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DEFENSE ON THE JOB

In Salem Trial, and Showing that None of the Defendants Counseled or Used Violence.

(Telegram to Solidarity)

Salem, Mass., Nov. 5. For two days past the jury in the Etor-Giovanitti-Caruso trial has been listening to witnesses for the defense.

These witnesses form a big contrast to those of the prosecution. The mill boys, girls, men and women of Lawrence bring an atmosphere of decency and sincerity into the court room. With few exceptions they are members of the I. W. W., and testify to the fact with pride in their voices. They say that they know and sing songs.

All of them say Etor counseled peace; told them to put their hands in their pockets until the mill owners found that they could not get along without them, and to stay away from the police, militia and milk. He also told them to organize one big union; and that they had done what Christianity had not done in a thousand years; that is, unite all races.

Those who understand Italian deny point blank that Giovanitti told them to "prowl around in the night like wild animals looking for blood," he told them instead to stay away from the police, "who would lick their blood like wild animals" if they gave them an opportunity. He advised them to go home to their wives and children. Giovanitti urged relief, especially among the Italians; he offered to set the example by giving his own overcoat to those in need of it.

All witnesses testified that strike committee meetings were open and public.

The judge continued his characteristic rulings; he excluded testimony on all occasions to show cause of strike and reason for the prosecution; also that the police and militia were guilty of general brutality and assault on strikers, and, in fact, were responsible for disorders and violence. He also excluded details regarding persons present at Boston conference between mill owners and strikers. Some of these

have been indicted for planting dynamite and are now dodging summons to appear in this trial.

Despite these rulings, many facts are placed before the jury. Big wagon spokes used by soldiers to club strikers on Jan. 15 were put in evidence. Descriptions of the spontaneous character of the strike were gotten in, as were statements of wages and conditions.

Leo Reidy testified that the car-smashing gang of about 30 young men; 4,000 peaceful people were on the street. Police and militia looked on and did nothing to prevent the car-smashing. This testimony was unshaken, and created a sensation.

Mrs. Annie Welsenbach was the special object of the district attorney's wrath. She testified that the police and militia aggravated the strikers. She also told about Etor's knowledge of a prospective strike of electrical and gas workers when he said: "Lawrence would soon be an unhappy city." She also showed that the very early morning parade on Jan. 29 was to show that reports of a strike settlement issued by the mill owners were false.

Atwill got the wrong "his" encounter with Mrs. Welsenbach. Mrs. Welsenbach has been victimized for testifying.

Atwill tried to have Ella Stuka, a little Polish girl, say that Haywood coached her, but failed.

Frank Dunfee, a Boston lawyer, who tried to settle the strike for Gov. Foss' secretary, testified that Etor and Giovanitti did not advocate violence, but, on the contrary, spoke for peace.

Atwill privately complained to Judge Quinn that the defense was trying to put the commonwealth on the defensive. Big crowds cheered Etor, Giovanitti and Caruso as they left the court house. Everyone connected with the defense is slated over the proceedings of the last two days.

pointing out "the only way," delivering himself in true McGinty style about the "I am a hummer," and all else in sight, had skipped out without saying a word, beating out of room rent one of his comrades who has a wife and children to support.

To show to what extremes these people will go to gratify their spleen and discredit all those whom they cannot control, while themselves posing as the purest in the labor movement, I questioned quite a few of the Italians, as to how they happened to get mixed up with that bogus outfit. They informed me they were led to believe they were joining the organization as represented by Etor and Giovanitti, but when they desired to raise funds for their defense they were being faked. They have now repudiated the "S. L. P. bunch," and applied for a charter in the I. W. W. At the same time, others in the mixed local are wising up to the deception and fraud practiced upon them, and the building up of a local is now under way. The S. L. P.'s "six hundred" has now dwindled to 300 or less.

Is it any wonder Markley skipped? GEORGE SPEED.

A new pamphlet by Joseph J. Etor has just been issued by the General Office of the I. W. W. It is entitled, "Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom," contains 24 pages and retails at 10 cents a copy. Price to local unions is \$5 per 100. Send all orders to General Secretary, Room 307, Mortimer Building, 164-166 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

"SOLIDARITY" AGAIN IN COURT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Nov. 2.

All hail to Solidarity, eastern organ of the Industrial Workers of the World. It was today raised out of undesired obscurity into the prominence to which it is entitled by the "majesty of the law," as represented by dehonorable District Attorney Atwill. The pink issue of recent date was opened up and held out before the gaze of the jury and the court room, by the august limb of legality from Lynn, Mass. At the same time, this question was put to witness, Edward Riley, who appeared for the defense, in a most intimidating and hair-raising manner:

"Do you subscribe for and read Solidarity, SIR?"

"I do," replied Riley, not in the least terrified. "I got to get copies of it at the meetings, and put so into the habit of reading it, that I couldn't get along without it, so I subscribed for it!"

All this, told quickly and wittily, provoked a titter throughout the court room, that showed that Atwill's inspiring impudences had suffered a befitting anticlimax, while Solidarity was conversely advertised and elevated as becomes its dignified mission.

The good work of Solidarity was recognized in many other ways; in fact, the court proceedings made known to the world that the I. W. W. has a publishing bureau at New Castle, Pa., that is doing, daily educational work against capitalism.

Atwill, on Thursday afternoon, submitted in evidence a copy of St. John's pamphlet, "The I. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Method." His purpose is to show that the I. W. W. publishes literature which incites to violence and disregard for capitalist law; in other words, the teachings of the I. W. W. are submitted to prove that Caruso killed Annie LaPizzia. Atwill sought to read only certain paragraphs in the chapter on "Tactics or Methods" into the evidence. Peters, for the defense, protested against taking these paragraphs out of the general context. His insistence that all or none of the pamphlet be read, prevailed. Atwill, with awry face, read the pamphlet from cover to cover, advertisements and all.

The court room, judge, jury, counsel, spectators, officials—all listened to Atwill read in a low distinct voice that occasionally grew bulky, the history of the varied internal struggles of the I. W. W., its premises, original and amended, its structure, so varied and well adapted to modern industrial conditions; and were about to be treated to the chapter on tactics, when court adjourned until Friday morning.

Atwill is a good reader of the I. W. W. literature—in open court. He made no unusual attempt to 's' over anything. But the word "tactics" seemed to grate on his legal sensibilities. He emphasized it with a savagery that is reflective of a knowledge of elocutionary values. This knowledge was further shown when, on Friday morning, he got to the paragraphs which he regarded as damaging. Then his well-modulated voice rose in hoarse, passionate emphasis, only to be subdued quickly when, through reading the paragraphs referred to. Then, once more, it was placid and serene; the struggles and victories of the I. W. W.—were read; and the last advertisement on the back page gone through with, in a voice that shows a fine regard for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The I. W. W. does not fear the introduction of St. John's pamphlet. Of course, the Industrial Worker was frequently mentioned. Its appearance in court will come later on; at least, it is so expected.

Once more, all hail to Solidarity! Its friends neither flinch nor fear; Though district attorneys fume and sneer.

"NOT GUILTY"

Declares Jury in Timber Workers' Trial, Thus Releasing 52 Unionists From Custody.

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 2.—Securing a verdict of not guilty within an hour after the jury was given the case of President A. L. Emerson and eight other members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, charged with "conspiracy to murder," as a result of an attack made by drunken gunmen in the employ of the Timber Trust on a meeting of the organization at Grabow on July 7, the union timbermen won a victory that will be felt in the lumber industry throughout South Louisiana and very probably through the entire South.

The attack was made on the timbermen to stop the organizing of the workers throughout the Southern lumber camps.

The immediate effect was the dismissal of all three of the murder charges growing out of the clash at Grabow and the

release from custody of 52 of the 58 men held on the indictments.

Seven timber workers are still in jail on a robbery charge brought by Deputy Sheriff Will Grantham and Jim Whitton, who claim to have been held up by a crowd of union men following the disturbance.

The jury retired from the court room to consider the case at 3:30 p. m. At exactly 4:20 the foreman rapped on the door and asked the deputy sheriff in charge to inform the court that a verdict had been reached.

After a brief delay to assemble the attorneys, the jury was brought in and the verdict announced.

A demonstration and general felicitation among friends of the defendants in the court room followed.

STRIKE IN CLEVELAND

Fellow Worker Walter Glover, I. W. W. organizer in Cleveland, writes that there is a strike on at the Cyclone Fence Co's plant in that city. Glover adds that they are a good fighting bunch; and have the plant tied up tight. The same concern has branch works in Detroit, Mich., and Waukegon, Ill.

The following appeal has been issued by the strike committee:

"We, the employees of the Cyclone Fence Co., have been forced out on strike against a reduction of wages and the attempt thus to reduce us to a lower standard of life, to degradation. We have decided to organize in the one big union of the Industrial Workers of the World, the only union that permits the working class to act together, and guarantees success to the workers if you will only unite with us in our efforts to improve conditions.

"Therefore we are making this appeal to all wage workers everywhere to stay away until this strike is settled in our favor, and further appeal to you to give your full support morally and financially. We ask and urge you to do your duty by uniting in the one big union for emancipation and freedom of the working class.

"Remember, an injury to one is an injury to all.

"By order of the strike committee."

Send all contributions for the strikers to F. Lab, 1157 East 61st street, Cleveland, Ohio.

DODGING SUBPOENAS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Nov. 3.

There is consternation in the ranks of ultra-capitalism. The determination of the I. W. W. to charge counter-conspiracy in the case of Etor, Giovanitti and Caruso has set it a fluttering. Already are the eminently respectable gentlemen, like President Wood of the woolen trust, busily engaged in dodging the process-servers. Others, like Mr. Alteaux, president of the Alteaux Mill Supply Co., are holding consultations with woolen trust lawyers in their Boston offices.

Gov. Foss may also be called; along with several mill agents. Speaker Cole is among those to be exposed.

Up to date, most of those whom the defense wants to testify have not been successful in dodging summons.

There is John Breen, for instance. He threw out a number of pickets to defend his home. In addition, he hung a big American flag over his front porch, and hid behind that. But his sins and the man with the summons found him out, and

he was served. John can tell some things about that dynamite plant that will make even the red stripes in the starchy banner he honors so greatly blush with shame.

The dog fancier of Cambridge, Daniel Collins, Breen's aid, has also been told to appear in the Superior court here. Collins is a tool of others; but then that fact will in itself show, what despicable means great men (sic) will descend to beat organized labor that is organized.

There will be interesting reading from Salem; reading that will show that when it comes to unlawful combination to affect class ends, the I. W. W. "isn't in it" with the ultra-capitalism of Massachusetts.

I. W. W ACTIVE IN DETROIT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2.

Things are moving along smoothly in Autoworld. As a result of the election fever, the city is flooded with literature of the different political office seekers. Women-suffragists and others, such as religious dopesters, are now busy like beavers chloroforming the workmen and women and trying to keep their minds from the vital issue of the day.

In spite of all this, the I. W. W. is serenely carrying on its propaganda among the wage slaves. We held a great many shop meetings at Packard's and other automobile plants.

Fellow Worker Frank Morris has been acting as the principal speaker at these meetings, which have been extremely successful, and considerable mental dynamite has been handed out to the slaves on the job.

We are now busy with the arrangement of a meeting for Fellow Worker Caroline Nelson, who is to speak here on Sunday, Nov. 10.

Another meeting is going to take place here on Nov. 17, at which J. P. Thompson will be the speaker. Solidarity sub cards will be sold as admission tickets, and thus we shall be able to extend the education beyond the lecture.

Some of our socialist friends are working now in conjunction with the I. W. W., despite the kicks and howls burlied at them by the politician crew. Lately their literature agent sold I. W. W. literature and Solidarity in front of the Ford plant.

All rebels are on the job here, and it won't be long until we'll put Detroit on the map of the one big union.

WM. MEAD.

Nothing or nobody who upholds capitalism is sacred in the eyes of the I. W. W. militants. We are rebels against the "constituted authority" of parasites.

WoodrowWilsonandwageslavery.

MORE "CIVILIZED"

S. L. P. TACTICS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.

Having recently passed a week at Canton, O., I came in contact with that element that ever pose as possessing the only absolute correct principles, and have reached that mental stage where they can neither go ahead nor back—having reached the limit of all knowledge. As a result of this state of mind, every one who does not hitch on to their chariot is a fool or knave, and all the venom they can spew out is hurled upon the unfortunate. (Their god has so ordained).

While passing through Canton on my way to Pittsburg, I learned of a strike at the Diebold Safe and Lock Co., involving some 350 men. The methods of conducting the strike were "civilized"—six pickets being assigned to look after the strikers' interest. The strike lasted some eight or nine days and failed.

While I talked with several about mass picketing, etc., I did not feel justified in botching in, knowing the mental makeup and character of those who need a "shield" to hide behind. This element had by deceptive means organized some 600 slaves, who were led to believe they were joining the I. W. W.

Upon my return later to Canton, the strike being over and the local defunct, I learned that one E. B. Markley, who had been shining there as a leading light,

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J. J. Ector, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss, Ewald Koettgen, P. Kastman.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 149. That means that your sub. expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 150

VICTORY IN LOUISIANA

The I. W. W. in particular, and the working class in general, have every reason to feel elated over the outcome of the timber workers' trial at Lake Charles, La. The attorneys for the defense deliberately shortened the trial last week, by cutting off some of their witnesses, on the ground that the case was more than won through the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution. As a result, the case of the nine fellow workers charged with murder or "conspiracy to murder" went to the jury Saturday afternoon, at 3:26. Exactly one hour thereafter the foreman announced that a verdict had been reached, and to the re-assembled court and counsel that verdict was announced:

"NOT GUILTY."

This was the only possibly JUST verdict anticipated by the I. W. W. at any time. We knew that a "peaceable meeting" of union men at a "peaceable meeting" in Grabow on July 7 was the handiwork of the mill owners and their hired gunmen. It was so announced by press representatives of the I. W. W. on the very next day, when Emerson and 65 others were jailed for the alleged crime. The evidence at the trial, in which the mill owners and their lackeys were constantly on the defensive, confirmed that original charge against the bosses. The unhesitating act of the jury in acquitting the nine prisoners, and the immediate quashing of the indictments against some 40 others awaiting trial completes the vindication of Emerson and his fellow workers.

They are not guilty! But some one is, and the original charge of the timber workers against the Galloway lumber thugs and the Southern Lumber Operators' Association holds. GUILTY AS HELL is the cry that greeted these capitalist murderers on the morning after the Grabow ambush and massacre on July 7. And that is the cry that still greets them, with the added weight of evidence brought out by the trial. Will they be punished? We imagine not. The grand jury refused to indict them in the first place, will promptly grab Emerson and his fellows; and so we have reason to suppose this case will simply add one more to the endless list of capitalist crimes unpunished. What is a ruling class for anyway, if it can not do as it pleases with its subjects? What rights have those subjects which their rulers are bound to respect? None whatever, EXCEPT THOSE WHICH THE SUBJECTS THROUGH THEIR

ORGANIZED MIGHT ARE ABLE TO ENFORCE!

ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORKING CLASS, imbued with a militant, fighting spirit, will stay the murderous hand of the master everywhere—in Louisiana, in Massachusetts, in San Diego, in British Columbia. The victory at Lake Charles should and must be followed by the organization and education of all the lumber workers in the South and elsewhere. Confronted by such an organization, the masters, through their now powerful associations, will be able no longer to degrade, blackmail, strike and even murder workers striving for better conditions for themselves and families. The industry itself will be controlled more and more in the interest of the slaves; and the latter allied with the rest of the working class, will soon rule the world to the well-being of all.

THE "ORACLE" SPEAKETH

"The Catholic Universe," organ of the church in Cleveland, holds up the specter of the I. W. W. to its readers, under the title, "The Social Cataclysm." It says in part:

We are apt to underestimate the power for harm of such an organization as the Industrial Workers of the World. Unlike the craft unions this organization takes into its fold unskilled as well as skilled labor; it strives to band together all the workers employed in a given industry. When a strike or lockout is declared the shop is closed up tight. The I. W. W. departs from the respectable unions in this, that it does not respect contracts.

"No terms made with an employer," is its declaration, "is final. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control is renewed." Any weapon, from vandalism to murder, may be employed. Only one question will be raised: Is the weapon to have chosen fitted to win?"

The leaders of the I. W. W. strive to draw into their net the unskilled and ill-paid foreigners, whose discontent or desperation is exploited for their ulterior ends. If they were content to put forth efforts for bettering the lot of the common laborer we might cheer them with the Irishman's blessing: "More power to you." But their one aim is to make private property, altogether unprofitable and bring about communal ownership. It is taken for granted that should the organized workers control industry, the lot of all would be improved. Is there any reasonable foundation for this assumption? Not any.

Ownership by the community would give no better result than we have at present. Possibly the conditions of the worst-paid could thereby be improved. That would be desirable enough. It would be less desirable if the lazy and inefficient were compensated out of the superior productivity, skill, effectiveness and industry of the better workers. That would place a premium upon laziness and incompetence; would gradually destroy those better qualities in labor that are relied upon for the increasing of our national wealth.

Everything goes to show that the material comfort of individuals generally, far from improving, would grow less from year to year. That has been the unvarying experience where communal ownership has displaced individual enterprise.

The inefficient, the idle, the thriftless, the vicious and all those who are at the foot of the ladder and have nothing to lose, can be relied upon to band together for a change from individualism to communism; but they are the very ones that would make an industrial democracy fail. "I Won't Work" have to be substituted for "I Won't Work." They delight to tear down, not to build up; in the breaking of individualistic enterprises they hope to acquire something for nothing.

The honest worker, who objects to dividing his earnings with his incompetent or vicious fellows and who is unwilling to shut the door that promises improvement for himself and children, will steer clear of the I. W. W. and its sponsors.

This argument, or rather "forecast," is characteristic of all jesuitical opponents of the I. W. W. It calls to mind that peculiar and most important institution, the oracle—of ancient Greece and Rome. The Greek and Roman generals, before battle, repaired to the cave of the seer to find out beforehand the probable outcome of the conflict. In case of doubt, which more often than otherwise intervened, the oracle spoke in ambiguous terms which would fit any possible turn of the course of events. Thus the contending warriors might receive the same inspiration and be keyed up to the highest pitch of expectancy. In case the oracle message favored one side, the controversy, the other side would be correspondingly depressed, with chances of being defeated. The old Roman general had not yet learned the maxim of Napoleon: "God is always on the side of the strongest battalions."

So it is with our "oracle" friend of the "Catholic Universe." He does not

wish to wholly condemn or anathematize the I. W. W., probably because he knows that a large part of our membership consists of Catholics, and some very foolish attempts upon the part of priestly tools of the boss—have failed to lead them away from the union of their class. So he conditions his utterances in a very careful manner, anticipating the time when he may possibly be able to say "I told you so." "It (the I. W. W.) strives to band together all the workers employed in a given industry." This, of course, includes the "thrifty and efficient" as well as the "idle and inefficient." In short, it includes the whole working class in one big industrial union, whose immediate aim is better working and living conditions, and whose ultimate aim is the control of all industry by and for the workers. If, perchance, the efficiency of the working class as a whole should be maintained and increased by this form of organization, and the idle and inefficient should prove to be a minority and unable to impose their will upon industry, our Catholic friend may be ready with his blessing, accompanied by many amens, provided always his "meal ticket" be not lost in the shuffle. On the other hand, should the "idle and inefficient" gain ascendancy and threaten the social efficiency of the new order, then our oracular prophet would be ready with the cry, "It won't work; 'I told you so.'" The oracle is infallible.

But "The Catholic Universe" (big name that, for so small a mental range) is not clever enough to hide its real animus toward the I. W. W. That appears most clearly in paragraph 1 and paragraph 6 of the above-quoted passage. In the "1" paragraph we are informed that the "I. W. W. strives to band together all the workers"; and in the last-mentioned paragraph, "the inefficient, the idle, the thriftless, the vicious, and all those who are at the foot of the ladder and have nothing to lose, can be relied upon to band together for a change from individualism to communism; but they are the very ones that would make an industrial democracy fail." So: Then why all this fuss? Why is a "social cataclysm" threatened, if the honest and efficient workers, who today carry on the work of the world, can not be reached by I. W. W. propaganda, or banded together for a change from individualism to communism? What's all the smoke about, anyway? The "messiah" of I. W. W. must lie deeper in "The Catholic Universe's" mind than the mere fear that "the idle," etc., might reign supreme in the society.

Karl Marx, many years ago, made the observation that "the established church of England will more readily pardon attacks upon itself of its 30 articles of faith than upon one thirty-ninth of its income." Does this throw any light on the animus of churchmen towards the I. W. W.? Do the priests fear their influence on working class parishioners may wane as a result of the latter paying more attention to "the good things of life" to be obtained through their own organized efforts, and less attention to the chances of "pie in the sky when they die"? And do they fear that church contributions from wealthy capitalists might decline should the priests be no longer able to control the consciences of their flock? God forbid that we should estimate such a possible ground for the church's attitude toward the I. W. W.

Again, our jesuitical friend observes regarding the I. W. W.: "Any weapon, from vandalism to murder, may be employed. Only one question will be raised: is the weapon you have chosen fitted to win?" Strange, indeed, that such an observation should come from (presumably) a member of the Society of Jesus! Does our jesuitical friend see a reflection of that society's face in the telescope with which he seeks to "locate" the I. W. W.? Does he fancy the I. W. W. has taken a lesson from the church, whose history reeks with "vandalism and murder." "For the greater glory of God" and the temporal welfare of his agents on earth? And, finally, is the reverend father willing to admit that possibly "vandalism and murder" may win for the working class, as in times past they did win for the church? For our part, we had always conceived that the industrial organization of the workers over the years would lead the latter to win without resort to vandalism and murder. Perhaps we hadn't learned our catechism well enough.

In any event, the church (if it chooses to try, cannot stay the onward march of the I. W. W. That march keeps step

with the inspiring tune of social evolution, and tends to banish the superstition of an "authority of God-ordained parasites over the great mass of producers." The weakening of the producers will make it necessary for big and little parasites to go to work. Then they may have ample opportunity to demonstrate their superior "thrif, efficiency and industry" over the great body of toilers whom they accuse of a tendency to "idleness and viciousness." Imagine "the buck" working under "Emancipated Paddy," the section boss!

"SHAKE YOUR CHAINS!"

Calcasieu Parish Jail, Lake Charles, La.

Fellow Workers:

In writing this letter it is my desire to inspire you into action. In the past, labor has depended on leaders, but history has shown us that success can not be wholly attributed to them, for their efforts, no matter how well used, have always to a greater or less extent, been quashed by the gallow, gibbet, jail, dungeon and the other hell holes of capitalist punishment. Those who know history know why Socrates was forced to drink poison, why Christ was crucified, why Spartacus died upon a cross, why Bruno was burned at the stake, why Galileo was tortured in the dungeon, why Emmet was hung, why Lovejoy was murdered, why Lincoln was shot and why Marx was banished from his native land.

And in a later day, why the Molly Maguires were hung, why Parsons, Spies and their fellow workers gave their lives upon the gallows, why Harry Campbell and Moyer lay 18 months in jail, why Ector, Giovannitti and Curcio are now being tried for their lives, and why A. L. Emerson, president; Ed Lehman, organizer, and Egbert Hollingsworth, secretary L. U. 223, B. of T. W.; John Helton, secretary Socialist Party DeRidder, and W. A. Chastant, C. Havens, Louis Brown, Jack Payne and Ed Ezell are today being persecuted by the Southern Lumber Operators' Association through their hired ringleader, Hon. A. P. Paio, and through their slurs, the miscellaneous aggregation of human scum styling itself the Burns Detective Agency.

You know why these men are being persecuted. It is not because they shot (as the persecution says), but because they tried to organize the workers so that they would form themselves into an organized body and refuse to make powder, guns, rifles and cartridges to be placed in the hands of gun men and thugs with which to shoot workers, their wives and their children when they dared strike for more bread, more leisure, or when they wished to voice views to workers who did not know or understand the principles and aims of the One Big Union. They are in jail because they dared defy the powers-that-be; because they dared to think and say what they thought. They knew that labor produced all wealth, and they thought that labor was entitled to all it produced, and sold so. This was crime punishable by death.

YOU—workers of the world—who have a power greater than presidents, governors, judges, jurists, corporation lawyers or bank directors—can control the world with your organized might—can control the world with its oligarchy of capital, upon its gilded throne, surrounded by its lackeys, lick-spittles and henchmen. YOU can not afford to wait for leaders. YOU, yourselves, must strike the blow that will free you!

YOU, yourselves, must think, and when you do, think of yourself, your wife, your children and your class, for when your stomach is empty no would-be leader gets hungry; when your clothes are torn no politicians get cold, and when your roof leaks it does not drip on John Henry Kirby's head.

Remember this, and remember it well. Capital is not fighting leaders, but their ideas; and not thinkers, but the thoughts they place in their workers' minds.

Think, men, think; for "He who will not think is a knave, He who must not think is a slave. He who can not think is a fool, And he who dare not think is a tool."

Here in Louisiana the bosses have resorted to every means fat or foul. They have surrounded mills and towns with irresponsible gun men and thugs. They have taken your fellow workers and placed them behind prison bars; placed Burns detectives in the cells with them and refused permission to employes of the B. of T. W. to see A. L. Emerson on business referring to the organization.

They have allowed these thugs to threaten organizers with personal violence

and death if they dared continue in their work, and when these organizers dared to criticize the Burns detective agency, as was the case of Clarence Edwards, C. L. Filigno and the writer they were placed behind prison bars on the trumped-up charge of attempting to bribe and intimidate witnesses, which the writer is prepared to say he neither had time nor money for such stuff had he been so inclined.

We in jail are powerless to act. We can not organize. We can not call you to our ranks. We can but sit and gaze through the barred windows and damn every institution of capitalism up think, and think, and think of the day when mankind shall arise and be free, as Shelley said:

Arise, ye lions after slumber,
In unquenchable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew,
Which in sleep has fallen on you;
Ye are many; they are few.

Your liberty depends on you. Your liberty depends on you. When we get out we will meet you and join hands with you in fighting slavery in its every form, whether it be small wages, long hours or what not. A fight against the employment of 7,000,000 women at \$4 a week which has forced 1,000,000 to sell their love and virtue for bread.

Our fight is a fight against the employment of 3,000,000 child slaves who are having their little lives ground into profit.

If fighting such a battle is anarchistic or immoral, then a plea guilty to being anarchists and immoralists. If to fight this fight we are placed in jail, or even upon the gallows, we can go with words upon our lips as noble as the words of Spies when he stepped upon the gallows and spoke these words:

"The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today."

Our life and liberty depend on you, your energy and your action.

So act today!

Join the One Big Union of the working class, recognizing that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Organize!

Think and study that we may be able to hand to our posterity the full product of their toil and not the gallow, gibbet, dungeon and jail, as capitalist society would have them inherit.

This is the request of 59 men, held on the trumped-up charge of murder; five on the trumped-up charge of highway robbery and three on the trumped up charge of attempting to bribe and intimidate witnesses, who are today incarcerated in the Calcasieu parish jail.

What is your answer?

Answer by organizing into the One Big Union—the I. W. W.
"Shake your chains to earth like dew,
Which in sleep has fallen on you."
Yours in Revolt.

E. F. DOBREE.

NO INTERFERENCE IN DENVER

Denver, Colo., Oct. 30.

Great doings in Denver! When Fellow Worker Arthur Rice arrived in Denver from Los Angeles, we decided to hold meetings on 17th and Market. We opened up in front of the slave markets, and the slaves immediately left the markets and came over to the speakers' box. The employment agents sent for the police, who thus got a job keeping the sidewalks clear. The sharks requested the police to take the speaker from the box, but the cops said, "Nothing doing; they are I. W. W.'s." What is to show the influence on the police of San Diego and other free speech fights. Rice spoke for two hours. He had 800 Workers and Solidarity and several Solidarity sub cards at this meeting.

Fellow Worker Rice is holding large meetings daily in the slave district in spite of daily skirmishes with employment sharks. Much literature is being sold and many new members enrolled; 817 has been collected and forwarded to the Timber Workers.

All soapboxes coming West are invited to stop in Denver. Call at I. W. W. headquarters, 1850 Arapahoe Street.

PETER MURRAY, Secretary.

"Dynamite" Breen of Lawrence, hiding behind a big American flag on his front porch, to dodge a subpoena from the Salem court, where he is expected to throw some light on the patriotic deeds of himself and other dynamite against the "foreign" strikers last winter, is a very inspiring spectacle for patriots generally. In the old-time Yankee losing his celebrated sense of humor?

TRIAL OF GRABOW

"CONSPIRATORS"

The third week of the trial opened with Organizers C. L. Filigno and Clarence Edwards in jail on an alleged charge of tampering with witnesses. At mid-day on Tuesday Organizer E. F. Doree arrived from town from Texas and was thrown into jail on the same charges. The arrest of these organizers while all the Burns detectives are still left at large, and the outrageous reports of the trial in Lumber Trust papers, especially the raw sensationalism regarding William D. Hayward and Covington Hall, has, according to reports from all sections, done more to anger the general public than anything The Plunderer has yet done. The whole South is awakening to the fact that, instead of having "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," it has a government of the people, gunmen and detectives, for an Industrial Oligarchy. The three organizers are still in jail and our lords and masters, the Burns Detective Agency, are still threatening. But the One Big Union is growing faster than ever, and the indications are that every man, woman and child in the timber belt has taken up the work of organizing and leading the Union on to victory. So, let them arrest and keep on arresting. Now is the time to make the jail record and the blacklist a roll of honor. Up to the 24th, the prosecution witnesses told the same monotonous story and as regularly went to pieces when cross-examined by the defense.

At 2 p. m. of the 24th the state of Louisiana called a star witness of the first magnitude, Detective L. T. Mabry, to the stand. Detective Mabry had joined the Brotherhood at DeLidder in June, 1911, so he stated, and had had no worm-d himself into the confidence of President Emerson and Secretary Smith as to be made an organizer and to be admitted to the "inner circles" of the Union. Detective-Organizer Mabry swore that Vice President Fussell was the only man in the B. T. W. who always and at all times opposed "violence," though he had previously stated in his speeches to the Timberworkers, he (Mabry) had told them they "had a right to organize and fight capital, that is an honorable way," but that he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not advocate "violence," which left his hearers wondering when it was he told the truth, "to help me God, if I die in this chair," whether it was when he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not advocate "violence," or when he said that Fussell was the only man who always and at all times opposed "violence." He swore that Hayward had said: "Stay on the job and put the machinery on strike," that Emerson, Hall, Lehman and Smith had agreed with Hayward, but he had never heard anyone advocate killing anybody. Detective Mabry swore that he did not know if his brother, Giles Mabry, was a detective or not; that he considered himself a law-abiding man, but that he never organized unions of Timberworkers for the purpose of afterwards betraying them, which was, of course, "true, so help me God, if I die in this chair."

The Burns star witness followed on the stand by W. R. Briggs, who testified he rented a wagon to somebody and that it was brought back, horses, mules, harness and all, safe and sound. The state then called Detective T. N. Harrell, alias Henry Thomas, star witness of the second magnitude, who answered to questions put to him by Congressman Fujo of the prosecution, that he did know "William D. Hayward of Idaho," that, so far as he knew, Meyer had not followed Hayward through Louisiana making speeches, nor had Pettibone, which, considering that Pettibone has been dead several years, is nothing against Sleuth Harrell's defective mind and we hope Society Savior Burns will not denigrate her. Sleuth Harrell admitted that he had lied to everybody and everywhere, except to Burns and on the witness stand, and was far more shameless than Mabry in the part he was playing, for Mabry had often fished deeply when Judge Hunter was holding up the role of a Burns Labor Detective to the public gaze. Sleuth Harrell saw and heard more things at Grabow and elsewhere than Saul saw when he made the Witch of Ender call up the ghost of Samuel, this though he seemed to be meaning all during the battle of Grabow. He said that he had never heard the unionists advocate violence; that he did not go into jail to spy on the boys; that he did not worry Louis Brown to get a

"confession" out of him; that he was only nursing because he was wounded; that he did not know why he was arrested, nor for what; that Deputy Sheriff Del Charlan had made the arrest and had read a warrant charging him or somebody with something and put him in jail, but he had not been charged with the same high crimes and misdemeanors as had been the unionists. Sleuth Harrell said he had detected much socialist literature in the jail and said they all seemed to be socialists. He had joined the B. T. W., but had never, never, never counseled "violence." He said he had never seen Prosecuting Attorney Moore, Fujo or Powell taking statements in jail, but he was not asked to say if he saw the Burns Detectives doing so. He had attended a secret meeting of the Grabow strikers called by Emegson and Hayward and held on the main streets of Merryville, La. Detective Mabry and Sleuth Harrell helped the state of Louisiana to shoot the "conspiracy of Grabow" to pieces some more, and their testimony, following so closely on the arrest of Organizers Doree, Filigno and Edwards, has done much to swing public sentiment to the accused men and the Union, despite the desperate efforts of the Lumber Trust papers to side-track the issue at stake and prepare the way for further arrests. The last witness called by the state was Postmaster D. V. McFatter of Grabow, whose testimony did not amount to much either one way or the other.

The state then rested its case at 10:55 a. m. of the 26th, and the defense immediately called to the stand its first witness, D. W. Ellis. Counsel for the defense in this case are: Judge E. I. Hunter and Hawthorne and Hundley of Alexandria, La.; Cline, Cline and Bell of Lake Charles, and Kay and Jackson of DeLidder, La., all of whom have made a splendid record in the past. Judge Hunter is leading counsel for the defense, while Hawthorne and Hundley are the Brotherhood's regular attorneys and have general supervision of the case. Mr. J. Cline, the witness, said both Havens and Emerson talked only on Unionism; that the first shot was fired by a man who came out of the office and fired directly at the wagon where Emerson was speaking; that the man who fired the shot was John Galloway; that he had been no disturbance before first shot was fired; that two more shots followed in rapid succession—the firing then became general. From this story of the trouble the prosecution could not shake him; in fact, his clear-cut answers strengthened it. To the district attorney, Ellis stated that the substance of Havens' speech was to get the men to join the union and shut the mill down; that they meant to shut the mills down by honest men quitting and withdrawing their labor. To Congressman Fujo he said: "No, sir; it was never the intention to kill anybody for beating tin cans and saws," though, personally, he "thought they ought to have been, considering all the insults the unionists had received."

The next witness called by the defense was Wiley Green, a stock raiser and farmer, living near DeLidder. To Mr. Bell, he stated that when Emerson started to speak, John Galloway and a crowd went towards the office, and he saw John Galloway come out of the office and level a gun, but he did not see who fired the first shot; that two shots followed in rapid succession and he went on westside of the commissary; that he saw neither Emerson nor Havens there; that he was not armed, and they were anticipating no trouble at Grabow that day. To the prosecution he stated that he was a member of the B. T. W.; was a man of independent means; was in jail, indicted for murder on three charges; that he had gone to Carson to hear Creel speak; that Creel was not there, and he had gone to Grabow with the boys; that he knew he was doing so wrong to go to the meeting and felt he had every right to do so; that he did not come in and surrender until he got ready, which answer Congressman Fujo tried to twist so as to make it appear that the old man was a "fugitive from justice." He said he saw three or four guns when the crowd stopped at the branch near Grabow. To Judge Hunter, he said it was nothing in his section to see men with guns at every public meeting; that Sheriff W. A. Martin had given him permission to herd his cattle before he was jailed. When Judge Hunter asked the question "Do you know the Constitution of the United States gives you the right to bear arms; and that it can never be abridged nor denied?" the state objected and was sustained by the court.

The next witness called by the defense was E. Bryant. To Mr. J. Cline he gave an account of the trip from DeLidder and

from there to Grabow; that at Grabow he was standing with his feet on the hub of the wheel of the wagon from which Emerson spoke; that he saw two men go to the office and one pushed open the door with his gun and fired, as did the other; that the first or second shot struck Louis Brown, who was in the speaker's wagon; that he was positive first shot came from office; that last words Emerson said before first shot was, "don't shoot!" Emerson was facing office. Said he was on opposite side of wagon when first shot was fired and so was able to see the man who fired the first shot. The prosecution failed to shake his testimony and at 5 p. m. court adjourned until 9 a. m. Monday morning.

THE BINGHAM STRIKE

The strike of the miners at Bingham Canyon appears, from this disclosure, to have been irrevocably lost. When the first news of the strike came over the wires last month and it was learned that the miners, following their own common sense ideas, aware that parleying and dickering with the bosses was but to lose time to make all arrangements for breaking a strike before it was called, had walked out of the mines and seized strategic points which gave them entire command of the situation, we had hoped that nothing anyone could say would persuade them to act contrary to their own sound, if instinctive, reasoning, and that they would retain that command until they were assured beyond all doubt that the company had acceded to their demands.

Although the federal and state governments are ever at the beck and call of the employer when he finds himself in a mix-up with his employees, events of recent years have made politicians very loathe to enter upon actual warfare with a body of strikers, such as would probably have been the case had the state attempted to dislodge the strikers who were firmly entrenched on the sides of the canyon and perhaps well armed. The action of Gov. Sprey in appealing to the strikers to abandon their stand and open negotiations with the officials of the American Smelting and Refining company shows that only as a last resort would he have consented to order out the state forces, and then, in all probability, it would only have been to hold them in readiness. It is certain that no strikebreakers would have been willing to attempt to work in any of the mines knowing that to do so would be the signal for the opening of a conflict of which they would have been the first victims.

And left to themselves, these miners, Greeks, Montenegris and other nationalities, having learned by experience that in any labor dispute in the "land of the free" the "damned foreigners" nearly always gets the worst of it, would have gone through with their program to the finish—which, on the eve of a presidential election, would certainly have been a victorious one.

Among the 5,000, more or less, miners working around Bingham Canyon, there is a small percentage of union men organized under the Western Federation of Miners. The Guggenheims did not take kindly to the idea of having their employees members of a union, so the organizer of the W. F. M. went immediately to Bingham to do what he could for the members of the organization involved in the strike. Evidently he found that the local union there was not in control of the strike; that the unorganized miners had taken the bit in their teeth and without a definite organization were determined to carry the fight through. Thus it would seem that a course of action, even if it was best calculated under the circumstances to bring the company to time, could not meet with the approval and support of the union and its officers who had not had a hand in calling the strike. Such unauthorized action, even if the tactics were good, was to be frowned upon and corrected as soon as possible. Accordingly President Meyer used his best efforts to persuade strikers to abandon their "strategic positions"; he probably assured them that if the negotiations to be carried on with the company were left in the hands of union officials the strike could speedily be brought to a conclusion satisfactory to themselves; and in all this President Meyer was probably in earnest and believed that assurances given by the company would be kept.

But it is not so very many years since President Meyer was a prisoner at Telluride, Col., where he was clapt into a bull pen by state militia because he was the elected representative of it was then a fighting antagonist. He learned in that Colorado struggle how utterly valueless was the word of a mine operator; he has

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

had many chances to learn that negotiation spells defeat. The utterly senseless tactics pursued in the carrying on of the strike (or rather lockout) in the Black Hills of South Dakota, where union miners sat around for over two years and watched scabs doing the work, while the entire membership of the Federation was taxed \$1 for month after month to support them, does not seem to have shown them that when a body of strikers gain the first advantage there is nothing else for them to do if they wish to win their fight but hold that advantage until the strike is either won or lost. The concession of one iota of such an advantage is to give the employers so much more chance of winning the fight. Of course the strike is not over yet. It may be that the company will be unable to get in enough scabs to operate the mines and will have to grant concessions acceptable to the strikers before they can do so. But as it is now the company has all the advantage on its side; the positions of the two camps are reversed. All the powers of the state are at the disposal of the company, (as indeed they were before) but the strikers are no longer in a position to defy these powers. It is a such that there is no longer any opportunity for them to seize arms and dynamite and entrench themselves on the hillsides, and any attempt they may make to prevent strikebreakers from going to work will be easily frustrated by the company, the deputies and, if necessary, by the state militia. The advantage is now all on the side of the company. The methods of the employers in coping with discontented employees are nowadays modern and much more difficult to overcome than they have been in the past. The worker must therefore improve their methods of fighting and bring them up to date if they hope to gain concessions from their employers. The only way we can judge which of two methods is best is by comparison. Whichever proves to be the most effective is the one to adopt. The opportunity for the making of these comparisons in the labor movement has been frequent of late.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE The working class and the employed class have nothing in common. There can be no peace, no unions of the working class and the few, who think of life. We are two classes, have all the good things of life. We are two classes, a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class in the industry, thereby helping trade unions to the ultimate goal of abolishing the profit system. These conditions can be changed only by the labor of the working class united only by an organization formed in such a way that its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, possess the power of the organizing class. The trade union is a state of affairs which allows one worker to be a strikebreaker. We must have a new department thereof, thus making an injury to one industry a victory to another. A fair day's work for a fair day's wages. We must have the abolition of the wage system. It is the historic duty of the working class to do away with capitalism. The only way to carry on production when the workers have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

We refer to the successful issue of the strikes at Lawrence and other strikes carried on by the Industrial Workers of the World. In comparison with the Lawrence strike the struggle which lasted over two years against the Homestead mine in South Dakota and ended in the complete rout of the workers, marks this form of warfare as out of date. And we venture to say that if the Bingham Canyon situation had been taken in hand by the I. W. W., the advantage seized at the start would not have been thrown aside. No labor organization can remain at a standstill. Its methods of aggression and resistance must advance with the changing times and conditions, or it will speedily retrograde. It is time for the members of the Western Federation of Miners to awake to this fact, and line up with the most advanced wing of the labor movement of today.—A. S. Embree, in Nome, Alaska, "Industrial Worker."

The cowardly murderers of John Smolky in Lawrence, and those who protect them in their dastardly act, may be under the impression that such foul deeds may be done with impunity. So were Wood, Green, Collins and other dynamite in Lawrence last winter. But the I. W. W. has a sharp eye and a long reach. An S. L. P. paper, published in Detroit, contains the following confession of its "reason for being." "According to Dr. Cook, the discoverer of the North Pole, Chicago will be a vast ice field in 15,000 years. What do the abstract industrial unionists intend to do about it? Do they intend to wait until that glacial period to put the Chicago 'bummy' out of existence? Get busy and freeze them out in our time." Judging by the present rate of progress, it will take much longer than 15,000 years for the combined S. L. P., abstract industrial unionists and all other supporters of capitalism, to put the "bummy" out of existence. Rather funny, isn't it, that this aggregation, so loudly proclaiming the "demise" of the I. W. W. in 1908, should now give us a lease of life for 15,000 years? Thanks for the favor!

NEW I. W. W. LOCALS

LITTLE FALLS STRIKE.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Union No. 251, Mecca, Ind., Sept. 5.
 Local Union No. 12, English branch 1, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 5.
 Mexican branch No. 2, of same, Sept. 5.
 Piano and Organ Workers No. 558, branch 1, New York City.
 Mandolin and Guitar Workers No. 558, Br. 3, New York City, Sept. 5.
 Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 95, Br. 2, Lathers, New York City, Sept. 12.
 Toledo Industrial Union No. 85, Toledo, O., Sept. 17.
 Fur Workers No. 175, Br. 1, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 30.
 Leather Workers No. 175, Pittsburg, Sept. 30.
 Metal and Machinery Workers No. 19, Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 11.
 Clothing Workers No. 190, Boston, Mass., Oct. 1.
 Textile Workers No. 205, Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 21.
 Local Union No. 206, English Br. No. 1, Fall River, Mass., July 29.
 French branch No. 2, of same, Sept. 5.
 Raincoat Makers No. 190, Br. 1, Boston, Mass., July 20.
 Branch 2, of same, Sept. 8.
 Metal and Machinery Workers No. 15, Melrose, Ill., Oct. 12.
 Coal Miners No. 240, Dillonville, O., Oct. 9.
 General Laborers No. 367, Clifside, N. J., Oct. 4.
 Sugar Workers No. 180, Boston, Mass., Oct. 16.
 Textile Workers No. 206, Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 25.
 Coal Miners No. 351, Minersville, Pa., July 27.
 Wood Workers No. 559, Herkimer, N. Y., Oct. 11.
 Tobacco Workers No. 102, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Oct. 21.
 Cigar Workers, Br. 2 of No. 102, same place, Oct. 21.
 Leather Workers No. 176, Lynn, Mass., Oct. 21.
 Department Store Workers No. 540, Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.
 Alteration Department Workers No. 540, Br. 1, same date.
 Agricultural Workers No. 418, Longmont, Colo., Oct. 24.
 Canton Industrial Union No. 87, Canton, O., Oct. 24.
 Plaster Board and Box Makers No. 95, Br. 3, New York City, Oct. 28.
 Building Workers No. 97, Old Forge, Pa., Oct. 29.
 Printing Plant Workers No. 490, West Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 29.
 Public Service Workers No. 384, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 30.
 Local Union No. 85, Scandinavian Br. 1, Chicago, Oct. 30.
 Wire Fence Workers No. 33, Cleveland, O., Nov. 1.

The strike of textile workers in the knitting mills at Little Falls, New York, reached the "effective" stage last week, the mills being tied up, with the result that the police as usual started a riot by clubbing pickets. In the melee, two policemen were sent to the hospital along with many strikers, and the chief at once raided the strike headquarters, arresting the strike committee and all those connected in an official way with the strike. Since Wednesday, when the fight occurred, several individual strikers have been arrested, but the work of picketing the plant, giving out strike leaflets and otherwise conducting the strike, goes on.

The mill workers who have been on strike in Little Falls for the past three weeks are among the poorest paid slaves in the country. The weekly wage of each factory child is \$3.75; women get an average of \$5, and men are paid the munificent weekly sum of \$8 to \$9. Little Falls contains 16,000 people, half of whom are Americans. The rest are Slavs, Poles and Italians. It is said that most of the people in Little Falls are dominated by the Catholic church. Three knitting mill corporations practically run the affairs of Little Falls to suit themselves. No wonder they resent the advent of the strike and the I. W. W. to dispute their dominion over these miserably exploited textile slaves!

It was then that Etor said: "We'll keep the gunshots busy; I'll get one myself." The latter was said in a joking way.

Adams also testified regarding "Lawrence being an unhappy city in 24 hours" and Etor's injunction, "Don't smash cars; soon there will be no cars to smash."

Adams testified that Etor had been informed in his presence by two men that the power house employees were threatening to strike in 24 hours. It was with this knowledge that Etor made his now famous "unhappy city" speech.

Both Riley and Adams testified that the strikers had no executive committee, and that the strike committee held no executive sessions except at the request of the mill owners and state officials. These did not wish negotiations to be made public. Both men positively asserted that no other business than that already referred to was transacted in executive session.

The state has referred to these executive sessions as though they were the sessions at which illegal acts were planned. No evidence was presented in support of the references so made.

Both Riley and Adams also showed that the early morning parade on the 27th of Jan. was held to refute the false statements of the mill agents that the strike was off.

"You considered the darkness of the morning, didn't you?" snarled Atwill at Riley.

"No, we didn't," replied the quick-witted Irishman. "We only considered the object of the parade."

Peters brought out that it was to be a peaceful parade to demonstrate the falsity of the reports about the return to work.

It was to take place when the mill operatives, who might believe the reports and go to work, could see they were false.

WITTY IRISHMAN ON STAND

(Special to Solidarity.)
 Salem, Mass., Nov. 2.
 Two I. W. W. men, Edward Riley and Archie Adams, were on the stand in defense of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso today. Riley is Irish; Adams, Scotch. Both joined the I. W. W. after the beginning of the Lawrence strike, last January.

They were prominent members of the strike committee and served on the sub-committees of the strike committee that met the mill owners in conference. Riley was chairman of the committee that settled the strike. He was one of Etor's close associates during the strike, and heard him speak before the Percers, Menders and Barlupers' Union, of which Riley was a member, and at other places.

Riley testified that Etor at no time advocated violence, either openly or by means of suggestion. He declared that the tenor of Etor's speeches were always "One Big Union," "Stick together and you'll win," "Solidarity will beat the mill owners," "Stay away from the police," "Stay away from the militia," "Get out on the picket line and show those who want to go to work that your fight is their fight."

District Attorney Atwill asked Riley: "Did you ever hear Etor advocate violence?"

"No, sir," replied Riley emphatically. "I had nothing to do with him if he did."

Riley did not join in the strike immediately. He was a conservative trades unionist, and is now, as always, a devout Catholic.

Riley told Etor's speech before the Percers' Union. "I should say that it was more of a sermon than a speech," said Riley.

Atwill objected strenuously to such testimony, but the court directed witness to proceed.

"He held up a pay envelope," continued Riley, "which was for a small amount; I believe about \$3 a week. 'Think,' said he; 'man, the image of God, has to work for that amount.'"

"Then," continued Riley, "he turned the back of the envelope over. There was a bank advertisement, advising the receiver of the envelope to deposit his savings with it. 'This,' said Etor, 'is adding insult to injury.'"

"I remember that speech well," said Riley, "because he referred to 'Man, the image of God' so often. He said 'Man, the image of God' five or six times."

Riley also told of President Wood's attempt to have Etor meet him alone during the strike. Etor refused. He said, according to Riley:

"The I. W. W. doesn't do business that way."

Etor expressed his willingness to meet and dine in private after the strike.

Atwill did no damage to Riley's testimony.

Archie Adams gave testimony showing that Etor's reference to the gunshots was the outcome of a motion to secure the disarming of thugs and gunmen by the city authorities.

It was moved that the city be requested

to revoke the permits of these men. Failing in this, the strikers would apply for permits themselves.

body thus expresses its view of the relation of a labor council with the general organization of the A. F. of L.:

The controversy existing between the two factions of the electrical workers and the revocation of the charter of central bodies by the American Federation of Labor because said central bodies refused to accept that faction not affiliated with the international, has caused a storm of protest from the rank and file on this coast.

The San Francisco Labor Council vigorously protests against the revocation of the Alameda Central Council's charter by the American Federation of Labor, and is unanimously on record that steps shall be taken immediately to amend the law of the American Federation of Labor so that the Central Labor Councils may no longer be at the whim or caprice, either of international officers or subordinate officers of the A. F. of L. The law on the subject is discriminating to the extent that it does not work uniformly; i. e., that as long as international officers do not see fit to protest the seats of delegates of an un-affiliated local in a central body, then such delegates are permitted to remain undisturbed; but just the moment some international officer wishes to pick out a central body or when such international officer takes the notion that this or that central body should unsettle a local, then just that moment is the whole machinery of the A. F. of L. started in motion to force a central body to obey, and this is done in most cases regardless of where that central body may be located or what disruption such order to unsettle may cause; nor is the fact that such central body may be extremely loyal to the A. F. of L. taken into consideration. If central bodies are the "bulwarks of the American labor movement" then great care should be exercised that they are not thrown suddenly into turmoil and factional strife because of these orders from the A. F. of L. to unsettle, they are entitled to just as much consideration as are large international.

The delegates from the S. F. Labor Council are instructed to protest the revocation of the Alameda Central Labor Council's charter on the floor of the coming A. F. of L. convention and to support any amendment that will amend the law in accordance with the above.

Under the above title the French Confederation of Labor has issued a manifesto in favor of a vigorous campaign for the preservation of European peace. The manifesto says:

"In the Balkan, war has been declared. Montenegrins, Bulgarians, Serbians and Turks have begun to murder one another. Europe, only just emerged from the crisis caused by capitalist and financial France by its aggression in Morocco, is faced by the terrible responsibilities of a war conflagration by the present conflict, which may involve all the other European powers. The desire for territorial expansion of Austria and Russia, the search for new markets for some other countries, added to the greed of financial and industrial groups, imperil the peace of the world. The clerical incitings, the race hatred will make that war not only a capitalist piracy, but also a fanatical crusade. The complexity of the involved interests, in the implacable character of this war, gives little hope that it will be localized—a hope which the bourgeois press holds up to pacify the uneasiness of the people. Unless all the sincere partisans of peace are vigilant and active in a vigorous protest, they risk seeing events getting quickly worse and being unable to stop the brutality of accomplished facts."

WAR ON WAR!

The manifesto ends with an appeal to the international working class:

"If it is true that at present the governments of France and Germany are united in an effort to preserve peace in Europe, it is all the more necessary that the German and French peoples be in the front ranks for intervention and protest made necessary by this terrible war situation."

The Confederational Committee of the C. G. T. has also decided to start a campaign in the country with the help of the Labor Exchanges to prepare the workers for energetic action in case of war. The C. G. T. has undertaken to organize an international demonstration against the war, in Paris, like that held last year in Berlin and in Spain, and such as was held in 1900 in London during the French-English conflict. The Confederational Committee is likewise instructed to come to an understanding with the foreign organizations for the holding of similar demonstrations on the same day as that in Paris, in Vienna, Berlin, London, etc., with the presence of French delegates—International Bulletin of the Syndicalist Movement.

A. F. OF L. AND CENTRAL BODIES.

In a statement to the labor press, signed by John I. Nolan, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, that central

body thus expresses its view of the relation of a labor council with the general organization of the A. F. of L.:

The controversy existing between the two factions of the electrical workers and the revocation of the charter of central bodies by the American Federation of Labor because said central bodies refused to accept that faction not affiliated with the international, has caused a storm of protest from the rank and file on this coast.

The San Francisco Labor Council vigorously protests against the revocation of the Alameda Central Council's charter by the American Federation of Labor, and is unanimously on record that steps shall be taken immediately to amend the law of the American Federation of Labor so that the Central Labor Councils may no longer be at the whim or caprice, either of international officers or subordinate officers of the A. F. of L. The law on the subject is discriminating to the extent that it does not work uniformly; i. e., that as long as international officers do not see fit to protest the seats of delegates of an un-affiliated local in a central body, then such delegates are permitted to remain undisturbed; but just the moment some international officer wishes to pick out a central body or when such international officer takes the notion that this or that central body should unsettle a local, then just that moment is the whole machinery of the A. F. of L. started in motion to force a central body to obey, and this is done in most cases regardless of where that central body may be located or what disruption such order to unsettle may cause; nor is the fact that such central body may be extremely loyal to the A. F. of L. taken into consideration. If central bodies are the "bulwarks of the American labor movement" then great care should be exercised that they are not thrown suddenly into turmoil and factional strife because of these orders from the A. F. of L. to unsettle, they are entitled to just as much consideration as are large international.

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SONGS! SONGS!

To Fun the Flames of Discontent!

SONGS OF FOY!
 SONGS OF SOBOROV!
 SONGS OF SOKALSKIE!
 SONGS OF THE "MAY DAY"
 SONGS OF THE HERRINGFISH!
 SONGS OF THE "MAY DAY"
 SONGS OF THE "MAY DAY"
 SONGS OF THE "MAY DAY"

SONGS! SONGS!

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to make the opening address, protested energetically in Etor's behalf. He insisted that it was a constitutional right to which he was entitled and warned against popular disapproval in case the right was not maintained by the court.

Judge Quinn was obdurate; he adhered to his assignment and declared a rerun. After recess was over, he summarily ordered counsel to proceed when sought to have the matter re-opened.

Judge Quinn adjourned court an hour earlier than usual, the same afternoon. He assigned Peters and Sisk to their unenviable task on the grounds of expediency and time-saving.

Organize into One Big Union and put a crimp in the pocketbook of the master class. You slaves can do that through the I. W. W. and get the goods for yourselves.

On and after October 26, the address of the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. will be as follows: Room 307, Marquette Building, 104-66 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Caroline Nelson, of Los Angeles, is now on a lecture tour of the East. Those who have an opportunity, should hear her. She lectures in Detroit, Grandt. Nov. 10, at Schulte's Hall, 473 Stratford Ave. The lecture on "Labor Conditions in California," will be illustrated. Admission free.

Victor Berger was defeated on Nov. 5 for reelection to Congress. What if another Lawrence strike should break out while Vic is absent from the National legislature? There wouldn't be anybody to win the strike for the workers, since their own efforts on the job don't count.

For the priest or layman who sincerely devotes his life to his ideal, we have respect, however much we may differ upon theological grounds. But for the Jesuit who attacks a labor organization whose aim reaches down after the lowest-paid slave and seeks to help him upon his feet and aid him in freeing himself from the curse of capitalism—for such a Jesuit, we have the utmost contempt.

Organizer Edward F. Dannel writes from St. Louis that the socialist officials of Granite City, Ill., are angry at him on account of the article which appeared in Solidarity with reference to the attempt to stop I. W. W. agitation in that city. The socialists at Dannel's meeting were reported as saying that "they could attend to their city without any help from the I. W. W.," and that they were afraid a strike might break out and discredit the socialist administration. The officials of Granite City claim that those at Dannel's meeting misrepresented themselves as socialists; that they are not socialists, and that no one connected with the city administration had anything to do with making such statements, and are not attempting to interfere with the I. W. W.'s agitation in Granite City.

The "battle of the ballots" was over on Tuesday, but the whittling was usual on Wednesday, summer. The wage slave to his kid. The story looked the same as it did on Monday; the boss was there with his "Get a move on boys"; the machines ran at the same rate of speed; the work-day dragged along the same length, and the slave's money plopped up no fatter in the slave's imagination. And so, with all possible "ups and downs of prosperity," things will remain for four years, as far as the new occupant of the White House is concerned. And they would have been the same with any other possible occupant. The essence of wage slavery persists. ONLY THE SLAVES CAN SAVE THEMSELVES! How? By organizing at the workshop, the point of production, into an INDUSTRIAL UNION of their class. That union alone can change the conditions therein. Begin that BATTLE OF THE SHOP today! You can keep it going for 365 days in the year. At the end of that time we guarantee you will have transferred the smile of the boss to the weary face of the wage slave.

JUDGE DENIES RIGHT TO ETOR

(Special to Solidarity.)
 Salem, Mass., Nov. 2.—The jury in the case of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso is now listening to the evidence of the defense.

The defense will show that Caruso was not at Union and Garden streets on the evening of January 29th. It will also be shown that the disorders in Lawrence were due to demonstrations planned by the mill owners. Prominent capitalists and politicians will be summoned to testify.

The president of the Woolen Trust is now busy drafting the process server. Consultations are being held by other workers in the Boston office of well-known corporation lawyers.

Counsel for the defense made the usual motions to dismiss the case. Attorney Mahoney, for Etor, moved that the case be taken from the jury, as the prosecution's own testimony shows that Annie LaPizze was killed as a result of a personal quarrel in no way connected with the strike or strike purposes.

Attorney Peters, for Giovannitti, showed that the only substantive piece of evidence produced against him, was his alleged speech on the bandstand on the Common in Lawrence. He dwelt on the improbability of such a speech having been made. He moved Giovannitti's discharge, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Attorney Sisk, for Caruso, moved that reserved decisions on his previous motions, striking out evidence as not applying to his client, be now announced.

All the motions were denied; decisions reserved until the evidence for the defense is all in.

Following the decisions of the court came another, the most remarkable of the whole trial.

Judge Quinn refused Etor the right to choose his own counsel to make the opening address to the jury in his behalf. He assigned Peters and Sisk to make such address, in connection with these for their clients. Both demurred on the ground that they had given attention to the case only as it affected their own clients.

Attorney Fred Moore, who was slated

THOMPSON IN PITTSBURG DISTRICT

General Organizer James P. Thompson has just started on an extensive lecture tour from New York City to Seattle, Wash. He will be in the Pittsburgh district for several dates, beginning Saturday, November 9, at 8 p. m., in Brannell Hall, corner Bradford and Liberty Sts., Bradford, Pa. Admission will be free to this lecture, and all wage workers are urgently invited to be present and hear one of the ablest speakers of the I. W. W.

Thompson will speak twice on Sunday, November 10. In the afternoon at 2:30 in Stafford's Opera House, Niles, Ohio, and in the evening at 8:30 in Socialist Hall, New Castle. The subject of both Sunday lectures will be "The Shorter Workday," and workers will miss something if they don't hear Thompson upon this subject. Both at Niles and New Castle, admission to the lecture is 25 cents, and the ticket of admission entitles purchaser to a three months' subscription to Solidarity.

The Niles lecture will be stenographically reported for publication in pamphlet form. Don't fail to hear Thompson at one of these three meetings.

The unsavory Burns' Detective Agency has met an ignominious defeat in its strenuous effort to doom to death the 50 odd members of the I. W. W. in Louisiana. Another celebrated detective agency is due for a similar drubbing in Massachusetts. The only "conspiracies" in existence are those of the bosses against the I. W. W. Even the hostile New York Sun admits that the I. W. W. propaganda is carried on in the open.

Agitate for the real thing.