VOLUME FOUR. No. 14 WHOLE No. 170 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

"UNDER THE FLAG"

the stood night

False Cry of "Patriotism" Fails to Lure Paterson Slaves

Back to their Jobs.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Paterson, N. J. March 82.

The big strike of the silk worker enters the fifth weak with the strikers standing more solid than ever. The appeal to patriotism was the most meterable failure.

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The bosses are the langing stock of the edity. All the mills were decorated with Old Glory, monthy all year new ones. They had never found it necessary to buy flags, their patriotism always stops at the proketbook. This time they thought they could fool the workers to come back tow work and seak under the flag.

With the flags sfying and the city decked out in gala garb, the great stilk mills of paterson reopened their doors to welcome the St. St. Ones and st. St. Ones are making frantice effects to get the table to interfere. The government of the strikers are by now long and sweep an operation.

All IDET CALL This issue to Solidarity. This issue of Solidarity is preached by the prease to lawer.

This issue of Solidarity. New Catalle power house was closed by the food treasday night, as we could not go to preach the solid principal by the food treasday night, as we could not go to preach the solid principal to the paterson. Compared to the paterson of the solidarity is practically at a same conditions as the workers in Paterson.

The silk independent of solidarity. New Catalle power house was closed by the prease to solidaries principal not go to present a standarity of post of the same conditions and the sa

Back to their Jobs.

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With the flags figure and the city decked out in gala garb, the great silk mills of Patrenous reappand their doers to welcome back \$5,000 men and women operators. The ending of the greated labor war was been and to be supposed to be seen the same of the workers who had urged the workers were going to forgive their cering work man. Mayer Medical and the police as we the end of their troubles approaching. The ministers who had urged the workers to return understood that their exhortations were to be obseed. It was a vary successfull and of the striker, marred by only one thing—some of the workers went back—Newark Stay.

Many workers who had greated to eak under the flag. The attrikers wore sumall flags with the inscription: "We won't seeb suder our flag." It was flang toats at the flag. The strikers were sumall flags with the inscription: "We won't seeb suder our flag." It was flang toats at the flag, and you have exploited as all, under the flag, and you have exploited as all, under the flag, when the mills and a strikers the sum and defend the flag? But you have reduced our varges under the flag, and you have exploited the flag, and the proper strike workers, wore the flag; we dyed the flag; we demand more wargs and shorter bours under the flag, and you have exploited as all, under the flag, we have the flag and you have exploited as all, under the flag, and you have expl

JUDGE TURNS ACROBAT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Bast Liverpool, O., March 22.

Pottery girls to the numbers of about 700 are on strike here for be 7 conditions.

The Pottery Workers' usion is an old craft organization, "...cing in approved craft union fashion and has left the overwhelming mass of the werkers unorganized, while boasting of \$300,000 in the capitalists' bank, and call it. "Our Defense Fund."

fense Fund."

Well, the girls struck, notwithstanding
the fact that the "personal workers" of
Billy Sunday have been bolding noonday
meetings in the potteries for a few months
banding the religious dope to the girls,
and fervently hoping by doing so the pottery "owners" could bleed them for a while
longer. The attike started last Toesday,
and immediately the "Boosters" Club.";
and A. P. of L. fakirs jumped in and
warned the girls pot to have anything to

and A. F. of L. fakir, jumped in and watned the girls pot to have saything to do with "that I W. W. bught in town." Manilda Rabinowitz came from Akron last Friday and went to a public meeting of the striking girls. The tool of the A. F. of L. fakira among the girls told her and another girl to get out. She refused. The tool called a policeman. He came in and told Fellow Where Rabinowitz to get out. She refused to go. The officer said he would have to arrest her. She defied him to arrest her. She defied him to arrest her. She defied him to arrest ber without a warrant. The officer and the "too!" went and swore out warants to oust both, and charged them with "disturbing

the meeting." They were held in jail for three hours and released under \$100 bond to appear for trial on Saturday morning before "His Honor," the mayor. The to appear for trial on Saturday morning before "His Honor," the mayor. The mayor released the gith sifter, but Maittel. Oh, you stid, you are the one in this, "Your sentence will be 810 and decit said the mayor. The mayor way. Fellow Worker Babinowitts, "Journal of the standard of the said the mayor. The said way of you want to break into jail," His Honor sid perwish; "My lady if you, want to break into jail, your sentence will be 850 and costs."

The mayor is a Billy Sunday convert. Billy has converted the mayor trice all ready, and the said of the said of the said was the bunch of rids in the said of the said ready, the bunch of rids in the said of the sai

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last convention of the Netional Industrial Union of Textile Workers, the fifth that the state of the state o

TO OUR READERS

NATURE'S"GENERAL STRIKE"

The past week his been one of untold misery and despairs he practically all the people of Ohio and Western Pennaylvanis. A flood "sinprocedented" they tell us, has swept through all sizer vallers, whiped out towins, washed sway portions of great cities, and caused matelal loss of life and property. Transportation has been cut of; mills stapped; procurent trains swylaid, and oner-by communities as effectually separated for the time being, as if they were on different planets. The magic hand of Labor, that normally guides civilized society in all its manifestations, a paralyzed by the intervention of Nature.

The usual comment of unthinking peo-

society in all its insulfisitations, is paralyzed by the intervention of Nature.

The usual comment of unthinking people, regarding the terrible event, is, that "it couldn't be helped, the rain fell, filled up the rivers to overflowing and devastated the towns—that's all there was to it." Not so, by a jugfull! A glance at any of the cities in the flood section would readily convince the most carelies observer that such is not the case. Take New Castle for instance. Three rivers traverse the town and its suburbs. Industrial plants and working class residence sections are mainly along the lowlands near the rivers, whose banks have been encroached upon by sleg dumps and protruding sections of the mills and other buildings. The result is that river beds have been filled up, channels narrowed or obstructed by dams which do not allow the water to move quickly enough, thereby resulting in the overflow. Under these conditions even, the things might be remedied and danger averted by deepening the river channel and building flood walls at low points. But such "cost money," and taxpeyers are proverbially shortsighted and close-fisted. So the low-lands where the alawa dwall are overflown; men, women and children drowned or sendered homeless, while retribution overlands where the alawa dwall are overflown; men, women and children drowned or sendered homeless, while retribution overlands where the alawa dwall are overflown; men, women and children drowned or sendered homeless, while retribution overlands where the alawa dwall are overflown; men, women and children drowned or sendered homeless, while retribution overlands where the alawa dwall are overflown; men, women and children drowned or sendered homeless, while retribution overlands where the alawa dwall are overflown; men, women and children drowned or sendered homeless, while retribution overlands where the alawa dwall; is added and abetted by the ruling class in society.

We are told that in, these times, "One touch of nature makes all the would

abetted by the ruling class in society.

We are told that in, these times, "One touch of nature makes all the would akin." That refers to the spirit of helpfulness and charity that persulis towyed the unfortunate victims of the flood. But from the midst of this apparently universal spirit of "altruism" the various social characteristics are discernible. "Tarpayers" are heard to grow because streets will have to be repaired, new bridges built and other things done that will cost them money. Stories are told of merchants in the flood district who have charged fancy prices for provisions to marconed: citizens. A. 'touch of-nature' only reveals the nature of the middle class. No social change is or can be wrought by the flood.

Perhaps the most striking thing about

BOCCINI CONVICTED

Raw Deal Pulled off Against Little Falls Prisoner. Story of the "Trial."

the whole deal is a dirty plot to railroad the workers. It must be understood that all these admissions came is small fragments while the judge was not quick enough to stop Moors. Even the signal-line by the lawyers of the prosecution to their winesses on the stand was not always quick enough to save them from admissions. The judge was always ready to overrole saything that would show the frame up, as "improper and immatrial," but was not always quick enough to eather the same up, as "improper and immatrial," but was not always quick enough to eather some of the utush, though most of it was afterwards stricken of the record.

In the beginning of the trial, when proof of pedicty was submitted in the form of afficients, the judge would not alleus the definesse to see the minutes of the great jury. It would not do to be able to prove periory point by point. This, of comes, would 'not help the case?' mid "his bones." Then the defense wanted all the primares prisons, the judge would not alleus the the millowned lawyers objected, of course. These he wanted all the primare prisons, the judge would not alleus the the millowned lawyers objected, of course. These he wanted all the stand. This was overruled on the

Trial."

Telegram to Solidarity.)

Witca, N. Y., March 27.

Filippo Boccini convicted at 11 o'clock this morning. Jury out 18 hours passed Saturday. Delease up all night in court room swaiting verdict. "Specials' all joyous as if knowing what was coming from start.

Every worker in country must show where he stands and not show white. Every worker in country must show where he stands and not show white feather. Don't let the mill owners rail-road our brothers. Make this a world, wide issue. This is the time for action, and not the white feather. By God, we must have action, and that must he quick and impressive. Are the workers here to be handed over as victims for the millionaired. BISCAY.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Herkiner, N. Y. March 80.

Any one who thinks that an Amerisan court is a mill of justnes, also all be in fiteral strikens. If the first case sade is an acquittal, it will be despite at the effects of the principle point to district the sales and it is a striken. Be the defense shore he may be in the principle of the principle of principle of the millionaries while "his bones" was not always quick enough to case the minutes of the sales strikens. If the first case sade is an acquittal, it will be despite at the effects of the millionaries who is senting the probecution.

Despite the careful rulings of the judge sales who is senting in the principle of principle worker draged into the mills, just trustality, perjuty before the grand jury, framed, up or vid fice, riot plots, drawing pay from millionytes, specials soct evern in, some without hadges or authority, criminal records of the grand strike" is its analogy to a possible "general strike" is its analogy to a possible "general strike" of the working "free contains the should be a million of the principle of "justices" in the principle of principle worker draged and much more showing that this "general strike" is its analogy to a possible "general strike" of the working "free and the principle of the working "free million of the principle of the w

this "general strike" is its analogy to a possible "general strike" of the working class. The shutting down of light and power plants, the stopping of transportation, the atrious acaning of meager telegraph reports from other sections, the paralysis of industry, and the return to primitive methods of lighting, imanportation and other ways of existence rall are suggestively similar. The shood disaster has zerred to show how dependent one social function is upon another. and how necessary is the oc-operation of all the parts. And when we consider that LABOR CONTROLS THEM ALL and is, in position when organized and considers the commons possibilities of industrial solidarity.

Finally, we may say that "Nature is to blame for the excess of water." But for

Finally, we may say that "Nature is to blame for the excess of water." But for the consequences of the flood, the blame falls upon a social system that places property above human life and happiness; that allows cities to be built on lowlands; permits capitalists to fill up the river beds, and causes taxpayers to belk at necessary measures to prevent flood disaster. The only remedy is to wipe out that system. Let the working class organize in one great union, to seize and to control industry for the use and benefit of all. Then from our vantage ground of safety, we may laugh at all "freaks of nature."

KEEP AWAY FROM LAWRENCE

The secretary of Local 20, of Lawrence, The secretary of Local 20, of Lawrence, Mass., reports that the textile barons of that city have inaugurated a depression by which thousands of mill workers are tem-porarily out of employment. The purpose of the American Woolen Co. and other

on the map as me me a power present.

The secretary, Thomas Hölliday, 5 Washington Way, Lawrence, would also appreciate advice from 1. W. W. members as to the best methods to be used to meet the unemployed question in that city.

the unemployed question in that city.

Correspondents are usged to write often, and in as CONDENSED a form as possible, of the events in their respective localities. Don't string out the matter with repetition to be a support of the control of th

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



Owned and Published Weekly b C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number posite his name on the wrapper en closing SOLIDARITY. For instance 169. That means that your sub expired last week; and you should renew. 170

SOLIDARITY GOING TO CLEVELAND

Only one more issue after the present one of Solidarity will be issued from New Castle. Beginning with the second New Castle. Beginning with the second week in April, this paper will appear from Cleveland, Ohio. The new place ation will be at 112 Har Ave., East, right in the heart of the business section of the Ohio metropolis.

This move has been contemp for some time, but only within the last week could arrangements be complet-ed, and for that reason it has not been announced to our readers. We now make the annou announcement, with the est to all locals and sympazers, to inaugurate a campaign of ogetting such as they have never ne before. Our expenses in the new done before. Our expenses in the new location will increase materially, and we must have added income to carry us through the first six months at least.
The many advantages of Cleveland
over New Castle cannot well be met without the support of our readers. We expect to add office and mechanical help that will put the office in a better state of efficiency, improve the paper in many ways, and enable us to get quick action in pamphlet and leaflet work. We also expect to equip our job department to help sustain the paper and publishing bureau.

With our departure from Pennsylva nia, the scene of a most desperate nia, the scene of a most desperate though successful struggle for existence, McCarty & Williams will "legally" transfer, their proprietory rights in Solidarity, to the I. W. Publishing Bureau, under the ownership and supervision of the General Administration of the General Administration of

All money orders, drafts, checks, etc., MUST hereafter be made payable to "SOLIDARITY" or the "I. W. W. PUB-LISHING BUREAU," and not to any individual in the office. Please observe this rule and save us inconvenience in or financial affairs.

We believe that Solidarity has clear-

ly demonstrated its value and its fidelity to the industrial union movement. The men who started this paper in 1909, had no illusion about the diffi-culties confronting them. Though none of them have ever drawn more than a bare meal ticket for their ser-vices, and have sometimes been sore at heart over the apparent apathy of the membership, they have met those difficulties with the true I. W. W. spirit, and

are not now asking any favars for them-

selves. But they know that Solidarity and its literature bureau have made a decided impression, in spite of a most determined conspiracy of silence on the part of the labor press generally, and are assing your aid for the bigger work before us. We dislike to appeal for funds, in view of the many struggles of the I. W. W. everywhere, but if there are locals or sympathizers who feel like investing a few dollars in their pores, we shall W. everywhere, but if there are locals or sympathizers who feel like investing, a few dollars in their press, we shall gladly accept same with the assurance that the money will go as far as human ingenuity can make it go.

Trusting that our readers and supporters will not forget our urgent needs, but will help us to move rapidly to a state of efficiency as propagandists of industrial freedom for the working class, we are

we are

Yours for the One Big Union, SOLIDARITY, Per B. H. Williams, Editor.

INSIDIOUS POISON

One of the most insidious forms of poison is being constantly instilled into the minds of slaves via the editorial columns of the so-called "radical" capitalist dailies. The Hearst journals in particu-lar, with their syndicated articles by Arthur Brisbane and others, have set the pace along this line. Others have followed, until nearly every town has at least one paper of this insidious character. The argument of these pen pushers takes usually the form of a purely NEGATIVE wail at the injustice of employers as revealed in the sad fate of some man, woman or child

In the Pittsburg "Leader" of March 19, we have a classic example. A strike of 3,000 employes from the Oliver Steel Works wee in full blast. While the strikers were picketing, parading with banners through the streets, and otherwise showing their determined solidarity and fighting spirit against that cut-throat con-cern, the Leader's reporter was searching for "human interest" copy. He found it in one of the hospitals. A former cmshowing their determined solidarity and in one of the hospitals. A former em-ploye of Oliver's, Mary Slusarsz, was dy-ing. Here is how the Leader treats the

case:
"When the doctors told Mary Sinsarus
that she would soon die Mary didn't seem
to care. If she didn't die she would have
to go back to Oliver's not and bolt works,
and between going to the cemetery or going back to Oliver's, she might just as well
die—perhaps it were better if she died.

"Mary was only 26 years old, too. Life had not yet opened to her, for exist-ence unravels slowly for slaves.

"The normal young woman would shrink from death at that age, but Mary rather seemed to invite it.

mornic from deaths at the large, our many mather seemed to invite it.

Many knew what was a head of her it was a first the large that was the Oliver factory. So, taking things as she knew them, why not die and be done with it.

"She made no resistance. Her resistance had been weakened, broken down, by her life in the Oliver factory. Life was just a mass of inharmony, suffering, hard work, starvation on coarse food in smallest quantities. So why resist if death that gave Many the courage to beckon her had to death when he stared at her was that, anyway, she would not have to go back to the Oliver factory."

Thus rambles the Leader's editorial wail through nearly a double column of big type and short paragraphs. NOT ONE WORD OF HOPE, INSPIRATION OR FIGHT-ING SPIRIT is breathed through the whole mass of words. It is calculated to seud a cold chill down the spine of the slaves who read it, and leave them in the same state of weariness and apathy as that same state of weariness and apathy as that of the poor girl in the hospital. The Leader offers no avenue of escape to the rest of the slaves from a similar fate. ANNIHILATION is exalted above the FIGHTING SPIRIT More than that, the minds of the slaves are directed towards their masters as their possible saviours, like the miserable "strike pictures". ours, like the miserable strike pictures:
showing from time to time on moving picture screens. They are taught to expect
redress from the "melting heart" of the
boss rather than through their own ef-

Contrast this miserable negation of the fighting spirit with the strike parades and banners above referred to, and the funeral procession to the grave of this girl berself. Here thousands of strikers, marching through Pittsburg's main streets, not only same time called upon their fellow slayes to join in the revolt. THAT IS THE I. to join in the revolt. THAT IS THE I. W. W. SPIRIT! WE REFUSE TO DIE WITHOUT RESISTANCE. Rather will we GO BACK TO THE FACTORY and

keep on fighting to remove the conditions tend to make death preferable to slavery.

What is more, we know that we, the workers, can end these conditions. Through the unity and solidarity of the workers in ONE BIG-UNION we will put hope and vim into tired workers, and make them want to get out of the hospital and back on the firing line. The sick and weary slaves will resist death because they have something to live for. And that is just why the I. W. W. is feared by the masters why the I, W. W. is feared by the master-and all their retainers today ! That is why we bear so much shout 'outside sigitators,' ''the fisg.' 'good, eitemablp,'' and all the reat of the dope desured to head off the insurgent movement of the mass of tollers. OUR ATTITUDE IS POSITIVE, not negative. We will 'bury the dead' only as an example and inspiration to the living. We want a larger and fuller life for ourselver, and we know how to get it: for ourselves, and we know how to get it

—BY FIGHTING FOR IT!

MORE FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Brawley, Cal., March 10.

Editor Solidarity:

I have just read Abner E Woodruff's article in No. 167 of Solidarity with great interest. The fellow worker proves to his own satisfaction that once we abandon "the worker with the most pronounced individuality who has been thrown to the individuality who has been thrown to the surface," and by reason thereof selected as a victim to appeale the masters of the bread to his fate, the capitalist courts will straightway metalnorphose themselves into fair and impartial tribunals no longer intent on capaciting their masters' will, but vertically greas solicitude for the rights of the victim by appointing able and emiof the victim by appointing able and emi-nent counsel to defend him and, in fine, clothe him with the panoply of press innocence until absolutely proven guilty The fellow worker's theory is a rope o sand; inveighing against the employment of counsel because it gives the appear-ance of presupposing faith in courts he evinces greater faith in capitalist justice than some of us who contend that it is sometimes necessary to give battle in the courts. It should be understood that the courts. It should be understood that the employment of counsel does not necesthe employment of counsel does not neces-sarily imply confidence in the capitalist court. On the contrary, the most impera-tive reason for the same is to avert a mis-carrage of justice through legal chicany. A trial in a crooked court may with the

connivance of a shyster lawyer appointed by the same court, take on the appearance of being entirely fair and though it may be a miscarriage of justice of the most flagrant miscarriage of justice of the most flagrant kind it will elicit no protest from that section of the general public, which yet (in a measure), believe in fair play and no indignation on the part of the more conservative part of the working class The ignowers that be will in such cases wash their soiled lines in an entirely scienwas their solied then in an entirely scien-tific and sanitary manner without in any way offending the sensibilities of the "dear public." An able and conscientious lawyer can in a measure avert the spectacle of a court lending itself to vindictive punishment by throwing unfair rulings and any attempt at irregular proceedings on screens exhibited to the public gaze. There is no doubt that the drain on our resources occasioned by the employment of counsel is a serious matter and where great numbers are jailed for violating unconstitutional street speaking ordinances where nothing more serious than jail sen-tences, which will only entail additional expense on the dear public, can be imposed by crooked magistrates and judges it is no doubt the best tactics to dispense with lawyers, but when our bravest and best, who have taken the brunt of the fight, who have fought in the van of the foremost- files of the slowly awakening working class, are threatened with the gallows or electric chair or long terms in the charnel houses, called penitentiaries, it is nothing short of monstrous ingratitude to leave them to their fate. To me the idea seems abhorrent. We complain loudly about property being exalted above bumanity, but if we value our "lender boards" more than the lives and liberty of our fellow workers who fall into the clutches of the master class no amount of sophistry or juggling of words and phrases can exculpate us from the same injunc-

tion. Fellow Worker Woodruff reasons that it is necessary to withhold support from the victims of our struggles with the master class in order to put the kibosh on leaders and saviors with exaggerated egoes. There is no danger of this gentry obtruding themselves where the fight is the thickest

When serious conflict rages they will be found enseenced in balls, advocating "dif-ferent tactics." Will join employment of conince not viadictive justice of its sting? Will not our capitalist masters gloat over a rebel electrocated or budg on the gallows or immured in a penitentiary, though his fellow workers have expended no money for his defense?

Fellow Worker Woodruff says the spec-tacle of an entire system of society being employed to crush a world movement through an abandoned individual would be through an abandoned individual would be so-ridicious titls the maters would be compelled to set him free in order to escape from the ignominy of self con-tempt. This conclusion I think is over-optimistic. Is not Fellow Worker Woodr-ruff aware thint is the policy of the masters to strike terror to the hearts of the masses through conding panishment visited upon individuals. The juli and prisons are not intended for the masses; only a limited intended for the masses; only a limited number of victims are wanted. Are the masters so very sensitive to ridicule? The spectacle of venerable Mother Jones tried spectacle of venerable Mother Jones tried by a court martial of gold laced officers of soldiery of a sovereign state would seem to indicate the reverse. Finally the fellow worker says we would be so busy in other directions that the master class would fear to pull off another electrocation. or hanging. What assurance has he got that we would? We are accustomed to the advocacy of new tactics and panaceas that never materialize. It is time we stop deluding ourselves with the notion of possing powers we have not as yet got.

PETER C. BLANK.

STATE ABOLISHES MILITIA

In Arkansas there are signs of awaken-ing as to the real character of the state militia. A dispatch from Little Rock, dated March 11, reads:

'The Arkansas Legislature last night decided to dispense with the State National Guard, a bill providing for the organ zation failing after opponents had recounted the 'shooting up' of a negro poolroom
at Fordyce last August; when several comanies of the guard were in that town.

"Published statements of alleged drink-

ing and gambling in camp were read during the debate ever the appopriation measure yesterday. The measure cannot be ght up again at this session of the

The time will come when the general immoral character of the national guards will be exposed. Especially in connection with the "shooting up" of strikers. When that time comes even fewer workingmen than at present will join it. Militarism in all its forms is a bane to the working class and must meet with its opposition.

Alatool pigeon writing in the Paterson "Press" remarks: "I have been told personally by strikers that there are hundreds who would like to go back to work but they fear the I. W. W. leaders." Excellent! Let us take off our bats to the I. W. W. leaders, whoever they may be, who can put the proper amount of fear who can put the proper amount of fear into the hearts of would-be scabs. That 'fear'' is a necessary alternative in some cases to the true spirit of solidarity, which apparently animates the majority of

strikers in Paterson. We learn by doing. The I. W. W. has still much to learn about condu strikes and following up their victories (we recognize no defeats) with constructive work in organization. But we are learning more and more from each succeeding bat-The Paterson strike now on, is one of many revolution in that city in the past few years, and is conceded even by its bitterest oppositents, as "the most per-fect tie-up" ever witnessed in an Ameri-can industry. All departments are thorough-by organized and the whole mass of silk workers bound together by the spirit of solidarity. Experience tests theory, and opens up the field of wider experience. Join the I. W. W. and learn by doing.

A strike of I. W. W. tailors has been going on in Seattle, Washington, for weeks. In order to stop picketing, the issue an injunction against that "legal" right. But that didn't stop I. W. W. picketing. Lumberjacks, longsboremen and other MEMBERS OF THE WORK-ING CLASS at once came to the aid of their fellow workers in the clothing indus-try. A bunch of them had to go to jail, but such a little thing didn't bother the in the least; so the injunction failed of It would be a crime to tell the workers elsewhere to "go and do like-

Order a dunch of six months sub cards

ABE CAHAN EXPOSED

East Side Workers Storm His Sheet and are in Revolt Against It

Certain events are taking place in New York City, of selvich Selidarity's readers should be informed. One is especially in-teresting to them, to sit, the attack on Forward, the Jewish daily socialist paper. Forward in a bitter opponent of the I. W. W. and industrial unionism. During the W. and industrial unionism. During the vote on the recall of Hayword it prejudiced the minds of its readers by continually calling him an "anarchist." Forward is calling min an anarchist." Forward is printed on the East Side in a modern 18-story building, said to have been built for Forwards by money leaned by Jacob Schiff. Schiff is the backer of almost every Jewish enterprise. A banker of international fame, he is reported to have \$12,000,000 invested in the New York needle and clothing industries of various About four weeks ago, during the gar

ment workers' strike. Forwards printed an editorial declaring the strike ended and congratulating the strike ended and a victory. The strike was settled by President Rickert of the Garment Workers on the basis of an increase of \$1 a week, without consulting the strikers. This set tlement was immediately denounced as a sell-out, it being elsimed that much better conditions could have been secured, and conditions could have been accured, and that the consent of those concerned should have been obtained. Forwards sought to mollify the strikers and to compel their acquiescence to this betrayal of their inacquiescence to this betrayal of their in-terests and rights. In consequence of I have treacherous acts ten of thousands of Jewish and Italian workers gathered in front of the Forward building on Ruigers Square and started a demonstration against it. Large plate glass windows and storm does on the ground floor were broken and smashed. A man who represented Man-ager Held was physically assaulted in the office, and the tudignation of the workers was otherwise displayed. Cahan, the office of Forwards search

Cahan, the editor of Forwards, sought to justify his actions and to discredit the demonstration by blaming it on "hotheads and the I. W. W." It is noteworthy that and the i. W. W. It is noteworthy that in this connection he was given the un-qualified support of the New York Times, a Schiff organ. The New York Call she defended Calan and Forward. But events have since proven the demonstra-tors and the Socialist Cahan wrong. The different took matter into the connection of the strikers took matters into their own he and settled on much better terms than those that Rickert and Cahan sought to those that Rickert and Cahan sought to impose on them. Of course the "hotheads and I. W. W.," though denounced at first, have not been given any credit

However, let that no; since the attack on Forwards, Cahan has been confined to a hospital. It is given out that his al-ment is ulser of the stonach. But it is believed that chagrin over his fallen pre-tiggs in the real cause. The East Side has lost faith in Abe Cahan. It wants to tost sath in Abe Cahan. It wants to know the truth of the current statement that Jacob Schiff financed the Forwards' enterprises. It wants to know why For-wards supports the rottenest gang of labor fakirs and dissounces the I. W. W., Hay-wood and industrial unionism. It wants wood and industrial unionism. It wants to know why a socialist paper, so called, of all papers, should be the only paper in New York City that was ever stormed by workers, to its recollection. In fact, the East Side is skeptical about everything ever done by Cahan and his coterie. The Forwards is distrusted and on trial. And so is every other newspaper claiming to be of the working class in New York City that defended it.

that defended it.

Conversely, the East Side is warming up to the I. W. W., Haywood and industrial, unifolds. The three are topics of favorable discussion in every meeting hall and coffee house on the East-Side. The storming of the Forwards means a loss of coffee house on the East-Side. The storming of the Forwards meant's less of-grip to as rotten a gang of labor mislead-ers and their silies as ever infeated the la-bor movement. No doubt Caban will call this "narchistic," as he has done other truthful statements. But let him make the most of it. Murder will out, and so will the crooked acts of Labor's Moses, so called.

J. R.

Following the big revolt of steel workers under the I. W. W. at the Oliver plant in Pittsburg last week, the A. F. of L. promptly ansunaced a "Labor Forward Movement" to "organise all the workers Movement" to "organize all the worker in the steel industry." And this for the in the steel industry." And this for me 99th time, in the last four years! Nothing like an I. W. W. strike to set the A. F. of L. fakirs going "forward" in their

Agitate for the real thing,

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caught down, w body blo terposed New Yo caught h By the t make a s on the was to m pencil, a candle, circle. "Whe "Some Roman c "Whe

WEAK CASE AGAINST BOCCINI

(Uties Saturday Globe, March 22)
It was a weak case that the clate had made, when it closed Wednesday the presecuted of Scotnit, the Italian acquaed of rioting in connection with the Little Falls, N. Y., textile strike last fall.

Falls, N. Y., textile artike leat fall. It perced beyond a doubt that the striken did best up the police severely; it proved that Boccins steed before the chief of police and waved his arms in the air. What it did not above, however, is insignificant. It did not show, however, is insignificant of suyons on lattisted violence; it did not show that the striker prevented any person from cubering the mills. Almost all time witnesses were not officers of any person from cubering the mills. Almost all time witnesses were noted officers of any person from entering the mills. most all its witnesses were paid office

the law.

The defense states that it intends to prove that the strikers did not use force antil the police attacked them; that no violence was displayed in previous parades; that the case against Boccini, in short, is

Housing Bad; Morala Good

Hessing Bed; Horals Good

Coincident with the opening of the defence is the publication of the report of the State Labor Department's livestigating committee, which visited Little Falls to probe the conditions of the working population. In a line this is: Housing conditions are bad, but the moral good.

Reports of police oppression the committee found exaggerated. Waget for usary half of the \$5.00 employes were found to the \$0 a week or less among mades, and \$7.50 or less among mades, and \$7.50 or less among mades, and the propert affords inbresting food for thought. There is no family life, the report says. It's everybody for himself, yet pressioness bossing produced but two illegituate births in 18 mostits.

This declipth on the character of the operatives in the saills shown a degree of self-restraint that merits consideration. From anodical sources criticism is heard that the city prevides no building and loan association and so essing 'Institution, which weeds tend to make persassent, respectable reachests of foreigners.

Chief-Salitza a Festgre

Chief-builing a Feature

The conclusion of the third week of the Little Falls case finch the prosecution out of the way and the defence only begun. The progress made by the defense this week caused hope that the trial will soon end. There are a dozen similar cases, but their trial may depend somewhat on the outcome of the Bocchia case.

The third week was productive of little cast of the ordinary except for the builting of Chief Long, of the Little Falls police, by Fred Hi Moore, attorney for defense. Chief-builting was quite the order of the elusion of the third week of the

of Chief Long, of the Little Falls police, by Fred it Moore, attorney for defense, Chief-balting was quite the order of the day for Teschay. It was the sporting event of the week for Herkings, where the trial is beld. Even the local election, with three candidates in the field, had nothing on it as as an extraction. It was the top liner of the Boochai trouge. As a spectacle it was hagely enjoyed by the populace irrespective of the fact that popular sympathy is with the officials and openly hostile to all who are connected with the defense.

The Best Day of the Show

If you have ever stood in the menageric tent, before the show began in the big top, and seen as insignificant keeper prod the proud lion in his den and heard the the proces non-times den and heard the king of the jungle rear in impotent rage and seen him claw at the bars of the cage, you have some idea of the exhibition that tickled the sancy of the Herkimer andience

Tuesday aftermoon.

It was the mose enjoyable day of the trial spie date—for the audience.

Chief Long put in an uncomfortable couple of hours.

"Now, Mr. Long," Moore woold say in his blandest tones, "will you be good enough to mark on the paper where you stood when the trouble began?"

The paper looked innocent. The chief, caught for the mousent with his gand down, was about to make an opening for a body blow, when the over alest Mills interposed enough objections to stop the New York Central railroad. The chief caught his cue; his memory became hazy. New York Central railroad. Ine cause caught his use; his memory became hasy. By the time the court ruled that he could make a mark on the carefully drawn may on the wall, the best the chief could do was to make a motion in the air with the

Where did Boccini stand?"

Somewhere in that circle" More omen candle.
"Where did Legere stand."
Again that Roman candle. Somewhere that circle."

The charmed circle seemed to circum-scribe the major activities of the eventful

scribe the unsjor activities of the eventful day and the court erier had to pound with his gavel to quell the crowd's exectation. A pictureque son of Herkimer slapped his neighbor's knee, "Jun's gittin'riled. By heels, he's mad enough to bite a dog in two. Watch him chev gum."

"Young Moore is trying to play smart, ain't he?" came from another quartes. "Tryin' to git Long tangled up; but he can't do it:

can't do it."

Long, the State's Star Winese

Chief Long had in the forenoon given the most damaging testimony that had yet been produced by the state. He was the trump each. He stated with exactness what the events were, what the participants said and did, and where they stood. The impression he left, however, was not so pead as the left, however, was not so pead as the left, however, was not so pead as the left, however, was not

e impression he left, however, was not sod as that left by Officer Donovan

Tall Lying Somewhere

There was no ambiguity about Chief ong's answers during cross-examination. When he had a negative answer to give an No, sir!" snapped out like a general ordering a cayalry charge and that, as you know, always sounds as if the general were adding under his breath: "Take that you off-scouring of society, you seum of the earth!" ped out like a general

Long did not, according to his testimor Long did not, according to his testimony, strike Moriando; he struck no one in the mill; sobody, positively nobody, was earlied from the mill in an successfous or in any other condition. There were other positive statements, contradictory to previous evidence, that made people think ebody is doing some tall lying.

Bitterness and Hatred Increase

As the case goes on the same bitterness, race batted and projudice, which was noted on the opening week, becomes more and more intense. Resentment, same in the first place because foreigners in Little Falls, stitutions until little that the property of the control of the cont of millions. More resentment came when rank outsiders presumed to step in and run the fight. The last straw, and this makes the resentment deep, is to bring an attor-sey from another state to try the case. That he is Keen only adds rasult to injury. That is the local sentiment.

That is the local entiment.

A substantial citizen of Little Falls sign the strike would not have amounted to anything. If these outsiders had kept out. I believe the folks in Little Falls favored the strikens and that the inill would have raised the pay all soon as they could get adjusted to the new fa-hour law."

That is just the point the defense makes if the strikens would not have amounted to saything if the outsiders had kept out; it would not have amounted to the striking if the outsiders had kept out; it would not have amounted to the outsiders had kept out; it would not have amounted to the cents. The defense was checked in the attempt to introduce as evidence a letter to the public press over the name of Chief Long, in which it was stated: "We have kept their (the foreigners) in subjection so far ead mean to keep them there." Long did not have Sensor Mills at the clow to revise his public statements in October when vise his public statements in October when

came out. Police Made it World Important

It is the ides of subjection, the too evident playing into the hands of capital by the public's eworn peace authorities, that gives to this trial its important aspect.

gives to this trial its important aspect.

If it were merely a question of wages or of the beating up of a crowd of strikers, do you suppose the whole world would be watching what they are doing in Herkimer? In one day messages were received from points as far esparated as Minneapoliss and Connecticut. Money for the defense fund has come from across the sea. Intolerance and hatred still dominate the crowd. They cannot learn the lesson. When Chief Long admitted triking an Italian tils profine comment was heard in the court room: "Yes;"— him. You ought to have knocked his — head off! That exalted sentiment in this land of the free and the bone of the bave represents the popular mind eyen after all these weeks of discussion and opportunity to acquire calments. quire calmness. .

The truth of the matter is that Little Falls officials are ashamed of themselves. They know they got in bad and are trying to put the best face possible on it and get out of the scrape.

You don't get the real, human atmos phere of the case in the court room, where legal lore and the formal modes of speech obtain. You get it when you jostle the crowd up and down Main street, Herkimer, in the Palmer House, in restaurants and bar rooms where the natives congre-A composite resume of the merits of the

case would run something like this:
"'Course there's no doubt but the strikers
did best up the police pretty bad. Same

time, Jim Long overreached himself; he was jess a lessie too annious. Things wasn't coming to a head fast enough to set Jim; but he had no idee he was going to vit up this hornets' nest. He's done good work for the mill owners, and it's up to the mill owners to take nare of him."

JUDICIAL CHOLERA IN PORCUPINE

Judicial cholers prevails in Porcaptice. The laws of Alinighty Justice are used on behalf of the fich against the poor. It is known to the wide world that it strike is on here since November 15, 1012. It is known that all the forces of government were used to crush the strike, which means that the poor workingman has no right to denaund a little more of the wealth he produces, while the employers eajoy millions in dividends, produced by labor, while they lead lide livrae.

Many have been shot, clubbed, imprisoned and intimidated just nothing has been done so severe and dangerous to the community, as what has happened in recent days. The provincial police have been receiled; thugs have abanged their uniforms and appear as gradieness, while in their poakets they carry arms.

But let us lower this and past to something that is probably new in the history of this country while industrial conflicts and poor—between projected and unprotected citizen of this "free country" of Canada.

What I intend to bring before the nab-

Canada.

What I intend to bring before the public is: The authorities were kind enough to withdraw their force on learning that public opinion, would not stand any more of their provocative actions on behalf of the mine owners and therefore against the peaceable strikers. Yes they learned that it would be impracticable and a lack of disposars of the season.

against the peaceable strikers. Yes they learned that it would be imperationable and a lack of diplomacy of the present government, they have learned that by coupting-atom of such provensions the people may put them out of the offices they occupy, so they recalled the police.

Let'us see what is going on now; Wolves serve have now nevery on lambs, and capitalist class government would not like to draw out its seen flang; therefore, if they withdraw the pulce force this, in my opinion, is more than oversian to result in something new. Now the police are substituted by untrained gru men—and who are they—some of the strike breakers are armed with the vesspins of marder.

Now let us see the hatuve of the judicial policy; The law provides that when any person gives sufficient evidence that his life or property is in danger he is entitled to carry arms or appears some other persons or prisons, who will protect them. The law also provides that no constable shall be entitled to carry argus unless be is a bouscholder or a resident in the vicinity.

Let us accept that each a law is just.

householder or a resident in the vicinity.

Let us accept that each a law is just.

Yes, it is right. Strikebreakers are samed.

Mine owners try to protect their lives and
property, and there and these request some
persons evern in as constables. Then all
that they have to do it to protect their
lives and property; but here, oh, good
Lord, have merey on the tuncent strikers

who are not armed, and who have decided

to use the mere. who are not armed, and who have decided to use the most peaceable ways and means in order to be successed, having learned from experience of the past that all the powers of povernment will be used against them. Armed strikebreakers, even in countables by Magistrate Thomas H. Torrence to carry the guns of marder and act to protect lives and property. But as we find it, they are hunting like birds of prey after the innocent strikers to take their lives.

tween 10 and 12 o'clock on the night of March 11, in the town of Ti about 60 armed strikebreakers made an in-vasion of the Union ball and menaced with clabs and abouts the few strikers who were alceping there, and tried to get the on the street in order to shoot the which is nothing more or less than procation. Nearly the same thing took place at Schumacher the night before and at South Porcupine on Saturday, March 8, a similar incident occurred.

If such provocation will continue, if rmed men will be allowed to invade unarmed and peaceable strikers, then if any disturbance, riot and bloodshed takes place, who is to blame? Peaceable strikers who stand for their rights or the judicial authorities represented by Thomas H. Torrence, who is known from past experience rence, who is known from past experience to have no sympathy for, or mercy on strikers, who showed his fangs when passing judgment on innocent men, under false evidence for unlawful samenbly, who passed sentence under the "Industrial

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Disputes Investigation Act" against two agitators, and one victim who dared to quit work against the will of his master; against one agitotor by whose influence 500 strikers on December 2d, be, haved like peaceable citizens, when they had a full right to tear to pieces the gun men, who, without any reason shot into a peaceful parade of strikers marching on the public highway.

strikers marching on the public highway.

Now, let me ask the people of Canada,
what have the strikers to do when they
are attacked by an armed crowd of men?

What respect should they have for the
powers of government who arm untrained
men with gunz? What have they to do
while judicial cholers is reigning in the
district? What iberty have we left fipart
of the people are armed and part unarmed,
and the unarmed groun is attacked by risk
and the unarmed groun is attacked by and the unarmed group is attacked by the armed group? What respect does the gov-ernment deserve if unarmed citizens who have wives and families in this community are assassinated by strafigers, brought as strikebreakers from all parts of the world, who menace the lives and property of those who have their wives and families those who have their wives and families here and try to letter, their condition in order to remain here? What has the gov-ernment to offer in order to stop the com-ing protest of millions of robels against injustice and tyranny? Oh, no doubt, this remedy you would apply is the militia or police, which usually is applied by you when the workers stand for their rights. Oh, thank you, our Grand Redeemers; I know you are always ready to shed the know you are always ready to sned the blood of those on whose toil you continue your existence. However, let me tell you, all the remedy that we want is that you will not wound us any more; that you will not lead us into the valleys of sorrow and misery. Will you hear this, oh you poor Creatures of Death? All we desire is that we have real liberty in a "free country" where we have free speech and a free press. Let us continue sharing our ideas with those who are members of the working class, who have brains and conscience enough to see that our demand is their demand, our rights are their rights,

nemies are their enemies. If we enjoy this I do not think that

L. W. W. PREAMBLE

the property of the property o when the state of the state of

there would be any reason for all that hap-pened here. We know that many strike breakers were brought here under false pretenses. We know that there were many who were forced to go to work. We know that there are many who are innovant of their own rights' therefore we claim that if Canada is a "free Christian country why, do you stop us from fulfilling the Christian doctrine which says that "we have to enlighten those who are wilking in darkness?" Why, oh you religious people, do you stop us from doing the duty which we owe to ourselves, to our wives, to our children, to bunnantly? Why, oh you authorities," are you so blind as not to see that your mission is to secure and execute equal rights to stil? Well, you not to see that your mission is to secure and execute equal rights to all? Well, you may say that their lives are in danger: then what answer bave you to offer when our lives are in danger? We are those who were working here before the strike, we are those who have our homes here, we are those who came to the conclusion that if we continued working for the same wages we are going to starve. I am turn-ing to you authorities, not as if I would have any hope of your good will, oh no. addressing you I just speak to my fellow men, to those who today or tomorrow will feel your iron hand, to those that you have jails for, to those who have to lead lives of drudgery, to those who create all the wealth, who are torced to be satisfied with adulterated food, shoddy clothing and to live in shacks and camps that your masters would not house their dogs in.

Oh you, whose hearts are throbbing to see the sun of Justice, of manhood. Stand erect, speak out your sorrows. Call and the door will be open. Your bone will come if you will act together, strike together, vote together and fight together.

Then let us act, and the puppets of the capitalist class shall bear our voice, and then those that we wish to hear our motto it and so act as to prevent a wholesale butchery of human beings by "Judicial Cholera in Porcupine."

WM, K. RADIX.

Porcupine, Ontario.

Subscribe for Solidarity and get in touch with the L. W. W.

THE RAWEST DEAL EVER

Jewish Writers Forced Back to Work by International Typographical Union

The Jewish writers' strike is settled. The men lose, due to craft unionism and rule from the top. They return to their old positions, without union recognition for one year. This means that they may be "fired" "for cause" and non-union men employed in their stead, during that time. The agreement, signed by Presi-dent Lynch of the International Typo-graphical Union, was imposed on the riters and was entered into without purmission. They were ordered back to work, on penalty of losing their jobs enwork, on penanty of losing their jobs en-tirely. The general opinion among the strikers is that the deal was the rawest one ever perpetrated. The agreement is:

Agreement
Indianapolis, Ind., March 5, 1913.
The undersigned, having full power to
the state of the top of the Newswriters' Union No. 4, and received

All newswriters to return to work and to be given their original positions.

to be-given their original positions.

The men to be at liberty to retain their membership in union and not to be discriminated against by any reduction from wages formerly received, or in any other way, because of membership in the union or because of their participation in the strike to which this agreement refers,

The men not to be requested or in-penced to surrender their membership in the union, nor the publishers to be re-mested to recognize the union during the

quested to recognize the throug using a term of this agreement. This agreement to be in effect for one year from date of signing.

The undersigned agree to schept full responsibility on behalf of their respective associations for the carrying out of the foregoing agreement by the parties that

y severally represent.
Signed): H. N. KELLOGG,
For American Name (Signed): H. N. KELLOGG,
For American Newspaper Publishers'
Association, representing the Morning
Journal, Warbert, and Dauly News.
(Signed): JAMES M. LYNCH,
For International Typographical
Union, representing New York Newswriters Union No. 4.

This agreement has been heralded as a "partial victory," but since its publica-tion the writers have been discriminated against. The men on the Wahrheit went out on a second strike the day of their return to work. They were compelled to go back by l. T. U. officials. One of their members was demoted, and is now a clerk

But there are signs of an awakening The Jewish writers threaten to leave the I. T. U., as do other writers, as they see no benefit in being affiliated with it. newspaper industry workers are beginning to subscribe for Solidarity. One big union sentiment is growing. NEW YORKER

BOCCINI CONVICTED

(Continued from Page One)

after any thug in cross-examination on these same side issues, the judge at once ruled that was "improper and immaterial". When on other occasions Moore objected slong the same lines against the prosecu-tion, then the judge with a sneering smile would overrole the defense. What was would overrole the defense. What was the property of the facts were ruled out or usually stricken from the record.

wanted to convict, was allowed; the facts were ruled out or usually stricken from the record.

Moore would jump to his feet and make a scene over the unfairness of the trial or object streamously to some drifty game being united off, but the grinning judge did his best to silicence the defense. The frequent objections from the defense—we become used to be the stream of the stre

when some of our winnesses unexpectedly blurted out something that happened in-side the jail or mills. Some of this was allowed to stand which was not stopped quick enough. The judge was very anxious to get through without "loss of time" after our witnesses began to appear. So he roled that we would be limited to 22 witnesses. It would be very had if we had a great number and each managed to get in a little that was damaging and thus get in a little that was damaging and re-lated that we would be the standard of the that is the standard of the standard of the young that is the standard of the standard of OWN INTERPETERS call the courts attention whenever the wong translation. OWN INTERPETERS call the courts attention whenever the wrong translation was made by court interpreters. This was yery bad for the prosecution, especially when our persons were more capable than those furnished by the court. Then the witnesses could not be checked in the middle of a sentence and would give more of the truth than the English speaking of the court of the court of the truth there is not not person of the court of the ruth before the juny of a get some of the truth there they are the courts of the ruth before the juny of the courts of the ruth before the juny of the courts of the court of the courts of the court of the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts of the court of the courts of the court of the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts of the court of the courts of the court of the court of the court of the court of the cour

to get soften on sent occure the solve of far, despite all the well laid plans to the It must be remembered that only one striker is being tried at a time. The first person, Filippo Beechini is on trial the third week and the case not finished at this writing. All the 13 are to be tried singly no matter how the first case comes out. So say the lawyers of the millowners. This means that we have a hard and long battle ahead. The citizens are becoming rectiess already. If we can keep at them creates already. If we can keep at them through we will beat them despite all their dirty work. The press of the community is beginning to take the matter up. Some of the facts are getting public and it looks like there will be a change of sentiment soon.

the there will be a mange of sentiment storn the meanthine it is increasily that demands be made all the time on Governor Solaer, Albany, N. Y. for an immediate grand jury investigation of the Little Falls authorities. BE SORE TO SEND ME A COPY, so I can get it into the local papers; that will help some here. I might add that a public meeting for such resolutions consists of a chairman, secretary and audience. a So you see three persons can be sufficient for a loof afseitn along three lines. Be sure and use all the back worn expressions, etc., that you can think of. Paper is cheap and may do a little good in this instance.

Paper is cheap and may do a little good in this instance.

But the most needed here are funds.

DON'T FORGET THIS. I haven't the time to write you weekly. We are short-handed and all foreced to work as long as we can hold out each day. It is not the work that is getting on the nerves, but THE WORRY THAT THE WORKERS HERE MAY BE DORGOTTEN BY YOU on the outside and we here will not be able to pull through. There are some hard struggles elsewhere, I know. But this is something that will reach all over the country if it goes, against m. We have tors up some sad here in the battle so far sad expect to get the best of the dirty gang here. We have out-generaled and only best us the some the court of furnish the means to carry on this defense.

We have forth on all sides at the same.

We have fight on all sides at the same time; but if we do not finish the battle, who will? WE HAVE TO WIN and you

who will' WE and must do your part.
Send funds to Little Falls Defense
Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.
J. S. BISCAY.

BIG STRIKE IN SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., March 13.

On the 15th of February, the 36 slaves in the employ of the M. Vollman & Dia-mond Co. tailor shops declared a strike, after one of the most active men of Local No. 194, I. W. W., tailors had been discharged. Pickets were established at the struck shops, and as usual the boss made appeal to the city officials for police protection against picketing. The police sponded by arresting pickets in bunch On the arrest of one bunch another bunch would follow the picket line, only to be in turn arrrested. This was done until 36 were in jail when the officials ceased ar-

resting. On the 24th ult., Vollman & Co. applied for an injunction, which was granted as a temporary restraining order against

picketing.

The workers all over the country replied to that injunction by sending telegrams that they were willing to come to Seattle by the hundreds to picket, in spite of the injunction. Hundreds today are in re-serve. The injunction was made per-manent March 18th. But it is a dead let ter, as no attempt has been made to en-force it, as evidently the capitalists of Seattle don't seem to vertisement they might get by putting in jail thousands of men and women for exercising their legal right to peacefully

After three weeks have passed, the Tailors' Local, No 194, I. W. W., called a general strike of all tailors and garment workers of this city-25 I. W. W. shops responded to a man.

With them and in sympathy came out

all the members of the International La-dies' Garment Workers' Union. A little later several unorganised shops followed. The few shops still working signify their willinguess to come out in a few days,

willinguess to come out in a few days, possibly tomorrow.

Now, weekers and Comrades, its care for all these strikers considerable funds will be necessary. Seattle Locale nave always responded with thousands of dollars liberally in the past when appeals were made.

Today we are in distress. You must belp us. When the strike was small we could cope with the situation Today it takes on the aspect of a big strike, we need funds to care for the strikers and their families. Widows with children are involved in ours and your fight.

Every shop is tied up tight and no

Every abop is tied up tight and no scabs are available All we need to win the strike is financial support from you to feed the strikers. Our success depends

on your response to this appeal.

Hold meetings. Raise funds, put up subscription lists. We must have money. AN INJURY TO ONE, IS AN INJURY

> THOMAS WHITEHEAD. P O. Box 775, Seattle, Wash.

HAZELTON STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Hazelton, Pa., March 22.
There has been a strike of the Duplan
Silk workers in Hazelton, Pa., during the Silk workers in Haselton, Pe., during the last six weeks. The strikers are organised under the banner of the I. W. W. They are standing firm and the spirit of solidarity is magnificant notwithstanding the fact that all the evil per capitalism, the press, the businessmen, the precisional men and the job-hunting salary drawing dues-collecting agents of the A. F. of L. are all making frantic efforts to F. of L. are all making frantic efforts to break the strike and turn these workers over body and soul to the bratal mill own-ers. The Central Labor Union of Hazel-ton, representing the various craft unions of A. F. of L. adopted resolutions con-demning the I. W. W. and advertised a demning the i. w. w. and advertised a finass meeting to be attended by all the strikers the business men and all other citizens for the purrose of breaking the citizens for the purrose of breaking the strike and organizing a union of the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. The meeting was held in the Piace Theater on Saturday morning Mareb 22. The Central Labor Union sent for John Golden, Na-tional President of the Textile Union and professional strike breaker, and Mrs.
Conboy a district organizer of the same
union to come to Hazelton to help to
break the strike Mrs. Conboy was on hand but Golden did not show up until after the meeting was over Mrs. Conboy devoted her whole speech to a Fourth of July oration on patriotism and the flag. Her efforts fell flat. Comrade W D. Haywood was brought over from Allentown early in the morning and he was sprung on the grafters who were swept off their feet and completely routed.

He exposed the record of Goiden in connection with the Lawrence strike and other strikes and tore the sycophantic patriothm of Mrs. Conboy into ribbons. Needless to say the meeting was a miser-able failure for the A. F. of L. and a grand success for the I. W. W. I want grand success for the I. W. W. I want to say that the rank and file of the U. M. W. of A. are backing up these strikers with their moral and financial support, all of their local unions contributing liberally to the relief fund. The I. W. W. is here to stay and any future attempt of the leaders of the A. F. of L will meet with leaders of the A. F. of L will meet with the condemnation of their own constitu-tents, as I write this I am informed that Golden will ask for the privilege of the floor at the I. W. W. mass meeting Sun-day afternoon. He will be accorded the privilege and will receive the same consideration as Mrs Conboy.

FRANK DANIELS.

ANOTHER REFUTATION

ANOTHER REFUTATION

An article well worth persual is "Sysdicalist Organization in France," by Paul
Louis of Paris, France. It appears in the
"New Review" of March 8, published in
New Review of March 18, published in
1884 there were 68 known syndicats
In 1912, 5,217." In 1890 the syndicalists numbered 199,622 . . . in 1912
1,004,410." The article otherwise refutes the take and misleading statements
of those socialists who seek to show that
French syndicalism is declining in numbers
and prestige; and prestige; in the published i

J. J. ETTOR'S SPEAKING DATES

April 1—Phoenix, Ariz April 2—Miami, Ariz. April 6—Bisbee, Aris.

AKRON STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.)
Akron, O, March 23.

The seventh week of the Akron rubber trike finds the white flag of distress raised by the American rubber barons.

After attempting to repress the strikers by every means in their power they are tasting the bitter dregs of defeat and

The B. F. Goodrich Company wants scabs. Sure. But badly now. They have written a letter to their employes, asking if they know of any friend who wants a Akron wants scabs. The chamber of commerce, the mouthplece of capitalism, wants 3,500 scabs. They say Akron is a city of homes and a city of milk and boney. The strikers cannot understand this statement. The church has been pressed into service by capitalism to do its duty. The words: "My brothers, this strike is over. Go back to work," have strike is over. Go back to work," have issued from the lips of the shepherds who guard the interests of the foreign Catholic sheep of Akron. So does religion under capitalism sanctify scabbery

The trust's final stand is being made. By closing the parks to the strikers through their minion, Mayor Rockwell, through their mission, Mayor Rockwell, although these parks have a lways been used for political campaigning, by intimidating hall proprietors so that it is impossible for the atrikers to get halls, and by all the dirty tricks that capitalism employs, the rabber barons of this city are striving to break the ranks of the workers

They are failing miserably.

Meanwhile the strikers are perfecting their sliop committees and doing the other preliminary work necessary to the erection of an organization capable of carrying on the good work started by the strike when

they have gone back to work.

The past week has seen more scabs quit work and seen the reserve stock of the rubber concerns depreciate until producon threatens to be stopped altogeth

The successful termination of the strike cannot be far away. The rubber ogre is bending to defeat. The strikers stand bending to defeat. The strikers firm. So keep the money going to J. W. Boyd, Box 244, Akron, O., and the battle

NO PROOF AGAINST DAWSON

Solidarity:

Justice, a socialist paper published in Pittsburg, Pa., in its issue of Nov. 30, 1912, published an article accusing one 1912, published an article accusing one Geo. W, Dawson of being a spy. Among the things mentioned was that he had been a former member of the Pittsburg police force: that he was always butting in where strikes were going on, taking photographs and mixing in in other ways with, the strikers; that he was well acquainted with cialists in the Pittiburg district, and that during the Homewood free speech fight where he had been arrested, he had been released without putting up any forfeit.

forfeit.

In the early part of February while in In the early part of February while in Pittaburg, I met Fred H. Merrick, editor of Justice. Having been asked on several occasions why I was running around with a spy, I decided to investigate. At first with Fellow Worker George Speed and C. D. Brooks we resolved ourselves into a self-appointed committee. .. Interviewing Merrick, I put the proposition to him to meet this committee, stating that if he could prove his charges I would prefer charges against Fellow Worker Dawson in Local 297 where we are both members. In reply the stated: 'You saw my article in Justice; ian't that enough?'' I replied in Justice; ian't that enough?'' I replied self-appointed committee. Interviewing in Justice; inn't that enough?" I replied that it wasn't; that I wanted something more convincing. He answered that a far as he was concerned he was done with it. Fellow Workers Speed and Brooks met with the same answer. I then wrote general headquarters for advice and wa told to have Local 297 elect a com in conjunction with one of the Pittsburg locals. Local 215 of Pittsburg declined to take the matter up saying that it was our fight; not theirs. So Fellow Worker Brooks and myself continued the investigation on our own hook.

As to the charges: Fellow Worker

Dawson does not deny that he at one time was a member of the Pitsburg police force, and that he quit his job rather than serve on atrike duty. That charge of be ing released from the Homewood police station without a forfeit was investigated by Br ooks and found to be untrue, forfeit street carmen's union. Brooks also visited all places where Dawson had been em-

ployed in the past eight years, and found bis working class character to be good.

In other respects, I can say that, to my knowledge, Rellew Worker Dawson has done all in his power to further the interests of the organization, pushing our litterature, retting photographs and furnishing them at cost to Salidarity to be used for publication. Fellow Worker Dawson at the present time carries eredentials from general headquarters as safe photographer for the I. W. W. It is up to Merrick to produce the proof for his charges.

ace the proof for his charges.
AUGUST WALQUIST. New Castle, Pa., March 24

GOLDEN'S PIPE DREAM

John Golden, of Lawrence infame, must have been "hitting the pipe" with an extra large dose the other day in Hazelton, Pa. Arriving there at noon on March 22, where he was billed to speak, he found the audience of silk mill workers had departed after listening to an appeal from Haywood to stay with the I. W. W., so John had nothing left to do but have himself inter-viewed by a reporter for the 'Plain Speaker,' who quotes him in part as follows: "The story of Lawrence is a very simple one. It is baving its repetition here, only on a somewhat smaller scale. The I. W. W planted themselves in Lawrence for a few weeks, created a reign of terror, anarchy and lawlessness; then came the call for legitimate trades unionism.

The American Federation of Labor and the
United Textile Workers responded to the call, organized the workers under their banner, opened up negotiations with the employers and brought about an honorable settlement." John Golden is a good substitute for "Captain Kiddo." His imagi-nation is superb! The organization of a couple hundred mule spinners in Lawreace under the banner of the Divided Textile
Workers appeared to him like "organizing
the strikers under the A F. of L. banner." But it did not seem that way to the Law-rence bosses, who, after finding that the A. F. of L. had no standing at all with the 20 odd thousands of strikers, told Golden and the rest of the A. F. of L. fakirs to go to bell, and, after same delay, sent for the I. W. W. strike committee and acceded to the strikers' demands

"REBELS, ATTENTION!"

All true REBELS, regardless of "ap-plication," will do all in their power to see that the REBEL women of the WORK-ING SOUTH who are doing much splendid service for their CLASS' freedom at Merryville do not suffer for want of food and clothing, neither they nor their babies, while the seige is on. Help them whip the SANTA FE! SEND ALL FUNDS TO MRS. FREDGNIA STE-VENSON BOX 106, MERRYVILLE, LA Help whip the SANTA FR! Help put the ASSOCIATION and its "BLACK HUN-DREDS' to rout: Help crush PEON-AGE IN Dixie! Help emancipate the lumberjacks! Help free the race! Help build the GRAND REPUBLIC OF LA-RORI

R! conal Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District, by I. W. W. Strike Committee.

SOME COMBINATIONS

Readers of Solidarity should remember that the I. W. W. now has three papers in English, covering different sections of the country, and in order to keep this couply potted every live rebel should subscribe for all of them. They are: Industrial Worker, Spokane, Wash. Lumber Jack, Alexandria, La. Solidarity, In combination with Solidarity, either of the other two papers may be obtained for \$1.50, or both for \$2.25. Subscription price of each paper is \$1.50 and your combination sub in today.

Solidarity also has the same combination rate with 'Il Prolicatio,' an Italian organia with Theolatio,' an Italian organia with Charles and the same combination are with 'Il Prolicatio,' an Italian organia with the same combination and the same combination and the same combination and the same combination are with 'Il Prolicatio,' an Italian organia.

Don't forget that sub, campaign for Solidarity. The season for open air agitation is now cooling on. Order a bundle of papers, and at least five three months subcards (81) for each meeting. 'Also: a quantity of pamphlets, as advertised on page 5. We save talking to view ca many page 5. We are talking to view ca many cooling to the cooling of the page of the circulation again this year, Boost Solidarity: You will find it useful against reaction in your future struggles

The cooks of a great Parisian cafe having some unsettled grievances with their employers, remained the whole day at their places before the red hot stoves—but in the rush hours when clients were swarming the dining rooms, nothing was found in the pote-but stones that had been boiling for hours, together with the restaurant clocks.—Emile Pouges.