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"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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"And if death is to be the reward for being true to the working class we'll die with a song on our lips"

GIANT LABOR

INTEREST MOUNTS HIGHER AND HIGHER
—SPEAKERS IN GREAT DEMAND—

Lawrence, July 20.-Interest in the Ettor and Glovannitti case continues to mount higher and higher. From all sides come indications of an awakened sense of injustice done to the working class through the imprisonment of two of its representatives. Especially is this fact reflected in the mail received by the defense committee, and in the increasing number of articles and editorials appearing in the current issues of magazines and weekly and daily papers. From the Pacific Coast, from Dres den, Germany, from the industrial centers of the middle West, from peon-stricken Florida, and from the hamlets of New England whose pastoral beauty is marred by a textile mill, come the straws which show the wind to be blowing in the direction of liberation for Ettor and Giovannitti.

The Dresden trades unionists have followed the example of their Berlin comrades and sent a protest to President Taft. They send, copies of the Dresden labor press showing that considerable space is given to the matter. The labor press of Belgium is also taking up the

The National Italian Committee for the dedense of Ettor and Giovannitti, Dr. V. Sellaro, treasurer, sends \$500.00 from New York City, together with a letter requesting buttons, postal cards, stickers, etc. The letter reflects enthusiasm and a desire to work in harmony with all organizations devoted to the same ends.

New York also sends in a request for 2,000 protest stickers, through a well-known woman lawyer. She declares them fine, and says they are going to be used on the back of letters which a well-known suffrage club is sending

New York further reports a Jewish conference well under way and doing good work. At Auburn, N. Y., a rousing protest meeting was held with Polish, Italian and English speakers. A local official of the A. F. of L. presided. The principal speech was made by Gustave Strebel of Syracuse, N. Y. Strebel is a well known member of the Garment Workers' Un-ion, and candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Socialist party ticket.

The Mine Workers' Unions of the middle

West show no signs of decrease in interest and enthusiasm. Local Union No. 2,601 of Con ifer, Pa., sends \$36.00, part donation, part con tributions. The secretary writes: "I believe when the time comes there should be a gen eral strike throughout the world in protes against the tyranny of the capitalist class and their made-to-order judiciary." The same union requests speakers, as do many points in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Miss Flynn a half-dozen times a day throughout the mid dle West, such is the demand for her presence at meetings now being drarnged for the fu Her tour now extends to Minnesota and will not end before September.

Massachusetts is not behind the processio by any means. Quincy, Mass., reports tweenlenics and two meetings under way; and they express a willingness to sandwich in more meetings that may be arranged. They have had some good metings in Quincy, and so feel encouraged to take hold and make a success of many more of them.

The Massachusetts Socialist party went record July 14 in favor of the defense. The platform contains several paragraphs regard ing conditions in Lawrence; and one in par ticular is devoted to the Ettor-Giovannitti case, and charges the capitalists with being the real accessory before the fact. These paragraphs were the subject of rousing approval.

An Ettor-Giovannitti meeting was held at the Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, on Friday evening, July 19. Miss Flynn was the principal

A big protest meeting was held on the Con mon in Lowell on the afternoon of the 14th to a large audience. Meetings are held on the Common in Lowell every Sunday afternoon. They serve to show the assininity of the charge made in Haverhill, Boston, Lawrence, etc., that such meetings "tend to disorder." "incite to Over in Haverhill, the Socialists and I. W. W. had to put up a stiff fight to secure the use of the city hall for a protest meeting. When they got the hall, a double protest was in order, one against the local authorities: the other against the imprison ment of Ettor and Giovannitti.

The New England press is devoting con (Continued on page Eight)



LABOR'S PROMPT ACTION WILL PREVENT PLUTOCRACY'S CRIME

BIG TEXTILE STRIKE IN NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

On July 15 in New Bedford, Mass., 14,000 the I. W. W. speakers, organizers, and com-the strike will become general.

Veavers in the cottoh mills went on strike. mitteemen with but scant courtesy.

Wm. Yates, Grover H. Perry, Their grievance was a graded fining system took 40 per cent from their wages when point of \$7 per week.

About 1,200 members were in the I. W. W. at the commencement of the strike and the weavers are joining in large numbers. Within three days this number had more than doubled and the enrollment still goes on.

The I. W. W. and the United Textile Workfriction has resulted so far. Many of the members of the U. T. W. are members of the I. W.

This strike differs from the one at Lawrence in that New Bedford is fairly well organized other I. W. W. speakers and organizers have a slight fault appeared in a cut of cloth. In from a craft standpoint. The old line leaders, matters well in hand and are insistent in voic-some instances this cut their average weekly while taking part in the strike, are fearing a ing the demand of the I. W. W. for a general wages from a pittance of \$9\$ to the starvation general stampede of their membership into the strike. In this connection the Boston Herald I. W. W.

> spect that the grievance of the workers was from the conference to take place tomorrow taken up by the legislature with bad results. the one topic of conversation among the textile

W. as well. The craft leaders, however, treat at least 7,000 more and indications are that are now affiliated."

. W. W.

The strike resembles Lawrence in the re"This stand taken by the I. W. W. was, aside The mill owners found ways of evading the operatives tonight. The most of them were patched up laws. The operatives are mainly English. Next unions, however, did all they could to discour in numbers come the French-Canadians, then age their members from enthusing of the i crs are both involved in the strike and no the Portuguese, and a few Polish. In all there W. W. They are becoming afraid of the I. W. friction has resulted so far. Many of the mem-Active picket work is expected to bring out the locals from the A. r. of L., with which they

SAN DIEGO CRIMES FORCE LABOR UNITY

San Diego, Cal., July 16.—At present condi- After the speaker, Lewis, concluded his World, Unite!" and with the revolutionary tions are looking much more favoriable to the meeting the crowd adjourned to 7th and B motto "An injury to one is an injury to all," I. W. W. side of the free speech controversy. streets, The trial of E. E. Kirk for perjury in con- George Speed addressed them. charge for no other reason than that of Kirk W. are concerned: H. B. Kizer, Pat Noonan public opinion during the past few months.

held a meeting on Sixth and E streets. The McKee. vigilantes were out in force but did not attempt any rash act. Their antics showed them to be adepts at the easy task of making fools of themselves, and many of their former supporters were disgusted. The most prominent diots were Moore and Porter of the vigilantes, George Speed, G. E. B. Member of the Inthe latter of whom is to be tried for insanity

At this meeting the vigilantes contented themselves with turning of the motors of their auton tooting their horns, and yelling like Comanche Indiana.

nection with registration was concluded last. This week marks the trial of the conspiracy week, the jury bringing in a verdict of not cases, which, it is predicted, will take about guilty. This case was prosecuted on a filmsy a month. The following members of the I. W. being an attorney for the free speech advocates. Chas. Grant, Robert Gosden, W. F. Hubbard, The favorable way in which this verdict was H. Edelman, Sam Silver, Jack Whyte, Mrs. received would indicate the great change in Laura Payne Emerson. The socialist Party members charged with conspiracy are Kasper Sunday, July 14, the Free Speech League Bauer, E. E. Kirk, G. W. Woodby, and Harry

> A joint appeal has been issued from Say Diego signed by I. H. Markwith, secretary of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council; J. A. Cothran, secretary of Branch San Diego of the Socialist, Party; dustrial Workers of the World, and P. S. Ford, secretary, and Kaspar Bauer, secretary, of the not fail your Brothers, Comrades and Fellow California Free Speech League. The appeal states in part:

month, each with the personal inspiration, "Be where Executive Board Member have struggled on day by day and month by

> "Their struggle is your struggle. This battle is not local, it is world wide. It is of no less significance and of no less impriance than the struggle at Lawrence or the British Coal Strike The issue is identical-organized capital against organized labor. Organized capital has spoken-organized labor must speak. . . The Trades Unions, the Socialist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World stand together each works within its respective sphere, but united by common economic ties.

> "We the representatives of every branch of organized labor in San Diego, send out this Workers in jail."

Send all contributions to Kaspar Banes "These soldiers of the common good, united Treasurer California Free Speech League, 716 under the historic slogan of "Workers of the D street, San Diege, Cal.

LAWLESS

EYE WITNESS TELLS STORY OF MURDERS MEN SHOT FROM OFFICE OF LUM-BER LORD-GENERAL WALK OUT EXPECTED.

I have just received a letter from a friend in De Ridder, La., from which I quote the fol-

"I would have written you before this but have been busy and I have been scared, for heard the 'blue whistlers' ring last Sunday, though I was not hit. They have Emerson and everybody else in jail but me. Emerson was speaking and they shot into us from Galloway's office. They fired about two hun-dred shots at us but never touched Emerson or me, though I was standing about twenty steps from the office. They killed three and wounded about fifteen. Two union men, De-catur Hall and Uriah Martin, and one scab gunman from Texas named Vincent, were killed. They were shooting our boys to beat six bits till the gunmar fell, then they went up in the air and quit."

Since this was written, however, press reports state that beside the three men killed outright, six or seven men were desperately and thirty odd were more or less seriously wounded. Some of the wounded are not, at this writing, expected to live. In the dead and wounded, this is the result of the "riot" (?) that occurred at Brabow, La., Sunday evening

Immediately following the "riot" President A. L. Emerson of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and eight or ten other members were arrested, denied bail and placed in the parish prison at Lake Charles, as was John Galloway, one of the proprietors of the Galloway Lumber Co., who is accused of having shot Decatur Hall as Hall was running away from the scene of action, and several of his follow-

After President Emerson was placed under arrest, when he was approached by reporters or an interview, he was told by the authorities that he "could not talk for publication." Every day since the "riot" occurred union men have been placed under arrest. Among the last batch taken being Comrade John Helton, secretary of Local DeRidder, Socialist party, and the arrests still go on, the idea seeming to be to corral all the "leaders" and thus prevent a general walk-out of the peons from the mills and camps of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, which association has taken over the functions of the States of Louisiana and Texas in the timber helt and proclaimed martial law, brazenly declaring that its peons have "no grounds for protest" and boasting its intention to shoot ALL union labor out of the lumber industry.

All the news and evidence gathered since the "riot" goes to prove that the union men were expecting no trouble of the kind, else so many of them would not have been killed and wounded: that the unionists were ambushed and fired upon by men hidden in the office of the Galloway Lumber Co., while there are strong grounds for believing that the "riot" had been deliberately staged by the Lumber Trust for the purpose of creating a reign of terror in order to frighten its workers back into sub-There is also strong ground for believing that among the men hidden in the office of the Galloway Lumber Co., from which place the first shots came, were many gunmen sent over from other association towns. As to the cause of the "riot," it was but the climax to a long series of outrages that have been committed by the Southern Lumber Operators' Association against union men and all suspected of sympathizing with them, brutalities of which the following ported in the New Orleans Item of July 12th. is a mild example. Says the Item:

"Guards employed by the King-Ryder Company in Bonami, which is one of the 12 subsidiary concerns of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, were so zealous in working for the interest of their employers and against unionism that they almost drowned John McWilliams, a bakery wagon driver. McWilliams, who is more than 50 years old, has delivered bread in Monami for the City Bakery of DeRidder for many years. Delivered Literature with Bread

"The deputies employed by the King-Ryder mill suspected McWilliams of distributing unionistic doctrine with his loaves. They seized united appeal for funds, trusting that you will him Wednesday morning, led him and his wagon just outside the fence which surrounds the camp and prevents union men and non-union men alike from entering or leaving the grounds without permission and gave him the 'water

(Continued on page Eight)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Crime rises with the cost of bread. Make bread accessible to all and crime will cease.

Profit sharing is simply a scheme to sugar coat wage slavery.

Jos. J. Ettor, Thos. Halcro, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, Geo. Speed

Meditate upon the risks of capital, you mill slaves, but keep your eye on that damned saw.

The cheaper the production of gold the higher the price of doughnuts. It's not what your wages used to be, it's what they are today.

Damming a river makes the water seek new channels. Damning the I. W. W. has somewhat the same effect. 'Ware the flood, you uscless class.

Sure! Your interest is the same as that of your boss. That's why he is so thankful when you offer him the opportunity to give you a raise in wages.

Only useless persons need to fear the result of a revolution for no matter what changes are made in the structure of society producers will always be required.

that we seek control, not by a policy of excluding any portion of the workers but by embracing in ONE BIG UNION the toilers, has the valiant band or revolutionists known as the I. toilers in the industries.

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE"

In this issue will be found the story of the great Lawrence strike. Here is told the tale of the unscrupulous methods of the trust magnates who coin the lives of the textile workers into profits for an idle and useless class. Here is set forth the true story of the arrest of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Gio-

In the accounts contained herein the matter has been considered from all sides. The stories are from the labor press, from the religious press, from the ultra-capitalist press. The accounts are manifestly fair and impartial.

We ask you, the reader, to examine every statement. We ask you to weigh carefully the subject matter. And if upon Socialism, Anarchism, and the other philosophies of the opreading this matter you decide that the mill owners fight upon pressed, is the band of martyrs whose blood has fertilized the Ettor and Giovannitti is a blow at every useful person in society we ask that you do your share toward retaining your own manity. freedom by helping to liberate these men.

If you belong to a lodge, a club, a union, or any kind of an organization, you should bring this matter to the attention of from their "one true light." These are the ones who made it all the other members of the body. You should endeavor to get possible to have organizers at the strike scene; these are the your organization to cooperate with others in securing a fair and impartial trial for the imprisoned men.

This is not as though Ettor and Giovannitti were asking something for themselves. They are not. But your interest is

Join with your fellow men in a monster mass meeting in your is that ideal. locality in protest against a judicial outrage that permits a capitalist dynamiter to escape with but a small fine while innocent strike leaders are held without bail. Send resolutions, drafted in no uncertain tones, to the governor of Massachusetts, to the prosecuting attorney and to all other public officials who can have a hand in either freeing or sentencing these innocent

Remember also that Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are workingmen. Remember they were working on a small wage of \$18 per week and most of the time did not receive even that. Remember also their self sacrifice in the interest of the thousands of textile slaves; a sacrifice that meant the giving up of much of even their piltifully small wages. And remember that the defense of these men requires money.

Behind these men there stands no trust with coffers open for the disbursement of funds to a corps of legal lights. Behind them there is no employers' association. Behind them there is of capitalism. And it is the only means of conducting indusonly the working class, rubbing its eyes from an over-long sleep and even now not fully awake to the crime about to be con-

We ask of you, the reader, that you send in your mite to aid in the defense. No matter if it be but a dime it will do its part. gain press forward toward freedom. Its evidence of solidarity will be more potent than any value reflected by the imprint on its face.

Send in your donation today to Wm. Yates, Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti Defense, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.

TO THE NEW READER

This copy of the "Industrial Worker" is perhaps the first you have ever read. We ask that you read its contents carefully and in order that an incorrect idea be not formed we also solicit your subscription at \$1.00 per year or 25 cents for 13 weeks.

This paper is not printed for profit and every cent taken in goes to make it a better medium of expression for the workers. If the response from those who read this is generous enough we can retain the present size of eight pages instead of having to go back to our regular four page edition.

Eight pages means that we can tell more fully each week the story of the great class war. It means we can show in greater detail just how industrial unionism proposes to overthrow wage slavery and how the industries are to be run by producers only. It means that greater attention can be paid to the setting forth of our ideas, our principles, tactics and objects.

The "Industrial Worker" carries no paid advertising whatsoever. We are undominated by any interest save that of the L'Internazionale, the organ of the new move class to which we belong—the wage working class. We have ment, published at Parma, says that "now the no "red-headed office boy," no gold brick mining stock, no no "red-headed office boy," no gold brick mining stock, no right road, but has also shown its invincible cockroach appeals to "Patronize Our Advertisers," no support determination to go along it to the end." The from "millionaire socialists." We now have no debts hanging number of adherents is already 50,000, and the over us and can "look any boss in the eye and tell him to go L'Internazionale has an issue of 20,000. to Hell."

We have the largest circulation of any revolutionary work ing class weekly published in the English language, without lentless attitude of the powerful navigation advertising, at the rate of \$1.00 per year. On top of that we have the reputation of being the most revolutionary sheet published on the North American continent.

The developments in the cases of Ettor and Giovannitti may make it necessary to issue other special numbers. We have luggage and leave work. With equal enthumade arrangements for special telegraphic press news that will slasm the decision to continue the strike was 'scoop'' the capitalist dailies. We intend to cover the trial quite fully. A three months' subscription will cover the preliminaries to this tremendously important trial and perhaps the whole trial will be concluded within that period.

In a few weeks we will give a detailed history of the San Diego free speech case and will have the latest news of the reopening of the fight. You will want that too.

We want no help that springs from a maudlin sympathy, but only that which comes from a desire to help yourself. If you atives of the shipowners and six representabecome a subscriber you furnish us with the means of gaining still another subscriber and in direct proportion as the toilers in the mine, mill, factory and workshop, are filled with the ideas expressed in these columns will the day of your freedom be hastened.

Let us have your subscription at once.

WHAT IS THIS I. W. W.?

After painful struggles for a number of years; after heart breaking toil by active spirits in the labor movement; after self sacrifices which would scarcely be believed if told; through the sneers and jeers of the satisfied sections of society; bat The job is the source of civilization and it is at this point thing against the grasping greed of the employing class and striving to awaken the spark of intelligence in the downtrodden W. W. made its way.

> With meteoric swiftness has its aims and objects been flashed across the economic sky as the result of the great Lawrence textile strike. But those who think that the rise of the I. W. W. is simply the result of one brilliant coup are mere surface The poet has said:

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow, He who would seek for pearls must dive below."

And down below, deep in the murk and mire of bestial capitalism, are those propertiless, homeless, unskilled beasts of have triumphed; but, declares he, the strikers burden, who, in rising from their prostrate position at the base of society have sprung the whole social fabric into the air.

Back, far back of the Lawrence strike, with the attention it has drawn to the questions of Industrial Unionism, Syndicalism, seed of revolution and pushed forward the progress of hu-

And immediately back of the great Lawrence strike stands the little group of rebellious spirits who have never wavered ones who robbed themselves of bread that the press might be supported, who robbed themselves of sleep that the story might be told to their fellows on the street; who gave up friendships of long standing, set love to one side, braved the terrors of the bound up with theirs and an injury to them is a blow at your blacklist, the dungeons, the bludgeons of the police and the bayonets of the militia, all in defense of their ideal. And what

In brief it is this: "The World for the Workers."

Every strike breaks down the barriers of patriotism and state at a less advanced age. brings greater solidarity of labor. The blacklist throws the rebels closer together and forces them to closer union. All repressive forces add to the strength of the toilers. Not only that, but every step toward better conditions has the same result. Education hastens the day of freedom equally with the revolts of the illiterate. All roads lead to freedom.

Through the every day battles will come the force to overthrow the wage system. In the place of present slavery will come a system of society in which all are producers—and where production is for use, not for profit.

The industrial union is the means whereby the immediate needs of the producers of wealth are to be satisfied. It is also the weapon with which to batter down the walls of the citadels try when political and territorial divisions shall have disappeared and the workers are managing society.

The rebellious minority are the standard bearers in the fray. They bear the brunt of battle and with no thought of personal

Belief that the dispossessed millions have nothing to lose but misery and have freedom to gain from slavery constitutes the broad outline of the philosophy of the L W. W.

What is the I. W. W.? It is the spirit of the proletaire.

TRANSLATED NEWS

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

italy The trade unions in each Italian town are organized in a trades council (Camera del Lavero) and are represented nationally in the National Committee of Direct Action. From Parma we hear that adhesions of local trades councils and trade unions continue to arrive at the National Committee of Direct Action. Italian proletariat has not only chosen the

France

The splendid strike movement which the re companies has brought throughout all the ports at Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Perpignan, Cherbourg, Dunkerken, Cette, Algeria and Oran. Better still is that from arriving steamers the men take their received, and the refusal of the shipowners to deal with the representatives of the seamen's unions, has not produced the expected result in high quarters, rather on the contrary. The government which has interfered as mediator, has convocated the Executive of the National Seamen's Federation and laid before it the arbitration project. The delegates, after consulting the unions, have accepted arbitration with the following conditions: That six representtives of the men-one for each port-will examine the points of conflict, under the presidency of a member of the government. Only the Messageries Maritimes Company has accepted. The Puech Company at Cette has signed a new contract with its men and its steamers have been able to depart. We cannot mention all the events in the various ports. We trust that the seamen will stick to their claims and win.

England

dockers who are heroically resisting though ends. But all that our blind Mayors and pottery are suffering terribly. But up till now they have not left their work. In a meeting and hit with a club!—The July International. of June 26 the leaders asked them not to strike as they said the Prime Minister had given them nope that the dockers' strike would soon be ended, they nevertheless asked the men to be ready. The desire of the railway men to strike is of a local character, and goes outside the leaders who have even called upon the members to be faithful to their contracts with the companies. Ben Tillet has violently attacked the authors of this appeal, and, addressing to the railway men an appeal for organization and action, says that if the railway men had not done the work of blackless the dockers would will fight alone as long as necessary.

The authorities are afraid that the railway nen will strike in spite of their leaders unless the dock strike is soon settled.

THE INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS The international miners' congress will be

held at Amsterdam July 8 to 12. The pro gramme published in the Dutch press is as folows:

French proposals: 1. Nationalization of mines. 2. Eight hour day. 3. Old age pension of 30 france at 50. 4. International strike in case of war.

English proposals: 1. Working week of five

Belgian proposals: 1. Examination of measires for the preparation of a general strike. 2. Nationalization of mines (as the first French proposal). 3. International fixing of the coal production. 4. Eight hour day (as the second French proposal).

Dutch proposals: 1. Fixing of salaries by committees composed of workers and employers. 2. Invalidity and old age pension by the

German proposals: 1. International congresses every two years.

The new national flag has 4 stars, but that's nothing to what the workers see when the cops persuade them to "move on."

All rebels should be interested in both the Eastern and Western news. Solidarity and the Industrial Worker together cover the field of wageworkers' revolutionary activity. A com bination sub for one year for \$1.50. once to Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

"Education and Slavery cannot exist together in one land, and as the working class awakens to the causes that hold labor in bondage that class will likewise discern the means and methods by which the chains and shackles of slavery will be broken forever."

The Socialist reformers of Columbus are kicking because the Ohio state Socialist executive committee refused to sanction the employment of two speakers who were especially recommended because of their antagonism to got off the usual road.

SAN'DIEGO IN THE THROES OF CLASS WAR San Diego, California, of surpassing climate

nestling in the hills above a beautiful bay, b assing through a conflict that is probly without precedent in this or any other country. The combatants have been, on the one side, workingmen; on the other, the all authorities aided by a voluntary corps of a zens calling themselves "Vigilantes." workingmen affiliated with the revolution organization, the Industrial Workers of World, have tried to hold open-air meeting the authorities have violently suppressed suc attempted meetings. Hundreds of works have invaded the city. Hundreds have by imprisoned. Scores have been seized by Vigilantes, taken to the or skirts of the ch beaten, and compelled at the muzzles of grato kiss the American flag and to sing the "Sin Spangled Banner." One old man has box in kicked to death by the police. Another had been riddled with bullets. The editor of weekly paper has been "kidnapped" and, with a rope around his neck, threatened with ic stant death if he continued to publish the radical side of the struggle. Dr. Reitman, who arrived in San Diego with Emma Goldman at the height of the excitement, was spirited out of his hotel at night, carried into the woods stripped naked, subjected to obscene tortures, and "tarred and feathered." The District Attorney of San Diego says the Industrial Workers of the World and its sympathizers are "vandals, barbarians, and hoboes." A member of the California Free Speech League describes them as "modern Crusaders," and declares further: "Laughing, only passively resistant, singing their songs of solidarity, these homeless, propertyless, countryless 'hoboes' incarcerated in the iron-bound bastiles of smiling San Diego are clamoring not for physical comforts or luxuries, but for mental food, the works of Marx, Spencer, Renan, Rousscau and Dietzgen."

The upheaval in San Diego is of much more importance than most people realize. It is, in fact, the culmination of a struggle that has been going on for years throughout the country and more particularly throughout the Western States. Missoula in Montana, Spokane and Aberdeen in Washington, and Fresno in California have all passed through similar crises. In each case the fight has apparently raged about the issue of "free speech," but has actually been rooted in economic conditions and in the determined efforts of workingmen to tell their grievances, to improve their conditions, and to organize their fellows The "f. W. W." movement aims to unite wage-workers of every grade and condition in "ONE BIG UNION." It is frankly rough and rebellious. It is proletarianism self-conscious. It is like It had been expected that a large number of railway men would strike in sympathy with the

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

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

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

We find that the centering of the manage ment of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry. thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the intorest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of nonduction must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been everthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new so ciety within the shell of the old.

Several thousand fishermen of Southeastern Alaska continue to stand firm for the demands made when they went out several weeks ago.

No headquarters is complete without one of the "Pyramid of Capitalism" posters in colors. They're good sellers, too, kifteen cents per copy or \$1.00 per dozen.

Jack Johnson hung it on Jim Flynn, but the ONE BIG UNION continues to be not only the 'white hope," but the hope of wageworkers of all colors and nationalities.

The usual lies about industrial unionism being merely a mass organization with no means of carrying on shop affairs have found their way into Australia. The International Socialist of Sydney in their issue of June 15 nails these the I. W. W. It appears that the steam roller lies by republishing articles upon that subject from the columns of the "Industrial Worker."

"THEIR ONLY CRIME IS LOYALTY TO THE WORKING CLASS"

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, JULY 25, 1912

JOS. J. ETTOR AND ARTURO GIOVANNIT

and Foe Alike for Ability and Success as Organizers.

The approaching trials of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti once more brings their personalities and the facts relating to their case into prominent view. Both men possess personalities that can stand close scrutiny and that should in connection with the injustice done them, win the warm support and interest of the entire working class. Both are capable labor champions whose ability is attested by the persecution now being waged against them. Both are young, intelligent, ardent and brave men of convictions and ideals. Ettor is 27 years old, and a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. Giovannitti is an Italian by birth. He first saw the light 28

Disinterested students of events in Lawrence join with outspoken enemies in their praise and admiration. This is especially true of Ettor. Because of his greater prominence in the Lawrence strike, he has been made the subject of many newspaper and magazine articles. Even the Lawrence Catholic Priest, who penned the distortion of fact which appeared in the Brooklyn Tablet, a Catholic organ, describes Lttor favorably, in these words:

"This is the man who took charge of the strike in Lawrence, the third of its inception. He had a personality that was winning in its way. He spoke English and Italian fluently. He soon had all the active spirits in the strike believing in him absolutely and ready to do his slightest bidding."

William Merriam Pratt, another antagonistic writer, describes Ettor in the New England physical vitality and a wonderful capacity for National Guard, which took part in the Lawworks; so his judgment of Ettor's capacities is authoritative. Pratt also credits Ettor with greater personal magnetism and eloquence than does even his greatest friends. He says Ettor "in a few days had become the idol of the working class of all races, who believed every word of his incendiary speeches. He even fooled the general public and until he advocated the use of violence, which resulted in bloodshed he had the majority of the people with him. 1113 statements were so cleverly made that at first

Of course, Pratt praises Etter in order to more effectively damn him. But even then, his praise is not without truth, as it agrees, in many respects, with that of dispassionate and sympathetic observers

A CLERGYMAN'S ESTIMATE

Nicholas Vanderpyl is a Haverhill, Mass., clergyman, who investigated the Lawrence strike. In his "Intimate Story of Joseph J Ettor," published in the Boston Herald of January 24, he asks:

"And who is Joe Ettor? and what is he like? and what is he fighting for? In appearance he is a short, stocky Italian with a well shaped head, crowned with a thick shock of hair upon which a small hat sets rather jauntily. He years a flannel shirt and a large bow for a tie. His clothes are typically Italian in cut. He has a kindly, boyish face, which lights up with humor and then sobers with scorn. He has an apparently unlimited supply of physical vitality, and a voice that is strong and resonant which seems to grow stronger the more he uses it. For over a week he has been speaking incessantly in the largest balls of the city and on the open common, and Monday evening when he addressed a crowd that filled every seat and every available bit of standing room of the large city hall of the adjoining city of Haverhill, his voice was just as clear and strong as when he took command of the situation s week and a half before. On Thursday last when he addressed a crowd of nearly 20,000 ers from the handstand on L. mon, he asked all who were out on strike willingly to raise their hands, and the carrying qualities of his rather remarkable voice was manifested by raised hands on the very out skirts of that great crowd."

A JOURNALIST'S DESCRIPTION

George Brinton, in his "Review of the Law rence Strike," in the Lawrence Evening Trib une, March 20, depicts Ettor's work and results as follows:

"The general strike committee, with Ettor as chairman, was organized. The scemingly hopeless task of successfully organizing som-25,000 mill operatives, comprising nearly every race and creed of the world, was begun. Un der the guidance of Ettor, matters moved smoothly and swiftly. The general strike committee, representing in its personnel every na tionality involved by at least two candidates took immediate hold of the altuation. That hold taken in the first twenty-four hours following the start of the strike, was maintained and un broken to the day, nine weeks later, when the vote that practically marked the cessation of hostilities was passed.

"Sunday of the 14th passed quietly. It was the deceiving quietude of organized prepara tion that most successfully misled practically

Their Personalities and the Facts in Their i the entire city. The trouble was over, it was Case-Labor's Champions Praised by Friend but a tempest in a teapot, said many. They knew not of the almost continuous series of meetings held by the thousands of operatives throughout the day. Neither did they know of a certain word that was, already early, becoming a watchword. It was a word of unfamilia sound, one, however, that has since spread it self and its meaning over the entire civilized world. That word was 'Solidarity.' Its mean ing, as given in the dictionary, is 'Community' of interests and 'responsibilities.' It became a watchword and more, a sort of fetish, an open sesame to everything desirable to the workers. CITIZENS' COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In the Boston American of March 18 appears the Boston Citizens' Report on "Strike Conditions in Lawrence." This report attributes the cause of the strike to a wage reduction to meet the reduced hours of the new fifty-four hour law, which went into effect without any notice to the employees. Much disorder, due to the absence of leadership and organization, followed. Then, the report contracts the change following the coming of Ettor. It goes on thus

"With the conflict started came the I. W. W. understanding the point of view of the non skilled worker, the prejudices and sympathies, and how to deal with them. The men and women who Joseph Ettor undertook to fuse into a single coherent body were of diverse races, most of them unskilled.

"Under the guidance of Ettor, the different nationalities and groups sent delegates to a central body, which neet daily. From this central body radiated the plans of action adopted by the leaders.

"Racial antipathy, which had appeared to be Magazine for March as "a man of unlimited the basis of hopeless discord, disappeared in Ettor on the charge of accessory to killing Anna the organization. Meetings were held and inleadyrship, and a pronounced Socialist. Pratt Hammatory speeches were indulged in the net law has been stretched to serve a purpose not is a First Licutement in the Massachusetts result of which was not so much violence as contemplated by the law itself—that the mareuce strike, is also an author of military the pressure of the strike throughout the nine in a strictly judicial spirit or method. weeks of severe winter."

power under adverse circumstances

LAWRENCE RIPE FOR ORGANIZATION Many similar descriptions of Ettor and his

work, all favorable to him, may be quoted. He did wonderful work, because conditions were ripe for it. The mill corporations had driven wages down to a point where subsistence was impossible, all under pretext of putting a state law decreasing the weekly hours of labor into effect. As Richard Washburn Childs well puts Fosdick puts the matter thus: it in Collier's, during March:

"Lawrence was ready for Socialism in one born leader, a youth crying "Escelsior!" with a authorities of Lawrence the one desideratum. The murder was committed by a policeman, an great power to win over, not only the rough. When, therefore, an Italian, in a minor dis-

It was this purpose "to win over," with such uccess, under conditions favorable, that made Ettor dangerous to mill-owning interests. His arrest and imprisonment was necessary to their triumph. They accordingly laid plans "to get" him, as their detectives had threatened to do the very day he set foot in Lawrence. Attempts were made to connect him with dynamite plots. This highly dangerous explosive was planted in localities where its accidental explosion would have caused great loss of life. The planter was a local politician named Breen. who has since been protected by clubs in which mill agents are conspicuous. The killing of Annie La Pizza by Policeman Benoit was the mill owners' opportunity. As Childs, the writer, already quoted, well puts it:

"As a leader, Ettor has been the conspicuou success. Where did he go? To the Lawrence jail, with bail denied him. The case against him is that he incited violence by his speeches which resulted in the death of an Italian woman by a stray bulelt in a street fracas at which he was not present. Ergo-he is charged with being an accessory to a murder."

Regarding this charge, the same writer observes: "In the minds of the ordinary patriotic American there must be a large question about a law of accories which, some way, may be used not only in the bona fide process of punishing the guilty, but also as a devise to lock up the general of one side in an industrial controversy until the fight is over. In the minds of the average patriotic American, this ques-

PROFESSOR TAUSSIG ON ETTOR'S ARREST At the time of Ettor's arrest, Professor Wm. T. Taussig, Ph. D., Li., B., of Harvard, profes sor of social economy, said in part:

"I believe that the arrest and detention of La Pizza is a case where the strict letter of the the making of a great body which withstood chinery of the law has not been applied to him

"The indications are that Ettor was arrested Note "the net result" in the above: it is fa. not because of a determination to enforce the vorable to Ettor; very much so, as it shows his criminal law, but in order to put him out of

action. because it causes workmen to believe that the law is against them."

"THE ONE DESIDERATUM

Henry Emerson Fosdick, writing in the Outlook of June 15, also inclines to the opinion that "to put him out of the way" seemed to the authorities of Lawrence "the one desideratum."

"There is Ettor, a young man of twenty-seven, born in New York City, educated in our public form or the other and Socialism came. It came schools, genial, magnetic, a born leader. His owners are now bent upon sending them to the in the form of the Industrial Workers of the unconquered good humor is still in evidence World. It came, too, in the form of Ettor, a after seventeen weeks in jail. His personality laughing boy of twenty-six or twenty-eight, an so became the animating center of the strike for murder are not one whit more guilty of the organizer of this new and different 'union,' a that to put him out of the way seemed to the crime with which they are charged than I am. were neither one or the other."

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THE DANGEROUS POWER "TO WIN OVER" arrest of Ettor. Although in no way concerned from the scene at the time, and when the news in the killing and although he himself was two miles away, he is held without ball and stands in danger of the electric chair, on the general charge that his language encouraged disturbance. The law that properly considers the one who incites to murder equally guilty with the one who does the deed is being stretched (so his supporters think) to make any strike leader whose speech can be construed as at all incendiary, criminally responsible for homicide that occurs even in personal encounters during the "You may turn your bose upon the strikers,' he said, 'after that freezing day in January, when water was played over a crowd of the striking laborers, but there is being kindled a flame in the heart of the workers, a flame of proletarian revolt, which no fire hose in the world can ever extinguish."

AN INFAMOUS DOCTRINE

Regeneracion, the Los Angeles, Cal., orgaof the Mexican labor movement, has this to say regarding the theory of the prosecution:

"It is admitted that the accused men had no direct connection with the death on which the charge is based, but it is alleged that the things they said resulted in the deed. That is an infamous doctrine, for under it there is not an educator in the world who could not be held for having taught something that induced some one to commit a crime. Let me write the incontestable truth that capitalism often sacrifices life to profits, and, under that doctrine, I may be held for the killing of a capitalist by an outraged worker of whom I never heard."

Of Ettor and Giovannitti, Regeneracion sava: "Apart from this, Ettor and Giovannitti are fine men, with fine records. They are not of the old money-seeking, notoriety-hunting type of organizers and agitators, with whom we have been cursed so many years. They have stood in the front rank of the battle, they have sunk themselves in the movement of which they are vital part. These men are types of the new breed this struggle is producing, and we should follow the example they have set for us, making their cause our own."
"To get" Ettor and Giovannitti then, was ob-

viously the object of the prosecution; Annie La Pizza's death was the opportunity.

Eugene V. Debs sums up the situation in this great Chicago speech on June 16:

DEBS' STIRRING WORDS"

"In the unceasing struggle of the workers with their exploiters the truly loyal leaders are always marked for prosecution. Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti would not now be in iail awaiting trial for murder had they betrayed the slaves of the Lawrence mills. They were staunch and true, their leadership made for industrial unity and victory, and for this reason alone the enraged and defeated mill electric chair.

"Those fellow-workers who are now on trial

came to them, they broke into tears, and those two working men who would have protected that poor girl's life with their own, are now to be tried for her murder.

"Was ever anything in all the annals of heartless persecution more monstrous than this? Have the mill owners gone stark mad? Have they in their brutal rage become blind? Whatever the answer may be, it is certain that the Socialist party and organized labor in general will never see these two innocent workers murdered in cold blood, nor will their agitation and protest cease until they have been given their freedom.'

ARTURO GIOVANNITTI

The press has contained so many articles on Joseph J. Ettor as to make it appear as if Arturo Glovannitti played a minor part in the Lawrence strike. This, however, is not the case, as the arrest of Giovannitti, together with that of Ettor, will testify. Giovannitti arrived on the scene of action some days after Ettor, but once in Lawrence, co-operated with Ettor with such success as to necessitate their joint arrest in order to break the strike. The cap-Italists do not arrest and imprison nincompous Men of ability who jeopardize their interests are their special prey. And so Arturo Giovannitti is honored by capitalism, however shortsighted the press may be in its estimate of

Giovannitti did great service during the strike as orator, especially among the Italians, who formed a large part of the strikers and were therefore an important factor. For this particular service Giovannitti is well fitted. He is a powerful speaker, of imposing appearance and incisive speech. His rousing invective and appeals did much to create enthusiasm and produce good results. As a speaker Giovannitti cabe to Lawrence well-prepared by experience for his tasks. He had performed a similar service in many other strikes, especially in the Brooklyn Shoe-workers' strike of 1911.

In addition to being a speaker, Giovannitti is also an editor and writer. For over three years, he edited Il Proleterio, an Italian industrial union weekly newspaper of New York City. Under his editorship Il Projetario became a power in Italian labor circles. It made him better known and increased his effectiveness.

As a writer, Giovannitti is equally as well at nome in English as in Italian. His English contributions to the magazines on the economic causes of the Italian war show him to be an author of considerable virility and force, not to mention his powers as a thinker. As a poetic writer, Giovannitti is just beginning to loom up. His imprisonment has resulted in the production of some poetry that stamps him a rising genius. Especially is this true of his poem, "The Walker," wherein he describes the psychology of the imprisoned of all degrees. In this poem, Giovannitti reaches the climax of his present powers. As a study of the deside for freedom under the most adverse circumstances, this poem is intense and vivid. Fow men will read it without pondering what reason there may be, especially for entombing men like Giovannitti; the Giovannitti by no means pleads for himself, but sympathizes and commisserates with his fellow-prisoners, with a tolerance and a mercy that is broad and allembracing, dignified and noble.

As he writes his poetry from pratcical expe ience, so also does Giovannitti speak and edit. His proletarian speeches and writings are but part of his proletarian struggle for existence. Giovannitti was a miner in Canada, and a bookkeeper and teacher of languages in Springfield. Mass., and New York City, before he became writer, editor and poet. He has known the pangs of unemployment as he has slept, starved and homeless, in winter, on the benches of the New York City parks. Giovannitti is a native of Compobasso, a

city of 40,000 inhabitants, in the province of Abruzi, Italy. He has been in this country 10 years and is 28 years of age. His education begun in the university of his native city, where his family are well known and influenial. His father and elder brother are physiclans; his younger brother, Aristedes, a lawyer. He will be present at the coming trials in behalf of Arturo; and is doing much to interest the Italian government in the case. Giovannitti is an Italian subject, never having been naturalized. His case has, on that account, een the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the Italian government and the United States government. Giovannitti is a modest and optimistic man.

His chief concern in prison is not so much himself as his friends and comrades on the outside. For their happiness and welfare he is most solicitous. He is confident of acquittal. as he believes the prosecution so palpably unjust as to be rejected by fair-minded men, regardless of class. Such is Arturo Glovannitti.

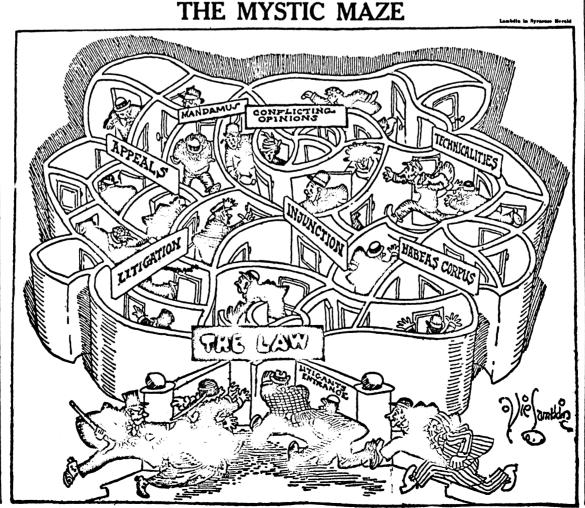
DANGEROUS INNOVATIONS

Galileo had announced his discovery that the world moves.

"That is a revolutionary doctrine," said the nagistrate, "take him to jail."

Whereupon the great man reflected that even though the world did move the judiciary always stood pat.

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SOCIAL INJUSTICE

"An uprising against social injustice," in this phrase a well known scientist correctly describes the Lawrence strike. The Lawrence strike was an industrial revolt. It was the resuit of steadily oppressive conditions, that were fostered by the tariff, industrial develop ment and the private ownership of capital, and which found a sudden outburst in the strike. It is correctly held that the strike would never have happened had the textile workers received the benefits which schedule K is supposed to confer on them, and which the steady improvement of textile macinery is supposed to bring to them in the shape of more wages and less toil. But the contrary was the case Not only did the textile wages grow smaller and the wealth of the corporations grow great er under the tariff but the toil of the textile workers was intensified with every improve ment in machinery. When the state of Massa chusetts reduced the hours of labor from 56 to 54 a week, and the textile corporations reduced the wages proportionately, a supposedly social benefit was once again distorted into capitalist profit-and the revolt was on. The straw that breaks the camel's back became the medium wherewith to throw a search light on conditions such as no civilized society should tol erate, especially as its whole endeavor is alleged to be away from just such a state of af-Some increase in wages and improve ment in conditions was the result of the strike forced largely by social means, to wit, the solidarity of the aroused working class, backed by an awakened social sense of justice to the workers.

That the above is not mere rant, but a state ment based on facts may be shown by the following incident. In August, 1911, Local Union No. 20 l. W. W. issued an appeal for a general organization of all the textile workers along the Merrimack River, in order to more effect tively combat the tendency to reduce wages and intensify labor at one and the same time the appeal opens thus:

"One hundred cotton weavers are fighting against the following conditions which the Atlantic Mills are trying to impose upon them.

"Twelve looms instead of seven, at 49c pe cut, instead of 79c; those are in a few words the conditions against which the weavers are revolting.

"Seven looms producing two cuts a week s the rate of 79c per cut leaves a salary of \$11.06 per week; 12 looms producing two cuts each er week at the rate of 49c per cut gives a salary of \$11.76.

"Admitting that each weaver can make 24 cuts each on 12 looms, which is practically impossible, he will necessarily have to operate five looms, and produce 10 cuts more each week for the sum of 70c; so that it is really a thefe of \$7.20 per week which the corporation will make on each and every weaver, and at the time throw two employes out of five on the strects.

"Can we suffer such a system, such a disgrace to solidarity that they wish to impose upon us? NO!

tiave we not the right, and is it not our duty, to resist such an abatement of our means of existence?

Remember, this is under tariff laws and m chanical improvements that are supposed to give labor more wages and less toil under our present social system. This is bad enough.

But note what follows the introduction of the state law reducing hours from 56 to 54 a week: Wages, already miserably poor, are cut through the underfeeding of their materna from 20 to 30 cents a week, while "wash-up" privileges are curtailed and other means of recouping the time seduction are introduced by the mill corporations.

Thereupon followed the industrial revolt tha startled the world. The textile workers deserted their looms by the thousands, just as they massed by the machine process of production Hear their proclamation:

We, the twenty thousand workers of Law rence, are out on strike for the right to live free from slavery and starvation, free from overwork and underpay, free from a state of affairs that had become so unbearable and be yond our control, that we were compelled to march out of the slave pens of Lawrence in united resistance against the wrongs and injustice of years and years of wage slavery.

Turn now, from the workers to the capitalist side of the medal. The mills involved in the strike have grown enormously in assets. There have been a continuous industrial expansion accompanied by a high average of dividends Such is the dividend earning power of the American Woolen Co., for instance, that it is able to pay its annual 7 per cent dividend, in the strike. Note also that a subsidiary company of the United States Woolen Co., the the men at its successful ending. Lawrence Dye Works, reports dividends of represented them on the committee nearly 20 per cent; its shareholders now received in five years what were formerly the dividend payments for seven years. The dividends of the United States Woolen Co. itself, approximate 7 per cent annually. Take again the Pacific mills of Lawrence, which reports big increases in assets, and a total return in ten years of 148 per cent. This is an average yearly return of 14.80 per cent. Harder world and lower wages for the textile workers and Giovannitti, not as leaders, but as comrades who more wealth and dividends for textile capital ists, whoi know nothing of the industry, such is the social injustice perpetrated in Law rence, despite national and state laws; despite industrial and mechanical evolution.

It was this social injustice, perpetrated b capitalism and finding expression in the revolt of the textile workers, that Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti successfully belped to com bat. Now they are in jail for their efforts. They are to be suppressed by drastic legal measures. That is, the efforts of society to progress is to be suppressed through them. The capitalists are stupid, insane, blind. They may as well sit on the safety valve of a boiler and prevent an explosion as to try to stop so Five for a dollar.

cial evolution by oppression. The proble confronting society in the Ettor-Glovaunitti case is not a legal, but an economic—a social problem. It is only through the solution of that problem that the Ettor and Giovannitt cases may be stamped out. Capitalism may kill Ettor and Glovannitti, but they will still have to reckon with social progress.

THE PROLETAIRE

Hail to the proletaire clan; Hail to them, women, child and man; They are the slaves and malcontents Bowed under interests, profits, rents. They are the many workers, too-That toil for the idle useless few. They mould and make all needful wealth That the rulers take by force and stealth They have the shabby roofs and scanty boards; Tattered rags and slender hoards. The days and years may come and go;

They live in an age beyond their ken An age that sneers at useful men An age whose God and Great I Am Is tinsel, tissue, shoddy, sham They have struggled on twist hopes and fears; O'er pathways drenched with blood and tears, Till at length they see in the blazing light.

Their's is a life of want and woe.

The age long truth, that Might is Right, They palpitate with quickening thoughts, Prepare to fight as ne'er they fought; Red banner to the breeze unfurle They claim their own-the Whole

World. On every Continent and Isle. In myriad rank and countless file. They rise; and trembling Kings affright, With their dread cry-Workers Unite! "Unite!" resounds from field and mine,

From mountain peak to swelling brine, in city streets, o'er desert sands, Past surging seas, through distant lands. 'Unite!" to break for ave the chains That fetter now your brawn and brains Enact the role that history.

In blood and iron writ for thee. Nay, Capital cannot avert lts certain doom, howe'er alert:

Too sodden now to abdicate, It, sullen, goes to meet it's fate. Erect; the giant Labor stands Aloft he holds his mighty hands:

All-conquering the blow descends, The race's last class struggle ends. The wings of morning sweep the East; Assembling throngs prepare to feast-The old, the young, the brave, the fair. Earth's best-the calm eyed Proletaire.

THE WOMEN OF LAWRENCE

-Jack Phelan

The situation in Lawrence, Mass., is such as should appeal to every progressive woman The problem of woman in industry is here acute. Many women, thousands of them in fact, are compelled to enter the textile mills in company with their husbands and brothers They are not only aids in eking out the family ie, but often the sole family support. Do mestic life is under such conditions a travesty; as the care and devotion necessary to home and children are to a great extent impossible Maternity and its responsibilities are too often weapons in the hands of the exploiting class and a burden upon the life of the mothers. The percentage of deaths among infants under one year of age is appallingly large, being higher than in the shoe or residential towns, and cit-les like Boston. Mainutrition among children is common. They are even starved before birth parent. In brief, the position of women in Lawrence, Mass., is not of the best; it is de

It is no wonder then that the women of waw rence were conspicuous in many ways during the recent great textile strike. They had their d leaders, their rank and file, their killed and injured as did the men, perhaps more

The voices of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Car rie Hanson, Rose Cardella, Annie Welzenbach Posephine Liss, and many others could be heard pleading the cause of the textile workers along with those of Ettor, Giovannitti, Haywood and the other men. The women were conspic uous on the picket line. Many were their acts of daring; many the quick-witted strategems by which they outwitted the forces of the opposi-Many the assaults on their lives and those of their children. It was Annie La Pizza whom the police killed. It was the women and children whom the police clubbed at the Norti Station. Were the deeds and sufferings of the women of Lawrence told in detail, they would make many a creditable chanter in the history

of the great Lawrence strike. The women of Lawrence had a vote in all the affairs of that great strike. They voted Walsonhach brought about this great achievement.

Nor have the activities of the Lawrence women crased with the strike. They are still "on the job," despite their terrible economic and sex handleaus. They are represented or the Ettor-Glovannitti defense committee, by Miss Flynn and Miss Liss. In this defens work they would enlist the support of every progressive woman. They plead for Ettor and accorded them the same rights with the men and who look upon them as qo-equals in indus try and the management of industrial affairs They declare that the death of Ettor and Gio vannitti would be a blow at practical equa rights, such as has rarely been delivered. They, therefore, call on all progressive women to raily to the aid of Ettor and Giovannitti, to join in the protest against their attempted electrocution, and to swell the fund for their legal

Better send for a bunch of those three month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work

VS. PROGRESS REACTION

A Historical Sketch Brought Down to the Ettor-Giovannitti Case. (By George L Steinhardt.)

No ruling class has ever learned a lesson from the history of its predecessors.

When Humanity, flowing in the irresistable greater rights, the answer of the powers that were has always been-Repression and Perse cution.

Thus down the ages, history records a c tinuity of class struggles-bitter and bloodybetween master and slave, ruler and ruled, and oppressor and oppressed.

In all these struggles, Reaction succumbed to Progress and though the handwriting was plainly "written on the wall", the forces of the former refused to see it, and instead of permitting peaceful Evolution to take its course they hampered its advance and the result was Revolution. What was inevitable and what could have been peacefully attained, was not reached—due to the repressive methods of the dominating classes, who stubbornly and grimly, to the most extreme point of brutality, fought -until blood had for self-preservation shed, to which each side contributed its full quota.

History has taught the world, but not any of its ruling classes, that the repression of a principle and the persecution of its adherents has never been able to stifle either. On the contrary, it only added to the strength of both and assured their success.

Thus, when in 1555, Philip II. succeeded his father to the throne of the Netherlands and in the name of Catholicism, continued the persecution of the Protestants from where his predecessor had left off, the first turbulent signs of revolt made their appearances. Later, when he declared that "he would rather lose a hundred thousand lives, were they all his own, than alolw the smallest deviation from the stand ards of the Roman Catholic Church," and followed up this statement with the most iniquitous cruelties against the "dishellevers" the people were thrown into an almost open state of rebellion. But when the people, led by the nobles, petitioned the Duchess of Parms, who the meanwhile ascended the Netherland throne, on Philip going to Spain-imploring her to stop the merciless Inquisition and were answered with the Moderation decree which substituted hanging for burning in the case of condemned heretics—the pent-up indig nation of the populace no longer knew any bounds and their uncontrollable fury vent its vengeance upon the Church and State, until. after a prolonged struggle, both were obliter ated, and out of its ruins sprang the Dutch Re

DIVINE VS. POPULAR RIGHTS

When James I. answered the demands of Parliament, representing the people, with a sermon on the "Divine Right" of kings, during the course of which he said, "As it is atheism and blasphemy to dispute what God can do, so it is contempt in a subject to dispute what a king can do, or to say that a king cannot do this or that," he laid the foundation of the Civil War that was soon to follow. When Charles I., following in the footsteps of his father, carried these lofty notions to extremes, he laid the foundation of the block on which he was eventually to be decapitated.

When George III., who was deaf, and there fore could not hear the supplications of the Colonists, refused also to see their envoys, when he spurned the just demands of the Americans and sent troops across the ocean to effect their subjugation, he ignited the spark that set fire to the spirit, which manifested itself in Patrick

Henry's impassionate "Appeal to Arms." When Louis XIV. and Louis XV. impover ished France in order to maintain the ultraextravagance of their courts, when they over burdened and bled the downtrodden people be the Revolution and its concomitant, the "Reign All the efforts of Louis XVI. to alleviate the terrible conditions of the people availed him nothing and did not even prevent his escape from the guillotine. 'the repression had been severely strong; therefore the revolution became flercely bloody.

So on, down through pages of history, we read of Progress continually battling against but ever emerging triumphant from its struggles.

JOHN BROWN AND THE ABOLITIONISTS The murder of Lovejoy; the infamous dragging of Garrison through the streets of Boston: the hanging of John Brown; all these—and other factors-did not prevent the success of which the Abolition movement in this country. On the contrary, they hastened its victory.

In 1886, the workingmen in various parts of country rose and demanded an eight-hour workday. An intense struggle followed, which was bitterly contented by both sides. The capitaliat class exerted oppressive and repressive measures in its efforts to sundue the revolt and though the strikers made no notable gains. the movement then started, having for its main object a shorter workday, has since assumed greater proportions and widening scope to its demands, has declared unrelentless v the entire system of wage slavery. In that historical year of 1887, an event occurred at Chicago which will be remembered for a long time to come. A meeting held by the striking toil- ardy. ers was, towards its conclusion, brutally attacked by the police and ere the trouble subsided, some unknown person threw a bomb and a fearful loss of life followed. The glaring the masters and their henchmen preach vicmethods of the police were unprovokingly cruel. Human rights were inhumanely trampled upon by them and in their desire to serve other hand, a worker, protesting against tyranthe report is an aid to the aroused workers,
their masters, they cast all respect for common nical conditions, protesting peacefully, mind if you read this and then forget it you are ency to the four winds. The club, aided by you!—is in danger of his life.

with that of Russia.

-feebly, it is true—and the city was on a verze bordering on anarchy.

This meeting, heretofore alluded to, was held as a protest against police brutalities. It was a peaceful meeting, until the Mayor of Chicago. who attended it and who found nothing object stream of Progress, has demanded greater and tionable to it, left—then the police broke in and the fearful horror sollowed.

> What was a crime of the police was made crime of the workers and the seven men, who addressed them that day, were imprisonedfour to be legally murdered the next year, and three to be illegally deprived of their liberty for life.

> ALTGELD AND THE CHICAGO MARTYRS In 1893 Altgelt, then Governor of Illinois, reviewed the case of the Haymarket victims His sense of honor spurped with indignation this travesty on justice. He immediately par doned the living three and vindicated the dead four. For this act, the capitalist class has never pardoned him—they killed him politi cally.

> To return to the case, the object of the rul ing class in 1886-1887 was to throttle, in its infancy, a movement that was destined to event ually effect its overthrow. The capitalist class saw into the future, but it refused to look into the past. It knew that its doom was sealed but like its forerunners, it foolishly though: that it could save itself by resorting to Force Force!

> Force has always been answered by Force Repression by Revolution. The spirit that le. crushed on the gallows, found its way into the working class movement for emancipation. That atrocious act of the capitalist class, cost. them dearly. It solidified the toilers, it permeated them with a spirit of class consciousness and "An injury to one is an injury to all," became their motto.

MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE

A few years ago the capitalist class, finding itself hard-pressed by an industrial organiza tion of the workers the like of which had never been known before, decided to have more blood They kidnapped Moyer, Haywood and Petti bone a few of the many leaders of this remarkable union-but their plans to rail:oal these men to the gallows were frustrated by the unprecedented solidarity exhibited by the workers of this country, to which was added the moral support of the workers of the entire world.

Events had moved rapidly since 1887. longer did the capitalist class find itself battling with a weak, demoralized, disorganized working class. A united opposition conf.outed them now. A solid phalanx was prepared to resist them. The working class was thoroughly aroused and just as the slogan of the revolting "Remember the Alamo!" Texans was slogan of the indignant working class became "Remember the Haymarket!"

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Now, in Lawrence, two men languish in jail -Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Glovannitti. They human being. They are now deprived of their mill owners of that locality; because they compelled the fiendish monsters, who sapped the dren, to grant the toilers a greater pittanco than had theretofore been allotted them.

This strike is so fresh upon the memory of all that it is unnecessary to review it here Some things, however, should be stated.

The strike was led by courageous and in telligent men-men loyal to their class; men who refused to be bribed or bought—who saw the danger lurking in the way of a disturbance on the part of the working class and who there lence. Among these leaders were Ettor and Giovannitti. Their influence for the good predominated among the workers and peace preers, came upon the scene, and disturbed the tranquillity

The constitutional rights of the workers were infringed upon, and had not Congress, due to Workers of the World." the untiring efforts of Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist Congressman, taken a hand in reaction, bigotry, superstition and ignorance, the matter. I shudder to think of the fate that would have befallen the exploited masses.

The capitalists had no possible juntification for bringing the troops upon the scane of the strike. Such justification they were seeking, and their agents' provocateurs, were husily omen hearkened to the peace tion, a police officer wantonly murdered a vannitti were two miles away from the scene of conflict, but the masters saw their chance and grasped it with joy.

THE CAPITALISTS THE

sory before the fact to murder" was preferred against them and their lives are Low in jeon-

Accessories before the fact! If any one is guilty of this crime, the entire apitalist class and its retainers are. Daily facts were these: Throughout the strike, the lence against the workers and more than that they create conditions that breed violent re- mittee on Rules" on the Lawrence strike. It volt and yet they go about unmolested. On the is intensely interesting and the circulation of other hand, a worker, protesting against tyran- the report is an aid to the aroused workers.

the gun, supplanted Law and chicago Justice Workers, are we drifting back to 1887 when our weakness permitted the ruling class to nur-The people, goaded to desperation, retaliated der our innocent comrades, or, are we going to exhibit that solidarity, strengthened by time, that grasped in 1906, from the clutches of Capital, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone?

Workers, it is your duty to act. Etter and Glovannitti are not criminals and they do not deserve the fate of such.

Awaken, arise and protest!

Let your voices rise above the din and carry its warning message from sea to sea and from border to border.

Actrnow and do not slacken your efforts, for, while the principles of Ettor and Giovannitti will ultimately triumph regardless of the fate that may befall them, it is not at all necessary that we should offer up any more martyrs to the cause.

We have already offered up our sacrifices nd we should resolve to do it no longer.

Ettor and Giovannitti should be freed and you workers, by presenting a solid front, can liberate them.

ONE VIEW OF THE CASE

The Outlook of June 1 contains the following editorial under the heading "The Aftermath of the Strike": "In spite of the fact that the strike at Law-

rence. Mass., is formally over, that wages in

the local mills have been raised from five to fifteen per cent, and that, as a result of the conflict, nearly four hundred thousand operatives all over New England, aren ow drawing increased pay, the situation in the mill town is by no means without serious aspects. One of the bodies of the four men whose lives were the chief irritants at present is the continued imprisonment without bail of Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, on the charge of being accessory before the fact of murder. The case of these men involves precedents which, if it is decided against the defendants, will tend to come a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers. The facts are briefly there: On the evening of January 29 Anna La Pizza was shot and killed in a small riot incidental to the strike. It is not certain who fired the shot. Some of the witnesses before the investigating magistrate said that Officer Benoit who was the center of the disturbance did the shooting, others that a man unknown fired at Officer Benoit and missed him. The strike was then at its height, and the situation was so dangerously tense that the authorities took advantage of this homicide to arrest Ettor and Giovannitti, two leaders of the workingmen. No one claims that they were anywhere in vicinity of the killing. No one supposes that they desired the death of the victim, who, indoed was one of the strikers. They are to be put on trial for life, however, charged as leaders of the strike, with using language which incited a riot, the incidental result of which was the homicide. The use of inciting language has been almost as difficult of determination as the identity of the one who fired the shot. If Ettor and Glovannitti are condemned, new strength will be given to the view that strike leaders whose words are at all capable of interpretation as encouraging disturbance can be held for any killing associated with the strike, even if the homicide is the result of a personal altercation in a crowd. Not only the workingmen, but the citizens of Lawrence and rights and are soon to be tried for their lives vicinity not connected with either side in the because they have successfully led the down-conflict, are concerned at the present status of trodden wage-slaves of Lawrence against the the case and the results that may flow from it. Workingmen feel also that it is unfair that labor leaders should be held responsible by the life and strength of the workers and their childcourts for the results of disorder consequent ipon a labor dispute, while representatives of the other side to the dispute are not so held. even though they maintained conditions that would inevitably lead to protest and disturbance, and because workingmen feel that this is unfair, they are confirmed in their belief, whether right or not, that the courts are prejudiced. No sympathy with the social theories and tactics of Ettor and Giovannitti is needed to elicit the hope that everything lawfully posyond the point of endurance, they precipitated fore cautioned them continually against vio sible will be done to prevent the deepening of a resentment already sufficiently dangerous, and, as in the case of the forcible prevention of the strikers' children leaving Lawrence, too wrought upon them by his predecessors, valled, until the armed minions of the exploit often justified. That the present situation in Lawrence is menacing is indicated by the fact that in this town alone there are over ten thou sand bona-fide members of the Industrial

WHO'S VIOLENT?

Speaking of the police at Lawrence, Mass., Collier's Weekly says:

"It is a grave question whether or not there was not more violence precipitated by these guardians of the peace than ever came from the ranks of the strikers. The Police Departworking to find it for them. Had not the work ment of Lawrence was disorganized when the strike began: it was natched up for the occaful advice of Ettor and Giovannitti, and had not sion. It was an ancient political rattletrap, and Berger toiled so arduously on their behalf, the some of its representatives ran amuck with uncapitalists would have found ample excuses for disciplined hysteria. It was calculated in its a wholesale massacre of the tollers as a means awkward aftempts to assert itself to make to subdue their revolt. During a demonstrative enemies of Law and Order grow where only one grew before. It was violent. Some of an innocent woman. Ettor and Gio lis men best petty offenders down to the side walk and kicked them. Women were treated to deluges of profanity and on occasions were clubbed brutally. It is a pity that disinterested witnesses did not at the time bring complaints REAL ACCESSORIES of disturbing the peace against the more vio-The two leaders of the working people were lent representatives of "Law and Order." Strikimmediately incarcerated. A charge of "acces- ers were brought into court charged with assaults upon officers. So pounded to pieces were the prisoners, so free from injury the complaining patrolmen, that finally laughter in the court room greeted the Appearance of the spectacle."

> Write to the congressman of your district for a copy of the report of the "House Comyour own worst enemy.

ARRAYED AGAINST ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

The capitalist interests behind the persecution of Ettor and Giovannitti are the biggest and most powerful in the country. There are in Lawrence twenty-two large woolen and cot ton mill corporations. All of them are named in the indictments as having been offended against, and all of them are desirous of the death or punishment of the two incarcerated Lawrence strike leaders. All are owned by powerful New England and Wall street railroad and textile interests.

The biggest corporation in Lawrence is the American Woolen Co. The American Woolen Co. does about one-eighth of the worsted and woolen manufacturing of the United States It has a capital stock of \$70,000,000, on which it always pays 7 per cent dividends. The American Woolen Co. owns thirty-four mills, most of them being located in New England. The Wood Mills, located in Lawrence, are the biggest mills in the world. They are 1,900 feet long, 300 feet wide, and contain 1.300,000 square feet of floor space. It is estimated that the Lawrence mills of the American Woolen Co. employs 16,500 persons, or a little less than one-half of the entire number of textile workers employed in the city. The American Woolen Company's offices are in Boston.

Next in rank, are the Arlington Mills, owned by the Whitman interests, so called after the offices in New York. Whitman is credited in inside circles with being the father of Schedule K. His corporation is capitalized at \$8,000,000. Its annual output reaches the total value of \$15,900,000. Its dividends were 6 per cent from 1877 to 1903, 8 per cent from 1903 to 1912. In stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent. Its mills in Lawrence employ over 5,000 (five thousand) operatives.

The l'acific Mills, the third corporation o note, has a capital stock of \$3,000,000, and a surplus of \$6,248,279. Its average yearly return in dividends is 14.80 per cent. This cor poration is erecting new mills whose length and capacity is said to exceed (hose of the larges) American Woolen Co.'s mills. This company manufactures cotton and worsted dress goods. It is one of the best known and most successful corporations in the United States, and employs some 6,000 workers. Its legal adviser is James R. Dunbar.

Dunbar is a former judge, who gave up an honorable position for the more lucrative practice of corporation law. In conjunction with Reginald Foster of Boston he represents the Boston & Albany Railroad, which, together with the Boston & Maine Railroad and New Haven & Hartford Railroad, are owned by the J. P. Morgan interests. Amory A. Lawrence, a director in the Pacific Mills. is also a director in the Boston & Maine and other New England railroads; and, in addition, is a trustee of Har vard College, Morgan's alma mater.

Dunbar in addition to acting as legal advises for the Pacific Mills and the Morgan railroad interests, is also attorney-at-law for the textile manufacturers' association at Lowell, Mass During the first general strike at Lawrence Dunbar declared he would go the limit to se cure the electrocution of Ettor and Giovannitti. At his own request, he was appointed by the attorney-general of Massachusetts the state's counsel in the accounting proceedings of the Lawrence strike funds now going on before a master-in-chancery, in a Boston court. The appearance of so eminent a lawyer in such an apparently insignificant case is noteworthy. He is present as the representative of the New England textile and railroad interests, who are intent on the suppression of the labor move

THE NEW ENGLAND BITUATION

The persecution of Ettor and Giovannitti bas a wider significance than is generally appreclated. In New England alone, the victory at Lawrence was felt in all textile centers. Wages were instantly and voluntarily raised all along desirthe line; and many strikes followed for ever more of labor's product and improved conditions generally. Now England became a hotbed of change and revolt. Labor organization spread and is spreading. To head this off suppression has become imperative to England capitalism. If not dividends will be threatened; and "the returns of capital will be impaired," hence the necessity of persecuting That which they have done but earnest of the Ettor and Giovannitti to the limit.

er should take a look at the textile corporations. Despite cries of "hard times," ferred dividends," etc., these corporations show no signs of decline due to continued poverty superinduced by continuously increased wages. Here, for instance, is the Pacific Mills Lawrence, Mass. Its assets in two years-1909-11-increased from \$11,015,281 to \$12,838, 279, or a total of \$1,822,998. This corporation paid dividends: 1907, \$320: 1908, \$120: 1909. \$160; \$1910, \$120; 1911, \$120; this is on non taxable shares with a par value of \$1,000. The total return to investors, in ten years, was 148 per cent. The average yearly return was 14.80 per cent. In other words, in ten years the shareholders of the Pacific Mills, not only ate their cake, but also have it abundantly more than ever before. That does not look like in the Parliament of Man, the rederation of poverty; in appearance it looks more like ex tortionate exploitation, due to the miserable wages paid.

Another Lawrence corporation worthy of note is the Lawrence Dve Works. This \$2,500. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn about the first of Au-000 concern makes a business of dyeing and gust. finishing worsted and cotton goods. From 1884 to 1900 over 100 per cent was paid out in profits by this corporation. Since then the average yearly dividends paid have been nearly 20 per cent. The stockholders now receive in five years that for which they formerly had to Write today before the supply is exhausted.

investors.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company Biddeford, Maine, is another poor corporation. Its dividends in 1911 was only 37 per cent. Its average yearly dividend returns is 25 per cent. For a \$5,000,000 corporation, it seems to be doing well by its poor stockholders, thank you.

River, Mass., has paid average dividends of the past twenty-five years over 15 per cent fo Of course, "there is no money in the textile industry." Behold the Massachusetts Cotton Mills of Lowell. During the past twelve years the milis of this \$7,000,000 corporation have been rebuilt, "the funds being derived from the excess earnings over and above the dividends. the rate of which is now 8 per cent per annum. The Lyman Mills of Holyoke, Mass., "has from the excess earnings over and above its dividends trebled its canacity without adding to The goose that laid the its capital issue." golden egg isn't in it with the workers who make the wealth of the textile corporations.

THE EL DORADO OF TEXTILE CORPORA TIONS

But the foregoing corporations are mer-'pikers," when compared to the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation of New Bedford. Mass. This El Dorado of textile corporations has a "total return to investors nine years 483.99 per cent." The average yearly return is 53.77 per cent. In 1909 the stock dividend was 100 per cent.

It is not to be inferred from the foregoing president and principal stockholder, and with that the Dartmouth Corporation gave away its assets to its shareholders; on the contrary, the assets increased from \$3,213,375 in 1909 to \$5,086,304 in 1911, a total of \$1,827,929 in favor of 1911. Here also was there an increase of capital, along with the payment of stupendous dividends; the workers only were depleted. 1905 the Whitman interests also declared a They were squeezed as dry as lemons; and then made to pay for the sugar wherewith to sweeten the refreshing lemonade made from their sweat.

Another good indication of the textile situa tion is afforded by the Draper Company of Hopedale, Mass. This company manufactures cotton mill machinery. It employs several thousand men. The company has paid in dividends a total in ten years of 147 per cent, or an average of 14.7 per cent in cash and an additional 50 per cent in stock. The dividends paid in 1911 were 30 per cent.

THE POVERTY PLEA WITHOUT FOUNDA TION

In view of the foregoing, what becomes of the argument that textile manufacturers profits are small, due to the large number of mills, some 1,200 in number all told? Those mills continue to become more numerous because the big profits attract capital. Capital always goes where the dividend payment is high. The big returns of capital in New England particularly are proven by the continuous expansion of the textile corporations, as indicated in the increased assets, already specified above. The prospectuses of these corporations glow with enthusiasm over their ability to pay ever larger dividends. It is only when labor is concerned that the mills are found non-profitable, on the verge of bankruptcy, and in danger of dilapidation from prospective disuse.

This enormous flow of wealth into the hands of absentee stockholders who do not know either the color or the architecture of the mills, much less possess a knowledge of how to produce the products-this enormous flow of wealth must be preserved and increased, in order to attract the ever-growing amount of financial capital needed in modern industrial expansion. To this end, labor must be rendered submissive and incapable of resistance. it must be only subject to the dictates and necossities of capital. To these ends, organizations must be crushed out of existence, even if a labor leader or two must be killed and imprisoned to accomplish the result. Capital knows no mercy, when its profits are threat-There is no crime that it will not stoon ened. to if the dividends warrant it; even war be tween nations will not satisfe its avaricious

Only an awakened working class can save Ettor and Giovannitti. Capital is determined on their death; New England capital espe

A VISION

Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaning something new;

things that they shall do:

in order to appreciate the situation, the read- For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see.

Saw the vision of the world, and all the world

ders that would be; Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails.

Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales:

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew

From the nations arry navies grappling in the central blue;

Far along the worldwide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,

With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder storm; Till the war drums throbbed no longer and

the battle flags were furled

the World .-- Tennyson.

According to the Arm and Torch of Toledo Ohio, a meeting will be held in that city by

Write to Commissioner of Labor Neill Washington, D. C., and request a copy of the "Report on Conditions at Lawrence." It has much information of value to wage workers

LAWRENCE'S PROGRESSIVE WOMEN There exists in Lawrence, Mass., a small but nergetic organization, known as the Progressive Women's Club of Lawrence. This club is composed of the wives of merchants and manufacturers, who have banded themselves The Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., Fall together for the purpose of discussing and seeking to better local conquitions.

During the recent textile strike each mem ber considered herself "a committee of one" to gather funds for the needy strikers. They were successful in obtaining about \$200, most of which was given by friends and sympathis ers outside of the city.

The incident of the arrest of Mrs. Anni Welzenbach and her two sisters at midnight. when the police took them from bed to the police station on the simple charge of intimidation, created a strong feeling of indignation club-women. They circulated a pro test, obtaining the signatures of many prominent women. It read as follows:

'To the Tribune Editor:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the city of Lawrence, protest against the actions of the police in the case of Mrs. Annie Welzenbach and her two sisters, Emma and Lillian Steindi, who were arrested at midnight on the harge of intimidation.

"The only comparison we can find for such actions is in Russia, where we hear about the police entering homes any hour they choose, to arrest people regardless of what their offence may be. As for such actions in America, there has never been a precedent. Even in the case of Richeson, when he was suspected of mur der, the police made no attempt to enter the house at midnight, but rather guarded it, and waited until morning. In this case of intimidation which is no grave offence, why could not the police have waited until daybreak to make their arrests instead of entering the house at the unseemly hour of midnight,

"This city has been degraded long enough through the meanness of certain authorities. and we think it is time an end be put to such injustices, and some consideration shown its citizens."

Later this club again protested against quar tering a company of soldiers in the high school building which was used daily by the students This protest was never published, because of the timely withdrawal of the soldiers

It was under the auspices of this club that Professor Scudder and Professor Hayes, of Wellesley College, gave their memorable addresses in the Colonial Theatre on February 25, for which they were so greatly censured by the capitalist press.

The meeting was arranged as a protes against the brutal treatment of women and children at the North Station by the city au thorities on February 24. The meting was a big success; the crowds were unable to gain admittance. They were so great that the militia began to disperse them before the hour set for beginning the meeting. The press tried to make it apepar that the meeting had been arranged by outsiders and that the Wellesley professors had been lured to Lawrence by them. This called forth a vigorous letter signed by Mrs. A. Quinn, Mrs. A. Kellet, Mrs. B. Abel and Mrs. M. Quinn, committee, in which the progressive women set things straight and shouldered the responsibility for the meeting

Nor have the activities of the club ceases since the winning of the strike. Plans are now being laid for work along new lines next fall including a Socialist Sunday School, and the formation of a committee representing all the various nationalities and tendencies of the city

Naturally the club's members are interested in the Ettor-Giovannitti trial; many of them are taking part in some of the movements for

ONE WOMAN'S CONVERSION

On that memorable day of January 12th when the Italian and the Polack and the Jew and the Turk of Lawrence, Mass., forgot their religious and national differences of the past and as with one common instinct, they felt that an injury to one is an injury to all, and that that injury that had been perpetrated was the taking of twenty cents out of each man's pocke and that in itself meant less food for their little ones, for their wives and for themselves, that was the day, when, ignorant of industrial unionism, ignorant of the wage-workers' strug gle, for better conditions, that was the day when I said to myself, "Why should I go out on strike with the 'Dago'? Don't I make as much now, only that I take less time to 'wash up'? I am going to stay at work." Why, I wasn't even afraid that the so-called "Dago" And so I stayed in Friday and Saturday

There was no disturbance. Monday morning, that Monday morning with the enow blowing in our faces, I, with two or three others, walked to work Rut what a sight met us. Men and women, mostly Italians, were standing in front of the gate, yelling and shouting, regardless of the cold and snow.

As I attempted to push my way, for I was "brave," a young Italian boy of about sixteen years of age, stepped up to me, took me by the aum, and turned me backwards. "You go to work? No! nice girls no so to works. Nice girla go ahom and sleepa." Those were his words, the words of "Intimidation" with which he asked me not to go to work.

I went home that morning and for two days kept away from the mills. On the morning of the third day, the overseer sent men out to induce us to return, and naturally one came to my house. He assured me that all was safe, that even if there wasn't any work. I would get my \$2.00 a day, and he would even give me a militia man (those brave militia men) to escort me to and fro. I went to work and worked for

Over a week. During all this time I had on several occaaions heard much of Ettor. I had heard of his

scars that disfigured him entirely. All this aroused my curiculty, for I am only a woman, and so I decided to hear this man, this wild, almost unhuman specimen of humanity.

It was at a meeting in a synagogue that I went to hear him. There was a Jewish speaker on the platform at the time that Ettor entered the door. What a shout of joy greeted him. what a loud clapping of hands. I was lost in this sea of appreciation. Finally he worked his way to the platform. And what a shock I received. There stood before me, not a bruised up, wild-eyed anarchist, but a MAN, short and stocky, drossed in blue, with a soft gray shirt and black tie. He has a large "crop" of black hair, black eyes and a complexion, pinky-white. that reminded me of a child. As his chubby hand arose, silence fell.

He spoke to me that night. And do you know what he told me? He told me of the class war, the industrial war, he told me of unity, of solidarity. He told me of the bond etween employer and employee, NONE. And he told me what a scab was. "There are no words mean enough to express my feelings for scab. There are no words in my vocabulary to describe to you what a scab is. He is the lowest of the low, a thing to be shunned, to be condemned. Don't be a scab, be a striker. Don't be a dog, be a picket. Be men and

It sunk in deep, yet, as I walked home, I that low, mean thing that Ettor had described. I was, and I was ashamed. That night, my sister, my brother and myself decided to become strikers, to become pickets. We did and we vere not sorry; we are not sorry now.

Now I am becoming acquainted with industrial unionism, with the industrial war, thanks to Joseph J. Ettor.

The women of Lawrence are with Ettor now as they were before. As they were foremost in the picket line fighting for their rights, so are they to the front now, fighting for his rights, for his release from the grip of the mill own ers. As they were with him in body, so are they with him in spirit now. And these efforts will not cease. Their activity will not slacken until Ettor and Giovannitti are once more with them, once more free from the clutches of the

REBECCA STONE.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE

The Lawrence strike caused many men and women to alter their attitude toward the labor movement. Some were converted from foer into friends; others, once prejudiced and unreasonable, became fair and impartial. Among the latter was Richard Washburn Childs, who rushed to Lawrence during the strike, as correspondent of Collier's. His preconceptions and feelings were entirely opposed to the strikers; his frame of mind was entirely favorable to the mill owners. But, what he saw and heard was so impressive as to cause him to be converted from a hard-set opponent to a decenand reasonable investigator, with a burning desire to see justice done to both sides.

In Collier's for June 29th, there appears an article from the pen of Childs. It is entitled, 'Who's Violent? The Judiciary, the Militia the Police, or the Labor Lenders?" This article, among many other good features, contains a brief review of the so-called evidence pro duced against Ettor and Giovannitti, which, because of its conciseness and reliability, is worthy of reproduction. This review is as for lows:

"The theory upon which Ettor and Giovannitti were held was this: The Industrial Work ers of the World cleave to doctrines which incite to violence; the prisoners were representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World: made speeches calculated to incite to riot; as a result of these speeches a riot oc curred; in the process of the riot a woman was shot; the shooting occurred as a result of the riot; the riot was the result of inflamma tory speeches; Ettor and Giovannitti caused the murder: they were accessories to the deed

"No one contends, of course, that Ettor ever saw the woman: he did not know of her exist ence; he bore her no ill will. No one contenda that Ettor or Giovannitti was here

No one has yet offered accessible evidence that the woman was not shot by some one from motives of personal revenue or lealousy or wished to discredit the strikers or inflict a per sonal injury on one of them. In any of these cases Ettor, of course, would be no accessory. "But assume that the shot was fired by a

rioting striker. No evidence has been show to us that the rioting striker had heard what Ettor had said

"But assume that he had heard what Ettor had said and then go to the transcript of evidence again. What did Ettor say? What work the words which incited this assumed striker to fire this assumed shot with an assumed in tent to kill? Ettor was followed by private detectives always. A reasonably complete port of his inflammatory remarks to the strik ers was to be expected, and various witnesses presented what they had in the way of inflam matory remarks from Ettor's lips.

"As shown in the evidence these were the remarks: The city authorities had been issuing permits to carry weapons to men in the employ of the mills. Ettor expressed his disapproval and said that the strikers would go and get permits, and that they would then keen the gunshops busy selling firearms. He, at another time, referred to conditions of labor in Law rence; he likened the conditions of workers to that which gave rise to the French Revolution "Lawrence will be an unhappy city," he said on another occasion. Lawrence was aiready an unhappy city. Once, in addressing the strik ers, he said: "Don't throw any more stone or ice; perhaps it won't be necessary; perhaps "wild anarchistic" speeches, I had heard of his they won't have any cars for us to throw them

MURDEROUS CAPITALISM wait seven years. Still we are told that textile WOLLEY ARE AVAILABLE foreign dress and I had heard of his personality at." The last part of the sentence Etter exwith a face that was bruised with cuts and that he had hoped to tie up the street cars by a strike of their operatives. The first part of the sentence was not advice in favor of viclence, it was advice against it. Finally a newspaper reported, who had told him that troops were coming to Lawrence, testified that Ettor "said very calmly: 'I don't care if they send the whole army; we are going to win this strike. We have the mills closed and we hope to win. We will win if there are scaffolds on every street. I cannot control hungry men." It is to be remembered that this was not addressed to strikers but to a reporter, and it is also to be remembered that the last sentence: "I cannot control hungry men," suggests not that Ettor desired them to be violent, but that he desired to curb violence.

If Ettor and his fellow leaders had wished violence there are few to believe that they could not have had it with a motion of one of their fingers. If he did not wish violence, his desire for a peaceful strike may be placed on no higher grounds than that he wanted the strike to be successful and without strain upon his intelligence, knew that violence would mean losing public sympathy, that violence would mean defeat, swift and sure.

The words which were attributed to Glovannittl as inciting to riot were these: about like wild beases at night." Evidence was introduced to show that Giovannitti said: "Don't prowl about like wild beasts at night"; it was to the supposed interest of the strikers to be up early in the morning for picket duty.

Ettor and Giovannitt, were held for the grand jury and for trial by jury as accessories to a murder. They were refused ball by the courts. They have been in jail since January. Lawrence attorneys, Mahoney & Mahoney, who will defend them, have several times been made to feel that their task is unpopular.

THE WRONG SPIRIT

That is the wrong spirit. If the Industrial Workers of the World and other organizations of Socialism are to be kept in proper restraint, and if the foreign-born are to be taught the worth of our institutions, it cannot be accomplished by a structure of lies, and passionate abuse, it cannot be accomplished by private detectives and a spy system, it cannot be accomplished by industrial press agents, it cannot be accomplished if any suspicion is raised that Law and Order is grinding the ax of one side of those controversies which arise. It can only be accomplished by maintaining and jeulously guarding the rights of free speech, the right of one class to have the same protection of the law that is accorded to any other class, and the assurance that the iron hang of Law and Order will strike hard but always in the name of the common weal. The success of dealing with those who wish to disturb our economic or social institutions during the next generation does not depend so much upon the propriety of what they say and do about us as upon the propriety of what we say and do about them.

Send to the Congressman of the district you are in for a copy of this report of Commissioner of Labor Neill.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our belper .- Burke.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

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IL PROLETARIO

li Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

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Songs of the Miseries That Arc. Songs of the Happiness To Be. Songs that strip capitalism bare; show the shams of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class; and drown in one glad burst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderbund.

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THE CAPITALIST DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY

the Breen dynamite planting episode. Breen is bulwark of wrong-doing. a Lawrence politician, an undertaker and a school committeeman. During the strike, he planted dynamite in three different parts of the city-in a cemetery in a house in Oak street, and a shoe shop at 78 Lawrence street. This shoe shop is one of two shops in the same store, that are divided by a thin wooden patrition and have separate entrances. On the other side of the partition is Colombo's printing shop. It WAS HERE WHERE ETTOR RECEIVED HIS MAIL AND MADE HIS HEAD-QUARTERS. Breen put the dynamite on the wrong side of the partition. He placed it where it could not, as he undoubtedly originally intended, be traced directly to Ettor as having been in his possession. In all three instances, the police were given the cue by Breen. They discovered the dynamite in the places where he put it. With Inspector Vose at their head they went to Colombo's shop only to find their search fruitless; the dynamite being in the shoe shop, was not found in Colom bo's. But this did not curb their zeaf in behalf of "law and order." They went to Pallono's drug store at 82 Lawrence street, found Ettor there, took from him his value, broke the lock and searched in vain for the misplaced explo All they found was "meutal dynamite," that is, some socialist and industrial union pamphlets, which Ettor was selling. Sorely disappointed and in order to "make good," th police arrested four innocent men who were subsequently declared innocent and exonerated The man who helped Breen is at large, and no effort is being made to capture him. Breen was arrested and fined \$500.00, which he paid, without protest or appeal

Now comes the sequel which circumstantial ly shows the relationship existing between Breen and the mill corporations.

BREEN'S BACKING

Following Breen's conviction, a movemen was started to recall him from the position of school committeeman. This movement was initiated by the Ministerial Association and the Central Labor Union. A petition with 2,500 signatures of citizens is required. This movement is now under way.

The Rev. F. M. Lake, addressing the lodger of the Knights of Pythias at a special Sunday all their alleged "foresight" and "ability," evening service, in favor of Breen's recall, deguilty of a most contemplible misdemeanor and paid a fine of \$500.00 with no defense or appeal. The whole infamous affair is in the open. conspiracy in dynamite planting is of public concern.

and Glovannitti, attention should be called to nicipality that permits its school system to be

The movement to recall Breen was also brought up before the North Essex Congregational Club. The club had a discussion or 'Modern Conditions." Under this head, the club was addressed by Goneral Manager Wm. D. Hartshorne of the Arlington mills. This corporation was one of the most virulent opponents of the strike. It has a capital of \$.000. 000 and an output of \$15,000,000 a year. Pays 8 per cent dividends and in 1905, it declared a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent. After listening to Hartshorne's address, the North Essex Congregational Club tabled a motion to indorse the movement to recall Breen. This may be only coincidental: but it is a coincident that is peculiar to all clubs to which the mill managers belong; none of them went on record against Breen, and in favor of Ettor and Giovannitti The coincidental is not accidental where capi talist interests are concerned.

"GETTING ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI"

Yet another sequel must be noted:

Having failed "to get" Ettor and Giovannitti by means of bungled up dynamite planting, the authorities next proceeded "to get" them fh some other way. Bear in mind, Ettor was fol lowed by detectives the moment he entered Lawrence. They warned him that they were atfer him, and that they would "get" him sooner or later. When Annie La Pizza was shot by Policeman Benoit, the police authorities who acted in co-operation with the detectives "got" both Ettor and Giovannitti. No sane workingman or woman will be found to believe that Ettor and Giovannitti would play into the hands of the enemies, knowing as they did the close watch that was being kept on them and the many traps that were being laid to their undoing

The Breen episode, together with its subse quent developments, should leave no doubt in any workingman or woman's mind, that the capitalists want to murder Ettor and Giovan nitti because they helped the textile workers to win a great victory; and because they are working class, first, last and all the time, to the sacrifice of their own fortunes and at the peril of their lives. The capitalists, with as stupid and as incapable as usual. They "This public official has been adjudged think with Ettor and Giovannitti dead they will crush out the labor movement and socialism Fools! They will but sow the seeds of martyrdom! They will feed the flames of discontent His endeavor to implicate others in his guilty that recurrently arise in greater volume to threaten their own destruction. The working class movement defies them to do their worst Accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Lake called on the it will live in spite of them. And it will free citizens of Lawrence to recall Breen or stand Ettor and Golvannitti while so doing!

KEEPING GOOD COMPANY

If men can be judged by the company they keep, then Ettor and Giovannitti in prison must be judged good men. They there keen the best of company, the good books of all times. Though locked in a cell, they walk hand in hand, and commune, with the best men and minds of all ages. Especially is this true of Giovannitti, who spends the weary prison hours, reading the ancient classics in the original Latin. Virgil, Horace-all the poets, ora tors, philosophers of antiquity--yield up to the imprisoned genius of the modern proletariat the thoughts and the emotions of the genius of a culture that though long regarded as dead is powerful still. Cervantes, Shakespeare, Browning. Shaw, are all included in the wide range of reading indulged in by the two men.

In their respective tastes, the two men exhibit some striking differences. Giovannitti's preference for works on literature or drama, poetry and language is marked. His imprison ment has given him a great opportunity to revel in the perusal and study of all four. Volumes upon volumes of books on the Spanish and other languages are devoured.

Etior's preference is for works of a support edly heavier nature. To an outsider it would seem that to read and digest the three umes of Marx's Capital would only accentuate the gloom of prison confinement. But both men have read, not only Capital, but also Mary's works, such as the Eighteenth Brumaire. The Communist Manifesto has not been omitted from their list; nor have Engel's "Origin of the Family," and "Socialism, Utopian and Scienti fic," Larfargue's "Evolution of Property" and "Social Studies," Morgan's "Ancient Society," Labriola's "Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History"-in fact, the list reads like a stalogue of books issued by a Socialist pub. lishing house. This is especially true not only of the older, but also of the list of newer writers, which includes all of Gustavus Myers' historical works and Chas. Edward Russell's studles of modern railroads; not to mention many others.

Ettor and Giovannitti are not narrow. Catholicy is the keynote of all of their readingfiction, Biology, Sociology, Economics-all are read. Schiller. Zola. Oscar Wilde, Ellen Key Edward Carpenter, Stevenson, George Moro Maeterlinck, Owen Kildare, Nietsche, Tolstoy Redfern, Hope, Marcy, France and others are eagerly perused.

It is not to be inferred from the wide scope and variety of their reading, that neither Ettor nor Giovannitti read with care nor understand ing. The marginal notes made by both dispe all such illusions. Their reading is often source of inspiration, especially so with Gio vannitti, who has written considerable good poetry since his imprisonment.

Come what may, both Ettor and Giovannitti are spending their time well. Like the men of convictions and ideals that they have always been they turn to the best means by which convictions and ideals are sustained in hours of trial, the literature of the world.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY ON THE ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE

To the Workers of America:

Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are in jail in Lawrence, charged with the murder of Anna La Pizza, a working girl who took part in the recent strike of the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass.

The arrest and imprisonment of these two workingmen is one of the most lawless and infamous acts ever committed by the ruling class of this country. At the time of the brutal murder of Anna La Pizza, Ettor and Giovannitti were leading the Lawrence strike They were straining every nerve to preserve and not to destroy the lives of the strikers.

It is a notorious fact that Anna La Pizza was wantonly shot to death by one of the police officers and that Etter and Giovannitti were miles away from the scene of the murder They were arrested and imprisoned for the solo purpose of weakening the position of the strikers and forcing their surrender to the brutal millowners of Lawrence.

It is not charged that Ettor and Giovannitti were directly concerned with the killing of Anna La Pizza or that they instigated or aided in the dastardly deed. The theory upon which the indictment is based is that the strike leaders made inflammatory speeches which led to a violent conflict resulting in the death of the unfortunate mili girl.

If this theory is allowed to stand and to acquire the force of legal precedent it will be the heaviest blow dealt by the courts of this country to the rights and liberties of the citi-

Every labor union official leading a strike rule in a public speech may be held guilty for a capitalist offense, if the police or other hired thugs of the employers should deliberately in cite riot and cause murder in connection with any labor struggle.

The attempted outrage must be frustrated by the Socialists and organized workers of America. Public sentiment must be thoroughly aroused. The case of Ettor and Giovannitti must be fought to a finish.

The Socialist party hereby calls upon all lo cals of the country to arrange demonstrations and public protest meetings against this lates and most sinister judicial attack upon freedom of speech and labor rights and to raise fund for the defense for Ettor and Giovannitti.

Fraternally yours VICTOR L. BERGER. JOB HARRIMAN, WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, MORRIS HILQUIT, ALEXANDER TRIVNE KATE RICHARDS O'HARE, JOHN SPARGO. National Executive Committee Socialist Party.

JOHN M. WORK, National Secretary.

THE THINKER (On the Rodin Statue.) By Arturo Giovannitti.

Essex County Jail, Lawrence, Mass. Think, think! Since time and life began

Your mind has only feared and slept. Of all the beasts they called you Man Only because you toiled and wept.

Of all the ages firmly set, Lone pillar of the world you stood, Beyond your hunger and your sweat You never knew nor understood.

Till now, when deep into your soul, Where it lay buried and congealed, At last your destined end and goal Shall stand emblazoned and revealed

Think, think! Unburden, liborate

Your brains from all its waste and loss hrow down from it the age worn weight Of few men's feet and one man's cross Behind your mighty frame—in fright

To stay you, mean the dark dead years.

Heed not the echoes of your tears: However dear your sorrows rest Upon you like a burial stone Upturn it, rise! their tomb's unblest,

Heed not the voices of the night,

Their torpid memories must die. Their shadows must depart from you: Your fears, your doubts are all a lie. Only this wondrous thought is true.

The specters of the past have flown.

Think! If your brain will but extend As far as what your hands have done if but your reason will descend As deep as where your feet have gone.

walls of ignorance shall fall That stood between you and your world. and from its bloody pedestal The last god, Terror, shall be hurled

Think, think! Whilst breaks in you the daws Crouched at your feet the world lies still. It has no power but your brawn It has no wisdom but your will.

Beyond your flesh and mind and blood Nothing there is to live and do: There is no man, there is no God. There is not anything but you.

Think, think! What every age and land Thought an eternal mystery; What sages could not understand And saints and poets could not see

From you, the chained, reviled outcast, From you the brute (nort and dumb Shall, through your wakened thought at last, The message of tomorrow come

It cometh like a flash of light Of truth to save and to redeem. And, whether Love or Dynamite. Shall blaze the pathway to your dream

WHOLE WORLD AROUSED

One of the most gratifying of the many gratifying features connected with the Ettor-Gio vannitti case, is the display of international solidarity which it has evoked. Once more across the sea: In order to advance the cause of the international proletariat. From Italy France, England and Germany, protests against fight the mill owning class. the injustice done to two men are being sent to President Taft and Governor Foss. All of them believe implicitly in the innocence of the two men and demand a fair trial in their be half.

The German proletariat do not want a rene tition of the infamous judicial murder of 1887; while the French press believes that, in the event of an unfavorable decision, the American working men would be justified in breaking open the prison doors and liberating the two men, much after the manner in which prisons are forced open during a lynching. The Italians the creatures of the mill owners. They have surrounded by the bayonets of the militia, and protest against the class injustice in evidence throughout the case; as do also the English All are agreed in protesting against the obvious intention to electrocute Ettor and Glo vannitti because of the aid they rendered the Lawrence textile workers in winning the re cent great strike; a strike which increased New England textile wages \$15,000,000 a year.

This display of international solidarity only reflects the display of local solidarity during prove this to the world the large death rate of state of affairs is allowed to continue in Lawthe strike In America, especially in Lay rence, all nationalities are represented in the labor forces of the great industries. The great melting pot is the workshop and the corpora tions know no flag when it comes to hiring and exploiting labor. Labor also knows no flag when the results of such exploitation begin to be felt. They all experience the same hunge when wages are decreased; and the same phy sical strain when labor is intensified. A jury to one is an injury to a. And so they strike one for all and all for one.

This was the fact in Lawrence and that fac is now beginning to be reflected around the world. Everywhere where the different nation alities of Lawrence can manage to bring the influence of European organized labor to bear in favor of Ettor and Giovannitti, they have done so. Not that such "wire pulling" from capitalism is such as to make the internationalism of labor sensitive to the dangers to labor the world over involved in the electrocution of Ettor and Giovannitti. A victory for capitalis reactionism in America is a victory for capitalist reactionism the world over; and vice-versa And so the world's workers raily to the aid of Ettor and Glovannitti.

All hall the international proletariats.

INDICTIENT OF TEXTILE MILL OWNER

A RINGING PROCLAMATION

workingmen have been indicted for conspiracy. They are, respectively: William D. Haywood, William E. Trautman, William Yates, Ettor Gainni, Thomas Halliday, Edmund Rossoni, be a disgrace even in Russia. This judge is James P. Thompson and Guido Maxterrelli. prejudiced and unfair in dealing with the Each and everyone of these men are a credit strikers. He has placed all the strikers brought to the working class whom they so creditably before him under excessive bail. He has dealt represented. To know the work of these men is to know the nature of the conspiracy they are alleged to have concocted. Everyone of fenders. He has refused to release on ball them labored in the open, in full view of the two of the leaders of the strike, while he republic and for the working class success, with BUCCOBB

There is Thomas Halliday, for instance ,a quiet, blue-eyed weaver, 30 years of age, an court, twenty-three strikers to one year in jail Englishman by birth: but in this country since a mere child. His crime was to write some of judge has declared he is opposed to the union the letters written in reply to the mill owners. that is conducting the strike. These letters were well-tempered, accurate and possessed considerable literary quality. always bit the mark and made a favorable impression for the workers' side. This constitutes Halliday's chief offense: he was too effective in his labors to be allowed at large.

Besides writing such letters, Halliday wrote stirred New England; it is plain, outspoken and true. Read it:

PROCLAMATION OF THE STRIKING TEXTILE WORKERS OF LAWRENCE, MASS

We, the twenty thousand textile workers of Lawrence are out on strike for the right to live free from slavery and starvation, free from overwork and underpay, free from a state of affairs that had become so unbearable and beunited resistance against the wrongs and injustice of years and years of wage slavery.

In our fight we have suffered and borne pa tiently the abuse and calumnies of the mill owners, the city government, police, militia, state government, legislature and the local po lice court judge. We feel that in justice to our fellow workers we should at this time make known the causes which compelled us to strike against the mill owners of Lawrence. We hold that as useful members of society and as wealth producers we have the right to lead decent and honorable lives; that we ought to have homes and not shacks; that we ought to the right to parade through the streets. They high prices; that we ought to have clothes suited to the weather and not shoddy garments; that to secure sufficient food, clothing and shelter in a society made up of a robber class on the one hand and a working class on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary for toilers to band themselves together and form a union. organizing its powers in such form as to them seem most likely to effect their safety and

Prudence indeed, will dictate that conditions long established should not be changed for light or transient causes, and accordingly strikers. They have voted one hundred and all experience has shown that the workers are fifty thousand dollars to maintain an army of more disposed to suffer while evils are fifteen hundred militiamen to be ready to sufferable, than to right themselves, by striking against the misery to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and ill-treatment, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them to a state of beggary, it is their duty, to resist such tactics and to provide new guards for their have the workers of the world clasped hands future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these textile workers, and such is now the necessity which compels them to

The history of the present mill owners, is a history of repeated injuries, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these textile workers. To prove this let fact be submitted to all right thinking aside all racial and religious prejudices for the men and women of the civilized world. These mill owners have refused to consider their demands in any way that is reasonable or just. They have, in the security of their bayonets and policemen's clubs, defied the state, city and public. In fact, the city of Lawrence and the government of Massachusetts have become declared that they will not treat with the strikers till they return to the slavery against an overfed and arrogant body of police, those the workers and drive them to such an extent that their homes are not homes any longer, driven by the low wages to work side by side These men and women cannot suffer much spells bare existence and untimely death. To revolt against their oppressors if the present children under one year of age in Lawrence rence. proves that most of these children perish because they were starved before birth. And those who survive the starving process grow up the victims of mainutrition.

These mill owners have charged the strikers with violence and then in the best of times they have paid the workers a starvation wage. They have built large mills within the last ton years, and paid annual dividends, and they ask the workers to submit to a wage that a coolid would despise. They have pitted the women and children against the men and so brought is beyond the average textile worker. They have introduced improved machinery into the factories and thrown the workers out of the street to starve, or used the surplus labor created by labor-saving machinery to grind the America was necessary, the internationalism of lives out of those who were fortunate enough to have a fob These mill-owners not only have the con-

> powers of city and state government are being ing the ignorant, remember that all the tial are being used by the millionaire mill for Self."

In connection with the Lawrence strike eight the workers have lost all faith in the local presiding judge. Without any attempt at a trial, men have been fined or failed from aix months to a year on trumped-up charges, that would out lengthy sentences to the strikers as if they were hardened criminals, or, old-time ofleased a prisoner charged with conspiracy and planting dynamite, on a thousand dollars' bail. He sentenced, at one morning's 'session of on the fake charge of inciting to riot.

The brutality of the police in dealing with the

They strikers has aroused them to a state of rebellious opposition to all such methods of maintaining order. The crimes of the police during this trouble are almost beyond human imagination. They have dragged young girls from their beds at midnight. They have clubbed a ringing proclamation. This proclamation the strikers at every opportunity. They have dragged little children from their mothers' arms and with their clubs they have struck women who are in a state of pregnancy. They have placed people under arrest for no reason whatever. They have prevented mothers from sending their children out of the city and have laid hold of the children and the mothers violently and threw the children into the waiting patrol wagons like so much rubbish. They caused the death of a striker by clubbing the yond our control that we were compelled to arrested and clubbed young boys and placed under arrest innocent girls for no offence at all.

The militia has used all kinds of methods to defeat the strikers. They have bayoneted a young boy. They have beaten up the strikers. They have been ordered to shoot to kill. They have murdered one young man, who died as a result of being bayoneted in the back. They have threatened one striker with death if he did not close the window of his home. They have beyonded one citizen because he would not move along fast enough. And they have held up at the point of the bayonet hundreds

have abridged public assemblage by refusing the strikers the use of the city hall and public grounds for public meetings. They have turned the public buildings of the city into so many lodging houses for an army of hirelings and butchers. They have denied the strikers the right to use the Common for mass meetings, and they have ordered the police to take little children away from their parents, and they are responsible for all the violence and brutality on the part of the police.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to use any of the money of the state to help the shoot down innocent women, children and men who are out on strike for a living wage. They have refused to use the powers of the state for the workers. They have appointed investigation committees who declare after perceiving the signs of suffering in the part of the strikers on every side, that there is no trouble with these people.

All the nations of the world are represented in this fight of the workers for more bread. The flaxen-haired brother of the North marches side by side with the dark-haired brother of the South. They have tolled together in the factory for one boss. And now they have joined together in a great cause, and they have cast common good, determined to win a victory over the creed of the corrupt, unfeeling millowners, who have ruled these people so long with the whip of hunger and the lash of the unemployed.

Outlawed, with their children taken away from them, denied their rights before the law, driven up and down the streets of the city by which they are in rebellion. They have starved textile workers, sons and daughters of the working class, call upon the entire civilized world to witness what they have suffered at the inasmuch as the mothers and children are hands of the hirelings of the mill-owning class. with the father in the factory for a wage that longer; they will be compelled to rise in armed

For writing this proclamation, especially the last sentence, Halliday is now threatened with five years' imprisonment as a conspirator. If Halliday were an untruthful writer in the employ of the capitalist class, he would receive a good salary. But he labors only for the working class, the jail will be his reward, if the working class permit it.

Rally to Ettor and Giovannitti's defense: free them and the conspiracy charges will collapse. Collier's Weekly for June 29 has an excellent article on the Lawrence strike and the Ettorwages down to a level where an bonest living Giovannitti case under the title "Who's Violent?" Here is a quotation: "First of all, therefore, these men who appeared in Lawrence as leaders probably were not there as grafters -there has been no proof of it. Call them fanatics if you will. But before you assert that they were not sincere, before you assert that they were not made up of the stuff which will give up all for an ideal, before you believe that rupting force of dollars on their sides, but the they were making a loathsome living exploitused by them to oppress and sweep aside all of the records, all investigation of public offiopposition on the part of these over-worked cers, all the shadowing of private detectives, and under-paid textile workers. The very all the forces of wealth in gumshoes, failed to courts, where justice is supposed to be impar- show that these despised leaders were acting

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR Ita Economia Motives

Nations declare war and send forth their if to justify the constant meeting of international peace conventions. Indeed, if there were uscless and unjustified. Perhaps it was on that account that England started war against the Boers on the eve of the first peace congress. Russia took the initiative in the formation of the Hague conference. A short time afterward liberties in the barricades. she robbed China of Manchuria with the lauda ble purpose, may hap, of furnishing subject-matter for the deliberations of the conference From a like motive, doubtless, Itely undertook the war against Turkey. Of course, when we speak of war nowadays we do not mean to imply a contest of arms between forces of com paratively equal power. The romance of the tastic enemies as imaginary as the hero him contention: In a country which proposes to mailed knight battling against overwhelming self. But now the Italian monarchy has a civilize part of Africa and which does not know odds was wiped out with the sponge of ridicule tangible fight on hand. The folk-lore magic how to introduce civilization at home, there exby Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra in "Don Quixote." The wars of today are of strong against weak nations, for among the big naitons affairs are adjusted without resort to arms or international peace conferences. Let us, itiveness of the victories of the legendary then, put aside the sophistries of diplomatic hypocrisy and dig into the lacts themselves.

The relations between Italy and Turkey were no better and no worse than those which obtain between all countries. The African possessions of Turkey in the region of Tripoli were as legitimately acquired as those of any other nation in the dark continent. Indeed, they were held on better ground than those of any other Power because they had been under Turkish rule for a much longer time and because the customs and beliefs of the inhabitants were more in accord with those of their rulers. There was no conflict of race and creed between the Turks and their subjects-ouite the reverse of Morocco, for mample, where other nations have possessions. How, then, are we to explain the Italian occupation of Tripoli in preference to other territory? It cannot be on account of its nearness, for Tunis is much nearer—only a cannon-shot from Italy. Malta, which is part of the peninsula, is also nearer. So is Corsica, which is bound to Italy historically and geographically. On the opposite side are Trent the Austrian Tyrol and Trieste on the Adriatic sea adjoining the province of Venetia, both historically Italian provinces, Italian in language and customs, and Italian in desire for reunion with the mother country as evidenced by the many pro-Italian disturbances of their inhabitants. Is it because these one-time Italian provinces are in the control of a nation as strong as or stronger than Italy that she renounces her rights therein and submits to their remaining under alien rule? At any rate, this is not the case with invasion of Tripoli. Italy life and death as to make war an absolute ne did not dare invade Turkey itself, but only a territory separated from Turkey by the sea: and Italy dominates that sea. It is this certainty of control of the situation, coupled with the complacency of the other powers, which has cultivation—an achievement which given the soldiers and peninsular governors the agricultural science has made practicable and scant valor which the enterprise demands. If the war had to be carried into Turkey itself, conqueror of other lands, Italy herself is, in the Italians would have remained at home peacefully chewing their pagnotta. They would problem remains pretty much the same, no not have become such mighty patriots, the last of Europe who formed an alliance with the historically hostile Austrian monarchy-a monarchy which they hated because of its former domination of Italy and which even yet holds territory which the Italians consider a rightful duced truly disastrous results which will take part of their fatherland. They would not have many generations to remedy. kone forth to try the savage courage of the followers of Mahomet.

It is not our intention to uphold the cause of Turkey nor to defend her claims. We know full well that Turkey lives the life of the past in a mixture of races, a Bedlam of tribes that are held in check only by the utmost rigor. The structure of imperialism in Turkey has been crumbling for four centuries and ica final disintegration is not far off. This slow decadence is eloquent of a fermer grandeur whose majesty is discernible in the venerable ruins of aforetime-significant of the decrepitude which has taken the place of the youthfulness of bygone days. But the decrepitude of the nation that now seeks to humble that ancient land is in some ways, even more pronounced. The Sardinian monarchs, chiefs of the political slavery of the Italian bourgeoisic, are very much inferior in valor and heroism to the decadent Mussulman rulers. No one is more harrassed and ridiculed in Europe than the House of Savoy. Part of the vesture of their nationality kings. Of the very soil in which their monarchy was cradled they retain only the name. strong enough to have lasted through ages in as their birthplace showed in casting them off the midst of disaster; the other is impotent and degenerate even in its very first generation. zione Italina," the first of a series of pamphiets The house of Savoy can count no more than dealing with Italian workingmen in foreign forty years since its establishment as the representative of a monarchy which ceased to be Ambris, gives us a grewsome picture of the the vassal of a more pulssant overlord of the economic tragedies of emigration: "No bat House of Bourbon to become the sovereign of tie," he writes, "no war has cost so many lives a great country and to serve the collective as the peaceful conquest of the New World master of Capitalism.

in the midst of corruption and cowardice. It are not even so much as mentioned by name. was founded on treacnery against a people who They have no statistics. Like an immensdied for a united fatherland, believing that it army without captains, the hordes of emigrants was to become the cradle of justice and hu- pour into new lands to fight a daily battle, obman liberty. The Savoys conquered their scure, incessant, terrible, against impersonal country by bitraying it. They entered into and anonymous enemies who lie in ambush for treaties with Austria. They yielded to Napo- their coming and decimate them by exploita loon III., to whom they made a gift of Nice and tion. Who will ever count the victims? Who Savoy. They condemned Giuseppe Mazzini to can tell what agony and havoc have been death. They sent assassins against Garibaldo wrought upon the wearisome march of the vanat Aspromonte. They curbed the impulses of guard ignorant of their glorious mission in the

thousand they betrayed unarmed men who at continental Europe, northern Africa, and the every worker should see to it that he had a tempted the almost inconceivable enterprise Mediterranean Orient?" of going forth to conquer a kingdom of seven A thousand facts speak to us of the urgent his ballot. It isn't advocating violence to in-

Guerino was an imaginary personage whom the same task in a foreign land. the spinners of folk-lore invented to fight fan- A few concrete examples will bear out our tor of the kings of Savoy always conquered. But there is quite a difference between the pos-Guerino and the humiliating defeats which Carima. Nor is it wholly unlikely that disappointments wil mar the hope of lucrative conquests in the land of Mahomet V.

These digressions into history are for the purpose of explaining the enthusiasm of an ignorant people imbued with religious prejudices and anti-Mohametan legends, so that we may get some light on the political conditions of italy and the economic causes which have brought on the present war of conquest.

These causes are manifold. The apparent auses we leave to the Italian patriots who have undertaken to make them known to the world Let it be our task to point out the true causes which the patriots have ignored through ignor ance or design.

It is not exact to say that the Italian people need colonies for their own expansion is thickly populated, it is true; but Belgium, England, etc., are more densely populated. Yes the latter countries have not experienced so enormous an emigration of their people as Italy. In fifty years Italy has sent 1,700,000 emigrants to Argentine alone, besides contrib uting great additions to the population of the United States, Brazil, Egypt, Switzerland Southern Germany, France, etc. Take the cas of Marseilles, for example, where as long ago as the year 1882 there were 76,000 Italians as against 75,000 native Frenchmen. It is an easy matter, then, to understand that the problem of over-population is not so much an affair of cessity.

Even without the easement of emigration italy could amply supply her cwn needs by bringing her arid and semi-arid lands under comparatively easy. Instead of becoming a many respects, conquerable. Her internal matter what new colonies she may acquire Indeed, certain aspects of the problem are only aggravated by emigration. In some instance the departure of her workingmen for America and the neighboring countries of Italy has pro

The population of Italy has been bled to ex As a consequence of the tremendous emigration which followed upon the previous war of conquest in Abyssinia, towns of from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants were reduced to 1,000 and even to 500 persons. A corresponding commercial depression ensued and poverty became intensified. Granting that the presen campaign prove successful in all its plans and that emigration can be diverted into Tripolia somewhat unlikely thing—what would happen? Many Italian towns would be depopulated as if an carthquake had driven the people forth and allowed foxes, rabbits, and wolves to be come masters of the streets.

Depopulation is enfeebling. It is a morbid process, like a social anæmia at work in the tissues of the country. It spells decay. It is not merely an effect of a passing crisis. It is in reality the cause which fixes the crisis and as a shibboleth, and yet there is probably no makes it a permanent thing. It means a ravaging and a wasting of the best on the face of the earth-man bimself. Nevertheless, every propaganda that by reason of its destructive they have left in the clutching fingers of other tendency of Italian policy has been toward a hastening of this rayage, a despoiling of the national body of its most precious element. It with it a certain heroic association which is for the Duchy of Savoy was ceded to France must be evident to the most thick-witted that wholly out of place in the new school." in 1860. They are living and ruling as exiles the sons of Italy are held in little esteem by But listen to this: in an alien territory. On the other hand, the their own fatherland. Otherwise they would Turks, in spite of their decadence, still hold not be given to other countries in such lavish the city that bears the name of Constantine abundance nor sent as seris to far-off capital the Great. Of the two decadencies one is ists who receive them with as small a regard

In his pamphlet, "L'Argentina a L'Emigra, lands, the well known syndicalist. Alceste de by European laborers, chiefly Italians. The The House of Savoy became a ruling power victims of this campaign of glory and suffering

squadrons and armies to destroy the enemy, as million inhabitants in order to hand it over to need which Italy has of conquering her own struct the workers to shoot to soat their pothe same House of Savoy which sentenced country; of peopling her own waste-places; of liticians in office, it is only violence when the of consideration by a revolutionary workingthem to death. Many of them were executed tilling her own soil which, particularly in the workers propose to fight for the product of no wars, such diplomatic congresses would be for the reason that the House of Savoy saw in south, is mostly uncultivated; of civilizing her their labor to feed themselves and their hunthem its worst enemies. That Spartan band own natives, hundreds of thousands of whom was dangerous because their hearts were are as ignorant and illiterate as the natives of wrapped up in the flag of '48-the flag which Africa; of establishing modern conditions of floated above the workers fighting for their life in her own land; of conquering intellectually the hordes who swarm her own fields, in-The courage of the Italian monarchs, typi-habit her cities and manorial palaces and fied in the old legend of Mexquine Guerino, is slave or the upper classes of nobles, knights, reduced today to the lowest depths. As it politicians, and functionaries. From every anworn out from killing devils, dragons, and gle it is manifest that Italy ought to conquer ghosts, they have turned on a weaker foe. and civilize her own people before attempting

> avails them not. No mystic power lurks behind ist 1354 municipalities with bad drinking watheir blades. In the legend, the mythic ancester; 4877 without water-closets where refuse of all kinds is thrown into the streets; 1700 where bread is very rarely eaten; 4955 where the people never have any meat; 600 which cannot comply with the requirement to have a physi-Italy met at the hands of Menelik, emperor of clan for the poor, who generally dies without Abyssinta, in the grim hecatomb of Abba- medical assistance; 27,803 underground dwellings where more than 300,000 persons live; and 50,000 square miles of territory with 6,000 000 people constantly exposed to the ravages of malaria. Trace each one of these monstrosities to its source and you will have no difficulty in understanding that the Italian natives are more in need of works of civilization than the subjects of the Sultan and the denizens of Abyssinia and the Congo.—Translated from La Accion Obrera (Buenos Aires).

(Ricardo Moreno.) SOCIALISTS USE CAPITALIST TACTICS

(By Caroline Nelson.) Sometime ago we were informed that the comrades in Washington had started a publiomrades in cation, "The National Socialist," to show up it is being used to hammer down the workers instead. W. J. Ghent, Congressman Berger's private secretary, has a long article in the last issue, which outdoes any capitalist sheet in its foolish ravings against the J. W. W. There could hardly be a more convincing proof of the perfidy of politicians than that very, article isn't this "comrade" aware that he has copied almost the exact words that the capitalists used when the socialist party was in its infancy. If he doesn't he had better refresh his memor; with some fifteen or twenty years old sheet with some editorial on socialism. But what is the use, we knew this must come from our petty officials which we have hoisted into office at the expense of much good energy, which should have been used to better purpose. We ought to thank "Comrade" Ghent for being so frank and open, to stand out like a little man and in plain view of the whole official family try to spit upon us. A man is not responsible for his psychology, he gets it ready made from his associates, unless he is a strong character in which case he maintains his own in spite of his surroundings, that Ghent is not such a character he amply proves by his silly vituperation. Of course, we presume that Ghent serves his master, Congressman Berger, faithfully, and like a good servant he has borrowed his ethics. and for that reason only is it worth while to reproduce a specimen in the "Worker" of Ghent's "spiel" in the National Socialist. It

"For the last four or five years this sinister propaganda has been carried on. All this time it has been reaching wider fields. It has developed its own language of evasion and equivocation. It has been plausible and diplomatic in iome places; it has been insinuating and suggesting in other places, and in still others it has come to an open advocacy of violence and crime. It has won to its advocacy men and women of almost every type—the high-minded fanatic, the curbulent rowdy, the languid intellect, the irresponsible freak and the plain crank The effect on the party in all places has been hurtful and in many places paralyzing."

for no other reason, then just to show what

our official in Congress can do for us. Here

"There is no suitable name in this propa ganda. It uses the term 'Industrial unionism' one among their members who can explain exactly what he means by this term. It is a tendencies might be known by the name of Nihilism, were it not that this term carries

"Tireless lawsmiths whose only asset is ism) have licensed themselves to cover with slander and abuse everything and everybody who refuse to accept their campaign of villitary of the I. W. W." fication and detraction, and when these perpetual dispensers of verbal garbage are notifled that they will not be permitted to empty their swill barrels on the citizens of a com munity, they immediately raise the alarm that free speech is being throttled,' and then every abor organization in America which they have branded as the allies of capitalism and stamped as scab organizations, are flooded with circulars appealing for funds to support and prolong the reign of spouting hoodlums, who have glorified in spewing their malignity against the very organizations to which they appeal for financial assistance.

There you have it. When the proletariat who garbage. It is nothing but so many walking orders. Prices are 15c each for posters, \$1 swill barrels, according to our dainty officials in Washington. Watch the little, dirty political stunt that this Grent tries to perform. He tries to curry favor with the A. F. of L. and the militant party of the old patriots with mus- endless plains and boundless forests of the the respectable middle class at the same time, ketry. In a dozen places they shot down the New World? Who can picture the fatalities in the same breath. Where was Ghent when Garibaldian volunteers. To the number of one incident to opening new ways of commerce in his master, Berger, advocated the doctrine that not-write for papers anyhow.

good gun with proper ammunition to back up gry little ones.

Politics is a dirty same the socialists were going to make as white as snow. Ghent is a good proof. We had always thought that Gheni had a little more brain and manhood than that, road company using said rails would raise the Wouldn't it be a little more profitable to turn their broadside on the dirty official game going on in Washington just now, instead of on and the workman would pay for it all. men and women who are staggering under the heavy load at the bottom of our civilization? O. M. & C. B. R. shops. My share of that nine The whole dirty official family, including hours is a bare existence for myself, wife and Ghent, would starve in no time, if those "hood- four children. If I had the full product of my ums" did not stand everlastingly ready to work to feed them.

Shame! Shame! Chent. You are a disgrace to the workingclass who made it possible for you to get into the official family. Syndicalism is a worldwide movement that can't be done away with by borrowing capitalistic wages, as such a shortening has a tendency to ony of its oppression cries out against the mas er class and those who stand by it and for it. Have they therefore no right to appeal for help from their own class in time of distress? The workers don't look at it that way, Mr. Ghent. In the free speech fight in San Diego all the workers of every brand stood together, because they were equally persecuted. Also because most workers realize that industrial unionism is the coming form of efficient labor organization. In a little while this official little lickspittle. Ghent, may want to eat his own words just as badly as Alexander Irvine did, after he bad announced that the free speech fight in San Diego was an I. W. W. fight and should be left to the I. W. W.'s to fight out.

Editor's Note.—We are rather inclined to think that Fellow Worker Nelson is incorrectly officialdom in the Capitol. But it seems that informed in regard to the article mentioned above. Continued familiarity with the style of the different writings of reactionary apologists leads us to believe that the pure gems of thought (?) above quoted could have emanated from no other source than that human cesspool John M. O'Neil.

SOME PROPOSED

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

By Local Union No. 328, Victoria, B. C.: That \$100 (one hundred dollars) be substi uted for \$90 (ninety dollars) in line 12, page 10. That \$100 (one hundred dollars) be substiuted for \$90 (ninety dollars) in line 7, in article 2, section 5.

Article 7, section 5: That the G. E. B. or any fifteen locals may call for a referendum and that the expenses for same shall be borne by the entire organization.

That Article 4, section 2, be amended by addng the following:

"That a list of all delegates to be present as the convention be furnished to all locals at least two weeks before the convention meets."

That article 4, section 3, be amended by striking out the following words in lines 5, 6, 7: with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates, nor carry the vote of any union or organization," and substituting the following: with voice but no vote unless they are delegates from some subordinate part of the a

That article 4, section 11, be struck out and the following clause substituted: "That the expenses of the convention, including mileage and a bitter disappointment.—Jerome K. Jerome. expenses of delegates, be covered by a special ssessment."

That the word "two" be inserted in place of the word "three" in line 3, in article 11, sec-

That article 4, section 13, be amended by adding the following words: "That nothing in the clause shall be understood to mean that an industrial local formed by members of a mixed local (which has been chartered more than three months previous to the convention) shall be barred from representation at the convention."

By Local Union N . 179 Br. 1. New York City:

Article 6, section 3, to read: "National Industrial Unions and Industrial Departments shall pay as general dues into the treasury of the Industrial Workers of the World the rate of one cent per month per member; Industrial Councils shall pay a flat rate of 50 cents per month to the general organization. Local Unions shall pay five cents per member per month All Local Industrial Unions within the jurisletten of a National Industrial purchase all dues stamps and other supplies wind (See Otis, Los Angeles Times, on Social- directly from the National Industrial Union, but shall fill out quarterly report blanks and forward same regularly to the General Secre-

> Article 3, section 7, to be abolished. By Local No. 57, Philadelphia, Pa.:

That the seventh annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World devise ways and means of furnishing all members of the Industrial Workers of the World with the dustrial Worker" and Solidarity, an an Official Organ, composed of the two papers, free of charge. The cost of same to be met by increasing the per capita tax to general headquarters: or by reapportionment of some

PICTURES! PICTURES!

We now have on hand a large number of the pictures and post cards of the Pyramid of Caphas no vote begins to speak, it is spewing out italism. There will be no more delay in filling per dozen, post cards 2 for 5c, 25c per dozen, \$1 per hundred. Order now.

> Any locals that can use back copies of the Worker" for distribution, please write at once. If you can pay postage, do se. But if

THINKS RAISE WOULDN'T HELP

"I would like to take a hand in the debate in the "Industrial Worker" as to whether or not a raise in wages is a working class move worthy

I hold that it is not. I believe that only a shortening of hours will materially benefit the working class.

Now, for instance, should the manufacturers of steel rails raise the price of rails the railfreight rates, the wholesaler would raise the price of goods, the retailer would have his divvy

I am working nine hours per day in the N. toil one hour's work would be sufficient to maintain myself and family.

Why must I work nine hours and where does the product of the eight hours go?"-A. T.

Ed. Note .-- No one will gaineau that a shortening of hours is more vital than a raise in phrases, any more than the earlier socialist raise wages for even the lesser hours of toil. movement could be done away with by the But a raise in wages does benefit the workingsame kind of junk. The proletariat in the ag- class and instead of being arbitrarily added to the price of commodities it is subtracted from the surplus value taken from the workers.

Had the manufacturers power to raise the price of steel rails, they would do so without waiting for wages to rise. Could the rise in wages be added to the price the manufacturer would never fight an attempt to raise wages on the part of the workers.

While the workers produce all wealth that does not mean that they are at all concerned with the fluctuation in the price of steel rails. The nine hours of toil and the existence wage have no relation to the price of steel on the N. O. M. & C. B. railroad.

A few more cents in wages per day or a few minutes shorter workday are of some benefit, but scarcely in proportion as extra energy must be expended to gain them. The main reason for engaging in such conflicts, and the reason we should welcome every one of them, is that they serve to solidify the ranks of labor and teach us new methods of class warfare. The final victory can come only through some such revolutionary act as the social general

THE COMFORTABLE MAN

The comfortable man demanded that he should be protected against labor combining for its own ends. It was rather pathetic, this sudden demand of the comfortable classes for an age of rest and security. The world was to be made into a safe place for the comfortable man. The wase-carner must be content to submit to the fluctuations of the labor market. but the comfortable man's bonds were to be made a fixed quantity. He wanted to know what was the meaning of this sudden demand on the part of those who used to talk so bravely about the battle to the strong, the survival of the fittest, God helps those who help themselves, and so on. But, unfortunately, the laboring man was beginning to help himself, and so that law was not so popular as it used They used to hear a good deal about might being right, but the comfertable man of today seemed to have a sudden revulsion of feeling in favor of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. He was very much afraid those estimable persons who were demanding that labor should cease from troubling, and that the world should become a comfortable place where the comfortable man might rest, were in for

A number of Chinese went on strike to aid the striking bench workers in Victoria recently. The manager of the Puget Sound Lumber Company issued a circular telling of their friendship for the Chinese and asking them to return to work. When the Chinese strikers were asked what they thought of the contents of the dodger one of them replied with a grin: "Too much bull dope. Me no go to work, Chinaman savvy he not my friend.

Short paragraphs seem to make a hit. Our please get your press committee on the lob. Send in full accounts of all happenings and we will hall them down. With proper co-operation we could pack a tremendous amount of news in four pages, and can make the "Worker" the newsicst and the breeziest rebel sheet in the English language. Get busy, you sleepy press committees!

The New Zealand Federation of Labor has consideration a constitution similar to that of the I. W. W. Their official organ, The Maoriland Worker, prints the present constitution along with the new one so they may be compared. They also reprint an article from the May day issue of the "Industrial Worker" entitled "The Basis of Industrial Unionism.

The striking building trades workers of the A. F. of L. in Minneapolis returned to work at the direction of their executive board. The vote on the board was three to two. A few strikers are sore because they think the stelke was illadvised, but still more are incensed at the arbitrary action of their officials.

The San Francisco bartenders' union levied a boycott on a saloon because the proprietor refused to fire a Japanese employe. Then they expelled members who refused to leave the job. The Japanese worker could not have joined the A. F. of L. had he wanted to. Who is the scab?

Will Ole Mead, formerly of Minneapolis and International Fails, please write to A. A. Rice, care "Industrial Worker."

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

Giant Labor Awakening

(Continued from page One)

sidorable space to the speech of Rev. Paul Harris Drake at Saco, Maine, last Saturday night. . He took up a collection and told the textile workers in the York and Pepperell mills tion called today. The men could stand the that as they had received a 10 per cent increase of wages on account of the strike at Lawrence, they could well afford to contribute to the de fense fund. He also declared that Ettor and lations, abolition of various grafts. Details Giovannitti were being hounded like wild beings by the paid servants of the mill owners

Information regarding the treatment of both CONDITIONS ON THE GRAND Ettor and Giovannitti is often requested. In reply it must be said that they are held in close confinement in separate cells and in different wings of the prison. Both are treated as liberally as the rules and regulations will allow.

In the case of Joseph Caruso there has been some cause of complaint. Caruso was arrested as an alleged principal to the murder of Annie La Pizza, long after the preliminary hearing which resulted in the indictment of Ettor and Giovannitti. The prosecution realized the absurdity of holding accessories where the principal is unknown, though such absurdity is permissible in law, as are many other things. So they nabbed Caruso, who can prove a complete alibi.

Caruso is a simple-minded and illiterate Italian. He is nervous, does not understand why he is being held and continually protests his innocence, while begging for his release. His prosecutors have tried to take advantage of Caruso's condition. On one occasion, counsel for the defense found him in his cell surrounded by detectives, who were putting him through the third degree, in the hopes of forc- BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER ing a "confession" from him. Protest resulted in the discontinuance of the damnable inquisition.

A cheering indication is the growing publicity in the case. The Christian Register, lockout of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers Collier's, the Outlook, the Scattle Post-Intelli- is on throughout this section and is spreading gencer and other capitalist papers are giving elsewhere. We will win if only you will come space to the case; and so also, of course, are to our aid with funds necessary to keep us the Socialist and labor papers, like the Cali, from actual starvation, for our starvation is the International Socialist Review, the Coming the only chance the Lumber Trust has on its Nation, the Scattle Union-Record, the San side in this battle. By starvation the Trust Diego Labor Leader, and others too numerous hopes to drive us back into the mills and forto mention.

licity is needed; the greater part of the work- known before. ing class is still asleep and needs to be awakened to the gravity of the situation.

DONATIONS TO GENERAL FUND

\$1 per month and J. Lebon sends up \$1 as a ern capitalists, remember; fighting with ou These donations are used for sending sample sympathy and aid. Stand by, we know you will cialist party, and to such other wage slaves as audria, i.a. he can reach. We have a list of 17,000 names of rebellious wage workers who are not subscribers. This was recently secured. Help us reach them with samples.

IMPORTANT!

aside a fund and let every business meeting would arrive Monday morning, but it failed discuss matters that will come before the con- to appear. Watch for the next issue. vention. Don't wait until too late. Start the ball rolling right now.

PRESS FUND	
Previously acknowledged	54.8
A. A. Rice, Minneapolis, Minn.	
F. R. Fuhner, Muncie Valley, Pa	1.0

To William Votes

Construction Workers Strike on Grand Trunk Pacific

TELEGRAM. Prince Rupert, B. C., July 20, 1912. Industrial Worker:

Strike on the Grand Trunk Pacific Construc putrid conditions no longer. Demands are a 9 hour day, \$3.25 per day for muckers, \$3.50 for drillers, etc., enforcement of sanitary regu-A. O. MORSE.

TRUNK PACIFIC (By W. A. Thorne.)

It is time the people were informed as to the conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific con-

struction. Men are being shipped from Vancouver through the sharks for fee of \$1. Wages promised \$3 per day, board \$1 to \$1.50. The fare is advanced. When they reach New Hazelton they have to walk sometimes 50 to 100 miles.

When they reach a camp they are offered station work, which is the same as all contract work-a means of cutting down wages. Every camp I have visited I have found station mer jumping their contracts as they are in debt after working hard for several months. Very few station men make wages. There are some who hire men by the day and try to work them to death. They are worse than the con tractors to work for.

The prices in the camps are 100 per cent higher than in the cities. Board, \$1 and \$1.50; a five-cent bar of soap costs 25c; two five-cent

WORKERS' APPEAL

\$6.50.

Bunk houses have double deckers. One small floors. I find that most of the stables have

Grub is rotten. Very little fresh ment. Everything in the line of eatables is put up in ment can give better conditions, why not the cans, even the butter. Men are being laid off because they have no grub to feed them with. No floors in the dining camps.

Hospital fees are \$1 per month. What are they giving the men for their \$1 per month on the G. T. P.? One barn at Sealy, with six bunks in it, which is an insult to the name hospital. There is a half-breed horse doctor to take care of those who are sick. His skill is such that a horse would run if it saw him coming. There are thousands of men working on this line, which is 200 miles .ong, and only one slaughter house.

The road house charges 75c per meal and 75c for a bed. The meals are very poor and the horses get better beds.

Here is the way to get out: Telkwa to Sealy 56 miles stage, fare is \$12; Skeena Crossing to Prince Rupert, \$8; Prince Rupert to Vancouver, \$8; total fare \$28, and this does not include meals on the road or boat. The trip takes about eight days-figure this up yourselves.

The Remedy

Organize into the ONE BIG UNION and get better conditions and better wages first; then shorten the hours so as to give the unem-

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT

The following was written by Joseph J. Ettor

the day of his arrest. It shows the calibre of

To all the members of the Strike Committee

Fellow Workers: In accord with a desire on

the part of the mill-owners to break your strike

and that they may continue to spin and weave

your lives into cloth, they arrested what they

Let this serve you as a spur and a determina-

Fellow Worker Yates has been advised what

to do and in a day or two Bill Haywood and

Meanwhile, Fellow Workers, ue of good cheer

and remember the watchword is-No arbitra

Yours for victory,

P. S.—Am advising against the funeral pa-

rade this afternoon. I am prevented from be-

HOW GEORGE V TREATS HIS GUESTS.

Fellow Worker: Just a word or two about

Kamloops jail, from which I have just been

The jail has accommodation for seventy-two

prisoners, air space is supposed to accommo-

date two men in each cell; cells are 61/2 x8; at

present time there are 180 prisoners in jail.

packed in like sardines; furniture consists of

You can imagine the conditions which the

Fellow Workers are up against as guests of his

The ever present steel pigeon is always on

guard on the inside of the jail, kee, ing close

For the most trifling things the Fellow

Workers are rushed into the black hole. As

an instance. Fellow worker Jack Graves is in

the black hole for six days for the terrible

crime of dropping an empty tin cup on the

Several other Fellow Workers are in the

W.s. It is a crime to be an I. W. W. up

Yours for Industrial Freedom

J. D. VINCENT

en in the I. W. W. of Snokane.

black hole for six days for the crime of being

WAS J. J. McGUIRE MURDERED?

J. J. McGuire, one of the most tireless and

street at about 4 o'clock on Bunday morning,

Foul play is suspected as the body lay as

McGuire has incurred the enmity of the

untiring picket work in every strike for sev-

picketing in the case of the Canadian Northern

strike caused the employment agents to in

his effectiveness alike met with failure.

eral years in the Northwest.

released after three months' confinement.

Kamloops, B. C., July 12th, 1912.

ing with you in body, but not in spirit.

Editor Industrial Worker.

slop, bucket, and two stools.

gracious maiesty, George V.

watch on the I. W. W. boys.

floor.

here in B. C.

from the body.

occurrence.

JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

Wut. E. Trautmann will be with you to give you

want aid they can to win your struggle

tion; no compromise.

Walker C. Smith.

With greetings and cheer.

tion to carry on the strike to a successful con

choose to call the "backbone of the strike."

and to all of the strikers:

boxes of matches cost 25c; a \$3 pair of shoes, ployed a chance to do some of the work. You say the contractors cannot afford to pay more wages, and give us shorter hours and better window in each bull pen. Each pen contains conditions. On the government roads they are from 50 to 60 men. Very few of the pens have paying more wages and working one hour less. get better food and conditions are better all floors in—horses cost money, slaves are cheap, around. The government is building its road right alongside of the G. T. P. If the governcontractors?

Because you are not organized. The time to organize is NOW, not tomorrow. Do you want to be free men or do you want to wear an iron collar with the contractor's name on it? The Roman slaves were them around their neck You had better get out of the slumber you've been in all these years and join the I. W. W.

It pays the master class to organise. It will pay us to organize. They must have our labor power to build the railroads. When we are organized strong enough, they will have to come to the union hall to hire us, instead of us going to the employment shark, as we do today We could get better grub, better wages and de cent places in which to sleep. Today the horses are treated better than the men on rallroad construction.

You don't have to have a fortune to join the I. W. W. Our dues as well as initiation fees are low. It is men we want, not their money. Men who will fight for better condi tions. Men who will stick until the time when we can put the contractors on the end of a number three and make them work alongside of us. Think this over, you construction

married, an iron moulder by occupation, a mem ber of the I. M. U. and of Local 222, I. W. W. as well.

He was the best subscription "hustler" that the Industrial Worker had in Spokane. His efforts in the local will be missed as well. The I. W. W. has lost another valiant warrior

for human rights and many throughout the country will regret this untimely death.

The question now agitating the local i. W. W. is: Was Fellow Worker J. J. McGuire murdered?

CANADIAN SOCIALIST

Socialist member of Alberta legislature, C. M. O'Brien, was arrested on the night of July 15 for speaking on the streets of Calgary, Alta. He was forcibly removed from the box and a number of citizens claim they saw the police club him severely.

LEGISLATOR ARRESTED

Fearing trouble from the demonstrative crowd which gathered, O'Brien was removed to the barracks of the mounted police. The police deliberately tried to run down members of the crowd with the patrol, while removing O'Brien to the barracks.

Wm. Lausky, a Calgary carpenter, was also arrested for insisting upon being informed for what reasons O'Brien was arrested.

A local merchant offered to go O'Brien, but the authorities turned down the proposition.

Feeling runs high in Calgary on account of this outrage and the vicious sentiment among the capitalists is shown by the fact that the I. W. W. can rent no halls in the town on account of the landlords fearing that their places will be set on fire for so doing.

SEATTLE PROTESTS (By F. R. Schleis.)

Seattle, too, recently raised its voice in pro est. Ten thousand hand bills and a banner covered wagon, which drove about the streets for a day, advertised the fact that the l. W. W., in conjunction with the Socialist Party, was to parade and hold a protest meeting against the unjust imprisonment of our fellow workers, Ettor and Giovannitti.

The parade covered the principal streets of the city. Several large banners and numerous smaller ones advertised the reason of the pa rade and some of the salient points in connection with the trial. As a result several thou-sand persons gathered at the open air meeting and listened to the speakers—Aller of Tacoma, Thurber, Floyd Hyde, and Mrs. Kate Saddler of Scattle. The collection taken up netted a clear hundred dollars after the expenses had these have branded their leaders as "black been paid, and will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the defense fund at Lawrence.

The parade was the occasion of no little sur Wash., and well known to the movement price to the smug respectables of the city, as retreat, but with or without them the aroused throughout the country, was found lying on the Scattle Daily Times had announced bomthe Great Northern tracks near Washington bastically in four-inch headlines some time ago that owing to the attacks which that or July 21. His head was completely severed gan had made on the organization the I. W. W. members had decided to leave town. What is 61 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. now, Kurnel the Kulprit? The Kurnel, editor The engine crow claim they heard no outery and but for the thud when the engine struck and publisher of the Times, poses as a very the body they would not have known of the patriotic man—an American flag at the head of the editorial columns testifies the fact. We have it from certain sources that the Kurne though it had been placed across the tracks hired a substitute during the war. And the irony of it all is that this very meeting was coal heavers' union, that the French capitalists and there was scarcely a drop of blood upon held on property owned by the Kurnel and to be the "Future home of the Seattle Daily ployment agents of Spokane because of his Times."

A meeting and parade in the interests of San His successful Diego are now being arranged.

In order to help to carry on the work of the crease their hatred, and open threats that he defense the committee have issued a handsome be "fixed" were made. McGuire did photo button containing the portrait of the two all of this picket work without charge and imprisoned men, with the words: "Their only attempts to buy him off or to involve him in crime is loyalty to the working class" across trouble with the authorities in order to cripple the top. These sell at 10 cents each or \$4 per is effectiveness alike met with fallure.

"Mac," as he was familiarly known, was un-

Lawless Louisiana

(Continued from page Que)

cure.' While two guards held the man another held a stream of water from a fire hose against him. He gasped and choked and only when it was seen he could no longer breathe did they turn the water off and let him go. According to McWilliams and members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, he has no connection with the union and never had. The whole town of DeRidder is wrought up over the incident.

Also the right of free speech, assembly and organization, except in union towns, has been suspended throughout Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas. In not a single association town is a man's life or person safe, as witness the assault on H. G. Creel of the Rip-Saw at Oakdale, La., by thugs of the Industrial Lum-

And these "deputies," let the workingmen of the north and west remember, every last one of them have been commissioned by the Democratic party to beat, water-cure, shoot-up and workingmen whose only crime is that they have dared to organize and demand of the Lumber Trust a living wage.

COVINGTON HALL

LATIN DEFENSE COMMITTEE IN FRISCO A committee initiated by the Latin branch of the I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., is working to prepare a mass meeting on Saturday, July 20. at the Washington Square Theatre, to protest against the imprisonment of Ettor, Giovannitti and other labor agitators in Massachusetts. Mrs. Fremont Older and Miss Rosa Marcus will speak in English, F. Pedretti and L. Parenti in Italian, J. Lago in Spanish, and F. Sulzer in French. Bills for the meeting have been gotten out in these languages.

The defense committee was at first composed of Dr. Schiro, Attorney Sferlazzo, and representative from every Italian paper, both daily and weekly, and from the daily and weekly French paper, L' Echo de l' Ouest. These gentlemen, in order to make the work more effective, unanimously resolved at their first meeting to accept the cooperation of the I. W. W. Then two delegates from the Latin local were added to the committee and Fellow Worker L. Parenti was elected recording secretary. Dr. Schiro was made permanent chairman by acclamation and Attorney Sferlazzo elected financial secretary.

All the newspapers adherent to the committee have done their best to arouse public opinion and to advertise the mass meeting and prospects for the cause of freedom look good. Each day in these papers there appear articles in regard to the progress of this great labor campaign and great work is being done to prevent the commission of a judicial crime that threatens to debase the free states of America down to the level of the barbarous lands. Indeed, the commission of such an act as the legal murder of these men would create a precedent unique in the records of the most infamous verdicts of the judiciary.

The committee have caused to be posted all over the Latin quatrer notices explaining why Ettor and Giovannitti are in jail. The handbills announcing the mass meeting were spread to the number of 15,000.

Furthermore the committee have furnished slides with the portraits of Ettor and Giovannitti to the moving picture shows and have gained a wide publicity at a slight cost for the slides.

Public sentiment grows each day as a consequence of the ceasless agitation. workers expect to influence their fellows to such an extent that the master class will be compelled to refrain from its outrageous and criminal action and be forced to free our brave and faithful fellow workers.

The local headquarters is also very active for the same purpose. They have asked the cooperation of the trades unions of this city. this appeal the Building Trades Council answered that they could do nothing as the initiative came from the I. W. W. and they were not willing to help the propaganda of an opponent organization. Fortunately some unions, and members of many others, do not share the opinion of their craft and graft leaders, among whom is the notorious Mayor MacCarthy, and hearted men" and have organized the "Ettor and Giovannitti Defense League." force the misleaders from their treacherous workers will carry on the agitation to awaken public opinion in favor of our dear imprisoned fellow workers. The Latin committee as a body will join the league. The league's address

Fellow workers, remember what the French workers did to have Durand set free after he was sentenced to death. It was by holding protest meetings in every city and town of France, and chiefly by calling a general strike in Havre, where Durand was secretary of the gave back their victim still alive.

Can we do what the French workers did? The 25,000 textile workers of Lawrence, and

all the workers of the same branch of industry in New England, who have gained an increase of wages will have to answer!

For our part, we will keep agitating until every man and woman in this country knows the capitalists' plot framed to murder our sincere and honest brothers, victims of the plutocracy's greed. R SAFFORES.

Fellow Workers:

At last the revolt has begun against peonage the man. in the forest of the South; a general strike and est and to a more terrible state of peonage, if Keep up the good work; ever more pub- such a thing were possible, than we have ever

Brothers, we have the men and, if you will act quickly and send us funds to keep them in the field, we will win and break up peonage throughout the South and forever. Brothers Nestor Dondoglio, Mackinac Island, Mich., remember all the crimes that have been com sends in \$4 to pay for his monthly pledge of mitted against the working class by the Southdonation from R. Siliman, San Francisco, Cal. backs to the wall, we are counting on you to prospective subscribers among the Send all funds to Jay Smith, Secretary, Brothradical craftsmen, to wage workers in the So-erhood of Timber Workers, P. O. Box 78, Alex-

Fraternally yours,

JAY SMITH, (Seal.) General Secretary.

NOTICE

This issue was held up for a half day await The next convention will be a maker of his ing an article relative to the Canadian North-See that your local is represented. Set ern. A telegram informed us that the article

> Calgary, Alta., reports a good street meeting held Sunday, July 14. Ten members were gained, \$6.50 collected toward hall expense, 81 and much literature sold.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great testile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These/young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

worker charge young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

10 1	Secretary-Treasure Lawrence, 1	r Ettor-Giovannitti Nass.	Defence,	
Fello	w Worker:			

Enclosed find \$...... as my donation to the Ettor-Giovannitti de-Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.