

VOLUME THREE.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1912.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

Bring Shame and Disgrace to American Institutions By Vigilantes' Lawless Actions.

(Special to Solidarity.) San Diego, Calif., May 14.

A police autocracy conducted in the in-A police autoency conducted in the in-terest of a financial monarch is now an es-tablished fact in San Diego. The liber-ties that human beings are supposed to enjoy by right of birth do not exist here. Everyone who has ever been known to ex-press a sentiment of freedom has either been driven from the town, thrown into jail, or is in constant danger of bodily harm at the hands of the police and vigilantes. Annone who here not here there the

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Anyone who has not been the ough the exp riences of the past two months here, which culminated in the murder of Jo-seph Mikolasek on the 7th of this month by police officers, can have no idea of the conditions as they really exist A mem-ber of the Socialist Party who has recent-ly been in the northern part of the state says that the people outside San Diego cannot possibly have a clear idea of what has taken place here, as they have almost uniformly claimed that the accounts of police brutality were certainly exaggerated, no matter from what source they In this connection I wish to state that the accounts appearing in the I. W. W. and other labor papers are in no wise exaggerated, but that all statements have that the en well within the truth

Every vicious passion has been let loose the interest of the Spreckles crowd of bieves, who are the virtual monarchs and in the actual owners of more than two-thirds of San Diego. No one is safe on the street, and private residences and rooms are be-ing broken into daily. The room of C. E. Payne was entered by a city detective. and some letters from the general secre-tary found, and the story was at once started that some of the high officials would be connected with the fight here. would be connected with the fight here.

Also two suit cases that belong to others
were taken. The home of a Mr. and Mrs.
Baser was broken into in daylight by the
vigilantes, the furniture turned topsytary, and Mrs. Baser, who is in a delicate condition, left in a state of nervous
mortration. prostration. A man who looked at the number on one of the autos of the vigilantes was observed by one of those gen-

TACTICS THAT WIN

Lowell, Mass., May 11.—The strike in the Merrimack mill bere is practically over, but its origin illustrates the situation

Most of the 500 strikers were Greeks, of whom there are about 8,000 in the mills here. During the general strike, which terminated with a victor of the strikers. nated with a victory for the first victory ever won in the which terminated with a victory for the strikers—the first victory ever won in the city innee its foundation, 75 years ago— the Greeks, who were largely influenced by a Dr. Demopoulos, took no part in the picket line or in the parades and refrained from infaints the Industrial Worken editors. om joining the Industrial Workers World, by which organization

as conducted.

After the settlement, which included a In per case settlement, which included a 10 per cent wage increase, the Greeks in the Merrimack mill were informed on pay day that as they were not members of the L. W. W. they were not entitled to the increase, despite, the fact that they had throughout the strike remained out and not one Greek seabbed. e Greek scabbed

not one Greek scabbed.

On learning what the mills proposed, the Greeks struck, sent to Dr. Depopoulos and put the matter before him. The doctor immediately called a meeting of all the Greek workers in the mills and, to-gether with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, ad-draged his mountrymen. e with Edinan-of his countrymen. e told them to join the I. W. W. in

try, and at once be was set upon by several of them and badly beaten. These are but a few of the cases that are being enacted here every day.

I have beard today that several of the men who were taken out of town on the night of the 7th had their shoes taken from them, and they were forwed to walk in their barefect, and that several of the men had their teeth broken, out by the thugs. A good sample of the kind of men who are in the vigilantes in Frank McCartin, a A good sample of the kind of men who in the vigilantes is Frank McCartin in the vigilantes is Frank McCartin, a negro, who got filled up on booze and be-gan flashing his gun so dangerously in the red light district that he bad to be con-trolled by his own gang. Had be shot up some workingman he would have been a brave officer, and Spreckles would have set aside a part of the find that he has started for the police who are burt by their own viciounness.

own viciousness.

The fight against us here is being directed by J. L. Sehon, who was at one time a lieutenant in the regular army, but who was discharged for mental disability at the beginning of the war with Spain. He is a personal-friend of H. G. Otis.

The papers stated a few days ago that the men in the city jail who have been confined from two to three months waiting trials on the charge of speaking on the the twould likely be taken out of jail and een from the city. It had not been e yet today, but may be done most any e, as the depravity of the vigilantes is

time, as the deprayity of the vigitantes is such that their excesses are unbounded. When Joseph Mikolasek was murdered the police at once started the story that there was a murder plot of the I. W. W. men here. This lie was started for the purpose of covering up their own tracks but there are several witnesses to the fact that the police fired two shots into the house before a word was spoken by any one, and also to the fact that the police did all the shooting. Of course, where the police get a "murder plot" started there must be a goat, so several of the I. W. W. men who have been here for some time were arrested, and they have been charged with a crime that the police are

(Continued On Page Four)

a body, and they did so on the spet. He then told the Greeks in the Merrimack inform the agent, Wadleigh, that unless the matter was settled and the increase forthcoming every Greek in the city would strike, thus crippling every mill. The I. W. W. members, in the meantime, held branch meetings and decided that unless the dispute was settled and the Greeks and all other workers given the increase, irrespective of whether they belonged to the I. W. W. or not, the entire 18,000 mill workers would strike.

This exhibition of solidarity jolted the ill owners considerably, and the matter mill or practically settled. But as a result the power of the workers has been doubled and the moral tremendously

MEETINGS IN CHICAGO

eetings in Chicago: Southwest corner Desplaines and Madison streets, every Sunday afterno

Southwest corner Green and Madison, very Wednesday and Saturday evening at

every Wednesoay and So'clock.
So'clock.
Southwest corner Ohio and Clark streets every Thursday at 8 p. m.

1. W. W. men and sympathizers take notice. Help us out.
FRANK JAKEL,

Lit. Agent.

THE PRESSMEN'S STRIKE

The newspaper pressmen are doing some tail thinking nowadays. In the words of a celebrated congressman they are asking, "Where an, I at?" The strike on Hearst's American and the other Chicago newspapers is the cause of the query.
This strike, which was against the reduction of press crews from 10 to 8 men, has resulted practically in establishing the ones shop in Chicago. In this strike, the stereotypers' union took up arms with the pressumen and had their charter revoked by International President Freel, for thus daring to give even this slight indication of industrial solidarity. A part of the compositors showed the same spirit at first, but were kept in line by the "sacred contract," combined with the oppressive methods of the international president and executive board. In the Chicago strike, Newspaper Publishers' As on the other hand, presented a solid front of all its members; and was also backed by a \$1,000,000 fund, set aside to bring about

a \$1,000,000 fund, act; ande to bring about open shop conditions.

In addition to the above, a diagraceful state of affairs exists in New York City, where the Hearst papes are also published. In New York City the Newspaper Pressuren's Union yeted at first to strike the Hearst papers on the call of the international board of directors. This youte was later rescinded, through fear-that the pressuren's unions of the commercial end would seal on the analyseause of the knowledge of the fact that President Berry of the International Pressuren's Union had of the International Pressuren's Union had of the International Pressuren's Union had of the International Pressmen's Union had emptied the treasury of over \$200,000 on the tuberculosis bome of the union at Rogerville, Tenn. This left the union bankrupt. In addition, the Hearst interests brought pressure to bear on their e playes, seven of whom are on the local executive board, which is composed of nine members. Hearst stopped all his presses two hours at full pay in order to give his employes time to vote on the strike proposition. Some of the men who strike proposition. Some of the men who thus voted against striking were among the movers of the original motion to strike.

movers of the original modion to strike.

The [New Yark Newspaper Publishers' Association offers a contract for one year granting an increase of 50 cents per day per presuman. At the end of one year, when the contract expires', Chicago conditions will be such as to be used by the New York Publishers' Association to force similar conditions, that is, the open shop here. Chicago will become a breeder of the present of the pr here. Chicago will become a breeder of scabs and scab conditions. The pressmen of all cities will be weakened by Chicago conditions and rendered unable to ward ened reductions of crews and This is the beginning of a con wages. wages. This is the beginning of a con-certed move on the part of the publishers to break up trades unionism, as it has been broken up in other industries.

These facts are what causes the average pressman to ask, "Where am I at?" And

is doing some pretty tall thinking. Conditions in New York impress some, in connection with conditions in other cities, as "rotten," imsofar as trades union ism is concerned. But above it all there is heard a demand for industrial unionism: this is held to be "the only way out of the mess." What is needed is one big union of all the mess ended is one big. of the mess. What is needed is one big union of all the men employed in the newspaper printing industry. As the Newspaper Publishers' Association is or-ganized, regardless of the class or skill of gambed, regardless of the cases or man or the labor employed, so must the newspa-per in lustry be organized. There must be no separate and distinct unions, but one union of all the branches interested, from the employes on the editorial and re-portorial staff, down to the mailers, drivers and newsb

s and newsboys.

This is the only answer to the query now confronting the pressmen. It is up to them to study and agitate for one big newspaper workers' industrial union. PRESSMAN

(Industrial Worker, please copy.)

PROTEST GROWING

Widespread Interest in Behalf of Etter and Giovannitti. More and Ever More Needed.

From many parts of the country come ports of the holding of protest meetings at the sending of resolutions of protest and the sending of resolutions of protest, to the Massachusetts authorities against the trials of Ettor and Giovannitti. Pittaburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York City, Brooklyn and other leading industrial cities, have organized protest conferences and held protest meetings. The Central Federated Union of New York City, Brotherhood of Machinists, United Litho Artists. Engravement Dusies. Brotherhood of Machinists, United Litho Artists, Engravers and Designers' Association, the Socialist Party and the I. W. W. locals generally are actively co-operating to prevent capitalist reaction from again triumphing, as in Chicago in 1887. The newspapers are beginning to take the matter op; some are sending special writers to Lawrence to write up the situation. The socialist and labor press are becoming interested, the Appeal to Reason containing one of Debs' characteristic trumpet calls for a rally to the defense of trumpet calls for a rally to the defense of the imprisoned I. W. W. men; the Pitts-barg "Justice," the New York Call are ng the other papers that may be m tioned to indicate the interest already anifested.

This interest must grow. More we must be aroused to the dangers confribeir economic organizations and interest must be agitated from the country must be agitated from

end to the other in order to prevent the end to the other in oruse to the death or imprisonment of labor's champions, Ritor and Giovannitti. To this end. I. W. W. men, women and locals everywhere should bestir themselves as sever before! Take the initiative in calking protest meetings, visit all labor unions, workingmen's sick and death benefit societies, wookingmen's circles, decustional societies, wookingmen's circles, decusional societies, wookingmen's circles, decustional societies, wookingmen's circles, decustional societies, central federated unious—interest circles, contral federated unious—interest circles, wookingmen's circles, decustional societies, wookingmen's circles, decustional societies, central federated unious—interest circles, circles cir eties, central federated unious—int them all in this vital issue. Have t send resolutions of protest to Gov. Fo Have them Boston, Mass., and District Attorney Att-well, at Salem, Mass.; send contributions for detense faund to William Yates, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Visit or write to the local newsplayers, asking for news of the trials, or offering information regarding the issues and the personalities involved. Talk up the matter in the abop, on the cars, everywhere where worken congregate and are interested in the trimaph of labor in its struggle for existence and emancipation. Boston, Mass., and District Attor

Do something to advertise the trials and the them known. Arouse interest, and all else will be

All together.
Capitalist reaction must not be victo-

ious.

Ettor and Giovannitti must not die.

J. E.

REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH

No Longer Fighting To Uphold Slavery, But to Abolish It.

One of the broken sticks the capital class has been leaning on for years was called the "conservatism of the south." Time after time the world has been con-fidently assured that, if the worst came to fidently assured that, if the worst came we the worst, the south could be depended upon to furnish sallors enough to keep the ship of piracy affost; that the "old American stock" was "purer in the south than in any other section of the country," and that that stock "would never stand and that that stock "would never stand" of "ordslips." for the subversive ideas of sociali But the mother of all progress, ECO-NOMIC NECESSITY, has not only shattered this stick to dust, but is rap-idly tearing to pieces the great bugaboo

nation" as well. It we uld have cheered the hearts of eyery rebel in the world, as I know cheered my heart and Haywood's, to see the second annual convention of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers in seson at Alexandria, Louisiana, May 6th to 10th. Everywhere, from every lip and heart rang Patrick Henry's deathless cry, "Give me liberty or give me death," and the old gray timber wolf, Weyerhauser, and his southern satraps have another thought coming if they think they are go-ing to reduce the southern forest and lumber workers to peonage without a fight that will be long remembered

nigger deno

The first fatal mistake made by the lumber kings was the locking out of the brotherhood and the blacklisting of 1,000 men about one year ago. Their second mistake was the rushing into the timber held of a process of the process of mistake was the rushing move the lowest belt of an army of gunnen of the lowest and worst type, both of which mores were so clearly for the purpose of bulldozing the workers into submission that exactly the opposite effect was produced to that desired by the operators' association; for the boys in the forests and mills at once notified the gunmen that they could shoot notified the gunmen that they could shoot just as quick and 'straight as any gunman ever did, and the working farmers who live around the mills. and often work part

of the year in them and whose sons are nearly all employed in the lumber indus-try, said they could, too, and, then, well, everybody has been very careful about

ng the shooting.
third error made by the "brains (?) A third error made by the "brains (?) that ren the world" was the infamous anti-union oath they forced every worker applying for a job to take. This oath,

that right the world" was the infamous anti-union oath they forced every worker applying for a job to take. This oath, the workers, though many of them are christians, tool; with the reservation, however, that it was not "arong to lie to the capitalist's god." They are a strange people, these christians, working in the forcats of the south. They asy, "faith without works is no good;" and their motto is the motto of Gen. Andrew Jackman "Prav to God. but keep your powning the south. They are apply the south they are to god, and their motto is the motto of Gen. Andrew Jackman "Prav to God. but keep your powning they are to god, and the union with being responsible for everything that shappens; and that many strange and wherd things are happening throughout the timber belt none can gainasy. For instance, the log cutters made a demand for 60 cents per thousand feet and when it was refused all special bills in some mysterious manner ended up three inches short and the work had to be done that they are the short the shape of the spindles and fall in the creeks and other places where they could never be found, so that everything on the job had to come to a standatill; the flanges on the car wheels would break off on the curves and all the logs go back into the wood hould; fly would be spindles and mysterious things happen, why, no one knows. The colored workers any a hoodoo is loose in the timber belt, while the Jacksonian christians any God is making the lumber lyings apy for their in Jastice to the workers and is "shooting the Doss in the pockethook."

The operators' association, of course, they worey listing on the union, accusing us the union accusing us the god of the same of the Ku Klux Klan would be guilty of descenting the memory of our forefathers by committing such illegal acti, and that, even though these, mysterious happenings seem to produce in the lumber trust a desire to listen to reason, a thing herefore unheared of in the land of the lithy and the lotus.

COVINGTON HALL

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Rach subscriber will find a number e his name on the wrapper en closing SOLIDARITY. For instance 125. That means that your sub expired week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 126

THE MODERN PIRATES' MASK

It is a pity there was not a body of citi-sen-ad deputy sheriffs from San Diego, controlling, in Union Square plazzs, New York, when the Industrial Workers of the World brought diffgrace and shame on the May Day eelebration of the Socialists and outraged public decency by tearing down an American flag and trampling agon it. A body of Industrial Workers did women

A body-of-industrial Workers did some-thing of the sort out in California and cit-tiens and deputies from San Diego led them urgently into the open, forced them at the points of rifles to kneel and kiss the American flag, and them made them stand up and sing the; "Star Spangled Banner." But in New York no such probbe was offered. Not even the police interfered. The only person who seems to have had any courage and patriotism was a woman socialist who rescued the flag and to'd its violators-boldly that they deserved to be shot.

All things considered, the Industrial All things considered, the Industrial Workers of the World are probably the least desirable class of inhabitants we have. Their genesis was the Western Federation of Miners, while gave us such men as. Haywood, Petithone and Moyer. They are the representatives in this country of syndicalism, whose adherents are without honor, who preach as their gospel the destruction of all rights and privileges except their own, and who very often stand in direct hostility to government. It was the ayndicalists' who were responsible.

stand in direct hostility to government. It was the ayndicalists who were responsible for the most unjustifiable features of the British coal strike.

The Industrial Workers of the World age so thoroughly-logrates that they do not hesistate to turn against the land which has given many of them refuge from oppression, and which has even granted them the benore and dignity of etitienship. They ought to be drammed out of the country beg and begage. The flag which they insult should so longer protect them.—Detsoits-Free Fress.

Softly, thou would-be inciter to viole er the flag." The flag cannot ed; it is not an animate being se insulted; it is not an animate being sensible to feeling of any sort. It matters not to the piece of cloth whether it is "tom down and trampled under-foot," albeit auch an act is akin to that of the liftle girl's who, baving stubbed her toe on a rock, seeks to take out her spite against The flag of itself is in no way ble for the oppression of the v It is only the illu sion that goes with the flag in the minds of slaves that hurts—the illusion that the of staves that nurs—the filusion that the flag guarantees freedom in a class society. And the masters take refuge behind that illusion as a shield to their depredations inst the working class. Hence the ters' fear and batred of the I. W. W.,

San Diego is a case in point. In addi-on to the unspeakable brutalities toward tion to the unspeakable brutalities toward unarmed and peaceable workingmen al-ready reported from that section of the "land of the free," comes the report last week that Dr. Ben. Reitman, an avewed anarchist, and manager of Emms Gold-man's lecture tour, was select in San Diego by a bowling mob of "patriots" and "lovers of the fisg," after being handed over to them by the polics, and and lovers of the fiss," after being handed over to them by the police, and that he was taken twenty miles out on the desert, beaten unmerefully, stripped, smeared with tar and feathered with sage brush, tortured by having penelis thrust in his nose and ears, and then forced to kiss the stars and stripes and sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The Detroit Free Press says it's a pity such a gang of "noble patriots" were not in Union Square to protect the flag from "its in-sulters." Which only shows what sort of a patriot the editor of the Free Press is.

And these are the kind of And these are the kind of partners who are now howling in chorus all over the country against the anti-patriotism of the I. W. W. The alleged "tearing and trampling" of an American flag on May Day in New York by some unknown participants is only a pretext to hide the vicious batred of our masters and their official lackeys toward the I. W. W. and to pave the way for still Jurther reprisals against an organization which threatens the economic supremacy of the master class. But the shield is mighty thin. So raw are the actions of the masters that they are opening the eyes of thousands of somolent slaves, who now see how little the ruling class respects the stars and stripes or the institutions they are sup-posed to symbolize, such as freedom of speech and assemblage and other fundamental civic rights proclaimed under the Our masters are more cowardly than the pirates of old, whose black flag defi-antly floated from their masthead; our modern pirates conceal their depredations against the working class under the stars and stripes, the proclaimed symbol of

The masters have reason to fear and to hate the I. W. W.. They know that I. W. W.. men as a rule are free from the ilusion that freedom is possible in a class society. They know that the I. W. W. is fully conscious of the only way in which freedom can become a fact in this country—namely, by the complete overthrow of the ruling class and the substitution of industrial demorary for expitalism. The industrial democracy for capitalism. The masters also know that this idea of free dom not as an illusion, but as a fact, gaining ground under present social con ns, and may any day sweep the masters out of their present places of power. They know that once the I. W. W. gains power it will be amply able to enforce order against them and their vicious lackeys. Hence their frantic appeals to jingoism, which is fast waning in the minds of the

No, dear "patriotic" editor of the Free Press, the I. W. W. will not "be drummed out of the country bag and baggage." They have no baggage, the orunmed out of the country bag and baggage." They have no baggage, the same having been stolen from them by the class of robbers for which you speak. But they have hands and brains, and proposes to stay right on the soil until they have wrested their stolen heritage fro ester class and its brutal retainers. They
e "organizing the working class to take
ssession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage sys

"Tis the final conflict Let each stand in his pla The Industrial Union Shall be the Human Race."

nan Berger boasted in a speech at Indianapolis during the S. P. convention that he "forced the Congressional vestigation that won the Lawrence strike tion that be same Berger, on the convent floor, is reported to have employed much eloquence to prevent the passage of a mo tion to at once send a telegram to Gov-ernor Johnson of California and to Presi-dent Taft urging them to intervene in be-half of the constitutional right of free speech in San Diego. Berger is said t have opposed the motion on the groundthat it might help boost Taft's political stock should be be induced to intervene a stock should be be induced to intervene at this time." From this it appears that Berger regarded Taff's political prospects as of more concërn than the interests of the bundreds of workers who have been put in jail, elubbed, kidnapped, some of them killed, and all of them terrorized by a mono of lawless vigilantes in San Diego. Was Berger "playing the game" in both instances?

IS THIS RETRIBUTION?

overtaken the S L. P. "civilized planers." It happened in Paterson, New Jersey. At the outset of their eraft strike public manifesto that their movement in rson, unlike the Chicago I. W. W. was based upon the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Inde-pendence and Washington's Farewell Address." These legal and traditional shields" were invoked as evidences of the eminently proper character of the L. P. movement, in contrast to the rect action," "anarchistic," "bummer known as the I. W. W. Now comes the known as the I. W. W. Now comes the organ of the S. L. P. of May 18 with the announcement on its first page (despatch from Paterson) that 'a most shameful ac-tion was perpetrated by Recorder Carroll on May 8 when he sentenced 68 pickets without giving them an opportunity thave their regular counsel defend them.

It was shown that the picket

were peaceable; that they were stationed were marching on the side of the opposite the Aronson mill. Serge admitted that there was no disord liness and no drunkeness, as charged in the complaint. Perry said he had received a call from the manufacturers, who wanted pickets chased away. Following their sai to relinquish their lawful rights of picketing the strikers were arrested . . . To cap the outrages, the

police seized Frank Young, dragged him into the court room, and in two minutes time he was railroad to three Young was pounced upon months in jail. Young was pounced upon because he told the large crowd of strikers gathered in front of the court house to disperse and proceed to strike headquarters, where Katz would address them. An officer thundered, "No, speechmaking months in jail. here!" grabbed Young, and hustled him inside. That was the authorities' reply to an organizer's attempt to have the crowd leave the scene in an orderly manner. the 58 pickets arrested, ... apiece ... in about two minutes " and other one \$25. They refused to pay ... awent to jail. According to Of the 58 pickets arrested, 57 were fined the fines and went to jail. the same report, more arrests and fines bave occurred since, and halls bave been ed to the strikers under name of the

It is to be hoped that this lesson on the "civilized methods" of capitalist brutes will be thoroughly learned by those who suffer most from such repression, namely the rank and file of pickets themselves. That it will be learned by the softheads of the S. L. P., who have been mouthing soothing phrases against the capitalist beast, and invoking "Washington's Fare-Address' as a shield for their aceful" movement in the twentieth century class war, is asking too much. But that doesn't matter. It's enough to edu-cate those who have to do the fighting, and capitalist tools, like the Paterson po-lice, are good teachers. The pickets are to be congratulated on having adopted the tactics of the I. W. W. by going to jail rather than pay fines imposed in such a manner. Some more direct action in the form of a free speech fight might help to tame the Paterson mill owners and their

NEWS AND VIEWS

late the I. W. W. is manifesting itself at all points of the compass. In the north-west, at Gray's Harbor, and in British Columbia; on the Pacific coast, at San Diego; in the East, at Lawrence; in the South, at Louisiana, and other points where the Brotherhood of Timber Workwhere the brotherhood of limber work-ers is struggling for I. W. W. principles, the attempt is going on. Now comes news of a federal investigation, under the guise of probing the San Diego outrages, that is intended to aid this process. In connection with this federal investigation, it is rumored that the U.S. Secret Service detectives are to raid general headquarters, to seize its archives and imprison those in charge. A movement's character is reflected in the opposition it creates. The revolutionary character of the I. W. W. is reflected in the determination of ate it. Will capitali lance is ever necessary.

Well, the Socialist Party has met in national convention and performed its us onsistent "neutrality" stunt. After de-ing for "neutrality" in a resolution t is decidedly pro-A. F. of L. in lan-

and effect, the c As the I. W. W. advocates direct action, the action of the convention was equivalent to a condemnation of the I. W. W. In the face of these facts, the S. P. assertion that it has no ess to interfere in the forms and tac ties of economic organization is not to be taken at any other than its real value. It

While certain conventions are passing solutions on "the labor union tendenes toward industrial unionism," the Chicago pressmen's strike is illustrating what a thing of disorganization in a diy from industrialism, is the much resoluted about. We rection away tendency so much resoluted about recall that the press representing the conventions recently reprinted articles from the railway trainmen's journals showing how beautifully and industrially the printing trades are organized. And now the Chicago pressmen's strike to d strate how easily the press referred to is gulled by the A. F. of L. labor misleaders.

ys a Boston despatch says: "Gov ss has vetoed the bill to permitspeace-

rous and vetoes the Bill to permispeace-ful persuasion during strikes, lockouts or labor disturbances."

Sure; the workers can not do anything that is peaceful, though the State police may do anything that is riotous or tends to noting. Nevertheless, some wiseacres are at a loss to explain "the growing disre-spect for law and order." The mysterious thing about "law and order" is the great respect still shown to them by those against whom they are oftenest used-the

This is the kind of news from New En gland that is common since the I. W. W. on the great textile strike at Lawrence,

"Holyoke, Mass., May 16.-A voluntary increase of from 5 to 8 per cent wages was announced today by the Farr Alpaca Co., which employs 3,000 opera-tives. The raise will be effective this week, and will amount to approximately \$3,000 a week, or \$160,000 a year. This virtually is the second increase given by the com-pany this year, as the working time was voluntarily reduced in January about two hours weekly without reduction of pay."

Do you wonder why the New England capitalists want to electrocute Ettor and Giovannitti, in the hope of stamping out the I. W. W.

A VIEW OF THE CONVENTION

Indianapolis, Ind., May 16.

ssibility has not happened. Th The possibility has not happened. The L. W. W. was represented here in full force, and has done great work in lining up the forces for industrial unionism, and and it was this tremendous force more than anything else that brought this body to a definite stand on the industrial held. There was some gloom, at the beginning: There was some glooms at the beginning; things looked kind of dark, but the great force and spirit of the I. W. W. finally cleared up the horizon and let the sun of solidarity shine forth in its fully glory. Big Bill Haywood has done great work here in behalf of the I. W. W.

The Socialist Party convention did nchingly a tremendous service to the I W. in condemning the authorities of San Diego for their brutal treatment of the I. W. W. The convention voted to send \$250 to our fellow workers now struggling for the right of free speech at San Diego They also voted unanimously San Diego. They also voted unanimously to forward \$500 for the defense of Fellow Workers Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, who are to be tried for their lives at Lawrence, Mass., and not only this, but have voted to have the whole united S. P. of America go immer the aid of these fellow workers the aid of these fellow workers both in San Diego and Lawrence not only financially but morally.

The comrades here have put up a tre-mendous battle for the I. W. W. and now, Thursday, the fifth day of the convention, you cannot find a delegate here who is opposed to the I. W. W. I think who is opposed to the I. W. W. I think it will be a great thing, indeed, both in courtesy and solidarity, for the I. W. W. and its newspapers to stop all the unwar-ristined attacks, upon the S. P. as an or-ganization, and if we say anything at all in regard to the S. P. let it be said in coma-radeship and solidarity. For I know as a matter of fact that the S. P. has always come to our aid when we were mixed on come to our aid when we were mixed up in a struggle, and I also know that we as

ed this unwarra suppose this unwarranted friction. We have enough enough to do to organise the working class without scrapping amongst ourselves and filling up our sheets with antagonising criticisms. The majority of the members now coming into the ranks of the I. W. W. are members of the S. P., and we, especially in the East, know that and we, especially in the East, know that if the I. W. W. and S. P. work harmoniously it is easier to organize locals of the I. W. W. among S. P. members than it is among outsiders. This is a fact, and Vincent St. John can verify it, as well as Haywood, E. G. Flynn, Yates and many others. So let us come closer together and fight the common enemy. our business, and beyond a doubt within a very short time the I. W. W. will far out-number the A. F. of L. both in numbers and solidarity with which to overthrow capitalism. We all believe in sabotage capitalism. and direct action, but let us leave the two wings free to act harmoniously, and this great bird of labor will for the first

MARTIN PHELAN.

impressionable correspondent should remember that differences arising from diverse material interests cannot be settled and the elements harmonized b resolutions passed in convention or else-where Only those differences due to misunderstanding among those whose in-terests and aims are the same may be cleared up through discussion. The diverse elements that still compose the Socialist Party-some of them non-working s—cannot all, bereafter any more than stofore, be expected to support the I. W. Such professional or middle class w. W. Such professional or mindre class elements, however, will construe any I. W. W. criticism of their conduct as an unwarranted strack upon the S. P." That is all there is to the charge as it now stands. But I. W. W. criticism of this sort will not permanently antagonize working class elements in the party. That is proven clearly enough in the readiness with which such elements line up with the I. W. W. in its struggles. The I. W. W. is the shepherd that sensrates the sheep from the goats—a necessary work, even if the goats rai stink about it.—Ed. Solidarity.]

THE THINKER

By James Oppe

Over all lands a whisper, Under all seas a word, And he who has made this world what it

Bowed Labor he has heard

Thinks he: I come of a race of brutes,
Tillers and killers and such:
Whose life was a feeding, a toiling and

breeding, And their j[®]y was none too much Thinks he: they toiled for their few bard

masters
Of castle and church and court: Many a million, many a million Ached for an idler's sport.

Thinks he; our masters have given us Better their rule to obey

Machines need brains to get good gains And the brutes must pass away Thinks be: the beavens are touched with

And land is whis My brothers are reading as well as feed-

ing; There's print in the callous hand.

Thinks he: we've paid in ages of sweat-Must we pay again and again?

What if black ink shall set us to think,
And thinking shall make us men?

Over all lands a whisper,
Under all seas a word,
And he who has made this world what it

Bowed Labor-he has beard

SUB HUSTLERS WANTED

didarity wants to get in touch with 10 W. men who may be induced to take I. W W. men who may be induced to take the field in different parts of the East, and rustle subs for this paper. They may double up—that is, go in pairs, and com-bine agritation with sub-gettings. Solieit subs in daytime and hold meetings at night Liberal terms on subscriptions and Write to Solidarity for

Local 887, I. W. W., Belli Wash., has moved from 504 W. Holly Street to 1409 C Street. Address all communications to Sec. Local 387, 1409 C Street, Bellingham, Wash.

WHO JOSEPH J. ETTOR IS

The name of Joseph J. Ettor is now and throughout the land. It is on the off workingmen and women in the re-test, parts of the country. It is in-tectably connected with the great Lawwe strike and the industrial revolt in we England which began there. It is a me that is destined to become famous conjunction with the attempt of reaccapitalism to kill revolutionary ur means of the infamous legal of "accessory before the fact to

epite the widespread use and the his-connection of his name, despite the which posterity is likely to bestow him, little, very little is known of upon him, little, very little is known or Joseph J. Ettor, the man, The question is accordingly often asked: Who is Joseph J. Ettor: What is his person-ality like, anyhow? How did he become ality like, anyhow? How did be become so well known? These questions are well put. Any innocent labor leader whom it ired to put to death in the interests pitalism and according to its most op-we legal perversions, is a man of rit and worthy of intimate working class

T

Joseph J. Ettor is a native of the Ur Joseph J. Etter is a native of the United States. His parents are Italian. He is slightly over 26 years of age, and unmarried. Though short and stocky, he walks with the quick nimble step of a woman. His bair is black and flowing. His eyes are dark brown, his checks fat and rosy. His whole manner is open, candid and boyish. His attire, at best, with bis big soft hat worn issuffly one side and bis. soft hat worn jauntily on one side and his flowing windsor tie and natty blue is suggestive of the prosperous bour-se or the artistic Bobemian—though or is neither of these, being sound and substantial in all respects.

A Child of the West.

Ettor has lived most of his life in the west. In addition to the audacious, quick-witted enthusiastic temperament inher-ited from his Latin ancestors, the west has given him practical fortitude and an in-There is nothing absodomitable spirit. There is nothing abso-utely volatile and effervescent about Et-tor. He is a light and gay spirit united with many sturdy qualities, both of head and heart. He is an energetic, bright, reous young man of ideals.

or's birth place is Brooklyn, N. Y. Few things but churches, grave yards and bed chambers are known. Brooklyn. But it has within its confines, some of the biggest industrial trusts and plants in the ntry, and now it can claim the hor of having been the city in which this of baving been the city in which this modern labor leader first opened his eyes. Ettor was not allowed to enjoy the sight long. His parents left funereal and somnolent Brooklyn shortly after he was born. They migrated westward. His father, a laborer, was in Chicago during the great eight-hour strikes of 1886. He was in Haymarket square on the night of the homb throwing. He was struck in the h throwing. He was struck in the back with a brick during one of the many meleci attending this epoch-making per iod in the history of the American labo movement. The youngster, Joe, as he is fondly called by those nearest to him, of-ter beard his/father recount the forego-ing incidents. "The old man," as Joe affectionately refers to him, "was proud to be a striker in those stirring times."
was from his father that Joseph J. Et ed revolutionary spirit.

An Emergeucy Man.

We next hear of Ettor on the Pacific Virgin' of Jack London's 'Iron Heel' -writes of him: "When I first knew Ettor writes of him: "When I first knew Ettor in San Francisco, he was hardly more in San Francisco, he was narrily more than a child, a big fat boy, member of the Socialist Party, of which I did not then approve on account of my membership in the Socialist Labor Party. The Industrial Workers of the World brought us togeth-er. My first impressions of him are as to his capability for quick action, practical expedient action, without premeditation. I remember his writing a resolution in a few minutes, which would have taken the rest of us several hours of thought, and his resolution was just right, though perhaps

"In many cases he showed great pres-nce of mind in sudden crises. He is eslly an emergency man.

"After the earthquake of 1906, the I. W. W. men lived together in a teht; Joe was made organizer. Although other la-bor was well pild, the debris workers who worked for a mere pittance.

suborities were using makeshifts of all kinds. At last we found him in one of them. He had been secretly arrested with one companion on the ridiculous charges one companion on the ridiculous charges of threatening some boss's life, and pre-vented from communicating with his or-ganisation. We got him out. The case never came up, there was no case, in fact.

"During the early days of the earth-ake season, I mean while the city was nake season, I mean while the state of fear and excitement, though a state of fear and excitement, though to bold large the quake was over, we used to hold large street meetings, several of them tried to street meetings, several of tent friend make trouble by starting little personal fights. Joe *spotted": them at once and gave warning; but at last they did get up a little row and one of THEM fell through a large expensive glass window of Joe at once jumped called the crowd are on the box, called the crowd around him, called off OUR men and so explained the trouble in such clear terse language (Calling also for witnesses from outsiders) that the affair was never referred to and the glass was replaced early the next morning, (Sunday, too.) It was not re-placed by the owners of the store,

This youthful beginning of an eventful areer is typical. Ettor has repeatedly career is typical. Ettor has repeatedly been arrested for his resourcefulness and courage in the interest of the working class; one at Reading, Ps.; now at Law

Experienced Organizer.

While in Frisco, Ettor was empl an iron worker in the ship yard of the He left the Golden Gate City so four years ago to travel up and down the Pacific Coast as an organizer of the I. W. W. In this capacity, Ettor visited mining, lumber and railroad construction camps and became acquainted at first hand with the rigorous capitalist exploita-tion and oppression prevailing in them. He is familiar from practical experience with the company police, company stores, blacklist, stockades and other methods with the company policy, company stores, blacklist, stockades and other methods, used by the big corporations to keep their wage workers in slavery. He has been forced more than once to leave on threat of being killed and often at the point of a gun. Many tales does he tell of meetings of miners held in secret, frustrated by spotters, of bow, when employed in a mine or a lumber camp, he was often discovered and discharged unceremoniously. Ettor doesn't know the class struggle because be talks it; be talks it because he knows it.

talks it; he talks it because he knows it.

Ettor first came eastward during the
great McKees Bocks, Pa., strike, three
years ago. In this battle, which ended
in the defeat of the Pressed Steel Car Co.,
he displayed his usual courage and resourcefulness and in company with many
other notable leaders of a like type. The McKees Rocks strike was remarkable in that it was waged almost entirely by for-eigners and unskilled workers. Also for its new tactics, such as mass picketing and azgressive defensive measures. It was the only strike in which the state co was the only strike in water as tabulary, or Cossacks, were ever tamed and defeated. Louis Duchez, writing in the International Socialist Review, November. 1909, says: "The Mekaes Rocks vemier, 1909, says: "The Makines Rocks strike, without dou't, is the most revolutionary event that has transpired in this tionary event that has transpired in this country. In no strike of such propogion in this country at one place has there been less bloodshed them at McKees Rocks." The 6,000 workers were victorious. They gained more wages, balf Saturday boliday, no Sunday work and more beneficial good

nges in conditions. ittor contributed largely to this victor Besides speaking English and Italian flu-ently, he also understands Polish and Jewish and some Hungarian. At the close of this strike it was mainly on Et-tor's shoulders that the work of sustaining the organization thus established fell. And it was during this period that he ignormed the hard of the earlialists forgatis aggressive activity on behalf of the forest. They blamed Ettor for being Me man who stood in the way of their subjugation of the working class in Mey'ces Rocks. They accessed him of all, he disableal crimes on the calendar, 'His articles in the McKees Rocks Lawler of that period make extremely internating reading. Ettor was also active in the big strike in Schwab's steel series at South Bethle-lehem, Ps. Jer company with Jose, he Schmidt he jediced the state constabulary, the Confacks, so-called, in their attempts to ridd down and bress in the ranks of the ridd of the confacks, so-called, in their attempts to ridd down and bress in the ranks of ing the organization thus established fell.

the Coracks, so-called, in their attempts to ride down and break up the ranks of the trikers, thereby turning what looked

a victory. The A. F. of L. stepping in and organizing the industry according to crafts, Ettor and Schmidt withdrew and the strike

Ettor and Schmidt withdrew and the strace ended in failure.

The big strike at Westmoreland, Pa., was also one of the many scenes of Ettor's activity. Here two mounted Cossaeks smarting under his condemnation of the brutality of the state constabulary, rode brutality of the state constabilary, rode toward bins in a meascing manner, when Ettor warned them to keep their places. Said be to them, "I am speaking here within my constitutional rights. I know my rights and possess the determination and the backing of my organization to maintain, them. I defy you to interfere with me." The Consactive steep cowed. maintain them. I defy you to with me." The Cossacks were they kept their bands off of Ettor. ks were cowed;

Extor has also labored in the anthracite regions and is well known in Scranton and vicinity. He would be a danger to the coal trust, if at liberty. This is an addi-tional reason why be is imprisoned.

"Incendiary" Speech

"Incendiary" Speeches.

Some of Ettor's methods were employed in the Brooklyn shoe workers' strike, where he next became known. The mass meeting and the mass sction were here invoked with good results. Ettor would urge all hands out on the 'picketing line, and like a true leader, he goes where he urges his followers to go. He was fore-toot not the righterial line, encouraging. st on the picketing line, er the men, indicating to them how best to conserve their interests, with a camera under his arm taking snapshots of inci-dents showing the lineup between masters and men. At the mass meetings he utilized the various phases of the strike to drive home their economic significance. He showed, for instance, that industrial development had created the leather trust, At the mass m the shee machinery trust and the She Manufacturers' Association, all united it Manufacturers' Association, all united by financial ties into one big organization in opposition to the interests of the shoe workers; that the shoe workers must organize on similar lines; that they could no longer divide into erafus, but must organize as their industry is organized. To the cutter, finisher, turn-worker, etc., be united the engineer, fire tion. Ettor on one occasion taking up the various national, religious and other devices by which the workers are divided by the bosses, said in part:

"In the shop there is no flag.

"In the shop there is only work and

"In the shop the workers must get to-gether on the basis of their work and attack their exploiters.

attack their exploiters.
"In capitalism, all over the world, there are only two nations, the workers and the capitalists. Your place is with the workers and in the Industrial Workers of the World."

ers of the World."

On another occasion he said: "You cannot make shoes without shoemakers. Your shoe factories may be ever so well built and stocked. Your majohinery may be of the very latest kind. You may have the best here in the set of the very latest kind." the best brains in the world directing your plant. Still you cannot make shoes. To make shoes' requires shoe workers. It the shoemakers who make your plant prothe shoemakers who make your plant pro-ductive, who give value to your strck and who make your executive ability profits able. The shoe workers are he shoe in-dustry, and to them should the whole in-dustry belong. We want not only more wages, but industrial copirol." dustry belong. We wan wages, but industrial ego These are samples of diary speeches."

Dogges By Pinkertons

Degree by rinkertona.

Ettor is any-object of Pinkertonian persecution. See dor his steps day and night, you that it is not bitten by the Pinkerton magot. He does not see a Pinkyrton in every-body who disagrees wigh him or acts in a manner detrimental for the interests of the working class. This well reflected in an incident that occurred in the Brooklyn shoe workers' strike. A levish filter was accused of strike. A Jewish fitter was accused of having betrayed his fellow employes to the boss, and on his appearance at one of the boss, and on ins appearance at one the meetings, there were cries of "Throw him out of the window. He's a Pinkerton:" Ettor refused to allow such a thing to occur. He said, "Boys, let's hear what the lad has to say for himself. Give him a show to be heard. And if he makes good, we'll forget what he has done we'll lorget what he has done. Accordingly the man was beard, and though his confession was damaging and he expressed contrition, he was permitted to attend the meetings and take his place in the ranks. Though often dogmatic, even a boss, as the circumstances may require. Ettor is none the less a tolerant and broad-minded leader of men.

Ettor's next appearance in the class

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struggle was at Lawrence. Lawre too recent to need such re-telling. Even the capitalist press edmit that Ettor was a factor for the preservation of peace on a factor for the preservation of peace on his appearance of the scene. The Brooklyn "Tablet," a Catholic page, says of Extor, describing his activities at he time referred to, "He had appearanlity that was win-ling in its way. He spoke English and Islains-finently. He soon had all the active spirits in the all the active spirits in the strike believ-ing in him, absolutely and ready to do his dightest bidding." Such is the man who lightest bidding." Such is the man who helped to defeat the woolen trust and to 'inaugurate an industrial revolt in New England, resulting in wage increase amounting, according to various esti-mates, from five to fifteen million dollars annually, not to mention the improved conditions also introduced

The "Tablet" is at great pains to lignantly and maliciously misrepresent Etente of the espital contrary regarding Ettor's peace ence, as having inaugurated a reign of "terrorism of an undefined wide-spread all-pervasive kind." It must have bee very much "undefined" to have escape the more accurate analysis of the acute mentality of the Jesuit who edits the "Tablet" But be that as it may: Let us hear what Ettor himself has to say on

of the New York Call of February 15th, a statement by Joseph J. Ettor appeare page 1. Referring to the attempt to flat-ter him into a betrayal of the strikers he says: "Arbitration boards, veiled invita-tions to dinners at Young's botel in Bostions to dinners at Young's botel in Bo-ton, etc., failed; to accomplish theis-pur-pose, so they changed tactics. At once-ceased to be a "good leader" and became "inconsiderate." Blost took place, smash-ing cars, "with police and militia present, and yet no interference. One of our girl as shot dead by a a bullet

ing from the direction of the police." Object of Wool Trust's Vengeance.

And now the woolen trust magnates are going to electrocute Joseph J. Ettor for

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

working class and the employing class have g in common. There can be no peace so a hunger and want are found among mil-of the working people and the few, who up the employing class, have all the good of life.

growing power of the emple unious foster a state of affa set of workers to be pitted

case have interests in common with their earl. These conditions can be changed and the Interest. These conditions can be changed and the Interest can be considered in the Interest can be considered in each a way that all its members, and the Interest can be considered in the In

killing this woman who was done to death by their own police after Joseph J. Ettor had refused to do as they would have dehad refused to do as they would have de-sired him to do. They have revived the old legal doctrine, used with such deadly effect on the innocent victims of the Chi-cago Haymarket episade of 1880, that is, the doctque of "sccessory before the fact to marder;" to a marder in which be had no part and which occurred when be was miles away from the scene, and for which no principal has been arrested to date; the whole thing is villainous and preposterous. Charles Edward Russell, in a recent issue of the Coming Nation, says: "If that doctrine can be upheld then any man anywhere that says anything not rel charged to any man that opens his head on any vital issue. No some effective gag upon free utterance was ver devised. It arms the police at once with a power to suppress and and silence discussion such as no tyrant has ever exercised in a monarchy. It is the most potent matrument of oppression that could possibly be invented and there should go up against it such a protest as the woolen trust would not dare to disregard."

It now remains for the w make this protest and thus save the man who Bill Haywood said is one of the best JUSTUS EBERT.

PHOTO BUTTONS

of Ettor and Giovannitti are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawregnee. At the top of the button are the names, "Ettor and Giovannitti," around the bottom the words, "Their only crime is loyality 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 funds besides advertising the organization.

Price to Locals \$4.00 per hundred paid in advance.

Address. all orders to WM. YATES, Treasurer Textils & Lett. J. L. L. L. Textile Section 1. of Etter and Giovannitti are now for sale

advance. ss all orders to WM. YATES, r Textile Strikers' Defense Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Baltimore, Md., May 20. se five weeks ago local stevedores out on a strike for higher wages and went out on a strace for nights was better conditions. At that time I was billed to fill dates in the East. About 1,000 local tailors expressed a desire to 1,000 local tailors expressed a desire to join the I. W. W., and as soon as I was through in the East I stopped here. The stevedores joined the Transport Workers' on of America, and are still or

A few days after my arrival here a few Russian fellow workers suggested that I say at least a few words of encouragement to the Russian strikers, as I speak that

I went to the union quarters, introdu myself, and expressed my readiness to ren-der any service at any time they desire it. On the next day they arranged a meeting for me. I spoke to the strikers, and made e. I spoke to the strikers, and made in that although I am not connected th the Transport Workers' Federati but that the sympathy of I. W. W. is with the fighting workers, I advised them to follow the instructions of their union, fight and stick together.

On another occasion I addressed them On another occasion I addressed them in English, and again advised standing together and following the policy of their union. I told them the I. W. W. is always in sympathy with those who stay united and fight for their rights, whether they be I. W. W. men or any other revolutionary both.

6 o'clock in the morning and reported that over 100 men revolted at Curtis Bay, a suburb of Baltimore, and that they wanted me to organise them. I went, but when I learned that they are coal loaders I advised them to join the T. W. U. of A. I personally went to the union or reported the case So you see there was no rivalry contemplated.

no rivalry contemplated.

While organizing the workers at Baltimore into one big union I beard that the copper smelters talk strike, but that they they do not belong to any union, but are ready to join one. Little by little I got the addresses of some smelters. I called on them at their bome, and one by one I got them together. It was a teclous and slow job, but I kept at it. My plan is to carry education and organization taneously, so at each meeting I dir oles and tactics of the class

At the very start, a couple of Social Democrats began to cause trouble accause I tried to keep politics out of the union. Behind my back they met and decided to drag in the politicians of the S. P.

I kept up the work. We spent time, somey and energy, and finally about 100 are joined the union, and 300 smelters men joined the union, and 300 smelters attended our meeting. The boises began to feel uneary and, boping to bead off the encounter, raised each worker 10c a day. Everything went on lively; our members were enthusiastic. All the preliminary work completed, I arranged a mass meeting for Sonday, May 19. ng for Sunday, May 12.

J. P. Thompson came from Philadelphia to address the workers at that meeting. In the meantime the couple of socialists who were determined to act as agents of the American Federation of Lobor went to Lawyer Jackson and they worked out a cargh, brase of the American Federation of Lobor cargh, brase of the American Federation of Lobor went to Lawyer Jackson and they worked out a cargh, brase of the Lawyer for the form of the crafty, brasen plan.

Lawver Jackson is an S. P. politici and an A. F. of L. boss. He is acting as attorney and leader of the striking steveis acting as ney and leader or the strang. P. itself are repulsive, so there is no much to be surprised at of his mean ways

At our meeting on Sunday he came to the hall with his Polish second, Stani-shefsey, who is also trying lately to do something, and they mounted the plat-

nrade" Jackson wished to who allowed us to have that meeting. It was gently explained to him that as yet be is not chief of police of this town, although be may attain that high rank some of these years if his political

methods prove successful. Monthly methods prove successful. While Fellow Worker Thompson was speaking "Comrade" Jackson got busy. His deputy ran up to the stage several times to receive orders from him.

The Jacksons are two brothers, both lawyers. One plays his role as leader and adviser; the other works silently in the ranks and, organizes the forces. That method proved useful this time also. At ter the deputy took orders and the chie himself went down with a few good boys to the back room, the last rows in the back of the hall were filled with faithfuls, some n not altogether sober, but to per-

(Special to Solidarity.)

Baltimore, Md., May 20.

Baltimore, Md., May 20.

at the back room of a saloon before elec-

"Co Comrade" Jackson demanded the r. He jumped up, began to yell and see on the step, and delivered himself

thus:
"You know me, all; yes? That is
pointing at me—called me a polit
Am I a politician?"

Am I a politician?"

No, No! hoarsely roared the back rows, you are all right!

"Then," continued the chief, "you see! I am fighting for the workers; am ready to give up everything for you; am ready to go to pition. We have our union. I want you to join there. You don't need any other. Join the Transport Workers' Fedreation of America,"

"Yes! Yes!! Hurray! readily echoed the back rows

ded the yeller, "march right out of the ball after me to our ou Give three cheers for the T. W of A. and march right after me. Hur

Everything was beautifully arranged, The mob began to whistle and yell and swear. They followed instructions to the limit. And so the meeting was broken limit. And so the meeting was prosen up. On the platform were a few members of the S. P. They were shocked and dis-gusted. They called to the people to re-main. They tried to quiet those that yelled and swore I called out loudly to yelled and swore I called out loudly to those willing to hear the others tell of the case to remain. About 100 did so.
"Comrade" Stanishefsky, the self-appointed aide-de-camp of the chief, under-took to set mattern right, because most of the workers left were Polish. He spoke the workers left were Polish. He spoke sanely for twent; minutes, but then began to blunder, and, when asked to stop, called on the people to join the A. E. of L., and to come to their meeting next Tuesday. That was already too much, even for the few socialist in the ball. We then threw full light on the shameful "coinspiracy, and the meeting was over. As a sore of workers later explained, they seen did not understand what "Courade". even did not understand what "Comrade Jackson was yelling about. They heard the yell of the chief, and of the back rows, the word "union" and saw men marching out, so they followed, as they al-

ways will, as long as ignorance prevails.

Now, you know there is a class of peo-Now, you know there is a class of peo-ple paid by the police to break up meet-ings of workers. They are called often "provocateurs." This time it was not for the coin, but for the sake of furthering personal political career We know of no greater crime and diagrace in the revolu-tionary ranks than se-bs and provocateurs. Well, we don't have to wash our bands of this affair; they are clean, but those who did the dirty zork will not wash their names of this diagrace. And as it has

names of this disgrace. And as it ha been perpetrated by a leader and boss of of the S. P., it is up to that body to clean its ranks of such characters, otherwise it tacitly becomes a party to this affair and shares the laurels of the "glory" of such

natter is being discussed lively here, and the more clean and moral mem-bers of the local S. P. are disgusted with

bers of the local S. F'are disgusted with it and bitterly denounce it.

Besides, the question now raised is what have the smelters to do in the T. W. of A? To be consistent, then, take the jewelers into the Garbage Collectors' Union, or the cooks into the Shoe Polish-ers' 4-Jinon of America. But the solution of the riddle is concealed in the fact that "Commade" Jackson is at the same time boss in the A. F. of L. and that is where boss in the A F. of L., and that is where

boss in the A F. of L., and that is where the smelters are being dragged. Let the reasoning workingman profit by this experience. Stop being such an casy mark for political howlers and refuse to be led by the nose along with your ignorant neighbor. Learn the idea and principles or industrial unionism. JOIN THE ONE BIG UNION—the Industrial Workers of the World, which stands for operativities. the World, which stands for orga cation—where you are not led, but to work for yourself and get what duce—what belongs to you.

Yours for Industrial Freedom W. NAGOROVE, Organizer

METHODS OF DETECTIVES

The National Socialist Press Bure

The National Socialist Press Bureau reports the following from Indianapolis with reference to convention matters:

"A suit case containing important papers regarding ther Ettor and Giovannituicase was stolen from George E. Roewer, attorney for these men, while on a train to Indianapolis to attend the socialist convention as delegate from Massachusetts.

ewer believes that agents of the La

neewer centeres that agents of the Law-rence mill owners stole the suit case while he was eating in the dining car Some of the papers can be duplicated."

It is also reported on good authority that there is a "teak" in the Lawrence postoffice, though while several letters have already passed to the hands of the procecuting atterner. The Callabor, Deprosecuting attorney.
tective Agency is said to prosecuting attorney. The Callahan De

repotation" on the Ettor-Giovannitti case.

These slimy sleaths and those who are hiring them are following a cold trail.

The l. W. W. is not a secret organization. Its work is so open in fact as to cause its enemies no end of uneasiness.

"We soom to conceal our sims and purause its enemies no end of uneasiness "We scorn to conceal our sims and pur cose;" and for that reason the seizure o documents, though annoying, will hardly avail the prosecution snything. Any doc-ument tending to show auything shady about the I. W. W. will have to be manuavail the pr factured by the sleuths themselves, and will, therefore, bea forgery.

ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK

New York City, May 18.

The springtime here in the East seems wake up the working class a little, ince the battle in Lawrence the workers are beginning to take more interest in the idea of industrial unionism. Also the Jew idea of industrial unionism. Also the Jew-ish mass here in New York is showing signs of life. Since we organized a Jewish local six weeks ago, we could almost say that the membership grows obviously day by day, and we have during that short time done a good deal of useful work. Alost every evening we Lold open-air ectings on different street corners, and they are generally well attended. workers pay great attention to our speak-ers. We have collected the sum of \$:0 for the Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund and our delegate received \$50 from the "Arbeiter Ring" convention for the same "Arbeiter Ring" convention for the same purpose. This money has been forwarded to Lawrence. To day we called an Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Conference, to be composed of all labor organizations, and arranged for a great protest demonstration for May 25 at Union Square. We also beld a joint meeting with clothing workmbering 500, who voted unani ly to join the Industrial Worker

HENRI HANDWIRTH

SAN DIEGO "PATRIOTS"

(Continued On Page 4.)

Among those arrested and held on the murder charge are Joseph Sebasta, Robert Kinney, Tom Moore, R. G. Noble, Frank Ganley, Lee McCoy, W. Hubbard, Will-iam Hughes, A. Brunke and several others. There is absolutely no evidence against them, but of course the police can manu-facture plenty of it, and they may have an Orchard or McManigle in their number. The police are stating that one of the mer has contessed to a murder plot that was entered into by a "Gun Committee," and they have also very conveniently found "several" revolvers in the house that was

The funeral of Joseph Mikole The funeral of Joseph Mikoiasek was held in Los Angeles yesterday, the body having been there for burial owing to the fact that the police would not permit the funeral to be held nere. Two men were arrested while trying to arrange to have arrested while trying to arrange to have the body taken to the train for shipment. Miss Emma Goldman delivered the funeral oration, and the procession was three blocks long, marching four abreast. It is safe to say that no one of the police who were responsible for bis murder will ever get as great a token of regard as did this poor victim of a brutal outrage

poor victim of a brutal outrage.

Miss Emma Goldman came to San Diego
today, and was met at the train by a
howling mob who seemed intent upon
lyuching her. Through it all she was the
only one who old not seem to think there
was anything out of the ordinary in her
reception. There were many Knights of
Columbus on the same train, they having
large number of here tourrow, and a
large number of here tourrow, and a
large number of the control of the
here, and not a few of them were for going back without waiting for their meeting.

ing back without waiting for their meeting.

The vigilantes have a cheerful babit of stopping men on the street and cursing them in the vitest manner possible. Last Sonday while the Socialist Party was Sonday while the Socialist Party was street from the ball, and made threatening remarks as the saddence came from the building. It was apparently done for the purpose of intimidation, although there were several there who were pointed out as victims of the near future.

STUMPY.

STUMPY.

HOW BOSSES ACT

In answer to hundreds of inquiries re-garding the causes which led up to the present newspaper trouble in Chicago and the gallant struggle of the pressmen, rers, newshoys, stereotypers and others esist the publishers' attempt to crush anized labor here, the following detailed to resist the pub statement was issued yesterday afternoon by the Federated Printing Trades workers to the public

Make Public States

The newspaper publishers of Chicago's big dailies several years ago organized a close corporation known as the Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Association and afd with the bigger national body n as the American Newspaper Pub-s' Association. Like the manufaclibbers' Association. Like the manusac-turers' organization the antagonism of the Chicago Publishers' Association is clearly expressed by the following section of their constitution and by laws on labor unions, ich reads as tollows:

which reads as follows:
Section 1. In case of adispute between
a stockholder of the association and any of
his or its employes, or any of the labor
unions of which his or its employes may be
members, or newshog carriers, newdealers
or news agents, the question at issue may
be submitted by the atockholders interested to the board of directors of the associaed to the board of directors of the associasition which some commended by the unani
mous vote of the board of directors shall
result in a disturbance to his or its busiresult in a disturbance to his or its busimous vote of the board of directors shall result in a disturbance to his or its husiness by strike, boycot or otherwise, then all the other stockholders of the association shall, upon demand, render to the said stockholder all possible assistance and cooperation, regardless of loss or disadvantage resulting thereby to themselves.

See: 2. The penalty for refusial or failure of any stockholder to render assistance as required herein shall be \$5,000.

Separate Heart Contract.

Ever since 1900 the Chicago Newspaper

Ever since 1900 the Chicago Newsp Ever since 1900 the Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 has had an independent contract with Hearst's Chica-go newspapers, and in 1907 made a sepa-rate agreement with the Chicago Newspa-per Publishers' Association, which did not include the Hearst publications.

The Chicago publishers, knowing that be Pressmen's International Union was rippled financially, because of the erection of its home for superannuated and crippled members, a tuberculosis sanitarium for those yietims of the great white plague that the unsanitary conditions of the press rooms was breeding daily, and the completion of was breeding daily, and the completion of its acbool for technical training of press room operatives, figured that Local News-spaper Web Pressnen's Union would prove an easy mark, so at the expiration of the Examiner and American contract with that union on May 1 it was informed that the Examiner and American had decided to come under the terms of the confinet, ex-sisting between the Publishers' Association and the Pressnen's Union No. 7, 7, 8, 8, 19 axing octween the Publishers' Association and the Pressmen's Union No 7; the union objected to such an arbitrary proceeding, insisting that it was entitled to submit the question of the Examiner and American's right to come under the publishers' contract to arbitration.

The Examiner and American declined to submit the question to arbitration and in-formed the members of the pressmen's union that they would have to accept the
Examiner and American arbitrary demand
or get out; as the members still objected
they were put out and the officials of the union were shoved out by the police. The balauce of the associated newspapers, IN SPITE OF THEIR CONTRACT WITH THE UNION, heeded the labor section in the association by laws, and in spite of the union's demand for an arbitration of the publishers' attitude, as a unit and put their union pressmen or the street.—Chicago Daily World, May 17.

THE SHAME OF SAN DIEGO

San Diego, Calif., May 10 o Locals and Members of the Industrial Workers of the World: Fellow Workers—Again murder has To Locals and Memb

been committed by the police in San Diego. On the evening of May 7th a member of the I. W. W., Joe Mikalasek, was standing quietly in a bouse at the corner of Thirteenth and K streets, when corner of Thirteenth and K streets, when two or more policemen appeared and without any warning began shooting into the house. Mikalasek was shot in the head, left thigh and hip, and lived 19 hours in terrible agony. The whole affair was debiterately planned by the police, as one of them said at the corner of Fourth and E and a half hour before the shooting—'Let's go and raid the house.'' In the excitement of the shooting one policeman shot another twice. In order to cover their own treaks the police at once started the story that there was a plot to murder many police officers.

Wholesale arrests of those who have er-

er expressed a sentiment of freedom were begun; W. Hubbard, was dragged from bed and charged, with others, with conspace, to mucker. Over 50 mes are proper to make a sentiment from being Secalist Party. American of the West and Persons who are not members of any organization Over 150 mes have been arrested in two days. Of these nearly 100 have been driven like beasts fifton this city and compelled to endure terrible-hardships at they were marched over the desert to the county line, while their vigilante guards rode in automobiles or on horseback.

The socialist headquarters was raided,

C ...

desert to the county line, while their viga-lante guards rode in automobilies or on horseback. The socialist headquarters was raided, mottoes torn down, same and addresses of party members taken and carridges left, cattered on the floor. The office of the Sam Diego Herseld was entered and several was raided and several members of the was raided and a several members of the other states of the states of the states of the and two men working the west arrested and driven from town.

Men with families to support have been driven from town.

Men with families to support have been driven from town.

Men with families to support have been driven from town.

Men with families to support have been driven from town.

Men with families to support have been driven to the transport of the support larged to police station and buildowed by vigilantes and though in a support instance on the way to the station, where support of the carponies. Union was arrested and violently handled by vigi-liantes on the way to the station, of the station of the support of the support of the station of the support of the support of the properties of the support of the support of the station of the support of the support of the way to the support of the support o

Wilson then struck Hermetet in the side with the rife and indicted other injuries, among which was breaking the bones of the right hand.

The above are but a few of the invalues of the extinons and methods of the police and vigilantes. There are scores of the control of the police and vigilantes and lawless of character. The police, and lawless of the Merchantis and Manufacturer's Association, are determined to drive organized labor from San Diego, and eventually from the Pacific Coast. The drag net is suffer to the police of the control of

us organizing his townsmus viewploys.

You can give ou svaluable aid. Get boay.

Hold profest meetings Tell of the

CRIMES OF SAN DIL...O' Publish to

the world the methods of a coast or a.

Nero that are being used here against

vour fellow workers. We are doing our

part here; your part is to tell everyone of

this foul blot on a so-called civilization.

Stened.

Signed, FREE SPEECH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, I. W. W.

POLITICIANS AND WORKERS

Indianapolis, Ind., May 10.

Solidarity: *

The Socialist Party convention has advertised the 1. W. W. very extensively. The fight was plainly a contest of aby pilots and soliticians for rule of what they are pleased to term OUR movement. Their HORROR was great at the suggestion (which by the way was their own) that the starting masses might not wait for the balancing masses might not wait for the balancing masses, but are more than ever determined to get rid of middle class rule and organize as a class, even if we should lose the valuable (?) avsistance of that element.

Hay wood is well satisfied with the sittle of the starting masses with the starting of the starting was a starting with the sittle of the starting was a starting with the starting was a starting with the starting was a st

from his desk swarms crowded him and not a moment was his own.

I believe those who can should take part in the political movement, as the exist-ence of the movement proves the present nece-sity of such a movement, and many necessary of the movement, and many cations in no other organized form. Edur-cations of the movement of the present steps to observation, and neither should be neglected.

E. S. J. E. S. J.

be neglected.

E. S. J.

The "repudiation of sabotage" by the
Socialist Party convenion is a good thing.
Thousands of socialists who never heard
of the word will now want to know what
it means, where it originated and what role
it has played in the labor movament.
Those assistine politicians have saved us a
lot of extra work, for which we may well
thank them. Slaves, on the job, who may
still at times find sabotage a most effective means of bringing the boas to his
scenes, will, neither know nor case what
excens, will, neither know nor case what
"Totel" may be found recorded in
"Totel" may be found recorded in
social, but they were first worked work in
action.

PHILADELPHIA

I. W. W. headquarters are at 728 Wes Columbia Ave. Open every night from 7 o'clock, and Sunday all day and night. The following locals meet here: Mixed Local 57; Bakers, 405; Button Workers,