

VOLUME THREE.

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LEGAL ASPECTS OF

Possible Serious Outcome of Ettor-Giovannitti Trial Can be Prevented Only by Working Class Solidarity.

(Special to Solidarity...) Lawrence, Mass., June 24.

Headed by George E. Roewer, Jr., and
John P.S. Mahoney, the counsel employed
by the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Commit-

by the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense-Commit-tee is headed by six members. Each handles a different phase of the case, and all are specialists in their particular line. One of them was connected with the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases, and well known throughout the country

In addition to the above, Ettor and Giovannitti will be represented by counsel employed by relatives. Manley Ettor, the father, has secured the services of a big firm of lawyers at Tacoma, Wash., where he resides. Aristides Giovannitti, an in-fluential lawyer in Italy, will be at the

Coincident with the advent of more legal fighters, there has arisen a discussion of the legal aspects and probabilities of the case. A labor editor writes from Western Pennsylvania that outside of Massachusetts ot generally believed that the law of Massachusetts can be so construed as to enable the bosses to murder Etter and Gavesmitti. This particular editor will be sent a copy of the opening and closing ar-guments of District Attorney Attwill at the preliminary trial, so that he may judge of the construction of the law by the prosone who counsels not becomes guilty of accessory before the fact to murder, and contends that Ettor and Giovannitti counselled riot and violence, as a result of which a homicide followed. This contention is disputed by the defense, whose evidence shows that the police started the riot; that Policeman Benoit did the actual shooting, and who contend that according to Massa-chusetts precedent, a rioter can not be held responsible for a murder committed by e engaged in suppressing a riot. This in brief, is the essence of the main legal contentions of both sides.

But there are other features of the case that the working class should be familiar with. Q if the best known editors in Lawrence, in a private discussion of the case, said he did not believe the corporaand Giovannitti. He was of the opinion that if toey did they'd be bell to pay in Massachusetts, as it was common knowledge that the whole thing was a put up job to get Ettor and Giovannitti out of the way during the strike. He declared that it is generally known that it was Benoit who killed Annie La Pizza, and he said there are at least two of Benoit's comrades who

can testify to the facts, if they only dared.

All this the editor believes would prevent electrocution. "But," he continued, vent electrocution. "But," he continued, they want "to get" Ettor and Giovannitti on the charge of intimidation and con-spiracy, if they can. They will be satis-fied with that, as it will serve their pur-poses just as well.

This view is also held by many others in Lawrence. There is much to be said in support of it. District Attorney Attwill repeatedly referred to the I. W. W. as an illegal conspiratory organization, which, with the militant spirit of the West, b with the militant spirit of the West, has let loose on stricken Lawrence a lot of "labor buzzarda" and "social vultures," who must be punished according to law-as interpreted by the district attorney. This interpretation is such as to make even the most conservative union that above signs of activity in the interests of the measurements are such as a suc working class, an illegal, conspiratory be , an illegal, conspiratory body. cialist Party can be held to be

a part of this illegal conspiratory I. W. because of the funds it contributed to the I. W. W. win the Lawren te. In fact, # the district attorne interpretation is successfully applied in the Ettor and Giovannitti case, the old English anti-combination law, out-lawing labor organizations as inimical to to the welfare of society, will be virtually re-established, though already decisively overthrown in this very state. The work of Lawrence are just as bitter against the charges of accessory before the fact to murder. They regard the former as just as dangerous as the latter. They declare that they would rather see Ettor and Giomitti electrocuted than to make possible the outlawing of labor organizati

However, there are definite facts on which to base the belief that the mill corns intend to electrocute Ettor and Giovannitti if the working class will only permit them to do so., First, there are the indictments against the two men. It is not to be presumed that the mill cor-porations have had these indictments drawn for fun. They have vast interest to be preserved; and folly, as they con-ceive it, is not a means to this end. That the means they employ, threaten to de-feat themselves, they show no indications of believing. Then we have to consider the positive declaration of James R. Dun-bar, lawyer for the Morgan railroad and textile interests of New England. He has emphatically declared that he will go to the limit to electrocate Ettor and Gir vannitti. As counsel for corporations that have returned to investors in 10 years 148 per cent in dividends, his emphasis is not without "sound and substantial" reaso Ettor and Giovannitti must be electro-cuted in order that successful working class organization may be stamped out and dividends continue to flow into the coffers of investors, at an uninterrup

then, are some of the legal aspects of the Ettor-Giovannitti case. They are all of the gravest concern to all work-ing class organizations, as they involve the very life and death of the latter. Fortunately, many of them realize the fact and are generously supporting the se of Ettor and Giovannitti Their ubers should be increased, as more ds are needed in this Herculean struggle between capital and labor. Send to Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Committe, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass

DATES FOR HAYWOOD

William D. Haywood will fill date from Chicago east in behalf of Etter and Giovannitti defense, through the General Office of the I. W. W. from July 17th All organizations desiring Haywood as speaker for protest meetings, communi-cate with Vincent St. John, 518, 160 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. Write at once so that dates may be arranged with advantage. Terms furnished upon appli-

The scope of the Ettor-Giovanniti pro-test is widening. Not only France and Italy, but Germany, also, is falling into line. "Die Einigkeit," organ of the Free Union of German Syndicats (Freie Vereinigung deutscher Gewerkschaften) reports a big protest meeting in Berlin on June 17, at which the case was clearly ex-plained to the audience by several speak-ers, and strong resolutions of protest, in the name of the Freie Vereinigung, were The scope of . the Ettor-Giovannitti pro-

NOTES FROM MASSACHTSETTS

(Special to Solidarity)

Lowell, Mass., June During the past week we have had three educational meetings here in Lowell, ad-dressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The meetings were well attended, and the crowds were certainly willing to learn the inciples of the I. W. W.

The co-operative society started here ast week is going to open for business on Monday, July 1. The bakery is all ready Monday, July 1. and a lot of mem embers are also prepared to

pull the thing through.

On Saturday, June 29, a picnic was held by Local 436, Lowell, which was largely attended. The spirit of solidarity and I. W. W. was shown in all the different games. In a "tug of war" the Greeks, Poles and Belgians pulled all on one side, while members of other nationalities were pulling on the other side. There was no such thing as nationality in evidence. Everybody there were fellow workers and conducted themselves, as such. There were at least ten different nationalities present, and from the way everything was run off it would seem as if everybody could understand everybody else. Several of the Haywood medals were raffled off, and were much admired.

and were much admired.

A rousing protest merting was held here on the South Common foday for the Ettor-Giovannitti defense. It was addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flym and others. About 1,000 people were present.

"Joseph Schmidt has your vecturated from the Pittaburg district, where he aided the."

2,000 tube mill strikers.

In Lawrence, Gurley Flynn bas been eaking before the different branches tional campaign now going on in that city and in Lowell. A special campaign is being waged among the French Canadians in Lawrence to stop the mill corporations from further discriminations against active men and women of the secent strike in the textile mills

The clerks in Lawrence are certainly g up to the fact that without organ-they can never better their condi-They have allied themselves with ization they can never better their conditions. They have allied themselves with
the 19,000 textile workers in the 1. W.

At their meeting, one Wednesdy
night another increase in membership was
made, and it looks as if the organization
would be fully developed in a few weeks.
Further plash are being darfted by the
clerks, and will be carried out in a week or
two.

A pienie was held by the Jewish branch
at Juniper park on Sunday, June 30. It
was an undoubted success, as the ticket
force sold a lot of tickets. It was one of
the best pienics ever held by the 1. W.
W. in this part of the country.
The defense committee has moved its
headquarters from 9 Mason street to the
Central Building, Lawrence, for the convenience of all concerned. It is more
entirely located, being in close proximity
to the othey 1. W. W. establishments.
The 1. W. W. spirit seems to be permeeting the Lawrence air, foo many judge
from this article from a local paper:
"MINIATURE STRIKE AT BRUSH

from this article from a local paper:

"MINIATURE STRIKE AT BRUSH
HAT FACTORY.

"Twelve employes of the Brush Hat
Manufacturing Company struck Saturday
morning for a decrease of hours and headed by four members of the I. W. W. they
left the factory on Alles street shortly bethe falling department. They struck because the officials of the company refused
to grant them Saturday afternoons off at
the same pay that they were receiving.
They work from 7 o'clock a. m. to 5 p.
p., and received \$0 per week. They
claim that employes of some of the other
departments receive the same cay as they
do and are allowed to go home at, 12

departments receive the same pay as they do and are allowed to go home at 12 o'clock Saturdays for the day."

In the last number of Collier's Weekly an article appears that attracts very much interest. Its title is "Web's Violent":

and is very favorable to the organization. It was found out that by Sounday morning all the available copies were sold out here. It was impossible to find one, such is the local interest in the article. C. C.

GAINING IN SAN DIEGO

I. W. W. Refuses to be Driven Out of that Benighted Burg, and is Making Headway Under Difficulties.

San Diego, Calif., June 25.

Any hopes the police and wigilantes
may have had as to the driving out of the W. W. and the settling of the free speech fight here have been rudely shat-tered. We are still in the ring, and get-ting stronger all the time. All those who had been arrested on charges of vagrance and street speaking have been released, and the police said, "Shoo! Get out and call it a quit." But men are speaking on the street again, the Worker and Solidarity are being sold, and the business of Lo-cal No. 13 is still going on. George Speed of the G E. B is bere

to assist us in the work, and is giving us valuable aid along the lines of organiza-

tion.

The Socialist Party held a meeting on the street outside the forbidden grounds last Sunday, but had proceeded only a few minates when the police started the move-on work for which they are noted. The first persons to be moved were Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, who were standing on the sidewalk, and taking no part in the motion of the sidewalk, and taking no part in the measurements. meeting. A policeman in uniform struck nerson across the mouth, and the Emerson was struck several blows, and was knocked down twice.

P. S. Ford of the Socialist Party was arrested, and Kasper Bauer, the chairman of the meeting, was clubbed and arrested.

The entire crowd was moved away from the scene, and the police reigned supreme. An I. W. W. speaker concluded to go onto the street inside the restricted district yesterday evening and test the stateof the attorney general that the po-were able to handle the situation. He talked a few minutes, and no policeman came into view, but a vigilante on saw that the flag was in danger, and started a fight. The result was that the speaker was forced away from the place of speaking, but no arrests were made. Another member was selling the Worker and Solifarity had

and Solidarity, but was not molested.

A man was selling the I. W. W. papers on the street today when a vigilante jerked them from him and tore them to pieces A policeman was looking on, and the news agent asked him to arrest the man news agent asked him to arrest the man who had torn up the papers, but the bull told him to get a warrant. Getting no

some more copies of the papers and begat selling them, when the policeman arrested him. It is not known what the charge will be, but presumably it will be the en-pardonable one of being an I. W. W.

The present executive committee is orking along the lines of organization as working along the times of organization as well as carrying on the fight, and the plans they have under way will give as good results in the future. It is recog-nized that we must have a strong local to back up the work of the organizers and agitators on the street, and also to give us the interpolation. the job-control that is necessary to justify

The felony cases are dragging along in court, the only thing that appears possible for the lawyers to do being to delay the game for a time The courts are largely composed of the vigilantes, and such as are not vigilantes themselves are well under the thumbs of those who are

The papers here are reporting with much glee that Ben Reitman stated in Spokane a few days ago that some Indus-trial Workers of the World would kill the city officials here for their actions in the past. There is perhaps no truth in the ports of what Reitman said, but it is just tirely innocent. The members here are loud in condemning such remarks, and wish it distinctly understood that there is no thought among the men here of such methods being used. We are strictly an ic orga ization, and are not o

We are badly in need of funds, and the We are badly in need of funds, and the committee would like to impress it upon all the members of the organization that it will be absolutely necessary for us to have more money at once. The fight is still on, and will not be over till we win a mplete victory, as it is now absolutely recessary that we continue it to prevent he same tactics being used everywhere else. If the methods of the vigilantes can win here they will at once be adopted by the M. & M. everywhere, and then radical labor organization will be possib

Send all fands to C. R. Neeley, Treasurer, Box 312, San Diego, Calif.

AS TO PER CAPITA

Seattle, Wash

Local 179, Br 1; wants an extremely w per capita. Why don't they cut it low per capita. Why don't they cut it out altogether? Possibly they can make a \$5 gold piece out of every dollar they

The Construction Workers of the West don't even want a national union to re-duce the per capita to 5 cents. How much faster would the I. W. W. grow by giving the money to local parasites to fight over than by paving it to headquarters, where it can be used at the psychological moment to better the condition of the workers, when strikes like Lawrence, Grays Harbor, the Canadian Northern, etc., occur? No intelligent worker would change station is to the telephone. Cut out the per capita and you will be like the phone when the girl goes home. Is that phone. who solidarity?

If 179, Branch 1, believes an injury to me is an injury to all, why does it want

to cripple beadquarters financially so it can't give aid or assistance to workers when they want to organize, or when a few good organizers with a little money ould turn defeat into victory in case of a W I MORRIS

Secretary L. U. 382, Construction Workers

PICNIC IN CHICAGO

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 181. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 132 This is NUMBER 132

"BASE" HITS

"A' Mutt" says: "We don't care to beet industrial unions in the air. What we want is the union on terra firma, posed of live members." Correct. the "sympathetic" politicians and labor bleeders want the "airy" kind of industrial union that never materializes in deeds. The workers will be satisfied only the reality of their own making.

A "Fair" damsel, whose only tion with the I. W. W. was for a day or two which she spent in jail during the Spokane free speech fight, writer recently to an A. F. of L. journal. 'All they (the I. W. W.) know of industry is what they read in two 10c pamphlets.' She adds: 'McKees Rocks, the lumber in-dustrs of Washington and Oregon, and the it is not even a protest." From which it appears that this "knowing" young lady has found remunerative use for her talents by joining the brilliant staff of anti-I. W. W. "syndicate" writers. The craft edit. by yotning the brilliant staff of anti-1. W. W. "syndicate" writers. The craft educations must be in desperate straits. They seem to be in a "Fair" way soon to become mentally bankrupt. But, after all, that is how the labor (?) editors have always estimated the intelligence of their readers.

The current issue of Collier's Weekly has an article by a staff correspondent, en-titled "Who's Violent?" and answering the question with an array of facts against the mill owners and their entire army of supporters in Lawrence and Massachusetts. The substance of the author's argument is a warning to the capitalists against prac-ticing illegal and unwarranted violence against the working class. The author concludes that if they would preserve the existing order of society the attitude of employers and their supporters toward re-volting workers is far more important to consider in the coming years, than is the attitude of the workers toward their meaters. But if history has any mening, this warning of Collier's will fall on deaf ears. Reaction cannot avoid violence to-wards progress, and the workers must be This prepared to meet that violence with their own weapons of defense, chief of which is nary industrial organizat

"Violence must be repudiated!" sh the socialist press. Violence against what or whom? The working class, which suf-fers all conceivable forms of violence at the hands of the master class and its supporters? Oh, no. Only the "violence" of self defense against scabs, plug ugly murderous deputies, cops, soldiers, courts, and what not, that constitute the paraphernalia of capitalist violence against the poernatia of capitalist violence against the slaves. How cowardly and hypocritical that cry! And how futile! Trust the slaves, once organized indüstrisfly, to pro-tect themselves not only against their matters' violence, but also to répudiste their fifth story "intellectual" saviours, who never operate within range of the enemy's guns on the battlefields of the class war. Violence may be "repudiated" in resolutions; it can only be STOPPED through organization by the working class

Here is one of the appeals made by a Here is one or the appearance speaker at a big meeting of longshoremen in New York who are now on strike: "It is our brain and muscle that brings about every work that endures. Without the every work that endures. With power of labor civilization decays. the bosses by striking tomorrow that they cannot slip a blaff over us." The speaker was stopped by a burst of cheering. A circular signed by "Committee of Organ-ized' Longaboremen" also has the right

ring:
"Longshoremen! Teamsters! Ware-bousemen! Let us strike now, on all docks at once. Action must be electric to

This morning 30,000 sailors, firemen cooks, oilers, water tenders, coal passers and messboys were told to come off the ships in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Newport News, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and Havana. Now is our chance for better conditions. This is vacation time. The companies may with-hold us forcibly and offer us concessions. We won't recognize them. They haven't recognized us in the past. Our leaders tell us not to strike. We won't recognize them." All the different water front unions are represented in this movement the National Transport Workers' Federa-tion, Longshoremen's Union Protective Society, International Longshoremen's Union of the A. F. of L., as well as a number of non-union longshoremen. Looks like a sign of growing solidarity, don't it?

The stapid claim that the master class The stepid claim that the matter class-does not fear the economic movements of labor, "since the masters can easily re-coup themselves for losses through strikes and enforced raises of wages by raising the prices of their commodities," is being rudely assailed by the logic of events these days. At New Brunswick and other places in New Jersey, stakers fighting for very existence are being who deed and 1. very existence are being shot dead, and I. W. organizers ordered out of to "inside of 30 minutes under penalty of arrest," at the instigation of the bosses.

Out at Grays Harbor, Washington, the Aberdeen Herald of June 24 asks the question in scare heads: "Is it another I. W. W. Invasion?" and follows with two columns of sensational stuff telling how a poor, lone agitator, supposed to be of the I. W. W., was mobbed by the "ax-handle" citizens of that lumber trust town while speaking from a soap box on the street. The Herald trembles with town white speaking from a map that street. The Heraid tyembles with rage and fear lest "the minions of St. John" sgain return in great numbers to start another fuss in 'be mills and camps of that section, and boldly declares that are the start an inan attempt on their part to start an industrial war on Grays Harbor will be met as would any other declaration of war.

The acts of this organization all over the country are such as to show that to temporize is but to invite business disaster, and this invitation Aberdeen may be lied on not to extend." After all lied on not to extend."
two columns of nervous for nervous fussing, the Her-as follows: "At noon a ald winds up as follows: "At noon a special edition of the New Era appeared special edition of the New Era appeared which contained the statement that the speaker was W. E. Reynolds, a socialist organizer from Tacoma, and that he has no connection with the I. W. W. W. " Praises be to God! The town is saved!

Accusations of "base ingratitude of the I. W. W. toward the A. F. of L. and So W. W. toward the A. F. of L. and So-calist Party for support rendered in I. W. W. struggles," are certainly amusing.
 Since the I. W. W. is not in the business of "trading tavors" for support, we can't be expected to feel "grateful" to politi-cians and labor fakirs who appagently are in that business and who are animated by the beregister spirit. the bargaining spirit when contributing to the I. W. As for the rank and file of the S. P. and A. F. of L., the I. W. W. appeals to them as workingmen to support workingmen in the struggles of workingmen against their masters. If the fakin men against their masters. If the fakirs and politicians don't like this sort of ap-peal they can 'lump' it. The fighting spirit on the industrial field is far more in-spiring than a "spirit of gratitude." That

ness. The half-hearted support given the Ettor-Giovannitti defense by the S. P. and A. F. of L. press, together with the whole-hearted, contemptible lying about the I. W. W's. principles and tactics by that same press (controlled by the fakirs. and politicians) certainly entitles them to no "gratitude" from any red-blooded slave, whether I. W. W. or not. On the contrary, one of the jobs of the I. W. W. is to smoke out labor traitors and misleaders. The howl they are now making against the I. W. W. shows that the ke out labor traitors and misleadsmoke is getting into their eves.

CAPITALIST SABOTAGE

(Translated for Solidarity by Ricardo

sabotage by one of the minor political par-ties in a recent convention, it may not be amiss to quote the words of the French syndicalist. Pages In view of the pronon syndicalist, Pouget. He concludes a series of articles on the subject in "La Accion Obrera," of Buenos Aires, with

on Obrera, or Du-ollowing peragraphs: truly brutal, monstrous and abom-tesabotage is the very essence of talist society. The folk do not seem capitalist society The folk do not seem greatly excited about that sort of sab-otage—a sabotage which not content with robbing its victims, destroys their health and poisons the very well-springs of life. The shopkeepers and the politicians are singularly indifferent to it, for they them-selves are its beneficiaries.

Guilty of sabotage against the common

folk are the merchants who, by adulterating milk, sow the seeds of disease a children and sweep the sickle of death through the flowers of upcoming genera-

Guilty of sabotage are the millers and bakers who add talcum and other barmful products to their flour, thus adulterating bread which is the staff of life.

Guilty of sabotage are the makers of chocolate who use palm oil or cocoanut-oil; the coffee dealers who falsify their product with starch, chicory and acorns; product (with starch, chicory and acorns) the manufacturers who mix almond shells and olive stones with pepper; the confectioners who use glucose; the pastry-makers who employ vaseline; the dealers in honey who swell their profits by the addition of starch and chestnut-pulp; the manufacturers who adulterate vinegar sulphuric acid, cheese with chalk and starch, beer with box-tree leaves, etc. Guilty of sabotage were the business

men who practically fought against their country in 1870 71 by furnishing the soldiers with paper-soled boots and country in 1870 71 by farnishing the soldiers with paper-soled boots and cartridges filled with coal dust; (And our own high-minded patriots tho un-loaded tons of pmbalmed best upon the army during the Spanish-American war.) Equally guilty of sabotage against the nd are their successors, their sons and nephews, who build rotten builters for ships and blow-bole armor for the bulls of submarines; who provide the army with decayed or tuberculous meat and bread made with talcum and dried beans, etc.

Another example of capitalist sabotage was given during a recent aeroplane con-test. Two aviators, Legagneux and Acquaviva, lost their dives. It was charged, at the time, that syndicalist workingmen had damaged the machinery on purpose. It is hardly necessary to purpose. It is hardly necessary to ste words in clearing the syndicalists of that crime. In the first place, they hold the aeroplane in too high esteem to practhe aeropiane in too nign esteem to prac-tice sabotage against it, even when piloted by army officers. The investigation soon proved that it was an honest and patri-otic business man who was guilty of the sabotage. This good merchant r an order for first-grade castor oil (which is used as a lubricant for the motors) and he delivered, instead, an oil which con-sisted largely of Ammonium Sulphocyanide —an inferior and dangerous product which be sold at the price of pure castor-oil. The action of the heat generated by the

rapid revolutions of the motor broke up the Ammonium Sulphocyanide and released ulphuric acid whose corre sulpouric acid whose corresive action was disastrous to the metal parts of the motor. Instead of labricating them, the sulphuric acid severely damaged the mechanism, caused the motor to miss fire and finally finally plunging the two officers

Guilty of sabotage are the master-builders, the railroad contractors, the furniture afacturers, the makers of chemical izers, the manufacturers of near-w Everywhere in capitalist ion and com perce we find a hid-

ous, cowardly sabotage.

The empitalist sabotage has not redeeming trait—it is daminable from ev-ery point of view. The sabotage of the workingman attacks only the strong box workingman attacks only the survey of the master, whereas the sabotage of the capitalist attacks human life, ruins health and fills the hospitals and grave-

From the wounds inflicted by work ingmen's sabotage there fall only a f-w drops of gold, but from the wounds in-flicted by the capitalists' sabotage blood flows in torrents.

Working class sabotage is inspired by enerously altruistic principles. It is enerously altruistic principles. It is a pethod of defense and protection against the exactions of the master. It is a weapon with which the disinherited fight for their own existence and that of their families. Its effect is toward an improve-ment of the social conditions of the mass of the workers and in the direction of freedom from the exploitation which on presses and degrades them. It is the fer-ment of a radiant and better life.

ment of a radiant and better life.

Capitalist class sabotage is only a
means of intensifying exploitation. It
merely sharpens the unbridled appetite
for profit which is never sated. It is
the expression of repulsive greed, of an
insatiable thirst for wealth which balks at no crime to slake its vile fever. Far from enriching life, it spreads about it naught but ruin, desolation and death.

SULLIVAN AND THE ITALIANS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, June 27. The following letter has been bro

Lawrence, Mass., June 8, 1912 John Crowe, Chief of Police

Chicago Heights, Ill.

Dear Sir:
In answer to yours of the 7th, these men were arrested on January 30, 1912, charged accessory before the fact to murder. They were arraigned next day and at the request of their counsel a continuance for 10 days was granted. Then a bearing fasting five days was held, and they were held for the grand jury, without bail. At the April term of the grand jury they were indicted as accessory before the fact to murder, and held without bail.

They were arraigned before the Superior Court at Salem, Mass., in May and pleaded not guilty. They were called for trial May 20, we were ready for trial, and got a continuance to next term of court. Si then the I. W. W. leaders have been send-ing out appeals for aid through the coun-try. The story is they want \$30,000 for a defense fund. This, of course, is all a bluff to get money for the fellows who are en-

neering the scheme.
I do not know how pe State are responding, but we do know that the Italians and others in this vicinity bave sized these fellows up and refuse to

Hoping this may be of service to you, I Sincerely yours, JOHN J. SULLIVAN, City Marshall

This same Sullivan was the man who led the po icemen who clubbed the women and children at the North Station during the recent strike. This most brutal and in-famous of a series of brutal and infamous assaults on constitutional rights aroused the indignation of the entire country at the time. It won for Lawrence a most us viable reputation. Arthur Young made it the subject of a biting cartoon in Collier's, entitled "The Lawrence Way," depicting a Lawrence policeman beating down delicate somen and puny children to whom the sympathy of other cit the sympathy of other cities was extend welcoming hands. It is this type of cial that speaks in the above letter. The cial that speaks in the above letter. The letter shows that the Lawrence way of perpetrating infamy is inexhaustible. Sullivan would practically deny if he could his victims the means of securing legal defense. In this respect he is not as charitable as the State which he pretends to serve, as the State which he pretends to serve, as the State missing the pretends to serve, as the State missing the pretends to serve, as the State missing the pretends to serve and the serven going so far as to provide them with the same. But, then clabbers of women and children cannot he revented to above. the same. But and children car and children cannot be expected to show a nice regard for the legal rights of alleger male offenders.

ale offenders.

Further, the Sullivan letter is not only typical in its lack of a decent regard for the legal rights of prisoners, but it is also insinuating and untrue. To whom does Sullivan refer when he refers to "the fel lows who are engineering the scheme?"
As chief of police, Sullivan is pressured to
know all about schemes and scheming.
There is a suspicion abroad in Lawrence
that he is very well acquisinted with "the fellows who are engineering the to electrocute Ettor and Giovas his letter above is taken as an in ring the scheme

9

his willingness to serve them rather than the ends of justice; which he; as a police officer, is pledged to uphold. Solitivan deliberately perpetrates a faise-bood in the interest of these persons when he declares: "We know that the Italians and others. It has the strength of the server of the server and others." and others in this city and vicinity bave sized these fellows up and refuse to con-tribute." Sullivan knows a good deal that is untrue; be has shown that all along in the Ettor Giovannitti case. And it is un-true to say that "all the italians and oth-ers in this city have sized these fellows up and refuse to contribute."

The fact of the matter is that the Ital-

ians of Lawrence have contributed more in proportion to their earnings, wealth and numbers than any other nationality in any other city interested in the defense. To date the Italians of Lawrence, some 8,000 in number, and earning from \$5 to \$7 a week, have turned in \$1,500; other amounts are in hand awaiting transfer to the defense committee. In addition, the Italians of Lawrence maintain an I. W. W. organization of 4,000 members, and a week-ly journal. They have conducted a num-ber of strikes in the woolen trust mills since the conclusion of the great strike with considerable success. If the Italians of Lawrence have sized up anybody it is City Marshal Sullivan and those whom he serves. They are not likely to be swayed

by his presentation of conditions; as the same is false in every respect. Sullivan's reterence to the charge of ac-cessory before the fact is, above all things, not likely to deceive the Italians They know, as know all observant men, that the real accessories before the fact are the mill corporations. The mill corporations used the tariff laws of the nation to exploit and degrade the textile workers to the point of revolt, during which they also used all the powers of State to pile out-rage upon outrage against the workers. It was their man Breen who planted dyna-mite. But it was all to no avail. The exploited, degraded, outraged workers conducted themselves with restraint, es-pecially when Sullivan plied his brutal and mous club on the heads of those nearest and dearest to them. And now com ext and dearest to them. And now comes the accessory before the fact charge; a charge obviously intended "to get" Ettor and Giovannitti. Are the Italians taken in by this charge? Is any serious-minded man taken in by it? Most investigators who have come to Lawrence consider the charge as one of questionable expediency. The workers of the country are increasing-ty recognitions its as no of great densers. ly recognizing it as one of great danger to them, concocted for the purpose of deprice danger to the purpose of de-priving their leaders of life and their or-ganizations of existence. It will take

It will take something more than Sullivan's statements about the Italians to destroy these beliefs

SOMEWHAT INFLATED

In a signed article John Murray editor of the California Social-Democrat the I. W. W. of base ingratitude towa the craft unions and Socialist Party. craft unions and Socialist Party. It their powerful influence, he alleges, which made it possible for the I. W. W to march in procession behind the body of their dead comrade. Mikolasek. As he puts it: "We dug a well in the desert at puts it: "We dug a well in the desert at
which you quench your thirst-we, the unions of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party."

copine that the Los Angeles police ot afraid of the American Federation are un.

of Labor or the Socialist Party, as represented in this city. Only recently she latter's representatives called on the police and assured them of the party's intentions to co-operate in opposing any such proceedings as had made San Diego, for moment, a hotbed of revolt. The police of the policy of th

lice grinned and thought it a buge joke.

Of course the truth is that, under the sway of the conservative trades unions and the still more conservative Socialist Party the still more conservative Socialist Party politicians, Los Angeles is as quiet as a mill pond. There is not the slightest reason why processions of any kind, and mach less futeral processions, should be prohibited. Let Los Angeles become a orm center—the thought is almost in onceivable—and you won't find the police olding their hands for fear of Mr. Murray or any of his kindred.—Rege

Now is the time to get a good busch of

AFTER THE STRIKE IN LAWRENCE

The below article appears in "The utlook" for June 15, and is by a special awrence correspondent, H. E. Fosdick. necessarily ac stheless interesting articles regarding th showing the type of articles regarding I. W. W. now appearing in many capitst magazines.—Editor Solidarity.]

(Continued from Last Week)

In much of the writing that has been done to explain the present state of affairs in Lawrence the main endeavor has been to find some one to blame. The more fainte the object of censure, the better do the writer was. Some, theyefore, to branch the mile was and the berated the mill owners, and some base cursed the strikers. Such treatment of so big a problem is futile.

The mill owners as a class are not less

kindly and conscientious than other men, kindly and conscientious than other men, ner are they so blind to their own inter-ests as to desire a body of discontented workmen. What would you do if you were responsible for a still in Lawrence? You would find that the owners of the textile would find that the owners of the textile industry in New England, instead of be-fing a small and oligarchic group, are numbered by the scores of thousands, with over 40 per cent of them women. You would find that, instead of being in a monopoly, with power to juggle wages and prices regardless of economic law, bour largest combination of cotton mills New England controls over 3 per cent in New England controls over 5 per cent of the total business of the industry, and that the largest combination of woolen and worsted mills controls a little more than 10 per cent. You would find yourself in competition of the fiercest kind not only competition of the fiercest kind not only with your neighbors, but with factories located in states where laborers can work 60 hours a week instead of 54, and where they work for lower wages. You would discover that during 1910 and 1911 the discover that during 1910 and 1911 the business of the cotton and woolen mills was so poor that the Arlington Mills in Lawrence, for example, lost money, that the Atlantic Mills dropped \$800,000—30 per cent of the capital stock—during 1911, and that many others paid dividends out of the surplass of previous pears. If you had been outraged to bear that the shares of comes will be an able \$1,000 were former will be a wall to 1000 were had been outraged to bear that the shares of some 'mills, par value \$1,000, were selling for \$5,800, you would learn that this eapital stock, on which dividends are paid, is said to be only a fraction of what it would cost to replace the plant; so that the dividends are but a-memblacome on the real value of the/investment. You would learn, moreover, that the 12 per cent dividends paid on this small capital in 1911 were made in one successful de-partment alone, while all the others made not a cent. You would find that for every man employed an investment of about man empower as investment of about \$1,000 capital is necessary, and that this investment is deteriorating from 5 to 10 per cent annually, so that your factory must be replaced out of your savings in a few years. In the end, whether you approved it or not, you would understand why it was that, recognizing the low wages paid in the textile industry, and desiring to raise them as soon as conditions allowed, the mill directors on the first of January decided that they were not justified in paying 56 hours' for 54 hours' work. It may have for 54 hours' work. It may have been a foolish decision. It may have been carried footish decision. It may have been carried out in a manner to arouse rather thisp allay distrust and antagonism. As the event has proved, their interest would have been far better served had/they risked the larger output in running expenses which an advance in wages regarded. But that the proceeding was rathless and brutal is not the fact.

If one calls attention to the settlement of the strike with its large incresse in wages, he runs into a question of great interest. Why did the employers give in? Why did they refuse at first to deal with strikers and insist that they could raise wages, and then, in the end, d conferences with the strike committee and give increases that ran in some ree and give increase tast ran in some special cases as high as 26 per cent? One reason advanced is that at the beginning of the trouble they thought they had a small private war on their hands, and they expected, with the aid of the militia and the courts, to bandle it, but suddenly they found themselves the center of na-tional attention. Sociologists by the car load came to Lawrence. Official commisone arrived to investigate. Newspaper prespondents kept the pot boiling. Then se police, in an hour of aberration so abourd that it is difficult to understand it, overstepped their authority, and, under

with the case, violently, prevented parents from sending their own children on an out-of-town wish. Forthwith a congressional investigation was threatened. In-samueh as the committee would surely have been Democratic, with every inter-cet to take 4-by at Schedule K, the mill owners feared an investigation that could be so used for partian political purposes. Many people infer that this situation is one cause of the surprising syddenses with which the employers capitulated.

This however, issuited life stort. I

This, however, is not all the story. I have seen the private books of the treasurer of one of the largest companies concerned. There unquestionably was a great improvement in the conditions of the cotimprovement in the conditions of the cot-ton and woolen industry during the 10 weeks of the atrike. On January 13 there were 168,544 unfilled orders for pieces of cotton goods upon this com-pany's books; on March 16 there were 558,821. On January 13 there were 71,698 unfilled orders for pieces of worsted goods; on March 16 there were 175,878. In the meantime the mills had nning 50 per cent of their capacity in spite of the strike, and the new ness is represented by the differen tween the number of pieces ordered on the two dates, plus all that had been turned out in the meantime. All the mills testify that there was justification for the rise in wages in March that was not present in

January.

With whatever sympathy, therefore, one regards the cause of the wage earners, be can indulge in sweeping condemnation of the mill owners for not raising wages only when he forgets to put himself

What is all this, however, to a Lithusnian who cannot read or write even his nam who cannot read or write even his native language, who has been lured to this country by enticing pictures of pros-perity, and who now finds himself living under vile conditions on a wage that keeps him permanently, below the poverty line? How shall the difficult problem of "big business" be explained to him? In 1909 in one of the largest mills of Lawrence 58 per cent of the operatives were native-born; 67 per cent were foreigners; only 7 per cent were born of native parentage; 27 per cent were wholly ignorant of the English language, and 12 per cent could not even read or write their native tongue. In the local I. W. W. today there are 14 groups, each representing a nationality. I saw a young Turk pay his initiation fee, and take his assignment to the American group, because there was no special group for him. In tenements vile beyond description, for which rents are paid almost equal to those of the con-gested parts of New York City, these foreign operatives live. To the mill owners the question is one of more or less profit; to the workers the question con-cerns hunger and food, life and death.

If one says that with the wages paid at Lawrence even the poorest saved money, the snawer is an emphatic affirmative. That is the pity of it. If you had left a mother and father or wife and children in Lithuania or Italy or Greece, would not y? One of three motives u: You would be under the necessity of supporting your family where they are; of bringing them some day, to America; or of going back some day to them. Of course the ponent workers save money. They save it if they have to sleep 10 in a room and shall a second. 10 in a room and balf starve in the at-

omic cause for the strike. ever, has been sufficiently emphasized in all the articles upon the trouble in Lawrence. There is another cause lying behind the cent omic that is res hind the economic that is responsible for much of the bitterness in the hearts of the workers, and of which but little has been said. "They treated us like damb cat-tle," is the summary of one of the strikers. The testimony is too general, too unanimous, to be doubted that the hab-itual attitude of the foremen and over-seers in the mills has been one of ruthless and profane tyranny. "A friend of mine, all of whose interests are with the employ-ers, not the employes, and who knows the mills thoroughly, said to me: "I myself blaspheming through a department to fire an ioperative without explaining why, until my blood boiled with indignation."

One of the workers, a trusted and highly one of the who burst he cottage in which be dwelle and enjoys American standards of living, told me that in his department there were none but English-speaking there were mone but English-spearing girls, self-respecting young women from American-trained families, but that the overneer habitually addressed them with oaths that do not bear repeating. I asked one of the most highly said young woman operatives in Lawrence to tell me the

ses which were ec hames which were the workers, and which she herself had heard. I had to sak her to stop Some of the milis have reputations in this regard far superior to others, but the facts are witnessed to berond controversy that, with or without the knowledge of men higher up, human beings in the mills of Jawrence have been subjected to a need-Jawrence have been subjected to a need-Jahret they Lawrence have been subjected to a need-lessly bratal degredation and that they have rebelled. One of the men far up on the owners' side said to me concerning this inhuman personal attitude in the mills, "The manufacturers had it coming to them, and they got it!"

them, and they got it!"

Indeed, out of this emotional cause for the strike have come some of its more admirable aspects. The foremost woman among the strikers was paid \$0.0 sweeks as a mender. She began work in the nulls a girl of 14s, and the is, now 25. Her husband is paid \$0.0 sweek as a maker of "art squares." They are Canadians by birth, and live in as pleasant a home as could be desired. They went on strike, not because they had any grivance, but because, as she put it, "I have been getting madder and madder for vesns at the way they talked to these poor Italians and Lithuanians." Day after day the id the picket parade up and down Easiex street, picket parade up and down Essex street, risking the permanent loss of the best-paying woman's position in Lawrence, because the long-pent indignation had at last its outlet. Today she reaps the relast its outlet. Today she reaps the re-ward of gratitude. They say that she could tie up three of the largest mills in Lawrence by a word. The other day an Italian shambled up to her and said: "Me no care if I die. If any burt you, I die for you."

A wage earners' revolt, partly born out A wage carners revoit, partly norn out of reseathment at treatignent to which human beings cannot with impunity be subjected, partly motived by a desire for economic gain, under conditions of living at times intolerable, and partly led by the at times intolerable, and party ice of the definite and compelling hope that the la-borers may some day own the tools and be the possessors of all that they pro-duce—this is the Lawrence strike. The I. W. W. is simply the incarnation of that resentment, that desire for gain, and that resentment, that desire for gain, and varies revolutionary social-ideal. All over Law-rence you hear of the transformation "We have the attitude of the workers. hope. We never will stand again what a stood before."

The attitude of the conserva ments in Massachusetts towards this ris ing spirit of the wage earners and towards its revelation in the strike is one of the most instructive aspects of the present sit-uation. The nobility of France before the nation. The nobility of France before the revolution could not have been more blind to the situation than some of the Bostonese. That atrike should have been stopped in the first 24 bosts," said a Boston lawer receptly. "The militia should have been instructed to shoot. That is the way Napoleon did it. The strikers should have been shot down. I stand for law and order!" What was said in France in 1790, "Let, the people cat grass," is fairly equaled fyy a lady in Commonwellith azenue. Who owns stocks in the mills, and who revealed the verge of in the mills, and who revealed the verge of in the mills, and who revealed the verge of the social horison in a curt summary of the whole matter. "The strikers should be starved back," she said. One of the leading citizens of Boston was asked whether he did not think that there was whether he did not think that there was some moral question involved in the propinquity of 12 per cent dividends to \$6 a week wages, and his answer was un-hesitating: "There is no question of right there. The whole matter is a or wrong there. The whole matter is a case of supply and demand. Any man who pays more for labor than the lowest sum he can get men for is robbing his stockholders. If he can secure men for \$6 and pays more, he is stealing from the company." Against the background of this extreme apotheosis of the wage systers as the last word in social evolution comes to understand why the wage ers' revolt is so often likewise extreme

The question of what actually to do with the strikers, however, weighed with immediate responsibility on the municipal government and the courts of municipal government and the com-Lawrence. They had a hard problem on their hands. The present government of their hands. The present government of the city had been in office hardly a fort-night when the strike broke out. It broke with a rush, and, beginning with some destruction of property in the mills, it threatened to become a carnival of riot. Fear contributed imaginary to actual dan-gers, and the situation was tense to an extense. Secretary assents. extreme 'degree. Repression seemed the one necessity. The militia were called in, the most drastic regulations were put in force, the courts became draconian ("The only way we can teach them is to deal out the severest sentences," said

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Judge Mahoney,) and the workers, striking from the mingled motives of resent-ment, penury and revolutionary hope, found themselves face to face with all the enginery of the law and the militia.

One of the most important espects the present situation in Lawrence is the indignation which the strikers feel at the way in which they were treated. The results of the strike indicate that, on the sults of the strike indicate that, on the whole, the leaders discouraged rather than encouraged law-breaking, save in one particular. They did intimidate the "scabs." I took from a mill superin-'tendent to one of the strike leaders a list of special instances of intimidation, some of them involving physical violence. "Of course we did these thisme: the leaders course we did these things," the leader said. "How else could we have carried on the strike?" Like Warren Hastings on the strike?" Like Warren Hastings considering what he might have stolen in India, they rather marvel at their self-restraint than blame themselves for what they did. "With a regiment of militia to idate us from striking, we had to use intimidate us from striking, we had to us what persuasion we could to make mer afraid or ashamed to work; it was intimi-dation on both sides," said one.

Aside from this frightening of those who were willing to continue work, the Law-rence strike was singularly free from viorence strike Of all the the usands of militiamen. lence. Of all the thousands of militiamen, policemen, court officers and mill superin-tendents in Lawrence during the strike, not one was burt. The two persons who were killed were strikers, and in each case the death was an account. When, there-fore, the strikers complain against their treatment by the militia and the courts, they have in their minds a very high opin ion of their own self-restraint. The thoroughly convinced that the militia used as private police by the mill or They are to put down their protests, and that the courts were determined to stretch the law to the atmost to win the struggle for the employers. They call attention to the fact that the only dynamite in evidence during the strike was planted in the Syrian colony by John J. Breen, son of an ex-mayor of Lawrence, himself an ex-alder-man and a member of the board of education, and that upon being convicted

.L. W. W. PREAMBLE

ing class and the employing class have common. There can be no peace so ger and want are found among mil-o working people and the few, who e employing class, have all the good

the possession and assert of production, and assert of production, and assert of the manage of the m

ther stores an tax confirst have an extract the control of the con

of doing this shameful deed with inallelous intent to discredit the strikers he was let off with a \$500 fine. Who paid Breen to plant the dynamite' they wonder. What would the sentence of a striker have been if he had done it?

They call attention to the fact that when Barry. The wone Strike as held the when

Ramy, the young Syrian, was killed by the bayonet of a militiaman, no investigation was made, and that to this day e the militiaman's name is unrevealed; but that when Anna Lopezzi was struck by a stray bullet from an unknown source, Ettor and Giovannitti, although nowhere near the scene or concerned in it, were arrested, held without hail, and are to be put on trial as accessorybefore the fact of murder, on the ground that their lan-guage, some two weeks before, encourguage, some two weeks before, encouraged disturbance, the incidental result of which was bomicide! They recall that Mrs. Weizenfusch and her two sisters, one of them 15 years old, were bauled from bed at midnight and dragged to the police station, on a charge so utterly untrue that when the trial occurred the prosecuting attorney called it absurd and threw up the case. They call attention to the prevention of the strikers' children from leaving Lawrence, a proceeding regretted now by Lawrence, a proceeding regretted now by the employers as much as by any one, as twited of the attitude of the courts and typical of the attitude of the courts and the police. That prejudice colors this view of the strikers goes without saying. But that it is at least in part justified and that it is a tremendous element in the present situation is clear to any one who knows. "If Ettor or Giovannitti are con-victed, said one of the leaders to me, "there ill be hell in New England." This is the situation in Lawrence tous,

If, in view of some obvious mistakes mad-in the exigency of a dangerous situation one is tempted in the exigency of a dangerous situation, one is tempted to condemn the courts, he would better stop long enough to imagine binnelf in the place of those responsible officials whose primary obligation was to maintain order. Could he have gone through 10 such weeks on an even keel, without haste, without rarelessness, without mistaken independent or prejudiced decisions? taken judgments or prejudiced decisions?

NO PEACE IN LAWRENCE

(Special to Solidarity.)

(special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Jane 30.

The outside world should not believe that "peace on earth, good will to man" as inaugurated with the ending of the cent great textile strike here. While sages have been increased, hours reduced and better transmission. and better treatment secured, the class insidiously attempting to regain lost ound. They refuse to indorse the recall en, who planted dynamite for the purpose of discrediting the strikers. Their chief marshal, Sullivan, uses his office to circulate slanders against the Ital-ian workers. In brief, they are using every agency at their command to mold public opinion in a manner favorable to

ring the week just passed, the bigh school graduating exercises were employed to this end. Principal Horas inveighed against the "yellow press," that is, the reform press, that half way decently reports the facts regarding Lawrence; and the salutatorian, a callow youth, sought to wad "the auditoful factorians". "the unskilled foreigners" a less on the be es of education and our noble tions, as if these beauties were not ed in their pay envelopes and in the actual experiences of their economic, so-cial and political life, from which they derive their knowledge

Further, the mill corporations are im porting French-Canadians to supplant, if possible, all the active I. W. W. men and women, especially the Franco-Belgians, whose co-operative societies have been the source of much financial aid to the propa-

ganda of revolutionary unionism.

But it remained for commissioner of public safety, Lynch, to give expression to the ends to which the capitalist agencies tend to stoop in their reactionary work. When visited by a committee of the I. W. W. to secure a permit to hold an Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting on the historic common, Lynch flared up and refused a permit in his usual brutal and arrogant manner. He declared that 'our courts will not be ruled by the public;' that such meetings were an attempt to intimidate the court; and that they were an incitement to riot, and more of a similar nature. That the man who perpetrated the infamous clubbing at the North Sta-tion, in the face of which the workers manifested the most wonderful self-re-straint, though stirred to the depths of should be competent to filling of that such a man should be competent to filling of that which incites to riot, is not generally believed here. Further, it is held that if there is any incitement to riot being atoted, it is being attempted, once more, be part of Commissioner Lynch. As our" courts, since when, it is asked, are they free from public criticism and condemnation, and from influences of a condemnation, and from influences of a diverse character? And, it is also asked, if the public will not rule "our" courts, who will? It is plain that the hero of the North Station is determined that the rul-ers of "our" courts shall be the mill corrations of Lawrence

Over in Lowell, the authorities show re sense and less of a desire to exhibit arrogance and provoke disorder. They permit the use of the Common for protest purposes, and one Sunday afternoon, too. There is no feeling of resentment on ac-count of the attempted suppression of free speech over in Lowell.

Of course, all the efforts of the capitalto regain lost ground are being comganisation and education is being contin-ued, both in and out of the textile industries. Especially does this apply to the French-Canadians. The same educational tactics are being employed in their case as were employed in the case of a Western Miners' Union, who converted three dif-ferent sets of imported men, and success-fully waged three different series of strikes

in 18 months.

The Ettor-Giovannitti defense is being pushed; the local membership shows no tendency to give way to Lynch, but on the contrary has defied him.

The local Italians are busy refuting the slanders circulated against them by Chief Sullivan in his letter to the chief of polici of Chicago Heights, Ill. They are exhib stribution lists to the public, con taining 1,400 names, and a total of \$900

taining 1,900 names, and a total of \$900. This is a big average, as circulators of contribution lists well know.

But that is not, all. The local Italians are going to turn over \$1,000 \to hand and to raise still more money for the defense fund. They are going to ram the lie that they are not contributing, still furthat they are not contributing, still fur-ther down Sullivan's throat, if such a

thing is possible. Sullivan should have kept quiet; every knock from him is a

Outside of the textile industry, the employes of the department stores and stores in general are being organized. During the week a batters' strike occurred in a local factory, due to the I. W. W. ini-

erable ways, are the w in innumerable ways, are the meeting the capitalist process of under-mining their victory. From all of which it is evident that Lawrence is still sizzling with discontent, and that the class war within its confines is not ended by any means, as all the active spirits fully

S. L. P. INCOMPETENCY

The following letter is self-explana are withholding the name of its author, for fear of possible victimization:

New York, June 25, 1912.
Gen. Sec. Headquarters I. W. W.
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir and Comrade:
On U-20

On March 2 when the weavers from the M. C. Migel Silk Co. of Astoria, Long Island, left the mill a fellow was standing in front of the mill distributing circulars and calling a meeting. Three weavers answered that call and went to a meeting. Another meeting was called for Monday following, and 47 out of 110 answered and came to a meeting, and it was decided at the same to present to the boss a union schedule of wages and in case he refused to recognize the same we should walk out on strike. So it happened. All workers went out, and after seven days everything went out, and arter seven days everything was granted but time, work. As soon as we went back to work the boss started to monkey with the workers, trying to break their ranks, and on May 28 the workers were compelled to go out again on strike. Five weeks are over since we went out, and today we went back to work under

the most disgraceful conditions.

The most interesting thing is the activity the L. W. W. from Detroit, Mich., under whom we were organized, played in that trouble. Preaching peace, they in-terfered with every effort to get out the scabs. While the firm was violating the. law by using Pinkertons and special police who drove the pickets like cattle, we were who drove the pieceks like cattle, we were told repeatedly to be good citizens and obey the law. We had an organizer who was loved by everyone of the strikers; be was removed and a philosophical S. L. P. man was sent instead of him. The strikers man was sent instead of him. The strikers never received a cent strike benefit, and when the strikers made an effort to take up collections in New York City they were told that in New York collections were made for Paterson silk workers and w shouldn't interfere with them. We obeyed and the result is a lost strike. The work-ers went back to work, but they kept their organization outside of the mill. are disgusted with the I. W. W. of De troit, Mich., that treated them so had.

Comrades, what can you do for us? An

far as my knowledge goes, the workers have a good idea about the I. W. W. from go, Ill., and speak with great sym about them. Can you do anythin pathy about them. Can you do anything for us to belp us keep an organization and help us blow another strike to the boss when the time is convenient? Please.

ades, do answer this letter. Yours for the I. W. W.

-When two comrades spoke to r. S.—When two comrades spoke to Mr. McLure. "general organizer" of the Detroit outfit, about changing the organi-zation, he answered: "We do not care if this organization is not good for yeu, as long as it is good for us;" and lately, long as it is good for us;" and lately, about four days before the strike was over, when the chances were the best to win, the organizer was removed altogether and we were left without a leader, and finally we had to give up this strike. We were misled by our so-called leaders. Do come and help us! The present local has about 150 members.

THE INFANTICIDE

By Pascual Guaglianon

"You are accused of strangling your three children," said the judge, solemnly, as he settled bimself back in his seat.

A profound silence reigned in the court room. A woman of medium stature, with thick black hair and well-formed body, whose sympathetic face was blanched with terror, rose to her feet and sobbingly replied

"Yes, your honor, it is true that I killed my three children. I do not deny it. But misery drove me to the deed.

My husband was discharged from the shop

because he complained about the low wages he was paid. Afterward he failed to get work anywhere else In vain he left his bed befo e the first ray of daw In vain he trudged from me knocking at various employ knocking at various employers' doors. All in vain! One morning the landlord threw our few sticks of furniture into the street our rew suces of nurnture into the street because we were three months behind with the rent of the vile basement in which we lived. My husband took me and the little ones to the shelter of a friendly roof. Three months later misfortune again ocked at the door and bread failed us the the companion of my misery, went out into the streets and returned no more. He had gone to rob, He was caught and thrown into jail. Then I, the wretched thrown into jail. Then I, the wretched and unhappy wife of a hunger-atricken thief, had to go out into the streets and try to peddle my body. My children had to have bread! But I uound no buyers. My age shut me out of the market of huflesh. Then I tried begging. With the few pennies wrung from charity I bought a piece of bread; and this, with a little water, was all that I and my three little ones had to eat. This was borrible It was bellish! I saw my children with hardly enough rags to cover their naked-ness. I beheld them sick and thin-blood-ed. I remembered their father and I wept, I wept.

"For two months bread and water were the only nourishment of my children. I myself had grown so weak that I could not even go out to beg. No one would give us anything to eat!

"Ah! Then something, something ter-

rible, indeed, came into my crazed brain I thought of death, and I made up m nd to die and take my three children th me. I would strangle them.

In this way our sufferings would be ended. No more pangs of bunger!

"There they are. . . They ecoing . . The sad and fatal They are sleeping. ived. . I must strangle Presently I will hang mythem. self Go on! they are my own children, I don't dare

And then, your bonor, I remember And then, your bonor, I remember how, one by one-after kissing them—the kiss of a heart-broken mother—my cold fingers sank into their throats; how, one by one, your bonor, they fled this infa-mous, miserable world; how, one by one, they abandoned the only property they abandoned the only property they ever owned—bunger and wretchedness.

And when I was about to follow them, some secondrel broke down the door and keyt me from death, from the

door and kept me from death, from the mantle which would guard my little ones against the final cold of life.

And now, your bonor, now that you are about to condemn me as the murderer

of my children, listen well Then pass sentence of death :

'Where is the mother who would no fer death for her children to a life of bunger? Where is the mother who could bunger? Where is the motter and calmid look upon her children feeding on nothing but bread and water for two

months?

"She who kills in such a case, she who murders in such a case, she who strangles in such a case, mark you well, is not the mother, but society !

"Your bonor, sentence me to capital punishment, condemn me, but remember that it is society which has strangled my

AFTER THE STRIKE IN LAWRENCE

(Continued From Page Three)

Or, if he is tempted to abuse the strik ers, he would do well to imagine himself in the place of one of them. Let him think through the life history of some Italtonik through the life history of some Ital-ian, from his home on the Apennines to a six-dollar-a-week position in Lawrence, and let him consider fairly whether he would-restrain himself more than the strikers of the mill town did. Would he altogether escape the feeling, so common among the workers, that, when bribery of legisla-tures, juggling of tariffs, stealing of fran-chises, corruption of courts—those subtle ises, corruption of cours—those such as d invisible bludgeons—are so being ed by the men who can use them, a an may well employ what weapon he can be to be such as a bush as a bina lay his hands on in a crisis? ter all, is worse, a bribe or a brickbat?

ter ail, is worse, a bribe or a brickbat?
Are they not equally bad?
Whoever uses the Lawrence strike as a
"target instead of a text" misses the
point. Lawrence is the great American "target point. problem in epitome, a problem not primarilly of personalities, but of gigantic social forces. It calls not for recrimination, but for study, for balanced sympathy, for public-mindedness.

The immigrant problem is involved, and

one is concerned to know how an industrial community can be run under American laws and ideals when only 7 per cent of the workers are of American paren The tariff problem is involved, and o concerned to understand what is the use of protecting industries for the sake of saving the American workingman from the competition of European pauper labor when European pauper labor is here and the American workingman has gone. More than all else, however, whether we like it or not, the problem of industrial dem or not, the problem of industrial democracy is here, irrepressible in its demand that the tool-users shall not be forever in one class and the tool-owners in another. When a thoughtful man leaves Lawrence, he is not concerned to sit in jung-

ment on mill owners or strikers. They are all caught in the same net. But he wishes that Lawrence might be a summons, which all the country would hear, unselfish, progressive, social spirited zensbip. Not since 1860 has the com-nwealth needed it so much. alth needed it so much!

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.

TRIAL APPROACHING

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrences June 26 The Ettor-Giovannitti cases will probably be called up for trial at the July term of the superior criminal court, which comes in at Salem on the second Monday in July, and which is an extra session to clear the iail cases which have been placed on the

pair cases which have been placed on the calendar since the last term of court. According to the statute all prisoners awaiting trial before the superior court must have their cases called for trial at the next session of court, and as Ettor and Giovannitti are both in jail their cases must be included with the rest.

District Attorney Attwill will then be empelled to call these cases to trial, gh it is believed he will object to try g them during the hot spell.

Attorneys for the defense are ready to go

on. The defense now consists of George W. Roewer, Jr., of Boston; John P. S. Mahoney, Judge James H. Siske, of Lynn; ex-District Attorney W. S. Peters, of Haverhill, and ex-Judge O. N. Hilton, well known for his connection with the Mover Haywood and Pettibone cases moyer, Haywood and Fettilone cases. In addition, Ettor's interests will be looked after by a Tacoma, Wash., firm of promi-nent lawyers employed by his father, Manley Ettor; and Arist.des Giovannitti,

an influential lawyer, will come from Italy to be on hand in his brother's behalf. The following names were drawn to serve as jurors at the sitting of the superior criminal court to be beld at Salem the second Monday in July: Winfield A. Perley, storekeeper, 269 Haverbill St.; Robert J. Rae, gas maker, 55 Marston St.; Edward tac, gas maker, 55 Marston St.; Edward
Norris, mill operative, 10, Canton St.;
Ernest Weller, operative, 464 High St.;
Nicholas Calman, conductor, 4 Nelson St.;
Edward C. Campbel, 133 South Broadway. This will give a good idea of the character of the jury

Local interest in the approaching trials is increasing. The local press is on the alert for all information relating to them. The central committee of the local I. W. W. is arranging a monster protest meet-ing. It will be held on the historic Com-mon on Saturday, July 6. The names of on Saturday, July 6. The names Roland Sawyer; Thomas Powe James P. Reid, Socialist member of Rhode Island legislature, and Robert Lawrence are mentioned in connection with the list of probable English speakers. All the na-tionalities will be represented by speakers in their own respective tongues.

The idea of calling a textile conference Salem at the beginning of the trial to ect a jury of workingmen to sit during the trial has stirred the editors of this city. One of them intimates that such a plan may be construed as contempt of court and lead to trouble. The most harmless thing done by the I. W. W. is susceptible to monstrous constructions in afflicted with I. W. W. nightmare.

Interest in the case is not merely local.

Governor Foss is busy replying to resolu tions from labor organizations, located especially in New England. Send him more of them. His Excellency exhibits some temper in some of his replies. Well he may when he gets resolutions like the

following:

"We, members of Barre Branch, Gran-ite Cutters International Association, as-sembled at the regular meeting, have taken account of the long illegal imprisonment of Ettor and Giovan itti, the men that beloe their faithful work the strikers

Whereas, It is widely known the Massachusetts capitalists are, with their legal twisters and tricksters, conspiring

against the freedom and the life of these two men to make them suffer for victory of the strikers, we protest with all our strength against the fraud that keeps Etd Giovannitti in jail. We pral support in their defense a our moral support in their defense and we ask the immediate release of the two vic-tims of the unionist cause."

The New England feeling towards the

corporations is well summed up in the swing letter from the secretary of a succusetts division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers:

"Enclosed find check for \$5 for Ette The work performed by this man was remarkable and rather than being jailed, he should have been rewarded by the mill owners for saving their bloody necks, as it is quite clear that underfed man is a dangerous animal to have around. man is a dangerous animal to have around. The name Ettr shows us that there is still left, courage and intelligent leaders in your crist and we congratulate you in having such a patient and sane exponent of your "lacontest. We are also glad you appreciate him and intend to prevent him being sacrificed."

More letters, containing resolutions to

More letters, containing resolutions to President Taft and Governor Foss, have been received from France: THEY WILL

BE GIVEN OUT in subsequent letters.

The following also tells a tale of increasing interest and enthusiasm:

State Socialist Headquarters,

Columbus, O., June 17, 1912. To the Members of the State Executive Committee : Dear Comrades :

Following motion received:

Motion No. 61 by Comrade Bates: I ove that the S. E. C. issue a circular letter to the locals calling their attention to the facts in the Ettor-Giovannitti case and to the danger that now confronts these men, and urging upon the locals to hold protest meetings and to raise funds for the defense of these Lawrence strike agi-

Vote Yes Vote No-Comment: It looks as though the mill own-owners of Lawrence intend to take their spite and revenge for having to settle the strike on the strikers' terms on Ettor and nitti. There is great danger of g. These brave men are willing to the Lawrence victory with their pay for lives, if necessary, but the working class of this country should not allow them, to pay. I believe that the S. E. C. ought to issue a circular letter to the locals, stating the facts and particulars in the case, calling upon them to hold protest meetings and to raise funds for the defense of

ings and to raise funds for the defense of these contrades.

The editor of the Minnesota Socialist, Minnespolis, Minn., sends an enthusias-tic letter. He says: "So far as I am con-cerned, I would dedicate the four pages of this paper to the Lawrence trial. My heart is with those how and with my clear. of this paper to the Lawrence trans. heart is with those boys and with my class fought so valiantly."

for which they fought so valiantly."

That's the spirit that will set Ettor and Giovannitti free. It's increasing in volume.

certainly very maddening at tin to think that the destinies of the world, the organization of society, the wonderful scope of possible statesmanship, the mighty issues of trade and industry, the loves of women, the lives of criminals, the fate of savage nations, should be in the hands of such a set of general nincompoops; (that is, the men who control the world today;) men so fatuous that it act-ually does not burt them to see the streets crammed with prostitutes by night, or the park by day with the semi-lifeless bodies of tramps; men to whom it seems quite natural that our marriage and social institutions should lumber along over the bodtes of women, as our commercial institu-tions grind over the bodies of the poor, and our "imperial" enterprise over the tes or "imperial" enterprise over the bodies of barbarian races destroyed by drink and deviltry. But then no doubt the world is made like that. Assuredly it is no wonder that the more go-ahead (who have come around to the light by their own way, and through much darkness and suffering) should rise in revolt: or that the workmen (finding th the hands of those who do not what life is) should do the same.— Edward Carpenter.

W. D. Haywood is very active in be-balf of the defense of our fellow workers in Lawrence, as well as of the I. W. W. in general. Our Detroit correspondent n general. Our Detroit correspondent writes that on June 27 Turner hall was falled from the gallery down to the farthest corners on the main floor" to listen to Haywood in behalf of Ettor and Gievan-

Don't neglect these times for agits ate for the real thing.