



## HAVEN'T SHOWN ANYTHING

**Prosecution Unable to Prove Anything Against Etor, Giovanniitti and Caruso.**

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 22.

Many policemen testified under cross-examination today that the riot call was sounded in Lawrence on Jan. 12, before Etor got there. It was sounded on city hall fire bell in the morning. It was an unexpected and unusual that one policeman said: "It came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky."

Samuel Colgate, assistant superintendent at Lower Pacific Mills, admitted yesterday that trouble began there on Jan. 12. The spinning department went out and other departments were affected. Colgate dodged all responsibility for the water thrown on the crowds, that started the disorders. The prosecution is trying to prove that rioting began in Lawrence on Jan. 15, following Etor's coming, and as a result of his activities and speeches.

The police are giving some remarkable evidence. One of them, Michael A. Moore, was thoroughly discredited. He was exposed as having a criminal record, having been convicted of theft and assault.

City Marshal Sullivan of Lawrence repudiated the lower court's stenographic record of his testimony there as incorrect. The testimony was favorable to Etor.

State Captain Frank Flynn wanted to make the strikers out as terrifying a car full of school children on Jan. 20. Cross examination showed that car followed right along after parade on Broadway out of danger. He denied he had discussed case with John Cole, editor of "Fibre and Fabric," American Woolen Co.'s organ, but admitted he had done so with detectives employed by the company.

Inspector Byron "remembered word for word" a conversation with Giovanniitti, seven hours after the latter's arrest and after the latter had said he would not talk until he had seen his attorney. Byron jotted down the conversation, and only disclosed it to the world last week, via the district attorney. Though he remembered it for seven hours at first, he got very much mixed up about it on cross-examination.

Officer Johnson admitted invading rights of crowd at Garden and Union streets on night of killing of Annie La Pizze. He clubbed six or seven men on the back

while they were moving on. The police and militia got crowd between them so they couldn't move, and then clubbed them for not moving.

Police testimony showed Caruso made no attempt to leave state at any time, though blacklist was brought to bear to force him to flee.

Judge's rulings are condemned as unfair.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 19.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, the real trial of Etor, Giovanniitti and Caruso began. It was on this date that District Attorney Atwill arose to make the opening address in behalf of the prosecution. He spoke fully two hours. His theme was murder: which he asserted the first two had conspired to commit; the third as accessories to the actual deed, in that they did incite, counsel and procure its commission; whether consciously or unconsciously is immaterial, as men are held responsible under the law for the natural and probable outcome of their words and acts.

The district attorney supplemented his address on the law with a recital of the facts alleged to warrant its application to the three defendants.

Since the delivery of this opening address, the district attorney has summoned some 10 or 12 witnesses. These witnesses, with the exception of the first three, who were members and friends of the I. W. W., made out a case against the men, that, under cross-examination by counsel for the defense, either underwent vital change or else was completely destroyed; all to the advantage of Etor, Giovanniitti and Caruso.

Such was the first day's testimony that the sheriff of Essex county, who is also a lawyer, is reported to have said: "It is a shame to waste the county's money in such proceedings."

This opinion, endorsed also by others, grew on the second and third days, and was quite strong when court adjourned on that day (Friday evening) until next Monday morning.

In the two and a half-day's of testimony taking, nothing in the way of a case was

(Continued On Page Four.)

## RULINGS OF THE COURT

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 19

In the trial of Etor, Giovanniitti and Caruso, the rulings of Judge Quinn are a noteworthy factor. Their nature is revealed, among other incidents, in the following two most important ones:

Joseph J. Donohue, reporter Boston American and star witness of the prosecution, was on the stand. He was about to be interrogated by the defense about the dynamite plant in Lawrence, in which his name has figured quite prominently. Objection being raised, the court ruled out the line of inquiry. The re-examination of the defense that it thereby intended to show that a combination had been effected by others to do the very things complained of against the defendants, was without avail; the ruling was permitted to stand. The defense reserved the right to recall Donohue.

On another occasion, Lawrence Police Inspector Vose and State Police Captain Flynn testified to an alleged voluntary conversation with Caruso. According to Vose, the conversation occurred in the cell room in the Lawrence police station; while Flynn said it occurred with Caruso standing in the door of cell No. 8. Vose was not sure at first whether Caruso was under arrest or not; but finally said that he was; Flynn was sure he was under arrest. Vose said that Flynn alone was with him during the conversation; Flynn said that Daniel O'Connell, a mill operative, was present beside Vose. Vose, on cross-examination, recalled O'Connell, possibly because he was sitting in court while Flynn was testifying. Both Vose and Flynn testified to substantially the same story, to-wit, that they had asked Caruso his name, address, what he had been arrested for, and where he was on the evening of the murder of Annie La Pizze; that Caruso had answered by telling his name and giving his address, and by stating that he did not know what he was arrested for. Also that Caruso had answered that he was in a pool room on Common street on the evening referred to, when an Italian rushed into the pool room excitedly and shouted that the police were killing people on the corner; that he rushed out and saw Salvatore Scuito rush by with a bludgeon (according to Vose; a meat cleaver, according to Flynn), and that, fearing trouble into which he did not wish to become involved, he returned to the pool room and stayed there.

Cross-examination brought out the fact that Caruso had not been informed of his rights in the matter and that he was arrested for a minor offense, in connection with which O'Connell had been called in to identify him. Both Vose and Flynn stated that Caruso spoke English intelligently, and that there was no need of an Italian interpreter.

Ex-Judge Sisk made a motion that the testimony be stricken out, on the ground that it was incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant at this time, as the defendant Caruso had not been heard, nor informed of his rights in the matter; and because the state was trying to prove an affirmative case, that is, show the defendant was present at the scene of the murder; while the evidence submitted is negative, that is, it shows that he was not there at all.

Judge Quinn overruled the motion. It is hardly necessary to comment on these rulings; they speak for themselves.

## INFLUENCE OF THE I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 14.

The trial of Etor, Giovanniitti and Caruso opened this morning amid circumstances that are held to be unique in the annals of American jurisprudence. No trial has ever aroused such interest and been made the subject of conflicting social tendencies

## EMERSON TRIAL

**Brings out a Mass of Contradictory Testimony From the Witnesses for the Prosecution.**

On Oct. 19, at the Lake Charles trial, Shirley B. Buxton, an employee of the Galloway Lumber Co., and witness for the state, testified that Vincent, gunman and one of the men killed at Grabow, had declared, "I feel like I would like to shoot a union —," and that Vincent and others had been drinking. He testified also that three of the Galloways and George Green, who, he declared, was drunk, had had guns, and that he saw the men in the office firing at the retreating figures of the union men. "Let's not let them speak," John Galloway, one of the owners of the plant, was quoted by Buxton as saying. He also declared that the man in charge of the commissary had declared he would not sell the men any more drinks, but that Galloway, with an oath, had ordered: "Get them some more."

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 17.

Court opened with roll call of witnesses, 82 for the state and 66 for the defense. At 10:30 a. m. the first witness, Dr. W. L. Fisher, coroner, was called to the stand. District attorney asked for re-inquest over the body of A. P. Vincent, lumber trust gunman. Dr. Fisher answered: "Vincent was killed with buck-shot, but only one bullet was taken from body." Body viewed on July 8, but no autopsy held. Vincent was shot four times. To defend, he stated that Roy Martin, unionist, was shot three times in stomach, two shots in right side and one in left, all shots entering from the front. Decatur Hall, unionist, killed by ball through base of neck. Hall shot from back. Found all three bodies on 'ack

and agitations. Demonstrations in favor of the defendants and counter demonstrations against them are the rule today in New England. At the beginning of the trial the pro-demonstrations were effective in influencing so-called public opinion; to such an extent that it was with difficulty that four jurors were secured. Today with a new panel to be drawn from the anti-demonstrations prevail. This new venire is an unfavorable one, as can be judged from the many challenges of the defendants' counsel. Despite this, however, the nine jurors secured to date make a favorable impression.

What is particularly noticeable in the whole proceedings is the influence of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is often said that, given one tithe of the resources of its opponents—church, press, state and capital—and the I. W. W. would be invincible. As it is, the I. W. W., though "small in number, poor and despised by the conventional majority, even of the working class, has set in motion a chain of events that are the precursors of greater power to come. And it is growing amid such circumstances, in Boston and elsewhere in New England.

The reason is not far to seek. The I. W. W. touches the core of the modern social problem, to-wit, the control of the resources of life. It is intent on taking that control away from the capitalist class. This intention is not of its own creation; it is a matter of industrial evolution, which has made it imperative and inevitable that the working class take possession of the means of life in the interest of society. It is not Etor, Giovanniitti and Caruso that are on trial, but the capitalist class and capitalism, which accounts for the unique character of events here in Salem today. It is for this reason that the I. W. W., despite its weaknesses is so strong; a fact that is felt if not divined on all

porch of the Galloway Lumber Co.'s office. Did not know where they were killed.

At 11:05, B. F. Havard, state witness, was placed on the stand. When questioned by the district attorney answered that he came to Grabow about eight days before the trouble and knew Vincent only about seven or eight days. Saw Vincent dead between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., but did not see how he came to his death. Noticed two wounds in his right side, close together. Last time he saw Vincent alive, Vincent was on the office gallery.

When the crowd drove up and stopped in Grabow he (Havard) was then between the office and commissary. Will Estes called to him and said—(defense objects). District attorney then asked: "What was said to you by Will Estes or any other person?" Defense objects. Court overruled objection and state re-asks question. Witness answered that Will Estes asked him what he was doing. "Scaling logs." "What are you getting?" "1.50 a day." A young man standing near his side said, "You're a d— of a — of a scab and I'll kill you." Will Estes said, "No you won't." Another man said the same thing to him and Will Estes told him, "No, you won't, either." Witness then stated that a gun was fired and that shot came from behind wagon where Emerson was making a speech. Emerson had been speaking two or three minutes when shooting started. Many people were around wagon and he saw guns of all kinds and breeds, seven or eight, in the two or three minutes before the first shot was

(Continued on Page Four)

sides.

Our opponents may raise the issue of "God and Country," but that will not lessen the tide of industrial evolution that forces the workers into the I. W. W. and on to their own salvation by way of the social ownership and operation of capital.

J. E.

## DEFAULTING SECRETARIES

(From G. E. B. Report.)

Several of the locals have suffered in the past year from defaulting secretaries. It is needless to state that as the organization begins to make headway in the work of organizing the industries, it will attract to the organization individuals whose only object will be to depose the organization of everything possible.

In this connection we desire to remind the membership that whenever a secretary or other financial officer makes away with the organization's funds, the fault lies as much with the membership as it does with the defaulter. The only safeguard that an organization can have for its finances is the constant vigilance of its membership in all of its financial affairs.

The membership of local unions cannot take any better steps to protect the funds than to see to it that their financial officers make out the monthly financial report to the local union and the quarterly financial report to the general office. As soon as the financial condition of the general organization will permit, a sufficient office force will be employed in the general office to enable all financial reports to be checked up promptly and compared with previous reports.

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

## LABOR REVOLTS IN "THE PARADISE"

(Special to Solidarity.)

Christchurch, N. Z., Sept. 23.

Doablers you will be interested to hear some news concerning conditions in "God's own country," alias the "workingman's paradise." There is so much to tell that it is difficult to know what to say first. In the land of no strikes, there is at the present time the biggest strike for many years past.

At Wahi the gold miners, members of the New Zealand Federation of Labor, are on strike. At Reefton, gold miners, who are also Federation members, are locked out. In both cases the cause of the trouble is the greed of the employing class.

For years the mine owners have been trying to crush the growing spirit of revolt expressed in the growth of the N. Z. F. L. This organization has just about managed to kill the much belauded Arbitration Act, and to force the employers to make agreements direct with the workers. The agreements thus obtained have been superior to anything ever obtained under the Arbitration Act.

The effect of this action on the part of

the Federation has been to cause many workers to look askance at the Arbitration Court, and in nearly every union there is a good proportion of workers who want their union to join the Federation. The bosses were getting desperate. Something had to be done, and done quickly. So, at Wahi, the relatives of the mine manager and various born scabs and some misguided slaves were induced to resign from the Wahi Workers' Union and form a union under the chloroforming Arbitration Act. Now that Act provides a heavy penalty if any registered union working under an award of the court dares to go on strike.

The penalties range from \$10, for each member of the union, up to \$1,000, for the union as an organization.

The Wahi Workers' Union, part of the N. Z. F. L., was not under the Arbitration Act, having withdrawn some time ago. Its membership is about 1,200. A registered union, under the Act, requires only 15 members to get an award from the court. So in order to crush the Wahi union, the bosses helped to form a scab union with about 25 members, and caused it to be registered under the Act. If this union had got an award, it meant that the award would have governed the rest of the 1,200

(Continued on Page Four.)

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 422 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. MCCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS

C. H. MCCARTY, L. O. 299 B. H. WILLIAMS, L. O. 297

Place of Publication—near No. 418, Centre Ave.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 Yearly, \$1.50 Six Months, \$2.00 Canada and Foreign, \$2.50

Domestic Orders, per copy, ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—618 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer

Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Ektor, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss, Erval Kottner, P. Eastman.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 147. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 148

FALLING PROPS

The respective court trials of Ektor, Giovannitti and Caruso at Salem, Mass., and of Emerson and eight others at Lake Charles, La., have now proceeded far enough to show that "necessary before the fact" and "conspiracy to murder" in these cases are but blinds with which to hide the murderous hatred of the bosses for rebellious slaves. Not only Ektor, but in the Grabow case, the "conspiracy to murder" is shown by a state witness and employe of the Galloway Lumber Co., to have been hatched in the office of that company itself. That tallies exactly with the contention of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers on the very day of the Grabow riot.

The murderous masters, after conspiring to take out lives with guns, conspire again to take more through perjury and false witness. All to maintain their iron grip around the throat of the Southern peons.

Details are some different, but the identical principle is shown in the Ektor case. Here, where there is no foundation for a case against the defendants, the proceedings are clothed in "mystery" and the prisoners, with heavy manacles, confined to "wild animals" cage, to impress the jury with an idea of their "ferocity." The whole lay-out is so farcical that we wonder if the prosecution in their desire to make a tragedy of it, have forgotten the Yankee sense of humor. When "courts of justice," from being feared and hated, come to be ridiculed, where is the masters' bulwark? And yet all the bitterness and all the satire are fully deserved in these cases.

Another point worthy of notice is the profound simplicity of detectives and other retainers of the bosses, as witnesses for the prosecution. These worthless have heretofore also been subjects of hatred and fear. Dictionaries have been searched in vain for words with which to express the contempt of militant workers for this breed of capitalist janissaries. And yet with all their alleged cleverness, and in spite of such rehearsing of their parts with the prosecution, these men and women witnesses at Salem and Lake Charles—detectives, gunmen, police officers, seals and other upholders of capitalist "morality" have torn each other's testimony to pieces through their inability to tell a "straight story."

OF COURSE THERE IS NO STRAIGHT STORY TO TELL except by the defense! But even at that, we all admire a good actor, and have nothing but ridicule and "the book" for a bum one.

So bum are the Salem actors that even the sheriff of Essex county exclaimed: "It's a shame to waste the county's money on such proceedings." When the working class begins to laugh at the bosses' sleuth what is to become of that prop of the employing class?

The props of capitalism are breaking down. But not merely because they are rotten at the heart. They are being heaved to pieces by the militant workers! However, the strong arm of labor is not only being directed to crush the rotten supports of capitalist class rule, but also to sustain the vital elements of civilization until the new and free society is securely founded. The collapse of "necessary before the fact" in Massachusetts, and of "conspiracy to murder" in Louisiana, only shows once more that the militant workers have the correct instinct and judgment of fighters and builders—fighters of capitalism and builders of the new society. The whole history of the I. W. W., notwithstanding mountains of lies and perjured testimony to the contrary, supports this contention. The violence, the murder, the conspiracy, the perjury, are all on the side of the master. The passive resistance, the open agitation, the insistence upon constitutional provisions and the pure spirit of the law are all on the side of the I. W. W. THIS IS AS IT MUST BE!

Unlike the capitalist class, which has everything to lose, and will therefore seek to protect its parasitic holdings with every crooked means at its command, the militant working class has everything to gain, and can meet defeat with the calmness of failure. Unlike some elements in the craft unions, whose skill and privileged state are slipping from their grasp, and who, therefore, fight with weapons of reaction, the I. W. W. vision embraces the entire working class as a great fraternity, aiming at the freedom and well-being of all humanity.

The powers of darkness and ignorance with all their short-sighted cunning, cannot circumvent that vision of the awakening working class, or baffle the general purpose necessary to its realization. Let them try what they will, let them lie and scheme, and stab and kill—we will meet them in the aggregate and in detail, and wipe out their cursed rule forever.

SPEECH OF AUSTIN LEWIS

In Behalf of the Timber Workers.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 15.

"Come dungeons dark or gallows grim, This song shall be our parting hymn."

I have often heard it sung as a pious ceremony in socialist meetings, and hearing it sung by vigilante victims and others in the actual army and on the march, so to speak, in the industrial warfare, sends goose bumps little shivers over my back.

Barbark hall, Los Angeles, was crowded Friday night, the 11th, to listen to Austin Lewis in a protest meeting in the interest of the Louisiana timber workers. J. E. Cook, of the I. W. W., presided.

Mr. Lewis was not complimentary to the Socialist Party, but it is always salutary to get the other viewpoint and see yourself as others see you. Nothing is so conducive to cross-eyed judgment as looking fixedly all the time at one idea or at one set of ideas.

Before we go into the Louisiana matter, he said, I will want to the curious condition of the labor movement at the present time. We have passed through two years of exceedingly strenuous agitation and fighting. This country is so large, the area of the field of operations so great that it is probable that it has not dawned upon the majority of you that the working class is at war with the capitalist class and the fighting has actually begun. Even professors in universities recognize that the social revolution is actually under way. Up to the present time it has been an abstract theory and we have had all sorts of notions ever after year. Now the time for talk has gone (applause) and action has begun. All over the civilized world the long skirmish lines of the proletariat are advancing to the fray to determine the question of victory for the working class for years to come.

In Indianapolis 50 men are on trial; at Salem representatives of the I. W. W., and in Louisiana 60 of its members are on trial for their lives. Everywhere the prisons are full of our men. The gallows confronts us. It is no time to talk about fine-spun theories.

No movement in the history of labor has been more effective than that of the

last 12 months. Seven thousand are out on the Canadian Northern, 300 miles deserted, and those men with their own mounted police have preserved discipline and the police of the Dominion have had no chance to interfere. The I. W. W. has been called the riff-raff, the unorganizable; but in the last 12 months its discipline and self-control have equaled that of any body of organized labor in my knowledge. Why? They have relied upon themselves and have had no outside political chiefs, mayors or congressmen to give them orders.

I am not anti-political. I know politics will happen—that you can no more escape them than you can your shadow, but we don't want to monkey with political action. We stand for direct action on the job. This means organization, discipline, self-control. You can't have direct action otherwise. I am not fighting any body of organized labor. Any man who is against the capitalist class is my friend, and my voice and pen are ready to help him, however I may disagree with him as to methods; but I would be false to my convictions and to the I. W. W. if I did not say that it has developed the cleanest, the most capable, the best organized body in the United States and has done it in two years. Then you were only 2,000 and were called by your critics the dream and

The Socialist Party calls itself the friend of the proletariat and pretends to stand by the poor and the workers, but it is against you and would exterminate you because you are not popular with the middle class. It is intriguing against you even in Los Angeles. This is a very bitter thing to say, but it is true.

I have been in San Diego the past week watching the operations of the State Federation of Labor. It looks like a pretty hopeless bunch, but it is not so much so as it was two years ago. Andrew Gallagher, representing 65,000 organized men in San Francisco, a most conservative man and one with whom I personally disagree in regard to tactics, but for whom I have the greatest respect as a man strong and straight for labor as far as his peculiar position will allow, spoke of the resolution passed by the body he represents, that "henceforth the boycott be a sympathetic strike." He said: "Many of you may think this was a capitulation to the I. W. W., but it was not, in my estimation." Now, it was. Two years ago you were heroes. Today Andrew Gallagher comes before the State Federation of Labor and says, "I have done so and so, but it was not a capitulation to the I. W. W." This shows a little of the way you are progressing.

I will tell you just what I think. I couldn't lie to an audience like this. In court it would be different. What hurt me in San Diego was that I then recognized as socialist leaders in this city, when confronted by the delegates of the Federated Trades in the state of California, instead of speaking what they knew and instructing the delegates, went into the dust and groveled for cheap applause. It is not right. They have had the advantage of training and education themselves. After dinner I went to your candidate for mayor, and I said: "Henceforth I am going to do all in my power to put you and what you represent out of business."

I came to the convention hoping I had been mistaken or hasty in leaving this party because I had become disgusted with the local distaste politics piled upon the lay-hoping that the socialists might take such a position that I could again come alongside of them. But after 50 years of work in the socialist movement I find the Socialist Party in California has reached a deplorable degradation which would call for proof from the entire working class.

In Louisiana the timber workers were in a bad condition. The B. of T. W., now the I. W. W., went in and organized the white and black together, taking the stand that the socialists always have taken, that there is no race, color or creed in the exploitation of labor. It was more than the socialists have ever dared to do. They have white and black locals down there. If we can get the white workers in the south to sink their prejudices in a common cause with the black worker the jig is up. The movement has developed very painfully in the south. We are dealing there with different material, a people very susceptible to emotional influences.

It is the home of the revival and Campmeeting, and if they ever flare up God knows where they will land. Once start the fire of rebellion in the south and also eliminate the color question, and we can sweep in a tide of victory from the Mason and Dixon line to the Gulf. Hence the

steps taken against this union which dares to eliminate the color line.

The men went back into the woods and made themselves disagreeable, practiced sabotage, made unaccountable mistakes. They say on the Canadian Northern the locomotives have an unaccountable tendency to run into the rivers and never in all the history of railroad construction were there so many pick handles broken (I recommend here that any member of the Socialist Party present put his fingers in his ears, for he is liable to explosion for listening to such language.)

The bosses in Louisiana brought men and snub-nosed bullets and out of the shelter of an office at Grabow opened fire on a peaceful group coming to present their grievances to the bosses. It was absolutely wanton, murder and has but one parallel and that occurred in Russia on Bloody Sunday. Two were killed outright and in the crowd or return fire a sheriff was killed. Sixty men were immediately arrested charged with murder. Emerson, president of the union, being among those sent to jail. Then a most unusual thing happened. This scum of the earth, sneered at by respectable organized labor, sent for books on political economy—Marx, Proudhon, Bakunin—and set to work to organize an I. W. W. local in the jail. The same thing occurred at Fresno and San Diego. The first call was for books. I saw Jack Whyte the other day and asked him what I could do for him and he said: "Send me some books. That's all I want." This is your hobby, reading, studying and forming into organizations.

In Louisiana the men are on trial for the same offense as are Ektor and Giovannitti and the way in which it is being handled is one of the most dangerous situations which can confront us. It is not claimed Ektor and Giovannitti killed and the case is similar in Louisiana, but out goes the arm of the law and seizes the leaders. If a jury can be satisfied that they so conducted themselves and used such language that the death of Annie La Puzze resulted then it can be electrocuted. This is the law and it was upheld by the Supreme court in the case of Spies and Parsons, the most dastardly dignified murder in history. Later came Governor Altgeld with courage to face the whole capitalist class of the country and say they were unjustly hanged. BUT IT WAS TOO LATE. We don't want martyrs. We want fighters. This was the most beautiful thing in the history of labor in the United States. Labor leaders died like whipped curs before the press and manufactured sentiment and when the deed was done 500,000 brave men followed the corpse to Waldheim cemetery. If these had said they wouldn't stand for it in Chicago they would have been followed by 5,000,000 people.

The only way to keep juries in Massachusetts and Louisiana from consenting to make them afraid to do it, it was to the knife. The time to talk poetry and philosophy has passed along with the day of the ex-preacher in the labor movement. Unless you do something these men in prison will grow fine. Will you do it? Change the law? Hire job for politicians that. To get a two-thirds vote in 48 states to change a constitutional provision would take 25 years at least. The only thing you can rely on as organization on the job. This is the lesson to be hammered in.

The capitalist class is strong because it controls the machinery of production. The only man who can handle it is the man who is in contact with it. He gets the goods and can stop it and set it going when he likes. He is the emperor of the world. The only way to get control by the organization. Every train should have stopped at the border of Louisiana until these men were released or assurance given for their safety. We see in the Lawrence I. W. W. the greatest achievement of organized labor—the short, spontaneous strike where the workers are pulled out and sent back France did it once. If England could have done it it would have been a working class republic today. But their organization was not good enough yet.

I have listened to the federated trades talk of the minimum wage, old age pensions and unemployment. It's good educational stuff, but of no practical value. Girls work for \$4 and \$5 a week. Suppose by legislation you get them \$2 a day. Six girls will get \$12 and six will be out on the street. The boss will put in a system of efficiency and speed up and off go two more. You can't force a man to employ labor. Legal restrictions are some advantage in individual cases, but of no advantage to the working class as a whole. If you have a shop organization in which the whole shop will strike if a girl is paid less than \$12 a week the difference between political and direct action. Direct action does not mean to hurt some one or to employ forcible means. It means employ yourself as your own agent without an intermediary who the boss class and even comes from a different class from yourself.

Resolutions were adopted and a collection of \$20.00 taken up for the timber workers. GEORGINA KOTSCHE.

CAGED LIKE WILD ANIMALS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 19.

As court had adjourned for two days, Ektor, Giovannitti and Caruso will not have to sit in the steel cage in the Superior Court for that length of time. This steel cage is an outrage to any civilized community, as it gives the lie to the law which declares, through the district attorney, that "the defendants are surrounded by the presumption of innocence until proven guilty beyond a doubt." To be surrounded by a cage is something more concrete than being surrounded by a presumption, however glibly it may be put in theory.

Not only does the cage destroy the presumption of innocence, but it also prevents the defendants from readily consulting with their attorneys. Many an opportunity to prompt questions in cross-examination is thus denied to them. When Ektor, for instance, wishes to indicate a line of inquiry he must go through a course that takes long hours before counsel is reached as to render his suggestions too late and untimely. Or when he succeeds in securing the ear of counsel it is done in such a manner as to cause unavoidable delay in the proceedings. The defendants and their counsel have had to listen to deprecatory suggestions as to time from the judge, when in consultation with one another.

Then there is the rigid posture that the defendants are compelled to observe while in the cage. At first their only seat was a bench along with their backs to the cage, as if glued there. Later, through the kindness of Sheriff Johnson, the defendants were each given an arm chair. This is set a little distance forward, and permits of some lounging and lolling when the proceedings become wearisome. On the whole, the chairs add to the comforts of imprisonment in the disgraceful steel cage.

Old Crier Cole always ends his cries with "God save the Commonwealth!" One of the spectators at the trial, after listening to the evidence of the prosecution, added: "It needs it."

STRIKE FINANCES

(From G. E. B. Report.)

An estimate of the amount of money expended for relief and other expenses incidental to handling strikes in the past year, shows that \$101,504.05 were expended in handling strikes involving a total of 75,152 strikers and their families, lasting over a period of 74 weeks in the aggregate.

The problem of financing strikes is a question that should command the earnest attention, not only of this convention, but of each and every local union after the close of the convention. It is a foregone conclusion that there is a limit to the ability of the workers to contribute to the support of strikes. With the ever-growing tendency to involve larger and larger bodies of workers in the struggles for better conditions, it is but a question of a short time until this limit will be reached. The present and future conditions of modern industry do now and will continue to make it necessary that large numbers of the workers take an active part in every struggle for better conditions.

There is but one way in which this situation can be met. That is, the workers must be educated to carry on the struggle for better conditions without leaving the shops, except when it is absolutely necessary. In which event, they must be educated to adapt themselves to every requirement of each particular case and be prepared to return to work with their organization intact before they are starved into submission.

It is safe to assume that the employer will resort to the use of the lockout in order to meet these tactics, and an effective answer to the lockout will have to be devised by the members of this organization. In our humble judgment the answer to the lockout is to extend the lockout to an organization so that whenever necessary the workers can paralyze every industry in the country, by a general strike of short duration repeated as often as is necessary to get results.

We think that it will be found that the employing class will not be willing to lose the profits accruing to them from the labor of 15,000,000 workers because some part of the employing class uses the lockout to subjugate a part of the workers.

We suggest that blank forms for compiling information relative to strikes be designed and furnished all local unions by the general organization and that the local unions see to it that full information concerning strikes is furnished the general organization at all times.

# JAMES P. THOMPSON'S REPORT

## AS GENERAL ORGANIZER, TO THE SEVENTH I. W. W. CONVENTION

(Continued From Last Week)

As soon as affairs in Lawrence were in such shape that I felt justified in doing so, I left there and proceeded to get busy among the silk weavers in Northern New Jersey and New York City.

This was especially necessary because a bunch of fakirs, with main headquarters in New York, were operating among the slaves of the mills there and using the name of the I. W. W. to defraud them.

### Role of the "Dan-ites"

A complete report of the operations of this gang and the manner in which they imposed upon the workers would require considerable space, and as a statement is to be printed regarding them I will simply touch upon some of the main points at this time.

At the Fourth convention of the I. W. W. in 1908 Daniel DeLeon, editor of the New York People, came here to represent a local which according to the constitution had no business to be a member of.

By the way, I wish to state for the benefit of those who do not know, that at 28 City Hall Place, New York, there is operated a large job printing plant, in connection with which is published a scurrilous sheet called the New York People. This sheet is the official organ of a gang of scoundrels and knaves calling themselves the Socialist Labor Party, and DeLeon is the editor.

The National Treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party is Frederick W. Ball, a mill owner in Paterson, N. J.

His seat in the convention was contested. The convention tried his case and refused to seat him. This hurt him very much, as he is very ambitious and considers himself an exaggerated ego, whatever that means. He was very much upset because some of the western delegates who voted against him were expelled and he had to beat their way to the convention. He has been calling these ragged workers of the West "slum proletariat" and so on ever since. Some of the songs sung by the fellow workers from the mills and camps also got on his delicate nerves.

When he was refused a seat in the convention he went East and called a conference of Socialist Labor Party members in Paterson, N. J. This conference, which was held in the fall of 1908, decided that what they needed was another organization on what they called "socialist plans." So right there among themselves they formed an organization and decided to go out before the workers and claim they were the Industrial Workers of the World.

### "Detroit I. W. W."

Then with a political chase in their presence to shield them from all harm, they rented a small box in a little town in Michigan and each day printed a notice in the New York People which read in part as follows:

"Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the general organization of the I. W. W. to 'so and so,' giving the address of their post office."

As hardly anybody ever read their lying sheet, the chances are that very few "contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W." ever was sent to their fictitious address. Some time ago they changed the address of their mail box to Detroit, Mich. On that account they now call themselves "The Detroit I. W. W."

This fake organization existed practically only on paper until last fall. That this is so can easily be learned by asking them to furnish you with a financial statement of receipts and expenses from 1908 to date.

The Lawrence strike advertised the I. W. W., so that especially among the textile workers everybody was eager to learn more about it and many anxious to join and help build it up.

This was a chance for the fake outfit and they proceeded to reap where they had sown.

While our organizers and speakers were all busy in Lawrence this so-called Detroit I. W. W. succeeded in doing some rank faking among the workers.

### Worst Kind of Faking

All the speakers of the Socialist Labor Party were called in from all over the country and sent into the textile towns of New Jersey. They went into Paterson, Passaic, West Hoboken and many other places advertising the "I. W. W. meetings" they got big crowds. They would say to the workers: "See what the I. W. W. is doing in Lawrence."

If anyone got suspicious and asked them if there were two I. W. W.'s, they would say: "No; there are not two I. W. W.'s; there is only one; we are the only I. W. W. there is."

In this way they obtained members and money under false pretenses.

When cornered and confronted with proof that they were not the I. W. W. that was conducting the Lawrence strike, not the I. W. W. that published the Industrial Union papers, Solidarity and Industrial Worker, they would crawl and say: "Oh that is the Chicago I. W. W. They are not the I. W. W. at all, they are the 'I. W. W. bummers.'"

The silk weavers were anxious to better their conditions, knowing that if the slaves in New Jersey and Michigan were with those in New Jersey would do the

same.

The fake S. L. P. outfit practically succeeded in running the energy of these workers to the ground. They pulled off a lot of craft strikes, mostly of broad silk weavers. They would appeal to one craft at a time and, if possible, get them out on strike, then organize them into what they called the Detroit I. W. W., get money out of them for initiation fees and dues, then on account of having them fight one craft at a time capture they would whip up so badly they would discourage the other workers. Then they likely got some money out of the mill owners for their dirty work. If they didn't they are scabbing on the fakirs in the A. P. of L.

In Passaic they got a big bunch out on strike. After they had been out a while some of the strikers discovered that they had been faked. Most of the strikers thinking they were joining the I. W. W. that conducted the Lawrence strike. When they discovered they were not in the I. W. W. they revolted and withdrew from the fake outfit. I received a telegram from them asking me to come at once, which I did.

Fellow Worker Rossoni, Italian speaker; Rohlfinger, Hungarian organizer; G. E. B. Member Koettgen and several other fellow workers went along with me. We found a bad situation. A large body of mill workers, mostly weavers, out on strike, and the strikers divided into two camps. It was bad enough to practically have nothing but weavers out while all the other crafts were working, but to have even those who were out divided simply spelled defeat. Unless indeed we could get the two factions to co-operate and get other workers out to support them.

We were ahead and made the best of it. We held several meetings, got out part of the strikers organized, with their strike committee, pickets out, and so on. We succeeded in instilling a new spirit into the strikers.

We were in a fair way to do things even in spite of the terrific handicap. The masters and everybody else saw plain that the workers of the strike were likely to mean victory for the strikers. We had fellow Worker Hayward over there at one meeting. Enthusiasm was spreading among the strikers. It was liable to spread to the slaves in the mills. Passaic was threatened with a general strike of mill workers. This instead of the craft strike of the S. L. P., which was being used as the energy of the strike into the ground, the mill owners suddenly found themselves confronted with the possibilities of a real strike conducted by the I. W. W.

The S. L. P. gang knew that as soon as the workers got wise to them it would be "all off" and their chances for further grafting the name of the I. W. W. in that locality at least would go glimmering. They were anxious, of course, to impose upon the slaves of the mills as long as possible, especially so on account of the fact that they had the support of the politicians, and they needed money for the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

The S. L. P. outfit knew that if we stayed there it would not be long before the workers would get wise to the fact that we represented the real I. W. W. and that the Detroit I. W. W. was a fake.

The mill owners knew well enough which of the I. W. W. was plainly showed it by the fact that, as anyone could see, they feared us and were not at all afraid of the bunch from the S. L. P.

The mill owners feared us because we threatened their economic interest and the S. L. P. outfit feared us because we also threatened their economic interest.

Since the interest of the mill owners and the S. L. P. was identical, it was inevitable in regard to keeping us out those robbers and fakirs proceeded to co operate to do it.

### Reinstein Adopts "Civilized" Methods

Boris Reinstein, a drug store keeper from Buffalo, N. Y., was the leader of the Detroit I. W. W. in Passaic. He and his gang of stool-pigeons went to the police and to the press with all kinds of stories. They gave the mill owners to understand that while the so-called Detroit I. W. W. was perfectly harmless there would be hell popping in Passaic if the real I. W. W. got a foothold there.

They told the police, that we advocated destruction of life and property. This gave the police the excuse they wanted, and they took steps to prevent us from holding meetings there. Policemen went around and instructed hall keepers not to rent any halls for strike meetings without permission from Reinstein.

One morning when we went to our hall in Garfield, across the river from Passaic, to hold a meeting, we found the hall closed and the following proclamation tacked on the door:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Bergen County. By virtue of an act of this state, entitled "An act to provide for the peace and tranquility of the county," I am directed to charge and command all persons, being here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, and to remain in the said act. God save the State.

ROBERT CONKLIN, Sheriff of Bergen County. Dated April 4, 1912.

When those who came to attend our meeting found the hall closed they all went to the Passaic and went into the hall where the Detroit I. W. W.

was holding a meeting. When I arrived I went over there also. They were meeting in a large hall with a balcony, and on account of the two groups of strikers all being in the same hall it was packed to the limit.

When I arrived there Reinstein was speaking.

As I entered the hall the crowd sprang to its feet and yelled for me to speak. The noise was so intense I walked down the center aisle and climbed upon the stage, and Fellow Workers Koettgen, Rossoni and Rohlfinger followed me.

Of course Reinstein did not want to allow me to speak, but the crowd insisted and he was compelled to give way.

I. W. W. Urges Solidarity. We explained to the strikers that now that they were all together they should resolve to remain together and fight together until the strike was over.

We said to them: "You are confused now. You don't know what is the real I. W. W. You don't know which to join, but you do know that you work hard in the mills and that you want to win this strike. You know that the strike is lost it will be your own fault."

We explained to them the power of solidarity and that they should allow nothing to divide them while they were in a fight with the masters.

We said to them: "Join one union or another, or no union at all, as you see fit, but whatever you do all stand together. If you are all together, the masters must stand together and fight together in this strike. It is the only way to win."

The strikers were enthusiastic over the position we took. I suggested that the two strike committees be merged and came to some arrangement regarding demands, then all make common cause against the enemy.

In accordance with our plan a joint meeting of the two strike committees was arranged for that afternoon and a joint meeting of all the strikers, to hear the report of the joint strike committee, was called for the next morning.

While the strikers were enthusiastic over the turn things had taken, there was contention in the camp of the "Detroit I. W. W." as to the next morning.

They got busy, and the next morning when Fellow Worker Koettgen and I arrived at the hall we found it surrounded by policemen, with instructions not to allow us to enter.

The hall was full of strikers. They wanted us in there, but the organizers of the Detroit I. W. W. and the police working together kept us out.

Many strikers were outside of the hall and refused to go in unless we did. Many of those inside came out when they learned that we were not going to advise them that in spite of the fact that we were not allowed in the meeting they should all go in and stand together, as it was their only chance of winning.

Some went in, but came out again. They were discouraged. A group of Italian girls, many of them with bandages on their heads, where the thugs of the mill owners had clubbed them, came in with tears in their eyes said: "We work hard in the mills and the bosses abuse us. We want to win this strike. We want you in the meeting. You can not come to us. Now we are discouraged. We know that you are right, and that we should all go in the meeting and stick together anyway, but we can't do it. We no like Reinstein. He is no good. He is a stool pigeon."

Every time I see an S. L. P. man now I think of that group of girls, discouraged and crying outside of that hall in Passaic. They are now in the streets, being murdered on the installment plan.

Conditions in Passaic are worse and wages are even lower than they were in Lawrence. The S. L. P. outfit and the Passaic know now which is the I. W. W. Fellow Worker Rossoni is holding meetings there among the Italians and over 500 of them joined the I. W. W. there in the last week.

The mill owners of New Jersey and elsewhere are using the same tactics to grind down the silk workers as were successfully used by the masters in the woolen and cotton industry.

Slowly but surely the four loom system is being introduced in the broad silk and the two loom system in the ribbon mills. The silk workers realize something must be done, and done quick. Sentiment for the One Big Union is growing fast.

The S. L. P. gang did a whole lot of harm by starting a fake I. W. W. They helped the mill owners very much.

During the winter, as the Lawrence strike developed, the attention of the silk workers was attracted to the I. W. W., and each claiming to be the I. W. W. they did not know which to join, and so many of them didn't join any.

The S. L. P. distributed thousands of copies of the New York "Daily People" in all the mill towns of Northern New Jersey. By means of this slimy sheet and at their mass meetings and so on they circulated all kinds of lies about the I. W. W. Nothing was so sneaking and cowardly for them to say.

All we could do was to explain the situation to the workers knowing it was only a matter of time when they would find out who was lying and who was not. They are learning fast. Today the Detroit I. W. W. is in the position of being about dead while the same gang of fakirs who stole the name of the I. W. W. are now there trying to get the workers to vote for them as candidates of the S. L. P.

Settlement for the eight-hour day is very

## I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock

- "THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER," By Edward McDonald 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2-1-1 cents.
- "Why Strikes Are Lost; How to Win," By W. E. Trautmann. 94 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "The I. W. W.; its History, Structure and Methods," By Vincent St. John 94 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.
- "Patriotism and the Worker," By Gustave Hervé. 38 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents
- "Eleven Blind Leaders," By B. H. Williams. 32 Page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy
- "Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Political Parties and the I. W. W.," By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Getting Recognition," By A. M. Stirton. Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Two Kinds of Unionism," By Edward Hammond. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women," By E. S. Nelson. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred \$1.25 per thousand.
- "Union Scabs and Others," By Oscar Ameringer. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.
- "War and the Workers," By Walker C. Smith. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

### ADDRESS

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, Box 692 NEW CASTLE, PA.

## Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the I. W. W.

Published Weekly, Thoroughly Revolutionary

Subscription same as Solidarity

In Combination, Both Papers \$1.50 per year

### Address

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing to gain. Their interests are placed in direct antagonism. The only way the working people and the few million of the employing class are placed at the foot of the ladder.

Brothers, the two classes are struggling not on until the workers of the world organize as a class, possess themselves of the means of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade union unable to cope with the ever-increasing power of the employing class. The trade union of workers to be fitted against the employer as a class, must possess itself of the means of production, and abolish the wage system.

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on the struggle for the abolition of the wage system. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

strong among the silk workers.

Local 152 in Paterson and the Local in Passaic are now growing fast, while other locals of the I. W. W. are being formed in West Hoboken and other mill towns in New Jersey. Taken all in all, the prospects for the One Big Union and the eight-hour day are very bright among the silk workers.

During the time I was working among the silk workers, we often had two or three meetings in one day. Sometimes, for instance, I would speak at a shop meeting in Paterson and other mill towns in New York or somewhere else at 8 o'clock.

Agitation in Other Places. In New York I was invited to address an independent organization of piano and organ workers. I spoke before them a couple of times. On April 15 they joined the I. W. W. They have about 500 of a membership.

This is the Local represented here by A. F. Lundgren. They have five votes in this convention.

There are about 9,000 piano and organ workers in New York City and, considering the start we already have, I feel sure that if systematic organizing work is carried on among them a powerful organization can be built up there.

In the latter part of April in answer to telegram from Fellow Worker Fletcher, I went to Philadelphia. A joint meeting of two independent unions of carpet weavers had been arranged and I was sent for to address them.

These two unions, with a total membership of 1,800, joined the I. W. W. This gave us a good foothold among the textile workers in Philadelphia. They now have shop control in 11 different shops in that city.

Philadelphia is a good field for organizing work.

Fellow Worker St. John having written to me that he would route me West, I resigned my Philadelphia all during the month of May.

I spoke before the different organizations of the I. W. W. held open-air meetings, and so on, expecting each day to receive word from St. John.

Not having seen my wife and family for a year, I was naturally anxious to get back to Seattle and, besides, I felt sure I could hold some big Eaton and Guannetti meetings in the North' est.

On June 11 I received a letter from Fellow Worker St. John saying that the general Office could not very well stand the expense of sending me West.

On receipt of this letter, I started for

Chicago, holding meetings in Pittsburg, New Castle, Youngstown, Cleveland, Elyria and Detroit on the way. I arrived in Chicago July 1.

After spending a few days here, sort of getting a line on things and preparing for a trip South in answer to an urgent request from the B. T. W., I left for Alexandria, La.

On my arrival there, I consulted with Fellow Worker Jay Smith, secretary of the B. T. W. In the meantime the murder of Alexander Green, a worker in La., had taken place. Fellow Worker L. Emerson, after the desperate attempt to kill him, had been 'hrown into jail by his would-be murderers, and dozens of fellow workers were on their way to jail.

I went to Lake Charles, where our fellow workers were imprisoned, and, after getting a line on the situation there, I returned to Alexandria where a tremendous meeting of the executive board of the B. T. W. Then in accordance with plans adopted at this meeting, I returned to Chicago.

I arrived back in Chicago July 15, and then, after being on the sick list for a few weeks, I held several meetings there, then went to Minneapolis and did agitation work there and in St. Paul until it was time to return here for the convention.

### Importance of Propaganda.

Now, fellow workers, I believe events of the past year emphasize more than anything else the importance of propaganda. Workers can not carry out ideas they do not have. We can not reap until we have sown. It is our business to propagate such ideas, which, if carried out, would make toward the emancipation of our class.

In order to systematize the propaganda and make it more uniform throughout, I believe circuits should be formed wherever possible and one speaker after another routed over them. Unity of thought and action can come only as a result of an education which gives the same conception of things to all.

Locals should insist that local organizers just as soon as they are able. The idea that they can not afford to should be discouraged. The fact is they can not afford not to.

Locals should insist and see to it that their speakers talk industrial unionism. To hawl out the cops and the mayor and the governor does not impress the idea of the one big union upon the brains of the workers.

The importance of shortening the working day and the working week should be emphasized by our speakers and writers at every opportunity.

I believe one good way to propagate

HAVEN'T SHOWN ANYTHING

(Continued From Page One.)

developed against the defendants. The testimony taken, under cross-examination, shows that the speeches and conversations of Etor and Giovannitti have been distorted, misrepresented and otherwise adapted to the needs of the prosecution, even to the extent of suppressing entirely their most essential features.

Witnesses testified that in the preliminary trials they were not asked questions that would elicit the full purport and true meaning of all that was said; nor were they asked, in conference with the district attorney, to give all the information they possessed.

On the other hand, some of the witnesses, notably Policemen Barry and Gallagher and Reporter Joseph Donohue, Etor gave more detailed information regarding the alleged incendiary speeches and conversations of Etor and Giovannitti than they had done at the preliminary trial. And they all admitted that, since then, they had been in consultation with District Attorney Atwill on the case; all of which helped to destroy completely the effectiveness of the testimony of the commonwealth.

It would be difficult to give in detail the testimony already taken. Space is limited; such testimony already makes three good-sized type-written volumes. But this much may be stated:

That the testimony shown, under cross-examination, that speeches and conversations were garbled and lopped off, as required. That Lawrence police officers were called into a discussion of the case with their superior officers and State Police Captains Proctor and Flynn; that one of them, Barry, had gone over the case with District Attorney Atwill; that another one—Gallagher—talked with Barry about the case and had consulted newspaper reports in regard to dates and events; that Gallagher was appointed to the police force through the exertions of a salaried employe of the American Woollen Co., and that at the time of said appointment he was in the employ of said company; that Mayor Scanlon suggested the organization of the strikers' committee in the City Hall speech of Jan. 14. (It was the intention of the prosecution to show that Etor organized and dominated the strikers' committee in pursuance of the conspiracy to incite to violence, etc.); that Etor was a factor for peace, having on Jan. 18 prevented a clash between the militia and a parade of strikers, by preventing himself between the two and diverting the course of the latter; that the early morning street car smashing riots, which Etor and Giovannitti are charged with having organized and incited, were permitted and tolerated by both the police and the militia, who looked on and took no steps to prevent them; that the rioting attending the Lawrence strike began on Jan. 12, before Etor's arrival, as a result of the unbarred wagon rebellion following the inauguration of the 24 hours, and not on Jan. 17, following Etor's arrival and as a result of his and Giovannitti's speeches; that the alleged voluntary conversion of Caruso to the Lawrence Police Inspector Vose and State Police Captain Flynn, both of whom discussed the case with Barry, Benoit and others, shows that he was not at the scene of the murder of Annie La Piza on the night it was committed.

All this, and much more that is favorable to the defense, the three days' actual trial shows.

The sum total of the three days' trial confirms the original belief that the three men are the victims of a frame up, because the Lawrence strike was a victory for the working class, whose beneficial results must be nullified by drastic measures.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 19.—The jury in the case of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso has been listening for the past two and a half days to the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. This testimony, after cross-examination, is not at all convincing; in fact, the statement is heard on all sides: "They (the commonwealth's representatives) haven't shown anything yet." By this it is meant that "they" haven't produced any evidence as yet that will, in the last analysis, justify or warrant the election or imprisonment of the three men.

What "they" have shown is sufficient to give rise to the belief that there is a big "frame up" that is being pushed through by testimony of a character that creates a suspicion of deliberate perjury. This belief may be unwarranted, but of its existence there can be no doubt. —More

than one person in attendance at the hearings have expressed themselves.

About a dozen witnesses have already taken the stand. Their testimony, after cross-examination, leaves no doubt that the speeches of Etor and Giovannitti have been distorted, misrepresented and suppressed in their most essential features to suit the ends of the prosecution. This begins with Etor's first speech in Lawrence, in the City Hall on Jan. 14, down to the day of his arrest in the City Hall speech; it was used to appear that Etor incited hostilities toward the police and militia, when what he really did do was to warn against the folly of trying to meet their armed force.

Joseph J. Donohue, reporter for the Boston American, was on the stand in behalf of the State. Here is the Boston Globe's account of what he said:

"The witness reported again Etor's counsel not to fear the soldiers, but to forget that there were police clubs, sharp bayonets and cannon about. And Mr. Peters got the witness to say that all this was in the nature of a caution, that if the strikers went to the mill gates they would be in danger of violence.

"Did he say a single word to them to go down and attack the soldiers?" "No, sir."

"Did he say to them to go and buy guns for their own protection?" "No, sir."

"Did he tell them to arm themselves?" "No, sir."

The Boston Globe also prints the following: "Next came Etor's first speech in City Hall, Jan. 13. Mr. Donohue said Gilbert Scanlon suggested that the strike would be conducted without violence and destruction of property. Then Etor, speaking next, said he agreed with the mayor, adding that if any blood were spilled it would be upon the heads of the masters.

"The witness believed that what Etor had in mind was that if blood were spilled it would be because of acts of oppression or violence by the employes."

As inferred, the prosecution tried to make it appear as if Etor wanted to spill the blood of the masters.

Next came statements from an anti-I. W. W. source which he quoted, but this will suffice to show the methods of the prosecution.

The frame-up and taint of perjury was suggested in connection with the police testimony. It is doubtful if a word of this was believed by the jury. First, Officer Barry admits, on cross-examination, that the Lawrence police officers were called in consultation on the case with their superior officers, and that he went over his story with District Attorney Atwill. Officer Gallagher admits that he talked with Barry about the case and dug up date out of newspapers. Then Inspector Vose and State Police Captain Flynn, who, according to Barry, coached himself, Benoit and others, take the stand to testify to a conversation "intelligently conducted" in English with Caruso in the Lawrence police station cell room. Caruso, in court, talks only through an interpreter; he is almost an illiterate, reading very few words in his own language—Italian.

The Officer Gallagher mentioned above admitted that he owed his appointment to the exertions of a salaried employe of the American Woollen Co. He was in the company's employ at the time.

And these are but a few samples of the kind of testimony and men on which the commonwealth bases its case against Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso.

LABOR REVOLTS IN THE PARADISE

(Continued From Page One)

workers in the Waikiki gold mine. So the Federation members struck work. Up to date nearly \$80,000 have been contributed by New Zealand and Australian workers to help keep the fight going. The latest effort of the bosses is to introduce scabs under police protection. They can get not enough scabs, however. Their reason for this move is to coerce the Federation into calling a general strike, which, as this is the slack season in many industries, and as the Federation is comparatively weak yet, would possibly result in failure. In any case, it would stop contributions to the strike fund. Up to date, no general strike has been called, and those who understand the game hope that none will take place.

Fifty miners have been named for picketing, the charge being, of course, breach of the peace. Before the police went to Waikiki there was not even a case of drunkenness.

Protest meetings against the jailing of strikers are being held all over New Zealand. Yesterday (Sunday) in this city

idea is by means of stickers, each sticker designed to emphasize a certain idea. Why have we unemployed, for instance; the effect of shortening the working day and how to shorten it, and so on, could be drilled into the workers by means of stickers.

Locals should elect press committees and see to it that they function. A press committee in each locality could, if they would attend to it, assist our papers very much. They should send in brief items of interest as they occur, especially those from which lessons can be drawn. They could also arrange special meetings on the street, for instance, every week or so for the definite purpose of getting subs, and taking up a collection for our papers.

I would like to call the attention of the convention to the fact that in the past it has been the custom for the General Organizer to simply function as a national organizer, and as the convention now stands that is about all that he can do.

He might have many good ideas regarding how his office should be conducted and the organizing work could be enforced. If he is not in a position to carry out his ideas his ability, or lack of ability, can not be demonstrated.

If he is to function simply as a firebrand, we may as well abolish the office and be done with it.

It would perhaps be a good idea to so change the constitution that Article III, Section 8, could and would be enforced. In conclusion, Fellow Workers, I would like to impress upon the delegates the importance of giving a true and impartial report of the convention to their localities when they return. You should report not only what was done, but why it was done.

We have a grand organization. Its principles are worthy of the best efforts of any worker in the world.

We should always aim to keep our propaganda on a high plane and thus keep the I. W. W. an organization to which every red-blooded rebel will be proud to belong.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
JAMES P. THOMPSON,  
General Organizer.

EMERSON TRIAL

(Continued From Page One)

fred and his life was being threatened by two men. He guessed that the firing lasted two or three minutes. Didn't know whether shooting came from two directions or not, could not tell, as he fell down and played "possum" till the trouble was over. When he got up he saw a wounded man lying on the road and demanded his gun from him. Took wounded man around and saw Vincent dead, saw two other men dead, but didn't know on trial by whom. Asked Vincent's name, sight except Emerson. Found Vincent "at corner of office." Didn't know the points of the compass, did not see any weapons on Vincent, nor some one else had been there.

Court recessed for dinner.

Prof. A. Thompson called to identify and explain map of Grabow which was brought into court and which Prof. Thompson stated he had made at the request of E. W. Kinney, local manager of the Burns' detective agency. The map was made about two weeks after the "riot."

Was told by the witness that the position of the wagon from which Emerson spoke and also where to place box cars on the switch tracks. After giving measurements, different points on the map, Prof. Thompson was excused and the questioning of Harvard was resumed. Immaterial questions were asked Harvard by the state, and he was turned over to the defense for cross-examination. Cross-examined by Judge Hunter, who asked, "Is it not a fact that you were so drunk that Will Estes had to tell you four or five times who he was?"

Objection overruled. Answered, "by state." Judge: had not drunk a drop; drank water at Galloway Lumber Co's meat market, both in morning and evening, as did other employes of the company. Judge Hunter: "Is it not a fact that all the men at Grabow were drinking and were drunk when the meeting started?" Objection by state. Judge Hunter stated that as it intended to prove a conspiracy on the part of the mill owners to cause the "riot" and that these men had been made drunk in order to prevent them to shoot when ordered. Court sustained objection.

State: Defense takes bill of exceptions. Judge Hunter then asked: "Is it not a fact that, on the morning previous to the arrival of Emerson and the crowd to hold a meeting at Grabow, intoxicating liquors had been placed in reach of all mill workers and many were drunk when B. of T. W. men reached Grabow?" Objection by state, sustained. Defense takes bill of exceptions on the grounds that question was asked to show that if any conspiracy existed in the case and that preparations had been made by anybody anxious for trouble it was those who had participated on the other side, the mill owners and their gunmen. Asked as to his whereabouts and employment since the so-

called "riot," by Judge Hunter, Harvard stated that he stayed at Grabow about 50 days acting as gunman; then went to Kirbyville, Texas, and worked eight or nine days for the Kirby Lumber Co., and stated that he had boarded with J. A. Hayward at Kirbyville, paying his own bill, wife's and his brother's board at the Hayward hotel on wages amounting to \$2 a day. That he had not told Hayward that the man who was standing in Emerson in the wagon was the first one to be shot; that he did not tell Hayward that Mr. Kirby was saying him to hold him as a witness; that he wanted to tell the jury that they had got a statement out of him and he wanted to get away. Harvard stated that many women and children were at the mass meeting; he stated that he had given testimony to the coroner at the inquest. Then stated that he did not know Joe Hackett and did not tell him in Kirbyville that first shot came from office or did not tell so anywhere at any time.

Questioned as to his whereabouts when the crowd began to gather in Grabow, said he started between office and commissary; that Will Estes was the first to speak to him, saying, "Hello, Happy, what are you doing here?" Replied he was working. How much are you getting? Replied, \$1.00 each day. Two men called him a s. o. b. of scab and said they would kill him, but Estes protected him. Emerson was speaking from wagon when he was asked to speak to the crowd but he worked about 45 days since July 7 and had no idea how much money he drew, but that the Association had not paid his expenses. Then he volunteered the "testimony" of two little boys who told him the union men had met them and taken two watermelons away from them and tried to force them to join the strike. He stated that he had the remark to prejudice the jury. That no preparations had been made by the Galloways, but office was full of guns; saw no one have office with guns; never saw two men go to planer; did not see any men with guns; did not know that guns had been given out to men and did not know when he took first drink of "squirrel cider," as he seldom drinks. Message two or three times in the morning and the same in the evening; did not approach meeting swearing and using obscene language; it was the reason Estes spoke to him; did not see Jim Bretton and Taylor Blackman go to planer sheds with guns; saw them, but did not know when or where; heard Brotherton was coming one hour before their arrival, but denied that was understood meeting was to be shot up; stated he had given a statement of what had occurred to a man he did not know who wrote name across on tent. This was done by him; did not know, memory very bad, but knows statement is true. Court adjourned for the day at 5:25 p. m. with Harvard still on the stand.

OCTOBER 17, 1912.  
Court convened at 9:05 a. m.

Judge Overton sentenced several prisoners to jail and penitentiary.

At 9:20 B. F. Harvard resumed testimony. Questioned by Mr. Bell of the defense: "You testified that you did not see Hackett, is it not a fact that you told Hackett the Association was not treating you right and unless they came across with more money you would squeak?" He did not.

Questioned by district attorney of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, Congressman A. P. Fajo, he said that he was not known to A. P. Fajo for five years; did not know if he was a B. of T. W. detective or not; memory was not good on dates or otherwise. Harvard excused at 9:30 a. m.

W. A. Martin called to the stand by Hon. A. P. Fajo: "Are you not a deputy sheriff?" "No, sir, a constable."

Questioned by Grabow, he said that he was called from Postmaster M. E. Foster, found A. P. Vincent and Roy Martin dead. Hall and Ferro wounded. Hall died a few minutes after his arrival; saw Hickman wounded, he saw much attention to him. Found guns in office and on Galloways. Met many persons on road walking, running and wounded. Saw no guns in the crowd and picked up none on scene. Know Estell; Estell not working at Grabow; on strike; found him at Mr. Cooley's residence. Had known Emerson two or three years. Witness was at his very stable and out fishing on the 7th of July. Saw Emerson in DeRidder; left town before crowd. Left at 1 p. m. Heard Emerson give orders to assemble; crowd numbered 500 or more. Emerson made a speech on the 23 of July and announced meeting would be held at Ben Ami and Caruso on the 7th of July. Emerson asks all those going to hold up their hands. Emerson made speech on general union lines. Replying to question as to what Emerson wanted crowd to do there (court confirmed testimony to be against Emerson's statement); Emerson said, "Last Sunday they tin-canned us and 500 are going this Sunday."

Question: "What did Emerson say to you as an officer?" Answer: "Uncle Gus, they are liable to get some of us before night." Prosecution rests.

Questioned by Judge Hunter of the defense: "Emerson tell you he had wired the sheriff for protection?" "No, but others did." Emerson counseled peace and order. Defense rests.

Questioned by Fajo: "Do you know M. M. Gus?" "Yes, 6 or 7 years."

"State if Mr. Galloway called you up in your official capacity and requested you to come out and protect his property." "No, sir, he did not." Witness excused.

(To be Continued.)

SONGS! SONGS! To Fan the Flames of Discontent! SONGS OF STRIKE! SONGS OF SARCASM! SONGS OF THE MARCHES THAT ARE! SONGS OF THE FIGHTING! SONGS OF THE SIGHTS! SONGS OF THE SIGHTS! SONGS OF THE SIGHTS! SONGS OF THE SIGHTS! I. W. W. SONG BOOKS. 100 each. 50 per hundred. 200 per thousand. Box 110. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, Spokane, Wash.

1,000 workers protested against the action of the government in sending police to Waikiki.

At Greenford the trouble started thus: In their effort for more profit the mine owners (who also own the Waikiki mine) introduced a new drill, known as the "popper," which could be worked by one man, whereas it took two men to operate the drill formerly in use. The men protested against the introduction of this "popper" on the ground that it was simply a machine for killing men more quickly than usual, inasmuch as it created a great amount of dust and one man could do the work the drill and spray the mine with water, too. As a result of their refusal to use this machine, the men were locked out, and at present only a few scabs are working. The scabs who have been made at Kaitangoto and Hunt Bay.

All of what I have related is part of a well planned campaign against the revolutionary Federation of Labor. The employes are being aided by an alleged labor paper entitled the "Voice of Labor," and "Professors" Walter Thomas, Mills and the Labor Party, which follows the proceeding in a "constitutional" manner, to reform society. All that the Federation can count on are the red-blooded slaves working about the mines. It is their best to educate their fellow workers in I. W. W. principles.

Then we have the anti-militarist. The Defense Act of this country provides for the COMPULSORY training of all youths between the ages of 14 and 21. Socialists and others are conducting a rousing agitation against this law, which is simply an attempt to still further strengthen the master class by giving them an armed force to use against the revolting workers. Union of boys, called "Paving Resisters' Union," exist in nearly every town in N. Z., for the purpose of fighting the Act. Open air propaganda meetings are held and literature circulated. In this town the boys are fighting for free speech and some have made the index of a plan for insisting on their right to speak on the streets. About 60 boys have been to jail for refusing to comply with the master class, and more may go at any time. It is planned to be able to record that in this fight, as well as the industrial one, the S. P. is coming out real revolutionary, and is upholding the boys and the miners in their struggle with the master class.

This is the class struggle becoming writ large in New Zealand, and the field for revolutionary propaganda being widened. Revolutionary unionism is growing in this country, and every set of the capitalist class directed against the workers simply helps our movement in the long run. The bourgeoisie is no longer a land of no strikes, but is coming into line with the labor movement of other countries. The scab Labor Party, composed of interested leaders and ignorant followers, may retard the revolutionary movement for awhile, but the day is coming.

With fraternal greetings and heartfelt wishes for the release of Etor and Giovannitti, I can only cry in loyalty to their class, I am,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
SYD KINGFORD.

"GOD AND COUNTRY" GETTING COLD FEET

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 20. The agitation in favor of the "God and Country" and against the I. W. W. has in its present course, to judge from all appearances. The hysteria of two weeks ago is now suffering a reaction. The flags are coming down, especially from over the stores of merchants who have been informed that the I. W. W. intends to buy its goods in the stores of friends to the best detriment of their business. The wage slaves are recovering their equilibrium as a result of sober afterthought produced by the discussion and agitation indulged in by the I. W. W. Leaflets touching on the various phases of the haues involved have been issued by the I. W. W. and are now having an effect. In addition, the re-opening of the Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been the catalyst to regenerate the "God and Country" movement to the background; all of which contribute to the general result as above.

The Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been in its present course, to judge from all appearances. The hysteria of two weeks ago is now suffering a reaction. The flags are coming down, especially from over the stores of merchants who have been informed that the I. W. W. intends to buy its goods in the stores of friends to the best detriment of their business. The wage slaves are recovering their equilibrium as a result of sober afterthought produced by the discussion and agitation indulged in by the I. W. W. Leaflets touching on the various phases of the haues involved have been issued by the I. W. W. and are now having an effect. In addition, the re-opening of the Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been the catalyst to regenerate the "God and Country" movement to the background; all of which contribute to the general result as above.

The Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been in its present course, to judge from all appearances. The hysteria of two weeks ago is now suffering a reaction. The flags are coming down, especially from over the stores of merchants who have been informed that the I. W. W. intends to buy its goods in the stores of friends to the best detriment of their business. The wage slaves are recovering their equilibrium as a result of sober afterthought produced by the discussion and agitation indulged in by the I. W. W. Leaflets touching on the various phases of the haues involved have been issued by the I. W. W. and are now having an effect. In addition, the re-opening of the Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been the catalyst to regenerate the "God and Country" movement to the background; all of which contribute to the general result as above.

The Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been in its present course, to judge from all appearances. The hysteria of two weeks ago is now suffering a reaction. The flags are coming down, especially from over the stores of merchants who have been informed that the I. W. W. intends to buy its goods in the stores of friends to the best detriment of their business. The wage slaves are recovering their equilibrium as a result of sober afterthought produced by the discussion and agitation indulged in by the I. W. W. Leaflets touching on the various phases of the haues involved have been issued by the I. W. W. and are now having an effect. In addition, the re-opening of the Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been the catalyst to regenerate the "God and Country" movement to the background; all of which contribute to the general result as above.

The Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been in its present course, to judge from all appearances. The hysteria of two weeks ago is now suffering a reaction. The flags are coming down, especially from over the stores of merchants who have been informed that the I. W. W. intends to buy its goods in the stores of friends to the best detriment of their business. The wage slaves are recovering their equilibrium as a result of sober afterthought produced by the discussion and agitation indulged in by the I. W. W. Leaflets touching on the various phases of the haues involved have been issued by the I. W. W. and are now having an effect. In addition, the re-opening of the Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been the catalyst to regenerate the "God and Country" movement to the background; all of which contribute to the general result as above.

The Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been in its present course, to judge from all appearances. The hysteria of two weeks ago is now suffering a reaction. The flags are coming down, especially from over the stores of merchants who have been informed that the I. W. W. intends to buy its goods in the stores of friends to the best detriment of their business. The wage slaves are recovering their equilibrium as a result of sober afterthought produced by the discussion and agitation indulged in by the I. W. W. Leaflets touching on the various phases of the haues involved have been issued by the I. W. W. and are now having an effect. In addition, the re-opening of the Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been the catalyst to regenerate the "God and Country" movement to the background; all of which contribute to the general result as above.

The Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been in its present course, to judge from all appearances. The hysteria of two weeks ago is now suffering a reaction. The flags are coming down, especially from over the stores of merchants who have been informed that the I. W. W. intends to buy its goods in the stores of friends to the best detriment of their business. The wage slaves are recovering their equilibrium as a result of sober afterthought produced by the discussion and agitation indulged in by the I. W. W. Leaflets touching on the various phases of the haues involved have been issued by the I. W. W. and are now having an effect. In addition, the re-opening of the Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso case has been the catalyst to regenerate the "God and Country" movement to the background; all of which contribute to the general result as above.