



SHAMEFUL BRUTALITY

Graphic Story of Police Assault Upon Innocent Women and Children in Lawrence

By GERTRUDE L. MARVIN

(Special to Solidarity.)

Everybody knows that 30,000 textile workers are on strike in Lawrence. The lawlessness and violence with which the strikers have been treated by police, militia and all the forces of "government" have, in six weeks, given Lawrence an infamous notoriety all over the world.

A climax came last Saturday morning, when the police, acting under orders of the City Marshall, clubbed and knocked down women and children, then innocent wives and children of the strikers.

The police brought their children on to give them into the hands of the Industrial Workers of America socialists of that city privilege of helping little ones, until the police, using their policy of anything the strikers do on ground or not, do to treat the children.

Police Brutal. The police, armed and equipped with clubs and whips, attacked the children and women who were gathered in front of the police station. The police, looking like a pack of wild dogs, attacked the children and women who were gathered in front of the police station.

It is an insensible charge to call them neglected children when their mothers have just risked their lives to protect them. There were two pregnant women among the strikers, and one of them is now in the hospital in a critical condition. The other one is also in danger.

Children Happy in Other Cities. On the two preceding Saturdays, hundreds of children had been taken to New York, where hundreds of eager homes were waiting to receive them. Every morning the children were taken to the strike committee meetings, where they were housed with their mothers, and where they were happy and contented from the care of their mothers.

Marshall Makes "Law" of His Own. A brand new city marshal, wanting to "stick in his thumb and show what a big boy he is," his very first week in office, chose this situation for his debut. Immediately after the departure of the last delegate to New York, a week ago, he issued a statement that he would not allow any more children to leave the city. He did not say how he was going to prevent it, nor did he ever dare to say that it was unlawful for the strikers to send their children out of town if they choose. He just announced that he "would see every means in his power to prevent" any more children's going.

The children's committee of the strike committee calmly proceeded with the plan they had already announced of making up a list of children to be sent to New York.

a child is to be entrusted, and ignoring the unqualified happiness of the children, to which the letters are eloquent witness, the papers print the most abominable lies about the situation. The staff "go squads" are turned loose to describe the children as torn from their parents by coercion and misrepresentation. They fake stories of unhappiness and homesickness in that wicked big city, and they claim that the movement is an insidious attack on that precious institution, the "home."

"Home" Life in Lawrence. For years, there has been flagrant devastation of the home, here in Lawrence. Mothers have been forced by hunger to leave their tiny, nursing babes, and return to their work in the mills, because the father was not getting a living wage. But the capitalist press has not been concerned with the safety of these homes. It has caused no protest that the children on whom they are now lavishing so much sympathy, were not getting enough to eat or to wear, and were sleeping, huddled ten, fifteen and twenty in a room.

Manitulation From Birth. When the first delegation of children reached New York, a group of doctors and parol doctors made a physical examination, and found that every one of these little ones, selected at random from the homes of the textile workers, were suffering from manitulation. Eight of the children, who were in charge of the children, asked the physicians if this was due to the hard times during the strike. They said no, that this was a manitulation which extended back to their very birth, and

to withdrawing the delegate the resolution adopted by the molders condemns in strong terms the recent actions of that body. Including other matters the resolution also calls upon organized labor generally to support the striking textile workers of Lawrence. This voluntary action at a special meeting of the molders' union will materially strengthen the position of the strikers.

A representative of the federal government is now on the ground investigating the occurrence of last Saturday, when the strikers' children were prevented from leaving Lawrence for Philadelphia. While the federal inquiry will not take up a criminal prosecution of Chief of Police Sullivan and his blue coated criminals who are responsible for the violent assault on innocent and helpless women and children, the main issue to be inquired into is whether or not interstate traffic has been prevented by this action of the police. This inquiry is of little importance except for the fact that it gives the strikers an opportunity to state their position.

Today District Judge Mahoney said from the bench that children under certain conditions could not be restrained, but the strikers will stand on their fundamental rights and will comply with no conditions that will interfere with the rights of parents to consign their children with friends and fellow workers during the present industrial war.

The prudence and self discipline of the strikers has been wonderful. Such a manifestation of solidarity has seldom been displayed in any struggle. The strikers are amalgamated heart and soul in one big union.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD. PARK MASSING SUNDAY UNDER SUSPICIES OF THE SOCIETY AND I. W. W. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LAWRENCE STRIKERS. RAINING. COLLECTION \$134. PEOPLE INDIGNANT OVER ABUSE OF STRIKERS WILL GIVE SUPPORT TO FINISH—MORAL, FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL IF NECESSARY. SPIRIT OF REVOLT GROWING FAST. WILL HOLD ANOTHER MEETING NEXT SUNDAY. SEND \$50 OF LAWRENCE ISSUE. ALLAN McDONALD.

LATEST FROM LAWRENCE

Central Labor Union Gets Black Eye By Withdrawal of Molders' Union.

(Telegram to Solidarity.) Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 28. The Central Labor Union of Lawrence received a solid punch when the Molders' Union by a unanimous vote withdrew their delegate from that central body. This leaves the Golden Chique without a presiding officer, as the molders' delegate was president of the Central Labor Union. In addition



to withdrawing the delegate the resolution adopted by the molders condemns in strong terms the recent actions of that body. Including other matters the resolution also calls upon organized labor generally to support the striking textile workers of Lawrence. This voluntary action at a special meeting of the molders' union will materially strengthen the position of the strikers.

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CAUSES OF THE STRIKE

Low Wages and the Premium System Takes Charge and Brings Order Out of Chaos.

(Special to Solidarity.) Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 25.

After years of uphill fighting, after years of education, agitation and propaganda, after years of slanderous misrepresentation, the I. W. W. has obtained a



fothold in Massachusetts. Lawrence, a city of approximately 85,000 people, is the center of the second and worst industry of the United States and is the headquarters from an industrial viewpoint of the American Woollen Co., of which William M. Wood (or Juggins) is the head. Lawrence is also known among the woolen weavers and others employed in the production of woolen and worsted goods as the "poor house" of the woolen industry.

The latter reason is to some extent responsible for the industrial war that is at this time being waged in that city. A war that has brought into play all the oppressive and oppressive forces of government. A war that has served and is serving to indicate the line of demarcation between the ruling class who have all the good things of life, and the working class, where misery and want are rampant.

An industrial war that is serving to gather together, to cement into one big union the textile workers of this New England city on the banks of the Merrimack river.

This strike, if we may be permitted to designate an upheaval of this nature by such a name, is the result of years of barefaced robbery and exploitation. Years of accumulation of profits (unpaid labor) on the one hand and long hours and short pay on the other. It was precipitated by the introduction of the 54-hour law in the State of Massachusetts. When we say precipitated it must be distinctly understood the 54-hour is not the sole cause of the strike, but just simply the "last straw that broke the camel's back."

The Premium System.

Other causes may and can be given for this great outbreak of the textile workers; causes that so far as an article on industrial conditions of this nature may go, would fill twice the space of this to cover one single point alone and that point is the "premium system," a system that for speeding up of the worker has got the Taylor system skinned a thousand leagues; a system that to sum up in a few words is something like a man riding on an ass stretched over whose head he holds a pole, from the end of which dangles a carrot, just a few inches from the nose of the ass. The ass is all the time endeavoring to get the carrot, but never succeeds. It is much the same with the premium system. It is a system that is based upon a man's earnings, of the worker, and should be or should be, through sickness or other misfortune, come one cent less at the end of the month so premium would be paid. The effect of this system upon a worker is such that he is worked to the highest point of physical exertion. It com-

pels the workers to work full month without a break in the month. A decent wage in the mills is about \$18 per for a highly skilled worker. There are not more than 10 per cent of the weavers that can be placed under the Average Weekly Wage of \$18. Of the so-called unskilled labor employed in the mills of Lawrence, and of whom there are at least 18,500 in number in the strike, a whole book could be written. The low wages paid and consequent poverty is one of the things that has not the whole of New England stirred. It is estimated that the average weekly wage of these 16,500 workers is less than \$8.00 per week, and this is an industry where the masters claim a high rate, must be maintained to protect the high standard of American labor.

I. W. W. Takes Charge.

At the outbreak of this strike, which took place on January 18, Local No. 20, National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, I. W. W., has approximately 1,300 members and had carried on an active agitation for the last two years, an agitation that resulted in the Lawrence Weavers' Protective Association surrounding its charter, and joining the I. W. W. This took place on or about Oct. 1, 1911. Since that time the area of the textile industry of New England have been favored upon Lawrence.

J. Ector and other active spirits in the I. W. W. have done valiant work in crystallizing the sentiment for industrial unionism. Immediately upon the outbreak of the strike, the Local here wired G. E. E. Member Joseph J. Ector to come to Lawrence. He arrived on the 15th of January, and once presented in line up for the I. W. W. he immediately set to work to organize the strikers. He has since then been in the I. W. W. This took place on or about Oct. 1, 1911. Since that time the area of the textile industry of New England have been favored upon Lawrence.

Ector Brings Order Out of Chaos.

All kinds of things have been said about the strikers and Ector, but one thing stands out bold and clear, and that is the superb manner in which Ector brought order out of chaos. Of the 30,000 who walked out more than 3,000 were organized; 1,300 of these in the I. W. W., the rest into craft unions. An active organization was once commenced, 7,000 or 8,000 textile workers joining the Local. Appeals for aid were at once circulated; a strike committee of 60 was elected, consisting of four from each nationality and well-distributed. From this committee of 60 a relief committee of one from each branch, a finance committee, an investigation committee, an organizing committee were elected. The smoothness and precision with which this machine works is a revelation to all those who see it in operation.

The strike was running smoothly, to suit the powers that be, and something had to be started. The old, old, gag of dynamite was used; the dangerous explosive was discovered, after it had been planted in the other Italian woman, being shot by a policeman, according to evidence. Ector was arrested on a charge of being accessory before the fact in connection with these two crimes. This was one desperate effort to break the spirit and organization of the strikers, and was an absolute failure. Ector's arrest, instead of having the desired result, only served to cement closer together the ranks of the strikers. Haywood, Trautmann, Thompson, Miller and Yates at once rushed with all speed to the scene of operations, to keep up the work that Ector was stopped from doing, and carried on the strike with renewed vigor.

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Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 113. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.
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DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVE

The Lawrence strike is looming up like the clearest sun. On the one side stand the bold relief and the arguments that protect, console and fortify the mastership of the employing class; on the other side is the solidarity of a portion of the working class, which in the storm and stress of battle results in bringing into action all the opposing elements. The ensemble of the class struggle is complete. "Even the blind can see this lightning." Let us take a look at the master class in action.

First, we see the mill owners, representatives of a \$60,000,000 woolen trust, whose vast dividends, wrung from the sweat and blood of thousands of miserably paid men, women and children, have been the marvel and the envy of many other capitalists. Having forced their six dollar-a-week slaves into a revolt against a further lowering of that impotent standard of living, those arrogant bosses are determined to "teach their slaves a lesson" for the latter's insolence in daring to revolt against starvation wages.

The masters begin by raising the cry that these revolting slaves are "foreigners unacquainted with American traditions and with the spirit of Massachusetts." But the slaves are hungry and desperate; the "spirit of Massachusetts" doesn't feed and clothe their children; so they are not deterred by that cry. The masters must find some other means of instilling the "spirit of Massachusetts" into the hearts of their slaves. The means are all at hand and in reserve. Capitalist society is based upon property interests. Every institution of that society is designed and adapted to safeguard and fortify these interests. The bigger the property the more social rights and privileges its holders have in reserve and at their command. The slaves of the Lawrence mills have no property. Hence they are without social rights and privileges. "They are 'out-laws'—'foreigners' whether born in America or elsewhere. Their masters are the only 'free American citizens.'"

So the masters at once call into action their slugging committee. (Mayor Scanlon is a member thereof. Some disorder attends the opening of the strike. Very little, indeed, when we consider the great number involved and the necessary confusion of a spontaneous outbreak of such proportions.) Besides, the police commandment of the disorder by clubbing the strikers without warrant. But that doesn't matter; the slaves have no rights any way. The mayor hollers for the militia; and another "order" is issued. "The militia" (the tool of the mill owners, Governor Foss and a mill owner) responds by sending

rence to "protect property" and incidentally to overawe the strikers and drive them back to their slavery.

Still that doesn't suffice. The property is "protected" all right, but in the absence of slaves to operate them, the machines are idle and useless. Soldiers come and "bayonets" don't "do it." No slough; though they do tear strips in clothing and flesh. Another way must be made. The strike leaders, are approached with a view of intimidation. Nothing doing. The direction. Then the grip of the judiciary. Of all slugging committees, the "most insignificant" with his finger on a page of records and his face wearisome mask, "the honorable" go impartially interpret the law so impartially interpret it in the interest of all the people. It is an assumption; it could not be a law for a society where two with opposing economic interests are facing each other in battle. So the court in such cases resolves itself into the testimony of a man. All in the interest of the proprietorial class.

But there must first be a "case"—a pretext for bringing the strikers into court. So detectives are put on the job to work up a "case" against the strike leaders. Detectives are the lowest and vilest of the slugging committee; they are forced by the detestable moral manhood. Detectives and courts work hand in hand. The master needs both in his business. One of these sleuths plants "dynamite" in the room of the Strike Leader Ector. The matter turns out to be a bungler; his work is too raw; the plot of the bosses is discovered and the tables are turned. The street demonstration takes place, at which the police start trouble. A woman striker is shot. That satisfies Ector and a companion and helper in the strike. Giovanni is arrested charged with being "accused" before the fact "in the murder of this woman. A long hearing takes place in Judge Mahoney's court. The truth about the shooting unexpectedly comes out that they saw a policeman whom they name shoot the woman. But that wasn't what the bosses' court wanted; it was looking only for a pretext to keep Ector away from the strikers and thereby, as the bosses thought, break the strike. So, disregarding the evidence, the court holds Ector and Giovanni to the grand jury in April, and refuses them bail. The judge even takes a "judicial" slap at the defendants by intimating that he expects to see them

Still the masters have won nothing by this move, while at the same time they have brought the "law" and its machinery into disrepute with many who formerly were in the "justice and impartiality." New leaders multiply. Haywood, Thompson, Trautman, Yates, Flynn and others take the places of the court victims. The strike committee makes a mastery move by arranging to send strikers' children away from Lawrence to be cared for by sympathizers while the strike lasts. It is the masters' turn to become desperate. They lose their heads. "The children are going; they will expose us brutally to the eyes of the world; their parents will fight all the more resolutely; we must stop this exodus." Through their hired mouthpieces the masters cry: "It is inhuman to send away little children." Everybody laughs. Then the blistering column of the militia writes to the strike committee that "the non-payment of the monstrous outrage of sending children away from Lawrence without the consent of their parents." The strike committee laughs. This won't do. The children's crusade must be stopped, and the only way to stop it is to stop it. That is the will of the masters; and one Chief of Police Sullivan (sounds familiar, that name) is the fellow to carry out that will. He does so, by preventing fathers and mothers from putting their own children on the trains going out of town, and by arresting the parents and children.

That is the limit. This brutal act of the police against the Lawrence militia is protest throughout the nation. Even a Senator Borah voices his protest in Washington, while the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts are silent. Mayors, however, utter new statements protesting vigorously against the outrage. Capitalist papers publish reports of Chief Sullivan's act under big headlines: "Hannan Moves in Lawrence." Social elements hitherto silent find their voices in opposition to the crime against little children.

The Lawrence mill owners, having run the game of intimidation, and failed in their efforts to break this strike, have overstepped themselves. They are revealed themselves as an organized and remorseless band of robbers and child murderers for profit. They have by their actions touched a chord in the hearts of the working class—the chord of solidarity—that will be vibrating until the united hosts of labor through its big unions have forever destroyed the mastership of the capitalist class.

The Lawrence strike can now and hereafter be considered as a victory for the strikers. The masters and their retainers are simply digging their own graves.

NEWS

WOMEN OF THE WORLD

Workers of the world unite! There, the motto of solidarity, through organization, that paralyzes the whole of the civilization at large. No slough; though they do tear strips in clothing and flesh. Another way must be made. The strike leaders, are approached with a view of intimidation. Nothing doing. The direction. Then the grip of the judiciary. Of all slugging committees, the "most insignificant" with his finger on a page of records and his face wearisome mask, "the honorable" go impartially interpret the law so impartially interpret it in the interest of all the people. It is an assumption; it could not be a law for a society where two with opposing economic interests are facing each other in battle. So the court in such cases resolves itself into the testimony of a man. All in the interest of the proprietorial class.

Compare the English situation with the German one. In the comparison will be found a lesson on the merits of industrial revolution. In England the political action. In Germany they tend steadily to become the victims of state capitalism. In England the workers defy King, Constitution and submit to all three. England stands for revolution; Germany for reform.

The miners' action in England reminds us of the impending miners' trouble here. Conflicting reports are afloat as to what will really happen in the anthracite regions. The latest report is that operations at the mines, pending negotiation of terms for a settlement between operators and miners. This is virtually a losing battle, forced by the detestable moral manhood. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Mines there are 175,592 men employed in the anthracite coal fields in the State, so that a provision of many troubles that will happen in this country during the next year, as repeatedly predicted in these columns.

The right of postal employees to organize will be recognized by the current postal appropriation bill; the committee deciding to include in the bill the nullifying of the new executive gag rule. This recognition was forced by the rebellious attitude of the postoffice employees. And it can only be maintained by the continued organization in defiance of the postal authorities.

The rail dispute between the railroad and the steel and iron companies is another case of honest men getting their heads smashed all out. For years it was asserted that accidents were due to inefficiency forced by labor organizations; now it appears that defective rails are mainly responsible. This, most likely, is the truth of the matter. Good another for labor against capitalism!

It is almost impossible to speak of Lawrence, Mass., without indignation, in view of the oppression and suffering that assist the workers. The case against Ector is an invasion of elementary rights; but more infamous is the act of preventing strikers' children from leaving the city. This is the worst of the bosses. But all this, notwithstanding, there is cause for rejoicing. Severity of the opposition gauges the strength of a cause. Militarism in all its brutality is inhuman in this working away of little children." Everybody laughs. Then the blistering column of the militia writes to the strike committee that "the non-payment of the monstrous outrage of sending children away from Lawrence without the consent of their parents." The strike committee laughs. This won't do. The children's crusade must be stopped, and the only way to stop it is to stop it. That is the will of the masters; and one Chief of Police Sullivan (sounds familiar, that name) is the fellow to carry out that will. He does so, by preventing fathers and mothers from putting their own children on the trains going out of town, and by arresting the parents and children.

In the New York Journal of Feb. 12, W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad, and a member of the New York State Tax Investigating Commission, expresses the opinion that though food prices are now high they are more likely to increase rather than decrease. He quotes figures to confirm his opinion. Says he:

"There has been a 23 per cent increase in acreage devoted to agriculture in the last ten years, a 36 per cent increase in farm products, and a 60 per cent increase in food consumption."
According to Mr. Brown, the increasing cost of food stuffs is due to a great shortage. This is a scathing arraignment of capitalist agriculture. It proves the latter inefficient to meet the needs of society, and suggests the necessity for a revolution in this most important branch of production. If capitalism can not meet the problem of sustaining the race, it must be met by the co-operative effort of society. The Society, taking its start from the large organization and production which the corporations make possible, even in agriculture, must organize and evolve a still larger organization and production, a new social order, in itself. Unless this is done, society will be one huge internal struggle for existence. It will be in a state of constant turmoil. Class will devour class, the very determination to live. It is to the great credit of the I. W. O. that it recognizes these facts and is undertaking the preliminary organization of the working class in accordance with the needs of society. With the working class in this position, society will be saved.

The I. W. O. aims to organize all wage workers of all industries into a systematic and harmonious union, for the working class to improve conditions while struggling for the complete control of the land and machinery of production.

HAYWOOD FLAYS HYPOCRITES

The fact that some of the striking textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., have seen fit to send their children away to England, in view of New York's new law, has raised a mighty howl among the "plates" of cultured Back Bay.
No language has been too strong to condemn the action of those strikers who have accepted the situation of the working people to care for their dependent children until the conclusion of the industrial war at Lawrence.
It was not until the first consignment of children had been sent away that the aristocrats of Boston, many of whom roll in wealth at the expense of the lawless parsimony of their little ones, found their voices. Back Bay's polite society and the daily papers that ester to their ilk have been deaf, dumb and blind as to the conditions under which children are brought into the world, and die out their miserable existence in the textile towns of Massachusetts.
Afraid of losing their little slaves, in fact, they have only a material interest, whom they have only a material interest, our smug Boston exploiters and their ladies now seek the alarm.

The yellow journals are busy. Representative Hayes of the Massachusetts Assembly has introduced a bill intending to prevent children being transported from their homes, making certain such actions as felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Then, in boots and spurs, comes Peter that ester to their ilk have been deaf, dumb and blind as to the conditions under which children are brought into the world, and die out their miserable existence in the textile towns of Massachusetts.
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bread and more rights could not be held responsible for the prostitution of these movements by individuals or officials. It is an answer not only criticism but condemnation. But it appears now that behind Golden, the so-called United Textile Workers, is the backing of the mill owners as well as strong political alliances, and, therefore, his attacks shall not pass unchallenged, nor shall the attitude of the thousands of strikers remain unexplained.
The policemen's club and bayonets are quite a prominent factor in this industrial war. But befriending himself with the "chief of police" and who makes himself a "guard for law and order" human life has started a whole world, Golden and his associates believed, in the first week of the strike, so work. That there was no official interest in members of the United Textile Workers behind this nefarious offer is proven by documents of the organization or craft union which Golden claims to represent.

In an appeal for funds, dated Feb. 2, and signed by Edward Lane as secretary of the Mule Spinners' Association of Lawrence, it is stated: "We are the only textile workers in the city affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and this craft union had only at the beginning of the strike 85 paid-up members. Would a membership of 85 confer the right on Mr. Golden to speak for 25,000 textile workers now involved in this strike?" This "chief" then makes an appeal for funds for a non-existing organization of textile workers in Lawrence mean but another fraudulent attempt to get money to fill the pockets of somebody not concerned with the welfare of the workers for better life conditions!

It is a repetition of the disgraceful frauds perpetrated during this strike of the Fall River and Lowell in 1908. While hundreds of thousands of dollars poured into the relief fund in response to frantic appeals issued by Golden and his associates, hundreds of thousands of dollars for which never an accounting has been given, the strikers, the starving children, have been sustained by charity from the "Salvation Army" and from that, these and indignated by owners. The representatives of the strike to disseminate such which other waste. Of this kind, the "Salvation Army" and schemes hatched by factors and "associates" engaged in a "hook" for labor leaders under the name of the "flying wedge factor," famous by his arbitration of the textile workers of Fall River from 10 to 15 per cent.

Can anybody be surprised Lawrence striking mill workers should induce to betray their fruits of their hard fought battle, in a single union, and nothing but empty stomachs can drive them back into the mills.

WM. D. HAYWOOD.
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Shameful Brutality

(Continued From Page One)

another party of children to go to Philadelphia this last Saturday. Friday a committee of four arrived from Philadelphia to take the children back with them. They spent a busy day seeing all the children and their parents and making sure that there was no misunderstanding on either side. Cards of identification were made out, which the children wore. On these, the parents signed a statement that the child was leaving with their free consent. The work was all in the open, as has been every step of the Industrial Workers during the entire six weeks of the strike. Friday evening the committee announced to the newspaper men that 30 children would leave for Philadelphia on the 7.11 train the next morning.

The word was promptly carried to the police station, and shortly after 6 o'clock the next morning, a squad of 50 police, special officers and omnipresent detectives, spread over the platform of the little station. It was about half an hour before any children appeared. They came in ones and twos and threes, holding their mothers' hands, and looking very happy and expectant. Fathers and friends crowded into the waiting room after them, and soon it was fairly crowded.

Marshall Sullivan ordered his men to clear the room, and the police fell to they hustled all except the women and children out in short order. It was those, push and out he goes, and it didn't start for the door on the run, it was "Three him out!" A few men managed to remain in the room by showing tickets they had bought, which entitled them to the use of the room as passengers of the railroad. Men came helped the police, guarding all the entrances. They held their rifles, with bayonets attached, across the doors so that none could enter, until the autocrat behind the gun was pleased to permit.

Surliness of the officers, and their rough handling of the crowd, spread a frightened

were half-way across the platform, when the police closed in on them. Mothers seized their children to their arms as the police charged down upon them. Fathers and other men who had been waiting outside were dragged away and thrown to the ground as they tried to interfere. Children were dragged from their mothers and knocked down and trampled. The women, their little ones, and the officers to rescue them, were hurled about. The officers drew their clubs. Scratching, kicking, screaming, the mass of men and women across the platform. The women, their hats or shawls torn off, their hair down, their clothing torn, slapped and scratched with their heavy loaded sticks, steadily and persistently. Wails of the children, as they were knocked down and kicked about, and the screams of maddened women, made a terrifying noise. Details were lost. It became a confused hideous maelstrom of brutality and suffering. Underneath was the sickening dread that some of these lives would be lost. One shot just there would have meant many more.

The officers, clubbing their way, worked the crowd down toward one end of the platform as a run, to the big arsenal wagon, waiting for the purpose. A scale platform, a lower truck and a higher truck made steps up to the big body of the wagon. With an officer at each end, the women were jerked up these steps and thrown into the wagon, and their children after them.

A young Syrian officer, recently appointed, who has a reputation as looking for trouble, jumped into the wagon, and the women immediately attacked him. Other officers came to his aid, and there was another frightful scene in the wagon. The Syrian officer deliberately clubbed one woman over the head, across the face and in the stomach. Another officer seized a woman by her throat, and choked her down to her knees and backward over the

(Special Lawfare)

The conditions among the workers are terrible. For years have done about as they please, and have had a cinch. The great majority of wages slaves working for them have speeded up and ground down until they are about all life.

Wealth plunder has been produced. Millions and millions of dollars' worth of wealth, by representing the unpaid labor of the textile workers, has been dumped into the laps and idle hands of that worthless group of bloodsuckers known as stockholders. Millions of dollars have been taken from the tired hands and aching, weakening bodies; from the flesh and bone of men, women and children, as an avalanche of gold has poured into the coffers of the mill owners. And yet they are not satisfied. They are not willing to even give their slaves enough to live. But they have over-reached themselves. They are not willing to be here in an revolt and a storm seems about to break all along the line.

The plain and stubborn fact of the matter is that the workers cannot live on the wages offered, and are not going to hold. They did try and try hard to get along on the miserable wages paid before the last cut came. They tried and ailed. Children suffering from malnutrition and weak, like plants grown in the shade, tell the awful story all too well. The number of children that die before they are a year old, the number of babies born dead; men and women weakened by overwork; starved out, easy victims, of the great white plague. These things reveal the misery among the wives of the mills. These things speak loud enough for all human beings to hear.

In these days of high prices, surely, no argument is necessary to prove that a family cannot live on the wages offered. The strikers here are asking for 15 per cent more.

The mill owners refuse to pay it. Although they are holding in wealth and some of them have more automobiles than they can keep track of, they can't afford to give the workers even a few pennies more.

When the 34 hour law went into effect the bosses met it by spending things up until they got as much labor out of the workers in 34 hours as they had before in 36, and although the workers saved the coal and light bills, they were not on every week, they were not satisfied. They cut wages and the workers' rights. The strikers are putting up a hard fight. They can't live on the wages offered. They are fighting for the five craft lines among the strikers have been wiped out. All nationalities are fighting together, leaving for their motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The solidarity among is attracting the attention of the world.

Light is being thrown on the scene. Although protected by holding K and company K and all the other companies the mill owners are caught with the goods. The world is rapidly learning who the world's great soldiers are. If they look close enough they can see cannibals with the blood of babies in their hands.

Craft Union Sabotage?

The craft unions as usual are helping the enemy. Railroad men are delivering material at the mills and stand ready to haul the steel cloth away. The craft union of stationary engineers are furnishing light and power to the mills. The craft union of stationary firemen and in fact the whole bunch of scabs and labor fakirs in the Civic Federation and Militia of Christ are helping the mill owners. THEY ARE THE WORST KIND OF SCABS.

Think of it. Railroad men, electrical workers, stationary firemen, men calling themselves union men, helping the mill owners in a fight like this. Help to drive the poor half starved textile workers into the mills to die.

To scab in this strike is to be a murderer. To force workers into the mills to work for six dollars a week and less means simply to murder them on the installment plan.

The workers are coming to see that solidarity is the hope of the working class. Every minute that the strike lasts the one big union idea is spreading like wildfire. The workers in other towns in other towns are coming to realize that by remaining at work they are scabbing on the strikers here. They are even learning that it is possible to remain at work and be on strike at the same time. In other words, they are learning about the Passive Strike. The Interim Strike, what it is and how it can be used, is being studied and understood more and more by the workers every day.

The jails here are filling up. Parents wishing to send their children to comfortable homes in other cities until the strike is over have been prevented from doing so. At the depot children were torn from their parents' arms and treated as though they were chattel slaves, and their parents were clubbed like dogs for protesting against it. Mothers and women who were afraid to become mothers, were clubbed and thrown into jail.

The courts are showing just where they stand with respect or disrespect for them as the case may be in developing accordingly.

The strikers are determined to win. They must win or die.

The way in which red-blooded workers

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I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as the employer class rule the world. There can be no peace as long as the working people and the few, who profit from their employing class, have all the good things of life.

There are two classes—a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a unit to protect themselves against the machinations of their employers, and to abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of the industry into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one group of workers to be paid against another, and the workers in the same industry, thereby helping to enrich the few and to starve the many.

The employing class has organized to oppress the workers. The latter, that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

Our conditions are so organized and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization of workers in each industry. In any one industry, or in all industries, if workers unite, they will strike terror into any department thereof, thus making an inquiry into an inquiry to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must insert in our program the revolutionary slogan, "Abolish the wage system."

We do not go to work to live, but to live we go to work with capital. The only way to go every day struggle with capital, that shall have the most on our side. We must have the means of production. By organizing industry we will have the means of production of the new society within the shell of the old.

Send for some Three Months Sub Cards to Solidarity. Commission 25% on the Dollar.

Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

in all organizations are rallying to the support of the strikers here is simply grand. It speaks well for the future of the working class.

Fellow workers every where, this is only one battle in a world wide labor movement. Let us all unite and act together in whatever way we can. We can furnish the unemployed by shortening the working day. The reason we have an army of unemployed is because some do all the work and there is nothing left for the others to do.

Conditions demand the universal 8 hour day. The way to get it is to unite and take it.

The bosses are very independent now, from the secretary of the French branch of the I. W. W. of New Bedford which stated that the operatives of the Beacon blanket mill would not go to work this morning and a strike would be called. The mill employs over 1,000 people. Wm. Yates immediately wrote I back that James P. Thompson would be sent at once.—Lawrence American, Feb. 26.

The shameless treachery of mill-owning Massachusetts legislators and governors in the past and their ancient and unprincipled by Chamberlain, Phillips and Garrison, by Emerson, Thoreau and Whitier, helped to accumulate the curses of a civil war, but it was not conducted on Massachusetts territory. Today, however, the

L. W. W. STRIKE IN NEW BEDFORD

Local 380, I. W. W., Taconia, Wash., has changed officials. The new secretary is A. J. Amoloch, 110, South 14th St., Taconia, Wash.

Send in the subs.

but if we act together we can get them out of the slippery end of the stick.

The fight is for control of industry. Our power is economic power. Solidarity is the hope of the working class. Freedom is our goal. Let each stand in his place and the one big union will soon embrace the human race.

JAMES P. THOMPSON

William Yates, chairman of the strike committee received a telegram yesterday

at uses the room. The children peered with interest at the men in the room. The women stood their hands in the center of the room with a determined look. Marshall Sullivan, not in uniform, but looking like any middle aged man, showed his way to the middle of the room. Here a member of the children's committee was struggling with the men about his right to remain in the room. Marshall Sullivan looked about him and he will take you all to do so now. I will take you all and lock you up. The committee did not hesitate. The child, are going on the train, but we have no right to stop them," said he.

"You will see what right I have," answered Sullivan, and he stalked out of the room. Across the platform he drew up a solid line of officers, from either side of the doorway to the tracks. In the distance, two companies of militia were stationed by signal. In the still grey dawn of the early winter morning they stood in silence.

Inside the station, the last minutes were grim pattern. The children, who had been waiting for their mothers, were sitting on the benches. There was the rush of a train outside. The women delegates from Philadelphia, who had been waiting for the train, were standing there and talking. The little children, who had been waiting for their mothers, were sitting on the benches. There was the rush of a train outside. The women delegates from Philadelphia, who had been waiting for the train, were standing there and talking. The little children, who had been waiting for their mothers, were sitting on the benches.

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Finally the wagon started forward with a bounce which nearly drew them out. As the empty train pulled out of the station, a heavy load of screaming fighting women and weeping children, sped down the street toward the police station. It was followed by the police patrol full of men.

At the station the women and children refused to walk up the steps and had to be dragged up.

Late in the afternoon came the last scene of this hideous day. The children had been kept in the cell rooms all day, because the police court judge was busy passing sentence, one by one upon 35 women pickets arrested and brought in from all over the city that morning. Finally the court reached the children's cases and gave judgment that they must be held by the city until Tuesday, in the city's Home. Three backs were drawn up outside the police station, and the children were brought out to them. But the word had passed around, and in spite of the efforts of the police to keep everyone moving, there was a tremendous throng waiting by the carriages to see the children coming down. Mothers watched their children from the officers, and they kissed them passionately. For the second time in that day, the officers drew their clubs and went after the women, scattering the children to throw them into the backs. The women were knocked down and dragged in the muddy street. The militia charged down upon the crowd, gradually driving them back, until the road was cleared.

Finally the back doors were banged upon the weeping children huddled in terror on the floor inside. The women in the street shrieked heart breakingly. Strong men, passively, more curiosity seekers, turned white and many eyes filled with tears.

The police and militia were not overdone, however, and they charged the weeping women, hurrying them down the street and into the scattering crowd. In a few minutes after the poor little children had been driven away to the poor farm, the street around the police station was quite clear.

Agitate for the One Big Union!

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Agitate for the One Big Union!

CONVENTION

Solidarity of the Striking Lumber Workers.

Members of Lawrence, Mass. Workers' Committee. The hour arrived that words no longer are enough show that you are heart and soul in this struggle of the thousands.

As long as the fight was confined to the mills of Lawrence and appeared not to extend any further, we deemed it unnecessary to apply to other classes of workers, but now that the combinations of capitalists have shown the unity of all our adversaries we call on you as brothers and comrades to join hands with us in this great movement. Our cause is just.

All means possible have been employed to cause division of our ranks in vain. Now our ranks must be enlarged and you are appealed to get in and be ready. Close ranks together. Let us get into the streets. Workers, quit your hammers, throw down your files, let the dynamo stop, the power cease to turn the wheels and the looms, leave the machinery, bank the fires, shut the steam off, stop the engines on the tracks, tie up the plants, tie up the town. Great is the provocation, greater must be the answer of the workers to the employing class.

Tie up the plants, tie up the town, tie up everything. The time has come, has come now. On to the general strike of all workers, of all professions, of women, men and children.

Tie up everything. On to action!

NEW HAMPSHIRE AFRAID OF I. W. W.

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 24.—The greatest working class demonstration ever held in New Hampshire took place last night in celebrating the winning of the labor struggle. So frightened had the city authorities become at the hostile public sentiment and the fear of an I. W. W. invasion that they not only granted the use of Hanover common but they provided a stand and electric light and shovelled off the snow.

The meeting was advertised to start 7:30 but long before that hour had arrived the Common was packed with a solid mass of humanity. Fully 12,000 people packed themselves in a solid mass around the speakers' stand. This immense assembly showed that the free speech fight had stirred Manchester as nothing ever did before.

The speakers were Pearl McGill of Manchester, who is at present in Lawrence, Iowa; James F. Carey, Both were given a great reception.

The meeting was taken up for the Lawrence strikers amounting to \$108. Many times that amount would have been taken up, but the crowd was so closely massed together that the free speech collectors to break through. The free speech fight has resulted in a great labor awakening in Manchester.

A result of the free speech fight is the organizing of 300 Green shoe latters into the I. W. W. Fred J. Wolfe, who was one of the speakers arrested Saturday night, and Miss McGill effected the organization yesterday. Local socialists say that Chief Healey should be given all the credit for the grand result achieved—John P. Burke, in New York Call.

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LUMBER WORKERS IN CONVENTION

National Industrial Union of the L. W. W. Formed in Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 17.

To prove to the workers of the world that the lumber workers are awakening to the clarion call of industrial unionism I wish to submit a short summary of the proceedings of the first convention of the National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers, held in Seattle, Feb. 15 to 18, inclusive.

There being no one present who was given to "chasing rainbows," "mounting barricades," and such like stunts, there was nothing to cause the delegates present to come to blow over material questions. The delegates present immediately get down to actual work.

After the reading of various communications, we proceeded to the election of the necessary committees.

A telegram from W. A. Thorn, of famous Aberdeen (Ace-Hand)ville was read announcing the formation of a new local.

No resolution was offered on the matter, but it is a significant fact that plans are laid and in progress for the formation of at least a dozen new locals and strengthening of the locals already formed.

We did not forget our fellow workers in Lawrence and, in passing, we might note that the delegates to the convention took the train to Lawrence on the morning protest meeting and were met by the Lawrence strikers at the depot.

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No resolution was offered on the matter, but it is a significant fact that plans are laid and in progress for the formation of at least a dozen new locals and strengthening of the locals already formed.

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information. The address of the National Secretary appears elsewhere, and should local secretaries desire any further information they should write to the address given.

hoping to see all locals represented at the next convention.

We remain, Yours for Industrial Freedom, PRESS COMMITTEE.

GOLDEN'S CIRCULAR

Fails to Stop A. F. of L. From Sending Funds to Lawrence Strikers.

Kansas City, Feb. 26. MR. JOSEPH BEDARD, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass., Fellow Worker:

Enclosed you will find money for \$5. No doubt you think that I laid down my weapons and quit the fight, but such is not the case.

The A. F. of L. is busy here in destructive work, as they are in the east.

A circular letter, signed by John Golden, states, among other things, that we must prevent the so-called labor strike leaders, the physical forcists, to get control of the situation.

The circular in question had the desired effect to the extent that the Labor Temple Association disbanded the strike committee from soliciting funds for the Lawrence, Mass., strike.

Evidently the A. F. of L. thought that by denying assistance to the Labor Temple that they will starve the strikers into submission, and the strikers will be compelled to join the John Golden scab outfit, and thus prove the impotency of the I. W. W.

The same tactics are employed in other towns to discredit the I. W. W.

In visiting Leavenworth, Kas., in behalf of the strikers, and while speaking to the secretary of the Industrial Council of that town, he pulled out a 6x9 circular and, displaying the same showing me John Golden's name with the A. F. of L. seal, he proudly added that the Trades Council of Leavenworth donated the magnificent sum of \$1 towards the strike fund.

From the above it can be seen that the A. F. of L. officials have entered into a HOLY (?) alliance with the American Woolen Trust to destroy the best opportunity of organizing the working class on revolutionary lines—into an INDUSTRIAL UNION.

That they will succeed (?) remains to be seen. The rank and file think differently. Judging from the reception your representative received in Kansas City, Mo., from the rank and file, and judging from the amount of money and subscriptions to the rank and file of the craft unions of Kansas City, Mo., and well they should be comforted by the cheering wing of the strikers.

However, funds were not allowed to have their way, and the enclosed clipping explains the situation.

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The fort is stormed and their "homes invaded," as W. H. Maxwell, custodian of the Labor Temple, fittingly remarked at a previous meeting of the Industrial Council.

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JUDGE MAHONEY LAMENTS

The women strikers in Lawrence are "getting the goat" of Police Judge Mahoney and his assistant prosecutors. Commented in court on the use of women pickets, the prosecuting attorney said it was cowardly of the strike committee to want to know why they didn't put women on the picket line. He put women on instead, as "one policeman can handle 10 men, while it takes 10 policemen to handle one woman."

The situation in Lawrence today is that of putting women and children into the streets. The plan at this stage is to put them out for a weaker demonstration than from doing so. That is what we have here now. The people do not differentiate between the poor toiler and the one who is skulking in the background putting these women and children forward.

"We are not getting the right parties yet, but we have to deal with these people as they are brought before us."

"They have got to assume their responsibility elsewhere than upon the streets and they must recognize the law. The men who are advising them are responsible in their methods and if a check is placed upon them in one direction they hit upon some other plan even more desperate and distressing."

"It is too bad, isn't it, Judge? Having exhausted all your resources of gunning, legal sophistry and brute force in a series of monumental blunders, you are now expressing your little bit of indignation at 'distressing resourcefulness of the strike committee.'"

Well, the I. W. W. has a few surprises for you and your kind, Mahoney.

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SENATOR BORAH PROTES

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The strikers do not deny that workers and their wives are going back to work and that they are going back to the work necessary to run the mill from the outside. In other words, the mills will not run until the strikers go back to work. Another strong point in their favor is that the combing room, spinning room and drawing room departments are held up tight.

Ninety per cent of the employees in these departments are Italians, and they are out solid. On the other hand the Germans, about 7,000 of them, most of them weavers, loom fixers and employees of the finishing department, are also out.

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EDITOR'S ARREST CONDEMNED

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 12.—Declaring such usage of law as those brought to plaintiffs to jail Striker Leader Joseph J. Etor at Lawrence, breed lawlessness and make workers laugh at it, Prof. Wm. Taussig, Ph. D., L.L. B., of Harvard, professor of social economy, said in part:

"I believe that the arrest and detention of Etor on a charge of accessory to killing Anna Lopizino 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 Etor 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 workers to believe that the law is against them."

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influence and power of the Central Labor Union and Golden and his clique in this strike is limited to lying statements in the press, and to appearing before the committee appointed by the Massachusetts legislature, protesting against recognition of the I. W. W. John Golden braved a delegation that was to be excluded from the entrance of Lawrence, Vis. the eminent jurist of Lawrence, Vis. is the same fellow who held Joe Etor and Giovannitti without bail.

The mill owners and their tools are desperate and there is nothing that they will not do to break this strike. And I am also satisfied that their plans will fail. The I. W. W. is in control, and for every move of the enemy has been checked.

Over 8,000 have joined Local No. 20, and more are being enrolled every day. In one branch three secretaries have been kept busy enrolling applicants, and making out membership cards. The general sentiment here is, that the strike is won, and won it must be.

FRANCIS MILLER.

influence and power of the Central Labor Union and Golden and his clique in this strike is limited to lying statements in the press, and to appearing before the committee appointed by the Massachusetts legislature, protesting against recognition of the I. W. W. John Golden braved a delegation that was to be excluded from the entrance of Lawrence, Vis. the eminent jurist of Lawrence, Vis. is the same fellow who held Joe Etor and Giovannitti without bail.

The mill owners and their tools are desperate and there is nothing that they will not do to break this strike. And I am also satisfied that their plans will fail. The I. W. W. is in control, and for every move of the enemy has been checked.

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