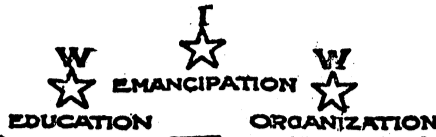


MEN WANTED TO MARCH ON SAN DIEGO



JOIN THE BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 18

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 174

"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 AWAKENING

INTEREST MOUNTS HIGHER AND HIGHER—SPEAKERS IN GREAT DEMAND—CARUSO GIVEN "THIRD DEGREE"—AROUSE, YE SLAVES!

Lawrence, July 20.—Interest in the Ettor and Giovannitti 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 Dresden, 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 case.

The National Italian Committee for the defense 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 out.

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' Union, 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 Conifer, Pa., sends \$36.00; part donation, part contributions. The secretary writes: "I believe when the time comes there should be a general strike throughout the world in protest 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 can talk a half-dozen times a day throughout the middle West, such is the demand for her presence at meetings now being arranged for the future. Her tour now extends to Minnesota and will not end before September.

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

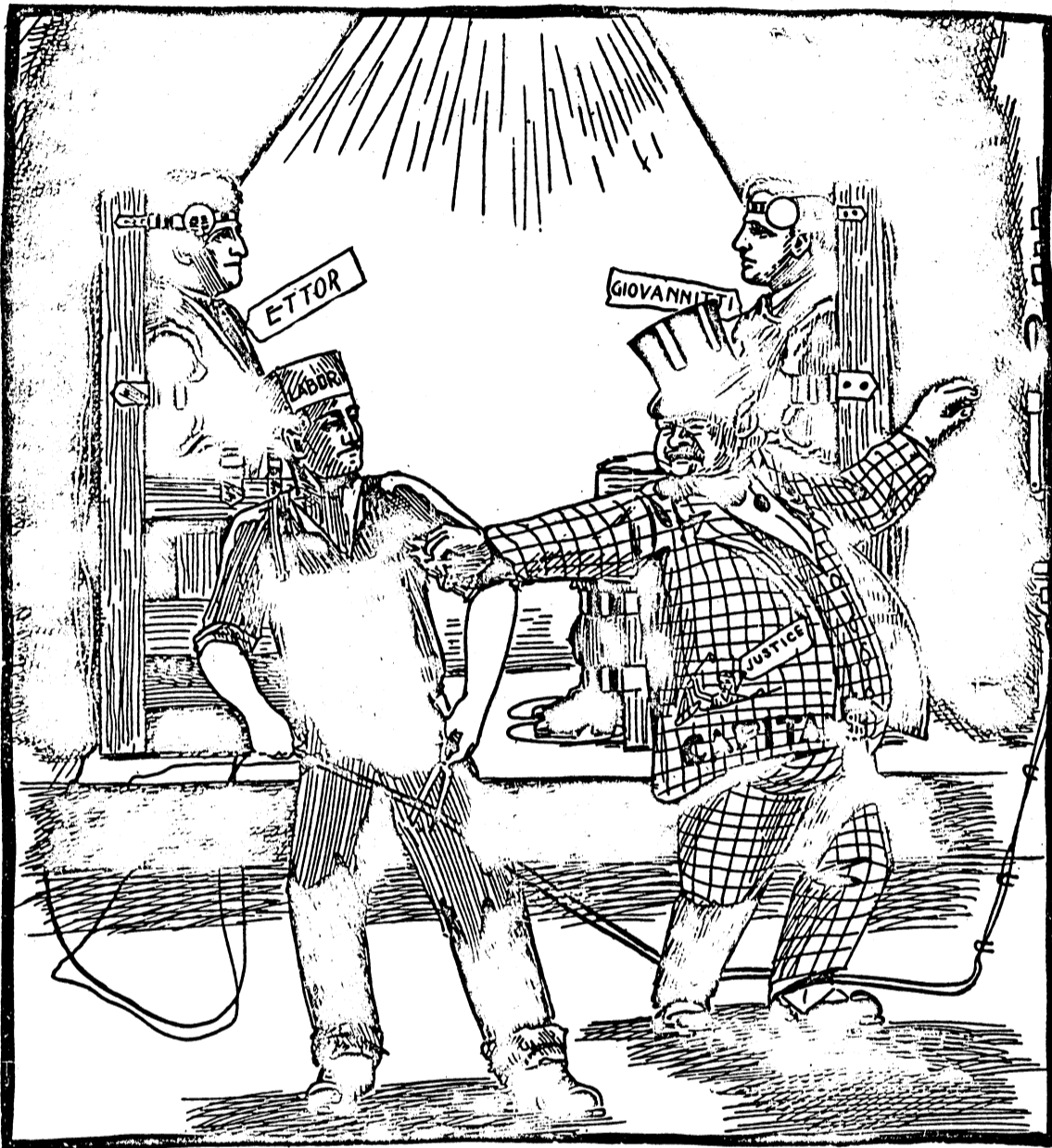
The Massachusetts Socialist party went on record July 14 in favor of the defense. The platform contains several paragraphs regarding conditions in Lawrence; and one in particular is devoted to the Ettor-Giovannitti case, and charges the capitalists with being the real accessory before the fact. These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

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

A big protest meeting was held on the Common in Lowell on the afternoon of the 14th. Fred Heslewood of Spokane, Wash., spoke to a large audience. Meetings are held on the Common in Lowell every Sunday afternoon. They serve to show the assiduity of the charge made in Haverhill, Boston, Lawrence, etc., that such meetings "tend to disorder," "incite to riot," etc. 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 imprisonment 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 weavers in the cotton mills went on strike. Their grievance was a graded fine system which took 40 per cent from their wages when a slight fault appeared in a cut of cloth. In some instances this cut their average weekly wages from a pittance of \$9 to the starvation 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 Workers are both involved in the strike and no friction has resulted so far. Many of the members of the U. T. W. are members of the I. W. W. as well. The craft leaders, however, treat

the I. W. W. speakers, organizers, and committeemen with but scant courtesy.

This strike differs from the one at Lawrence in that New Bedford is fairly well organized from a craft standpoint. The old line leaders, while taking part in the strike, are fearing a general stampede of their membership into the I. W. W.

The strike resembles Lawrence in the respect that the grievance of the workers was taken up by the legislature with bad results. The mill owners found ways of evading the patched up laws.

The operatives are mainly English. Next in numbers come the French-Canadians, then the Portuguese, and a few Polish. In all there about 30,000 operatives in the city.

Active picket work is expected to bring out at least 7,000 more and indications are that

the strike will become general.

Wm. Yates, Grover H. Perry, Joseph Schmitz, Richard Parkinson, Miss Lorry Morecott, and other I. W. W. speakers and organizers have matters well in hand and are insistent in voicing the demand of the I. W. W. for a general strike. In this connection the Boston Herald of July 17 says:

"This stand taken by the I. W. W. was, aside from the conference to take place tomorrow, the one topic of conversation among the textile operatives tonight. The most of them were strongly in favor of it. The leaders of the local unions, however, did all they could to discourage their members from endorsing of the I. W. W. They are becoming afraid of the I. W. W., being fearful that it will eventually win the locals from the A. F. of L., with which they are now affiliated."

SAN DIEGO CRIMES FORCE LABOR UNITY

San Diego, Cal., July 16.—At present conditions are looking much more favorable to the I. W. W. side of the free speech controversy.

The trial of E. E. Kirk for perjury in connection with registration was concluded last week, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty. This case was prosecuted on a flimsy charge for no other reason than that of Kirk being an attorney for the free speech advocates. The favorable way in which this verdict was received would indicate the great change in public opinion during the past few months.

Sunday, July 14, the Free Speech League held a meeting on Sixth and E streets. The 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 idiots were Moore and Porter of the vigilantes, the latter of whom is to be tried for insanity according to rumor.

At this meeting the vigilantes contended themselves with turning on the motors of their autos, tooting their horns, and yelling like Comanche Indians.

After the speaker, Lewis, concluded his meeting the crowd adjourned to 7th and B streets, where Executive Board Member George Speed addressed them.

This week marks the trial of the conspiracy cases, which, it is predicted, will take about a month. The following members of the I. W. W. are concerned: H. B. Kizer, Pat Noonan, Chas. Grant, Robert Gosden, W. F. Hubbard, H. Edelman, Sam Silver, Jack Whyte, Mrs. Laura Payne Emerson. The socialist Party members charged with conspiracy are Kaspar Bauer, E. E. Kirk, G. W. Woodby, and Harry McKee.

A joint appeal has been issued from San 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; George Speed, G. E. B. Member of the Industrial Workers of the World, and P. S. Ford, secretary, and Kaspar Bauer, secretary, of the California Free Speech League. The appeal states in part:

"These soldiers of the common good, united under the historic slogan of 'Workers of the

World, Unite!' and with the revolutionary motto 'An injury to one is an injury to all,' have struggled on day by day and month by month, each with the personal inspiration, 'Be bold, be bold, and everywhere be bold.' ...

"Their struggle is your struggle. This battle is not local, it is world wide. It is of no less significance and of no less importance 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, bound by common ties of common interests; 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 united appeal for funds, trusting that you will not fail your Brothers, Comrades and Fellow Workers in jail."

Send all contributions to Kaspar Bauer, Treasurer California Free Speech League, 716 D street, San Diego, Cal.

LAWLESS LOUISIANA

EYE WITNESS TELLS STORY OF MURDERS—MEN SHOT FROM OFFICE OF LUMBER LORD—GENERAL WALK OUT EXPECTED.

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

"I would have written you before this but I have been busy and I have been scared, for I 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 hundred 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, Decatur 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 gunner 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, July 7th, 1912.

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 followers.

After President Emerson was placed under arrest, when he was approached by reporters for 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 belt 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 submission. 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 who had been 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 reported 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 unionist doctrine with his loaves. They seized him Wednesday morning, led him and his wagon just outside the fence which surrounds the camp and prevents upon men and non-union men alike from entering or leaving the grounds without permission and gave him the 'water

(Continued on page Eight)

"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 GIOVANNITTI

Their Personalities and the Facts in Their Case—Labor's Champions Praised by Friend and Foe Alike for Ability and Success as Organizers.

The approaching trials of Joseph J. Ettore 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. Ettore is 27 years old, and a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. Giovannitti is an Italian by birth. He first saw the light 28 years ago.

Disinterested students of events in Lawrence join with outspoken enemies in their praise and admiration. This is especially true of Ettore. 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 Ettore 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 Ettore in the New England Magazine for March as "a man of unlimited physical vitality and a wonderful capacity for leadership, and a pronounced Socialist." Pratt is a First Lieutenant in the Massachusetts National Guard, which took part in the Lawrence strike, is also an author of military works; so his judgment of Ettore's capacities is authoritative. Pratt also credits Ettore with greater personal magnetism and eloquence than does even his greatest friends. He says Ettore "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. His statements were so cleverly made that at first they were believed."

Of course, Pratt praises Ettore 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 Vandorpyl is a Haverhill, Mass., clergyman, who investigated the Lawrence strike. In his "Intimate Story of Joseph J. Ettore," published in the Boston Herald of January 24, he asks:

"And who is Joe Ettore? 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 wears 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 sobered 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 halls 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 a week and a half before. On Thursday last, when he addressed a crowd of nearly 20,000 workers from the bandstand on Lawrence Common, 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 outskirts of that great crowd."

A JOURNALIST'S DESCRIPTION
George Brinton, in his "Review of the Lawrence Strike," in the Lawrence Evening Tribune, March 20, depicts Ettore's work and results as follows:

"The general strike committee, with Ettore as chairman, was organized. The seemingly hopeless task of successfully organizing some 25,000 mill operatives, comprising nearly every race and creed of the world, was begun. Under the guidance of Ettore, matters moved smoothly and swiftly. The general strike committee, representing in its personnel every nationality involved by at least two candidates, took immediate hold of the situation. That hold taken in the first twenty-four hours following the start of the strike, was maintained and unbroken 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 preparation that most successfully misled practically

the entire city. The trouble was over, it was 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 unfamiliar sound, one, however, that has since spread itself and its meaning over the entire civilized world. That word was 'Solidarity.' Its meaning, 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 Ettore. 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 Ettore undertook to fuse into a single coherent body were of diverse races, most of them unskilled.

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

"Racial antipathy, which had appeared to be the basis of hopeless discord, disappeared in the organization. Meetings were held and inflammatory speeches were indulged in, the net result of which was not so much violence as the making of a great body which withstood the pressure of the strike throughout the nine weeks of severe winter."

Note "the net result" in the above; it is favorable to Ettore; very much so, as it shows his power under adverse circumstances.

LAWRENCE RIPE FOR ORGANIZATION
Many similar descriptions of Ettore 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 it in Collier's, during March:

"Lawrence was ready for Socialism in one form or the other and Socialism came. It came in the form of the Industrial Workers of the World. It came, too, in the form of Ettore, a laughing boy of twenty-six or twenty-eight, an organizer of this new and different 'union,' a born leader, a youth crying 'Accelerator!' with a great power to win over, not only the rough-necked and high-browed, but some men who were neither one or the other."

THE DANGEROUS POWER "TO WIN OVER"

It was this purpose "to win over," with such success, under conditions favorable, that made Ettore 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 Pizze by Policeman Benoit was the mill owners' opportunity: As Childs, the writer, already quoted, well puts it:

"As a leader, Ettore has been the conspicuous 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 bullet 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 device 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 question is on trial, too."

PROFESSOR TAUSSIG ON ETTOR'S ARREST

At the time of Ettore's arrest, Professor Wm. T. Taussig, Ph. D., LL. B., of Harvard, professor of social economy, said in part:

"I believe that the arrest and detention of Ettore on the charge of accessory to killing Anna La Pizze is a case where the strict letter of the law has been stretched to serve a purpose not contemplated by the law itself—that the machinery of the law has not been applied to him in a strictly judicial spirit or method.

"The indications are that Ettore was arrested not because of a determination to enforce the criminal law, but in order to put him out of action.

"Such use of the courts breed lawlessness, 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." Fosdick puts the matter thus:

"There is Ettore, a young man of twenty-seven, born in New York City, educated in our public schools, genial, magnetic, a born leader. His unconquered good humor is still in evidence after seventeen weeks in jail. His personality so became the animating center of the strike that to put him out of the way seemed to the authorities of Lawrence the one desideratum. When, therefore, an Italian, in a minor disturbance, was shot by some unknown person, the homicide was made the occasion for the

arrest of Ettore. Although in no way concerned in the killing and although he himself was two miles away, he is held without bail 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 strike. "You may turn your nose 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

Regeneration, the Los Angeles, Cal., organ of 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 incontrovertible 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 Ettore and Giovannitti, Regeneration says: "Apart from this, Ettore 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" Ettore and Giovannitti then, was obviously the object of the prosecution; Annie La Pizze'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 Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti would not now be in jail 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 owners are now bent upon sending them to the electric chair.

"Those fellow-workers who are now on trial for murder are not one whit more guilty of the crime with which they are charged than I am. The murder was committed by a policeman, an officer of the law, the victim of the crime was, as usual, a striker—a wage slave, a poor working girl. Ettore and Giovannitti were two miles

from the scene at the time, and when the news 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? What- ever 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. Ettore as to make it appear as if Arturo Giovannitti played a minor part in the Lawrence strike. This, however, is not the case, as the arrest of Giovannitti, together with that of Ettore, will testify. Giovannitti arrived on the scene of action some days after Ettore, but once in Lawrence, co-operated with Ettore with such success as to necessitate their joint arrest in order to break the strike. The capitalists do not arrest and imprison nincompoops. Men of ability who jeopardize their interests are their special prey. And so Arturo Giovannitti is honored by capitalism, however short-sighted the press may be in its estimate of him.

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 came 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 Proletario, an Italian industrial union weekly newspaper of New York City. Under his editorship Il Proletario 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 home 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 desire for freedom under the most adverse circumstances, this poem is intense and vivid. Few men will read it without pondering what reason there may be, especially for emboding men like Giovannitti; the Giovannitti by no means pleads for himself, but sympathizes and commiserates with his fellow-prisoners, with a tolerance and a mercy that is broad and all-embracing, dignified and noble.

As he writes his poetry from practical experience, 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 book-keeper 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 Abruzzi, Italy. He has been in this country 10 years and is 28 years of age. His education was begun in the university of his native city, where his family are well known and influential. His father and elder brother are physicians; his younger brother, Aristedeo, 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, been 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 Giovannitti.

DANGEROUS INNOVATIONS

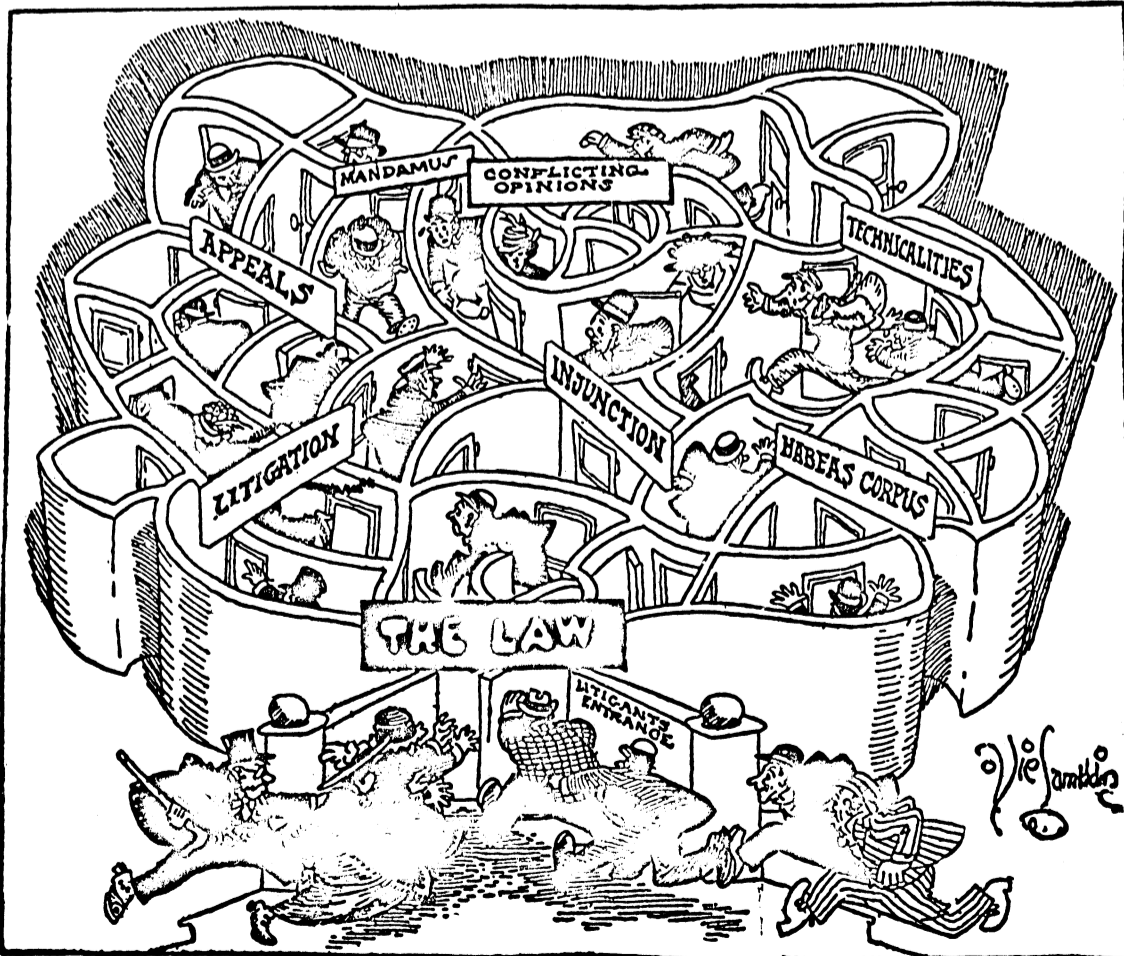
Gallileo had announced his discovery that the world moves.

"That is a revolutionary doctrine," said the magistrate, "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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THE MYSTIC MAZE



THE CAPITALIST DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY

In connection with the persecution of Ettore and Giovannitti, attention should be called to the Breen dynamite planting episode. Breen is 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.

Following Breen's conviction, a movement was started to recall him from the position of school committeeman. This movement was initiated by the Ministerial Association and the Central Labor Union.

BREEN'S BACKING

The Breen episode, together with its subsequent developments, should leave no doubt in any workman or woman's mind, that the capitalists want to murder Ettore and Giovannitti because they helped the textile workers to win a great victory.

The Rev. F. M. Lake, addressing the ladies of the Knights of Pythias at a special Sunday evening service, in favor of Breen's recall, declared: "This public official has been adjudged guilty of a most contemptible misdemeanor and paid a fine of \$500.00 with no defense or appeal."

Accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Lake called on the citizens of Lawrence to recall Breen or stand

dishonored in the eyes of the nation as a municipality that permits its school system to be bulwark of wrongdoing.

The movement to recall Breen was also brought up before the North Essex Congregational Club. The club had a discussion on "Modern Conditions." Under this head, the club was addressed by General Manager Wm. D. Hartschorn of the Arlington mills.

"GETTING ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI"

Yet another sequel must be noted: Having failed "to get" Ettore and Giovannitti by means of bungled up dynamite planting, the authorities next proceeded "to get" them in some other way.

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KEEPING GOOD COMPANY

If men can be judged by the company they keep, then Ettore and Giovannitti in prison must be judged good men. They there keep the best of company, the good books of all times.

Ettore and Giovannitti are not narrow. Catholicism is the keynote of all of their reading—fiction, Biology, Sociology, Economics—all are read.

It is not to be inferred from the wide scope and variety of their reading, that neither Ettore nor Giovannitti read with care nor understanding.

Come what may, both Ettore 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

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

The arrest and imprisonment of these two workmen is one of the most lawless and infamous acts ever committed by the ruling class of this country.

It is a notorious fact that Anna La Pizze was wantonly shot to death by one of the police officers and that Ettore and Giovannitti were miles away from the scene of the murder.

It is not charged that Ettore and Giovannitti were directly concerned with the killing of Anna La Pizze or that they instigated or aided in the dastardly deed.

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 citizens.

Every labor union official leading a strike and every Socialist arraigning capitalist misrule in a public speech may be held guilty for a capitalist offense, if the police or other hired thugs of the employers should deliberately incite 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 Socialist party hereby calls upon all locals of the country to arrange demonstrations and public protest meetings against this latest and most sinister judicial attack upon freedom of speech and labor rights and to raise funds for the defense for Ettore and Giovannitti.

- Fraternally yours,
VICTOR L. BERGER,
JOB HARRIMAN,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
MORRIS HILQUIT,
ALEXANDER IRVINE,
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 tolled 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, liberate
Your brains from all its waste and loss,
Throw 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 voices of the night,
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,
The specters of the past have flown.

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.

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.

The 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 dawn,
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, inert 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 Ettore-Giovannitti case, is the display of international solidarity which it has evoked.

The German proletariat do not want a repetition 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.

This display of international solidarity only reflects the display of local solidarity during the strike. In America, especially in Lawrence, all nationalities are represented in the labor forces of the great industries.

These mill owners have charged the strikers with violence and then in the best of times they have paid the workers a starvation wage.

These mill-owners not only have the corrupting force of dollars on their sides, but the powers of city and state government are being used by them to oppress and sweep aside all opposition on the part of these over-worked and under-paid textile workers.

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 ten years, and paid annual dividends, and they ask the workers to submit to a wage that a coolie would despise.

All hail the international proletariats.

INDICTMENT OF TEXTILE MILL OWNERS

A RINGING PROCLAMATION

In connection with the Lawrence strike eight workmen have been indicted for conspiracy. They are, respectively: William D. Haywood, William E. Trautman, William Yates, Ettore Gainal, Thomas Halliday, Edmund Rossoni, James P. Thompson and Guido Mazerrelli.

Besides writing such letters, Halliday wrote a ringing proclamation. This proclamation 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 beyond 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.

Prudence indeed, will dictate that conditions long established should not be changed for light or transient causes, and accordingly all experience has shown that the workers are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by striking against the misery to which they are accustomed.

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 men and women of the civilized world.

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 ten years, and paid annual dividends, and they ask the workers to submit to a wage that a coolie would despise.

These mill-owners not only have the corrupting force of dollars on their sides, but the powers of city and state government are being used by them to oppress and sweep aside all opposition on the part of these over-worked and under-paid textile workers.

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owners. And so serious has this become that the workers have lost all faith in the local presiding judge. Without any attempt at a trial, men have been fined or jailed from six months to a year on trumped-up charges, that would be a disgrace even in Russia.

The brutality of the police in dealing with the 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.

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.

The city government has denied the strikers the right to parade through the streets. They have abridged public assemblage by refusing the strikers the use of the city hall and public grounds for public meetings.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to use any of the money of the state to help the strikers. They have voted one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to maintain an army of fifteen hundred militiamen to be ready to shoot down innocent women, children and men who are out on strike for a living wage.

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.

Outlawed, with their children taken away from them, denied their rights before the law, surrounded by the bayonets of the militia, and driven up and down the streets of the city by an overfed and arrogant body of police, these textile workers, sons and daughters of the working class, call upon the entire civilized world to witness what they have suffered at the hands of the hirelings of the mill-owning class.

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 Ettore 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 Ettore-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 they were making a loathsome living exploiting the ignorant, remember that all the search of the records, all investigation of public officers, all the shadowing of private detectives, all the forces of wealth in gunshoes, failed to show that these despised leaders were acting for Self."

