

VOLUME THREE

WHOLE No. 120

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912.

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Its Steady Growth Arouses Desperate and Futile Opposition of Capitalists and Their Reactionist Allies.

cial to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)

Paterson, N. J., April 6.

The newspapers of this city, Passaic and New York City have been teeming the past few days with sensational and blood-curd-ling reports of strikes at Passaic and Garfield, and the part played therein by Haywood, Thompson and the I. W. W. The latter was pictured as a breeder of violence, an organization of dynamicra, etc. vas puctured as a breeder of vio-lence, an organisation of dynamiters, etc., which ought to be suppressed. Accord-ingly, the reports justified and applauded the suspensions of the right of free speech at Garfield and the determination of the valles authority. the suspensions of the right of free speech at Carfield ind—the_deetgmination of the police authorities of both Garfield and Passase to put out of business any hall proprietor who would rent a hall to the I. W. W. for meeting purposes. The bru-Lility of special deputies was freely pic-tured and exultingly upheld as a proper treatment for such "lawlesmess" as the I. W. W. was alleged to stand for. Nothing happens in life without a cause. The cause of these lying reports and the drastic action is the continued growth of

and cause of times lying reports and the drastic action is the continued growth of the I. W. W. in Passaic, Paterson and vicinity, despite the continued opposition of the capitalist class and certain spurious club, the capitalist class and certain spurious club, the capitalist class and certain spurious club. Die ing it in its nefarious oppression of the will king class. For some time the I. W. appe has been steadily increasing its memship and demonstrating its principles than ability that has won the respect d adherence of the workers and the

described.

Topmeans by which this has been accomplished have been many. As already reported in Solidarity, it has consisted mainly in practical demonstrations of the soundness and need for industrial unionsoundness and need for industrial union-ism as opposed to craft unionism. The I. W. W. men in Paterson fraternize with all divisions of the working class. For in-stance, in one of the large silk mills of this city the I. W. W. is represented by over 126 wage slaves, while the opposition or-ganization has a membership \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{Nev} \) erreftlers, one optimization are the contractive. theless, our members make no attempt to ree these 40 to their way of thinking or

to join our organization. They believe that they will come as a result of united action rather than abstract argument. Consequently, they act in perfect accord with their principles of solidarity with the oppoon organization against the mill be and in the class interests of their exploited and in the class interests of their exploited wage slaves—themselves. Such an exhibition of tactful, patient solidarity is not without its effect it is winning in Paterson, hence capitalist hatred and venom; hence the futile obstruction of fake ele-

Another method has been the systemat ic holding of shop meetings for agitational purposes. The Paterson I. W. W. men believe in occasional big mass meetings as an agency of publicity during strikes. But an agency of publicity during strikes. But they pin their faith to shop meetings—to agitation on the job—as ameans of recruit-ing membership. Big mass meetings arouse interest in a general way to a limi-ited period. But shop meetings, tackling shop problems and discussing specific shop griezances, awaken a concrete and-agens-nent interest. So shop meetings are held;— with increasing success At these week. with increasing success. At these meet ings the hearing of all sides is urged opposition speakers are asked to present their side, and the pros and cons are weighed, with the I. W. W. men as the winners most frequently.

To the end that the shop method of agi-

tation may be most effective the Paterson Locals, led by 152, have elected Ewald Koettgen permanent local organizer. Koettgen is the General Executive Board member of the National Textile Industrial Union. He is not a cigar manufacturer, nor the keeper of a mythical drug store, nor the husband of a physician, but a practical textile worker, acquainted from actual experience with the needs and as-pirations of his co-workers and the ten-dencies of the textile industry, and industry in general. He has the respect and confidence of all his associates and is justifying both by his able conduct of affairs entrusted to him for execution and achievement. He has many calls for his services.

(Continued On Page Four)

San Diego Situation

tal to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)
San Diego, Cal., April i.
We are slowly forging ahead in the gight for existence here, and as things look at present it will be but a short time till the would-be city of San Diego will cry "enougr!". The place is getting too much "mouth". The place is getting too much "be advertising. The manly action The. Im advertising. The manly action the sander was the sand the position of the police. w. w. in the most trying of cir-ces has got the goat of the police, citisen sluggers have been so well in their actions that all opposition ently on the wane. courts are making a pretence of

be conspiracy cases, but if any efits? 38 is willing to plead guilty will let him off with a suspen

The 35 as writing to preas your, our victors and the him of with a suspended victors. That is not, catching them, instantion. Also the police have been try-paid on the victors are successful to the victors of victors

that he had nothing to give to the cause but himself, and when about to pass away almost his last words were given in ex-pressing the hope for early success for the I. W. W. The food given the prisoners was of a very vile character, and in addi-tion Hoey was beaten and kicked in the jail by policemen, receiving injuries which resulted in rupture and derangement of the stomach. When he reported sick to the jailor the city physician gave him an the jailor the city physician gave nim an emetic which brought on severe vomiting. Dr. D-Ville heard of his condition, and made several attempts to get him sent to a hospital before succeeding, the police saying that Hoey was shamming. When he was finally sent to the hospital he was in such a condition that he survived but a first than the first man to die in San in such a condition that he survived but a few days, being the first one to die in San Diego in the cause of freedom.

Fellow Worker Laura Payne Em ed the funeral oration, paying a fine tribute to the men and women of all ages who have borne the martyr s crown in freedom's name. But even in paying respect to the memory of our dead the slimy police could not forbear showing their dirty bands.

Worker Daggett was just in the t of draping a red flag over the coffin hen an officer arrested him and confis-

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE MASSACHUSETTS WAR

(Telegram to Solidarity)
Lawrence, Mass., April 10.
Twenty thousand Lowell workers remain firm after three weeks of strike.
Splendid picket line Monday morning after attempts of mayor to arbitrate and John Golden to stampede workers back under reduced demänds.
Demands, 15 per cent increase and right of wavers to measure cloth.

permands, 15 per cent increase and right of weavers to measure cloth. Franco-Americans and Greeks stand firm and vindicate themselves as revo-lutionary workingmen.

Franco-Americans and indicate themselves as revolutionary workingmen.

Clinton strikers still out after five weeks, wage increase granted, but men demand abolition of fining system. Strikers winning in Hudson.

Relief stations started in each colony in Lowell. Rush fuifis, fellow workers, and we will register another great victory under the banner of the 1. W. W. Do not forget Ettor, Giovannitti and the other fellow workers in Lawrence who are paying the price for their bravery. We must show our determination that they shall not suffer martyrry. We must show our determinent that they shall not suffer martyr.
Send in funds; arrange meetings

get busy. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

LAWRENCE I. W. W.

(Telegram to Solidarity)
Lawrence, Mass., April 10.
Local 20, I. W. W. growing in membership every week. Italian branch alone has over 4,000 members.
Local intanda to have

Local intends to have a headquarters to be proud of. Has options on sites ed at from \$5,000 to \$10,000

valued at from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Mass meeting will be held to consider a general strike if Ettor and Giovannitti are indicted. Joseph Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti, Gedo Mazarella come before grand jury next week. Arrange protest meetings; let all workers wear Ettor-Giovannitti Buttons; raise funds for their defense. Show your "solidarity for the men who started this industrial rebellion." FRANCIS MILLER. FRANCIS MILLER.

VICTORY IN INDIANAPOLIS

(Special to Solidarity.)
Indianapolis, Indi., April 9.
After one week of strike, without a drunk, fist fight or arrest, and no known suffering, the 500 men at the Malleable Casting Co's. will return to work this morning, with the same solidarity that won all their deminds, and united in one big and the suffering the same solidarity that won all their deminds, and united in one big the suffering the sufficient the suffering the suffering the suffering the sufficient the suffering the suffering the suffering the sufficient the

selves.

Eight nationalities, most of them called
hunkies," walked out one week ago,
when the superintendent remarked: "I
don't know what those damned hunkies
want." Within three days he asked their
committee: "Gentlemen, what do you
want?"

seph Zimmerman, a Russian . eader. He is an S. P. lect

Joseph Zimmerman, a Russian Jew, was the leader. He is an S. P. lecturer, but, has been very earnestly advocating direct action for some time. He is about 25 and has been in America cight years. He was active in the great railroad strike which tied up the roads in Russia, and has been in strikes in this country, formerly in craft in strikes in this country, formerly in craft and the same of the same

NOTICE, TRENTON, N. J.

A meeting has been called for next Sunday, April 14, at 2 p. m., 109 Butler Street, Trenton, N. J., to organize a local union of the I. W. W. All wage workers

BRIGANDS OF THE

Use Foul and Vicious Tactics Against the Mill Strikers of Gray's Harbor.

(Special to Solidarity.) Aberdeen, Wash., April 5. nd week of violence and disor-

der perpetrated by the thugs and hirelings of the employers opened areas der perpetrated by the thugs and hirelings of the employers opened upon a wider basis. Monday several hundred sluggers were armed with sawed-off shot guns. These foul things paraded the streets and congregated before their masters' mills to beat to the workers who dared to pass by. They attacked people who were not even in the strike. Pickets were slugged, knocked down, beaten and dragged off to intl. The streets become a il. The streets became unsafe even in road daylight and it was an ordinary ocjail. broad daylight and it was an ordinary oc-currence to see a thug knock persons down as he passed them on the street. At the Shade mill the thugs charged a crowd of people on the street. A hady barber, Car-rie Walker, showed her indignation and protested when men were beaten into in-sensibility. At once one of the alum "guar-diars." dians of the law and disorder" pounced upon as though the was some beast and dragged her off to jail. Here she was locked up into a cell, where she shivered with cold for several hours. No further attention was given her until in sheer desperation she began calling for help. Then she was removed to another cell and held without foul until released by a deposit of \$1.000 bail. She is charged with inciting to riot, disorderly conduct and possibly other things which our humans officials can think of. After spending the day in a dirty hole, torn with anguish and dians of the law and disorder" po

day in a dirty hole, torn with anguish and humiliation to the full satisfaction of our lawless police, her persecution is still going on. She is being hounded by thugs bidling about her premises. The immates of the building in which Carrie Walker is endeavoring to exe out an existence complain that there is some one prowling about every night. Every one who comes into the building is closely watched and some have been threatened. Her nerves are unitrung from the continuous hounding of these imported thugs who are hired humiliation to the full satisfaction of ou are unstrung from the continuous hound-ing of these imported thugs who are hired to commit act of violence. Everything calculated to terrorize a helpless w being resorted to—all because she prote ed when men were beaten into insensi ity before her door.

Wholesale Arrests and Violence,

The same day people were arrested ithout warrants and crowded into the filthy jail. Anyone who looked like a strike sympathizer was either beaten up on the street or dragged out of his room and locked up. Nearly a hundred arrests were made this day. The editor of the local "Strike Bulletin" was dragged off from "Strike Bulletin" was dragged off from his room along with others when the dis-orderly police began to raid homes and lodging houses. In the morning the ma-iority were turned loose after refusing to furnish hail. Those who have been kang-arooed and fined have refused to pay any fine. The authorities are trying to collect money in the form of fines with which to pay the salaries of the criminal thugs. Some of thesic thuss are wanted in other Some of these thugs are wanted in other places for crimes committed, but here they are a part of the "law and order" brigade.

Homes Broken Into at Night.

Following the wholesale slugging on the main streets came the terrors of the night. One mother in a critical condition nearly died from the fright caused by such actions on the part of the sluggers. A boy of 14 was too frightened to answer quesof 14 was too frightened to answer ques-tions when dragged from his bed. He was brutally clubbed and beaten about the head. Little children cowered with plain-tive cries to their defenseless mothers while the thugs did as they pleased in the worker's hones. This is the law of the owners and their press supports it Hall Closed, Preperty Destroyed.

Hall Clesed, Property Descriped.

The I. W. W. hall and two accidate halls in Aberdeen were closed at the point of guns by order of the disreputable mayor. The people who had congregated in their own hall were charged, clubbed and chased down the street like so many wild animals. Then the doors were nailed up. The posters, banners and other material was destroyed in the halls. A sign on a wagon advertising a socialist and the street was stopped on the main street which was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street and the street was stopped on the main street was stopped on the street was stopped on the main street was stopped on the street was stopped o

Strikers Orderly.

Despite all the bruality of the police and thugs the workers are orderly and have not committed a single act of visual and the committed as single act of visual and the committed as the committ Despite all the brutality of the police

Help Needed.

Help Needed.

While the workers are facing this legal terrorism, banger and want stare them in the face. The little relief doled out by the committee is insufficient. Money is coming in very in very slowly. There is no credit to workers and without eash with which to buy food nothing oan be done. Every person on the octaide MUST take a band in this struggle and raise all the funds possible. There is no time to wait. Don't allow the employers to add the terror of hunger to the terror slready being faced. Funds should be sent to F. H. Allison, 211 Octichettal avenue (rear.) Seattle, Wash.

It is not aafe to send funds here, as the bosses are trying to the them up. From Seattle money will be relayed as face as it comes in and can be collected with more safety. Strikers Firm.

Despute all that the employers and their

Despite all that the employers and their tools have done to break the spirit of the valant workers on strike, the workers are firm in their determination to win. Even with all the imported thugs they cannot run the mills. Only a few scabs are making a noise in two mills, while the expense of maintaining the thugs is over \$k > 0.00 a. dw. \$1,000 a day.

Women and Children Picket.

Wesses and Children Fichet.

In Hoquiam after the men are beaten
and clubbed from the streets, the women
and children took up the task of picketing
the mills. The thugs did not dare to heat
up the women and children on account of
public opinion there being more in sympathy. The service press here is beasting
that Americans are working. It's a horrible slander to boast the Americans are
the only ones to scale and refuse to listen
to little children pleading to them not to
scale on their fathers. Yet the struggle
continues.

continues.

You on the outside must remember these little ones who are helping their fathers and mothers in this terrible struggle for better conditions. If they are forced into the battle at a tender age IT IS UP TO YOU'TO LEND A HAND.

J. S. BISCAY.

BIG PROTEST MEETING

The Cleveland I. W. W. will hold The Cleveland I. W. W. will hold a protest meeting, in behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti, and the San Diego free speech fighters, on Tuesday evening, April 16, at 308 Superior Aver. N. W., over the Douglass Shoe Store. All live and progressive workers are invited to status in the state of the

SOLIDARITY

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Evald Koettgen, George Speed.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper en-closing SOLIDARITY. For instance 119. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 120

WILL THEY STOP IT? NIT!

Solidarity has frequently referred to the evident purpose of the organized employ-I. W. W. propaganda in that section. This position is strongly confirmed by the position is strongly commend by asstatement of a special staff correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, quoted elsewhere, who intimates quite clearly that such is the motive behind the supon of free speech in San Diego.

By itself, San Diego would not be worth the candle, considered as a place for I. W. propaganda. It is not an industrial city, nor center, but rather a colossal "graft mart" for the roping in of eastern tourists and other suckers. Only when considered as a testing place for the cap-italist brigands of the M. and M. to get ing wedge for their universal campaign against the I. W. W. does the San Diego fight bom up as one of the most im-portant the I. W. W. has ever engaged in

Not only that. But other labor organizations—the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L.—realize that this vicious attack of the bosses' upon the I. W. W. is also aimed at them. The employers want to wipe out all vestiges of working class opposition in the west. Their tactics in the Gray's Harbor lumber strike reveal the same mo-Strikers who refuse to go back to work at their bidding are arrested, thrust into box cars and shipped out of the strike towns. Organizers are thrown into jail on fake charges as soon as they show their faces in town. "To hell with constitutake charges as soon as they show their faces in town. "To bell with constitu-tional rights," is the universal cry of these outlaws masquerading in the livery of the law. "The I. W. W. must be suppressed before it is too late."

But it is already too late. If there is one section of the country where I. W. W. propaganda has been practically universal and has left an indelible impression on the brains of the slaves, that section is along the entire Pacific coast from Vancouver to San Diego. For seven years the I. W. W. agitators have moved up and down, in and out, through mining and lumber and out, through mining and lumber camps, along water fronts, on street cor-ners, carrying and leaving the message and the literature of One Big Union. At first, little attention was paid to them by the enemy. Later, as the idea was seen to be spreading, the bosses made spas-modie attempts to suppress the agitators, and we had numerous free speech fights, which all turned out to the advantage of

the I. W. W. Now, when the I. W. W. is well known and respected by all intelligent, red-blooded slaves, the M. and M. ters the arena for a univer

The only outcome of that campaign will be the further extension and deepening of the I. W. W. propaganda and influence. Already that is evident in the San Diego throup. Hitherto the I. W. W. has had to fight practically alone. In San Diego, although the authorities openly admit that their main objective is the I. W. W., the latter is supported in its fight not only by atter is supported in its injust not only by some religious and "bumanitarian" associations. The brutal and irresponsible conduct of the police and vigilantes in contrast to the "passive resistance" of the Industrial Workers, has won for the latter the sym-pathy and active support of hitherto hos-tile elements. This is bad, and will yet prove to be worse, for the M. and M.

The I. W. W. cannot be suppressed. Already the workers in the lumber industry are showing their economic power at Gray's Harbor. The entire lumber belt may be involved before that fight is over. Longsboremen and sailors are supporting the saw mill strikers. The masters are getting a blow where it counts in a loss of dividends. At the same time the east is extending helping hands to the west from Lawrence, Lowell, Passaic, and other sec-tions where the I. W. W. is coming to be on and respected by the workers

All America is ripe for revolt. Mexico All America is ripe for revolution such the is in the throes of a revolution which has for its battle cry, "Land and Liberty."

The whole world of labor, in short, is marking time on the same course. In view of these significant changes, both lo-cal and general, the attempt of the M. and M. to suppress the I. W. W. will prove not only futile but suicidal. It will bring quicker the suppression of the M. and M. and the entire employing class.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

If the workers of the United States only realize the fact, they have an exceptional opportunity between now and election to improve their conditions and develop a strong organization for future struggles.

According to reliable information coming to Solidarity from Wall street, "the big interests in the United States have sent out word that no labor trouble of serious out word that no labor trouble of serious proportions will be allowed between now and the presidential election. That is, in all cases where there are sufficient numbers involved and energy enough put into the fight, the interests will force a settlement in order to avoid any possible chance for real trouble. This means, in short, that if the workers, between now and next Normber will set further in and next November will get together in sufficient numbers they can boost condi-tions quite a little, especially in the basic

We already have a shining example of what may be done, in the Lawrence strike. Through that struggle the wage scale of 1907 (before the panic), the highest ever paid in the textile industry, has been restored, according to commercial journals, and more than 300,000 textile slaves benefit thereby. Similar conditions, justifying revolts of a like character, exist in the transportation, minin 7, steel and other great industries. In all cases the increased cost of living has resulted in a relative reduction of wages far below the standard of living of 1907. At the same time the unemployed army has increased to enormous proportions, thus placing added power in the hands of the employing class

What is now in order for the working class is a big nation-wide agitation and movement for a universal eight-hour work day. The workers can only obtain this, and make it effective, through DIRECT ECONOMIC ACTION. The struggle for ECONOMIC ACTION. The struggle for the eight-hour day will immeasurably ad-vance the effective fighting forces of the working class toward the goal of economic freedom. Its attainment, together with the wage advance that goes with a shorter workday will open up an era of real "pros-perity" for the slaves, secured by sad for themselves through their own united ac-

Agitate and organize for the eight-hour workday. Start revolts in all industries, that will keep "the interests" and their politician retainers buy "settling," them between now and election. Then it won't matter what the interests orthe politicians do after election. The workers will be

Join the I. W. W. and increase its se and fighting power. The present op-ortunity is propitious. Let the workers portunity is propitious. Let the workers take advantage of it to the fullest extent or it to the fullest extent
for themselves and for their children.
Make Lawrence look like 30 cents! On
to the eight-hour day, and to the

NEWS AND VIEWS

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The gods appear intent on the destruc-tion of the capitalist class, judging from the insane course of the latter at San Diego, Cal.; Paissate, N. J., and in the northwest. Even their upholders find that

elling men to kiss a flag is not Compelling men to kiss a flag is not a good way to produce patriots. Compelled to salute Gessler's hat, William Tell be-came the rebel hero of a liberty loving people. The moral of this folk-myth is lost on capitalists or else they would profit by it. They are creating William Tells.

With struggles raging in the textile mills of New Jersey, the lumber cam Washington, the vicinity of San Diego on the railroad construction work of on the railroad construction work of the northwest, the I. W. W. is very much in "the public eye" just now. As a conse-quence, writers for the capitalist press are busy writing it up once more. The New York Sun of April 14, it is reported, will contain a descriptive article that aims to be accurate and impartial. Whether the aim will be fulfilled is immaterial. The I.
W. W. is a factor in the land that has to
be reckoned with. The study of it is the first step in the reckoning

William Morris "performed a great service for the working class when he showed the relation existing between art and la the relation existing between art and la-bor. He would make labor a means of joy and self-expression. But it has re-mained for 40 young women employed at the American Biograph Co., Hoboken, N. J., to give this decrime practical applica-tion. They have gone on strike against films of an objectionable nature. They object to labor that is immoral and de-grading; that does not express themselves, though parading as seme of photographic art. Were Morris living, he would rejoice over the art of these Hoboken lassies. Their act would possess a deep significance

What are we coming to, when 40 Ho-boken young women dare strike against baken young women dare strike against working on moving pictures for an objec-tionable nature? Isn't it labor's business to take orders without regard for their moral import, and only with an eye to the employers' profits? If labor is ordered to adulterate food, to speed up machinery in a life-destroying manner, to burn corn and cotton, to throw products of the soil into the sea, all for capital's profit, is it for labor to ask why? And, asking why, to rabel, who a satisfactor, answer is, not labor to ask why? And, asking why, to rebel when a satisfactory answer is not forthcoming? Labor, through the closed shop, has sought to control the govern-ment of the shop. But it now seeks to give a new morality to production. Surely this departure of labor from "base materim' to practical spiritualism is at or olutionary, suggestive and inspiring. means that labor can destroy viciousness of modern wealth-production and distribu tion, and make it clean, rational and worth while, if it only wants to; and it shows signs of wanting to in abundance. May their number increase!

Capitalism is raw-boned, too raw-boned to deceive. The arrest of Charles Roth-fisher, a Hungarian I. W. W. organizer at Garfield, N. J., is a case in point. Roth-fisher was absolutely peaceful, talking on faber was absolutely peacetal, taking on the sidewalk, and walking in company with others. He was brutally attacked and arrested by special deputies and sent to jail for ten days. Now be is facing a probable charge of inciting to riot. What probable charge of inciting to riot. What for? Because he is an effective speaker, a good I. W. W. organizer, and was suc-cessfully aiding the strikers. He will be posmote, simply for this reason. But many workers see through the game; it is too open To arouse them to action in Roth-fisher's behalf is easy. Hold protest meetings. Collect defense funds. Use the occasion to make lroaded to prison for a term of years, if the occasion to push the I. W. W. and free Rothfisher. All together.

Agitate for the real thing.

thoroughly entrenched by that time and able to protect themselves, should concili-

(Special to Solidarity.) Kansas City, Mo., April 9. SOCIAL WORKERS TO DISCUSS STRIKES

STRIKES

The social workers' conference will meet tomorrow night in the public library to discuss and bear discussed social and economic problems. C. C. Stillman will lecture on the life of John Howard, and L. A. Halbert, general superintendent of the board of public welfare, will talk out the Lawrence minimum wage law, and the program of the Industrial Workers of the World. The public is institled to this meeting, which will be a good one—Kansas Gits Post. -Kansas City Post

It should be borne in mind that the same welfare board had in charge the fight

same weltare local i bad in change its engot against free speech which was so valiantly fought by the I. W. W. last fall. That the fight for free speech waged by the I. W. W. in Kansas City brought the desired results, could not be disputed. One thing was brought out at this meetnamely: That the free speech fights and the strikes conducted by the I. W. w. are of no little concern to these gen tlemen; it gives them quite a few sleepnights. They are beginning to see

the handwriting on the wall.

Mr. L. A. Halbert, general superintendent of the board of public welfare who was the principal speaker of the ev who was the principal speaker of the ev-ening, was certainly very much supplied with I. W. W. literature, which was stacked up on the speakers' table in front of him, and he demonstrated to the aud-ience present that he had spent considerable time perusing the same, quoting liberally from different pieces of litera-ture. (Trautmann's "Industrial Union Methods" was his guiding star.) His speech in part is as follows:

The cost of living has increased a third in the last few years, and the increase of the wages of the working men was only about 13 per cent, showing the relative purchasing power of the working class has diminished greatly. This might be taken as a subsidiary cause of the general feel-ing of social unrest in this country."

Then he proceeded to show the differ-Then he proceeded to show the difference "between the two rival organiza-tions, the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L., seeking the adherence of the lattorers. And he showed how the latter organizes into craft unions, while the I. W. W. is

into craft unions, while the I. W. W. is organizing industrially. He said:
"For instance, take the packing house strike a few years ago conducted by the A. F. of L. Some of the crafts were pulled out on strike, while other crafts stayed at work notably the freight hand-lers, railroad workers, etc., with the re-sult that the strike was lost. The I. W. W. wants to organize in such a way that all ouit work, as an industry, all employed in a given industry, which would be more effective." The organizing of the skilled mechanics, as such only, came in for a rap, when he said:

"There are 80 per cent unskilled la-borers unorganized, while there are 20 per cent skilled mechanics organized. The skilled mechanic can't benefit the unskilled: whenever there is a strike on of skilled and unskilled, the skilled mechan-ies compromise to the derriment of the unskilled." (He must have had in mind John Golden's tactics in the Lawrence

brotherhood of capital and labor was also given its due consideration, judging from the following remarks: "The trade unions strike until their de-

mands are granted, making a contract, for instance, for three years; they also stipulate in their demands the recognition of the union. The I. W. W. doesn't ask any recognition of the union, nor would it enter into a contract, it contends that a contract in order to be binding or valid must be entered into by two equal contracting parties: there couldn't be any equality between master and slave, such being the case the contract is only binding on the class. Unlike the A. F. of L., the I. W. W. don't want peace, it is seeking the abolition of the wage system. In other words, the I. W. W. philosophy could be summed up thus: Whatever the boas wants, you don't want. When a strike is called off, it is simply a cessation of hostilities for the present, to be resumed again when the opportunity presents itself, hence they don't ask the recognition of their union, nor do they enter into must be entered into by two equal contion of their union, nor do they enter into a contract; they want to strike whenever they see fit."

To show how anpatriotic the I. W. W.

is, he quoted us as saying:
"The militia and the police are the
hirelings of the ruling class, for the pur-

pose of clubbing and intimidating the strikers back to work, and they show instances like in Colorado and in other parts of the country, where the militie and the police powers were used against strikers. Law and partnotum are used by the government against the workers, they say, and they carry on an agitation against the militia and patriotism because they for detrimental to the workers. "To clinch bis argument he said: "They consider themselves outside of the government, they are not patriots."

How the I. W. W. Strikes.

How the I. W. W. Strikes.

"Among the many ways of striking, here is one for instance, what they call 'irritation strikes." They will come down on masse in the morning to the gates of the masse in the morning to the gazes of use factory and they will say for instance, '\$2.00 a day or no work,' and will repeat the same for two or three days, when the police will be called into action and dis-perse them. In the meantime the surplorer will advertise for strike-breakers to take their places, so one fine morning they, will return to work, apparently calling the strike off. But lot No sooner have things taken their normal course, when they, will repeat the same tactics over again. Or they will use what they call asobtage, for instance, as happened in a packing house atrike, they will send the meat on the wrong track, until it will get lost or refployer will advertise for strike-breake wrong track, until it will get lost or washing away, thus destroying the same, making it unprofitable for the boss. Or they may use what they call 'passive resistance' like they did in a railroad strike in a forlike they dud in a rannoas the country, where the workers delayed the traffic for many weeks by simply obeying the rules and regulations in regard to safety appliances. With the I. W. to safety appliances. With the I. W. W., it's this way: When they want a thing it's not how fast or comfortable for the boss, but how soon they can get it. And if the boss don't like it, they assure him that they will get him a job."

him that they will get him a job.

The speaker closed his speech by sounding the usual warning to the exploiters to quit fleecing the sheep too hard, and at the same time advising them what means to use to stave off the impending revoluto use to stave off the impending revolu-tion, and he put the question squarely in the affirmative by asying: "Is it true that conditions are bad enough to be im-proved? They are bad!" And he gave his remedy, which is the old wornout pan-aces of the reformer. He appealed to the plutocratic class, saying: "The people in-charge of industries should make the better; improve the lot of the work-the will be assisted at least for whilthey will be satisfied at least for awhi

In other words, throw a bone to the and he will quit barking. Fortunat not every dog could be bribed with a b not every dog could be brised with a po The working class will not be satisfied w some small improvement in their lot, nor with any petty reform; there will be no peace until the workers, the wealth pro-ducers, get possession of the EARTH. The workers have been swallowing these pills long enough, they are getting next to the trick, and they are aware of the fact that all the increases of 10 per cent in their wages, all the improvements and all the petty reforms, are as nothing in comparison with the abolishing of the

Read the handwriting on the wall JEAN E. SPIELMAN.

I. W. W. PROCLAMATION

To the Citizens of Aberdeen:

Whereas, The city authorities acting at the behest of the mill owners in this district, have brought about a condition of lawlessness by the importation of gun men and thugs from other localities, and

Whereas, They are making will and unwarranted arrests and be defenseless and peaceful citizens sembly in direct violation of gu

rights, and

Whereas, The mayor and cit
ities have at the special instanc
in the interest of the mill owner
our offices and meeting places, Finnish hall, the I. W. W. hall or

Finnish hall, the I. W. W. hall or street and the Croatian hall in Sout deen, wholly without warrant of without justification whatever; nov Therefore, The I. W. W. h termined that these shueses and the control of the work of the work

INDUSTRIAL OF THE W RLD.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

OR THE M. & M. AGAINST

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, w:

1., J. C. Lattell, being first duly sworn, coording to law, do depose and say as

That I am an American citizen of the ge of 21 years, and was born in the town age of 21 years, and was born in the town of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania; that on the 22d day of March, 1912, I was selling the San Diego Hersid and Solidarity on the center of Fifth and E streets in the city of San Diego. At about the hour of 10 whole a. m. J was arreated by Hervey argued of the detective force of the city of San Diego and taken to the office of the police department in the police station, where I was subjected to a series of questions for a number of hours. I was held at the police station until 12 o'clock midnight, and daving the time of my determinal, and the police station and the police station in the station of the determination I was styren no food of any description.

At about 12 midnight, I was taken out

At about IX, midnight, I was taken out f the second story of the police station, and at the head of the stairs I passed a at the head of the stairs I passed a shadde the door, whom I have since tiffed as one, Bierman, a reporter of San Diego Union. Previous to my re-al from the 'police station, the officer from me 50 cents in money. took from me 50 cents in money, a jack-knife and 10 San Diego Heralds, none of which property has ever been returned to

I was roughly bundled into a closed automobile, and, shortly after, one Elie Bo-holt, was also thrown in after which three men in civilian clothes and the driver got in civilian clothes and the driver got the machine. There were apparently no lights on the machine

as agus on the machine.

After running a few blocks, one of the
men having us in charge, left the car,
saying: "Here's where I get off." A
short distance farther on I noticed a large
public building, and in attempting to turn id to get a better view, one of the to east to get a better view, one of the stries having us in charge struck me on to jaw with his closed fist and remarked: You will try to take land marks, will say?" "Keep your face straight shead." That was the beginning of a continual eived at his hands, for ever see in a while he would give me a knock Diego and shou us how to run our town, will you?" We were about 20 miles out parently, when the machine stopped, and the man riding with the driver got ut, motioned to me to get out, saying: 'Get out here, Billy."

Get out here, Billy."

"Bier I left the car, and the moment
my feet touched the ground, this man
grabbed me by the arm, saying: "Do you
notice this fellow, Billy?" And as I
turned to see what he meant, received a
erack in the head with a black-jack; he
then strek me several blows on the face with his fists, his companion giving me a kick, and saying "Get out." After staggering up the road about a hundred feet to a large tree, I hid behind

it and watched proceedings.

I saw Elie Boholt dragged out of the car in front of the lights of the second car in front or the lights of the second car, which I knew was coming behind us from the lights it threw ahead, and there saw him receive a beating at the bands of

saw him receive a beating at the hands of the party having us in charge.

Then I saw them take out John Stone Som the second car and proceed to beat laim. They then took from the second/ar-Joe Marko, dragged him, in front of the lights of the second car and proceeded to beat him up. He was felled to the ground received they are the second car and proceeded to beat bin up. He was felied to the ground several times and gave several screams, after which he was rushed up the road. There which he was rushed up the road. The fallet white past. Bill hit all four of us ran up the road a One unfance, where we hid, and shortly

come ou two auto wow went back to where we had been
But and camped for the night under trie tree m

efits? her stated that I received no fo escription from the time of my ar-10 o'clock Friday morning until Thi

paid ud. the re-but ar evening at 8 o'cl J. C. LATTELL.

OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY pecial SAN DIEGO, as: sey our Stone, being first duly sworn, ad fang to law, do depose and any as

greats I am an American citizen of the come 87 years, and was born at St. Louis,

t on the 22d day of March, 1912, at our of 2:20 p. m., I was taken in y by officers of the detective force of or of San Diego, and was taken to

the second story of the police station of said city, where I was detained until 12 o'clock, midnight, at which time I was taken down stairs and placed in an automobile with Joseph Marko, another man who had been arrested at the same time as

who had been arrested at the same time as myself.

There were four parties in civilian clothes in charge of this automobile; one of the said parties I have cance identified as —— Bierman, a reporter of the San Diego Union. We were taken out of the city about 20 miles, where the machine stipped and this man, Bierman, said to me: "Come on, big fellow, young next." And turning to Joseph Marko, said: "You stay in there, kid."

Then one of the escorts said to me:

Then one of the escorts said to me

"Look at me; who are you?" At the same time a man in the rear struck me with a black-jack several times on the head and aboulder; the other man then struck me in the mouth with his fist. The man in the rear then sprung around and kicked me in the ston

I then started to run away, and I heard a bullet go past me. I stopped at about a bundred feet distance and turned around. I saw them take out of the sec-ond car Joseph Marko, whom they pro-ceeded to beat up, during which time he stood in the light coming from the second machine. I saw him knocked to the

He shortly after came up to where we were and we all four hid in a little gully close by until the machine went by us. After which we returned and camped for the night under a large tree close to where we were assaulted

In the morning I examined Joe Marko's ondition, and found that the back of his ead had been split open and a large mount of blood had flowed, to such an extent as to cover his coat, vest and shirt

JOHN STONE.

RAYMOND, WASHINGTON

(Special to Solidarity.)

(Special to Solidarity.)

Hoquiam, Wash., April 2.

Last Tbursday, March 29, we received news that several mills had gone out on struke in Raymond and, according to instructions from F. H. Allison, secretary National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers, and George Speed, G. E. B. member I. W. W., I started out for the scene of industrial battle. In Centralia, where we changed trains, I met Fellow Worker Levine and Hudson, who were also going

Raymond.
We arrived at that glorious burg on the we arrived at that glorious burg on the evening train and started out to find a bed. We had walked about a block, when four men stopped us and said, "Where are you going?" We answered, "To look for a bed." They said, "Come with us and we will give you a bed." We obfor a bed." They said, "Come with us and we will give you's bed." We ob-jected and asked why we were arrested, and were told me were under suspicion. We were mached down to the police sta-tion and kept for an hour and a half, when too and kept for an hour and a half, when the sheriff and a couple of deputies came and put handcuffs on us and told us to get into an automobile that was in froct of the station. We asked to see his warrant. He replied that we would see it after-wards, and by the way, this warrant was de out until some time after we

We were taken to the county jail in South Bend. The charge was "inciting to ...jot." We asked how we could be inciting to riot when we had not opened our mouth; had just left the train; but all to mouth; had just select the train; but all to no avail. We inquired as to our bail and were told \$1,000. Upon asking when our trial would come off the sheriff stated, "After a reasonable time," whatever that

After a reasonable time," whatever that might mean.

On Saturday we were marched to the train by the sheriff, whis rode to Raymond with us. While there 75 more were marched on board escorted by five men armed to the teeth, resembling nothing so much as a wild west abow. We found out afterwards they were mill owners. The depot was crowded with armed men and the boys who were being deported told us there were a lot more strikers im-prisoned in box cars waiting their turn for

and order thugs had o These law_and order thugs had one formula: If they met a striker the question would be, "Will you go to work?" When the answer came, "No, we are on strike," the men would be arrested for deportation. Two strikers, Americans, told me that they asked a man called Little, mill owner, crook and all around thug: "Is this a free country?" Little answered, "You bet year boots it's not a free country." "Then how about the constitution?" said the striker. "To hell

swered, 'You free country.' "Then nonfree country.' "All the striker. "To belt
with the constitution,' said Little.
The authorities also closed and nailed
up the Finn hall, where we met, arrested
our secretary and took money and padescription of the strike store closed. Such

Lie store closed. Such is the law and order of the mill owner and their minions. Some of the men de-ported had been torn from their wives and families. One man had \$1,000 in the bank and others, had smaller sums, which they could not get nor their pay from the mills, still they were deposted because they refused to work longer for the starvation wage of \$1.75 per day that doling out to them.

The deported Greeks and Finns got in touch with their consuls, and I heard the consuls took them back. The Austrians have notified theirs, and the Poles and have notined.

Finns have appealed to the Russian cousuls. Curious, isn't it, that people should
that appeal to despotic Russian

this empelled to appeal to despotic Russis rotection from the capitalists of this nd of liberty.

rdeen and Hoquiam are filled with Ab armed men. Anderson, Yeager and New ell are in durance vile from Hoquiam, and George Speed, Joe Biscay, Millar and others in limbo, in Aberdeen. Our headothers in limbo, in Aberdeen. Our head-quarters there was closed, likewise the Longaboremen's, and the Finnish and Austrian balls. We had a bouse, where single men, strikers, could sleep and eat. They raided it and threw our stove and groceries into the astrect. Some fellow workers have been driven, from their bonnes. I have trayeled the United States, and the world for that matter, and never did I see such his-banded cut. and never did I see such high-handed outrages. Even in Lawrence they never tried port people, and orga

We had a magnificent meeting last night in the big Finnish hall. Philbrich of the Longshoremen was chairman, and Brown of the Shingle Weavers, Isler and myself spoke. The enthusiasm was tremendous and the large crowd pledged themselves to stand to the last ditch.

Isler and myself are here, and expect-ng arrest every minute. But never fear, he fight will be carried on, the battle won and the flag of industrial unionism planted firmly in the Grav's Harbor country.

GEORGE S. HOLMES.

MERRIE MUMMERS

New York, April 6.

A masquerade entertainment was given at Arlington Hall, St. Marks Piace, on Thursday, April 4, the local body of the S. L. P. appearing in appropriate charac-S. L. P. appearing in appropriate charac-ter, tricked out to represent a portion of the Industrial Workers of the World. The parts were represented well and the disguise was so good that the deception

los para was so good. that the deception disguise was so good. that the deception would almost impose on anybody who did not know who the clever deceivers were.

The affair was advertised as a "Mass Meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World," but when the audience had foregathered, it was plain that almost every-are research as through the joke and was one present saw through the joke and was enjoying the show. The only ones who to think scriously on the matter me S. L. P. men who sat well up and applauded uproariously at every sally of the maskers.

It was expected that a goodly number of silk workers would be present, but the workers did not seem to approach the proposition with enthusiasm and were conous by their absence. The audie spicuous by their absence. The audience was composed of S. L. P. men, members of the real I. W. W., and a few socialists and others who seem to have come to enjoy the fun. Among the latter was a contingent of "Minute Men." who seemed anxious to "start something," but the tious to "start something," but the

down to enjoy it.

Not the least part of the joke was the serious manner in which the speakers of the evening addressed this miscellaneous crowd continuously as silk worker Every one laughed every time this wittleism

ey one langued every time this wittriesm was sprung.

The chairman, one Walters, appeared in the character of "Secretary-Tressurer of the I. W. W. (beadquarters fornierly Hannfat, Mich., now claimed to be at Detroit.) Walters was formerly a bonafide member of the real I. W. W. and used to be loud in his denunciation of the method of DeLeon, but dropped out with the "Political Claws." His part was well rehearsed, and he almost acted as if he

James M. Reilly, member of the Social-Party, erstwhile member of the I. W.

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"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Herve.

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By Walker C. Smith. e leastet; 15 cents a hundr page leaflet; 15 cen ed; \$1.25 per thousand. "Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union." By St. John.

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Western Organ of the I. W. W.

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

Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

W., said he was not a member of the or-ganization, but did not tell why. He counseled the workers to be good law-abiding citizens, obey their leakers, and above all avoid "Direct Action." He did not say what "Direct Action." meant, but be evidently wanted to convey the idea that it was something pretty bad.

At this point a man neaf the door got up and faised his voice in loud clamor. Reilly and the chairman tried in vain to still him, and the sole and Irish member of the youare-a-bummery rushed over and threatened to punch his head.

When it was discovered that it was one of their own members who, disguised as of their own members who, disguised as an "1-an-a-bum," was acting the part to the best of his knowledge, a great laugh went up and the quondam disturber was given a seat on the platform. Reilly then finished his speech, advising all present to join the organization to which he did not belone.

Last, but not least, came Katz It was quite a surprise to see him.
Kats, formerly member of the G. E. B.
the I. W. W.

Katz, who, acting as organizer for that organization, was running a cigar factor in secret. Katz, who "stuck" his partn

in that same cigar factory.

Katz, who was allowed to resign from
the I. W. W. on condition that he ever
after keep out of the economic movement

atter keep out of the economic movement and do no further injury to the I, W. W., Katz, who was allowed to resign on these conditions to save the scandal of his expulsion, masquerading as "Organizer for the I. W. W."

He made a characteristic speech, told the workers to be "law-abiding." "When the workers to be "law-abiding." "When a judge serve an injunction or you, obey the injunction; when a pelicemen slaps you on one cheek, "turn the other slap," and when he bits you over the head with his clab remove your hat and, with quiet Chesterficidian dignity, thank him for the favor, and turn the other—side for him to kick.

kick. He drew awful pictures of some person or persons unknown who "caused violence," get put in jail, and "cat beefsteak three inches thick." Whether this was intended to couvey an idea of the

M

1. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long a bunger and want are found among mil-nake up the working people and the few, whe make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

me two clames a struggle must go rorkers of the world organize as a measion of the earth and the ma-measion and abolish the wage that the centering of the manageries into fewer and fewer hands and into the manageries in the manageries in the manageries in the manageries of the manager

ustries into rewer and rewer insuss beases we almost anable to cope with the everwe almost anable to cope with the everwer of the employing class. The trade outer a state of affairs which allows one workers to be pitted against another set of
rain the same industry, thereby helping
rain the same industry thereby helping
to me another in wage wars. Moreover, the
unious ald the employing class to mislead
unious ald the employing class to mislead
writers into the belief that the working
have interests in common with their case.

these uniques and the employing class, to manuscan have interest in common with their sur-cane have been as a constitution of the constructive motion. A fair day's constitution of the constructive motion. The constructive motion of the const

luxurious living, or the hunger, or fer Direct Actionists appear, probably the latter, for he did

dare to mention any names.

When the entertainment was over, happened to notice one old man, eviden happened to notice one out man, even ly an Irishman, who was making his way dwad-in-the-wool S. L. tt. One of the dyed-in-the-wool S. L. women approached him and said with e playful archness of a female elephant: 'Mr., you are an I-am-a-bum!"
"What's that?" he said.

You are an I-am-

"You are an 1-am-a-bum?" ane represed.
"I am you-are-a-bum? I'll bite, mam; what's the sell?" He will never know. It was snounced that Daniel the bon, cur de Leon, surnamed the "Lying Heart" on account of being the clumpion liar, was to appear as a "Panch and Judy Robespiere," but the rumor was unfound-

the chairman announced that the manage-ment was "\$20 in the hole." However,

any rate.
Fraternally yours,
PAT McCANN,

NEW LEAFLET

"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" by "Is the I.W. W. Anti-Folitical." by Justus Ebert. Shows how real political power and influence are developed for the working class through industrial organization. Good for circulation among socialist sympathizers and other workers during campaign time. Price, 15 cents per bundred, \$1.25 per 3000.

15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 per 1000;
Also new editions just printed, ef
"Union Scabs," "Two Kinds of Unionism," and "Getting Recognition." Each
same price as show,
Order pamphlets, as advertised on
Page 3 of Soldanty, Address
LW. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,
Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Too late for details this week comes the report from St. Louis that the I. W. W. may be involved in a free speech fight. Fitteen hundred shoe workers are on strike, and several I. W. W. speakers have already been arrested. "Workers of the middle west should get ready to give St. Louis a jolt, if necessary."

MEANING OF SAN DIEGO FIGHT

ecial staff correspondent of the San sco Bulletin, Ernest J. Hopkins, es up the San Diego free speech fight nation, and shows the motive behind the acts of the brutal officials, in the following from the Bulletin of March 30:

Now, the question naturally arises—why did the city try to suppress the street or-ators just at that time? From time im-morial E street has been the free rendesmorial E street has been the free render-vous of the people. On any night in the week you could see a socialist orator here, a Salvation Army corps at the corner, across the street a single taxer, an astrolo-ger beyond, an I. W. W. at the other end, a religious evangelist opposite. E street has no cars; the block in dispute has only small stores, closed at night. Traf-fic, amounting orehans to two waxons and amounting perhaps to two wagons and automobile in the course of the evenan administration of the control of the control of the main thoroughfare. Neither do the officials allege that crime or disorder arose from the meetings on Soaphox Row;

to the meetings on Sospoot Row; sugh it is certain that its preachings earnest and far from orthodox. hen, without apparent pretext, other had existed for years, came the d. jury's recommendation, and the s ordinance establishing the "congrand jury's recommen s ordinance establishing the "con-

nt men explain this differen "As the town grows, traffic must be pro-tected and regulated," was sufficient for many merchants whom I saw.

and regulated, was sufficient for lany merchants whom I saw.

"The citizens for a year past had been rotesting against the noise," said the district attorney

'The speakers should have been su ong ago; they attacked the church, see and the government," said a

ealthy business man.

None of these reasons seem to convi the face of the bitter, fatal fight, hich has followed. Here is another explanation: Its pres-

Here is another explanation: Its present status is that of a persistent, though unverified, rumor; not quite unverified, either, for just before I left San Diego I was informed that one citizen who had been a witness bad made the affair public and decided to face obloquy. By the time this article is in print San Diego may "Emow all about it. One thing is certain—many merchants had not even heard the rumor, which was so strongly believed to rumor, which was so strongly believed to be true by the socialists, A. F. of L. and I. W. W.'s.

The rumor is to the effect that early in

December, in the U. S. Grant botel, there assembled a number of prominent and wealthy citizens, representing 3an Diego's begt business element. The members of the grand jury are declared to have been the grand jury are declared to have been among those present. This gathering was addressed, says this version of the case, by a prominent representative of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associaon. Many declare that the speaker was eneral Otis of Los Angeles. The theme of the gathering, it is stat-

ed—and if the gathering ever took, place, the theme is almost certain—was the spread of the I. W. W. doctrines and the spread of the I. W. W. documes and need for suppression of the propagands. It is declared that the M. and M. has feared from the first the strenuous effort. Workers to educate the

" class out of existence.
there any doubt that the allied
rs, in San Diego, at any rate, consider this anti-scab campaign the final is-sue? That behind all free speech agitation is their determination to secure the soli-darity of the workers? That they aim to secure to the trades unions the absolute eertainty that if they strike, their employers will be unable to find men to take their

rs will be unable to find men to take their places and break the strike? Following is an extract from the mani-esto issued last week and printed by the Fice Speech League of San Diego, which league is made up of all three labor elements; which resolution is today being carried by the mails all over the continent:

"The life retinains of commission have in

The life principle of organized labor is the closed shop. This is the storm center locked in a struggle for supremacy. Vicspells life or death for the right of to have a voice in determining the itions under which it is to work.

"The one factor which is inimical to the bs, taking the place of una men on strike. As long as the em-over has such an army to draw upon, he anot be compelled to employ the closed op system, or to grant the demands of

organised labor.

"The radical agitators have functioned primarily in the immediate past in educating the unemployed army to an under contemptible nature of primarily in the immediate past in edu-cating the unemployed army to an under-standing of the contemptible nature of strike-breaking and scabbing, and in in-fluencing this element to refrain from fill-ing the places of the workers on strike-and to assist, by any means in their power, in forwarding the interests of labor in its struggle with the employers' association." This is the issue of the San Diego free speech skirmibs, at defined by the workers. It is for this issue that Michael Hoey, aged 63, died, and is support of which his companions are locked in four jails. In the iail they sing. There is mater-

companions are locked in four jails.

In the jails they sing. There is material for many a good chorus, as few cells hold less than 20 men. When I saw the tank in the county jail there were 27 men inside; the room was half dark, the air was very foul, and if they were to lie down they would cover the floor A tall man can nearly touch the ceiling.

Attorney Fred H. Moore, who is de-fending them in the courts, asked, "Well, boys, is there anything I can get for you?" Then began the requests for books

Then began the requests for books.

In appearance they are absolutely unprepossessing. They are clad for the
road. The oldest man in the cell was 45.
None of that group was married "An
agitator has no time to get married," one
said with a laugh. They are ready to
laugh at anything; and they are not too
ready to talk.

There have suffected in their fields.

They have suffered in their fights. A number of them said that they were veterans of the free speech trouble in Sponkane, Fresno or Modesto. In San Diego the 'vigilance committee' is adding to their obstacles, and is setting them an example of volence which so for their bare secretary of the setting them are considered, and have not resisted. This 'vigilance committee' is a body of men concerning which San Diego is on the defensive.

of men concerning which San Diego is on the defensive.

"I have no knowledge of a citizeth' committee being in existance for malterating the I. W. W. is, or of any members of that organization being turned over by the police to any such committee," de-clared Chief of Police J. Keno Wilson last

clared Unies or Thurnday.

Five affidavits, sworn to in San Diego by men who have tramped the weary miles back to town under threat of death, stand in contradiction to the chief's statement.

NEW STRIKE TACTICS IN B. C.

Following are extracts from letters to the General Secretary of the l. W. W. from Lytton and Yale, B. C., where a big 1. W. W. strike of ruliroad construction workers has completely lited up the Canadian Northern From Thomas White-Markey and the construction workers has completely lited up the Canadian Northern From Thomas White-Taking it all its all, the strike situation is all that could be desired. The line is tied up from Hope to Kamloops, and up the North Thompson as far as camps had been established. Of course we have trouble spots, mostly with station men, who are between the devil and the deep sea. Some of them being from a few days

recoile spots, mostly with station men, who are between the devil and the deep sea. Some of them being from a few days to a few weeks of being finished, they were advised to stay in the camps but not to work, to eat up the grub. and we would try torget them paid off at going wages for kind of work done. Most of them are doing this, but some are working and big bunches of pickets are sent up and down the line to reason with and persuade them to the state of the state of

From Charles Nelson, Yale, B. C:
"There are between 7,000 and 8,000
men out on strike here. Everything orderly, only one slagging and one shooting
has taken place so far, and the professional gunmen did the work both times.
Provincial police are stationed in most of
the camps and the town is fall of them,
but there is nothing for them to do but
loaf, as we have our own men to patrol the
streets and keep order. The citizens tell
gus that they feel asfer now than they ever
did before. We have our commissary
committee to look affer the hungry, and
also have a strike committee elected. We
are short of organizers; have only two or did before. We have our commissary committee to look after the hungry, and also have a strike committee elected. We are short of organizers; have only two or three, and the strike takes in about 200 miles of territory. Foss arrived tonight and is now addressing the boys in a tent, and Collins is also here. Hots of the bosses is that they were not given any notice about the strike. They were given to understand that there would be no strike until the first of May, so they prepared for that time. Now the other day they sent their tools around here beging for permission to get a man to feed the horses is each camp, which we granted. ETTOR DEFENSE

Fellow Workers:

Do you realize that ETTOR and GIO-VANNITTI are in prison on a TRUMPED-UP CHARGE OF MURDER? Do you know that if convicted they will be sent to the electric chair? Are you going to stand idly by and see judicial murder com-mitted? Do you understand that these men are in jail because they were fighting your battle? Have you any confidence in

ETTOR and GIOVANNITTI came to Lawrence, where they organized 25,000 underpaid, miserably fed textile workers. Through the dauntless courage of these nrouge the cauches course in torse men a great victory has been won. IS THEIR REWARD TO BE DEATH? WILL YOU DESERT THEM NOW? Besides that, four-score of our fellow workers are in prison, or held in heavy

workers are in prison, or held in he wy bail, as high as ten thousand dollars. A million other textile workers are to be organized. ETTOR and GIOVAN-NITTI could help to organize; them if they were free! Now we are called upon to meet the master class upon their own

ground—in their courts.

If the grand jury indicts these men they will be tried for a crime of which they are ocent. Perjured evidence and a packed jury may convict them. YOU ARE
DEPENDED UPON TO PREVENT.THIS
TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE? Free your

brothers and fellow workers.

Workers unite! The call of your fellows Workers unite! The call of your fellows for aid rings loodly through the land. War is declared and its sinews must be found. Send money now that organization may continue; that victory may be won; that juiled men may be freed. The battles in New England are your battles. Their vic-tory is your victory.

Send money; organize mass meetings voice and power be beard and Send all money to

TEXTILE STRIKERS' DEFENSE FUND

William Yates, Treasurer.

9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

THE I. W. W. IN JERSEY

(Continued From Page One)

He is to-day at Sterling, N. J., organiz

ing textile workers.

There have been other methods used, all of the same character as the above. These have contributed to I. W. W. growth. For instance, Koettgen and Adolf Lessig were accused by the organ of the opposition body with having advised the return to work of strikers at one of the local mills. Instead of growing infuriated at the falsehood and losing their self respect, Lessig went be-fore a shop meeting of the mill in ques-tion, read the statement, and asked his hearers if it were true. A thunderous 'NO" was the answer, and some more re cruits were made. In like manner a dis cussion was conducted in the local press with like results. Recruits are coming in

by the hundreds every week.

Effect of the Lawrence Strike.

But it remained for the Lawrence strike to boom the I. W. W. in Paterson and vi-cinity. The textile workers are terribly underpaid and overworked in all branches and everywhere throughout the land. and everywhere throughout the and. In Passaic and Garfield, for instance, the girl and women operatives of two looms earn from \$3 to \$5 for a week ranging from 60 to 72 hours. The conditions are even worse than in New England and the South: The successful waging of the Lawrence strike filled the textile workers with hope and the prospect of improved conditions. On all hands, consequently, discontent ifested itself; revolts occurred and or ganization became the need of the hour.
The textile workers turned to the I. W.
W., to the organization that won the Lawrence strike, to Haywood, Trautmann, Thompson, St. John, etc. But the I. W. W. is small, its bask mighty so mighty as to overwhelm it at times. This was the case in Paterson and vicinity. The Lawrence strike commanded all the available resources field, posed to the machinations of sparious elements. These, led by the Socialist Labor Party and its press, placed Rudolph Katz here. This man made use of the Lawrence strike to deceive textile workers. He declared that his organization had won the Lawrence atrike; and thus inveigled the textile workers into joining it. Lawrence strike, to Haywood, Trautmann

thus invelgied the texture was invelgied the texture property of the state of the s

fellows on the outside.

At Forstmann's the percentage of strikers were greater and much more favorable to victory. Here special deputies were numerous and picketing was practically sus-

were greater and mone more stronges to victory. Here special deputies were named and picketing was practically suspended.

Both strikes were accompanied by police attacks and brutality from the very start. Mr. Boris Reinstein, a pharmaciat, better known as Doctor Reinstein, was the properties of the strikes and was busy raining ball soft of the strikers from the very outset of both. During the past week Bill Haywood and James P. Thompson, general organizer of the 1. W. W., entered on the scene at Pasasie and Garfield, on invitation of the strikers. They pointed out the eraft character of the botany mill atrike and the strikers. They pointed out the eraft character of the botany mill atrike and the strikers. They pointed out the eraft character of the botany mill atrike and the strikers. They pointed out the eraft character of the botany mill atrike and the strikers. They pointed out the eraft character of the botany mill atrike and the strikers. They pointed out the eraft character of the botany mill atrike and the strikers. They pointed out the eraft character of the Workers, don't strike a string the properties of the strikers and the striker

Socialist Labor Party Helps Police.

Socialist Labor Party Helps Police.

It was after these occurrences that the cry of 'violence,' "dynamite," etc., was raised in Passaic and Garfield, and free speech was suspended and the 1. W. W. barred from the halls of both cities. The capitalists did not want an industrial strike at Botany's or industrial picketing at Forstmann's. They wanted the defeat of the workers on a civilized plane; 'estimated the completence and autocrave, and capitalist intimidation and oppression. They feared Bill Haywood, Thompson and the 1. W. W., not because they carried bombs or preached violence, but because they had won the Lawrence strike and were showing the Passaic and Garfield strikens how to win their strike by the same peaceful methods. And so they raised an uproar, in which Mr. Reinstein ably helped them. Dr. Reinstein, according to newspaper reporters in a position to observe, consulted daily with the commissioners of Garfield and was the commissioners of Garfield and the commissioners of Garfield and the commissioners of Garfield and the commissioners of Garfield them. Dr. Reinstein, according to newspaper reporters in a position to observe, consulted daily with the commissioners of Garfield (this is a commission governed town)/yer-garding the moves to be made against the 1. W. W. Simon Knebel, our Philadelpha organizer, attempted to fitte a half came armed with a note of Approval from Reinstein. Three sympsphizers of our organization, including a well known Socialist Party writer and investigator, were in one of the halfs,*when a police officer enteged. He shoyfied to the properitor: "Don't you ren't halls to the Chicago I. W. W., if you want to keep out of trouble the commission of the commission

In the meanwhile, the I. W. W. is stand-ing by the strikeps, orging more industrial action and more industrial picketing. In addition, Thompson is planning a tree speech fight. In this he is likely to win wide-spread support. Already are the capitalist papers—the World, Evening Sun, Times, etc.—editorially advising, the Garfield authorities to remember Lawrence. advising the ber Lawren Sun, Times, etc.—editorially advising the Garfield authorities to remember Lawrence and to back down from their untenable position. The New York Call and the so callist press generally promise Thompso support, if he makes the fight. Will the

I. W. W. grow? Say, sak something le

SAN DIEGO SITUATION

(Continued From Page One)

cated the flag. Later they released him, but held the flag, presumably for some

sort of evidence.

Several men were arrested and run out of town last week, most of whom were hadly beaten, and all were warned never them are back bere, and some of them have been arrested several times for the rime of selling I. W. W. papers and lorime of sellis. I. W. W. papers and Jo-cal papers that gave accounts of the police brutalities. One instance was the arrest of 14 men tor selling the San Francisco Bulletin, which had a page and a half ac-count of San Diego's shame. All but one: of the men were later released, and the papers returned to them. Last week the men would have been run out and the pa-pers conficeated. Why don't they do it

now? The papers are trying to get the ma-rines of the Sattleahip Maryland, which is stationed here, to start trouble, but there are several of those men who have no more respect for the bosses and their tac-ties than other working men have, and it seems that there is nothing doing in that

A meeting was to have been held in the A meeting was to have been been to the street in front of the county jail, well outside the so-called congested district, on March 31, but the police thought such a thing might make a blockade of traffic, so the people were ordered to move on.

Just here, however, the owner of a vacant
lot across the street from the jail invited the crowd to be his guests for a time, and the meeting was held there. A boy of 18 who was riding by on a bicycle was arrested for not moving fast enough, but otherwise the meeting was orderly.

otherwise the meeting was orderly.

The court proceedings in the S8 conspiracy cases are now getting as shring. The judge admitted that the membels of the grand jury which brought in the indictingnt in the felony cases were prejudiced and had expressed opinions adverse to the I. W. W. before serving on the jury, and that the men were indicted a "The ten I. W. W." and not by mame, and other things along that line, but that: and other things along that line, but that the indictment must stand. The ten men-charged in the felony cases were accused of breaking up the jails and doing some damage.

Everything looks now as if we would win, and there is no reason to believe that we can lose. The organized working class of the entire State has taken up the fight, and they will come here several their protests are not soon beeded.

STUMPY.

PHOTO BUTTONS

of Ettor and Giovannitti, are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawrence. At the top of the button are the names "Ettor and Giovannitti," around the bottom the words, "Their only crime is loyally to the working class," with the letters "I. W. W." in the center of the bottom line. This will be a good means to raise funds besides advertising the organization. Additional advertising the price to Locals, \$4.00 period he aid in advance.

paid in advance.

Address all order b WM.

Treasurer Textile Strikers'

Fund, 9 Mason St., Lawrence,

MAY DAY DEMONSTR

On Sunday, May 5, the Ne section of the Italian Syndicalist tion, assisted by Local 297, I. assisted by Local 297, I.
old a May Day demonstration
band will furnish music for Italian ba casion. There will be a parade the principal streets of the city by speeches on the Diamond. Si in Italian and English, will be ann later.

ST. LOUIS L. W. W.

Local 84, I. W. W., St Local 84, I. W., St Lo