican and possibly to Argentine ports.

The movement is taking on colossal proportions. We write these lines on Monday—the second day of the strike. The companies have done more for the organization of the workers, especially more for the Transport Workers' Federation, than all our propaganda of months and months past. What we have been unable to do, the companies are now doing for us: they are organizing the Longshoremen, the Checkers and other trades into the Transport Workers' Federation.

We have won two great victories so far; the first is that we have awakened the Transport Worker from his trance and shown him how the up-to-date fight is to be carried on. In the mass and open air meetings we are bringing together the men of various languages. Intermingling with the Italian we find the Polish, the German and the Lithuanian; the Anglo-Saxon is joining hands with the Latin; and the negro with his white brother. Everywhere the principle of Solidarity is to be found. The second victory won by us is that the majority of the independent companies immediately granted our demands. The fight now rests between the combined companies, headed by the spokesman, H. H. Raymond, and the combined unions.

Who will win out? The unions, of course, providing the strike keeps on extending itself as it should. Millions of capital cannot prevail against solidarity of the workmen, especially when this is alive, active and individual.

All our efforts are directed towards extending the strike. We know that our ultimate victory depends upon being able completely to tie up the Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports; and we are spreading the strike day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute.

We find that the Longshoremen, Warehousemen and Checkers are largely unorganized and have been looking forward to an opportunity to strike and strike effectively. They are discontented with their treatment, with their irregular hours and pay, and they are grasping this opportunity to come out and make their demands on the companies, fella!—with us in order to make them good.—Labor Culture.

C. N. R. STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

succeeded at great expense in getting a partial crew, he has not been able to keep them very long—not long enough to do any work. Twenty Bros secured a particular crew for the infamous, man-killing tunnel camp a few days ago, but 36 men walked off the job yesterday and are now engaged in establishing a strike headquarters at Ashcroft. They were all good union men and the boss paid their fare from Vancouver to Ashcroft. Yet they say that the parasites have intelligence. Forget it.

The bosses have been a little too stubborn and the authorities a little too officious for their own good. While we have been on strike we have not been idle and measures have been taken to extend the strike of the construction workers. Plans are almost completed, and possibly by the time this paper comes from the press, the construction workers will be on strike for \$3 for nine hours. This is not a threat, but it is a statement that will soon be substantiated by actual occurrences. The

strike will not stop, but may spread to every construction camp in British Columbia. Who knows? If the boss could only get a look at our membership books he would do some serious thinking; meanwhile—vive la greve.

Strike Proves Effective.

Realizing the solidarity of the strikers on the C. N. R. can not be broken the contractors have revived old, barbarous methods and put them into action. Professional thugs and pugilists of the worst type are being recruited from the ranks of the hell divas of the larger cities of the northwest. These ghouls, who feed upon the misery of human kind, are being well paid to create dissension among the strikers by the various underground methods that capitalist-bought brains can devise.

Masking as strikers, these tool of bosses are trying to goad men into deeds of violence whereby they might use the effects of such actions as a boomerang against them, but so far have utterly failed in the miserable attempt. Some of these damnable cars are also among the few stuck on the North Thompson, intimidating them into a semi-stage of penance. Men who are shipped on the line under false pretenses are being forced to work at the point of a gun and have, in many instances, been ruthlessly manhandled for refusing to labor under the despicable conditions laid down by Martin Welch and others of his ilk.

The contractors being aware of the fact that willing slaves are an unknown quantity as far as procuring them is concerned, and seeing ruin starting them in the face if their strike is not settled shortly, are stooping to the harshest methods to which their desperation drives them. Not only are the authorities ignoring the cruelties practiced on the men, but one can easily judge whether the government is working in collusion with the gunnysackers through the actions they have performed.

Men are in jail at this writing who have been awaiting trial for the past three months, and the provincial authorities are not only entirely ignoring the fact, but are actually treating the men worse than convicted criminals; in fact, all the low, mean, despicable acts without number are being heaped upon these men for no other reason than that they do not eridge like fawning cowards to such inhuman parasites as the contractors on the C. N. R., but may stand up for their rights and help their class. One of the innumerable instances is a young striker named Dodge at the Kamloops jail, after being shot in the leg without warning by one of the hired thugs, who never was punished, he was arrested and thrown in jail in a none too gentle manner, regardless of the fact that he was in painful misery with a bullet in one of his limbs. Although he asked several times for a trial during the three months, he is languishing in jail, his petition not only ignored, but he is reported to have been cursed and brutally assaulted not exactly in a kid glove manner. Many instances have occurred where men at Kamloops jail had been thrown in the dark dungeon and fed on bread and water for weeks at a time for no reason whatever.

It doesn't require a very great intellect to realize the fact that the contractors are at their wits' end and have failed miserably in breaking the strike. It is a good treat to be a fighter, but after a certain stage has been reached it is idiotic to cut off one's nose to spite the face through mere stubbornness. The contractors are paying dearly for the information they have ascertained. The strikers must and are determined to have consideration as to the conditions under which they shall labor.—British Columbia Federationist.

"TO HELL WITH RIGHTS"

(Continued From Page One)

day morning on a writ of Habeas corpus. There are three men and two girls remaining in the jail. Nelson got 90 days, the other two men 60, and one of the girls 60 and the other 30 days.

"I talked to one man," continued Flynn, "who has been prominent in their affairs for many years. He said: 'There is not an ink scratch on the papers against them (referring to the imprisoned.) There is not a thing that is worth a damn. I suppose you understand that kind of English?' He said: 'They are simply hell to break the strike, if possible, and because the chief of police is a tool.' Other men expressed the same opinion."

"Finally I saw the lawyer who showed me copies of the indictment. 'Littering on the street,' that was the charge. Walking slowly along the street is littering. So one who saunters slowly down the street is likely to be sent to jail for 60

days." "Nelson was not even charged with littering," Flynn went on to say; "he was seen talking to a man, and in making his point he gesticulated, and in performing this dangerous act of waving his arm he held aloft a dangerous weapon—to wit, a lead pencil. The pen is mightier than the sword; but a lead pencil—90 days."

"I send to the jail," said Nelson, who seemed not to mind it a bit. Eager and successful, he was only anxious for revivification of the strike. One of the other boys was sick, but he did not complain.

"The two girls were required to appear and sign papers for the lawyer. Two little girls, one a mere child, not understanding the language and looking with pitiful eyes at the strangers around, confined with the kind of people—women—who are usually confined in such a place. I said: 'Great Scott, why does not chief O'Connell order the warden to "oblige the United Cigar Store Company" and I wondered if Chief O'Connell had any little girls of his own. What would he say if they were confined in such a place. The turn-key, a very kind old man, led the little girl out with the most considerate and fatherly kindness. The old man was evidently deeply affected by the situation. The great State of New Jersey and its victim—a little weeping child.

"A woman was beaten by the manly policeman in the jail. O'Connell ought to be held in high esteem by the United Cigar Store Company for his efficient woman beaters."

"Well, we held a meeting last Friday night. Kantor, I and Rothfisher spoke in the order named. I was told that the police were in the hall, but they made no attempt to interfere. I told them what Judge Daly said, and advised them to maintain their constitutional rights.

"I believe the strike is won," concluded Flynn.

The following letter, clipped from the New Brunswick Home News of July 5, gives an example of the treatment accorded by the local police to members of the working class when they go out on strike, daring to demand human treatment and the right to earn enough to buy bread with:

"To the Editor of the Home News:

"Mrs. Michael Sani is dangerously ill at her home, 341 Surdam street, as the result of an injury inflicted upon her by the local police. Two weeks ago she faintered on the street from a blow received by her at the hand of a policeman.

"Wednesday about 2 p. m. she stood in front of the cigar factory in the company of a friend, Miss Kiah. When the officer approached her she begged to be let alone, fearing the result of the previous assault. The officer, however, gave her another rough push and arrested her. At the station house she was thrown into a cell, whose vile odor was so unbearable to her that she begged to be left outside, as she felt she was getting sick.

"Instead, she was beaten and thrown back into her cell by the officer who, she claims, was wearing a suit with gold passementerie. After that she became very ill and unconscious. She was removed her home in a carriage by Dr. Joseph Lukacz, who keeps a shoe store at Peace street, near Church street. After Antonio Gruessner was called in and found her in a state of convulsion and coma. After examination he found several blue marks on her shoulder. Later she came to her senses, but still automatic in her actions. She winced from evident pain when her side was palpated.

"The morning of the Fourth she was still very ill, but able to relate whatever she remembered of the incident.

"ANTHONY GRUESSNER, M. D."

SAN DIEGO FIGHTERS, PLEASE NOTE

Fred H. Moore, attorney for the San Diego free speech fighters, wants each and every person who knows anything at all about the San Diego outrages to send to him their names and permanent address, together with a statement of what they know, that is, what was done to them, or the names of any people in San Diego, bearing upon the situation. This is important, and must not by any means be neglected. Address FRED H. MOORE, 1408 American National Bank Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

SAN DIEGO FUNDS

Send all funds intended for the I. W. W. free speech fighters to C. R. Nealey, Treasurer, Box #12, San Diego, Calif. FREE SPEECH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, I. W. W., San Diego.

EDUCATION NEEDED IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7.

Solidarity: I am going to give you my point of view of conditions in this dead old town of "brotherly love." Things are so dead here that when walking through the streets at 8 p. m. you imagine you are walking through a cemetery. I. W. W. activity is also at a low ebb. I suppose the heat might be partly the cause, as that makes the workers very sluggish. We have in this dead town about 2,000 members in good standing, about 1,000 behind with their dues, and a lot more on paper. Out of the 5,000 members there are about 20 who are really doing active work. You will ask: "What is the matter with the rest?" Well, 1,500 of these fellow workers have joined the I. W. W. recently; 800 of them are out on a strike at the Overbrook Carpet Mills. They expect the strike to end this week with a victory. The boss is willing to grant their demands. These strikers have been out for over seven months, and have been fighting nearly two months under the banner of the I. W. W. So, I believe, that after this fight is over the textile workers will become a little more active.

BUT THE MAIN TROUBLE AMONG THE I. W. W. MEMBERS IN THIS CITY IS LACK OF EDUCATION! We have at the present time in Philadelphia 7 locals, 4 of them are active, and the other 3 are on paper; as dead. They expect the week. We recently organized a local of Button Workers. Now these workers came into the I. W. W. because as S. P. man belonging to the A. F. of L. told them the I. W. W. was a good organization for them to belong to; so they joined. But they have held only two meetings since being organized about four weeks ago.

Now, what is the matter with them? Lack of education. Take the Quarry Workers, Laundry Workers, R. R. Workers; they got their charters, held one meeting; that was the end of them. Are we going to have an organization in reality, or simply on paper? If we are going to have a real, live organization we must educate our members. We have here a local organizer who is getting a salary from the general office. He would see that the workers who join the I. W. W. get the right education. But it seems to me that his idea is simply to get charters out. That does not organize the workers. The idea prevailing around here is, as quickly as you can get it.

"What are we going to do to hold those we get in?" By getting them to read our literature and educating them on industrial unionism we shall be able to hold them.

The politicians in this town see the I. W. W. growing and are doing everything in their power to stop its growth. They are denouncing us from their platforms at street meetings. We expect another free speech fight here next Sunday. Police gave orders that speaking will stop at the City Hall plaza next Sunday. That is the only live place in town. We also expect another bunch of workers to take out charters in the I. W. W. by next Sunday. If the General Organization wants to hold what we have in this town they had better send some good organizers here for awhile at least, to help educate the workers.

Education is the main point in organizing the workers. If the workers were educated on the right lines we would now have a very large membership in this dead old town.

Yours for more education,
H. MORSTON.

DATES FOR HAYWOOD

William D. Haywood will fill dates from Chicago east in behalf of Eitor and Giovannitti defense, through the General Office of the I. W. W. from July 17th on. All organizations desiring Haywood as speaker for protest meetings, communicate with Vincent S. Johnson, 218, 180 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. Write at once so that dates may be arranged with advantage. Terms furnished upon application.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Eitor-Giovannitti Defense Committee in Lawrence wishes to keep informed as to the activity throughout the country in behalf of our fellow workers. Send clippings from papers, copies of resolutions, circulars, reports of meetings, etc., to Justus Ebert, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Don't neglect this; it is important.