

VOLUME THREE

WHOLE No. 146

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1912.

(Telegram to Solidarity)
Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 9.
motion not argued yet. Rumor
is that government will drop case.
denied. Situation here quiet;
tism" seems less rabid gittic" parade is being boomed for
ay. School children and emor various kinds are being forced

(Special to Solidarity)
Salem, Mass., Oct. 2.
New England is satous/ded-over the difficulty to secure a jury in the irial of Ector and Glovannitti. This difficulty has been characterized as unprecedented in the criminal blotty of New England and is said to present a serious problem in the administration of the law in this section.

Just what has caused this difficulty is hard to determine. Never before has there been such a reluctance to serve on a murder trial. Some declare that the meas of Easex county do not like the promise.

a murder trial. Some declare that the mean of Essex county do not like the prom-licence which service on this july would give them. It would place on their shoulders responsibilities that they would not care to assume. Some feel that they would be joopardising their business in-terests, while others fear personal injury, if not death, in the case of a verdict un-faces that the tran retreased in the transition of the pro-treases the true retrease.

worsble to the two prisoners.

While these beliefs as to the respect while these letters as to/tur revectance to serve prevail, they are not the predominant beliefs by any means. It is pointed out that the reluctance to serve on the inant beliefs by any means. It is pointed out that the reluctance to serve on the Ettor-Giovannitti jury simply reflects a sentiment in favor of the two men. This was illustrated in the statement of Franktina Willet, a contractor of Marblehead, who holdly declared in court, "My constenee will not permit me under any crucamatances to send men with such faces as those (waving his hand towards the presoners) to the electric chair." Willet, of course, was disqualified. Socialist workingumes with class feelings and over-conscientions scruples regarding english purishment were also disqualified.

Again, there are certain circumstances is essenction with the case that must be taken into account; to-wife, the hatred for the Wool Frat capendered in the minds of Massachusetts' middle class by the Lawrence strike and results.

Lawrence strike and its attendant causes and results. It is believed in Massachusetts the such corporations as the American Woolen Co. are responsible for the in-pandaction into New Raginad life of an alien people with a lower standard of life and culture than those heretofore presuling. It is held that these corporations are responsible for all the present troubles that having brought them about, they should get out of them themselves as best they can.

In addition, there is the usual middle-sless or best they can.

In addition, there is the usual middle-sless or fortes to be the medium whereby the designs of hig corporations may be expected. This refusal is possible in Essec country, where a great many of the cities and towns are londependent of the textile industry, where, in fact, they have nutrustified industries of their own, which are hurt by the agustion in favor of industrial unionises created by the woolen trust stands on the I. W. W. and the legelers. Whether this auti-trust sentiment in the real cases of the peril. W. W-constitution of work, one things in certain, and that is, and that we work, one things is certain, and that is, and the legelers.

EVOLUTION OF WITCHCRAFT, 17 & 20 CENTURY, SALEM



LAWRENCE MILL OWNERS AND THEIR LAWLESS TOOLS WANT ANOTHER SAN DIEGO

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Oct. 7.

San Diego tactice as a means of suppressing the I. W. W. are being openly advocated by the authorities and the organs of the mill owners in the name of pigtroitism and the fiag. The usual methods of misrepresentation and villification are being used to this end. The police-provoked disorders of Sanday and Monday, Sept. 29 and 30, are utilized to raise the cry of "anarchy and the red fiag" sgainat the I. W. w. in fave of the mill owners.

The first intimation the I. W. W. had that such tactics would be invoked was received before the aforementioned police

that such tactics would be invoked was re-ceived before, the aforementioned police disorders took place. It was then reported that Charles Rushforth, editor of the Law-rence Critic, an organ of the Wood inter-ents, was advocating the organization of a body of vigilantes after the San Diego

body of vigilantes after the San. Diego model.
Yesterday the Lawrence Sun printed an article on the San Diego vigilantes that was plainly an argument to go and do the same. Jewetr. editor of the San, is a personal friend of "Bully" Wood. He leaned money to Commissioner of Public Safety Cornelius Lynch prior to bis recent election, and Lynch is said to be very friendly disposed toward Jewett and those whom he represents, as a consequence.

fair, and, it premoted by the J. W. W., would have instantly resulted in wholesale arrests for incitement to CIVIL WAR. The J. W. has not been intimidated by this demonstration. Its officers and

The I. W. W. has not been intimidated by this demonstration. It officers and members have stood their ground despite threats of tar and feathers. They are giving the real character of the capitalist flag demonstration the widest publicity possible, by laying the facts before Gov. For and demanding action on his part and also by stating their side to the press.

Many cities hereabouts stand ready to send aid to Lawrence if necessary. Boaton will send 500 men to help protect the lives of I. W. W. men and women in Lawrence.

tion will send soot men to help protect the lives of I. W. W. men and women in Law-rence. From distant Providence, R. I., word has been received to give notice and a protective guard will leave from there

nmediately
At the present writing, this is deemed unnecessary. All locals and sympathizers are urged to further publicity and to hold

neetings of protest everywhere.

Above all, push the general strike aroughout the country.

FLAGOMANIA

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lynch is said to be very friendly disposed toward Jewett and those whom he represents, as a consequence.

The San Diego suggestion received a big impetus at a meeting of so-called citizens in City Hall last Thursday evening. This meeting was called on motion of the board of aldarmen. It was a blood suiciling af-

soundrel," needed any corroboration as to its soundness the deficiency could be made up in Lawrence right now.

made up in Lawrenge right now.

One walks down the street only to find American fage to the right of him, flags to the left of him, that volley and thunder forth the ignoble ends which they are expected to further. Under the cover of the flag and patriotism a repetition of the atrocities of San Diego are openly advocated by the authorities and the newspapers controlled by the mill corporations, like the Lawrence San. The flag and patriotism are being invoked to create CIVIL WAB in the interests of corporate wealth and against poverty-stricken foreigners, who will defend themselves at any cost, if need be.

But it is doubtful if this sentiment for the flag and patriction is as deep-seated as it appears. Polley may cause many tembersec them. This as evidenced in many ways. The writer, for instance, visited, a moving picture above on Broadway last night. In the audience were a large number of persons, both inner and women, who were adorned with ministure flags. A large American flag was thrown on the screen during the evening to the accompaniment of "My Country Tue of Thee." The writer braced himself in expectation of a "whitrivitad outbarnt of appliance." But, to his great serprise, it did not come. On the contrary, the appleause provided by the appearance of "Old Glory!" was hard-

Solidarity., Pittsburg, Oct. 7.

(Special to Solidarity.)
Pittsburg, Oct. 7
That the steel corporations of Pittsburg district are afraid of an interest of the series of the se

est of L. W. W. Or

narrate:

Arrest of L. W. W. Organiser at McLeen Rackin
White, bolding a hall meeting in McKeen allects on September 20, workers
were held up by Pressed Steel Car Co.
thugs and ordered to show their membership books: some were turned away. Upon
application to the city police to give pratection to the worker against such
audacious outrages the organizer of the I.
W. W. was rerested, no bull was allowed,
he was insulted by the thugs in uniform
during the night in the morning, at
7.10, Burgees Steedle arrived, accompanied by all the bulls and thugs of the
Pressed Stees Car Ca., and without allowing the defendant to call an attorner
or to make the own argument, as the
transcript of the case plainly shows, sentenced Organiser Trastimant to a heavy
fine or one month in jail. In passing sentence the homorable dispenser of justice
said;

"We have had experience with you these
"We have had experience with you these."

tence the honorable dispenser of justice said:

"We have had experience with you three years ago, and we are going to keep you out of McKees index in facessary with the force of arms. The citizens of the community don't want you; the church doesn't want you; and the socialists here (monitoding the names of two prominents accialists) affirm that the Industrial Workers of the World should not be tolerated because you are the breeders of violence and ansarely."

Smarting under the memory of events

Smarting under the memory of events of three years ago when 4,000 enzaged strikers forced the same burgess to set free the same organizer whose arrest et that time Burgess Steedle had ordered, the was highly elated to get even, so the thought, this time.

These acts only tended to show that the steel corporation would resort to almost any outrageous method to prevent an organized outbreak of discontent. With an unorganized mob they can play haves, but sict with workers trained in the school of organization.

Hall meetings were prohibited, distri-

of organization.

Hall meetings were prohibited, distri-bution of literature prevented. But such lawless acts could not smother the glim-mering spark of discontent. At iset this nt kindled a fire that thr a conflagration all over

Strike in Pressed Steel Car Plant.

On Monday, September 30, thirty-five

(Continued On Page Four)



Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 200 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 207. Pince of Publishion-cay No. 418, Croton Ave.

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Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1876

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD eral Hendquart ing, Chicago, Illi

GENERAL OFFICE n, General Sec'y-Treas Vincent St. John.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. Ettor, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss,
Evald Koettgen, P. Esstman.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

ch subscriber will find a nur pposite his name on the wrapper enng SOLIDARITY. For instance 145. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 146

NOW IS THE TIME!

A Columbus, Ohio, sub hustler sug-gests that the I.W. W. members here in the East set aside October 14, the date of reopening the Ettor-Giovanniti trial, as "Sub Hustlers Day," on which each and every member shall try to get at least one subscription for Solidarity. The suggestion is a good one, and

the suggestion is a good one, and suld impress every I. W. W. man and man with its importance, in view of recent developments at Lawrence woman with its in the recent devel-and elsewhere in and elsewhere in the East. Just now many New England papers are engaged in a desperate campaign of many New England papers are engaged in a desperate campaign of misrepre-sentation against the I. W. W. Its past as well as present actions are distorted with baseless lies, to make it appear wholly lawless and violent. Every effort is being made to discredit the I. W. W. in and around its storm center.

The best and most effective means to offset this capitalist slanderbund is to spread the circulation of our press. The facts as they are will here be, set forth, and will show up the capitalist news-namer liars; in their true light.

vill show up the capitalist news

paper liars in their true light.

The next issue of Solidarity in particular will contain reports of General Organizer Thompson, General Secretary St. John and the General Executive Board, to the Seventh convention. The G. E. B.'s report deals with the question of violence, and puts clearly before the writers the attitude of the I. W. W., apon that question. Our resourt from the that question. Our reports from the "war zone" in Massachusetts will also

"war zone" in Massachusetts will also be accurate and up to date.

Slaves everywhere should be made acquainted with our press. Follow the suggestion of the Columbus fellow worker. Get the subs on Oct. 14 and on every other day, until we are able to reach the working class with the mesage of industrial freedom!

"PATRIOTIC" LAWRENCE

During the great protest strike in Lawrence the paraders carried among oth-er banners, one containing the following

er banners, one containing the following words:

"Tesentieth century civilization—For the progress of the bunnar race we have justle, gallows, guillotines, Montjuich, and electric chairs for the people who pay to keep the soldiers to kill shem when they revolt against Wood and other ears of espitalism. Aries, slaves of the world! No god; no master! One for all and a i

This cannon shot, fired into the very

sternation, and caused the supporters of the above-described. "civilization" to at once rash to its revue. Mayor Scanlon, the same guy who so valiantly-defended the mill owners by permitting his police to club pregnant women during the great strike, issued a "proclamation," as fol-

To the Patriotic and Law-Re

ple of Lawrence;
An Appeal Fron Your Mayor;
I respectfully urge that every man, woman and child in Lawrence, in eyery walk of the, in every kind of employment, precan be worn in the layer of the reach and wear it every day until Thankgring. Day, as a rebuke to those detractors of our National Emblem who would dare carry the red flag of anarchy through our streets on the Lord's day.

Their creed is: "No God! No Master."

er."
Let ours be: "For God and Country."
I will arrange with several of the department stores, drug stores and novelty
tores throughout the city to procure a
upply of these eublems for which our
orefathers so nobly fought and died, in
healthring and a several several

supply of seven contents to protect any forefathers is on only fought and dired, in the stirring days of '70 and '61. The city government, all city employes, the members of the police and fire departments, the school teachers, and all others who come within the control of the civic authorities, I expect will wear the miniate authorities, I expect will wear the miniate the content of the civic authorities, I expect will wear the miniate the content of the civic authorities and other societies of the civic show their love for God and country by procuring one of these emblems and wearing it.

Procure these fings now.

t these emblems and wearing it.
Procue these flags now.
Wear them constantly, conspicuously.
If patriotism reigns in our city Thanksiving Day it will be time enough to place meanside for future use
Urve your friends to follow your examble and wear this patriotic emblem.
In the name of God and Country.

It would be hard to find anywhere a It would be hard to find anywhere a more beautiful flower of the genius of deviltry and simplicity than the above proclamation of the mayor of Lawrence. We have declined to underline any part of it, because every word reveals most clearly the basis and the utter bankruptey of capitalist "patriot-ism." No attempt is made to answer the ism." No attempt is made to answer the indictment against twentieth century civilization on the I. W. W. banner. Neither does the fool of a mayor seem to realize that in his simplicity he has made a most serious mistake; that he has left out of his appeal the working class of Lawrence, whose "patriotism" alone is necessary to whose "patriotism" alone is necessary to the preservation of that so-called "civili-zation;" and proposes to confront the workers with their recognized enemies alone. In other words, the only "patri-ots" recognized by "their" mayor are city employes, including the unspeakable police and fire departments, school teach-ers, members of social, fraternal, athletic and other societies, who are diseast inand other societies, who are directly in-vited to line up against the "anti-patriots" of the I. W. W., in the "name of God and Country."

and Country."

And what is the logical outcome? A mass demonstration of Lawrence, "patriota" follows this proclamation from "their" mayor. The working class, not having heen invited, was complexoned by the absence; and some 2,000 "city employers" (whose 'interest in their jobs had of course nothing to do with their persence), together with middle class representatives of "social, fraternal, stillette and other societies" assembled at the meeting to "protect God and columity." It was addressed by a priest, an ex-judge, the postmaster, and some soldier or exsoldier. Referring to this meeting the next day, Hay wood remarked: "The cross, the court, the cannon, and the cash register were all represented." These mobile "patriots" all agreed, of course, that they would not "turn their city over to them" "meaning the workers of Lawrence. They also agreed in their ferver of "included Counter". meaning the workers of Law-rence. They also agreed in their fervor of "patriotism" for "God and Country" that they would if necessary "protect" their city from the hated agitators with clubs, guns and vigilante committees. In fact, and nere is where the deviltry comes in) as developed later, this was the real purpose of the meeting—to develop a vigilante committee a la San Diego, in Lawrence. The "last refuge of a secondrel" of a mayor thus appears at the end of this "patriotic" business.

Meanwhile there is no call for the I. W. W. to get excited in Lawrence. Nor dees it appear to be so. We know how much rehighet "for God and the country" Mayor Scianlon and his gang of capitalist hoodlums possess. We know that behind him and them stand the mill owners, who hired men to "plant" dynautite to break the strike last winter, and whose "particite" actions in starving, chibbing and

killing workers, are known to all the world. We know that the I W.W. stands for all that is good in I wentieth century civilization, and proposes to climinate the bad, including Mayor Seanlon, the mill owners, and all other capitalists and tools of capitalists, by eliminating capitalism itself. And with that purpose in the hearts of increasing thousands of sheve throughout the country and the world, no multiplicity of San Diego vigilantes can possibly phase cor organization.

Let the mayor beware! His actions reveal him as a criminal, deliberately inciting to civil war. The responsibility for any further violence will reat upon his head. The I. W. W. will not play the aggressor in acts of violence, but we have thousands of men and money for defense. If the mayor in his simplicity forgets this, so much the worse for him and his kind—the secondrel will pay for his "last refuge."

TRIAL POSTPONED

After a three days' examination of talesmen in an effort to select a jury for the Ettor-Giovannitti trial, the entire panel of 350 jurymen was exhausted, and only four of the necessary 12 were selected. Judge Quinn then adjourned the case until Oct. 14, in order that a new venire of 350 jurors might be summoned.

This is the most remarkable incident on

This is the most remarkable incident on record, not alone on account of the large number of jurons examined, but more especially on account of the attitude of most of them. Although lectured severely by the judge on their "duty not to shirk jury service," the veniremen continued to offer all sorties? excuses to escape serving on this case. Many of them were asked point blank by the court if they "would disregard the law and the evidence" in the event of their being placed on the jury, and, according to the Boston Herald, replied without hesitancy that "they would." One remarked that his "conscience would not permit him to put en like these (pointing to the prisoners) in the electric chair under any circu

Thanks to the growing solidarity and offuence of the labor movement, capitalism is finding it no easy task to send labor representatives to their death for the only of loyalty to the working class, icial" chicanery may seem to be the st nut to crack, but the workers are cracking it all right, and, when opened, it will be found the rottenest of all

On with the agitation and the general trike, until Ettor and Giovannitti are

NEW POSTAL LAW

Postoffice Depart Third Assistant Postmaster General

Washington.

Extracts from the postal law and regu-

Sec. 407 1.2 Exhall be the duty of the editor, publisher, business manager or owner of every newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publication to file with periodical or other publication to file with the Postmaster General and the postmas-ter at the office at which said publication April and the first day of October of each year, on blanks, furnished by the Postoffice Department, a sworn statement setting forth the names and postoffice addresses of the editor and manging editor, publisher, names of known bond holders, mortgages, or other security holders; and also, in the case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid sub-scribers during the preceding six months: Provided, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to religious, frater-nal, temperance and scientific, or other similar publications: Provided further, that it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons ownthat it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons own-ing less than one percentum of the total amount of stock, bonds, mortgages or other securities. A copy of such aworn statement shall be published in the second statement shall be published in the second state of the published in the second state of the newspaper, magazine or other publication printed next after the filing of such statement. Any such pub-lication shall be denied the privileges of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the second of the measurement.

the mail if it shall fail to comply with the quessions of this paragraph within ten days after notice by registered letter of such failure. (Act of August 24, 1912,) 2. All editorial or other reading mat-ter published in any such newspaper, magasine or periodical for the publication of which money or other valuable consider-ration is paid, accepted or promised shall

be plainly marked "edvertisement." Any editer or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensations in paid, accepted or promised without on marking the same, shall upon courtisms in any court having jurisdiction, he fined not less than 5thy dollars (\$50) nor more than five bundered dollars (\$500.) (Act of August 456, 1918.)

3. The statement required by shirt in thall he was a second or second or

(Act of August 98, 1912.)

3. The statement required by this section shall be made in duplicate, on Form 3520, and both copies delivered to the postmaster at the office of entry of the publication. The postmaster will forward one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), and ter General (Division of Classification), and retain the other in the files of the post-office. To enable publishers to file such statement promply, postmasters will furnish them copies of Form 3596 at least ten days prive to the first days of April and October of each year.

5. Postmasters will obtain for the files of their offices two copies of the issue of each publication at their respective offices, in which the required swom statement is

in which the required sworn statement is

5. Postmasters must give prompt and careful attention to the making and filing by publishers of the statements required by this section, and promptly report to the Third Assistant Postmaster General the failure of any publisher to file such statement; or to publish it in the second issue of the publication printed next after it has been filed, but in no case shall a cation be denied the privileges of the ail except upon Departmental

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

Of Solidarity, published weekly at New Castle, Pa., required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmasthe General (care Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Name of P. O. Address.

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C. H. McCarty.

B. H. Williams.

Known bendbolders, mortgagees, and ther security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

Average number of copies of each issue this publication sold or distributed, rough the mails or otherwise, to paid ribers during the six months preing the date of this statement. (This inon is required from daily news only.)

B. H. WILLIAMS. (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this of October, 1912. O. H. P. GREEN,

Alderm ssion expires first Monday in My com ber, 1915.]

PROVES THE MAYOR A LIAR

The following appeared in the "Open orum" column of the Grand Rapids, Forum" column of the Mich., Herald, Septem

To the Editor of the Herald: The following, credited to Mayor Ellis, was published in The Herald, Septem-ber 17:
"Then I have no use whatever for the

"Then I have no use whatever for the L. W. W. I guess nerrybook knows that I stand pretty solidly for union labor, but this organization is not recognized by the unions. It is anarchistic, and in my four terms as mayor thus far I have denised the right of the streets to just two classes of persons. One is the L. W. W. and the other is the Morgnous, These two classes should be deives from the city if such a thing it sometimes. thing is po

thing is possible.

"Some years ago the I. W. W. asked a permit to apeals at John Ball park. I gave it. The first thing: the speaker said was that he was awfully gled President McKlaley had been sussainated. I was there and I promptly mounted the plet-form and asked him to let me look at his

tore it up and cedared the police officers to disprese the crowd. That was the last persent they got from mr, and the last they ever will. They saked me a while ago for a permit. It was right after they had torn up an American flag in New York. I saked them if they had no re-

had form up an American fag in New York. I asked them if they had no respect for that flag, and when they told me their had no more respect for it than far any rag they might see in the street, I told them to get out of the office and never ask me for a permit again, for if I had my way about it I would drive them out of the city."

In reply: Local 2002, I. W. W., never held a userting in John Ball nor any other park in Grand Rapids; therefore, the alleged atatement was not made and the major never tore up an I. W. W. permit in John Ball park or clewhere. We do not waste time glosting over the dashts of espitalist or their representatives. The I. W. W. never tore up an Tamerican flag. In New York, capitalist nevsuper reposts to the contrary notwithstanding.

in New York, capitalist newspaper reposts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Local No. 302, I. W. W., was organized July 28, 1910, secured a permit shietly, afterward. In May, 1911, the I. W. W. secured a permit which expreed in May, 1912. Open air meetings were held on Campas square and at the corner where Heyman's store is located.

Early in the summer Edwin Ruthven of the Grand Rapids Supply, Co. was sent to the mayor to get a permit. Ellis said he'd think it over. Later John Van Hooff was

think it over. Later John Van Hooff was sent to the mayor. In answer to tion by Ellis, Van Hooff replied:

We are not flag crazy as yet. As far as the American flag is concerned, we have nothing against it. When the boss says this is our country and our flag, well, it is their country and their flag. But as far as we are concerned, we have no coun-try and no flag. We are a disunherited bunch, and, therefore, all rags look altice to us. This is no flag question, but this is

bunch, and, therefore, all rags look alike to us. This is no flag question, but this is a bread and butter question. "Sanday, July 7, the mayor acted as chairman at an Ettor-Giovannitit protest meeting held under the joint auspices of the I. W. W. and Socialist Farty. When the collection was taken the mayor estematationary placed a bill on the plate. After the meeting the magnetic statement of the meeting the meeting the process of the sanday in the process of the meeting the sanday in the process of the sanday in the process of the sanday in intiously placed a bill on the plate. After the meeting the mayor informed the writer he "thought better of the I.W.W.," but wondere! "what the other unloss would think about it" if he granted the I.W.W. a permit. He told Van Hooff that "You and the socialists are the same. You don't need a permit. You can use the socialists' permit."

That is the status of the case at the

T. F. G. DOUGHERTY.

SILLY SOCIALISTS

The following is the report of Edward F. Danker, Organizer, St. Louis Locals, I. W. W.

I. W. W.,

I tried it would an open-air meeting in
Granite City, N., but was interrupted by
the Socialist politylans and was told that
they had? Socialist Administration, and
they were competent to administer their
business without my assistance. They did
not try to put me under agreat, but they
butted in so much, I could hat talk.

When I got off the beer case, they asked
me if I realized what I was starting. They
told me I was starting a second timesstead massiner and they, as socioly is,
would not stand for it, and if a strice
broke out there it would throw odium on
the whole Socialist movement.

the whole Socialist movement.
I told them if I could not get protecti I told them if I could not get protection from their interruptions from the Granite City police I would bring protection from the west side, and either we would have free speech or things would pop in Granite

BIG PROTEST IN FRISCO

(Telegram to Solidarity) San Francisco, Calif., C isco, Calif., Oct. 7.

San Francisco, Calit., Uet. 7.
Big protest meeting and demonstration
parade Saturday the 5th inst., by I. W.
W. and sympathisers for Etter and Gisvannitit. Over 5,000 workers in line with
red flags. Representations from Point
Richmond and San Rafsel, Calif. Everystrate wall: in injurantion or thing went well; no intervention or ma-lestation by police. Speakers in English, Italian and Spanish.

PRESS COMMETTEE,
Latin Branch No. 2, L. W. W.

CHANGE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Local 60, Salt Lake City, Utab, has changed its headquarters to J17 West South Temple Street. Wage shave contag this way take note of new address. Our new half is much larger than the side ones, and Salt Lake will intruse considerate growth of the One Big Duion before the malary. PRESS COMMENTER.

PRESS COMMITTEE

(Special to Solidarity.)

Grand Rapida, Mish , Oct. 1:

Not mush of importance has occurred to reflic the saisoth process of labor skinning to this industrial center since the big card units of the saisoth process of labor skinning to this industrial center since the big card units arithe of furniture workers was lost more than a year ago—that is, "lost" in a sense. Apparently the slaves here are content to let the masters have full sway. However, now and then, there is a flash that shows there is accreting below the seemingly smooth surface.

The month of September has wrinessed assersal happenings, some of which were sumanogened and sunexpected while other sumanogened and sunexpected while the power heralded with a great fan fare off trumpts on the part of the capitalist press, pulpit and "labor bo-lies" and jother retainer of capitalism. The two headliners, in this latter category were the inascuration of the "inner" Amountain, the work-imagener's compensation and the going into effect of the "work-imagenes" compensation act." For both of these great issuefils wrung from the masters, the work-imagenes workers were some foolish work-imagenes to comply with the law,"

However, there are some foolish work-ray who see making to be thankful for in the Workingmen's Compensation Act, which was darked by the masters, then art good to us, the slaves; may ye live long and kin us spain and again! Let us bray!

However, there are some foolish work-ray who see mahing to be thankful for in the Workingmen's Compensation Act, which was darked by the masters, they are throughout the state are "highly pleased with and most all have expressed their willingness to comply with the law,"

"Compensation" Law,

As for the Workingmen's Compensation law, it is a lengthy affair and some day I may waste through it. It is like all other expitalist laws passed by capitalist legis-insecutive is in the interest of certain

may wade through it. It is like all other capitalist laws passed by capitalist legislatures—it is in the interest of certain groups of capitalists and serves as a sop and a billiod to the wrikers and gives occasion for the craft union labor leaders to throw out their cheets in glorification of the great "victory" the capitalists permit the leaders to think they have won. The law sets a stable, unflictuating price on the death of a worker; different injuries are catalogued at various prices, and no differentiation is made between skilled and makilled workers, or union and non-union—all are louped together in one -all are lumped together in one irrespective of sex, nationality, or previous condition of servitude. ed together in one of sex, nationality, believe it is optional with the em-

ployer and the employe to accept the terms of the law.

It is said that some employers are "requesting" their employes to sign waiv-ers. This is said to be illegal, but that remains to be seen; if some employer should context this, some learned jurist, may unburglen himself of the, opinion that the desire mash. may suburtlen himself of the opinion that to declare such an set as the signing of said waivers illegal would be an unwarranted interference with the individual liberty of our citizens, something that shall not be tolerated; and maybe a lot of other ball of like nature. The few is said to put a crimp in the business of those lawyers who thrive on actions of tort. However, it has been a fine thing for the insurance compression who those lawyer who thrive on actions of cort. However, it has been a fine thing for the insurance companies who insure lawes for the materia. Maybe some "free" slaves would be surprised to learn they are insured, but they are—by the "bids" of "bid boss. Workingmen's Compensation have will not give the workers any more of what they produce; will not stop the robbery of the workers and otil give them no title to the job, therefore no security in the means of life. So, value, the "compensation act." It farmishes good jobs for crafty trade union leaders, however.

"Nine Hour Day."

The "uine" hour day went into effect. Sinct. 1, and the capitalist papers had big editorials on the sevent. They told the workers they should rise to the occasion slid show "their appreciation" of the heaten goodness by doing AS MICH WORK IN NINE HOURS AS THEY FORMERLY DID IN TEN. Now slaves, tree and rejoice! This generous act on the part of the basses was the result of the actions of the National Fursiture Manufacturent 'Assocition which met in Chicago some time age. This result was influenced and bassessed by the fursiture workers' retries me you see the anthe was suched.

nee whelly stillout spect. But mad here is the "other story:"
The giving of a straight nine-hour day or Seturday half-holiday was left optional to the manufacturer; also nothing was said about not reducing the pay of the workers, and reductions in pay has been the general result. As many factories already give the Saturday half-holiday, there was little gained, except for the houses. Slaves Show "Appreciation."

Staves Show "Appreciation."

Still this may have a tendency to make the workers think. One hour a day off, even though they speed up to show appreciation," may lead to other things. And speaking of appreciation, here is a sample from the Michigan Chair Co., which cheerfully skins 375 alaves. This is one of the pens against which the craft-divided workers struck for fore months. In view of the situation in most other factories, may be these workers have reason to be thankful to the boss. This article appeared in all the capitalist papers:
"To the Michigan Chair Company:
"Gentlemen: We, your employes, wish to thank ron for your kindness in giving as ten's hours' pay for nine hours' work. We realize failly what this means to our, and we also realize what it means to us; therefore we have resolved to give you our best efforts. We sincerely hope you will never rapert your action in rolantarily giving as something which we would like to have had, but did not expect. Thanking you again for your kindness, we hope to remain

"YOUR EMPLOYES."

"YOUR EMPLOYES."

"YOUR EMPLOYES."

Unexpected Happenings.

One of the unannounced and unexpected occurrences was the strike of \$2 finishers employed in the Lindner factory. Some two or three years ago this concern, which, I believe, makes interior finishings, secured courtness was considered factory. Some two or three years ago this concern, which, I believe, makes interior faishings, secured a large contract from Chieago, but one of the clause was that it should be done by men. This did not bother the company any. They just told "their" hands that they MUST join the union, and they did A graded scale had been in force and when the agreement expired the hands "suggested" a fast rate for all around finishers with a clause "permitting" the factory to employ apprentices as sanders and fillers; and although the slaves stated that this would be in the interest of the firm, the firm could not see it that way. A couple of non-mion men were put to work and the finishers waited out. The men went to the district council hall and the last report was that they were drifting back to work. Mayor Ellis, who says he is "boild for the trades unions," did not seem to interest himself in this "in-ignificant strike;" bunch too mail; maybe no voters among them.

The other unexpected happening was the strike of 32 unorganized garbage collectors. These men are paid \$15.50 per week for drivers and \$13 for helpers, They demanded \$5 cents increase a day all around. They made their collections in the moraing, then went to the board of health and presented their demands. They dead of the health and presented their demands. They find the health and presented their demands. They cheath and presented their demands.

and "whole for the trades unions," did not seem to interest himself to the "winding count arthrite," banch too untill maybe no compared the control of the c

the "Grand Regide Correspondent Field Much to Laugh at in the "ather story".

The gring of a straight sine-bear day or Schroder half-holder was left optional reputalist functionsite, is an example of the manufacturer; also nothing was naid about not reducing the pay of the Mayor is "Informered" Abroad.

the penariousness of their misters.

Mayor Ellis went to Washington to bring the Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Jonnes' convention to our city. This apparently was wholly in the interest of the union bere, the members of which would have to pay high assessments for the purpose of entertaining the delegates in a manner belitting these great men. In reality the mayor's action was in the interest of the traders, both wet and dry, etc., as they are the ones who derive the benefit from people who come to "our sity" with cole to pat in termination. But also, and slack, the mayor fell down. He didn't wis the con. The following editorial from the Grand Bajole Press makes interesting reading in connection with the mayor's sith to Baltismer: interesting reading in compayor's visit to Baltimore OUR CARPENTER MAYOR

interesting reading in connection with the mayor's visit to Baltimore:

OUR CARTENTER MAYOR.

The Labor Leader, published at Baltimore, is not a comic weekly, but is a serious people. Occasionally of the continuous people. Occasionally occ

L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

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The state of the s

L. W. W. PREAMBLE

to April, 1912, there were 105 strikes, 51 into the unions. Yveice reminded the of which succeeded completely, 30 personness that the oppression and the taily, and 114 failed.

Without going into a detailed statement these who are revolutious.

on of the Amiena congress (1906) which no as follows: "The confederal congress

them of the Amisum congress (1000) which rum as follows: "The confidered congress realizes article 2 of the elastates of the C. G. T." (The C. G. T. organises outside all political parties all the workers conscious of the struggle to abolish the wage curvatura.) The present resolution mays: "In the dulty struggle upolitical parties all the workers conscious of the struggle to abolish the wage curvatura.) The present resolution mays: "In the dulty struggle upolitical parties for the unalignment of the efforts of the workers, the increase of their well-being by the realisation of the efforts of the workers, the increase of their well-being by the realisation of immediate amelionable that the work is only one phase of syndianshms; it also prepares the ground for an integral emancipation by the necessary capitalist expropriation; it adopts as tactics the general strike, and considers that the industrial union, now a fighting body, will become in the future the group of production and of distribution, and the basis of rectal recognisation, to a be the individual not be individual, the congress considers that he is perfectly free outside the union to participate in any form of struggle corresponding to his philosophical, or political conceptions, only asking the individual not to introduce laste the union the ideas which he professes outside it. As to organizations, the congents of randem such as the confederal organization, having as groups of trades unions nothing to do with parties or sections persect freely the work of social transformation." The result of the voting on this resolu-

sult of the voting on this resolu tion, which strengthens the resolution of Amiens and clearly defines the autonomy and independence of the labor movement, and independence of the labor movement, was as follows: Voting, 1,103; for, 1,057; st, 35; abstaining; 11.

A. F. OF L. TREACHERY

(Continued from Page One)

riveters walked out on strike in the Woods Run plant of the Pressed Steel Car Co. Next day their number had increased to 200. On Wednesday, after a few I. W. W. members had started an agitation smeng those still at work, over half of the workers had walked out. The company officials got alarmed. Mr. How had the business men call a meeting,

Mow had the business men call a meeting, and two well knows socialists were invited to be present. Here it was that Mr. How wanted the socialists so use their inflaemes with the strikers to return to work on the promise that everything would be righted. Mr. How, convenant with the labor movement as a result of his former sonnection with the Socialist Labor Party, threatened that the plant would be closely down if the I. W. W. should again try to conduct the strike, but he received from conduct the strike, but be received from these two socialists only the answer that the company must confer with committees the company must confer with committees of the strikers, and the latter were the only ones competent to pass judgment whether the promises of the company de-served any consideration. The main grievances were that the pay envelopes of the workers were short every pay day from \$5 to \$14, and that the employment agents and company bosses were again imposing on the workers through a systematic graft system worse than it existed three years ago.

isted three years ago.

Next morning organizers of the l. W.

W. appeared on the scene. By request of
the steel car corporation a committee or strikers waited on the general manager of With sugar-coated pro wanted them to report that the men should again resume their work. But the mass meeting of the strikers voted down propositions, although about a dozen best to balldoze the workers and create a riot in which; they reckoned, the organ-izers of the 1. W. W. would be attacked The scene was nicely set that day for the creation of disturbs that day for the creation of disturbances. But the workers could not be prompted by buildoxing tactics, and with circulars, is said by the l. W. W., they called upon all others at work to join their ranks, with the result that on Seturday the whole plant was that down Besides, at the Friday meeting, organizers of the l. W. W., called for committees to parade the streets of Schoenville so as to get all the sts of Schoenville so as to get all the workers on the other side of the river on strike. On Saturday, girls from Pitta-barg, who had served honorable time in the locking during the free speech fight at Homewood, together with men, marched-through McKee Rocks, carrying ban-ners. The workers cheered and prepared for a general evoid all along the line. The secret service men of the United States Steel Corporation and a serve of their professional man-banters were ply-ing the river in their small boats marking all the workers who showed signs that they would lead in the aprising against the brutal conditions of employment now again prevailing in the plants of the Pressed Steel Car Co.

A. F. of L. Treachery,

A. F. of L. Treachery, common to principle of the sacembled workers who had paid for the half, for the right to address them in different languages. The Slovak speaker introduced himself as a socialist and made, a clear cut industrial union speech, never revealing that he and his colleagues were organizers of the American Federation of Labor; and when J. D. Pierce wound on the speechmaking he asserted that they had not come to start a partians fight with any other organization, but to help the workers win their struggle. ers win their struggle.

workers with their struggle.

The mass meeting for the following Saturday had been arranged by the I. W. W., and advertised by thousands of circulars and by workers parading the astreets of McKees Rocks with big signs in different languages calling upon the 8,000 workers in the other plant to rall'vto, the support of their, struggling fellow workers. But when they came to the meeting to address the large gathering they were surrounded by company thugs and threstened. In the hall about a dozen organizers of the American of Labor hollewed at the I. W. by company tnags and threatened. In the hall about a dozen organizers of the American of Labor hollered at the I. W. W. paraders, abused them and stopped the distribution of circulars. When finally I. Klawier and the I. W. W. organizers demanded a conference with J. D. Pierce to ascertain what all that meant, they were told point blank that the hall had been paid for in advance by the A. F. of L.; that they would run the meetings and the I. W. W. out of town; that they organize the steel workers to arbitrate their grievances with the steel trust and not to

grievances with the steel trust and not to fight the corporation, etc.

Here it became clear that the general manager of the Woods Run plant, Mr-How, had made good his assertion that they would call in the American Federation of Labor before allowing the I. W. W., "which had treated the Pressed Steel Car Co. so unfairly," to rally the forces again for a victorious fight. As a division of the striking forces of about 1,200 was planned, and the blame for an inevitable defeat was then to be placed at the door of the I. W. W., the latter organization had to witness in passive silence how working class spirit was again played with by a band of labor fakirs.

I. W. Will Not be Trapped.

L. W. W. Will Not be Trapped.

But the I. W. W. refusd to be trapped, and has issued the following circular, de-clining to be a party to A. F. of L.

To the Striking Workers at Woods Run and McKees Rocks, Pa. :

ani McAces Rocks, Pa.:
You are on strike. Hundreds of you.
The plant in Woods Run is tied up. And
you would win if the plant in McKees
Rocks would also be tied up. When you
walked out a week ago the company proposed a settlement of the matter. By the
advise of a supporter of the I. W. W. a committee went to see the general man representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World to speak to you that you go back to work. We did not do so, as we know from the past what promises of the Pressed Steel Car Co. amount to. Thereupon we issued circulars to all workers still at work in Woods Run in which we appealed to them to come out on strike also. They came out, the plant was tied up, is still tied up. We asked you then to co-operate with us in McKees Rocks and the members of the Unon there to all the workers there also out

terest of the Pressed Steel Car Co. No ould you allow anybody to settle wit

absold you allow anybody to settle with the company without a committee from the strikers and only with your approval. We can not stand in your way of hoping to gain better wages if you think roo can get them by following the advice of the A. F. of L. But if you are deserted and defeated don't blame it on the industrial Workers of the World. There years ago in the great fight we stood logall with you. We were clabbed and jailed because we would not become traitors to your cause. The strike was won, and this strike would be over and won had all the workers gone out together in a general strike as three years ago.

This time the organizes of the

out together in a general strike as three years ago.

This time the organizer of the I. W. W. was again arrected and assulted at the beheat of the Pressed Steel Car Co., but it seems that you are willing to submit to all indignities without protest. Now the company detectives are exchanging greetings with the officials of the American Federation of I also but they are threatening with the officials of the American Federation of I also but they are threatening as the property of the protection of the American Federation of I also but they are threatening as you stand patiently by, it is better for us to withdraw from this strike altogether, until such time when depression, outrageus to withdraw from this strike altogether, until such time when depression, outrageous treatment and the graft system will force you together into a big fight and into one big union again, so as to make another winning fight against the Pressed Steel er wint

ed by the Industrial Workers of the

W. E. TRAUTMANN, Organize

- FLAGOMANIA

(Continued From Page One.)

ly different from that heard on ordinary occasions, In fact, considering the intense feeling aroused since Thursday of last week, the applause struck the writer as being indicative of a reaction against capi-

related the modern of a reaction against capitalist demagoguery.

Perhaps this may have been due to the attitude of some of the Lawrence Sunday papers that refuse to be taken in by the present wave of carefully calculated patriotism. One of them points out that it is otism. One of them points out that it is all a pit up job between the mill corpora-tions and the present city administration. The latter, it is pointed out, was on the verge of a recall for incompetency. It consequently finds co-operation with the mill owners in the flag raising of great value and very opportune withal. Both of them sugtion their readers to think and to take care that they are no better under value and very very caders to think and to take care that they are not being used against the I. W. W. to pull the chest-nuts out of the fire for this despicable com-

That these words may have had a bene-That these words may have had a bene-ncial effect is very likely, for, according to all observation, the cry of patriotism has reached its climax aiready. Still there is no use in being too sanguine about it. The mill organs are moving beaven and earth to use the flag in their murderous designs on the I. W. W. It will be at least another week before one can really tell if Law-rence is to be another and worse San Diego

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE

Fellow Workers:

There is a general strike of piano workers in New York City. The local piano industry is practically at a standstill. These workers have not gone on strike because they wished to, but because because they wished to, but because the intolerable conditions to which they are subjected to have forced them to. To intolerable conditions to which they are subjected to have forced them to. To keep our wages from geing lower than those received by office boys we need your financial help now. You may need our help sooner than you now suppose. Send contributions as soon as you can to AL. SCHWAMB, 466 East 134th Street, New York Civ.

New York City.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

IN MINNEAPOLIS

Loca's 64 and 157, I. W. W., Min-neapolis, Minn., have moved their head-quarters to 209 Hennepin Avenue.

The Boston Herald of October 5 un-wittingly publishes a beautiful expose of Mayor Scanlon's "patriotic" stust in Lawrence. It consists of a photographic reproduction of a seene in that city, showing a garbage collector with his street troom and his dirt can on wheels. At-tached to the can as good-steed Austrached broom and his dirt can on wheels. tached to the can is a good-sized Amer tached to the can is a good-sized American flag, which the broken-down old "dollar-a-day" slave is proudly gasing upon. This picture recalls one at San Diego some months ago, when the lawless "partics" of that city became so incensed at the sight of the red flag as a danger signal over open sewers, that they replaced it everywhere with the stars and stripes. Who is guilty of "planting the flag on a dunghill" in America?"

Agitate for the 8 hour day.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH

When the civil war ended in 1865 it left

When the civil war ended in 1885 it left the Southern states completely exhausted and prostrate at the feet of the-capitalist class. Chattel slavery, the heais of "Southern civilations," was wenty away and the social and economic structure of the landed aristocarcy tumbled into atter ruin. """

On this rain the capitalist class at once began the erection of as soulless a system of exploitation as that cival class has ever inflicted on any people any wher on certly. This they were enabled to do by taking advantage of the wide racial differences separating the white and negro workers in the South, by stirring up the basest passions of each race against the other and thesi, out of the social tormoli created, itself walking off with all the spoils of war. thesi, out of the social turmoil created, it-self walking off with all the spoils of war. A practica state of snaredv existed in the South for nearly a generation and, when it ended, the capitalist class 'owned,' by means of fraud, violence and corruption that have never been surpassed in the his-tory of the world, the entire wealth pro-ducing energies of the South. Our lands, mines, forests, all our natural resources mines, forests, all our natural reso mines, forests, all our natural resources were in their possession. White, black and colored, the yast majority of ug Southerners had no boundand lett, no place to call our own, nor "where to lay our heads," 'yet we were told it was "the will of God," which to question was blasphemy and, to resist, a crime that placed us outside the pale of humanity, deserving of death by midnight assessination at the of death by midnight assassination at the hands of the rurales of the lumber, mine railroad and plantation oligi

For years we, whites and blacks fighting each other instead of the common oppres-sor, drank the cup of misery to the very dregs. Black working men scabbed on white working men, and white working men scabbed on black working men scabing down, down and down the scale of wages, reducing ever and ever the standard of living, exhausting ourselves in a civil way of toller on teller until at least and of living, exhausting ourselves in a civil war of toiler on toiler until, at last, we woke up to find that ALL of us were peons, our women being herded in the execution mills, though, as to the bables, it is only just to say that in this land of "bylies only just to say that in this land of "bylies supremacy" all the baby slaves are white. We had achieved "white supremacy" and "social equality" all right—the supremacy of misery and the equality of rags.

of misery and the equality of rags.

Then, seemingly like a bolt from a clear
sky, came the great revolt of the Timber
Workers and Tenement Farmers of Texas
and Louisiann against the gruelling tyranny of the Timber Wolves and Land Hogs. The workers arose enmasse and, almost simultaneously organized the Brotherhood of Timber Workers' and Renters' Unions, of Timber Workers and Renters Unions, both of which came into being about two years ago, the first local union of the Brotherhood, which is now the Southern's division of the Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W., having been organized at Carson, La., Decemb 3, 1910.

The very spontaneity of the revolt might have taught the masters that they had already carried their robbery and oppression beyond the limit of buman endurance, but not so did they take it; instead, they at once inaugurated a campaign of terror against the workers and farmers that has against the workers and farmers that has scidom, if ever, been equalled for tiggrish ferocity and brutality. A lockout was declared in the timber belt that lasted for over six months and thousands of workers, their families and children were reduced to the last extremity of want, the Lumber Kings boasting that they would either starve the workers out of the Brotherhood or starve them to death. But when the saw mills re-opened the Brotherhood was

the Southern Lumber Op Association, which is the name of the lo-cal branch of the International Lumber Trust, blacklisted over 1,000 men, filled the saw mill towns and camps up with an army of gunmen of the worst and lowest army of ganmen of the worst and lowest type, had them commissioned deputy sherifis by the different states and turned loose to carry on their trade of promoting violence and marder. All law, human, natural and divine was overthrown by these theaps, and the authorities of the states of Louisians, Texas, Arkanasa and Mississippin on only did nobling to restrain these criminals, but Ignored every protest of the workers. the workers.
Then, on Sunday, the 7th of July, 1912,

Then, on Sunday, the 7th of Jalv, 1912, came the massacre of Grahow, La., where a mass meeting of the timber workers and their farmer allies was fired upon by mill owners, managers, foremes and gumen-ambushed on the plant of the Galloway Lumber Co. As the result of this "riot," four union men lost their lives and 64 are in prison at Lake Charley, Let., charged

SONGS!

In Pals use reason or DE-SONGS OF JOYN, SONGS OF SONGOW, SONGS OF SONGOW, SONGS OF SONGOW, SONGS THE SONG THAT APPL SONGS THAT CITY OF THAT APPL SONGS THAT CITY OF THAT APPL SONGS THAT CITY OF THAT APPL SONGS THAT CONTROL THAT APPL SONGS THAT APPL T I. W. W. SONG BOOKS h, \$5.00 per hundred, \$55.00 per thousand tvance. Order from the INDUSTRIAL WORKER. Spokane, Wash

Box 2120.

with "murder in the first degree," with "shooting at with intent to kill" and with "highway robbery," while all the saw mill owners and their gunnen were released by the "impartial" grand jury that "investigated" (?) the "riot" and indictivestigated" (?) ed President Emerson of the Brotherhood and his fellow victims for KILLING THEIR OWN BROTHERS.

Such is capitalist law, order and is The trial of these innocent men and The trial of these innocent men and boys is set to begin on Oct. 7, and they will surely be "put scross" unless their fellow workers rush in the funds that are so badly needed for that Aneeded for their defense.

All money collected or donated should diately to Jay Smith, Box 78,

he sent immediately to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, Lx.
"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose! You have a world to gain!"

COVINGTON HALL.

NO JURY SELECTED

(Continued From Page One)

that the reluctance to serve on the Ettor-Giovannitti jury has made a big impression in New England; an impression that is favorable to the imprisoned men, for it has once more attracted attention their case and proclaimed the fact, while doing so, that there is much to be said in their favor, when such a reluctance to try or, when such a reluctance to try m exists.

The biggest impression, however, was made in the court room itself. It was plain to be seen that both Judge Quion and District Attorney Attwill were "up a new experience in their legal

What did it all mean?

What did it all mean?
What did it portend or forebode?
Judge Quinn lectured the prospective
jurymen on their duties and the sacredness
of their civic obligations; he appealed to
their honor and conscience, only to find
his words ignored and to hear those whom
he chastised declare that they would
disregard the law and the evidence and place their personal prejudices and opi

Judge Quinn was plainly chagrin personal dignity was outraged and bailled; for he saw no way of punishing the offenders for an offense verging very closely on contempt of court.

As for District Attorney Attwill, his

personal conduct in court underwent a decided transformation, as the result of the peculiar course of the prospective jurors. Attwill affects the debonair. He jurors. Attenti affects the Genoual. Are struts about the court room with his thumbs in the armpits of his waistcoat, his head thrown back, a cynical smile on his head thrown back, a cynical smile on his bespectacled and bemoustached face, and candy in his mouth; for "Harry," as his is called, is a great lover of confectionery as be he chews it incessantly. That is, he did chew it in the manner described until the fact percolated through his nicely combed dark brown hair that he was "up against" an unusual situation; a situation that was plainly revolutionary, as it was not in accord with precedent or customary procedure. Then his jaws stopped; nay, fell. His debonair deserted him. He "cut out" his struttings and kept his seak.
On the third day he was plainly pale and
worried. He was, indeed, a changed

man.

But, what isn't changed in New Eng-land? The Lawrence strike, as has often been told, was not a strike, but a revolu-tion. Thus, the inability to secure a jury to try Etter and Giovannitti once more makes plain.

Our Lawrence correspondent just writes that Haywood is much wrought up over a picture of himself in the Boston Journal picture of himself in the Boston Journal with an American fing in the lapel of its coat. Says be'd isomer have his skin red on the rand of a bayonet than wear the fing. We don't blance Bill its getting sees at being classed with each patriots as Mayor Scanlous and the Lawrence mill Mayor Scanlous and the Lawrence mill or the same mayor more. But we way, this same mayor more and the same state of state of