



TO ALL WORKERS

Railroad Construction Workers of British Columbia Show Remarkable Discipline Under Great Provocation.

Displaying a class spirit and solidarity that has never been exceeded, if ever equalled, in all history of Labor, 7,000 railway construction workers employed on the Canadian Northern between Hope and Kamloops, B. C., walked out on strike. The "tie-up" was complete and effective. The construction work, extending over 300 miles of territory, stopped in every camp. Contractors realized that workers were organized thoroughly, and were prepared to fight as Labor had never fought before. Preparations for a determined struggle were made by both sides. The almost insurmountable obstacles that lay in the path of the strikers were conquered; difficulties overcome.

The contractors had derided the idea of a strike occurring. They professed to despise the men who labored for them. They did not think that the workers possessed the courage or intelligence to rebel. Unable to stamper the strikers back to work or to secure scabs, they called upon the Government to aid in breaking the strike. This appeal met with ready response. The strike zone was immediately flooded with police and professional gunmen. But still the strikers remained firm, with ranks unbroken.

Then started a systematic attempt by police to drive the strikers back to work or of the line. Our men were cursed, slugged and in several instances shot. With self control that was astounding and with the knowledge that their cause was just one of the strikers, in the face of these outrageous brutalities, maintained perfect order and discipline within their ranks.

At the end of three weeks the contractors became desperate. Police were goaded to further activities. All pretense of law and order was cast to the winds. Strikers were arrested by the hundreds and herded into vile and filthy jails. Those in jail were ordered, by the police, to return to work, and upon refusing to act as strikebreakers,

were given jail sentences of from one to six months. Not one traitor—not one deserter—was found among the large number that were arrested. All accepted a prison term rather than scab.

Then came the greatest outrage of all the acts of oppression. A number of the most active members were thrown in jail to await trial on criminal charges. Contractors are boasting that these men are to be railroaded to the penitentiary for a long term of years. Perjury mountain high may be used to convict them. The strikers have been carrying on a splendid struggle against all overwhelming odds for over a month and have been self-supporting up to the present moment. They are not able to finance the legal defense of those in jail. It now becomes necessary to appeal to the workers at large to lend financial aid.

If able lawyers are not secured, these men, now in jail, will surely be railroaded to the penitentiary. Do you wish to see men of your class sent to jail for daring to rebel against low wages and long hours of toil. If these men can be sent to jail with impunity, a dangerous precedent will be established and no workman will be safe to strike. Funds are needed and needed quickly. The only means the strikers have to raise funds is to appeal to you. If you are indifferent and do not help them, they will be forced to declare the strike off and those in jail will certainly suffer. If, on the other hand, we can obtain the release of those in jail, we will be in a position to continue the strike and force the bosses to come through with our demands. The fate of the men in jail and the strike is up to you. With your aid we will win; without it we lose.

Send funds to

M. LEVINE,
Sec.-Treas. Legal Defense Fund,
34 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C.
Authorized by Central Strike Committee.

ARE YOU AWAKE?

(Telegram to Solidarity)
Lawrence, Mass., May 7.
Ettor-Giovanitti trial in Salem, Mass. on May 27th. Capitalists in tremendous conspiracy to convict these men. Evidence is being manufactured by the Callahan Detective Agency. The wool and cotton kings are being supported by the steel trust as well as by the anthracite coal operators in their conspiracy to send both to the electric chair for a crime committed by a policeman as has been testified by many witnesses. Trial of Parsons, Spies et al. used as basis for prosecution of these two fellow workers and their associates in the Lawrence strike—Haywood, Trautman, Yates, Mazzarelli and Holliday. Penalty for crime Ettor and Giovanitti are charged with but innocent is death. In the name of these men we appeal to you to wield the pen and raise your voices to prevent a legal murder. The whole country must be stirred up. Funds must be raised. The whole socialist movement in all its manifestations on trial. Get busy!

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI
DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

STRIKE IN OREGON

(Special to Solidarity.)
Salem, Oregon, May 1.
A strike is on at Salem, on the Oregon Electric, for more money, less hours of work and better conditions. The strikers are construction workers.

The Greek camp is out solid; demand increase from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. Same for the Bulgarian camp, which is also out to a man.

Fence gang struck today; demand an increase from \$2 to \$2.25 a day. Steel gang, 170 men, out for an increase from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day. About 30 men are still working, mostly "white" men so called, but they claim they will come out as soon as the weather gets better.

The construction work on the north end of the road is practically tied up, and road engines are living idle. The place is well picketed and few men are coming in. All turned back so far. A couple of gun men are here. Between 300 and 400 men out on strike altogether.

We have over 100 men to feed now and will have more on hand before long. We need money and we need it bad. Help us all you can. We have a good chance to win the strike for more wages and better conditions. It may be harder to get the nine-hour workday. But we are standing firm.

Act and act quickly!
Now is the time; we need your help. Send all contributions to P. A. Lofgren, 751 N. 15th St., Salem, Ore.

Yours for Victory,
STRIKE COMMITTEE.

MARBLE WORKERS IN I. W. W.

New York, May 4.
About 500 marble workers organized last night into Building Workers Local, I. W. W. This body of men are mostly Italians with some English speaking workers. We will doubtless be able to soon organize an English speaking branch. The I. W. W. gives every indication of having the element of growth in its make-up.

A slight disturbance at the May Day demonstration at Union Square over a flag has been magnified about 1,000 diameters by the venacious press.

I was within 100 feet of the speakers' stand and never heard of it till that night, so you can judge what the "rioting," "flag desecrating," "fighting," etc., etc., as reported in the press actually amounted to.

Fraternally,
THOMAS FLYNN.

VICTORY IN FOUR DAYS

American Thread Co. at Willimantic, Conn., Bows to I. W. W. Strikers and Grants Increase Demanded.

The 1,000 or more employees of the manufacturing department of the American Thread Co., who went out on a strike Friday noon because they were dissatisfied with the increase in pay they received by the readjustment of wages that went into effect April 15, returned to work this morning. The strike was declared off last night at a mass meeting held in the American Thread Co.'s society's hall, where the greater portion of the strikers gathered by the strikers to confer with Gen. Eugene S. Boss, agent of the company in this city. The chairman of the committee announced that they had called on General Boss late Monday afternoon and General Boss told them that if they would return to work this morning he would give the strikers a 10 per cent increase in pay starting this morning. The committee informed General Boss that if they did not receive the increase they would strike again. General Boss told them that they would get a flat 10 per cent increase, which is what the employees demanded when they struck. This ends what was feared at first would be a serious strike. The strikers were exceedingly happy last night when they heard the report of the committee. There was a great deal of cheering by the large number present.

Last night at the mass meeting the strikers were addressed by organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World. There were speeches in Polish, French, Syrian and English. On Wednesday night of this week there will be a meeting of the employees of the manufacturing department of the American Thread Co. for the purpose of forming an organization and becoming part of the Industrial Workers of the World. One of the speakers that night will be Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the famous agitator, who spoke in this city to a large audience Sunday afternoon. There was a general feel-

ing of relief last night when it was known throughout the city that the American Thread Co. had agreed to give the demands of the employes. It meant the end of the strike. The strike was of short duration and exceedingly orderly. It is the second strike in this city within two weeks and in both of them the strikers received their demands, which was for a 10 per cent increase in wages. The first strike was at the Quindick-Windham Manufacturing Co., where about 400 employees were out for two days before getting the 10 per cent increase.

General Boss was called up on the 'phone at his home last night by a Chronicle reporter and asked if it was true that he had agreed to give the strikers a flat 10 per cent increase as had been stated at the meeting of the strikers. He said that it was true. He told the reporter that the laboring people at the plant had no better friend than he. He wanted to do all he could for them and was always glad and willing to settle any grievance they might have. General Boss was informed by the reporter that the announcement of the increase at the mass meeting had been received with much enthusiasm and that it was evident all strikers would be back at their work this morning. General Boss expressed great pleasure at seeing that the strikers appreciated what the company had done in so readily agreeing to their demands.

The people of the city will be delighted to find that normal conditions have returned and that there is no fear of any further trouble. The strikers in this affair behaved in the most exemplary manner and they are entitled to a great deal of credit. They felt they had a claim against the company and they tried it out. The thread company likewise did the right thing by so quickly putting an end to an embarrassing situation. For that sake it is worthy to much credit.—Willimantic Daily Chronicle, April 30.

Flags and a Socialist Mayor

On Sunday afternoon, May 5, a meeting of workmen was held on the public square in New Castle. It was a belated May Day demonstration, and for a week before had been advertised to be held under the auspices of the Italian Syndicalist Federation and the local of the Industrial Workers of the World. The meeting was preceded by a parade headed by a red flag and a banner bearing the words: "Close the mill gates or open the jail door—Ettor and Giovanitti."

During the entire meeting on the square, the red flag floated alone back of the speakers' stand. There was no American flag with it. The red flag is the symbol of international working class solidarity, its color being that of the blood of the world's working class—blood which feeds the tissues of brains and brain that move a world and make possible a civilization. It is a universal symbol, and probably in no other country in the world does it signify so much to an assemblage of workers as in the United States into which have emptied the streams of all nationalities; its international and universal symbolic character more evident than in the I. W. W., which contains all nationalities in its ranks.

There was no call for the use of any other flag, and there was no craving spirit on the part of the demonstrators that would have led them to enter to the alleged "patriotism" of New Castle's labor skinkers and the jingo "patriots" who like to be classed among the respectables.

The demonstration was held on Sunday, because as yet the workers of New Castle are not sufficiently acquainted with the International Labor Day (May 1) to voluntarily quit work on that day and take part in such a demonstration.

The crowd on the public square Sunday consisted of syndicalists, I. W. W. members and Socialist Party men, the latter furnishing a large proportion of the English speaking audience. Throughout the speaking no interest in or hostility toward the red flag was manifested, until one drunken old man, whom we know positively was put up to the work by "citizens" too cowardly to do it themselves, sneaked up to where the red flag was fastened and attempted to pull it down. Without violence he was prevented from doing so by several members of the Socialist Party who happened to be near, and was led out of the crowd. The red flag remained floating throughout the remainder of the meeting, and was carried back through the streets at the head of a parade after the meeting was over. There was no excitement and no evidence of hostility outside of the above incident, during the entire performance.

Now comes the New Castle Daily News of the following day with a two-column lurid account of the affair, in which among other things, "the red flag was torn from its staff and trampled under foot by a hostile German whose spirit boiled" The kind of "spirit" that boiled is explained

(Continued On Page Four)

Arouse, Workers, Arouse!

The I. W. W. has a stupendous task before it. It must arouse the working class of the land to the serious dangers involved in the injustices which the capitalist class propose, if possible, to perpetrate against Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovanitti, at Lawrence, Mass. These two men are to be murdered by legal process, as accessories before the fact to a murder in which the principal is unknown and which was committed when they were miles away from the scene, simply because they organized and led to victory a strike which has caused the New England textile interests a loss of \$15,000,000 yearly in profits, which they now must pay to their employes in the form of increased wages and improved conditions.

Such a perversion of law would render every man who makes a speech or takes part in a strike in which a murder is perpetrated by special police or thugs liable to "death by due process of law," that is, to judicial murder. It would deter many workmen from struggling to achieve still greater victories than those won at Lawrence, Mass. It would duplicate the hanging of the Chicago "anarchists" as often as the interests of capitalism require it; for the same vicious "legal principle" is to be employed in the Ettor-Giovanitti cases as was employed to murder the Chicago "anarchists"; a murder that Governor Altgeld pilloried when he pardoned the imprisoned companions of the victims of this infamous capitalist conspiracy of 1887.

Such a perversion of law must be prevented, and it can only be prevented by a working class aroused to the nature of the dangers involved. In this arousing, the I. W. W. must take the lead. It is the organization most directly involved. Its members' lives and economic interests are at stake. But not only the I. W. W. should be aroused, but every other labor organization, in fact, the whole working class. Therefore, the locals of the I. W. W. should get busy; arrange protest conferences, with the aid of all sympathetic organizations. Print circulars, posters, stickers, hold meetings, etc., to advertise and make known among the working class, the importance of the cases. Visit newspapers, write to them, demanding news of the trial. Push publicity, insist on and don't delay, act quick to prevent snap trials. Act quick to prevent long continued imprisonment for the men, pending trial. Already are the effects of the imprisonment, telling on Arturo Giovanitti. Confinement has seriously aggravated eye troubles with which he was afflicted prior to his arrest. He is now in grave danger of losing the sight of one eye; the trouble with the other is also serious.

Arouse, workers; arouse I. W. W. men and women everywhere. Maintain the victories we have won in the great textile industries of New England. Free our imprisoned champions. Save the working class from capitalist reaction. Awake, awake, awake, before it is too late.

JUSTUS EBERT.

SOLIDARITY

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GENERAL OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas
 Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 123. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. **124**

THE MENACE

Collier's Weekly of May 4 contains the following:

RETRIBUTION.

Not since the Civil War has such a feeling of danger pervaded the minds of Americans who think. The menace this is industrial. It has been felt recently in considering what might be the meaning of a strike of 30,000 locomotive and electrical engineers on 50 railroads. It was felt in connection with the McNamara trial. It was felt even more in reflection upon the victory of the I. W. W. at Lawrence. Unskilled labor won that fight against money, police and courts. It won, and on its lips was a threat of what it would practice systematically, the destruction of property, and if it won the victory would be but a step to further demands until capital should be glad to turn over control of industry to labor. These foreigners came over in response to the search of capital for cheap labor with which it could beat down the standard of living established by the union. Now the wraps which it has imported becomes a mighty threat to the existence of capital itself. What is this but Retribution?

Shall we be alarmed? Certainly not by a little violence in the streets. Thomas Jefferson said of Shay's insurrection:

"If the happiness of the mass of the people can be secured by the expense of a little blood now and then, or even of a little blood, it will be a precious purchase. What signify a few lives lost in a century or two."

No, it is not violence we need to ponder so much as prosperity. Remember how thin, in business, is the line between success and failure. The trained unions realize that a little increase in cost may mean the destruction of an enterprise altogether. The untrained often seem ignorant of this dangerous and narrow line between productivity and disaster, and imagine that if the masses could control all business everybody would be comfortable. They cannot know that without a rather high degree of organizing and managing ability a factory may use up more than it produces. This is the only threat that need frighten anybody but a coward—that the increasing power of sheer numbers, by upsetting organized skill, may take the fertility out of labor itself. How is this danger to be met?

In one way. The mass of laborers are not to be beaten back. Industrial feudalism cannot last. Safety lies in the fact that responsibility brings caution and reflection. Give all your laborers a stake in the enterprise, and a share in decisions, and they will begin to figure profit and loss, to weigh and understand, even as you yourself now figure and understand. It is the only way.

The limitations of would-be saviours of present day capitalism are seen at their best in the foregoing. In their frantic ef-

orts to escape the "industrial menace" which they now admit threatens them, these capitalist and middle class saviours are unable to see anything but the possible destructive tendencies of the new unionism. True enough, they have reason to fear a plenty in that direction, at least as far as the middle class is concerned. The "labor trust" now in process of formation offers no avenue of escape toward "prosperity" for small capitalists or cockroach employers of labor. Their incompetence, their unscientific methods due to inadequate equipment, their inability to compete with trustified industry, have already forced the middle class to the edge of the precipice of utter annihilation as a class, where they remain in constant fear of engulfment. The development of the labor trust—one big union—with its constant demands and struggles for more wages, less hours and improved conditions, will hasten the end of the middle class. That much is certain, and the process is inevitable. Consequently, the revolutionary unionist will lose no sleep over the possibility of putting his cockroach employer out of business through "excessive" demands for higher wages and other things wanted by the workers. In fact, the revolutionary unionist will view with satisfaction the small employer tumbling over the precipice of "bankruptcy" into the gulf of wage slavery below. That will remove an effective shield between the employers' trust and the workers' trust, and enable the two to meet each other directly and on even terms.

But when all that is said, it does not imply that the fate of the middle class will overtake the big capitalists. There is no "trust busting" in the program of the new and revolutionary labor union. The process leading to the elimination of the big capitalists as fact, is different. An immediate and in fact a continuous effect, up to a certain point, of the development of industrial unionism will be the stimulation and expansion of trustified industry. New and ever improved machinery, "scientific management" (not as a fact but as a result of improved equipment under the machine process) and other methods with which to meet the growing menace of an organizing working class, will hasten the completion of capitalist development and result in ever bigger combinations of capital.

On the other hand, this very process will hasten the development of the labor trust and make the "menace" more menacing. Improved methods of production will mean a more minute sub-division of labor in the shops, and will tend to eliminate faster the "skilled" workers and force them along with the bankrupt middle class into the swelling ranks of the unskilled. The working class will thus tend more and more to assume the character of "homogeneous unskilled laborers" and to partake of the psychology that goes with a common environment. Craft consciousness will give way to class consciousness, and solidarity will be manifested on an ever larger scale in the revolts of labor.

Here is where the constructive program of the industrial union, which Collier and others are unable to understand, will assume significant proportions. That program contemplates the training of the workers in each and every industry to regard the workshop and all therein as their own and to assume ever more responsibility for its management and control in the interests of all the workers. This sort of "conservatism" will afford no consolation to the capitalist holders of stocks and bonds; as it will only mean "conserving the revolution" and securely laying the foundations of the new industrial society that is to take the place of capitalism.

Collier's is correct in assuring its capitalist readers that force or "industrial feudalism" will not save the capitalist class from the menace of industrial democracy. Neither will a "stake in the enterprise, and a share in decisions" graciously accorded the slaves by their masters, as a burglar would place a ferocious dog with a bone. Cerberus might be put to sleep and off guard by a medicated cake; but the revolutionary union cannot be sooped into insensibility. Its eyes are ever open and fixed upon a "world for the workers."

There is no "harm in Gilead" for either wing of the employing class. One wing (middle class) is reactionary in relation to the other wing; both are reactionary in relation to the labor trust—one big union—now forming. Reaction is bound to go down before progress; hence the future belongs to and is to be determined by the new unionism.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Have the Boy Scouts of the Revolution arrived? We ask this question because of the defense of the American flag made by Berger, Hillquit et al., in connection with the flag incident in Union Square on May 1st.

Heretofore May 1 has always had its red flag episode. But now it has its American flag episode. Truly we are progressing—backwards. The Boy Scouts of the Revolution will get us if we don't watch out.

The May 1st issue of the Industrial Worker was a hummer. The articles on the structure and formation of the I. W. W. were especially good. A special organization issue is promised for early in June. It will be practical, not theoretical. That's the stuff. Push the I. W. press. It is worth the effort.

The Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Minneapolis, Minn., denounced stock gambling and adopted a labor program providing for abolition of child labor.

Reduction of working hours to the lowest practicable point.

Safeguarding the condition of toil for women.

Equal division of the profits of industry. Protection of workers from the risk of enforced unemployment.

Provision for old and injured workers. The reason for such action is to be found in the slow growth of Methodism at a cost of millions. The churches need members, hence they must cater to labor.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, says there will be no strike of union printers and stereotypers on the Chicago newspapers, even if the papers fill the places of the striking union pressmen with non-union workers. Lynch said: "We have contracts with the Chicago newspapers, and we will respect them. It will make no difference whether the newspapers employ union or non-union men, so far as the carrying out of our contracts are concerned."

Buckle says that knowledge is the handmaid of ignorance. The modern A. F. of L. labor leader, with his sacred contracts, is the handmaid of scabby capitalism.

The New York Times prints the following:

"Italian workmen are as a rule not fond of striking; they usually resort to other means to get what they want. A company of Italian navvies engaged in the construction of a railway in Germany had their wages reduced. They said nothing, but during the night each of the men cut an inch of the end of his shovel. In reply to the engineer who took them to task about it, one of them said: 'Not so much pay, no lift so much earth. So much longer last work. Italian no fool like German. Italian no strike.'"

John Mitchell declared that immigration is the bane of labor. John must have read the following dispatch to a Wall St. Journal.

"We are in receipt of advices from Salt Lake City to the effect that 500 foreign laborers at the American Smelting and Refining Company's lead smelters, which are situated at Murray, just outside of Salt Lake City, have struck for better wages. As these constitute a majority of the employees, the plant is practically shut down. The strikers are peaceably inclined, and no difficulty is anticipated. The American Smelting and Refining Co. is apparently not willing to concede to the demands of the men. The strike does not effect the Garfield plant, which is situated on the shores of Salt Lake some 15 miles distance, and where the Utah Copper concentrates are smelted."

It is "improbable labor" that is raising hell with the capitalist class and Mitchell's "organized labor." Hence Mitchell's hatred against it.

The I. W. W. continues to engage the attention of the capitalist press. Special "write-ups" continue to be the feature of the day. On Sunday, April 28, the Brooklyn Eagle published an article a page and a half in size, headed "The I. W. W.—The New Menace to Civilization." This article was enlivened by a cartoon, which depicted a sand storm coming up out of a desert and sweeping Uncle Sam's stocks and bonds before it. This cartoon illustrates the character of the article. A civilization that is placed on a desert where sand storms can sweep it away, is a con-

ception in keeping with the viciousness of the article. Most of the viciousness was supplied by John Golden, who lied like a gentleman and a Civic Federation member against the foreigners, the unskilled laborers, etc. He was ably seconded by the Citizen's League of Lawrence. A civilized combination to be sure.

On the same date, (Sunday April 28), the New York Sun published a separate Textile Section, in which appeared an article on the Lawrence strike that was originally printed in the Brooklyn Tablet, an organ of the Catholic Church. It is as fine a Jesuitical stab-in-the-back as was ever printed. It says that Eator is "a man with a winning personality." But it fails to add, that capitalism only wants labor leaders with a losing personality; that is, a personality that never wins a victory for labor; hence Eator is to be slaughtered, if possible. However, the Sun, once in a while, contains a good article on the I. W. W. In its issue of Sunday April 18, it had one entitled "The Workers and Their Scientific Management." All those interested should write the N. Y. Sun for a copy of the issue containing this article, as it presents the I. W. W. from a new standpoint. Much is heard of scientific management; but this is the scientific management of strikes; and by the I. W. W. too.

Another good symptom of interest in the I. W. W. is the growing number of socialist party publications that favor it. At first, the International Socialist Review was the only socialist party publication that stood outspokenly and flatly for it with us. Then came "Revolt," published by the San Francisco, Cal., industrial socialist. Next "Justice," the Pittsburgh socialist organ, wheeled into line. Now comes the "Industrial Socialist," from Bridgeport, Conn. Eastern I. W. W. members, who are also socialist party members, who would like to get in touch with "Justice," should send for sample copies to 412 Bushton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The address of "The Industrial Socialist," is 1136 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn. J. E.

STATUS OF THE FIGHT

San Diego, Cal., April 30.
 TO MEMBERS AND LOCALS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD—
 Fellow Workers:

We take the liberty of addressing you this communication in order to fully acquaint you with the situation as regards the Free Speech Fight now being waged at San Diego, Cal., by the Industrial Workers of the World.

The fight has now reached enormous proportions and the atrocities have resorted to every brutal and murderous means conceivable to defeat the movement, and every possible obstacle thrown in the way to prevent our men entering San Diego.

Since the last brutal clubbing and kidnapping crusade of the vigilantes on April 5th the men have been coming in very slowly, and it certainly takes no small amount of strategy to get the boys here. However, they are commencing to arrive in bodies in the neighboring cities. At present there are about 50 men here not in jail, and it is impossible for them to get in jail, as the authorities immediately deport them out of the city as fast as they make a demonstration. Consequently we have been unable to be particularly active on this account, but expect to commence hostilities in real earnest with the arrival of the men who are now close by.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, San Diego Local No. 13 and the Free Speech Fight here have taken action to carry on the fight along I. W. W. lines of activity. We wish to make it distinctly understood that we have not separated ourselves from the Free Speech League, but there are certain lines of work that it is impossible for the League to carry out, and seeing their inability in that direction the I. W. W. have elected a committee and established a Publicity Bureau for carrying on this particular line of work, which consists of getting men into San Diego, maintaining them on the road and taking care of them when they arrive. Of course, in order to do this we must have the fullest co-operation and, therefore, we feel justified in appealing to you for financial support.

The San Diego Free Speech fight is the hardest one in which we have been involved in the history of the organization. Different tactics have been used against us from any hitherto employed, and that necessarily requires an entirely new method of campaign. Working out the details

of this campaign is a little slow, but we think we have the work started which will ultimately lead to victory.

This fight has received more publicity in the newspapers of the Nation than anything that has yet occurred in the organization with the exception of the great Lawrence strike. Newspaper reports show conclusively that this trouble and the Grays Harbor labor strike and other disturbances on the Pacific Coast are but parts of a concerted plan of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to crush all forms of organized labor in the West, and if we do not carry out our part here it will simply mean that the Organization in other places will have that much harder fight.

This suppression of freedom of speech within a certain restricted district is only one phase of the fight; another being the so-called "Move on Ordinance," which gives the police unlimited authority to keep persons off the street, and it is an open secret that this is merely an anti-picketing law in disguise. Therefore, our defeat here would necessarily mean that Organized Labor generally and the I. W. W. in particular would soon be outlawed on the Pacific Coast.

There are at present 165 men confined in Santa Ana, Riverside and the city and county jails at San Diego. There are 24 conspiracy cases yet to be tried, and there were 10 men confined in the county jail on a felony charge of attempting to wreck the jail. The first one of these felonies cases ended today in an acquittal, the trial lasting ten days.

There is a general and positive demand of all the boys in jail that something be done to carry on this fight to a successful conclusion. The monotony of jail life seems to them that we are doing rather idyllicatory tactics, so let us co-operate to the end that they have no cause for complaint when this fight is won.

In view of the foregoing, it will be necessary that you hold protest meetings and raise funds to carry on this work, and it is absolutely imperative that this be done at once. Forward all funds to C. R. Neely, Treasurer, P. O. Box No. 322, San Diego, Cal., and full reports of all receipts and disbursements will be sent to the I. W. W. press for publication.

Anticipating your prompt, hearty and full co-operation in this matter, we remain,

Yours for victory,
JACOB FUCHSENBERGER,
 Acting Sec. San Diego Local No. 13.
 By Order, I. W. W. Executive Committee,
 Free Speech Fight, San Diego, Cal.

POLISH I. W. W. PAPER

Fellow Worker Frank Wolny of Spokane has forwarded one dollar to the General Office for the purpose of starting a fund to re-establish the Polish paper Solidarnosc. Fellow Worker Wolny's idea is to have one thousand Polish workers send in one dollar as an advanced subscription for one year and at the thousand subscriptions have been received, the paper will be started. This will guarantee a sufficient fund to defray the expenses of publishing the paper until it is able to extend its subscription list sufficiently to be self-supporting. Fellow Worker Wolny sends in his dollar and calls for 999 Polish rubels to respond in like manner. Send your dollar to the General Headquarters and specify that it is for the Polish paper. It will entitle you to a year's subscription as soon as the paper starts.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
 General Secretary.

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS"

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

(From the "Bulletin International")

Congress of Dutch Labor Secretaries.

The congress of the revolutionary syndicalist secretaries held during the Easter days in Amsterdam, Holland, was a complete success. Of the 82 affiliated organizations 47 were represented by 125 delegates. Most of the unions that were not represented are organizations, such as that of the cigarmakers which is at present exhausted by long struggles against the employers. The represented organizations have a total of 5,000 members which is 90 per cent of the workers affiliated with the secretariat.

Owing to the illness of the president, the congress was presided over by the secretary of the secretariat, H. Kolthek, who declared in his opening speech that the number of members had doubled since the last congress in 1910. But this growth in numbers is not the most remarkable. Above all in importance is the great social influence of revolutionary syndicalism on the whole Dutch labor movement. This was shown at the congress of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor Party, also held during Easter, which devoted more than a day to the discussion of the party's attitude against the revolutionary syndicalist movement especially during the great seamen's and dockers' strike last year in Amsterdam. The result of the discussion was that this party of socialist politicians approved of an attitude that was worse than that of the bourgeoisie. Of course this approval did no harm to these politicians than to the National Labor Secretariat.

Just as the revolutionary syndicalist movement is an apple of discord in the ranks of the Social Democratic politicians, so it is among the anarchists. There is a section of the Dutch anarchists which more and more becomes hostile to any regular labor organization; it is actively opposing the Secretariat and in recent years especially the neutrality of the Secretariat in religious and political affairs. In religious matters the syndicalist congress by a large majority declared in favor of the existing statutes.

The influence of our movement on the whole working class situation of Holland is reflected in the considerable sums collected by the Secretariat for strikes. In 1910 the Secretariat was able to distribute a total sum of 43,000 florins (a florin is about 40 cents) besides 8,500 florins distributed by the affiliated organizations. In 1911 this total of 50,000 florins was surpassed. The number of readers of "De Arbeid" published twice weekly by the Secretariat, is increasing, and the paper every year gives a considerable profit to the propaganda.

The congress had to discuss two important questions—internal organization and social legislation. The latter is in Holland in a very backward condition. The Dutch government has introduced a bill for a law of insurance of invalidity which is a perfect scandal. In addition a bill is proposed on compulsory insurance against sickness and old age. This bill proposes to find the necessary funds for the state contributions by an increase of the entrance fee which would fall directly on the workers.

This is the reason why the workers had to occupy themselves with politics though opposed to parliamentarism. By a large majority the congress passed a resolution proposed by the executive committee of the Secretariat, a resolution which opposes both governmental projects of law, and demands that the workers should make positive propaganda in favor of an old age pension for those invalidated by their work and for those having reached 60 years of age, without any contribution from the workers themselves. Though neutral in politics the Secretariat wishes to bring to bear a direct pressure on all political parties.

This congress at Amsterdam has once more confirmed the fact that the revolutionary syndicalist movement in Holland has the best prospects.

H. KOLTHEK

Concerning International Labor Congresses.

At the national congress of the Federation of Building Trades at Bordeaux, France, April 7 to 11, an important decision on international labor congresses was taken. The secretary of the Federation, Pericat, explained the necessity in the future to hold international conferences of the building trades not at the same time as international socialist congresses. He insisted on keeping international labor

congresses "free from any political infiltration" and called upon the congress to state its opinion. The congress by its vote was of the same opinion. According to a remark of the treasurer, Clement, and affirmed by the Belgian delegate, the Belgian federation of the building trades would support this view.

This decision at Bordeaux again brings to the foreground the necessity to finish once for all the international relations between labor congresses and those of social democratic politicians. As long as the latter can influence the union congresses no real international general congress can exist. For that reason, in special trade congresses of the building trades or others, there will be important organizations which will keep aloof, such as those of Latin and Anglo-Saxon countries.

For the revolutionary syndicalists who so often have insisted that the large French federations should take the initiative to convene real international trade congresses, accessible to trade unions and trade councils of all tendencies, the frank decision of the French Federation of the Building Trades is welcome news. All the more so, as this federation is a strong and combative organization, now already counting 70,000 members and rapidly growing in power and influence on the whole labor movement of France.

Labor Movement in Russia.

Three thousand workers of the Lena goldfields (Siberia) have been on strike a month. On April 18 some disorders took place and troops sent by the government fired on the men, killing 120 and wounding over 200.

A great movement of protest is going on among the commercial employees against a proposal of the labor commission of the imperial state council to fix the working day at 15 hours and abolishing the Sunday rest. Though harassed by the Czar's government the unions continue to fight the cause of labor. Exciting meetings have taken place in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Penza, Tsaritsin, Kaluga, Omsk, Yereinsk, Kostof, Ussifka, etc., where resolutions of protest were voted. Every where agitation among the employees is growing, and direct action against the employers and boycott of the law is threatened if the bill is voted by the state council and ratified by the Duma.

MAY DAY IN LAWRENCE

In accordance with the European idea of celebrating the first of May with a labor parade, nearly 5,000 members of the I. W. W., largely Italians, marched through the streets last night singing "L'Internationale" and giving free vent to their feelings of sympathy for Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial in the county jail, in one of the most unique demonstrations ever witnessed in the city. Cheering and hooting, this vast concourse of people marched en masse under the softening glow of myriad Japanese lanterns bearing aloft dozens of transparencies and banners.

The parade, led by the Umberto Italian band, was made up chiefly of men and boys. There were, however, a large number of women, many of them carrying flags and others pushing baby carriages. Throughout the whole march each of the 5,000 participants gave vent to their emotions with the ardor peculiar to the people of southern and central Europe, singing, cheering and hissing as it pleased them. The biggest demonstration occurred at the Essex county jail on Hampshire street, where Ettor and Giovannitti are confined. Hats were flourished, handkerchiefs waved madly and a medley of sound swelled forth. The band played "L'Internationale." Some sang, others whistled and still others cheered wildly.

The moment was fraught with tense possibilities. Hampshire street, for two blocks, was filled with a mass of spirited humanity. In readiness to stop any show of violence, a squad of police blocked the entrance to Auburn street and the main entrance to the jail. No trouble arose, however, and after a short pause the cheering thousands marched forward into Elm street and to their homes. Leaders emphatically denied last night that a strike was likely at this time.

At 7 o'clock last night the members of the Italian branch of the I. W. W. formed a procession on the playground. Japanese lanterns were placed on poles and carried by several of the men. Signs, mostly in

Italian, were carried. The inscriptions included the following: "Open the Cell Doors," "Release Our Prisoners," and "No Scabs Among Us."

Proceeding down Lawrence street they were joined at every corner by dozens of their countrymen, who heard the cheering and ran that way. At the police station they turned into Common street and went toward Newbury street.

When Campionino's saloon was reached the paraders gave vent to a chorus of cat calls and hisses.

Their hissing changed to shouts of glee the next morning, for they heard the Umberto Italian band coming up Common street. Hundreds joined the procession as it turned from Newbury street into Essex street.

Essex street was crowded with people. Cries of "Ettor and Giovannitti, release them," intermingled with the strains of "L'Internationale," and the tramp of many feet recalled scenes of the recent strike.

From Essex street they turned up Broadway. At the Central Labor Union headquarters on Broadway they showed their disapproval of its occupants with jeers and hisses.

At the Arlington mills some hooded, others jeered and others "clipped their hands." Turning into Park street they marched to Hampshire and down Hampshire to the county jail.

When the massive stone structure loomed up ahead, the band commenced "L'Internationale." Instantly 5,000 voices were blended harmoniously in rendition of the international workers' song. Marching slowly they advanced toward the jail. When Auburn street was reached the leaders stopped. Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs were waved and each gave vent to his feelings in his own way. A squad of police in charge of Sergeant Hardon blocked the way to the main gate and, after flourishing their bands at them, the crowd moved slowly onward.

After this crowding demonstration the marchers began to drop out of line and return to their homes. Some of them continued down Elm street to Union and back to Common street, where the parade ended. The parade was peaceable and no attempt at violence was made.—Lawrence Daily Eagle.

THE GLEANERS

Chicago with its thousands of restaurants, cafes and lunch rooms in winter and summer participates in a drama that perhaps escapes the casual observer.

An army of children from the ghetto, from the working class in general tramp and trudge with baskets on their arm to these places, begging for stale bread and rolls between the hours of midnight and early morn. (At these hours, left over food is discarded for fresh.) These children glean bread and crumbs from boxes and barrels of refuse so that unemployed parents and "kiddies" may be spared to perpetuate the grim battle for existence, for it let be said that Chicago with its 125,000 of unemployed starve, fight and fiercely compete.

I have seen these futile proletarians in freezing weather, their clad and shod, hurrying, scurrying along side streets and byways with the silence of ghosts while on their missions for bread. The contrast between the above picture and that of the French artist's picture, "The Gleaners," where peasants glean the grain strewn field, is identical. And yet—yet in a land of plenty, where 12 persons a pound sufficient in one day to feed a thousand, this condition prevails. Many a worker of the restaurant has been discharged by the managers of "swell dumps" where diamond beaded prostitutes and bums of the 400 level and riot, because they dared show true brotherhood to the little members of their class, by giving away such food as cannot be used.

It is but fair to say that society with all its science and philosophy is degrading below the level of our lowest species.

Imagine a cub bear roasting the wild in search of food for a famished family of elders. Methinks old brain and the bear would slap to death the well meaning but insulting youngster.

There can be but one solution to all of this—this age of misery and exploitation. The proletarians of the world must control their sole commodity—labor power. This power, the power to produce wealth, when under control, under organization, is entitled to just so much as it has the power to take. (It cannot take more.)

This commodity-labor can only be controlled through an economic revolutionary union, based upon the industry and not

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L. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as the workers are forced to sell among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

There are two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the tools of production, and abolish the wage system.

It is the history of the centuries that the massing of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade union a necessary evil, and the only growing power of the employing class. The trade union is a necessary evil, and the only growing power of the employing class. The trade union is a necessary evil, and the only growing power of the employing class.

These conditions can be changed and the international working class organized only by an organization formed in such a way that its members may be united, and in all instances necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department, or wherever such making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the history of the centuries that the massing of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade union a necessary evil, and the only growing power of the employing class. The trade union is a necessary evil, and the only growing power of the employing class.

the specified tool or craft.

Such an organization is THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ONE UNION IN THE INDUSTRY, ALL INDUSTRY IN THE ONE BIG UNION. Craft or trade unionism in the by-gone days of infant industry when competition prevailed accomplished some good, but has long since outlived its usefulness.

With one big union of the working class, for their first aim be an eight-hour day and at the unemployed-decrease and our independence and self-reliance increase, we are then fast becoming the masters of our own destiny, labor becomes scarce, wages rise automatically and in the grand finale, the entire social edifice with its barbaric institutions, its hunger, crime, shame and degradation will be cast over the precipice into the depths of oblivion. Then in that day the world's workers will meet the coming society of Industrial Freedom

LOUIS MELIS.

THE FIGHTING I. W. W.

The I. W. W. is a fighting organization of the working class.

It believes in fighting the boss rather than crying about the indignities imposed upon its members.

It believes in carrying on a systematic, organized warfare upon the masters, right in the workshop, wherever that may be. It does not believe in signing "sacred contracts" that—on the case of craft organizations—induce the workers to seal upon each other rather than break their agreements.

The I. W. W. believe in having their hands and brains free from any compact, agreement or law, so that they will always be at liberty to make common cause with any part of their organization should occasion arise.

The I. W. W. does not believe in giving the bosses notice when they are going to strike, but will use "direct action" on any and all occasions possible.

Once again: The I. W. W. is not anti-political, neither is it—as an organiza-

tion—pro-political. There is nothing in the I. W. W. constitution to prevent its members—individually—from being members of a political organization, providing such organizations subscribe to and endorse the following sentences: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common," and "Labor is entitled to all it produces." As an organization the I. W. W. is non-political, because "politics" are not its business.

The I. W. W. is the most suitable form of organization for the militant workers to give expression to their ideals and aspirations, because they are no longer bound down by old precedents and codes that frustrate their every effort to win advantages and better workshop conditions.

Craft divisions, effete rules and regulations, agreements, "sacred" contracts—which have bred the "identity of interest between man and master" curse—and arbitration court awards have forever been the factors making for working class misery, dissension, betrayal and despair.

Fellow workers! Cut adrift from the old craft that will carry you to the valley of anguish and death. Step boldly out into the line of battle; get into the union of your class that will organize as a class, fight as a class, win battles as a class, become supreme and triumphant as a class, and enjoy the heritage of all the ages—as a class.—New Zealand Social Democrat.

PHOTO BUTTONS

of Ettor and Giovannitti are now for sale by the Textile Workers' Defense Committee in Lawrence. At the top of the button are the names, "Ettor and Giovannitti," around the bottom the words, "Their only crime is loyalty to the working 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 Textile Workers' Defense Fund, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

SAN DIEGO STILL AT IT

(Special to Solidarity.)

San Diego, Calif., May 1. The coast-wide fight that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is making on all forms of labor organizations in general and the I. W. W. in particular is on, and San Diego is one of the most stubbornly contested battle grounds. We are gradually proving to the city officials that the fight is still on, and will soon prove to them also that it will be on till we win. The local papers reported three weeks ago that we were driven out and completely whipped, but today they devote two columns to us and state there are 150 I. W. W. men in the town.

Scabby Otis and his gang are trying to convey the impression that the Free Speech fight here is but a cover to get in Mexico, for the purpose of setting up a socialist republic, using the immense holdings of that gang of pirates for themselves. This report has been circulated so persistently that I have been trying to find out what basis there was for the story, but have been unable to find any at all. I have been unable to find member of the I. W. W. who had any notion of going to Mexico, or who knew of any one who did. The reports are but the results of the fear of a lynch of land thieves. Mexico is not big enough, we want the world.

The first of the 10 felony cases that some of the men are charged with came to a conclusion yesterday, and resulted in an acquittal of the defendant. The 10 men are charged with wrecking the interior of the city jail some time ago, this offense carrying a penalty of five years in the penitentiary and \$10,000 fine, but although the selection of the jury was practically in the hands of the prosecution there was not enough evidence introduced to give them an excuse for conviction. The state's attorney said admitted that he doubted if he had enough evidence to convict any of the others.

A letter came from Local Oakland today saying that 800 men had left there on the 22d to come here to take part in the fight. From all points come the news that we must not quit till we win, and the same sentiment is echoed by the men here, both in jail and out.

We have first hand proof that we will have to be slaves or defend ourselves from now on. The governor of the state was here yesterday to deliver a speech in the largest hall in the city. He was guarded all the time he was here by Superintendent of Police Schon and Detective Shepherd, and they took very good care that no one should be so rough as to ask the governor where he stood on the Free Speech fight. He did, however, "intimate" that he would not interfere as long as the police could keep order, and that he would not inquire as to their methods. That is certainly good tactics in view of the men who have been killed or crippled for life.

There is no such thing as selling labor or other papers that give any true account of conditions here. A young man who is unable to do heavy work went to the district attorney a few days ago and asked if he would be allowed to sell papers, but when he stated that he wanted to sell labor papers the attorney said that he published lies about "our city," and any one who sold them would be liable to the penitentiary for life.

The district attorney has been trying for two weeks to get the sheriff to take up the work of the vigilantes in keeping the I. W. W. out of the town, but this he has refused to do, saying that he would let the city take care of the trouble it had made. Now the attorney says that the vigilantes will keep up the work if the sheriff won't do it.

The I. W. W. here has decided to call for funds to carry on their own special line of work. We have not withdrawn from the Free Speech league, but there is certain work in the matter of getting men into the town that the other organizations cannot do, and we must take it upon ourselves to attend to that particular work, and we are carrying that work on aside from the league, but not in opposition to that organization. The funds for this work should be sent to C. R. Neely, Box 312, San Diego, Calif. The money will be spent under the direction of the Free Speech fighters here, and full accounts will be rendered to the I. W. W. press and the contributors.

The pretchers seem to realize that we are putting up a winning fight, for in their last Sunday's sermons there were several references to the fight here, and some of them took a position that would let them down easy later on.

The police department makes itself very

busy in the work of getting men fired from their jobs. At the last meeting of the Socialist Local two men reported that this game had been played on them, and so many have reported the same thing before that it is almost impossible to keep account of the individual cases. The motto of the bosses here is to make a man a willing slave or an outlaw. But the police have no time to keep a jewelry store from being robbed in daylight.

The worst feature of the fight is the monotony of life to the men in jail. To them it seems as if we are using very dilatory tactics, but the work on the outside is going on as fast as possible, and soon there will be good cause for the city officials to sit up and take notice.

STUMPY.

FLAGS AND A MAYOR

(Continued from Page One)

above, along with a true statement of what happened. But the News goes on and winds up its story with the following quotation from an alleged interview with Mayor Tyler. (Perhaps some of our readers do not know that Mayor Tyler is a socialist.)

"I was down in Mahoningtown yesterday afternoon and knew absolutely nothing of the red flag parade held yesterday. I had no knowledge that such a parade was to be held and was not informed of the affair until 8 o'clock last night, when I came up from Mahoningtown. The Socialist Party had absolutely nothing to do with the demonstration yesterday, and would have had nothing to do with such a procedure. The socialists have adopted the red flag as the emblem of the party, but the socialists have respect for the Stars and Stripes and would never tolerate any parade in which the Stars and Stripes were not carried at the front. I deplore any such affair as that which occurred here yesterday. I've got respect for the national flag and I can't understand why the action yesterday was taken. It was probably done to start trouble and gain notoriety or to have it throw discredit upon the socialists."

The fact that Mayor Tyler "was absent from the scene" during Sunday afternoon might seem to some sufficient cause for keeping his foot out of his mouth over the affair. But in his anxiety to pose as a "respectable patriot" and lover of the "stars and stripes" our mayor immediately rushes into print to "exonerate" himself and the socialist administration. But the fact is that the socialists did take part in the May Day demonstration. True enough, the Party would have nothing to do with it officially, though given an opportunity to show their solidarity with the other workers, when at the meeting of the S. P. local on April 30 they were asked to participate. But many of their members were present at the Sunday meeting, and their organizer, Wm. J. White, was speaking from the stand when the red flag incident occurred, as above stated.

Why does the mayor attempt to shift his alleged responsibility upon some one else? Even if he were absent, there were plenty of cops in sight when the lone red flag was carried by the paraders past the police station, and the mayor was very regular about the parade it could have been stopped by the police. In another New Castle daily, the Herald, a reason for not stopping it is given by Chief Mitchell who is reported to have said: "We didn't want to oblige these people by advertising them." This is a unique reason for not "enforcing the law."

Mayor Tyler says he "has respect for the Stars and Stripes," sufficient we suppose to place them above the "emblem of his own party," which socialists claim is international. If so, that is his privilege, but he will have to show us where the stars and stripes have ever stood for the working class at any stage in American history. On the contrary, we can show our mayor where the American flag has always accompanied institutions of oppression against the workers. It floated over the bloody industrial battlefields of Homestead and Lattimer; it was carried by the brutal soldiers who surrounded the bull pens of the Coeur d'Alene and of Cripple Creek; it accompanied the militia pimps of the master class in Lawrence in their brutal reprisals against starving strikers. It doubtless floats over the court house wherein Eter and Giovanetti were "tried" on trumped up charges, and the jail wherein they and others are awaiting further trials for their lives. It was borne aloft by the Vigilantes of San Diego, while kidnapping and murdering workers upholding the freedom of speech and of assembly supposed to be guaranteed un-

der it. And just so long as the Stars and Stripes are used for such purposes—as an emblem of oppression—just so long will blooded workers, socialists and others, refuse to accord it their respect. If the red flag were to be stolen by our masters we would disown it in the same way.

Come, Mayor Tyler, let the capitalists keep their flag. Our movement—the labor movement—is international, and when we get ready to oust the robber class from the stage of history, it will be done not in this country alone, but in all countries at the same time. Then the red flag will float over all nations as the universal symbol of a freed humanity.

Meanwhile, why should we cater to the hypocritical jingoist whims? If we cannot carry the red flag alone, we can march with our flag.

THE RED FLAG

By James Connell.

The People's flag is deepest red. It shrouded off, our martyred dead; And wreathed their limbs and crowns and gold. Their life-blood dyed its every fold. Look round! the Frenchman loves its blaze;

The sturdy German chants its praise; In Moscow's streets its hymns are sung. Chicago swells its cheering song. It waved above our infant night; When all ahead seemed dark as night; It witnessed many a deed and vow. We will not change its color now.

It suits today, the meek and base. Whom winds are fixed on puff and blow. To cringe beneath the rich man's frown, And haul that sacred emblem down.

With heads uncovered, swear we all, To bear it onward till we fall; Come dungeons dark, or gallows grim, This song shall be our parting hymn!

Then raise the scarlet standard high. Beneath its folds, we'll live and die, Though towards finish and traitors sneer, We'll keep the red flag flying here.

PATERSON ON THE MOVE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pateron, N. J., May 3. During the great strike at Lawrence, Mass., when all the energy of the I. W. W. was bent upon winning that strike (and finally did lead the workers to victory) the Labor Party saw an opportunity to get back into the labor movement. Since 1908, when they were thrown out of the I. W. W., they have vainly tried to get back into the movement, but the S. L. P. is too well known and some disguise had to be found.

William D. Haywood certainly put it in its true light when he spoke in Paterson, holding up the New York Journal and pointing to a picture of what was called crazy cats. It consisted of a black cat, a mouse and a pot of whitewash. Haywood said that the black cat was representative of the S. L. P. and the mouse the working class. The working class mouse knows the S. L. P. cat is black and don't want any of it; but this crazy cat thinks that by putting on a coat of whitewash it can deceive the mouse and get it. After the Lawrence strike, when there was a great demand for the I. W. W. in this industry, this S. L. P. crazy cat did succeed in fooling some mice, and was given the S. L. P. outfit by claiming to be the I. W. W.

But the workers are rapid; getting wise as to who this Katz & Co. really represent. Local 152 of the I. W. W. is receiving membership books from the S. L. P. outfit by the score. These workers admit that they join Katz thinking they were joining the I. W. W.

On February 28th, Katz signed a statement that he would debate the question as to who represented the I. W. W., but so far has failed to make good; of course nothing else could be expected from a fake leader of a fake organization. The workers of his own organization are after him and demand that he should debate. The membership is looking through the whitewash and are attempting to remove the S. L. P. gang from the offices and to join the I. W. W. in a body; but Katz tells them that if they do this with Local 152 and if the "Detroit I. W. W." should unite with the I. W. W., he, Katz, would start another I. W. W. of his own. He needs some more mice, and he says, "don't you see, and he can't get the A. F. of L. label.

When William D. Haywood was billed to speak at the Coeur d'Alene, a lampoon was issued against him and was signed "Executive Board of Local 25." In this lampoon Haywood was slandered and lied about in true S. L. P. style. The rank and file of Local 25, who were present after their executive board, who claimed that they had nothing to do with it, when the fight was at its height, Mr. Katz had to admit that he issued the lampoon and not the executive board of Local 25, thus proving that the S. L. P. gang is using the organization to vent their personal animosities against anybody whenever Boss DeLeon says so.

What kind of a fake this outfit is may be seen when it is known that Joseph

Yannerelli, one of their organizers, admitted on several occasions that he did not believe in unions and still retains his organization.

S. L. P. Strikes Fizzled Out.

The strike in Passaic fizzled out, the workers returned to work disgusted. Drug Store Keeper Boris Reinstein "led" the strike in true bourgeois style, auto-ent before they were back to working and automobile riding with the bosses. The police liked Reinstein very much, and the sheriff said if all "labor leaders" were like Reinstein and Katz things would be much better.

The strikes in West Hoboken, Union Hill, Astoria, Summit, Stirling, etc., fizzled out the same way.

Local 152 is in possession of letters from workers in Stirling showing that one of the S. L. P. organizers, a man by the name of Murry E. Lowm, "organized" before they were back to work and defeated. This was another great victory for the S. L. P., according to the Daily People.

That the workers in the silk industry are getting wise to the fake could be seen on May 1, when Katz tried to have a parade in order to show their strength. The weather was ideal, there were only 900 in line by actual count and at least 100 of these were imported from out of town. The Daily People claimed these were 1,200, Local 152 is on the job and will not admit even a single worker knows who this crowd of imposters are and what their object is.

The workers in the ribbon mills and dye houses are also doing the efforts of the S. L. P. to ensure them have failed. They are joining Local 152 and there will be only one Big Union of Silk Workers in this city in the near future, and the workers will be able to present a solid front to the mill bosses.

Yours for the I. W. W., EWALD KOETIGEN.

GRAVS HARBOR COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

Hoquiam, Wash., April 27. TO THE LUMBER AND SAW MILL WORKERS OF GRAYS HARBOR:

Greeting: By your splendid class action and solidarity, you have forced the mill barons to concede an increase in wages in order to tempt you back to the mills to grind out lumber for them to fill the orders that they have on hand and in prospect.

While the increase is not yet sufficient, it has proven to the workers that class action and organization, we, who do the world's work can dictate the price of our labor power and better the conditions of our toil—that our organizers who have a little power, and as we organize yet a little more we have yet a little more power to set the price of our labor power higher and yet higher the wages we receive for our labor power can be exchanged for decent homes to live in, more and better food to eat, more and better clothing and that leisure, which we do all the work, deserve, yet never enjoy.

It was but yesterday that the mill owners and their agents (who realize the power of organization and co-operation in furthering their interests, irrespective of what country they are workers of their birth) met in the city of Tacoma and raised the price of the commodity which they have to sell, 50c 1,000 feet. And yet never a protest will be made; no mill owner will be clubbed and driven from their homes or thrown in a vile and filthy jail; no hotels or theatres will be closed to them; their children will not suffer from the pangs of hunger, nor will they be clubbed and beaten by paid imported thugs. Neither will they be drowned with water by misguided and foolish workers.

Nor will they who have made of our country a gigantic slave pen and taken it to it; and who have used the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of a free people, as a cloak in their nefarious work and made of it a hollow mockery, be accused of unpatriotism.

Fellow workers, our country has been taken from us and the liberties guaranteed by the constitution, and for which our forefathers and noble and liberty-loving revolutionaries fought, blood and died, trampled in the dust, and these scoundrels who have brought the despised foreigners to our shores with promises of higher wages and freedom to batter down the wages and conditions of the American worker; now call upon the American worker to protect and perpetuate them in the robbery and exploitation; to work under conditions and wages that even the foreigner has rebelled against.

They who own all the countries and do not recognize national barriers between members of their own class have asked and forced us to make no distinction to divide against ourselves—to fight for the foreigner who has robbed us of our countries and made slaves of us all; for there is only one foreigner and one kind of foreigner whom the worker will fear and it is he and they who own but neither toil nor spin.

Realizing the futility of gaining further concessions from the scoundrels at this time and the inability of calling a meeting for the purpose of getting all the workers en-

gaged in the struggle for a discussion of the strike, your delegates elected to the committee would advise that you go back to work in the mills prepared to strike quick and to strike hard at the slightest attempt to force you back to the mills on any wages or should the promised increase in your wages not materialize.

And we would caution you that "Patriotism" in the last resort of a scoundrel" and that to protect your individual needs it is necessary that you collectively and individually maintain an organization formed along class lines.

Keep up your union dues; elect your shop committees secretly if necessary; help support the worker's press so that you will at all times have a voice to refute the lies of the mill owners' mouthpieces, carry on a propaganda of education by your fellow workers; show them the necessity of the One Big Union and don't forget when you buy anything to stand by those who have stood by you in this fight and don't forget also those who have used the pick axe on you and who live and remain in this vicinity because you desire to patronize them.

And remember that standing back of you is an organization that the workers of the world are building and perfecting every day with increasing and ever increasing strength, ready to fight the battles of your class at all times, manfully proclaiming and observing: "An Injury to One is an Injury to All." You have learned much in the present strike that will aid you and prepare you for a greater victory when again you are forced to rebel against intolerable conditions and to go from your job from time to time, and some day we will look one another in the eye, free men.

ABERDEEN AND HOQUIAM I. W. W. STRIKE COMMITTEE.

PIANO WORKERS BACK

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, May 3.

The Piano Workers' Brotherhood joined the I. W. W. on Monday, April 22. On Tuesday seven men who worked in the shop were discharged because of their activity in the union. Eighty-five I. W. W. men came out, bringing with them the remainder of the workers in Hardman & Peck's factory and in the Harrington factory, a total of 24 or over.

The factory was kept hermetically sealed, and no strikebreakers got in. The strikers met every morning at 9 o'clock at 424 W. 49th St. A splendid spirit of solidarity was shown.

The strikers consisted of former Brotherhood men, now I. W. W. men, International men and non-union men. For over two weeks this body stood together.

Today they voted to go back to work on Monday.

The company agrees to take back two of the men who were discharged in the beginning of the trouble, no further discrimination to be used, and no effort to be made to prevent men joining the union.

The workers could have held out longer, but the support given to them by other unions was meagre, and other resources were not in sight.

The representative of the International Union of Piano Workers, who had denounced the strikers in that body as "disgruntled" men, and requested other unions not to support them.

This in face of the fact that many of the strikers were members of the International Union. While the International men stood nobly by the strike, this action in the C. F. U. had a discouraging effect on them, and the result was that the International men and the non-union men. However, I would be the last to blame them. Hunger was at the door of many and though the Brotherhood men (I. W. W.) were willing to stand out still, it was evident that the part of wisdom was to call it off. Everything was done in an orderly manner, a committee waited on the management and secured a letter from the superintendent in which he agreed to the foregoing terms, with the above result.

I held the gavel at almost every meeting, and at the final one I could not speak high enough of the courage, loyalty and intelligence of the body of workers, and though I do not pretend to much sentimentality, but they are affected to see the end of the gallant struggle.

I will make no invidious comparisons; of course the Brotherhood men had the revolution fighting spirit more displayed than the rest, but they are not so few fellows all. We have a good proportion of them in the I. W. W. At least 75 new members joined at the last regular meeting of the Location, and more will come in at the coming meeting.

As this strike passes into history, along with the other battles of the working class, let it be remembered as a shining example of a body of men standing together, ranks unbroken, for so long in the face of the adverse circumstances, 400 men for seven without support from the A. F. of L. organization with some exceptions which were only so bright because they lightened the general rule.

I could mention many names of those who fought the battles as well as all, and so well it is difficult to specify any individuals. THOMAS FLYNN.