

VOLUME THREE.

No. 30 WHOLE No. 134 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1912

\$1.00 PER YEAR SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS.

MURDEROUS THUGS

Of Lumber Trust Kill Members of Brotherhood of Timber Workers, and Charge Crime to Union.

embers of the Brotherhood of Three members of the Brothersond of Thuber Workers were mardered by thugs in the employ of the Southern Lumber-men's Association at Grabow, Louisians, on July 7. Three others were reported dying and several more were seriously wounded. The union men, who came from wounded. The union men, who came from another camp to hold a demonstration at a least of the state of the sta

ent and foremen, grabbed, their guns and fired a futilised of shots at the strikers, with the results as above stated. The union men retreated, and later President Emerson and six others were arrested charged with marder. Three oth-ers were also arrested charged with ineiting to riot. The superintendent and his gunmea were not arrested. Although not allowed to talk for publication after allowed to talk for publication after ag arrested, Emerson stated that the od men were well within their rights and knew what they were doing to the term to be seen just how far the lumber trust controls the courts o

Louisiana.
The trouble at Grabow grew out of The trouble at Grahow grew out of the long and bitter was of the last year or more between the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and the Southern Lumbermen's Association. About a great ago the lumber trust locked out several thousand members of the Brotherhood and established a blacklist against all active mem-bers of the union. Unable, in spite of most strenuous efforts, to break up the Brotherhood and reduce the southern lum-

ber workers to peonage of the most de-grading type, the bosses resorted to the usual methods of importing professional pluguglies and gunmen from the slums of the big cities, to terrorize the workers. But the union men served notice on the thugs that they, too, could handle firearms and would not hesitate to defend themselves, which has bitherto had a de-terring effect upon the thugs. Now, how-ever, they seem to have broken over the traces, and started their murderous we Great excitement prevails among the Brotherhood men over the murderous outrage at Grabow, and further trouble is

William D. Haywood was in Lou at the time, and spoke in several of the lumber camps just prior to the riot of July 6. In a speech reported in the New Orleans Picayane of July 7, Haywood sized up the situation in the southern lumas follo

Haywood Tells of the Lumber Trust.

are developing in the south which, if allowed to go un-uncorrected, will develop into ebecked, ur rest labor war ever fought in the States. The lumber industry is United Stat third in importance in the whole stry. Probably it employs more men a any other, there being, in round than any other, ers, more than 34,000 active saw numbers, mills, practically all of wnice and trolled by the trust and represent greater financial capital than even the Standard Oil Co. From the standpoint of the la-Oil Co. autocratic and vicious in its mandatory rule than any other employer of labor, (Continued On Page 4.)

SAN DIEGO FIGHT

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Calif., July 9. It is now months since the Free Speech fight here began, and the Local is still in a fighting mood. There is no disposition the part of anyone connected with the ht to lay down, but we are going ahead Eight to lay down, but we are going ahead to win. The severe fighting of the past five months has made it pretty hard to keep the Local in working order, and the past two weeks has been devoted to re-building and strengthening our ranks, but we feel that we now have things in good shape again, and will soon have something about 11 the 12 things in good

doing all the time. The case of E. E. Kirk on a perjury charge is now on trial, and the judge is making the usual rulings regarding intro-duction of evidence in labor trials. The case would never have been brought into court had not Kirk been connected with the Free Speech fight as one of our attor-neys. He is accused of making false statements regarding his nativity when

registering as a voter District Attorney Utley has apparently een smoked out of the game, as he has one on a two mouths' vacation, some say

to England.

The U. S. grand jury and the attorneys which means the for the "government," which means the the M. & M., are still after us in Los Angeles, and reports are to the effect that there will be nearly 200 indictments re-turned against the "higher ups" of the I. W. W. They swear they have our record, and that they will now put us out of business on a dozen counts. They realize that they will have to harry up or we will soon be too-big to be licked. They all take it very seriously, but to us their efforts are a farce.

STA

trying to make the people believe that politics hold the center of the stage, but to politics hold the center of the stage, but to every one in San Diego the only real live issue is the I. W. W. Just what they are to do with us is the only phoblem that they feel and know they can not solve. In making an address on July 4 at Fallbrook, W. E. Smythe, the Congress-

om this district, made the following statement, which was the keynote of his address: "The volcanic upbraval we have witnessed the past month in both great parties, the strikes, the riots, the I. W. W., the vigilantes—these are symptoms of the coming storm, the spray before the wave." Smythe is the man who stated a wave." Smythe is the man who stated a few weeks ago, when asked about his views of John L. Sebon being a candidate for Congress, that "Sebon's becoming a candidate would be a calamity. It would mean that the class war that has raged in San Diego during the past four months would be extended to the entire district, and with a tendency to become national.

The 20 men now in jail who are charged with conspiracy to murder, owing to one policeman having become exceted and shot into another on May 7th, will have their trial started on July 15. One of the con-spirators has been released on his own respirators has been released on his own re-cognizance, so that it does not seem that any of the cases are very serious. The best information we can get is to the effect that if convictions can be secured in one or two of the cases the authorities will be willing to turn all the others loose. They know they have no case at all against the men, but would like to find a goat for their own villiances of the past. It is imperative that we give the men in courts. We are, of course, up against a brace game, but since we have been forced into it through no fault of our own we

cours. We are, or course, up against a brace game, but since we have been forced into it through no fault of our own we must play it to a finish. And if the jurie will act on evidence instead of prejudice, they will never convict.

STUMPY.

CALL FOR SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the World, Room 518, 160 North Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1912. Pursuant to the provisions of the con-stitution, the seventh annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will convene in the city of Chicago, Ill, Monday, September 16, 1912, at 9 o'clock

The convention hall will be announced

ter. The General Secretary will within tw weeks of the date of this call send to each Local Union, National Industrial Union and Department affiliated with the Indus-Local Union, National annuarias com-and Department affiliated with the Indus-trial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the tax paid by such Locals and National Industrial Unions and Depart ments as provided for in the General Con-

stitution.

Immediately upon receipt of the credentials local unions will proceed to choose and designate their Belegates to the convention by regular election. The secretary of each local union shall forward the duplicate credentials for their dele-gate or delegates to the General Head-quarters as soon as the delegate or dele-gates have been elected. The original and by the delegate turned over to the credential committee of the convention.

All credentials and duplicates must

ve the seal of the union on the same al Industrial Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World shoultwo delegates for the first 10,000 bers and one delegate for each additional

5,000 members or major fraction thereof.

Local Unions directly chartered by the
Industrial Workers of the World shall
have one delegate to 200 members or and one additional delegate for each ional 900 or major fraction thereof

additional 200 or major fraction thereor.

Local Industrial Unions not paying tax
upon an average membership of at least
20 members for six months prior to the
call for convention shall not be entitled to

may jointly send a delegate in accord with the provisions of the General Consti-

tution relating to the convention and delegates see Art. IV of the General Consti-

General Executive Board: Indust Workers of the World, Vincent St. Jo General Secretary-Treasurer; James Thompson, General Organizer.

DEFENSE LEAGUE IN PATERSON

Paterson, N. J., July 12.

The Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Lesgue is composed of some 30 delegates, representing 15 organizations. We held a large protest meeting last month (Jone 13), at which provides the protest meeting last month (Jone 14), at which provides the protest meeting last month of the provides of the protest of the protest meeting distributed in Paterson, Passaic and vicinity, exposing the dastardly attempt of New Eagland mill owners to railroad, our innocent fellow workers, Ettor and Giovannitti, to the electric chair, while the legal murderer of Anna La Pirza, Policeman Benott and his co-worker, Dynamitte Breen, continue to hold public office and walk the attent of Lawrence like innocean men, though they have been proven guilVW.

men, though the property was a surjective to the same and are the lives of our fellow workers. A large open-air protest meeting is being arranged, with E. G. Flynn as possible speaker, to be followed later on by a great parade and demonstrotton.

P. COLDITZ, Sceretary.

MOUNTING HIGHER

General Administration Industrial Workers Protest Against Injustice to Ettor and Giovannitti Getting Bigger in Volume and Scope. More Needed.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., July 15
Interest in the Ettor and Giovannitti
case continues to mount higher and higher. From all sides come indications of an awakened sense of injustice done to the working class through the imprisonment of two of its representatives Especially is this fact reflected in the mail received committee, and in the increasing number of articles and editorials appearing in the current issues of magazines and weekly and daily papers. From the Pacific Coast, from Dreaden. Germany, from the industrial centers of the middle West, from peon-stricken Florida, and from the hamlets of New England whose pastoral beauty is marred by a textile mill, come the straws which she the wind to be blowing in the direction wind to be blowing in the direction of eration for Ettor and Giovannitti.

San Francisco reports a conference at which were made preparations for a mon-ster mass meeting at North Beach on July 20. One daily French and four daily Italian newspapers were represented and pledged themselves to aid in making the meeting the biggest ever in Frisco.

The Dreight trades untouch have fol-

lowed the example of their Berlin com-rades and sent a protest to President Taft. They send copies of the Dresden labor press showing that considerable space is given to the matter. The labor press of Belium is also taking up the case.

The National Italian Committee for the

The National Italian Committee for take defense of Ettor and Glovannitti, Dr. V. Sellaro, treasurer, sends \$500 from New York City, together with a letter re-questing buttons, postal cards, etc. The letter reflects enthusiasm and a desire to work in harmony with all organizations de-voted to the same ends.

New York also sends in a request for 2,000 protest stickers, through a well-known woman lawyer. She declares them fine, and save they are going to be used on the back of letters which a wellsuffrage club is sending out

known suffrage club is sending out.
New York (further reports a Jewish conference well under way and doing good
work. At Auburn, N. Y., a rousing protest meeting was held with Foliab, Italian
and English speakers. A local official of
the A. F. of L. presided. The principal
speech was made by Gustave Strebel, of
Syracuse, N. Y. Strebel is a well-known
member of the Garment Workers' Union, ad a candidate for lieutenant-govern n the Socialist Party ticket. The Mine Workers' Unions of the mi

dle west show no signs of decrease in in-terest and enthusiasm. Local Union No. dle west show no signs of decrease in in-terest and enthusiasm. Local Union No. 2,601 of Conifer, Pa., sends \$36, part do-nation, part contributions. The secretary writes: "If believe when the time comes there should be a general strike throughthere should be a general strike through-out the world in protest against the ty-ranny of the capitalist class and their made-to-order judiciary." The same un-ion requests speakers, as do many points in Pennsylvania and Obio. Miss Flyan can talk a half dozen times a day throughout the middle west such is the demand for her presence at meetings now be-ing arranged for the future. Her tour now extends to Minnesota and will not end esota and will not end

busetts is not behind the proce on by any means. Quincy, Mass., re-orts two picnics and two meetings under ports two pienies and two meetings under way; and they express a willingness to sandwich in more meetings that may be arranged: They have had some good meet-ings in Quincy, and so feel encouraged to take a hold and make a success of many

The Massach The Massachusetts Socialist Party went on record yesterday in favor of the de-fense. The platform contains several parrense. In platform contains several par-agraphs regarding conditions in Lawrence; and in one particular is devoted to the Ettor-Giovannitti case, and charges the capitalists with being the real accessory before the fact. These paragraphs were

the subject of rousing approval.

An Ettor-Giovannitti meeting will be held at the Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, An Ettoron.

An Ettoron.

In Blue Memoria.

on Friday evening, July 19. Miss Firmwill be the principal speaker.

A big protest meeting was held on the A big protest meeting was held.

all yesterday afternoon.

Wash.

A big protest meeting was emmon in Lowell yesterd red Heslewood, of Spok poke to a large audience. spoke to a large attribute.

held on the Common in Lowell every Sunafternoon. They serve to show the inity of the charge made in Haverhill, inity of the charge money, and to disorder," "in ings "tend to disorder," "incite to riot," etc. Over in Haverbill, the sefal-ists and I. W. W. had to put up a stiff fight to secure the use of the city half son a protest meeting. When they got the half a double protest was in order, one against the local authorities; the oth

The New Engle ad press is de The New England press is devoting con-siderable space, to the speech of Rev. Paul. Harris Drake at Saco, Meine, last Setur-day night. He took up a collection and told the textile workers in the York and. Pepperell mills that as they had spectived a 10 per cent increase of wages on account of the strike at Lawrence, they could well afford to contribute to the defense fund. He also declared that Ettor and Giovanniti were being hounded like wild beings by the paid servants of the mill owners. Information regarding the treatment of both Etter and Giovannitti is often re-

quested. In reply it must be said that they are held in close confinement in sep-

they are held in close confinement in sep-arate cells and in different wings of the prison. Both are irreated as liberally as the raise and regulations will allow. In the case of Joseph Caruso there has been some cause of complaint. Caruso was arregted as an alleged principal to the murder of Annie La Pizza, long after the preliminary hearing which resulted in the indictment of Etand Giovannitti. The pr ized the absurdity of holding accesso ries where the principal is u law, as are many other things. nabbed Caruso, who can prove a So they

Italian. He is nervous, does not understand why he is being held and continually protests his innocence, while by protests his innocence, while begging for his release. His persecutors have tried to take advantage of Caruso's condition. On one occasion, counsel for the defense to take surrounded for the treasure found him in his cell surrounded by ditectives, who were putting him throug the third degree, in the hopes of forcis a 'confession' from him. Protest resul ed in the discontinuance of the damash in the growing in the growing in the growing in the growing the content of the damash in the growing the damash in the growing the damash in the growing the growing the damash in the growing the damash in the growing the growing the damash in the growing the growin

ed in the discontinuance of the damable inquisition.

A cheering indication is the growing publicity in the case. The Christian Register, Collier's, the Outlook, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and other capitalist papers are giving space to the case; and so, also, of course, are the socialist and above papers, like the Cell, the International Socialist Review, the Consideration of the Seattle Union-Record, the San Diego Labor Labor and others too numerous to

mention.

Keep up the good work; ever more publicity is needed; the greater part of the working class is still asleep and needs to be awakened to the gravity of the situ-

SOLIDARITY fight the boss for them. And who man the boss? Formerly, the most all-

ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL



Owned and Published Weslty by H. McCARTY and B. H. WHALAMS C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 889 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 897. to of Publication—var No. 518, Centen Ava-

S. H. Williams . . Managing B. C. H. McCarty . . Business Man

Orders, per copy, ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.

Advertising Rates on Ap)

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publica-on in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertain-g to financial matters, to the Business

Entered as eccond-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879 industrial Workers of the World General Headquartem 518 Cambridge Suilding, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS
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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enelosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 188. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 134

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SABOTEUR

A writer in the New York Sunday Call A writer in the New York Sudday Call attempts to analyze what he considers the parchology of the saboteur. He concludes that wage workers, as a rule, being possessed of the creative instinct, have a natural love for the product of their brain and hand—s love akin to that of the mother for her child—and therefore do wish to see their handiwork destroyed mpaired. Sabotage must be repugnant

This point of view is archaic, as applied n industry. It harks back to the handicraft or individual-skilled At that period the individual worker found his life, his freedom, his satisfaction in his work and in the creations of his own hand and brain. But with the substitution of the division of labor" for complete individual handicraft, came a logical change in this respect, in the psychology of the worker. The man who formerly made a complete pair of shoes would naturally look with satisfaction upon would naturally look with satisfaction upon the "fit," quality and perfection of his work. But his successor, under the di-vision of labor" system, who worked equally long hours cutting out tongues, shaping up heels, or sewing on buttons, or the control of the control of the control of the manufacture of the control of dn't possibly and same satisfaction in monotonogs and brain-paralyzing grind, could be by any stretch of imagination v the completed pair of shoes in the k room as his own "child." His creative or artistic instinct became stunted or lay dormant through want of the means of expression, in his daily labor. At the same time, his, "fondness," for a product which never, had been, and never could become, his own, was reduced to a mini-

With this "newly born" unskilled autoon of a laborer, it became more and more a question merely of putting in his more a question merely of putting in his time and drawing his pay. The monotony of his task also suggested to him the de-sirability of, shortening the workday, a question that never bothered the individu-al skilled worker, who worked from "sun to sun" and began and ended with a song on his lips. The latter day worker found his life away, from his, work, out of sight and hearing of the shop with its products of many hands and its noisy and nerve-

He wanted less hours and more pay. How were then to be obtained? Even the simplest observation taught, him that in-order to get better conditions he must

agat the hose for them. And who was tal-the boss? Formerly, the most all-around skilled man in the shop, whose right to be "boss" was recognized in his supperfor ability or training. Now, how-ever, so longer a worker at all, but a sacce egg; no longer a wonker at all, but a gasee stockhalder in some corporation or strust, which "legally" apprograted the entire product of the slaves in the shop, and hought those slaves in the market, like so many cattle, at the lowest possible price. The latter-day "piecemeal" worker had to fight a "foreign" mater, who was rob-bing bins of life, liberty, and even the pursuit of happiness.

Sabotage became one of the natural

Sabotage became one of the natural weapons of the workers under these conditions. Though not known by that name until recently, sabotage is as old as the "strike titself. It was employed, for example, in England in the early days of capitally magnificative under the handlersh!" 'division of labor' system. It was often used against master workines and apprentices, to bring them to terms and conditions remarked by make no laborage was not apply to the properties of the properti tions prescribed by union rules and regu is. It was more often than other-effective for those purposes, if we are lieve historians and novelists of that period. Sabotage proper is not an indi-vidualistic act with an individualistic purpose. It has no real significance apart from the purpose to bring the boss to terms for the group of workers involved in a controversy over shop conditions. The worker who tampers with a machine worker who tampers with a machine (which, by the way, is not bis own child,) may act as an individual, but his purpose is to harrass the boss so that the latter will grant the demands or adjust the grievances of the collective body of workers in the shop. Otherwise such an individual's act is only an act of revenge, and is not asbo-tage in the proper sense of the term. Again, sabotage may be the systematic action of the entire group, carried on with the same purpose in view—to advance the interests of the organized workers. Hence the phrase "Striking on the job!" It may take the form of reducing the output by simply slowing down on the speed, without interfering with the machinery.

In any event, sabotage is a In any event, savousge warfare, warfare, weapon of modern industrial warfare. Whether anyhody likes it or not, no maudlin sentiment about the "workers destroying their own products"—their their own products''—
''—will have any effect in le ing its use. The slaves are fighting their robber masters for life, and war demands stern methods. Having practiced sabotage instinctively from the beginning of the class war, the workers are now consciously making use of this most effective weapon for bringing their brutal enemy to ter ge will cease only when the workers h class organization have conquered the workshops for themselves. revival in intensified form, of the in their product"—produced and used collectively—will animate the workers of a free society. Till then let us have war, and "keep the women at home."

ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY

Capitalist repression is everywhere the order of the day in America. On the Pa-cific coast the Merchants and Manufactur-ers' Association; in the South the lumber trust; in New England the textile barons are striving with might and main to check the aspirations of the awakening working class. Ettor and Giovannitti, about to be tried for a murder committed by a capitalist tool-a police officer, wh walks his beat unmolested. President Emerson and other militant members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, in jail in Louisiana charged with murder during a riot instigated by a superintendent and hired thugs of the Lumbermen's As-sociation. More than 200 members of labor organizations jailed in San Diego for attempting to safeguard their constituattempting to safeguard their constitution-al rights of free speech and assemblage; and more than 20 of them charged with "assault with a deadly weapon with in-tent to commit murder," because one-po-liceman while deliberately murdering Joseph Mikolasek, shot another policeman by mistake and sought to hide his crime by charging his "mistake" to the free speech fighters. Such are some of the events and stances that appeal to the works class more eloquently than all the agita-tors in the world. And the burden of

that appeal is:
"Unite, ye slaves! Unite! Organise.
your economic might! Through your one
big union get control of the places where
you work and of the products of your toil! Put the masters and their lackeys to work-and see that they eat their bread bence-forth in the sweat of their own brows, and no longer steal the bread of the toilers! Either do this are continue to starve, to be Either do this are estimate to starve, to be blacklisted, to be cambed or shot by police and thugs, to be beganetted by saidlers, to be jailed by capitalist judges! It is not sympathy you need, but the demnites spirit of the warrior going to battle and conscious that be has with him superior forces and equipment wherewith to meet the enemy. Organize industrially, and the world is the workers." not sympathy you need, but the dans

THE PROLETAIRE

Hail to the prolesaire clan;
Hail to them, women, child and man;
They are the slaves and malcontents
Bowed under interests, profits, rents.
They are the many workers, too,
That toil for the idle, useless few.
They mould and make all needful
wealth
That the relevant

That the rulem take by force and stealth.

They have the shabby roofs and s

Tattered rags and slepder boards

The days and years may come and go;
Theirs is a life of want and woe.

They live in an age beyond their

An age that sneers at useful m An age whose God and Great I Am
Is tinsel, tissue, shoddy, sham.
They have struggled on twixt hopes and

fears; O'er pathways drenched with blood and tears,
Till at length they see in the blas

light. The age long truth, that Might is Right.
They palpitate with quickening

thoughts,
Prepare to fight as ne'er they fough
Red banner to the breeze unfurled. They claim their own-the Whole Wide World.

On every Continent and Isle, In myriad rank and countless file, They rise; and trembling kings affright, With their dread cry-Workers, Unite "Unite!" resounds from field and

mine, From mountain peak to swelling brine.

In city streets, o'er desert sands, Past surging seas, through distant lands.
"Unite!" to break for aye the chains

That fetter now your brawn and brains

That fetter now your brawn and brait Enact the role that history, In blood and iron writ for thee. Nay, Capital cannot ayert Its certain doom, howe'er alert; Too sodden now to abdicate, It, sullen, goes to meet its fate. Erect; the giant Labor stands; Aloft be holds his mighty hands; All-conquering, the blow descends
The race's last class struggle ends.
The wings of morning sweep the

Assembling throngs prepare to feast The old, the young, the brave, the

the calm eyed Prole--Jack Phelan.

THE SPAN OF LIFE

BY ELISEE RECLUS.

ing the past century Europe has seen During the past century Europe has seen three generations of men. Consulting the statistics of mortality, we find that the strength if of the rich, five reasonile the English nobility, is more than 60 years and often reaches 70, thanks to the favorable conditions which they, enjay. Yet, by reason of those, self-unqde-favorable conditions they have many motives for not leading a normal existence. Life-lures them and corrupts them in the manifold blandishments. But the outdoor aports, the good food and the great variety of the good food and the great variety of their interests combine to beal them and mew their vitality.

Take the bulk of the folk who are en-

Take the bulk of the folk who are engaged in armous, labor, which is the determining factor of their existence, and you will find that in some of the European constrict they are foredoomed to death between their 80th and 40th year Their average term, of life is 30 years. That is s-half the tir to say, they live only one-half tha time they would live if they were placed in eig-camstances appropriate to their develop-ment. They die precisely at an age when they ought to reach the fainces of their powers. When we take the number of deaths year by year, we discover that the mortality rate is 200 per cent greater than it would naturally be in a civiliza-tion based on nortal evanities.

on based on social equality.

In the year 1890, for example, there

were 12,000,000 deaths in Europe. That were 18,000,000 deebts in Europe. That means that (\$400,000 persons were mur-dered by the final social conditions which obtain in this barbarous environment— \$,000,000 who perished for lank of pure sir, healthy food, proper samisation and inhibit admixed conditions of shore.

The situation is, therefore, atro But a great revolution will complete the evolution. Already evolution has battered a breach in the wall of working class con-sciousness. The folk who suffer and who in to the times believed themselves poor have discovered the boundlessness of their own richness, though they have not yet availed themselves thereof. The earth is vast themselves thereof. igh to hold us all and rich enough to let every producer live in case and com-fort. Under scientifically adjusted labor the earth gives wheat in abundance so that no one need lack bread; abrous plants yielding ample supplies for the loom to that every producer may be clothed; and an endless variety of materials for the building of pleasant dwellings.

This, then, is the economic fact in all plicity: Not only can the earth provide for present consumption, but it can quickly be made to yield double the amount even under the haphazard meth-ods of current agriculture. What the oduct would amount to in a free society sere all the resources of chemistry, ysics, meteorology, plant biology, mephysics, meteor chanies, etc., would be brought to bear upon production no one can guess.

balf who die today before their time of
easily be taken care of by their own e The in a world that has eliminated expltion. The fears of Malthus and other calamity-howlers would be as baseless as the voodoo prophecies of the West Indies. —Translated by Rieardo Moreno.

PROTEST IN GRAND RAPIDS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 8.
Sunday night, July 7, I. W. W. Loesi
No. 202, and Grand Rapids Local of the
Socialist Party held a joint Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting in the S. P. hall. It had rained most of the day and at night the heat was oppressive and there were lingering threats of more rain. This accounts for the meeting not being as well attended as it otherwise would have been. The speakers were the capitalist mayor of the city, George E. Ellis, who acted as chairman; T. F. G. Dougherty, who rep chairman; T. F. G. Dougherty, who represented the I. W. W., and James Hongerbyde, state organizer for the S. P. Claude A. Tsylor, president of the Trades and Labor & Council, had promised to be present and speak, but for some unexplained reason failed to appeal.

Mayor Ellis was emphasite in his demunciation of the imprisonment of Ettor and

Giovannitti on such an outrageous charge, and expressed the hope that the workers and expressed the hope that the workers would be successful in their efforts to have the prisoners at Lawrence freed. Dougherty gave a statement of the case, what Ettor and Giovannitti had endeavorwhat Ettor and Glovannitti had sedesave-ed to accomplish for the Lawrence work-ers; showed how they had nothing to do with ordering or inciting the strike; were miles away when their fellow worker, Anna La Piaza, was murdered, and showregital of what Ettor and Giovannitti and all other agitators teach the workers. How, where and why the workers are robbed; a brief outline of the l. W. W. form of organisation, its principles, tactics and ultimate object—the speaker made nt the real re on for the at of the to o I. W. W. or

Hoogerhyde took up the courts, as several concrete examples showed the class character of these capitalist-institu-tions. He referred to the executions of our fellow workers in Chicago in 1887, our reliow workers in Chicago in 1887, and urged those present to persistent and uncessing agitation of this case in order that it be given the wident publicity. He said that the socialists had tood with the working class in all its battles and that they always, would, as they were of and

they always, would, as they were of and ders on these day of the weeks. But for the workses. Resolutions were adopted and a collection of \$14.76 was taken up and ordered forwarded to the Ettor-Giovannitti definate occumulitiee. Two hundred copies, of Solic class. You slaves can do that through darity were distributed at the close of the

Up to the time of writing not a line re ding the A the capitalist papers.

T. F. G. DOUGHERTY

PLAYING THE GAME

Milwankee, Witt

Editor Solidarity:

I consider it part of my duty in the in-terest of the workers to give you my opinion and experiences of the socialist movement in Milwauke.

After an absence of nearly ten years J

re visited this city to find some important charges had taken place in development, and in place of the small beadquarters and it place of the small neadquarters there was a fair sized building with two powerful presses at work printing the party papers, the Daily Leader and Social Democratic Herald. After going over the Democratic Heraid. After going over the building—Brisbane Hall—I paid my re-spects to the officials of the party, being kindly received by all until I expressed my houest opinion of the usefulness of W. D. houses opinion of the usefulness of W. D. Haywood in uplitting the poorest of humanity at Lawrence, Mess., and elsewhere, conterasting his noble work in so doing with the queer actions of the A. F. of L. officials generally, and reminding them of Mayor Seidel's refusal to assist the Lawrence strikers for fear of breaking the law I remarked, incidentally, that I would have holoson every law this side of hell to have broken every law this side of hell to have helped these poor people, and may their blessings be on the head of Bill Haywood and the good comrades who aided them so nobly; good men and true women who fed the hungry children of the strikers, yes, clothed them, too.

From close observation I find the same narrow guage influence of a few leaders who control the party and press and use it for their own particular advancement in a manner which would do credit to Daniel DeLeon bimself, and being jealous of any comrade who should show equal if not su-perior ability as themselves, sidetracking such speakers as Carl D. Thompson, Oscar Ameringer et al. to poor sections where the population was scarce, that they would not gain prominence or otherwise interwith their political game of wire

That there is too much office the party here goes without saying, and, although the vote is numerically strong the party itself is weak in understanding of what socialism stands for.

My own reception here after speaking in favor os Bill Haywood and industrial unionism forcibly reminded me of another similar case, that of Comrade Gurley Flynn, who fared equally as bad as myself.

The old saying was: "No is apply." It should read here: "No Irish need

apply." It should read here: No so-cialists need apply."
Why do the party papers here continue to fight the best socialist magazine in ex-istence—the International Socialist Review? Is it because they are exposing the fakirs in the A. F. of L. and others? There is more socialism in Hearst's papers than the Milwaukee Daily Leader contains, even though they have raised the

price to double what it was originally.

Am I trying to disrupt the party?

Well, hardly that! I would like to see it Well, hardly that! I would like to see it broaden out and purify itself of this office-seeking element. This A. F. of L. connection is only detrimental to the party and one sees the reli influence of corruption of Gompers, Matchell & Co. permesting the Socialist. Party of Miliwankoe and making it a political machine for the bedfeft of a tew officeholders.

By all means let us have, the heat there

By all means let us have the best there is to be bad in trades amons. Haywood and the I. W. W. in preference to Gompers and the A. F. of L. every time.

Yours faithfully,

WM. F. HAYWOOD.

SPECIAL PROTEST EDITION

Next issue of Solidarity, No. 135, at issue of Sounarry, ive. 100, contain a great proportion of mat-ertaining, to the Ettor-Giovannitti use, and prepared especially by the use committee in Lawrence. It ter pertail delenae commutee in Lawrenca. It ahould be given a wide circulation. Every Local in the East should order as bundle now—today. To insure getting, your bundle, all orders MUST be here by Tuesday, July 23, at the latest, as we estimate the issue according to orders on that day of the week. Bundle we estimate the issue according to or-ders on that day of the week. Bundle rate, one and one-half cents per copy.

ise into One Big Union and put

Historical Shotch Brought Down to the

No ruling class has ever learned a fessor' from the history of its predecessors.

When Humanity, flowing in the irrestitible stream of Progress, has demanded greater and greater rights, the answer of the powers that were has always been—Repression and Persecution.

Thus down the Assa. history and the progression and persecution.

greater and greater rights, the answer of the powers that were has always been—Represented and Persecution.
Thus down the Ages, bistory records a continuity of class struggles—bitter and blody—between master and sieve, ruler and ruled and oppressor and oppressed.
In all these struggles, Reaction uses and the struggles of the sandwitter of the control of the contro

either. On the contrary, it only saided to the strength of both and assured their success.

Thus, when in 1555, Philip II succeeded his father to the throne of the Netherlands and in the name of Catbolicans, continued the persecution of the contract of t

were obliterated, and out of its rains sprang the Dutch Republic.

Divise Vs. Peopule, Right.

When James I answere for the demands of Parliament, representing the people, with a serson on the "Divine Right" of kings, during the course of which he said, "As it is at a stem and obsapheny to dispute what God can do, so it is contempt in a subject of dispute what a king can do, or to say that a king can do, or that, 'I we say that a king can do, or that,' I will be a say that a king can do, or the course of the

block on which he was eventually to be decapitated.

When George III, who was deaf, and, therefore, could not hear the supplications of the Colonists, refused also to see their enveys, when he sporred the jest demands of the Americans and sent troops across the ocean to affect their subjugation, he ignited the spark that set fire to the spirit, which manifested tizelf in atrick Henry's impassionate "Appeal to Paras."

"Article Henry's impassionate "Appeal to Arma"."

When Louis XIV and Louis XV imporeshed France in order to maintain the ultra-extravagance of their courts, when they overburdened and held the downtrodden people beyond the point of endarance, they precipitated the Revolution and its concomitant, the "Reign of Zerior." All the efforts of Louis XVI is alleviate the terrible conditions of the people wrought upon them by his predocessors availed himself nothing and did not even prevent his eccape from the guilloine. The repression had been severely strong interfere the revolution became fercely bloody.

So on down through pages of history, So on down through pages of history, against reaction, bloody, superstition and ignorance, but, ever energing triamphant from its struggles.

John Brown and the Abalithesia.

John Brewn and the Abelitienists.

The murder of Lovejoy; the infiances dragging of Garrison through the streets of Boston; the hasping of John Brewn; all these—and other factor—did not prevent the success of the Abelition movement in this country. On the von-terry, they hastened its victory.

In 1866, the workingness in various movements in the country rose and demanded an eight-hour city of the control of the country rose and demanded an eight-hour city rose and demanded an eight-hour city rose and demanded and eight-hour city rose and demanded and eight-hour city rose and demanded and the country rose and demanded and the country rose and demanded and the country rose in the country rose and demanded and the country rose in the count

REACTION VS. PROGRESS

Historical Stacks Brought Down to the Etter-Gievenseliti Case.

By George L. Steinhardt.

No ruling class has ever learned a fessorie can the history of its predecessors. When Humanity, dowing a demanded to the work of the predecessors when the history of its predecessors are demanded to the company of the predecessors are titled states as demanded to the progression and Persecution.

Thus down the Ages, bistory records a fessorie common decency to the four winds. The common decency to the gun, supplanted Law and Chicago Justice vied with that of Russ.

and Cheago Juanes.

The people, goaded to desperation, retallated—feebly, it is true—and the city
was on a verge bordering on snareby.

This meeting, bettogist policy to the
tallities. It was a peaceful meeting until
the mayor of Chicago, who attended it and
who found nothing objectionable to it,
left—then the police broke in, and the
fearful borror followed.

What was a crime of the police was

fearful horror followed.

What was a crime of the police was made a crime of the workers and the seven men, who addressed them that day, were imprisoned—four to be legally murdered the next year, and three to be illegally deprived of their liberty for lite.

Altgald and the Chicago Martyra.

depreted of their hierry for rite.

Aliguid and the Chicago Blartyrs.

In 1803-Aliguid, then governor of Illinois, reviewed the case of the Haymarket victims. His sense of boner spurned with indignation this traverty on justice. He immediately pardoned the living three and vindicated the dead four. For this continuous control of the c

sorting to Force.
Force has always been answered by
Force—Repression by Revolution. The
spirit that left the bodies of the four men
whose lives were crushed on the gallows,
found for we might be the state of the contranslation of the control of the capitalist class, cost them dearly.
It solidified the tollers, it permeated them
with a spirit of class-conscioumes and
"An injury to one is an injury to all,"
occome their motio.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibese.
A few versar ago the capitalist class,

decame their motto.

Møyer, Haywood and Petithese.

A few years ago the capitalist class, finding itself bard-pressed by an indiantial organisation of the workers the like of which had never been known before, decided to have more blood. They kidnapped Møyer, Haywood and Petithons—a few of the many leaders of this remarkable enion—but their plans to railroad these men to the gallows were frustrated by the unprecedented solidarity exhibited by the workers of this country, to which was added the moral support of the workers of the entire world.

Events have moved rapidly since 1887. No longer did the capitalist class find itself battling with a weak, demorsilaed, disospinized working class. A united opposition confronted them over A solid The working class was thoroughly aroused and just as the ologan of the revolting Texans was "Remember the Alamo," so the slogan of the indigenant working class became, "Remember the Haymarket!"

Etter and Giovannitist.

Now, in Lawrence, two men languish is isl—lossed J. Etter and Attern and Atter

Now, in Lawrence, two men languish in jail—Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti. They are workingmen, imbued with a spirit of freedom that should based with a spirit of freedom that should be permeate every liberty-loving human between the permeater every liberty-loving human between the permeater has been so to depress the permeater has been so that locally led the downtrodden wage sizes of Lavence against the mill owners of that locality—because they compelled the fixed high monstore, who supped the life and strength of the workers and their children, to great the tollers a greater pittance than had heretofore been allotted them.

This strike is so fresh upon the memory.

This strike is so fresh upon the memory of all that it is unnecessary to review it here. Some things, however, should be

of all that it is unaccessary to review it here. Some things, however, should be stated.

The strike was led by courageous and intelligent men—men loyal to their class; men who reviewed to be brided or bought-men. The strike was led by courageous and intelligent men—men loyal to their class; men who reviewed to be brided or bought-men who was led to be a strike the class and who, therefore, caustioned them constinually against violence. Among these leaders were Ektor and Giovannitti. Their influence for the good predominated among the workers and peece prevailed, until the semed unishoas of the exploiters came upon the seene, and disturbed the transition of the seened unishoas of the exploiters came upon the seene, and disturbed the transition of the seened unishoas of the exploited measure. The capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the treeops upon the capitalists bad no possible justification for bringing the unitarity of the desired the capitalists believed to the proposed the capitalists bad not be possible to the proposed the capitalists bad not be possible to the proposed the capitalists bad not be possible to the proposed the capitalists bad not be possible to the proposed the capitalists bad not be proposed to the proposed the capitalists bad not be proposed to the proposed the proposed the proposed to the proposed

scene of the strike. Such justification they were booking, and their agents provocateurs were bustly working to find it for them. Had not the working to such women hearkened to the peaceful ad-vice of Ettor and Giovanniti, and had not Bergeir toiled so ardusously on their behalf, the capitalists would have found, ample ex-

cutes tor a wholeside massacre of the tollers as a means to subdue their revolt. During a demonstration a police officer wantonly meldered a diffuse—an innocent woman. Etter and Giovannitti were two miles away from the seene of conflict, but the masters saw their chance and grasped it with joy. the masters saw their chance and gra-it with joy.

The Capitalists the Real Accessories.

Ine Capitalists the Real Accessories. The two leaders of the working people were immediately incarerated. A charge of "accessory before the fact to murder" was preferred against them and their lives are now in jeopardy.

were immediately incarcerated. A charge of "accessory before the fact to morder" was preferred against them and their lives and their capitals the more against the workers, and, more than that—they create conditions that breder revolt, and yet they go about numolested. On the other hand, a worker, protesting against tyraninel conditions that their lives and their

or and Giovannitti should be freed, and you workers, by presenting a front, can liberate them.

THE FEDERAL REPORT

Lawrence, Mass., July 9

The sentiment here among the workers regarding the federal report on local mill conditions is to the effect that the report will prove of no material value to the

The federal report will not effect any changes in society that will make a repe-tition of the strike impossible. The same fundamental conditions that provoked the strike still prevail in the mills, with this strike still prevail in the mills, with this important difference, that the lineup of class interests involved is more marked than ever before. Labor is now organised as well as capital. This, if anything, aggravates the previous condition of affairs.

as well as capital. This, if anything, aggravates the pervious couldition of sfiliar. The most advanced of Lawrence's workers regard the strike as a revolt against social injustice; against a system of society which permity all of the advantages of industrial evolution and of tariff and, state laws to be expropriated by small condition does not be appropriated by small condition does not be supported by small condition does not be supported by small condition does not be supported by small condition does not support the support of the suppo tarii and, state laws to be exproprised by a small capitals: class; against a system of private ownership of capital, which enables the few to control the laber of the many to the detriment of the later, which it inflicis with punishment when they act in a manner consistent with the conditions it creates.

Such conditions can not be altered by reports, federal or otherwise. The only value of the federal report is to confirm the facts that the strike has already given the laces that the arrive has arready given to the world. And it will help to re-em-phasize the character of the persecution now being waged against Ettor and Gio-vannitti. Both these men were leaders in this revolt, against social injustice. They dared to take the side of the propertiless many as against the propertied few. Their audacity was crowned with a great degree success, and so there is a two-fold use for persecuting them. First, their rdibood in assailing capitalist society; second, their contributions to the success of the assault. Either count is sufficient to damn them in the eyes of capitalist in-dustrial rulers, and to endear them to the enslayed workers and all lovers of social

In connection with all of the foregoing, it should be noted that the mill corpora-tions refuse to act on the federal report because it contains no recommendations. But it is not to be inferred from this that But it is not to be inferred from this that no action whatever is being taken to make another revolt impossible. In fact the mill corporations are already acting to this end. They say privately that they should never have allowed the revolt to happen, as it endangered the tariff and their prosperity. They say the strike caught them unawares; that they will never be caught now a series that they will never be caught them. away away not arrac caugus them more not nate to marder, the mill corporate unaware; that they will never be caught tions, in every way possible. And the lounprepared again; they are going to get enabered again; they are going to get enabered for employees, find out the refuse to permit an Exter-Giovannitity processes of complaint and eliminate them, the meant that they are house, the state of the constitutional rights of free speech combing their mills with spites and are an and free assemblage.

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discriminating against the most setive strike spirits. In other words, they are seeking to re-impose more firmly the/old social injustice by means of capitalist capionage and the blacklist. Nevertheless, such men as Ettor and Giovannitti are held as accessories before the fact to the murder that the mill owners cause by the infernal conditions which they create. Further comment along this line is un-

Now come the wisesere politicians who find in the federal report thriff material for find in the federal report tartiff material for their campaign. How tartif changes will prevent espionage and bladellist is not evi-dent. Again, these politicians had better go slow. They are preparing to sits up a social hornet's nest and to have their own honesty in the premises closely questioned. They are opening up a. discussion that cannot be confined to the limits they pre-scribe because of the artises of the subject scribe because of the nature of the sub to be considered. They are also likely to call attention to the fact that it is not the tariff alone that figures in the perpetuation of the social injustice which caused the of the social injustice which caused the Lawrence revolt, but that there are other phases of the subject which, unfortunately for them, implicate themselves. It was [©] tariff-reforming governor who employed all the resources of Massachusetts in the stthe resources of Massachusetts in the st-tempt to fasten social injustice on the workers of Lawrence. It was a tariff reforming governor who upheld the infa-mous results of the tariff, by a series of the most infamous and illegal acts of authority. It was a tariff-reforming gov-ernor who permitted the most infamous violation of constitutional rights, clubbing of the women and children at the North of the women and children at the North Station, and who has taken no steps nor exerted his official indisence in any way to cause the removal, from office of the mis-creants guilty of this most scandoloss out-rage. It is a tarif-reforming governor who sids and abets the real accessories be-fore the fact to murder, the mill corpora-tions, in every way nossible, And the jo-

The second secon

L W. W. PREAMERE

The working class and the employing clies have notified to the control of the con camery of preduction, and absolub the wage. We find that the centering of the subscending of pulsation in the centering of the subscending of judgments into fewer and fewer binds makes for thick august anable to gow with the extraction fraction and the subscending of the pulsation of the subscending of the subscendi

Grant three datasets, in consume with their same of the time. The same of the time of the

The kitchen pastime, wherein the kettle calls the pot black, is being indulged in by the wiseacre politicians. They think the onlooking workers are not aware of the the onlooking workers are not aware of the performance that is going on. Many of these workers view the Lawrence strike and the Etfor-Giovannitit case as evidence of the social figuratice that is supported by both the dirty kettle and the dirty point and that can only be overcome by the overthrow of the system of private ownership of capital and the establishment of a system of industry. system of industry by, for and of the workers. These workers denounce this social injustice; they organize to resist and overthrow ft, and they make the Ettor-Giovannitti case a means of dividing the sheep from the goats.

DATES FOR HAYWOOD

William D. Haywood will fill dates from Chicago cast in behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti defense, through the General Office of the I. W. W. from July 17th and the Chicago of the Company Office of the I. W. W., from July 17th on. All organizations desiring Haywood as speaker for protest meetings, communicate with Vincest St. John, 518, 160 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. Write at one so that dates may be arranged with advantage. Terms furnished upon application.

PHOTO BUTTONS

of Éttor and Giovanniti are now for sale by the Testile Workers' Defense Com-mittee in Lawrence. At the top of the-button are the names, "Exter and Gio-vannitti," around the bottom the words, Their only orime is loyally to the work-ing class," with the letters "I. W. W." in the center of the bottom line. This will be a good means to raise hands be-sidest advertising the organization. Price to Loods \$4.60 per humdred-paid-in advance.

Address all order Strikers' Defense Fund, 9 Hanon Street, Lawrence, Masse. Now is the time to get a good busch' of greads to be scale and ge after aw yeaders for Solidarity. Order today.

C. N. R. STILL TIED UP

By EDWARD COBB.

The contractors on the C. N. R. are having many different varieties of trouble. What with wooden-shot men and green en, they can see their profits being eate they are getting madder all the

Peter Henning, of Palmer Bros. & Hen-ing, personally brought a gang of Sweden ning, personally brought a gang of Swedes from Minneapolis (who he thought would be green to the game.) The whole trip cost him a goodly sum, and when they awouly sum, and when they to Vancouver they deserted him and to work elsewhere ork elsewhere Hennin an at Yale when he was ing of his experiences. You see the slaves are getting wise to the game and are hitting the boar in his only valnerable spot, his pocketbook (his head is too solid to hurt.) Toquist, foreman for the above mentioned firm, receives a guarantee of five dollars (\$5) a day and a bonus of so five dollars (£5) a day and a nonus of so much per yard for all dirt moved above a certain amount. The result is, that any real scabs, who as a rule are none too auxious to work anyway, give him a wide berth. No one will work for him. In a grand effort to secure scabs, Toquist came to town with a hall-fellow-well-met air. However, when he returned to Yale without scabs, he was saked by a sym-pathiser why he had not brought back any men. "They drank all my money up, stole my watch, I had to berow money to stole my watch, I had to borrow money to get back to Yale, and even then not a single man could I get to return with me; that is your I. W. W.'s for you," he exclaimed, in a tired but angry voice. You have much to learn, Mister Toquist, of the I. W. W., and speed the day when you will realize that you cannot sweep back the tide with a broom.

One of the foremen in the to Yale says he has a bunch of Russ working, or at least drawing pay, who would not work or let anybody else work; getting in the way, if necessary, to pre-rest them. On being esked why he die and fire them, he replied, "Where in h not fire them, he replied, can I get men to take their place, and

itractors on the North Thompson say that they will hire nothing but Austrians and Italians bereafter on their work. For their information we will say work. For their information we will say that it is our firm belief that there are a few of the far-famed wooden-shoe mer

amongst those so-called foreigners, and, as a whole, they make poor scabs. Forty-two scabs quit George Chew's camp last week in a body. They hap-pened to travel down to Vancouver with bunch of contractors, who were going scabs entered the journey to Vancover by singing I. W. W. songs, for the entertainment of Martin Welsh, George Chew and others. We surmise that when George returned to his camp he found very little useful work had been done by his late employes.

e scouts at Spokane report the re-of an Italian from the North Thomped of the strike, on son. when he learned of the trine, on arriving on the job, he refused to work until he was forced to do so by having a gun showed in his face. (Oh! you law-abiding contractors) He managed to dodge the boss (or slave-driver) and beat his way back to Spokane. Thanks, Mr. Contractor, for the education you are beoutractor, for the education you are be-towing so freely on the slave. From the sood the outraged Italian is now in, it odes till for you and your kind. Such ac-ting as these show the desperate condition the contractors are in at the present

use a loaded gun to threaten the strikers; but if workingmen bappen to pack a gun, they are railroaded to jail and deported, if possible, as undesir-able citizens. Now, workers are getting wise and finding out that the only enemy and foreigner they know is the boss. They own the police, law courts, government and all that goes with them, body and soul. There are over 200 workingmen in the jails of this province, and hundreds more have been deported or beaten up

12,000 Scale Wanted; 2,500 Working

In order that the workers may thoroughly understand the present attaction on the C. N. R., it is necessary to know that of the 12,000 needed along the 300 miles of construction, less than 2,500 scabs are rking. At no time during the three outs of strike have the contractor

The men, numbering 7,000 out, have put up a gallar fight, and the tie-up is just as complete today as it was the first day of strike. picket line throughout the nor extending as far east as Minr Montreal, has been effective. The

Although some of the slaves (who very seldom have this chance) have not refused to take a five bundred or thousand mile journey, at the expense of contrac-tors, few have ever gone to work. Those few, from all accounts, are either so strong that they break the shovel bandles, or so rant or careless that they send dump-into the river along with the dirt.

Picket Reports.

In Scattle employment sharks are being driven frantic, because they cannot get men to ship as scabs for the C. N. R. If they cannot get the men they cannot get the dollars, and when they see the chances for a rich haul going by, you bet your life they have no love for the W. W. pickets

The employment sharks in Spokane have practically given up trying to get scabs, as they begin to find advertising for men to work on the C N. R. is beginning to injure their business. Several men have been turned back at the boundary by the Canadian immigration authorities, as they say they will not chance getting any more of those I. W. W. agitators into the country.

Fakirs.

Ever since the beginng of the Canadian Northern strike, many things have been tried by the contractors to secure scabs that show them up in their true light They are a bunch of men who would go to any extreme to save their profits; there is hardly a crime known to the human race that they are not guilty of. Their latest attempt to get scabs in Vancouver is about the most contemptable of all. about the most contemptants of all.

Through some means or other one of the
station men, who would sell his manhood
for a few dollars, managed to get an I. W.
W. card. Armed with this card, he came to Vancouver and accosted men in the streets and saloons, telling them that the contractor for whom he worked had an agreement with the I. W. W. allowing men to work for him He was, however, soon hunted out by the watchful pickets, who kept close tab on him until he was well on his way to camp, with a sad story to relate to his master

Employment Sharks

The employment sharks of Vanco tho are masquerading as respectable zens, have belittled themselves to the ex tent of giving out lying statements to the slaves who are willing to pay a dollar for the privilege of working. One of the slaves, who had been in Vancouver only a day or two and was nearly broke, went to them for a job. After buying a job on the them for a job. After buying a job of the Canadian Northern, he happened to walk up to the I. W. W. hall and mentioned where he was going. When told of the strike there he went back to the office and asked for the return of bis money, and asked for the return of his money, saying that he would not seab. The slave refused to leave the office without his money, whereupon the shark called the police, who told the lad to move on. the lad tried to explain, he was

to move on or go to jail. G. E. B. Member on Job Now.

Tom Halcro, of the general executive sponse to a motion by the central strike committee that general headquarters be asked to take over the direction of the strike has assumed charge of affairs. In a trip of observation to Kamloops, he rerts that the scabs in the camps want I. W. W. organizers to get busy organizing W. W. organizers to get busy organizing them, so they can come out on a strike in a body and again tie up the line completely. They are dissatisfied and, had they known that the strike was as complete and effective as it is, would not have gone on the job. They were misled by lying reports that the strike was over and are now ready to make amends for their error by doing all in their power to win the strike.

ing on the strike, an attempt will be made to arrange, for a meeting with the contract torn to show them that it is cheaper to settle with the strikers than to carry on a costly war with an aroused and ever more determined working class. Ere The Federationist again reaches its readers the strike will have been settled or else a campaign for a long, bitter, drawn-out boycot of the construction camps on the C. N. will have been inaugurated; term-inating only when the last spike shall have hen the is...

The general office odetermined that unless a sathe made soon, this

strike will be made an object lesson to the employing class; that when they en-gage in a conflict with the I. W. W. it is gage in a conflict with the I. W. W. it is not child's play nor healthy for well-filled pocketbooks and big dividends; that when the construction camps, they tion camps, they will re-ideration at the hands of the bosses 'ban have the workers on the

The organization has had its hands full, the organization has had its nades full, but now that the strikers have asked headquarters to take over the strike all energies will be bent in this direction and as soon as present strikes and free ch fights are settled in other locali-more and more pressure will be ties, more and more pressure will be brought to bear on the C. N. situa-tion.—B. C. Federationist.

MTRDEROUS THUGS

(Continued From Page One)

and today it is contributing more largely than any other to place upon the brow of labor the crown of thorns that will some day be torn away and precipitate the bat-tle between capital and labor that must e to the south if conditions do not

"Conditions existing among the work-ers in this most important industry truly beggar description. There are towns in the lumber districts where the workers, both black and white, are held in what is practically a condition of peonage. High board fences, topped with barbed wire, have been built around the mills and en nave been built around the mission to trance to the premises by a stranger is al-most impossible, and without giving an ac-count of one's self_ties a dangerous un-dertaking for a stranger to visit the towns which are held by the lumber trust.

"Lumber owners understand the un-rest that prevails among the workers, and are using every means to prevent from organization. In order to more ef-fectively do this, the members of the Southern Sawmill Operators' Association have established a blacklist, which, along with other radical and drastic measures, is used to prevent and stop organization

Mr. Havwood declared that every man employed by any member of the Southern Sawmill Operators' Association is com-pelled to sign a record blank which gives the name and location of the mill or mills where he had previously worked stace

"The age and color of the applicant must be stated, as well as the capacity in which he was employed, wages paid and all the information concerning himself and his family," he said "Oa each of the blanks is a record note, 'Have you re to believe that he sympathises with or is a member of the Timber Workers of the World?' A complete record of all the men employed in the territory en ciation, comprising the states of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklaboma, Texas and Logistana, is kept at the headquarters of the association at Alexandria, the principal object of wh is to establish a clearing house for sawmill

'As the operators realize that with the coming of a labor organization the system of peonage that is now firmly established will be wiped out—if not by direct efforts of the Brotherbood of Timber Workers, of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, certainly by public aversion to such an in-stitution as peonage—the lumber trust is doing everything in its power to kill the

movement.

"There is nothing the lumber trust toabhors so much as publicity.
white searchlight of truth is kno the white searchlight of truth is known on the methods through which the National Lumbermen's Association membership has quired four-fifths of the timber lands of the United States it will cause an upbeav-al of public opinion that the lumber barons are anxious to avert. Their method of dealing with the public, the state and the ent is as abborent as is anner of dealing with their em the men who are working in their

woods and their mills.

"Here they bave employed a system espionage through which vicious character espionage through which viscous characters in the capacity of gun men are used to cower the worker into subjection. I have been informed of many instances where workers were refused the privilege of quitting their employment and forced to quitting their employment and forced to continue at work under protest. The same ends are obtained by holding back the wages of the men, the general custom being to retain at least one week's salary, while the pay days, generally speaking, are once a month. In the interval a man in need of money or supplies is come to accept checks, payable in me

American and outrageous the compractices of the lumber camp commissar He declared that higher prices, often er prices, often outelared state and in sly bigb, are usually eir supplies and the neces for their sup "And restal for what the lumber compa-nies are pleased to call houses is but an-other of the miany systems or graft, that brings in large returns. Exorbitant prices are charged for the meanest kind of quarters, and at one camp I have located old and abandoned box cars which are ed to the men at the rate of \$4 per th. These, however, are but a few of month. These, however, are but a few of the things the workers have to endure,

The insurance system employed by some of the lumber companies was rapped by the lecturer, who contended that it was outrageous and that the companies are carrying it on for profit and at expense of the out regard to law

He pointed out the objections of the em-ployes to the insurance feature, contending that it did not insure the men and that "any reliable insurance company would give each man not less than \$5,000 worth of insurance for the amount of premium which is charged by the companies."

Haywood reviewed the action of the Southern Sawmill Operators Association in closing down 46 of their milis last year to effect a shutout. He contended that the action of the mill men will not stop the organization of the men, and that their future depends upon united action and orme the abuses which be

DISINGENUOUS ATTWILL

ence, July 12.—District Att Attwill continues to assert that he is re ceiving letters threatening him with death if he doesn't let up in his persecution of Ettor and Giovannitti. He announces in hig headlines that he is not afraid and that he laughs at the threats. Every man who boasts of his heroism is generally a hero; and, of course, the district attorner is a hero. He can afford to be; for judg ing from appearances, those letters are purely imaginative and well-timed in their They have been received publication They have been received daily for the last three months; and now, on the eve of the trial, he announces the fact to the world. Evidently the district attorney waited for the psychological moment to expose the dastardly attempts to defeat the ends of justice and to exhibit his own beau tiful heroism. He shows considerable foresight, if not disingenousness; and is worthy of promotion, on that nt, to some judgeship, to which be evidently aspires.
In connection with the

listers, it is announced that "the police bave learned that in several issues of a newspaper printed in Italian, articles have appeared about the district attorney and the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovan-nitti, which were of such a character as arrant interference, and it is under-it the postoffice inspectors have been iled to look into the matter."

Accordingly a censorship of the press may be looked for in connection with the

Ettor-Giovannitti case
And why not? In many cities of New
England the attempt is being made to prevent protest meetings on the ground that they are attacks on the laws and courts of they are attacks on the laws and courts of Massachusetts. In Boston, New Bedford, Lawrence and other points this sentiment has prevailed and is in evidence. In Lawrence, not only have meetings been prevented, but house to house distributors of circulars protesting against such actions have been taken to the police station, put them the protection of the police station, put have been taken to the police station, put through the third degree and then re-

leased.

This species of barrassment and intimidation has failed, however, as the distributors have gone back to their labors fail of resentment and determination Nor has it stopped the growth of the local protest movement. At the conference held last Tuesday evening the deliquestes present represented the various branches of the I. W. W. and the Socialist Party; and the A. F. of L. carpenters, wool sorters' and engineers' unions. The latter declared that the sentiment of organized labor in Lawrence in favor of Etter and Giovannitit was greater than is generally was greater than is generally Giovannitti was greater than is gen believed; despite the different

The same spirit prevails in other New England cities. New Bedford reports in-creased interest and growth in organiza-

n, due to attempted oppression.

Recent statements of money paid to rislative counsel and filed with the secregissary: counses and need with the sec-retary of the commonwealth, under the "loby act," show that the Pacific Mills paid Louis S. Com \$800. The Pacific Mills

and Giovannitti. Its legal adviser, James B. Dunbar, has declared he will go to the limit to electrocute them. Cox is post-mental of militia and mester of Lawrence, captain of militia and a lawyer. He beaded the socialed Law tence officers' committee which ap-peared before the Congressional strike vestigation committee last winter; and investigation committee and a laughing stock of himself.
While in Washington, Cox stopped at the
Willard hotel, and lived in high style.
The question is often asked: "Who paid The question is often asked: "Who paid the bille?" The statement filed with the tary of the commonwealth makes a more defini e answer than was merly the case.

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS"

A new edition of this pamphlet is just off the press. Deals with the question of "Practical Socialism" as outlined by eleven "leading socialists." Analysis of government ownership, labor legislation, "co-operatives" and other "opportunistic", proposals. Outlines the constructive program of industrial organization. An appendix on "Syndicalism. An appendix on "Syndicalism." Price 10 cents per quantities to Local Unions and 5 cents per copy. Address gents, 5 cents per copy. Address

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SAN DIEGO FIGHTERS, PLEASE NOTE

Fred H. Moore, attorney for the San Diego free speech-fighters, wants each and every person who knows anything at all about the San Diego outrages to send to him their names and permanent address, together with a statement of what they know, that is, what was done to them, or the names of any people in San Diego, bearing upon the situation

This is important, and must not by any means be neglected Address FRED H. MOORE, 1106 American National Bank Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Com and extor-crownnitt Defense Committee in Luvence visible to keep informed as to the activity throughout the country in behalf of our fellow workers. Send elippings from papers, copies of resolutions, circulars, reports of mertings, etc., to Justus Ehert, 9 Misson street, Lawrence, Mass. Don't neglect this ; it is important. is important

LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS LOCAL UNION 432.

Business meeting Sunday at 1 o'clock. Secretary, John Mussleman; office hours from 10 in the morning until 10 at night Headquarters 211 Occidental Ave. (rear).

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.

FURILARIS, UKELUR I. W. W.

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

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

Any wage worker, wishing to becomember of the Industrial Workers of World, may proceed in the following

nanner:

1. If you live in a locality where there is a union of your industry or a mixed (recruiting) union already in existence, apply to the secretary of that local union. He will furnish you with an application blank containing the Preamble to the I. W. Constitution and the two questions which each candidate for admission must nawer in the affirmative. The questions are as follows:

follows:

"Do you agree to abide by the constitution and regulations of this organization?"

"Will you diligently study its principles
and make yourself acquainted with its
purposes?"

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local
Union, but cannot be more than \$5.00 in

Union, but eannet be more than \$5.00 in any instance, and is usually \$8.00 or less. The month! dues cannot exceed \$81.00 and are in most locals from \$5 to 50 cents. \$2. If there is no Local Union of the 1. W. W. in your wicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. You will be required to asswer affirmatively the two quired to asswer affirmatively the two feet.00. The monthly an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly will be a feet.00. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank.

3. Better still, write to the General Sceretary for a Charter Application Blank, Get up less than TWENTY signatures thereon, of boundfe wage worker in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Becuriting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Sceretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you can precede to organize the local. Join the I. W.-W. Do it now. The address of the General Sceretzer of

jed to value of the General Secretary or The address of the General Secretary or as I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, a Cambridge Bidg., Chicago, Ill.