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NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1912.

THE SILK WORKERS

Don't Be Flimflammed By the Katz-DeLeon Crowd querading in the Name of the I. W. W.

"Cur Delleon, the Lying Heart," as "Cur Del2005, the Lying Heart," as one of his former admirers dubs him, is just now working overtime in his futtle effort to prevent the I. W. W. from becoming a power in the land. Some of our long haids will remember that DeLeon, who haid has been for 30 years editor of the glocalist Labor Party organ, was refused seat as delegate to the Fourth convention when I will be the the I. W. W. in 2008, In this case, of the I. W. W. in 1908. In that convention be was charged among other things with being a "peralcious disrupter and enemy of the I. W W." and the charge eacmy of the I. W W." and the charge was conclusively proven in a long and thorough going debate. Beleon immediately afterward returned to New York and announced in his paper that "the I. W. W. is a wreek." No doubt he thought no, hince it had dispensed with his serviced as a "saviour." Some of his blind followers at once took up the cry, and "withdrew from the wreek," causing a "withdrew from the wreek," causing a "causing a complexed less of memberable set here." bined loss of membership, as the rec combined loss of membership, as the recpla of the general office showed, of less
an 500. Many of the "locals" hat
hikhdres, were simply duplicates of S.
P. "giolous," and some of them, for
mental less of the combined of the convention.

Among these S. L. P. duplicates were all 20, 159 and 420 of Dercott, Mich. Isat named, though chartered cover months before the convention, had ity paid the charter fee, and owed \$24.00 is stamps. Local 159 paid only \$1.50 or eapita during the year prior to the Faurth convention, and was therefore also diamet. Local 25 paid \$3.75 only in the six mosths before the convention, which would credit it with only FOUR good-tandiding members in that period. The Derrott delegate "representing" these thries "locals" was one Herman Richter. His credenible were protested on the above ground of non-payment of per capita, but the convention voted to seat him as his promise to pay the back per capita. .hese S. L. P. duplicates were sia, but the convention voted to seat him so his promise to pay the back per capita. In his return to Detroit. The promise has never been kept, and Richter has since advertised himselt, as the "General Secretary of the I. W. W.," to create confusion and to garner a few abekels from in-

the Fourth I. W. W. conven lince the Fourth I. W. W. convention, Leon and his small following of fanat-parrots have been assailing the I. W. with a hattery of phrases. Accord-to him, the I. W. W. consists of "an-tar dynamiters, bomb-throwers, physical forcists, bums, thieres" and all the other borrible things which his insane ba-tred and diseased imagination can conjure

All this has only furnished amusement to the I. W. W., which has steadily forg-ed ahead in the teeth of almost immeas-ureable opposition. Space would not now ureanic opposition. Space would not now be used to recall these facts, were it not for a peculiar situation that has developed in the silk industry around Paterson, New Jersey. Due to the Lawrence strike, and the wonderful influence it has had in the wonderful influence it has had in a-wakening the workers of the textile in-dustry in particular, a revolt has broken out among the silk workers, beginning at Paterson and spreading to other centers. Some eight to ten thousand silk workers are on strile for higher wages.

These silk workers have been led to be-These silk workers have been led to be-lieve that they are organized by and strik-ing under the banner of the l. W. W. Some of them are—those who belong to Local '152 of Paterson. But a majorits, are being led by the S. L. P., headed by one Rudolph Katz, who was enabled to gat temporary control of them by reason of the fact that all the l. W. W. organia-ers were hour with the Lawrence strike. ers were busy with the Lawrence strike. A word with regard to this Katz is in or-der: He, too, "left the wreek" after the Fourth convention. For a year prior to that time he had been a member of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. At the same time, Katz was "local or-ganizer of the Paterson Industrial Dis-trict Council." His salary as local organ-izer was paid regularly; and out of funds stamps and supplies to the locals, which had been received on credit from the gen-eral office, and were subsequently not paid for. As a result, it was shown at the Fourth convention that the Paterson Dis-trict Council owed general headquarters for supplies and per capita stamps the to-tal sum of \$588.61. None of the supplies that might still have been on hand in Paterson were ever returned, and that debt still stands. Katz controlled the district council at that time, and so flagrant was his conduct that at a meeting of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. during the Fourth convention, he was given the al-ternative of either standing trial for his actions, or of leaving the organization forforth again, under the false pretense of

(Continued On Page Four)

R. WORKERS STRIKE

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Lytton, B. C., March 30.
ike on Canadian Northern construcrork. Strike committee, commissary ttee, strong police committee,
Demands formulated. Commitdegated to visit camps with credentifying them of strike report active d. De ose. Drunkenness prohibited; order eined; enthusiasm high but under 50. Commissary funds liberally sub-sibly workers themselves. order of strike committee.
THOS. WHITEHEAD.

IETAL WORKERS STRIKE

cial to Solidarity.)

at the National Malleable Casting Co. met and presented demands to the boss, but got no sor their answer. I. W. W. got there Monday evening and took charge of things. I. M. U. is trying to organise them but has not made any headway yet, About 600 are out in five departments.

Pattern shop, A. F. of L. still working.

100 girls came out at 4 p. m. today.

Seven nationalities involved in strike. The company will be advertising for strikebreakers in a day or two, so give this pulicity.

JOHN H. DeLURY.

FREE SPEECH FUND

San Diego, Calif., March 80.

Solidarity: I have resigned as secretary of Free Speech League in San Diego. Send all money to Kaspar Bauer, 716 D. St., San Diego, Calif.

WOOD HUBBARD.

MURDEROUS POLICE STILL AT WORK IN SAN DIEGO

(Special to Solidarity.)
San Diego, Cal., March 26.
The police and business interests 58 and Diego are rapidly establishing a veritable reign of terror. No one dares sell a paper or say a word that it gas yew, criticises the police department or hie business interests of the town except at the risk of being driven out, beaten up and threatened with death.

dreth out, beach was a restate of death.

Twenty-nine men have been arrested to date on various charges, and driven out of of town with the most revolting bretality. Many of those arrested were committing the heinous crime of selling Solidarity, the Worker, San Diego Labor Leader, San Diego Handla and San Francisco Balletin. When men are arrested with the papers in their possession the papers are conficiently their possession the papers are confiscated, the men abused in the police headquarters. They are held till late at night without food, then put into autos and taken many miles from the town and beaten and clubbed.

miles from the town and beaten and clubbed.

Two of the men beaten were not expected at the leat accounts to recover, and there are three that are not yet accounted for. They may be lying dead somewhere on the desert, or is a greatons condition from which death would be a welcome relief. Effort to least them have so far been manceestable to least them have so far been manceestable methods of intimidation are as near like the stories of darkets thusis as one can inargine. A man who has taken no part in the free speech fight, here was arrested on the street for speaking to Mrs. Emerson, who is under indictionest for conspiracy.

Kasper Bauer was arrested while making a speech on a corner outside the disputed territory on a trumped up charge of disturbing the peace.

A ten-year-old boy was taken to the police station and held several hours because he listened to some men taking of the same than the sam

of her correction.

Policeman No. 16 instigated the rotten egging of a crowd at a street meeting outside the forbidden ground.

Policeman W.- W. Johnson and another

Another move to instigated the rotten visible the forbidden ground.

Policeman W. W. Johnson and another bull slugged a docter by mistake, thinking he was one of the I. W. W. men, and when they found out their error they threatened to kill him if he ever mentioned the matter.

Mrs. Holden was struck in the stomach by Policeman Kirkkald and knocked insensible. Mr. Holden went to the police stoto to green warrant for Kirkkald's archarge of turning in false fire alarms and held without ball, leaving his wife without means of support.

The above cases are only a few of those that the police department are gullty of in their attempt to earn the smiles of Harrisson Gray Otts by suppressing all attempts at freedom of speech or press.

Another move to that end is a so-called Traffe Ordinance "ghat goes into effect thinks he ought to move on, and the police department now frankly say that this ordinance will be used to stop all street meetings. Thus it is shown the lie that there was a "congested district" where street speaking should be forbidden.

But don't think that because we have a land fight heart that we have any weaker and the supplement on the frankly say that there was a "congested district" where street speaking should be forbidden.

But don't think that because we have a land fight heart that we have any weaker than the supplement was any desired provided the present of the provided of spith". Of those run out most have returne" and the rest have sent word back that "ney will be here as soon as they are able to travel.

Give this fight all the publicity "c-can. We are doing our part here. Over 300 arrests to date, some of the men four or few times, and over 200 now in jail, and they declare they will stay there mun we strik.

Mills at Raymond and South Bend Alio Bosses and Police Getting Vicions

(Special to Solidarity.)

Aberdeen, Wash., April 1.

The strike situation in the Gray's Harbor district is all to the advantage of the workers. Practically every saw mill in workers. Practically every saw mill in Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Raymond and South Bend is closed down. The longshoremen of these four cities are out in sympathy with the mill workers and have tied up the shipping of lumber. Boats arriving in California barbor from the strike district here find that union men will not unload the lumber.

A Strike Demo

was held by the workers of Hoquiam and Aberdeen in a park mid-way between the two cities. The strikers marched in fine order, headed with bands from each town and met at the park. The parades were about half mile long each. Even the wives and met at the park. The parance were about half mile long each. Even the wives and children of the strikers turned out. It was then found that there was not seating capacity sufficient in the ball park to accommodate the mass of 8,000 strikers and sympathizers. Many stood near the large box from which the apeakers addressed the huge audience. There were speakers in many different languages, in fact more in many different languages, in fact more and spresentatives of the 1, W. W. A. F. of L. and socialist organizations, which are jointly conducting this strike. The crowd was so enthusiastic with its applease that often the speaker lost much time waiting for the crowd to settle down. It was certainly an awe-inspiring spectacle to see the enthusiasm which this monster gathering showed when a declaration that the strikers would never surrender was made.

made.

Following this meeting last Sunday the worried employers decided to change their tactics and try overawing the strikers by

Using Violence Against Workers.

The first week of the strike ending with the monster demonstration was so orderly that even, the police commented upon it. On Monday morning sluggers were station-

ed the various mills and are a made to bring scabe into the mill school boys were brought to the interest of the mill school boys were brought to the interest of the mill school boys were brought to the interest of the mill school boys were brought to the mill school boys were brought to the mill school boys with the inoffensive pickets. Mill Owner Anderson, swinging a heavy club and brandishing a revolver, urged his thage to shoot down the workers. They fined into the air and clubbed sway. A few hard pressed retalisted and retreated is demanded to the mill school boys with the mill school boys was leaving the vicinity of violence. Shot from behind. He may recover, so that the

Police Disorderly.

Police Disorderly.

The police at once began to assist the employers in their dirty work. Men were beaten and arrested on the streets. Ady one who wore shabby clothes was unsafe in the city. Since the strikers had not been disorderly the hirelings of the employers supplied this deficiency. In the evening men were knocked those in plains sight on the main streets of Aberdeen and one big butly of the street fourthing a club and guindown the sixet fourthing a club and guin.

More Sluggers Called.

More Sluggers Called.

It is understood that the mayor then called upon the city laborers to act as deputies. The Aberdeen Manufacturing (o. began to turn out truck loads of heavy clubs. Some of the strikers learned this and marched to this factory and took pessession of these weapons. Many of the laborers quit rather than be used as tools for such dirty work. Date Wed.

More Dirty Work.

While during the first week there (Continued On Page Four)

For the Defense of Ettor

The capitalists of Massachusetts could not defeat the striking mill workers by im-prisoning two leaders; by the use of policeprisoning two leaders; by the use or pouce-men's clubs, nor by the bayonets of the tin soldiers. Nobly supported by the work-ing class elsewhere, the mill workers stood their ground and won for 250,000 wage workers better wages and shorter hours of

Blind with rage now, the capitalists are trying to get their revenge. They have to mete out punishment to those who en-joyed the confidence of the thousands. Ettor and Giovanitti, in jail, held on the ridiculous charge of a crime which, as proven, was perpetrated by one of the minions of Lawrence law and order, are the two singled out to pay the penalty for the two singled out to pay the penalty for forcing the oppressors to recognize the power of an origanized and aroused working class. They are to languish in the dungeon all the rest of their life if the capitalists and their servile courts have their way. Others, men and women, are in iall, arrested and railroaded without evidence to serve many years of prison terms. prison terms.

Know that all of you have contribu-ted with the knowledge that you wanted to have these victims of capitalist interests to have these victims of capitalist interests run mad to be defended by the best law-yers obtainable we have used part of the money, altogether \$1,852 out of total re-cepts of \$27,000, to secure the services of cunional lawyers. This the capitalists did not expect. They had to block the effort of the control of the relation of the victims of their observations of the re-victims of their near-tone game. Thus Reversed Johnson and others, one

a beavy stockholder in the Pacific Mill of Lawrence—one of the mills that would not settle the strike—conspired with a certain individual calling hisself Judge Liveroni, and although none of the petitioners for an injunction could although none of the petitioners for an injunction could although none of the petitioners for an injunction could although control to the strikers' relief committee, with headquarters at 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass., they secured the right to inspect all the mail, all the books and vouchers of the Lawrence et ritle committee, and by this high-handed action relief of starving workers had to be cut short. The object of these compirators, the Pecific Mill was obtained, because the report of these court procedures restrained many of the Freinds of the strikers from sending more money, for fear all would fall into the hands of the grafters who have hatched out the conspirery with this Judge Liveron there plans Ettor, Glevanstit and the strikers from the pecific plans of the striker from the pecific plans the striker from the plans that the pecific plans the strikers from the plans that the pecific plans of the pecific pla

WM. YATES, 9 Ma

Lawrence, Mass.
In behalf of the Lawrence Mill Workers

AMNITTI

They are b the action of the April 8. The charge is that of being "accessories cact" in the shooting of a wostriker, Anna LoPizzo. Neither of e defendants was present when the shooting was done, but the prosecution alleges that they "incited the act" by their speeches to the strikers. Wit-nesses at the preliminary hearing testified that they saw a policeman fire the shot that killed the woman. Numerous other witnesses testified that the defendants nstantly advised the strikers agains violence

But that testimony made no difference and Giovannitti were held by the refused bail. The Lawrence mill owner wanted these two leaders to be kept away from the strike. At the time the strike was settled, they promised to do their best to get Ettor and Giovannitti out on bail.

The promise has not been kept.

The bosses plainly want to "make an example of these strike leaders" by sending them to the penitentiary or the elec-

THAT MUST BE PREVENTED

It can and will be prevented, if you do your part. Legal defense is the first thing in order. It costs money, but you can raise it by holding protest meetings, cir-culating collection lists, and otherwise

appealing for funds.

All these meetings and this agitation will be good propaganda for the I. W. W., as well as a means of saving our two fellow workers

Don't neglect this! If the bosses are permitted with impunity to kidnap and jail strike officials when the latter become dangerous to the employers, they will not

The rank and file of the working class sust see to it that the bosses' move is locked. Our advices from Lawrence are blocked. to the effect that the workers there are ready to strike again if Ettor and Gir nitti are not released.

Let us back them up with financial sup port for the legal defense. Raise money and send same to Wm. Yates, 9 Mason St nce, Mass.

NEWS AND VIEWS

The king of England, baving signed the minimum wage bill, it is now up to the English workers to see that the bill does not become a sleep producer. Tyenty-five years ago Bismarck gave the German workers State insurance to head off socialism, and German socialism has been asleep ever since. Let the English coal miner ever since. Let the Engli-own the English coal mines.

Society doesn't tremble in America society doesn't tremble in America, now that the anthracite miners are out, for the very good reason that the bituminous miners are in. Anthracite stocks are plentiful and winter is passed. American "organized labor" works in a mysterious the wonders of capitalism to perf so mysterious as to be obvious to even the

The Brotherhood of Engineers are m ing to organize the New York subway mo-tormen and all sorts of dreadful things are prophesied; a strike, for instance. This is the same Brotherhood whose Chief Stone threatens a general railroad strike in order to teach "the public a lesson" in the necessity for raising freight rates to the advantage of railroad companies. Imagine such an organization and such a chief doing anything that will frighten capitalism! We'd advise the subway mo-tormen to regard Chief Stone with sus-

Did you notice the Beef and Sugar rusts were not convicted? It looks as i Irusts were not convicted. It looks as if the trust busters were no longer going to play the transparent game of "dissolution by legal process." They have, most likely, come to terms with Wall street regarding the coming presidential election and are fulfilling their part of the contract. The Trust question can only be settled by workers own the trusts

The New York, Times has published an

ges only? fledge, including press means of stiffing thought. Miss means of stiffing thought. It is the stiffer the loftiest aspirations, prostitutes the finest qualities, debases the noblest sentiments for the material profit and individual wealth of a few. It's time society assert-ed itself and got rid of capitalism. It shows many signs of doing so.

Capitalism is now undergoin from the Lawrence strike. Articles of a vicious character are beginning to appear in the capitalist press denouncing the W. W., misrepresenting it and blacken its character in every way possible. Th articles are so written as to appear to be from the pen of the secretary of the Lawfrom the pen of the secretary, rence Citizens' Improvement Association. rence Citizens' Improvement ASSO-ARMON. (They need improvement, all right) The Brooklyn Eagle of March 24 contained one of these articles. Moral-Build up the I. W. W. press. Distribute I. W. W. literature. Organize I. W. W. propaganda meetings. Get the I. W. W. side before the workers by I. W. W. means.

Robert Hunter continues to long-suffering working class. Like a Su-preme Court Judge, be cites the decisions of Socialist Congresses, A. F. of L. re-ports and other bodies in support of the A. F. of L. Why does be not cite Seth Low's recent speech before the Civic Fed-eration, in which Low showed the A. F. of L. to be an agency for the conservation of capitalism? Will all the citati from the decisions of Socialist congressetc., wipe out that fact? Will those c tions wipe out that fact that in using them in favor of the A. F. of L., Hunter and his fellow reactionists in the Socialist Partv are using the international socialist movement in the interests of American capitalism, of international capitalism Robert Hunter may fool his gullible ed rades, but to well-informed workingm is a joke with his capitalist Supreme ds and capitalist first-aid to the injured A. F. of L.

e, the organ of the Pitts Socialist Party, in its issue of March 23, contains an expose of Frank A. Hayes, prominent socialist and vice president of the United Mine Workers. Hayes is shown therein to be a stalking horse for capitalism. He aided in the defeat of the anti-Feehan forces in the Pittsburg dis-trict. Feehan is a brother-in-law of Jones, the president of the Pittsburg Coal Company, a Steel Trust subsidiary. also voted in favor of the Civic Federation in Columbus, O., 1911, convention of the United Mine Workers. Send to 412 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., for a copy and get an idea of some of the opponents of the I. W. W. as seen by decent social-

The newspapers continue to reflect the predominance predominance of economic issues. Here are a few headlines from editorials and

ews reports:
"Believed Fall River Strike Will b Averted.

"Lynn Shoe Workers Victorious "New Bedford Mill Strike Expected."

Anaconda Strike Vote."
Anthracite Labor Situati

"The New Jersey Mill Workers." "The British Coal Strike."

'Starvation as a Strike Weapon.'
'Lowell Mill Owners Break Ranks.''

Interboro Strike Threatened-

"Chicago Carpenters to Strike."

"Ladies" Tailors Vote For General Strike."
"Railroad Wages in Dispute."
And so they go; too numerous to cite in full. But these few are significant enough straws to show which way the social winds blow."
J. E.

I. W. W. SENTIMENT

It is often said that the I. W. W. m bers are devoid of sentiment and I wish to say to you, that is an absolute mistake. The I. W. W. is imbued with the highest and loftiest of sentiment, not the wesh gushy sentiment that slobbers around as over you until you feel like reaching for Not that sentiment that would a boss shed tears over the misfor make a boss shed tears over the mistor-tune of Sally the Shop Girl, or Who Mar-ried the Butcher, and then go out and ex-ploit some girl to the limit in his employ.

Did you ever notice these gentle gushy ones, who can call tears to the surface on demand, be er being at the fu neral of a woman who had been the vic-tim of a brute who had outraged and murdered her. Strong men shed tears at the pathetic recital of the woman's death. Their sobs resounded throughout the pathetic recital of the woman's death. Their sobr reconnect throughout the house. As the funeral cortege left the church these men followed red eyed and weeping to the grave. To look at these men you would have thought their tender hearts would not permit them to harm a fly. That evening about dusk the min who committed the crime was caught. He who committed the crime was caught. He explated his crime by the fire route. These same men who had wept in the morning had now become veritable fiends. Before being burned the man was castrated and seared with hot irons; hot pincers were applied to him and portions of his skin torn away piece by piece. The spectators were those who had attended divine service that morning. This sort of sentiment has no place in the I. W. W.

I. W. W. members would not shed tears over the death of poor Fido, no matter how pathetically you might describe it. You could not bring tears from them through the recital of the pathetic death of

a man 1,800 years ago.

In American history we read of men who went with bare, bleeding feet through the ice and snow, whose only covering was the blue canopy above and whose couch was cold Mother Earth. We read of their sufferings, how they became emaciated and gaunt from hunger; how they fought disease as well. We read of this motley, ragged, foot sore and wears army of men in their marches, their crossing of the Delaware, their long weary vigil at Valley Forge, and as we read we feel that the memory of these men will be ever kept green in the hearts of the Amer-

We are told in song and story that these men were, fighting for their wives and babies, for their home and fireside, for the right to live and enjoy life to its fullest exent. How much they were mistaken, theless they were imbued with this ideal and for it they fought and died. In other words, the struggle was to throw the op pressor off their backs.

A Modern Contrast

I may cause you to smile when I say that the I. W. W. is inspired with the same lofty ideal. When I say this, to your mind's eye will come the picture of your minds even found to pecure or ""man clad in ducks, a bindle over his back, hitting the pike for some other region, and your picture is largely cor-rect, as the average I. W. W. man is a piece of jetsam floating with or buffeting the current as occasion may demand Nevertheless be is a human being with al Nevertheless he is a human being with all the attributes, passions and faults of the human family. He has no wife and babies, no home or fireside. The men of Valley Forge on their return from the battle were greeted at their thresholds by their women with a lowing embrace. List their women with a loving embrace, baby hands were extended to the father and baby are ns were about his neck. To a great mass of our men the pleasure of a bome or the welcome to one is denied. The men of Valley Forge fought to preserve their home and fireside, while the I. W. man is fighting to gain one; and I want to say to you that no matter how rough and tough the man, within him lies that nd tough desire for companionship that nature provided for.

Perhaps one will say that the I. W. W. an has the same opportunity to me he has the same right to starve some wo an to death as any other wage slave but he has too much sense. In fact is one phase of his sentiment: The I. W. man has no desire to reproduce his kind to become slaves of the master class He may be a bum himself, but he has no desire to add to the tribe, in fact he find

hem too numerous today.

He may not be of such high moral charter that he would visit a church inacter that he would want a charren in-stead of the red light district, but he does not care to beget daughters who will add to the population of the red light district. to the population of the red light district. He is not of that slavish type of worker who applauded Teddy when he co who appliance I reday with he condemned race snicide and began working overtime to live up to Teddy's ideal. When the I. W. W. man looks about

him and sees the mass of unemployed he him and sees the mass of unemployed he does not care to add to t. The i. W. W. man is fighting for a home and fireside. He is fighting for the right to live a natural and not an artificial life. He is fighting for a chance to sit by that fireside in contentment and peace; to know that the whim of a boss, a decline in the market, whether the contentment is not content to the content of the cont a shortage or increase in the cotton crop will not put him and his on the bread line. You say perhaps that the I. W. W. man is a roughneck, that he has no respect for God, man nor devil, and I will say in re-

ply that with all his faults he is fighting the fight of humanity. He is fighting to do away with exploitation. He is fighting to do away with theft. He is fighting to do away with crime. He is fighting to do away with prostitution. He is fighting to do away with the politician. As I said in the beginning, the I. W. W. is checkfull of sentiment. But it is that sentiment that will carry a man to the gallows with a smill on his face. It is that sentiment that carries men to the cannon's month. that carries men to the cannon's mo It is the sentiment that has made the arge tory. to go to jail for a cause.

The I. W. W. man is not a "bum" from choice, society has made him so, by denying him the opportunity of producing wealth and when he does gain the chance, robbing him of the fruits of his toil. He does not fight for sheer love of battle and strife, but finding all society arrayed against him he fights back. The I. W. W. man would stop industrial warfa day if he had the power, the power of rkers organize

The Vision of the I. W. W. Man

He would wipe out every yestige of that vast army of unemployed. He would make conditions such that every jail door in the universe would stand wide under the conditions that the I. W. create, society would have no would create, society would have no jaced of julis or pentientiaries. You would not see such things enacted as happened at Portland, Aberdeen and San Diego, of men being executed to the town limits by hired thugs, beaten and told to vamdose. You would not see strikes such as those at Lawrence, where strikers are spitted Lawrence, where strikers are spitted pigs on the bayonets of soldiers. would not see men and women wall the streets and highways begging for and when they fall to secure the ja forced to accept charity at the han canting bypocrites in missions and stion Army.

You would not see the jail floors

with workers who had sought shelter th from the bitter cold Instead you from the bitter cold instead you we see the great army of producers work for themselves producing what they c sumed and no more. You would fin happy contented race of people instead rked out, starved out and

er and grander cause than this? to the bumblest and the weakest as ance to live, a chance to breatle eat pure food and revel in al ties of nature. To take the w from the sweat shop and the factor take the boys from the mine are mill, place the mothers in the home to give the child a chance to enjoy negij. childhood?

Sentiment? Surely and of the hig and noblest type. Why, the I. W. has the church beat a city block. Cl said, "Come unto me all ve who lab said. Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest?" (in the sweet by and by.) The I. W. W. says. "Come unto us all ye who labor and are heavy laden and we will rest togeth

(in the sweet now and now.)

You say the I. W. W. resorts to sabotage? Sabotage is only a means to an end with us, a passing incident as it wereby Mankind throughout Listory bas resorted to the same means. The organization of the workers into one great big union—and then no more sabotage. Why? Do you realize that the workers organized as a class become the dominant class, with the power to enforce their law, the law made that one big union?

You object to direct action? Do you know what direct action really means? heard a speaker say not long age that direct actionists were individualists to the same time be was extolling the of the initiative, referendum, re rect election of senators. vas that the people should act and not delegate their power to re atives. Why should the workers delege

way should the workers delegate iticians and business interests the ment of their affairs? Why not act ly with the principals? You b amples of how "good laws" are k ampies of how good laws" are k on committee or pigeonhold or if it is out of the committee how the cra amended and jokered until the inter¹al purpose is killed. We have exantal arbitration committees making (the and awards that forced the works trike against the decision of the char-

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teg.'
The I. W. W. proposes to organize workers into a union of might the dictate the terms of production. Whe I. W. W. can dictate the terms of duction they can play whether it we done competitively or co-operatively.

Yours for the big union,

or the big union, and BILL B, COC Los Angeles, Calle

All Orders.

should be addressed to; all others, pertain atters, to the Busines

r 18, 1909, at the post office at New stle, Ma., under the Act of March 3, 1879 USTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Headquarters-518 Cambridge hicago, Illinois. GENERAL OFFICERS t St. John, - General Sec'y-Treas Thompson, - General Organizer Jas. P. Thompson,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD J. J. Ettor, Thos. Halcro, F. H. Little, Evald Koettgen, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Bach subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 118 That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 110 This is NUMBER 119

WHAT ABOUT "OUR GOVERNMENT"?

Dispatches from Washington last week announced that Congress had decided to drop all further investigation of the Law-rence strike situation "in view of the fact that the strike had been settled, and the strikers had gained what they asked for."
Also that there would be no probe of the
American Woolen Co.

One of the contentions of those who deone of the contentions of toose who de-manded an investigation was that Consti-tutional rights were being denied the strikers by the authorities of Lawrence and Massachusetts. Now, while there will be no "official" confirmation of that ontention, everybody knows that the constitution was ruthlessly trampled under foot by the powers-that-be in Massachus-etts. "Our" government at Washington etts was the last to gain knowledge of that was the last to gain knowledge of that fact, and only then when the attention of Congress was brought forcibly to the mat-ter by the Lawrence Strike Committee it-

In other words, "our national govern-ment," which is supposed to enforce the Constitution against any and all subordinate parts of the governmental machinery, as silent and inactive in the face violations of Constitutional rights, flagrant violati when a body of revolting slaves have forcibly commanded the attention of the rest of society. Of course we know why nevertheless we should like to ask the should like to ask the heless we should like to ask the on: What sort of a government is at, anyway?

And we want to apply that same ques-And we want to apply that same ques-tion to the present situation in San Diego. Austin Lewis, a lawyer, who is aiding the free speech fighters, is reported as saying: "There is no law now in San Diego." If not, why not? What is "our national government," doing, to slide San Diego eity and county to secode from the Union without raising a finger to prevent it? The denial of Constitutional rights is even some figurest and britist there, the insore flagrant and brutal there than What is the matter king a move in Congress to investigate and put a stop to the San Diego Again we ask: What is 'ou government', good for, anyway

To those who believe in the "saving power" of "political action" we suggest that they deluge Berger and other Congressmen with "neittions" demanding on the suggestion of the with ns" de n of the criminal and brutal

THE LADOR CONTRACT AND THE L. W. W. and left an utilistance store. (Lincoln Steffens, in New York Globe and Commercial Advertisor.) Boston, Mass., March 23.—You can Turning to the Socialist Call and other and for a scab to pass through them to

light that is needed here.

New England is in a bad way industrially.

The actitement of the Lawrence strike has left labor conditions unsettled, not only at Lawrence, and not only in the extile industry, but in many of the great industries in all the New England States.

The general edvance of 5 per cent volunteered by the mills to beed off the 1: W. W. is understood. "That is what you get," the 1. (W. W. any, "out of fear of a strike like own at Lawrence, and that's positively all' the boses can possibly afford to give people who won't atrike. But to strikers like ours at Lawrence, and that's positively all' the boses can possibly afford to give people who won't atrike. But to strikers like ours at Lawrence ty can give from 7.12 up to 25 per cent."

There are many strikes on already; more than we hear of We don't get the new till there's violence of some sort, as the 1. W. W. outces. Many more strikes are threatened, and there's a general sense of uncest, which the 1. W. W. leaders, flushed with victory and released from the Lawrence job, are going out to fan, organize and put to their frankly radical purposes.

And the manufacturers here are belo-

purposes.

And the manufacturers here are help-less, because they lack something the coal mine operators have.

with a conservative, tried and trastworthy later organization. If is expiring, and, as energybody understands, the negotiations were over the terms of its renewal. The a crnstive to an agreement is a strike, and a and strike, too. But no matter how bad ad strike, too. But no matter how had coal strike may be, there will be at the of it a contract of some sort with a la-organization which believes in con-ta, tries to keep them and has kept afully the last one.

I. W. W. Opposed to Contracts.

I. W. W. Opposed to Contracts.

Dr. American Woolen Co., which setwith the men here last week, dealt
with the sagningt collective bargainand
whole contract system. W. E.
stam
desire of the Lawrence strike,
a his book, "Why Strikes Are Lost,"
"Contracts are the weapons in hands
ic-capitalists by which craft, unions are
desired that "if you have a contract you
plained that "if you have a contract you d to be strikebreskers." To me he explained that "if you have a contract you can't strike when you want to."

And the I. W. W. wants to strike again to sy in Lawrence, and, indeed, in the his United States.

Typ: Mann.

in Lay in Lawrence, and, indeed, in the whee United States.

The Mann, famous English labor leader, has pertiten to Haywood, and other labor leaders to ask whether American labor is in a position to join with labor in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Austria in a short world strike, probably for one day, just to make a demonstration of solidarity and power of the workers. I think American labor can not you in such a manifestation. There are several reasons why it can't, but one is because so many American Referention of Labor and other independent unions are bound by contracts. But the I. W. W. is free. It wants to cross national lines, and it would like to start a lot of strikes—enough to look like a general atthe—for the 8-boar day. I think the I. W. W. can not succeed in this world of New English and the organizary will "we to work first and well to even be yell and the start of the second of the

ingland.

here so-called ignorant, low-down workers are the best strikers.

McKees Rocks.

Wifere at McKees Rocks, was first shown at McKees Rocks, ready at Lawrence and at Paterson, Everybody interested in labor move-was astonished at the McKees Rocks. It indicated, intelligence, discipline to same soldarity that we saw at the indicated intelligence, discipline the same options of the importance of the indicated of

Lincoln Steffens, in New York Globe, and Commercial Advertiser.)

Boston, Mass., March, 23.—You can pet from New Bagland just now a better view of the threatemed strike in the coal fields then you can from New York, Pennsylvania and even Indiagnolis. And the troubles in the coal mines throw a lard light back over New England, a light that is needed bers.

New England is in a bad way industrially.

The settlement of the Lawrence, strike has left labor conditions, unsettled, not only at Lawrence, and not only in the trailing the conditions unsettled, not only at Lawrence, and ost only in the trailing advance of 5 per cent voluntered by the mills to bead off the I.W. W. is understood. "That is what you get," the I. W. W. say, "out of fear of a strike like ours at Lawrence, and that's not proceed by the mills to bead off the I.W. W. is understood. "That is what you get," the I.W. W. say, "out of fear of a strike like ours at Lawrence, and that's positively all the bouse can possibly afford to give people who won't atrike. But to stilven like cours at Lawrence they can give from 7 1:2 up to 25 per cent."

There are many triftee on already; more than we have off. We don't get the news.

Foreigners, the Best Strikers.

These foreigners are the steel workers, and they mine the coal, too. They are a problem; the I. W. W. is making a specialty of them; we all need to know them.

alty of them: we all need to know them.
They were the best striken at Lawrence. They started that strike. It is true the I. W.W. had had organizers there for some months, and encouraged the revolt. But they did not order it, either directly or indirectly. A few younger workers, Italians, I believe, made the first move. They stampeded one mill. Then, when things didn't go fast enough, Ettor was sent for. He organized those that were out; set them marching with flags and spoke to the young radicals in other nationalities. The foreigners some were out, and once out they stayed out to the end. English-speaking crafts were the last to

English-speaking crafts were the last to come out, and they showed the largest proportion of scabs.

proportion of scabs.

This is the testimony of all labor leaders, reporters and other observers who pretended to know. After the strike was well on a strike committee was formed as at Mc-Kees Rocks, made up by nationalities of men most of whom were veterans of foreign services. And they applied foreign methods adapted to our conditions. For examination of the strikes was not as a strike and the strikes and they applied foreign methods adapted to our conditions. strikes. And they applied foreign methods adapted to our conditions. For example, sending away of the children; this was not an I. W. W. trick. It was effective. It attracted national attention, general sympathy, provided bemassely for children and removed a weak spot in the homes of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, who, when, they say, the little ones suffering, might want to holy; it and seads. At Lawrence it put the authorities "in bad," the attempt to missue governmental power to stop the children gave point to the radical argument that the capitalist owns the government and sees it and force of law illegally to gain his own ends.

Sending away children is a European

Sending away children is a Baropean labor more. It was suggested to the strike committee by a worker; not by Higwood, Trautmann more Etter. A France-Belgian propased it, and be backed the idea with accounts of bow it was done in Belgium. A Frenchman told how it was done in France; an Italian gave the Italian labor practice, and an English leader, Yates, wound up by telling how Lord Shafteshury once brought the starving children of workers to Loudon to more Parliament. Speaking of this in Booton, a business mass there palled out of his pocket a clipping from a paper containing a short story by Gorky, called "Bellef," which was a very vivid description of the reception in one Italian town of the children of strikers in a neighboring town.

of the reception is now lating town of the children of strikers in a neighboring town. The deily assembly of the strikers, by nationalities, is a well algh universal expedient, but the preaching of the brother-boad of all workers and against national prejudice and patriotism at Lawrence and McKees Rocks and Patersyn is new here. It is European, as you see by the common protests, of the workers against governments taking war, and by the coal strike in Germany out of sympathy with the British coal extricers.

One of the most effective and, literally, one of the most effective and, literally, one of the most effective and, literally, one of the most effective and literally, one of the most effective and literally one of the most effective to keep willing workers from scabbing, the foreigners put on badges, saying. "Don't be a Seab;" they organized to visit at shone, weak, or distressed workers joint about the time they might be egging to welt; and leady, they "book o-wilk." That is to say, the said passed informably, so, and down the main attreet which hay between most of the

then, tages we ways.

part, however, the workers meric
walk, and it took a lot of moral cofor a scab to pass through them to go vwork.

for a scab to pass through them to go vwork.

The second second second second second second
where low-class foreign labor striker.

I want to bring home is that's it's a mistake to despise these people. They are
dangerous strikers, and the qualities which
make them that would make them good
workers and good stitisens. Winthrop L.

Marvin, secretary of the National Wood
Anocetises, says of them as workers what
the secretary of the secretary of the secretary

"It's a mistake to call them secretary

"It's a mistake to call them secretary

"It's a mistake to call them secretary

and our shop methody, they are handlespped. And a foreman couldn't communicate.

"It's a mistake to call the secretary
and our shop methody they are handlespped. And a foreman couldn't communicate.

"It's a mistake to want to the secretary
and our shop methody, they are handlespped. And a foreman couldn't communicate.

"It's a wind the secretary of the secretary

and our shop methody, they are handlespped. And a foreman couldn't communicate.

We show see the couldn't communicate.

We show the secretary of the secretary

we show the secretary of the secretary

we show the secretary of the secretary

the secretary will be among the best hand

we have in the mills."

These, then, are the people who have

been brought over here to work for us, to

been brought over here to work for us, to

been brought over here to work for us, to

been brought over here to work for us, to

been brought over here to work for us, to

be show to cover here to work for us, to

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be show to cover here to work for us, to

be show to cover here to work for us, to

chieve they will be among the best band

we have in the mills."

These, then, are the people who have

been brought over here to work to solve

the second to cover the second to be the

part of our social problem. Deve

on surrender. The Employers' Remedy.

Boston surrender.

The Employers' Remedy.

What are we going to do about it? I have an answer to that question. I think, as I have said repeatedly in these articles, that we all have agd, either directly or the control of the control of the control to the contr

fost capitalists are playing into the ds of the I. W. W. and the labor radi-

game.

Most capitalists are playing into the hands of the I. W. W. and the labor radicals.

It is the sestlement of the textile strike for an example. There is no contract. There is no contract. There is no contract, but with complete the second of the s

therefore, unpurchasable leaders. There is but one security for New England in the present situation.

The one hope of the textile industry is that the membership of the I. W. W. will dwindle and the A. F. of I. grow strong.

This is not my view, but that of many of the mill owners and the men who promoted the settlement. Not only the I. W. W., but that of many of the mill owners and the new hop promoted the settlement. Not only the I. That's one reason why a labor union cannot keep a costract. Judge Garv typically holds that against them. He says:

"I am not against unions. I am against contracts with unions. They aren't worth the paper they are written on."

True, and not true. True is young, waste contracts and the contract with unions. They aren't worth the paper they are written on."

True, and not true. True is young, waste contracts with unions. They aren't worth the paper they are written on."

True, and not true. True is young, waste contracts the present fine of the true in old, strong cannot be the present the p

Why? How? Wa

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the union. By interest, force and fear, organized labor is trying to maintain itself so as to be able to deal in its interest with the employer. How the mill owners of Massachusetts wish the A. F. of L. organization had and could holds its foreign labor up to a, contract!

ganisation had and could holds its foreign labor up to a contract!

Well, the coal men have what the mill men want, and the coal men don't appreciate it. Under the A. F. of L. leadership the same sorts of foreigners have worked up to contract for them, and the coal owners would like to renew that contract forever. All they sak is three years more, but they'd take more, you may be sure. But they can't get three years. The A. F. of L. is demanding shorter, one-year contracts; more pay, shorter hours, the correction of certain abuses, and—what seems to all employers and even, if find, to laymen, a preposterous proposition—that the mine operators collect for the unions the union dues.

This last is simply a scheme the unions have hit upon to keep up their member-in-

tion—that the mine operators collect for the unions the union dues.

This last is simply a scheme the unions have hit upon to keep up their membership so as to do what Judge Garr, the New England mill men and some other employers say they want; a delivery of labor at a fixed price on agreed-to terms for a stated period and, in brief, make a good contract good. The membership will full own and during the strike; it will fall own and the strike of the monthly dues. If these were to be taken out of their pay by the mine-operators under a contract with the union the members would see that they might as well stick to the union. That's the idea back of skis scheme.

Some labor leaders, many workingmen and practically all radicals shake their heads and often their fists at it. They say it is allogether in the interest of the employer. It must be plain that that might be the way it would work out. However that may be, it would certainly increase the value of the contract, insare delivery and further collective bargaining. The coal operators won't see it so. No. Their conservative minds, forced by prograte the time of the unions to hold and deliver their men for them. That alone is enough to make a strike seem preferable. But the coal owners balk at all the other points, too, and there is where we all go wrong, it think. Having a contract and got used to it, they feel as we do about the constitution of the United States;

L. W. W. PREAMRIE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who hings of life, he had been an experienced the second contained to t

d that the centering of the ma tries into fewer and fewer has

their stimes were the control of the the were tracted and in the control of the c

that it is made sacred by usage and should stand forever. In other words, they want labor to be a fixed charge upon their busi-

stand forever. In other words, they wast labor to be a fixed charge upon their business.

But labor wants, and will always want, more and more and more.

Even if the A. F. of L. leaders were crooked or contented, they cannot keep the buman beings they lead from joining they great endessor of all men to get more the great endessor of all men to get more the great endessor of all men to get more pay, florter hours, and better and ever better conditions. why, then, these Europeans, like American workers, will find leaders who will. If the A. F. of L. don't do it, the I. W. W. will, and so far as they can make out, Big Bill Haywood seems to speak their language; express their feelings and fight for their ideas much better than their feelings and fight for their ideas much better than President Bill, worry much better than President Bill, worry much better than President Bill worry much better than end their extrainty understands them and their paychology and their wants, and if Haywood can understand them you and I can.

OVERWHELMED

Solidarity is simply overwhelmed with Solidarity is simply overwhelmed with copy these days, and it is physically impossible to cover all the desired subjects. We had intended to reproduce a very, insteresting report of Elizabeth G. Flynn's big meeting in Pittaburg March '24, contained in Justice,' the S. P. paper of that city, but it was crowded out. Have just got word from the General Secretary in Chicago that a chafter application and orders for 1,000 membership books had just come from Passale, N. J., from the all, workers, where General Organizer workers, where General Organizer than the second of their rope. A fellow worker writes from Lowell that that said his men are not mindested of their rope. A fellow worker writes from Lowell that they are all so overwhelmed with york that it is just now impossible to keep our papers posted on events. We are hoping for complete reports of the Massachusetts revolts in the near future. Have just got hold of some interesting—dope from the enemy's camp that will be brought out next week. The special eight bour day issue of Solidarity will have to be brought out next week. The special eight bour day issue of Solidarity will have to be hope and the pressure of all elizabeth, push subs, bundles and literature.

Attate for the real thing. copy these days, and it is physically im-possible to cover all the desired subjects.

ANN for

a steady

all hape of the coodig and hape of the political
dig and the political organisation being necessary? If by some
mirsealous intervention of nature shadows
were no longer-possible, I don't know that
tumnanty would suffer to any considerable
extent, and if we are to accept the estimate of Mr. Lewis, himself, as to what the
Socialist- political movement has accompliabed, the same remark applies to parti
of that or any other name.

covered them. Quite otherwise. He tells us quite frankly that "to declare that any form of direct action can be independ-ent of political results is to state an obvi-

ous absurdity for results will follow auto matically; not only so, but the economic facts which in their turn form the justify-ing basis of so-called 'Direct Action' will have reflected themselves in the political

world in proportion to the degree of im-portance of those facts as compared with the other economic facts, all of which ta-ken together form the economic milien

If I were to ask Mr. Lewis why the Socialist Party should not take stuelf holus bolus to Timbuctoo and peddle its wares to the natives of that bitherto fortunate

of a given society at a given time.

of that or any other name. If there are grounds for advocating the necessity of a political organization it does not appear that that the author has disThe San Diego Free Speech Fight is still on. Over 200 of the members have gone to jail up to date. The brutality of the Spokane Police thugs is being repeated and members are being sent to the hospi

tal every day.
What is wanted abo at this time is, PUBLICITY! MORE
PUBLICITY! and MORE PUBLICITY!

PUBLICITY! and MORE PUBLICITY!
Make a noise about the conditions that
exist in San Diego. Do not lose any time.
Hold a protest meeting in your locality
and send in your protest to the governor
of the State of California. The Mayor of
San Diego. Do this AT ONCE!
Raise usen to go to San Diego. Keep
reinforcements traveling for San Diego
until the fight is won.

until the fight is won.

You can help shorten the fight by doing your part in it. Let the slugging committee of the ruling class that are at work in San Diego know that you are watching them. Let the world know of their actions. on is what is wanted NOW.

Fellow Workers Jos. J. Ettor and Arturo iovannitti are still in jail in Lawrence,

The master class at that point have omised to let them out. You know how uch good a promise from that quarter is.

The Lawrence strike has resulted in the

The Lawrence strike has resulted in the Woolen Treat having to let go of some of the dividends that they formely had for their use. They now have to pay some of those dividends to the slaves of the mills. Fellow Workers Ettor and Giovannitti contributed no little part in causing the

Woolen Trust to lose these dividends; therefore, they will try to victimize these fellow workers, if by any chance the work-ers allow them to think that we are asleep.

Hold meetings and demand the release ETTOR and GIOVANNITTI.

Let the masters know that we will not permit these members to be offered as a crifice to appease the anger of the Wool-

Get on the job and do not let up these fellow woakers are free to resume otheir work in the struggle of the workers. Do not let this case be a repitition of

the Preston and Smith case.

Get busy now and we will not have to work in order to get these members a pardon from an unjust conviction.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT!

DO NOT LOSE A DAY! GET BUSY

VINCENT ST. JOHN

TO THE SILK WORKERS

continued from Page One)
being "an I. W. W. organiser." By
Katz past conduct, the Paterson I. W.
W. was indeed—wrecked" for the time
being, and has been reduced to the ne
cessity of slowly and painfully rebuilding its scattered forces. That it is succeeding, is evidenced by the activity and growth of

Katz, who to the writer's personal knowledge, used to make weekly and sometimes oftener trips to New York City to consult his chief advisor, DeLeon, is organizing the silk workers in accordance with DeLeon's wonderful theory of in-dustrial (2) union structure. According to that theory, the different divisions of silk, workers are formed into CRAPT to that theory, the different divisions of silk workers are formed into CRAFT BRANCHES, according to the "special tool" they use in the shop. This is a duplicate (or worse) of the A. F. of L. and craft union form of organization, only under the name of "industrial union."

For example, broad silk weavers are or-ganized by Katz into one branch of his industrial (?) union, twisters into another, industrial (?) union, twisters into another, and so on with ribbon weavers, dyers, etc., each forming its respective "craft branch." So far, Katz has been practically unable to organize any in Paterson but the "craft" of broad silk weavers. The ribbon and dye house workers are lining up with the I. W. W. in Local 152.

An incident will help to show how Katz An incident will neep to amount was assisted works, and will also throw-light on the motive behind this move of the DeLeonites. Writing to Solidarity from Paterson under date of March 29, Fellow Worker E. Koettgen, G. E. B. member of

Worker E. Koettgen, G. E. B. member of the I. W. W., says: "In Pelgram & Myer's, a ribbon mill, the workers are on strike. Most of them belong to Local 1992 This firm has also a broad silk departm

weavers joined Katz recently. The strik-ers made an attempt to get the workers in the broad silk to come out in support of the strikers and called a meeting of ALL the employes for last night. When ALL the employer for last night. When Katz heard of this be called a meeting of the broad silk weavers of the plant for the same night in another hall, talked to them and told them that J. P. Thompson called them eachs, and told them other such lies, preventing them from coming to the sid of the strikers. "Koettgen adds: "The strikes under direction of Kats in this city were pure and simple craft strikes. No attempt was made to have any otner workae out in support of the broad silk

ers come out in support of the broad silk weavers "

The I. W. W., on the other hand, organizes all the workers of a given plant into ON3 shop branch. Only in case of language barriers are they subdivided into language brariers are they subdivided into language branches, in order to facilitate communication. All the shop branch-circles in a given locality (say Faterson) with commentation of the control of the state of the control of stilk worker in the locality is brought into united action against the bosses, in times of stilke. The local union of slik workers are in turn parts of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, I. W. W. William Yates, National Industrial Union, united action of all the locals in the silk, and if necessary the cotton and woolen, subdivisions of the textile locals. The silk, and if necessary the cotton and woolen, subdivisions of the textile locals. This is ORE BIG UNION; this is INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. The Katz-De-Loon aggregation is simply a duplicate of the craft form of union, that has on previous occasions defeated the Paterson silk workers, as well as those of many other industries in the same section.

But the Katz-De-Loon outfit care nothing for that. Aunt from their ignorance.

But the Katz-DeLeon outfit care nothing for that. Apart from their ignorance of the problem they are dealing with, their atterly vicious batred of the I. W. W. will cause them to go any length to discredit and set back the genuine industrial union movement set in such vigorous motion by the Lawrence strike.

motion by the Lawrence strike.

The General Headquarters of the I. W. W. are in Chicago and have always been there since the foundation of the I. W. W. in 1905. The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. in VINCENT Chi-Dilling of the Chicago of the I. W. W. in VINCENT Chi-Dilling of the Chicago of the Chicago

LAWRENCE STRIKE EFFECTS

Boston, March 25, -- More than 300,000 textile operatives in New England received a general advance in wages today when the increases announced recently by many cotton and woolen manufacturers went in to effect. The advances varied from 5 to 10 per cent, but with the exception of the 35,000 persons employed in the mills owned by the manufacturers of Fall River,

owned by the manufacturers of Fall liver, where a 10 per cent raise has been grant-d, the operatives will not know the exact amount of their increase until pay day.

Most of the workers affected are employed in mills in this state, the number being estimated at 98,000. In Rhode Island there are 25,000 and approximately 8,000 in New Hampshire. In vermont 900 received more money.

Fall River, with its 110 cotton mills, has the largest number of the general advancement. While nearly 30,000 mill workers in New Bedford nominally receive a 5 per cent advance much doubt was expressed as to the situation there on account of the refusal of the union leaders to accept the rate posted last Friday.

Secretary William O. Devell of the New Bedford Manufacturers' association for the consider the demand for a 10 per cent increase, which the union officials say must be granted on or before April 1. Another increase in wages in addition to the 5 per cent already granted is expected during the week. The cotton and boxiery workers in Lovell affected number \$4,000. When they went to the mills they found notices of increal more than \$6,000 textile operatives went to work with more pay promised.

The general advance in wages in Massenbauetts affected Rhode Island textile

eratives went to work with more pay promised.

The general advance in wages to Masschusetts affected Rhode Island textile such as the property of the payor of th

SAWMILL STRIKE

(Continued From Page One) complaint the strikers and only of arrest, the second week began with who sale arrests. When brought up in pols court most of the workers were fined. Be identify the object is to force the worker to pay in fines the wages of the slugges However they refuse to furnish money that and are determined to fill the jail reth and are determined to fill the jail reth. ad are determined to man help the lumber bare

However they retuse to turnish among and are determined to. fill the jail reliable and are determined to. fill the jail reliable than help the lumber barons support the singream was also and the support of the suppor

DETROIT ON THE MOVE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Detroit, Mich., April of Detroit, the open shop town of East, is waiting up. That is, the work are. The bosses has more strength of the strength of

we the one one and noise a business meacach week, instead or every two we
The Lithuanian Local reports splendid
gress. Tars. ago at this time practite
through the property of the property of the property
for of conversation beard to
those was politics. The boys, sould
the rag all day over what politics
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the rag all day over what politics
through the property of the property
\$50,000 per year, but all this has changed
to the property of the property of the property
to know there was a presidential election or
year. Workers are talking industrial go
ism, and they are not only talking, and
of the form in the field. They say thebit
of the form in the field. They say thebit
of the form in the field. They say thebit
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of the form in the field. They say thebit
tow Workers St. John is working over
trying to secure suitable organizers form
troit. At the present rate of pronggeneral strike in the auto industry with
two years that will force the boogstagrant us an eight-hour day is asind
Sone one suggested a six-hour day, and
A. F. of L. man, who heard the stry
tion, fainted, so we will have willight
to, fainted, we will have will more excitable comrades (in order fy his article) have been holding rect Action bugaboo, saying the W.W.s. advocate bonab throwing action of the dear capitalists of the kind of anarchistic and indic tactics that craft unionism. The other comrades, however, do the bugaboo seriously, and try to the excitable ones that there I thing as 'mass direct action,' the tother control of the working class, as a forewhere the working class, as a forewhere where the working class, as the working class, as the working class, and they will becoming wise, and they will becoming wise, and they will becoming wise, and they will be the will be a forewhere where we would be the working in harmon Keep your eyes on Detroit. Fopen shop town in 1912 it will. I engith-hor law, of direct action law and an eight-hor will be will be will be will be well as the working the working the war down the war down the working the war down the н in l

All Gapeak attention of all as interestion of all shor volution in the ecoage Editor society is the cure for acial mall-us of their particular ais much-to-be-desired as much to be-desired as much to be desired to second. Lewis as unpasting in the 1800, or those who pin their faith to 1800, or those who pin their faith to bluer. In faying the anti-political ele-dew which, however obtase it may be, is said and the second to the main contact in the way of the the main contact in the way of the the second to the seco

of of

har all events in line with the main con-tention of the author, that the emaneja-tion of the vorking class lies not in the ands of the petit bourgeoisie, which is "en by its 'womnie environment and trances into the folds of the Social-ist Paky, or, on the other hand, to that section of the working class for whose sup-cess the Sociality Boars antitionless or port the Socialist Party particularly canamely, the trade union aristocracy

Here the Socialist Party, which has developed with great rapidly, takes on more and more the form of the labor par-ties as developed clawbere with a rem nant of the revolutionary idealism which is associated with the European Social Democratic Parties. Only of late has it, bemoerance rarius. Only of face has it, however, become markedly popular with the trade union bodies and only in certain localities merely. Still as the numerical importance of the party increases, and its chances of gaining votes grow it tends to become more and more popular with the organized layor bodies, and as they come ril gree the political ambitions of the craft and thus tends to become less nary and more political."

This is most certainly true, and there is o reason to suppose that the mere fact of s being styled a "Socialist" instead of a Labor" Party will prevent its following the course which the labor parties of Great Britain and Australia have adopted, and which can not be differentiated, as Mr. Lewis admits, from the action of other parties which "are more or less frankly the exponents" of capitalist interests. Hence one finds it difficult to agree with Mr. Lewis that "the Socialist Party by its claim to be a proletarian party and its outward acceptance of the doctrines of the class struggle in addition to its role as apostle of the craft union and the small burgeoisie becomes the natural refuge of the proletarian and industrial unionist."

"So slight is the difference," we are

told, "between the socialist movement in the United States and the labor parties elsewhere that in California, where a Union Labor Party has been in control of the city of San Francisco, and the Socialist Party has shown a tendency to in-crease its vote in the State, strong repre-sentations have been made that an amal-gamation of the two elements would be od for both, although the Union Labor Party is not only essentially conservative, having progressed no further than the old and well-worn idea of fair play between capital and labor, but is actually playing the game of furthering the interests of the great capitafism in the city of San Fran

Does Mr. Lewis, I wonder, exclude California when he points to the Socialist Party as the "natural refuge" for the pro-letarian and industrial unionist? The par-ty there at all events would appear to af-ford but doubtful shelter for that importportion of the working class which Mr.
is designates as the militant proletariMethinks it is time that the militants at. Mcthings it is time that the dot of this country built up a refuge of their own and followed the lead of our English fellow workers in driving parties of all persuasions diligently to work on their behalf whether the job was to their liking

working class will find expression solities of its time does not, as a go contend, predicate the necessity will find expression in ime does not, as a good swer from my view point.

"As the industrial movement grows contest with the employing class develops

clime, he could not supply a better an-

contest with the employing class develops on the new plane the political reflex of that industrial action finds itself in the Socialist Party, is the author's conclusion. To say, it is the author's conclusion. To say, that industrial action must of necessity reflect itself in the political world and that such action will find itself in the Socialist Party does not appear to me to be one and the same thing and, frankly. I do not know what this last frankly. I do not know what this last

The fact appears to be, and recent industrial upheavals go to prove it, that a live economic movement, industrial action, direct action (those hateful words), the strike, call it what you will, has such a wholesome and energizing effect upon government that it is reflected, not through the agency of any particular party, but through the attitude which parties of all persuasions must perforce adopt toward a working class that knows what's it out for and determined to procure it with or without the aid of the "political reflex."

Many industrialists believe in political action, if only for the purpose of getting control of the military and police forces to prevent their being used against strikers

in industrial wars. in industrial wars.

At first glance, this seems a reasonable proposal; but one of the lessons to be gathered from the English coal strike is that even the military are powerless when faced with working class solidarity. Just as Haywood invited the capitalists of as Haywood invited the capitalists of Lawrence to essay the task of weaving cloth with bayonets, so the coal miners of Great Britain went good humoredly a-holiday making happy in the knowledge that the bayonet was equally as useless for coal digging purposes. All of which means that the seab is more dangerous than the soldier, and that in the last organization and education along industrial lines are the prime essentials and in the end all-sufficient in themselves.

industrial lines are the prime essentials and in the end all-sufficient in themselves. The working class movement would appear to be going through the stormiest period in its history; and all over the world, in political-labor ridden Australia sa well as in Social Democratic Germany, in England, South Africa, America, wherever full-fledged capitalism holds sway, we are learning by hitter and dearly bought experience that our "natural refuge" is the economic organisation of our class. "

On the committee of the

On the whole, perhaps the book under notice bears out this view. A perusal of its contents will certainly help dispel cobwebs and provide the industrialist with a fresh supply of mental dynam

T. GLYNN.