



VICTORY IN LAWRENCE

Majority of Textile Strikers Win Practically a Complete Victory. Organization Spreading.

The strike of 25,000 textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., after nine weeks of the most brilliant battle ever conducted in America, has resulted in a big victory for the great majority of the strikers.

Tuesday, March 12, at a conference with the representatives of the Strike Committee, officials of the American Woolen Co. modified their previous offer of 5 per cent increase in wages, which the strikers had unanimously rejected, and submitted the following propositions:

- Time and one-quarter for overtime.
- All people on job work, 5 per cent increase flat.
- All those receiving less than 9 1/2-c an hour, an increase of 2c an hour.
- All those receiving between 9 1/2-c and 10c an hour, an increase of 1 3/4-c an hour.
- All those receiving between 10c and 11c an hour, an increase of 1 1/2-c an hour.
- All those receiving between 11c and 12c an hour, an increase of 1 1/4-c an hour.
- All those receiving between 12c and 20c an hour, an increase of 1c an hour.

No discrimination will be shown against the non-unionism being already adjusted to on the basis it will be readily seen an increase of 3 per cent in the wage that much to the advantage of the worker in more easily acquiring the premium. Premiums will be given out every week instead of every four, as heretofore.

At the meeting of the Strike Committee it had the above demands were discussed in detail, and it was decided to hold a general meeting of the strikers on the Lawrence common Thursday afternoon, March 14, and put it up to the strikers to vote on accepting or rejecting the terms of the company.

More than 15,000 strikers gathered at the meeting on the Common, and after speeches in the different languages by members of the Strike Committee it was voted to accept the terms of the American Woolen Co. and declare the strike off as far as their mills were concerned. Six of the smaller mills, however, involving 5,000 or 6,000 strikers, were declared still on strike, as their owners had not yet come up to the terms of the American Woolen Co. The strike is still on in those mills, with prospects good for an early settlement in favor of the strikers.

EMPLOYERS STUDYING I. W. W.

The New York Times, the Boston Herald and other big capitalist dailies which circulate mainly among employers, contained an interesting article in their last Sunday's editions, dealing in detail with the I. W. W., its aims and principles and a record of its struggles with the employing class. It will be reproduced in part in a subsequent issue of Solidarity.

NEW CASTLE AIDS LAWRENCE

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was billed for four meetings in the Pittsburg district, March 15, 16, 17 and 18. On account of developments at Lawrence, however, she was called to that city by the Strike Committee on the 15th, and was unable to fill any of the dates. But all the meetings were held, being addressed by other speakers, and resulted in much agitation and considerable money being raised for the Lawrence strike fund. The meetings were at Ellwood City, Sharon, New Castle and Pittsburg. The last named—on the 18th—was an organization meeting and

settlement in favor of the strikers. Perfecting the Organization. Following the big meeting on the Common, the work of perfecting the I. W. W. organization in Lawrence was taken up at meeting of the strike committee the same day. Wm. Yates, secretary of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, explained the method of local organization as follows:

"The structure of your local union, No. 20, will consist of language branches and it will be necessary to have 14 different branches. The object of the organization is to unionize all the workers in the various shops. In New Bedford, where the cosmopolitan class is not so marked as it is in Lawrence, there are five branches. Each branch has a secretary and a committee to look after its affairs.

"There will be a central executive committee formed by delegates from each branch. Each branch will be entitled to two delegates for the first 50 members and one delegate for each 50 after. The executive committee will meet twice a month and the delegates will bring resolutions and carry back all information from the central board. Once a month a general meeting will be called to discuss general questions. The officers of the local union will be elected annually.

"Every effort will be made to safeguard the members of the union as far as the funds are concerned. The by-laws will be made by the general committee and cannot be amended only after a month's notice. When the union becomes sufficiently well formed we will branch out into shop unions. Each shop will elect a chairman and also a man responsible for the collecting of funds. By so organizing shop unions you will have a line on all the mills and be able to put your finger on a sore spot at once. Heretofore no bodies of workers have been recognized, but when we become well organized we will force them to recognize us."

It was voted to call a special meeting of local union, No. 20, next Monday night at 821 Common street to perfect the organization. From Haywood's telegram elsewhere in this issue, it appears that the work of organization in the I. W. W. is also proceeding with great vigor in other textile centers as well. Thus the Lawrence victory gives the I. W. W. a firm foothold in New England.

resulted in the formation of a mixed local of the I. W. W. Those at Ellwood City and Sharon were arranged by the Socialist Party, and the New Castle meeting was held jointly by the S. P. and I. W. W. In addition, the two organizations in New Castle held a "tag day" March 16, at the suggestion of Organizer White of the S. P., which resulted in collecting \$174.75. The net proceeds from these meetings, from tag day, and donation lists circulated in New Castle aggregated considerably more than \$200 for the Lawrence strikers. At the New Castle meeting on March 17, 118 copies of Herve's "Patriotism and the Worker" were sold, the profits going to the Lawrence strikers.

NEW ENGLAND, TAKE NOTICE

All Locals of the I. W. W. and other working class organizations in the New England States who are willing to arrange mass meetings on Industrial Unionism in Russian, Polish, Lithuanian and Jewish languages should communicate with M. Nagorov, 27 S. Eden St., Baltimore, Md., not later than March 30.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

LATEST FROM LAWRENCE

I. W. W. Establishes Record Time For Results Through Direct Action.

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Lawrence, Mass., March 19. Brought suit today against Marshall Sullivan for \$1,000 on behalf of Francesca Bajak, one of the women beaten and arrested by police and soldiers Feb. 24 at Lawrence depot. Many other suits are to be filed.

At noon yesterday the workers employed at the Dinmore, Lawrence and Pingree went on strike. They at once came to strike headquarters. Fellow Workers Trautmann and Flynn organized them; demands were formulated: 54-hour week, 10 per cent increase, double pay for overtime. Two of the concerns capitulated. A record is thereby established for direct action—that is: Workers strike, organize, legislate for themselves, reduce hours, increase wages, in less than two hours. The situation at Barre, Vermont, is good. Railroad tied up; engineers and firemen say it is unsafe to move cars; they are "afraid of personal violence." The company transferred two truck loads of wool across the country, guarded like an express mail stage.

Amesbury, North Adams, New Bedford, Cambridge and other places organizing rapidly. The "Little Old Red Button" is in great demand.

WM. D. HAYWOOD.

AID STILL NEEDED

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

Chicago, March 16. Eight mills have refused to deal with Lawrence strikers, and the fight is not over.

Perfect unity prevails among workers still out and the battle will be fought to a victorious finish. After the long struggle, workers returning to the mills will not draw pay for nearly two weeks and will not be able to render much aid to those still struggling. In addition to the need of funds for relief of the 6,000 still on strike, money is needed for the defense of our Fellow Workers Etor and Giovannitti and four score others, many of whom are in prison and held under heavy bail.

Response to calls for aid have been hearty from the beginning of the struggle, enabling 60,000 people, 25,000 strikers and their families to live and fight, and we hope now that most of the toilers have won, the response from workers all over the country will not diminish. Fellow workers, comrades in the ranks, united we appeal to you to continue aiding us to the full limit of your ability. We are out to win the fight for all and with your help we will win.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

BIG FIGHT IN SAN DIEGO

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Cal., March 18. Two hundred men and women arrested in fight for free speech here. Police breaking up meetings daily. Master class growing desperate. Trying to discredit us in the eyes of the public. Fake dynamite stories being circulated by capitalist press. One thousand vigilantes reported to be organizing to drive agitators out of town. Baby reported dead as a result of fire hose being turned on crowd. Hundreds of workers are coming from all points. We need funds. Capitalists threaten death and deportation to workers. We must win. I. W.

CONCENTRATION

San Diego Police Outdo All Others in Crush the I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Cal., March 11. It seems that all hell and the church have formed a holy alliance to drive the I. W. W. into the ocean.

In Aberdeen the slugs were fired at us out. No sooner were they defeated than we were simultaneously assaulted at five points—Lawrence, Vancouver, San Diego, San Francisco and Oakland—but they seem to have made a mistake in judging the stuff of which we are made. All the fights are hard, but in three of them we are forging ahead to victory, and the other two are simply laid over to unfinished business.

In Vancouver we were forbidden to speak anywhere in the city except in balls, but the latest reports from there are that the I. W. W. can now speak in the parks, and may soon speak on the streets.

In San Francisco the police have for a month been trying to provoke a fight, and may yet call the wrath of the outraged workers upon their crime-ridden city.

In Oakland two police autos drove wildly down a crowded street, stopped a block from where the I. W. W. have held meetings since they were first organized. A dozen bulls sprang out and began clubbing people right and left, regardless of age or sex. They thought they were clubbing a street meeting of the I. W. W., but the Local was not holding a street meeting that evening, and those clubbed were passers-by.

When the mistake was discovered the bulls went to Socialist Hall and again used their clubs indiscriminately. More than a score of persons were severely bruised, nearly a dozen being badly cut and three being badly knocked insensible.

Wake up! Form one Union

Ever since the nations of the earth have existed, there have been wars and discontent. One nation has taken advantage of every opportunity to enlarge her domain and supremacy over another nation, for no other reason than to better her own economic condition, even if it means the complete ruination of the country with which she may be at war. Not only is this true of nations, but it is also true with regard to individuals and classes. The greed for money and wealth has so far paralyzed the manly, human instincts of the wealthy class that they place a very small value on the life of a poor toiling slave.

The capitalists form very big trusts or combines, so as to control production and force the middle class or small capitalists into bankruptcy or to sell their factories and mills to the wealthy, who will then control the markets of the world. These trusts and combines are also formed that their owners may control the toilers of the world, paying the lowest possible wages for the strength or serritude of the toiling slaves. The capitalists know the working slaves will be dependent upon them for their daily bread so long as they can keep the wealth of the nation concentrated in the hands of a few. They know also that they can control the nation itself, and get such laws as will further their thieving interests. The nation's army is always in command of the capitalists.

What, then, is the duty and the only hope of the toiling slaves of this country? Why, play the same game as these capitalists—form into one end only ONE UNION, as the I. W. W. is trying to accomplish. When that is done the fight is won. Do you think the few capitalists can equal in strength the millions of workers, if the

after having his left wrist to protect his head. And San Diego! Here, all other towns on the Pacific brought to a climax.

At a street meeting a small cripple man bought a copy of the Worker, which Officer No. 10 struck him a violent blow with his fist, knocking him to the pavement.

At one time the water in the jail was turned off, and when the men asked for water they were told to drink from the toilet.

Yesterday morning a meeting was held in front of the county jail to give the boys there a song and a cheer. This was outside the forbidden ground, and everything passed off in a perfectly orderly manner, as not a policeman was in sight.

From there the crowd went to hold a meeting in front of the city jail, which is also outside the sacred precincts of the "interests." But here a different scene was enacted. More than a score of bulls were in evidence. Two speakers had talked a few minutes, then we sang the "Red Flag" and gave the boys in jail a rousing cheer, to which they replied with the "Red Flag!"

Mrs. Emerson then spoke for a short time, and in 15 minutes more the meeting would have adjourned. But the song from the jail caused Police Captain Sehon, who stood behind a heavily barred gate with a pale white face and trembling chin, to completely lose his head.

He ordered out the fire department to drive the crowd from the streets, and thus began three hours of savage brutality on

(Continued On Page Four)

later are all united in one union? Oh, no; and the masters know it. That is why they don't want the I. W. to succeed. As long as they can keep the working masses divided in different crafts, etc., they know they have but little to fear. But should the slaves combine into one body the masters know their power is gone, and gone for good.

The greater the number the greater the strength. Many a battle in the civil war of the United States would have been lost if reinforcements had not arrived to increase the ranks. Had the northern army been divided into small companies acting separately, it could not have freed the south of slavery. But instead it marched as a strong army of thousands, and by so doing was enabled to rout the southerners who were fighting to uphold slavery. The north furnished more soldiers than the south; it was much stronger in numbers.

In union there is strength. They know it. We slaves know it; we are not stronger in numbers than the capitalists? Yes. Then why do we remain unorganized or divided into so many different craft unions, just the way the capitalists want us and will try to keep us as long as they can? For they know that as long as we are divided, every union for itself, we will never overthrow the capitalist power. But if we would combine into one big union, the capitalists would tremble, as they would know that in that organization there was power and might to do things with.

Can't you see why we do not get what is ours by right? Don't you see why the masters have no fear of us in our present state? Because we are divided and can't stand and act together. Workingmen, in

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is gone and its spirit passed away—it has acknowledged the inability of its members to do for themselves what they have delegated to the censor and whatever solidarity it may have is not the solidarity of life, but the solidarity of the soulless dead.

One last word and I am done: All the editors of the "Appeal to Reason" claim to be "in favor of industrial unionism." The Brotherhood of Timber Workers is such an organization! It is not a part of the "anarchistic I. W. W." (That's Kirby's name for us, too.) It is in a life and death struggle with the Lumber Trust. It needs, and badly, a paper to champion its cause. In its ranks are many members of the Socialist Party. Then, why does not the "Appeal," weak in and weak out, champion the cause of the brotherhood? It has, in the lumber belt of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and all around it, a circulation large enough to push the growth of the brotherhood by leaps and bounds. Why, instead of futilely passing United States judges, does it not take up the fight of the timber workers? Is it because the great majority of these workers have no votes and are therefore useless to the purposes of Socialism?

Whatever else may be said of the I. W. W., it has had always the courage of its convictions and there is nothing in its history deserving of this sneer from Debs: "If," says he, "I believed in the doctrine of violence and destruction as party policy; if I regarded the class struggle as guerrilla warfare, I would join the anarchists and practice as well as preach subterfuge."

It is a saddening sight to see Eugene Debs joining the Bergers and DeLoons in their attempts to put balsters around the necks, but it is cheering to know that the I. W. W. is so much alive that even the greatest leaders can no longer ignore it. COVINGTON HALL.

THE BROTHERHOOD FLAG

By Wilson Blaine.

Blood red is the banner that waves
The ensign emblazoned with rich
red,
The flag of red color, the flag of
The flag of all people, forever
The brotherhood banner, the ensign
Not the flag of a tyrant, nor na-
tion;
The flag of all men wherever they
The flag of red color, the flag of
Its color is glowing in warm
In the veins of all men, the
For the hue of the flag
The color of life blood, the hue of
Cross.
Though all other banners that
Have stories of merit and sharing
praise;
Yet all of the banners of all of the earth
Unequal in value the red banner's working
The mightiest tyrant, or nation, or tongue
That out on the breezes its banner
But a portion can claim of the great
W. W.
Yet the brotherhood flag was
Our flag is forever the emblem of
Its triumph is promise that
Wherever in triumph the red
Will never be Mammon, nor
Then flying out the red flag, our
above,
Is the standard of virtue, the banner of
love,
The brotherhood banner forever shall glow;
And our brotherhood blood forever shall
flow;
"Till this is the record our children shall
read:
"The wage slave, the white slave, the
rich slave of greed,
The drink slave, the vice slave, the slave
to a creed,
The red flag of virtue forever has freed!"
The purest and sweetest, the truest and
best,
Most pleasant and tuneful, most charming
and blest,
That ever was told us, or written, or read,
These all are vouchsafed in the banner of
red.
Then waving and brilliant thou herald of
dawn,
Dispelling the darkness, forever shine on;
Beautiful, beautiful, red, glowing and
bright,
Forever shine on us, red ensign of right.

...ing day of big things,"
...ing strikes.
...nity who once desired "the day
...erkes is gone, never to return," have
another guess coming. It is their day that
has gone, never to return.

The miners' strike in England is throwing some light on what is "the basic industry." It has certainly got English civilization "out of its feet."

N. B.—This is not a joke, as English capitalists will tell you.

Capitalism "is in bad." In this country locomotive engineers and coal miners are demanding more wages. The latter threaten a strike involving both bituminous and anthracite fields. Germany is in a worse predicament. Besides its big miners' strike, it is experiencing a "financial pinch," as the cablegram puts it. That "pinch" may break the tender skin of international capitalism. Watch it.

The tariff on sugar having been reduced and taxes imposed on large annual incomes, we may now look for more attempts at wage reductions. Hasn't "the cost of living" been reduced and "the working-men's burden of indirect taxation" been relieved? Tariff reduction is the first aid to wage reduction.

Here's an interesting item:
"Detroit, March 15.—Conductors, brakemen and baggage-men on Michigan branch lines of the Grand Trunk Railroad have received notice that on April 1 their wages will be reduced to the 1911 scale. "This will mean a cut of from 30 to 50 per cent. Employees say a strike is probable if the company enforces the order." Capitalism rates Cain when workmen ask a 10 per cent increase, but makes a 30 to 50 per cent cut most cheerfully.

The influence of the Lawrence strike has been great. But greater still is that of the English strikes. They have aroused the interest of the Socialist press especially. The latter does not perceive a new proletarian power in them; but an economic force that should be made to conform to Socialist political policies. It is questionable if the Socialist press grasps the significance of anything not in conformity with its own peculiar viewpoint. The capitalist press is more alert.

Bobby Hunter is an amusing case. He condemns the I. W. W. as a dual labor organization and declares dual unionism is treason to the working class. Unfortunately for Bobby, Seth Low spoke before him, showing the A. F. of L. to be, not a labor organization, but an agency for the conservation of capitalism. Revolt against such an institution is treason to capitalism, but not to labor; hence the laugh is on Bobby.

The amount of interest aroused by economic problems transcends that created by political questions: The Lawrence strike is responsible for articles on industrial unionism in most unexpected quarters. Conservative commercial organs, financial journals, daily newspapers—all have had special write-ups of the I. W. W., its aims and objects, that have been of tremendous educational value; for most of them have been fairly accurate and informing. The modern social problem must be settled in the shop.

Bobby Hunter grows still more amusing when the results of the Lawrence strike are recalled. One-quarter of a million textile workers secure a wage increase. When one of Bobby's pet measures, reduction of hours by legislative enactment, resulted in reduced wages and the Lawrence strike, Bobby was peculiarly silent. Now that both have reacted to the textile workers' benefit, Bobby is peculiarly eloquent. It's the kind of eloquence that moves to laughter, though.

Talking about "dual organizations," "treason," etc., reminds us of William English Walling's commentary on two I. W. W. strikes. Walling is a far more profound and original writer and investigator than is Hunter. In the New York Call of February 15, he says:
"Industrial unionism may not have developed a complete theory or philosophy as yet. Every time it has sated it has stirred the country and some times the whole world. The McKees Rocks and Lawrence strikes have done more for labor in America than anything that has happened in the last five years."
If that is "treason to the working class," let Seth Low and Bobby Hunter make the most of it. J. E.

BEHOLD THE LAND OF THE FREE!

The San Diego "Union" of March 9 contains the following interesting item about the free speech fight:

"The board of supervisors yesterday afternoon in adopting a motion to employ guards to keep I. W. W.'s, tramps and vagrants from entering the county, carried out a recommendation by the grand jury. The plan to turn back that undesirable class of floaters was suggested to the grand jury by District Attorney H. S. Utley and was promptly voted a recommendation to the supervisors. The guards will be employed patrolmen, to be selected by Constable Sylvester Marron, of Oceanside, who will have control. Marron is empowered to stop and arrest all of the tramp class and imprison them at Oceanside, where they will be given opportunity to leave the county. Marron as captain of the squad will be paid \$5 a day. Each deputy is to be paid \$3.50 a day. Twelve men will be employed to patrol the border."

Compare this action with that of Chief Sullivan and his cops in Lawrence, a few days ago, who clubbed and arrested women strikers who were attempting to send their children out of the city to be cared for elsewhere during the strike. Thus, in San Diego, the sacred precincts of city and county are being guarded by the slugging committee to keep I. W. W. men from coming in; while at Lawrence the sluggers used similar brute force at the railroad station to keep them from going out. Both Lawrence and San Diego are supposed to have some relation to the "land of the free," wherever that may be!

But the San Diego county supervisors would get cold feet in a hurry if the I. W. W. invasion should result in increasing the number of those \$3.50 per day border police to 100 or more. Get on the job, fellow tramps, and give the respectable taxpayers of San Diego a good stiff jolt in their pocketbook!

EIGHT-HOUR ISSUE

Solidarity is planning a special Eight-Hour Workday issue for the second or third week in April. We want to make this the biggest ever. Contributors will please take note and prepare articles right away dealing with the subject. Be brief, and to the point. Also send us clippings. Let us make this number the best ever for propaganda. And be prepared to handle big bundles of the same.

Bundle rate, one and one-half cents per copy. Order now.

ADVERTISING THE I. W. W.

One of the astounding things in connection with the Lawrence strike was the enormous amount of free advertising given the I. W. W. This was, of course, largely due to the stupid, blundering brutality of the Lawrence slugging committee, and our compliments are due the authorities for thus playing into our hands. But the fact remains that no strike in America was ever so extensively advertised. Probably at the latest estimate, 60,000,000 people in the United States learned about Lawrence, the strike and the I. W. W. from capitalist press reports. Now let us take advantage of this fact, build up our own press and go after these 60,000,000 with our propaganda. The times are propitious.

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 116. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 117

THE VICTORY AT LAWRENCE

The Lawrence textile strikers and the I. W. W. have won a great victory. Not only have a big majority of the strikers gained their immediate demands from the brutal mill owners, but practically all of the workers in the different branches of the textile industry as a whole have been offered increases in wages. It is reported that these wage advances even extend to the miserable child slave pens of South Carolina, whence have flowed the tears and pen-gushings of many sentimental and humanitarian writers.

Still more to the point, and of greater significance, is the moral effect of this victory upon the American working class in general and upon the revolutionary union movement in particular. It is safe to say that no other strike in this country has awakened more interest and induced more enthusiastic support from all parts of the country and from diverse elements of the working class. The solidarity both inside and outside of Lawrence was the most inspiring thing about the whole drama. It is well, then, at this time to note some of the factors contributing to that solidarity.

As a preliminary factor, the I. W. W. agitation in Lawrence for months before the strike started had much to do with crystallizing sentiment in the right direction at the proper moment. Let those who are discouraged over efforts in their localities take note. Then came the 54-hour law of the Massachusetts Legislature, accompanied by the brutally stupid reduction of wages by the American Woolen company. The strike was precipitated, and the I. W. W. was logically called upon to lead and give direction to the struggle.

So far so good. But even that would not have sufficed, under the conditions, to give the demonstration of solidarity its full significance. For that purpose there was required the reasonable hostility of some dozen of the so-called United Textile Workers: the brutal and inhuman reprisals of police and militia; the prejudiced and "illegal" conduct of Judge Mahoney in the case of Ector, Giovannitti and other strikers brought under his jurisdiction; the lying reports of some capitalist newspapers; and the various and diverse other moves of the mill owners and their lackeys. All these were needed to test the spirit and resourcefulness of the

INJUNCTION FOR 49 CENTS!

Lawrence Mill Owners and Their Tools Try to Get Possession of Strike Fund.

Early last week a new stunt was pulled off by the opposition to the Lawrence strike. Members were served, supposedly by members of the I. W. W. committee, to appear before the Supreme court at Boston to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the strike fund and thus prevent the strikers from using and disposing of their own money.

The preliminary hearing on the injunction took place on schedule time, March 15, and the following story of the proceedings is told by a staff correspondent of the Lawrence Daily Eagle:

Boston, March 15.—A hearing was held this morning in the equity session of the Supreme judicial court before Judge J. M. Weston of Fall River on the order of the Supreme court on the question of whether or not a trustee should be appointed to take charge of the Lawrence strike fund or whether or not an injunction should be granted against the present strike leaders. The defendants in the bill were present and were as follows: Joseph Bedard, Joseph Shaheen, William D. Hayward—William E. Trautmann, and William Yates. Joseph Ertor, the other person named, was not present, being detained at the Lawrence jail awaiting the action of the grand jury on the charge of accessory to the murder of Anna Lopizino. The hearing was opened at 9:30 o'clock and several witnesses were heard. At 11:30 it was agreed between the court and counsel to continue the hearing until next Wednesday morning. This continuance was to allow the vouchers of the committee to be sorted out and to allow the extraction of those that are required in the hearing.

Ex-Judge James R. Dunbar appeared as prosecuting attorney and at his side was Judge Francis Leveroni. At the other table were attorneys John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence and George Ruessner and John F. Lynch of Boston. The witnesses, including the strike leaders named in the order, were seated in the rear of the room. At the opening Attorney Mahoney objected to going on until he was called by the judge, but he was overruled. He explained that he was the one of the attorney general and hearing proceeded.

Herbert S. Johnson was the first to be called to the stand by Mr. Dunbar. He testified that he sent two \$5 bills to fund and that when he did so he had a mind to give Judge Leveroni. He had had lunch with James M. Prendergast previous to his talk with Judge Leveroni. He testified that they talked the matter over and arrived at the conclusion that some action should be taken.

James M. Prendergast was the next witness. He said he was a broker doing business in Boston and that he donated \$20 to the strike fund. He said he had made no attempt to get an accounting until last Saturday. He testified that he is a stockholder in the Pacific mill, but said that fact did not enter into the case. The witness said he never went to Lawrence to investigate. He said he sent money to Joseph Bedard, but did not do so in his name. He said he had this case and at the time.

Walter S. Morse testified that he has been a public accountant for 20 years. He went to Lawrence February 24 in connection with his son, Judge Leveroni, the latter's law partner. They saw Trautmann and talked with him. Vouchers were shown them and a cash book of the fund. The book was started February 12. Trautmann said at that time that he would give out a statement within 24 hours. Continuing Mr. Morse said: "I went up to Lawrence again last Saturday and met Mr. Yates and Mr. Trautmann. I conversed with them in regard to an examination of the books. Yates said that permission could only be given by a vote of the strike committee. Trautmann said the report would be made to contributors and if anyone other than Socialists did not like the disposition then it would be returned to them. Mr. Trautmann said that they would not have outsiders betting in."

Under cross-examination the witness said that Trautmann stated that they would make a report to contributors. He said he went because asked by Judge Leveroni. He said no definite price for his services has yet been fixed, but he expected to be paid. Carolus J. Corcoran testified that he was president of the Lawrence Trust Co. The strike committee opened a deposit

January 23, and it continued until March 12. The account was in the name of The Industrial Workers of the World, local 20. He said the deposits were as follows: January, \$3,557.60; February, \$22,333.42; March, \$20,295.10. He said the amounts for which the account was drawn on were as follows: January, \$237.82; February, \$25,180.54; March, \$20,772.72. This left a balance on March 12 of 49 cents.

In continuation the witness said Shaheen had no account in his name, but Bedard did. On February 12 he had \$2,800 and February 21, \$8,000. This was all withdrawn later on a cashier's check and deposited to the credit of the strike fund. The account was under the name of Joseph Bedard, secretary. The witness said that Trautmann had no account.

Attorney Mahoney objected to a question if Recco had an account.

Mr. Dunbar explained that he intended to show that some of the funds went into the hands of Recco and to his personal account. The question was allowed and the witness answered that Recco had an account with his company in January, but it was withdrawn soon after the beginning of the strike. Upon request of the attorney the witness left the list of deposits for inspection later.

Joseph Bedard testified that he has lived in Lawrence 12 years. He said he is a weaver and has worked for the American Woolen Co. He said he had not worked for that company or in a mill for about a year. The witness testified that during that time he was a collector for the I. W. W.

He said he was recording secretary of local 20, and that he held an office in connection with the strike committee. He testified that he was not a member of the strike committee and neither was Shaheen, Hayward, Ertor or Yates. He said none of those named in the order were members of the strike committee.

Bedard was asked to produce the vouchers for the expense of bringing children to and from New York, the expense of defending persons against criminal charges and those for the expense of Joseph J. Ertor's board in jail. He was asked to produce the vouchers for the expense of relief for others beside the poor.

The witness brought to the front of the court room a large box of papers and placed them upon Dunbar's desk.

Dunbar asked him to produce the vouchers for the first three purposes he asked for. Bedard replied that he was not a bookkeeper and that they were included in that lot if they cared to sort them out.

The judge remarked about the time of the court being valuable and Dunbar stated that if the other side was willing to submit the matter to an accountant that is what he wanted. He said:

"If they will do that we will stop right here."

It was agreed that the case be continued until Wednesday morning and that in the meantime the vouchers be sorted out by Judge Leveroni, Accountant Morse and Attorney J. P. S. Mahoney. It will be done in the latter's office.

DISTRICT OFFICIALS SHOW THEIR HAND

The following circular letter explains itself: Strike Situation at Carneyville, Wyoming

The miners at Carneyville, Wyoming, struck February 24th, in obedience to the command of "his honor," the district president, one Thomas Gibson by name, who said he was very anxious to serve the dear miners, but would not make any effort to help them, regardless of the merits of their case, until they returned to work, which was exactly what the operator wanted, too. The miners refused to do this, which greatly worried the operator and the district officers, so the company and the district officers set out to deal the miners all the misery they could, working hand-in-hand day and night.

The local had saved up a treasure of about \$4,000, and as there were only about 300 strikers, it looked like they would live like kings until "greens came." The boss thought he would beat that, so he sued the local for \$3,000 damages and had the money attached, pending the decision of a court all the miners they could, working hand-in-hand day and night.

The miners then went to the Monarch local and asked for assistance, which was willingly granted, although all three of the district officers, Jim Morgan, Tom Gibson and Arthur Morgan, were present and pleaded like hell for the operator. The Monarch miners gave the Carneyville miners \$600 and told them there was more there that came from. But they had to chase a dirty sucker that was president out the back door and elect a man before they could make the appropriation. The district officers followed that other sucker.

They say I do look like a president. Mike Broshars is a man that the court is out, so they decided they had Mike summoned, eyed judge, and as that eye for the local company, he did Mike must move.

In the meantime the district officers bureaucratized the entire district, telling the miners not to help the Carneyville miners, because they had struck without the consent of the king. By this time the Carneyville miners had four big enemies to fight, namely, poverty, the operator, the district officers and the Sheridan county crooked politicians.

Mr. Broshars decided to go to Cambridge, Wyoming, to ask for financial aid. Where he was the boss called his disciples (the district officers) unto him and said unto them, "what thou doest do quickly lest Mike returns." And straightway the disciples departed in haste and anxious to do their master's bidding. They called a special meeting—pledged with the miners to return to work. Still they were unable to deliver the goods, but by the assistance of a telegram from John P. White, the international president, and the support of two of the superintendent's brothers and two of his sons and a few other company lack-spittles around the camp, they managed to vote 62 for returning and 108 against returning to work. The meeting then adjourned.

Gibson then told all the white-livered cowardly geese that had voted per orders to please remain, whereupon he took the old charter and proceeded to organize the scabs. Now we have a bunch of organized scabs under the protection of the sheriff, assisted by a large force of deputies.

CHARLES G. MCCOY, Ex-Miner at Carneyville.

Of all the mean contemptible liards connected with this affair, these three district officers mentioned in this circular take the cake. Judas Iscariot was a gentleman compared to either one of the three. Judas betrayed one man and did not deny it. These fellows betray thousands of hungry men, women and children and then hide behind a little paper constitution of their own manufacture. I know that they will contend that the miners made the constitution and agreement, but anyone at all acquainted with the management of the U. M. W. of A. knows that the gang in have the constitution and agreement to suit themselves. These guys have been in for nine years. Now we find the gang and the operator supported by the constitution and agreement lined up on one side and the miners lined up on the other side.

The best remedy for this state of affairs is to abolish all districts with their expensive officers. Then each local would have full sway over their affairs, and things of general interest could be accomplished by the general strike as they do in England now.

TYLER WILLIAMS, Sheridan, Wyo.

FIGURING UP THEIR LOSSES

What It Cost the Lawrence Mill Owners and the Authorities to Try to Defeat the I. W. W. Strikers.

The loss to the operators from the two months' strike-fuel labor will be close to \$1,500,000, about \$800,000 of which falls upon American Woolen employees. This is based upon a weekly wage of \$125,000 at the American Woolen mills and \$175,000 for the independents, and 20 per cent capacity operations at the former and 50 per cent at the latter.

Then there is the big loss to the mills themselves—eventually \$1,000,000 undoubtedly—through the disruption and in many instances utter loss of the splendid business booked in the late autumn revival. Some of the big mills, notably the Woodworsted, were sold up for the season. Arlington had the best outlook in two years. Of course on business on hand the loss will not be over \$700,000, but the disruption of the big duplicate order to such centers as Woomsocket and Ellicott will mean almost as much again.

Lawrence mills do a yearly business of some \$70,000,000 and probably \$10,000,000 of this has been turned away.

Some of this business may be regained and it is this likelihood that has given American Woolen into the open yarn market on such a large scale during the past week. It is estimated that the company has bought \$150,000 of yarns, based upon the latest wool prices, preparing for the resumption of work.

Minor losses figure up in the aggregate. It has cost the State \$150,000 for militia, police and detective work; the municipalities \$25,000 and the small stockholders some \$25,000, making \$200,000 in all. And the loss to railroads and shipping agents has been over \$100,000.

In the following tabulation are shown

"Patriotism" Four-page Leaflet
 "Why? How?" Four-page Leaflet
 "Political Parties" Four-page Leaflet
 "Getting Recognition" Four-page Leaflet
 "Two Kinds of Unionism" By Four-page Leaflet
 "Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women" Four-page Leaflet; 15 cents
 "Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four-page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred
 "War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith. Four-page leaflet; 80 cents a hundred; \$1.00 a thousand
 "Why the A. F. of L. Cannot Become an Industrial Union." Four-Page Leaflet, 80 cents a hundred; \$1.50 per thousand

ADDRESS
 I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,
 Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

Industrial Worker
 Western Organ of the I. W. W.
 Published Weekly, Thoroughly Revolutionary
 Breathes the Western Spirit
 Subscription same as Solidarity
 In Combination, Both Papers \$1.00 per Year
 Address
INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
 Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Send for some Three
 Months Sub Cards to Solidarity. Commission, 25c.
 on the Dollar.
 Order literature as above
 advertised. Do it now!

I. W. W. PREAMBLE
 The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the employer and worker are found among millions of the working people and the few who look to the employing class have all the good things of life.
 Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have taken possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.
 We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set in the same industry, thereby helping to crush one another by wage competition, the employing class, by making class laws, have interests in common with their employees.
 These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, come work whenever a strike or lockout in an industry dependent thereon, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.
 It is for a fair day's work we must institute on the part of the conservative state. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work, we must institute on the part of the progressive state.
 It is the historic mission of the working class by the abolition of the wage system, the carrying of production must be organized, not only for the every-day workers, but especially for those who are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

the big losses resulting from the Lawrence strike:

Wages	\$1,500,000
Mill business	700,000
Advance business	700,000
Miscellaneous	300,000
Total	\$3,200,000

But these losses are as drops in the bucket compared with the train of events set in motion by the Lawrence disturbance. It has forced the Lawrence mills to make concessions at present aggregating at least \$22,000 a week, or over \$1,100,000 a year. Sympathetic advances required in the other 31 American Woolen mills mean a net addition to the company's costs of practically a similar sum, \$1,100,000. Now as the Lawrence woolen mills just about set the wage pace for those of the country, there will soon be at least a 5 per cent addition to the \$79,000,000 woolen mill wage costs of this country—or \$4,000,000.

Finally advances in the Lawrence cotton mills, dictated by the woolen mill concessions, have toppled other New England cotton mills like tenpins. To date, over 30 New England mills have voluntarily announced wage advances averaging 5 per cent, and before the movement is over, sooner or later, practically every cotton mill in New England will be affected, and the weekly advance will aggregate over \$100,000 or \$500,000 yearly.

The general advances that are taking place throughout New England cotton mills, as forecasted, will soon embrace all mills of importance, are averaging 7 per cent, although a number of the Maine mills are naming 5 per cent. On this basis the added charge is about 50c a spindle, and with 17,000,000 spindles the total cost to New England in a year will be near \$5,000,000.

The entire readjustment when it is completed will affect 250,000 operatives and some 1,500 mills, including those privately owned. To date over 175,000 operatives have been granted the new wages—Lawrence Daily Eagle.

Will Mr. Arthur Rice write to Edith Miller, care General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.?

FRATERNAL ORDERS

I have before me a publication of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. It claims that "the flag of our country is the emblem of liberty and equality, the Holy Bible the foundation of all truth and justice."

Fellow workers, these fraternal orders are a curse to the labor movement. They uphold patriotism and religion; yes, they uphold the capitalist system, they blur the class lines. To strike at the root of these Orders we must offer a substitute for them. The I. W. W. is a fighting organization; its time is taken up with the work of organization. Look around you, and everywhere comes the cry of help, money, money! Holtville, Lawrence, San Diego, Vancouver, B. C. In view of these facts, I would suggest that in the larger towns the members of the I. W. W. social clubs, for the purpose of holding smokers, dances and entertainments, and assisting members in time of sickness and distress.

Let no one but members of the I. W. W. join. Any member could easily pay 50c per month dues besides his dues to the I. W. W. The treasures of the clubs would be I. W. W. defense funds; they could administer first aid to local unions in case of free speech fights or strikes. Where some member was in trouble they could assist him in getting out of the country.

Let every I. W. W. member who is paying dues to any fraternal order or Socialist Party local, or subscribing to any P. or capitalist paper, stop doing so and throw his spare change into the I. W. W. Social Club, where it can be made use of.

Look over the financial reports of I. W. W. strikes and free speech fights, and you will find donations from the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

We would not need to have any regular sick benefit, but in case a member is in need of a donation could be voted at the next meeting. Think this over, fellow workers, and act. Hear the cry of money, money, and the locals are broke.

JOHN PANCRER.

SYNDIKALISTEN

The Official Organ of
**SVERIGES ARBETARE CENTRAL
ORGANIZATION**

The revolutionary organ of Sweden.

Address:

G. SJOSTROM
Vastergatan 2, Stockholm, Sweden.

CHANGE IN STOCKTON.

Local 73 of Stockton, Calif., has recently moved to new and larger headquarters at 236 S. California Street.

SECRETARY.

ST. LOUIS I. W. W.

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters at 1214 Franklin Ave., Business meeting every Friday, 8 P. M. Soap boxes coming through please drop in. All slaves welcome.

CHICAGO I. W. W.

Local 85, branch 2 (English) meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington St., (near Fifth Ave., Chicago).

President, Wilbur M Wolfe; Rec.-Cor. Secretary, Edward Hammond, 208 Hill St.; Fin. Sec.-Treas., Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State St.; Trustees—Marie Beidel Smith, Harry Owens, Edith Adams

MOVED IN LOS ANGELES

The locals of the I. W. W. in Los Angeles have moved to more commodious headquarters at 781 San Pedro Street. Meetings every Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 8 o'clock.

All fellow workers coming this way and give us a hand.

J. J. M'KELVEY, Sec'y

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

Local Union No. 157, I. W. W.

Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. Hall, Phelan Build 45 Delano St. Sec'y, Richard Warr, 27 Roosevelt St., New Bedford, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local 179, I. W. W., meets every Wednesday evening at 212 East 12th St. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

PORTLAND, OREGON I. W. W.

It has shown itself at Lawrence. Its influence is being felt throughout the textile trade of New England. It is reaching out into other eastern cities. How far it will go depends largely on its leadership. At present it is anti-social, unattractive. Frankly cynical. It takes for granted that employers are ready to take advantage of every opportunity to get the better of labor by trick or power, regardless of law. And it is ready, in its own way, to reply in kind.

Upon the spirit in which it is taken depends the large outcome of what the I. W. W. has accomplished at Lawrence.

HOW TO JOIN THE I. W. W.

Any wage worker, wishing to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, may proceed in the following manner:

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

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

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

The initiation fee is fixed by the Local Union, but cannot be more than \$10.00 in any instance, and is usually \$1.00 or less. The monthly dues cannot exceed \$1.00 and are in most locals from 25 to 50 cents.

If there is no Local Union of the I. W. W. in your vicinity, you may become a Member-at-Large by making application to the General Secretary, whose address is given below. Industrial Unions are required to answer affirmatively the two above questions, and pay an initiation fee of \$2.00. The monthly dues are \$1.00 for Members-at-Large.

2. Better still, write to the General Secretary for a Charter Application Blank. Get no less than TWENTY signatories thereon, of bona fide wage workers in any one industry (for a Local Industrial Union) or in several industries (for a Local Recruiting or mixed Union) and send the charter application with the names to the General Secretary, with the \$10.00 charter fee. Supplies, constitutions and instructions will then be sent you, and you are required to organize the local.

Join the I. W. W. Do it now! The address of the General Secretary of the I. W. W. is VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, I.

Don't neglect these times for agitation. Get some literature.

names? They are murderers at heart; and I don't think they would have cared if they had murdered someone.

From past experience we have seen enough to know that if we ever get better conditions in this country, we must overthrow the capitalist system, which is a curse to the welfare of every workman and his family. And as the capitalists have combined to obtain wealth and power to enslave us, we must combine into one body to get what we produce and the power to free ourselves from slavery, to establish a condition in life in which our children may be free from their galling yoke, and be assured more freedom, happiness and the comforts of life which are theirs by right.

Once more I say, awake; and do the only thing which can bring us our desires—that is, join the I. W. W. Form one big union, and only one. Are you for your wives and children, or are you for the capitalists?

ONE UNION—THE I. W. W.

W. LEE.

THE NEW LABOR FACTOR

From the New York Globe

The settlement at Lawrence marks a new development in labor. It is the achievement of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization just coming into notice in the east. Solidarity of the rank and file of labor rather than of the picked workmen of particular industries is its ostensible aim. Recognition and the closed shop it disdains. Bargaining with the employer it leaves to its employees. They, not delegates, are the ones to be satisfied. They know what they want. They are allowed to make their own terms. The organization seeks only to get them to act together.

Its chief interest is in the humblest workers—in all of them. Hitherto organized labor has been concerned mainly with selected workmen. For them it has sought to create a monopoly, limiting the number of apprentices and setting up nominal standards of efficiency. The I. W. W. makes no attempt to break down this system—to supplant the American Federation. It regards itself as wholly democratic, and the other as aristocratic. It has no quarrel with the unions. Nor has it any friendship with them. It uses them as instruments in its struggle for higher wages. It would marshal a great labor army while the unions are busy with separate regiments.

It has shown itself at Lawrence. Its influence is being felt throughout the textile trade of New England. It is reaching out into other eastern cities. How far it will go depends largely on its leadership. At present it is anti-social, unattractive. Frankly cynical. It takes for granted that employers are ready to take advantage of every opportunity to get the better of labor by trick or power, regardless of law. And it is ready, in its own way, to reply in kind.

Upon the spirit in which it is taken depends the large outcome of what the I. W. W. has accomplished at Lawrence.

SAN DIEGO FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Solidarity:

All money for free speech fight must be sent as follows: Mr. Wood Hubbard, Financial Secretary of Free Speech League, 15, Box 312.

President Madero is having a bushel of trouble down in old Mexico these days. The peons are waging a relentless war for "Land and Liberty," and seem to be wholly lacking in respect for their "political saviour." According to recent articles in "Regeneration," Los Angeles, organ of the Mexican Liberal Party, and other papers, these peon revolutionaries are systematically destroying title deeds to land and assuming wholesale possession thereof, while at the same time their fellow workers in the industries are in a constant state of revolt. From which it appears that the Mexican phase is one of the most significant revivals of the world-wide revolt. More of this later.

A fellow worker has a file of Solidarities from the start, with only about 10 missing. Also a file of Industrial Workers from the start, with only about 20 missing. He will sell them to the highest bidder, the money to go to Lawrence strikers. Address Solidarity Worker, 212 E. 12th St., I. W. W. Hall, New York City, N. Y.

Will Fellow Workers G. H. Petersen and John Dorman communicate with Julius Menke, care General Office, I. W. W., VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

love them, and at prices, which are possible for these ten men to make one cent.

For these men to make a cent's wage; which I will say is that they must work as long as they can to work. I have known some of them to work as much as 14 hours per day. Now, we will say that these ten men have worked three months, and begin to see that they are not making wages. If they wish to quit their job they must go away without getting anything for their work, but on the other hand if the boss sees that they are not doing enough to suit him he has the privilege of firing and paying them off at a day wage. If these ten men were working for day wages do you think they would work 14 hours for \$2.50? And supposing they worked three months at time rates the wages would not be to leave without getting their pay. Instead of ten men working 14 hours per day there would be more likely 14 men working 10 hours per day, if time rates were in operation and piece rates of pay were abolished. With piece rates of pay on "station" work we have the folly of men in the I. W. W. who are bound down with an iron clad contract. Instead, let us have the wiser policy adopted of day rates, which would in case of a strike be called enable every man to lay down his tools without loss to himself.

Hoping that this is taken and voted upon by the entire membership; that all men taking "station" work on any other conditions than that rates of pay be condemned, and that those who are in the I. W. W. throw up their contracts and stipulate for day rates of pay, or be compelled to leave the union.

Yours for a clear cut union.

H. ALLMAN.

Whereas, The kind of piece work called "station" work is detrimental to the worker because of its causing them in an overstocked labor market to cut the rates of pay when competing to get the work, and overworking themselves while executing such contracts, thereby intensifying their own exploitation to the benefit of the capitalists; therefore, be it Resolved, By this meeting of Local 58, Victoria, B. C., that it take such means as is necessary to bring the entire membership of the I. W. W. to prohibit such "station" work being done for piece wages; and that only day rates of remuneration be allowed.

JAIL FOR STRIKE AGITATOR

Houqium, Wash., March 14.

Solidarity: This morning the Greeks went on strike at the Northwestern Lumber mill, put pickets around the yards and got enough Finns and Austrians out to shut down the mill, went to a hall and held a meeting; then went to Lytle's bull pen, another mill, and got things going freely. They got a number to strike. Then the "arm of the law" put me under arrest on a false charge of disorderly conduct.

I am writing this in jail, so cannot give you any more news of the strike.

Yours for the Revolution,

W. A. THORN,
Sec. L. U. No. 554.

WAKE UP! FORM ONE UNION!

(Continued From Page One)

the name of your class, why do you not wake up? You who have wives and children, are you willing for them to remain in bondage or slavery to the greedy capitalists? Do you not care about their future welfare? Is not their cap of life bitter enough? If so, then wake up and join the I. W. W. Let the working slaves of America go forward in one solid body to victory and happiness. Don't sleep and remain in divided crafts with divided interests, letting the capitalists control your future life—a future of misery and want. Get together, go to the front and get what belongs to you, and which you can have and hold if you go after it one solid body. Who and what can prevent you, if you go as a unit?

Free speech will be accorded to all. You will then get what you produce and will not be insulted and have the fire hose turned upon you and the police knock you down in the street as if you were dogs. These poor, ignorant scabs turned their fire hose on the citizens of San Diego because they were ordered to do so by the capitalists of this city. They did not care about the "working trash," whom they say are anarchists, hoboes, thieves, etc. But what are they who call us all these

names? They are murderers at heart; and I don't think they would have cared if they had murdered someone.

From past experience we have seen enough to know that if we ever get better conditions in this country, we must overthrow the capitalist system, which is a curse to the welfare of every workman and his family. And as the capitalists have combined to obtain wealth and power to enslave us, we must combine into one body to get what we produce and the power to free ourselves from slavery, to establish a condition in life in which our children may be free from their galling yoke, and be assured more freedom, happiness and the comforts of life which are theirs by right.

CONCENTRATED BRUTALITY

(Continued From Page One)

the part of the police. A few men ran at the first, but most of the crowd seemed to be unable to believe that the water would be turned on a peaceable meeting.

Four girls were nearly drowned before they could get out of the way. A woman past 60 years of age was struck on the side of the head and nearly paralyzed.

A woman, who was going home from a neighbor's house, was drenched and driven by the stream as long as she was in range.

A man was knocked down by a policeman before the hose was turned on him.

A man and woman who were going home from church with their infant child in a baby buggy were struck by the water, and the baby was nearly drowned.

The box on which Mrs. Emerson was standing was washed from under her feet, and she and Mrs. Wightman, another speaker, were drenched.

During this time the temper of the crowd was ugly. Thousands of people who have taken no part in the fight so far gathered in the streets and voiced the roar of the mob, and it was only by the cool action of I. W. W. speakers in counseling peace that the crowds were restrained from crushing the police force by sheer weight of numbers, and that would have meant much bloodshed.

Today many groups of men have gathered in the streets talking of San Diego's shame, and prominent among these are the very capitalists that the Booster Club is trying to attract to this would-be Expositionburg of seas and oppression.

Space will not permit explaining the causes of the fight at this time. That must wait for a future letter.

There are over 200 men in jail, and more coming all the time.

STUMPY.

"STATION" CONTRACTORS

I, H. Allman, being a member of the I. W. W., of Branch 2, local union 337, of the Construction Workers, do hereby condemn those members of this organization who, as "station" men, take contracts at piece rates and are using this union so as to be able to get I. W. W. men to work for them; these members who take the station work contracts being solely in the I. W. W. for their personal benefit and injuring the members whom they employ. As these "station" men do employ labor they become employers instead of wage workers, and as the employing class and wage workers have nothing in common, "station" work contractors do not rightfully belong to the I. W. W., which is a wage workers' union.

Furthermore, these piece rate "station" work contractors are, I believe, a detriment to the organization, which I will try to explain. For instance, we will say that ten men take a contract and bind themselves to do this work at a small figure, which sometimes results in a loss to themselves. This loss is not uncommon, because these men have to buy everything

for these men to make a cent's wage; which I will say is that they must work as long as they can to work. I have known some of them to work as much as 14 hours per day. Now, we will say that these ten men have worked three months, and begin to see that they are not making wages. If they wish to quit their job they must go away without getting anything for their work, but on the other hand if the boss sees that they are not doing enough to suit him he has the privilege of firing and paying them off at a day wage. If these ten men were working for day wages do you think they would work 14 hours for \$2.50? And supposing they worked three months at time rates the wages would not be to leave without getting their pay. Instead of ten men working 14 hours per day there would be more likely 14 men working 10 hours per day, if time rates were in operation and piece rates of pay were abolished. With piece rates of pay on "station" work we have the folly of men in the I. W. W. who are bound down with an iron clad contract. Instead, let us have the wiser policy adopted of day rates, which would in case of a strike be called enable every man to lay down his tools without loss to himself.

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From past experience we have seen enough to know that if we ever get better conditions in this country, we must overthrow the capitalist system, which is a curse to the welfare of every workman and his family. And as the capitalists have combined to obtain wealth and power to enslave us, we must combine into one body to get what we produce and the power to free ourselves from slavery, to establish a condition in life in which our children may be free from their galling yoke, and be assured more freedom, happiness and the comforts of life which are theirs by right.

Once more I say, awake; and do the only thing which can bring us our desires—that is, join the I. W. W. Form one big union, and only one. Are you for your wives and children, or are you for the capitalists?

ONE UNION—THE I. W. W.

W. LEE.

THE NEW LABOR FACTOR

From the New York Globe

The settlement at Lawrence marks a new development in labor. It is the achievement of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization just coming into notice in the east. Solidarity of the rank and file of labor rather than of the picked workmen of particular industries is its ostensible aim. Recognition and the closed shop it disdains. Bargaining with the employer it leaves to its employees. They, not delegates, are the ones to be satisfied. They know what they want. They are allowed to make their own terms. The organization seeks only to get them to act together.

Its chief interest is in the humblest workers—in all of them. Hitherto organized labor has been concerned mainly with selected workmen. For them it has sought to create a monopoly, limiting the number of apprentices and setting up nominal standards of efficiency. The I. W. W. makes no attempt to break down this system—to supplant the American Federation. It regards itself as wholly democratic, and the other as aristocratic. It has no quarrel with the unions. Nor has it any friendship with them. It uses them as instruments in its struggle for higher wages. It would marshal a great labor army while the unions are busy with separate regiments.

It has shown itself at Lawrence. Its influence is being felt throughout the textile trade of New England. It is reaching out into other eastern cities. How far it will go depends largely on its leadership. At present it is anti-social, unattractive. Frankly cynical. It takes for granted that employers are ready to take advantage of every opportunity to get the better of labor by trick or power, regardless of law. And it is ready, in its own way, to reply in kind.

Upon the spirit in which it is taken depends the large outcome of what the I. W. W. has accomplished at Lawrence.

SAN DIEGO FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Solidarity:

All money for free speech fight must be sent as follows: Mr. Wood Hubbard, Financial Secretary of Free Speech League, 15, Box 312.

President Madero is having a bushel of trouble down in old Mexico these days. The peons are waging a relentless war for "Land and Liberty," and seem to be wholly lacking in respect for their "political saviour." According to recent articles in "Regeneration," Los Angeles, organ of the Mexican Liberal Party, and other papers, these peon revolutionaries are systematically destroying title deeds to land and assuming wholesale possession thereof, while at the same time their fellow workers in the industries are in a constant state of revolt. From which it appears that the Mexican phase is one of the most significant revivals of the world-wide revolt. More of this later.

A fellow worker has a file of Solidarities from the start, with only about 10 missing. Also a file of Industrial Workers from the start, with only about 20 missing. He will sell them to the highest bidder, the money to go to Lawrence strikers. Address Solidarity Worker, 212 E. 12th St., I. W. W. Hall, New York City, N. Y.

Will Fellow Workers G. H. Petersen and John Dorman communicate with Julius Menke, care General Office, I. W. W., VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Don't neglect these times for agitation. Get some literature.

Now is the time to get a good bunch of prepaid sub cards and go after new readers for Solidarity. Order today.