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NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1912

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OWNER GALLOWAY

Fired Shots at Timber Workers From the Porch of His House. Evidence All in Favor of Union Men.

Sunday morning Organizer C L Filigno was jugged, and on the 23d Organizer E. F Doree, who bad been speaking in Texas, was also put in durance vile. It is understood that all these men are charged with 'tampering with witnesses.'' Their arrest is supposed to be the outcome of State Witness Shriley Buxton's testimony who on the 10th serve saleable.

mony, who, on the 19th, gave valuable testimony for the defense. The detectives found some Copenhagen snuff on Dorce,

fact. Although the three organizers are now in jail for "tampering with witness-

"Burns' angels ave still at large.
Nothing much of importance happened

on the 21st except a ripping attack on Congressman Pujo by Judge Hunter of the

Court opened at 9 a. m. on the 22d.

and the state called H. O. Barron to the stand Barron's testimony was mainly favorable to the defense, he stating that

Emerson counselled peace all the time

The state next called Taylor Blackm night watchman at Grabow, whose testi-mony practically amounted to nothing. The state then called Joe Genusia, who

said he had been a member at one time; he paid something to get in; heard the boys around Ludington talk about going

to Carson, and went with them; that he heard Emerson say: "When we go to

Sen Ami, if they beat saws and tin cans shoot the —— out of them." To Judge Hunter be stated Emerson did not make

the remark; that he had never talked to anybody about the case; that Deputy Sheriff Dell had summoned him "just as he had been to Grabow;" but finally ad-

mitted that he had talked about the case

to "that fellow Pujo over there."
Pujo then asked bim: "Why did you swear then, you had never told anyone?"
Witness replied: "Because I liad to."

Said Dell Charlan took him to Pujo; stated to Presiding Judge Overton that he

(Continued On Page Four)

Carson and when we come back th

tried to get a dynamite scare on the

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 28.

Marzook Galloway, Sr., superintendent of the Galloway mill, stood on the front ch of his home, some 100 yards awa in the seat of trouble, at Grabow, Jul 7, and fired into the crowd of unionists, Claude Payton, aged 19, of Grabow swore. Payton was the most important witness of the day. He brought out many strong points for defense and went through a ing cross-examination by the state

Payton made the complete round trip Grabow to DeRidder and back to ow on the fatal Sunday. He bore out the men to start no trouble.

"I arrived there in a buggy with Exell and Gerard," he said. Exell is one of the efendants. "Exell went home and Gerdefendants. derenants. Self went some and ver-ald and myself drove up to the commissary steps. While Havens was speaking, Mc-Petter and John Galloway got up, welked over to the office and went in.

"About ..e minutes later, when Emer-

About ... e minutes inter, when the common was speaking, two shots were fired from side the office through the door, right in section of the meeting. First shot was a Winchester rifle." om a Winchester rifle

Wives and daughters of members of the Brotherhood testified that the union men fired only when necessary to protect lives of the women and children during the Grabow riots

Testimony of witnesses showed Max wo-men and children were exposed to bullets fired by men in the Galloway mills and that lives of innocent relatives who had gone to ow were endangered

The examination showed the Brotherhood to have a large female membership. Each witness said she belonged to the organiza-Membership of wo en is limited to the wives and daughters of members

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 24.

Immediately following the adjournment of court on the 19th, Organizer Clarence Edwards was arrested and jailed. On

MUNCHAUSEN FADED

Lawrence Police and Detectives in Etter Case Skin All Known Liars of History and Fiction

(Special to Solidarity.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 25.
One has only to listen to the police and etective t ny in Ettor-Giovann Caruso trial to realize that the human im-

agination is susceptible to great elasticity ition is susception.

casion requires.

ecial Policeman Michael A. Moor,

Saliba Moor, saw and heard Ettor ue of a pri

give an order for the reso taken by the police, with a howling, noisy mob surging about, and a distance of over 40 feet between him and Ettor. Moor was exposed as a thief and a thug. His violence to truth suffered like treat

On the evening of Jan. 29 a man na es Ayer was assaulted by some of the crowd on Garden street. Officer R. bottom said be saw Ayer lying ac fence face downward, while his a struck him from behind Officer I Officer Mulcaby saw Ayer lying across the fence face up-wards. Officer Hayes declared he was ly-ing on the sidewalk alongside of the fence. Ayer himself said be was leaning on his right side against the fence, All hands

right side against the fence, All hands "beet "fencing" for position in order to beat the cross-examination of the defense.

On the same evening, Inspector Kelliher saw a flash that extended 50 feet beyond the mouth of the pistol from which it came, clear across the street. As a big brick building intercepted the inspector's view of the pistol, be had to give the flash view of the pistol, be had to give the flash a length that would enable but to see " length that would enable him to see it The inspector also beard the crowd mak se four blocks away, with a mass of ldings intervening and himself in a abling patrol wagon. His bearing was as acute as bis vision

Special Officer and Detective The in is some sprinter—to hear him tell He evidently runs slower than a walk backwards. On the evening of Jan. 29 such was his anxiety to reach the corner of Union and Garden streets, at the time re-quired by the projecution, that he RAN 2,000 feet, or less than one-half mile, in 23 minutes. He also, for the same reason, scanned a crowd of 500 with such care as to be sure they were all Italians, everyone of them; identified Caruso in the front ranks with three men and two Am flags: measured the distance from corner of Common and Newbury street to where the latter were standing so accurately (men-tally) as to be sure it wasn't over 45 feet; and took stock of the lights and weather

me man ought to found a society for the prevention of cruelty to the imagina-tion. It is needed among the Lawrence

CHICAGO TO REMEMBER MARTYRS

The 25th anniversary of the death of the adicially murdered martyrs of the working class, August Spies, Albert R. Par-George Engel, will be observed by a big meeting, Sunday, November 10, at 2 p. m at Pilsen Auditorium, 1857-1861 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Mexican Defense League, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Jewish, Lettish, Bohemian and Italian Gr ush, Lettish, Botemian Labor Organizations.
Speakers: William D. Haywood, Annibal Ferro, Jan Tesar, William Nathanson. Free admission. Good musical Everybody invited.

On and after October 26, the address of the General Headquarters of the I W. W. will be as follows: Room 307, Mortimer Building, 164-86 W. Washington. St., Chicago, Ill

PROSECUTION A JOKE

While Defense is Strong and Confident, in Ettor-Giovannitti-Caruso Trial.

(Special to Solidarity)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 28.—Court adjourned again today until Wednesday morning.

Juror Carter was reported well, but it was
decided to permit him to recuperate a le of days more as a matter of caution

When court takes up the trial of Ettor, iovannitti and Caruso again, it is beeved the prosecution will require another two days to complete its case. Then the defense will present its side

The defense will summon President Wood of the American Woolen Co., John Cole, editor of Fibre and Fabric, woolen trust organ, and Speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature, John Breen, and others, to tell what they know about the dynamite plant and other conspiracies to discredit the Lawrence strikers and to destroy the benefits of the 54-hour law.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 26.—The past week has been one full of testimony for the prosecution in the trial of Ettor, Giovanntiti and Caruso. Eyery day this week the court has been in assion listening to the testimony of pulsuasay and deperties mainly. This testimony has been remark-able in many ways, all indicative of a prearranged policy to effect a conviction of the defendants if possible. One of these indidants if possible. One of these indi-ns is the attitude of the witnesses toward their testimony in the lower court. Where, as in the testimony of Sargeant Sprenzer, the lower court testimony was aging to the prosecution, it was recast and modified so as to become the very reverse in effect in the higher court sitting here. Where the testimony of

these witnesses in the lower court was not modified or transformed, it was either re-pudiated or wholly forgotten. The police-men who recalled some particulars mere vividly sow, eight monuhe after the event, than they did in the police court two weeks after, suffered a relapse of memory regarding other particulars that would be attoanding, were it not that cross-examination brought out much enlightening in-According to this information,

According to this information, the case of Extor, Giovannitti and Carus had been discussed by the witnesses in conjunction with the state police officers in charge of the case and the disficit attorner. All admitted talks in preparation of the case against the defendants; with Captains William Proctor and Frank Flynn of the state police and with District Attorney Attwill. Of course, all tried to leave the Attwill. Of course, all tried to leave the impression that a discussion had been engaged in with a view to arriving at the truth in the interests of all concerned. But the differences between their first testimony two weeks after the killing of Annie LaPiuss and that presented during the week, eight insorts, or as a week of the week. the week, eight months after, was so radical as to make such an impression impossible. It is doubtful if anyone who heard such testimony believed it. The writer has spoken to a half-dosen persons regard-ing it, and every one of them stated that such testimony was open to suspicion and unworthy of belief. Especially was this the fact when some of the officers insisted that their recollection of what occurred on January 29 was better now than on February 15, when the police court hear-

TAMING THE MIDDLE CLASS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 50.
The "God and Country" agitation against the I. W. W. is undergoing its last gasps. The flags which were originally planned to remain in place until after Thanksgiving Day are now all down, with few exceptions.

The I. W. W. accomplished this result various ways. First it served notice of a boycott. This was done in rather a unique manner. Imagine an Italian going into an elabarate "shoe em-porium" on Essex street. He says, porium" on Easex street.
"Me wanta getta nicea da paire shoesa."
On getting the shoes the Italian would On getting the shoes the Italian would look them over admiritingly amid many "ahs!" "Him finea da shoesa!" And then prepare to pay, regardless of price. Soddenly, however, something would dawn on him that had been overlooked. Sayeth the Italian! "Yous gotta da flag outs, buh? Youn greata Americano? Say Italiano nos goods; to hells wids I. double double (I. W. W.) Hay, yes? Ab, me wants yours shoess"—after which by no wanta youa shoess"—after which he would stamp out in apparent indignation, only to be followed some time afterwards by others who went through the same dialogue, with some variations. The plan worked on the imagination of the shoe dealer quite vividly; he began to fear that he was losing all his trade; so down came the flag. Other dealers went through the

In addition to the above, the Polish ers of the I. of the I. W. W. drew \$50,000 its out of the Lawrence banks, in deposits out of the Lawrence banks, with the statement that they would be deposited in Boston banks until the Lawrence financial interests learned to treat the for gners in the I. W. W. with re-spet.. Then again the I. W. W. got a

leaflet urging go operative buying outside of Lawrence on the part of its members. Several ideas along these lines were suggested, which if carried out would put a big crimp in the pocketbooks of the middle class merchants. All this had its effect; the financiers and the merchants showed immediately that "God and Country" had no meaning for them when they interfered with their profits. And so the red with their profits. And so the tions against the I. W. W. and the flags have been taken down a month before Thanksgiving!

"RIOT" OF JANUARY 29

(Special to Solidarity.) Salem, Mass., Oct. 26.—One of District Attorney Attwill's big "stunts" this week was "the car smashing" riot of Jan. 29. The witnesses, mostly motormen and conductors, told bow their cars had been stalled on Essex street and Broadway during the early morning hours of that date. How their trolley poles had been taken of the wire, the ropes cut, windows smashed, passengers' lunch baskets and pails taken from them and sent hurling through the air, while they were compelled to flee for their lives, or else were wounded; all with one exception, who generally lay on the floor of the car to save himself.

All this was told with a wealth of detail that was harrowing. But somehow or oth-er it did not seem "to take." Especially when, on cross-examination, it was shown that the trolley company and the strikers were on good terms and there could, con-sequently, be no motive for the car sequently, be no motive for the ear smashing on the part of the latter it was further elicited that neither the police nor the milita made any effort to stop this rictious proceeding. None of the car em-ployer could tell whether the "ricters" were strikers or strike-breakers. Before the defense is through being heard ther will be more light on the subject—a go

WIDOW MAKERS

Do You Get That Title?

or unfortunates who To the poor uniortunates wno are cou-pelled to work on them they are known also as dividend increasers, but they are advertised and sold as Murphy drilling, machines. At the time I wrote the last article on conditions in Butte I was seeking a

I have since found one, and am n working on one of the aforementioned Widow Makers in a hot, deathly stope where the air is so thick you can almost

This is one of the places that bring quick returns to the land sharks who own the cemeteries. The one good thing about these machines is that they drive bundreds of men to go on the tramp who might otherwise stay and become victims of the deadly miners consumption in a few years. One slave with one of these machines can break more ground than eight could with primitive hand drills.

Fellow workers, there is a remedy, and he object of this article is to bring that smedy to the attention of miners and ther workers. Use your economic power

ther workers. Use your economic power stelligensity by organizing industrially se-neuroperated by the property of the con-linguistic Unionium means that every rorker in an industry shall be organized they can act as a unit against the boss, sereby putting the motto, "/n injury to

one is an injury to all, into practice. difference between this form of ism and the organized scabbery prac-

ticed daily by the A. F. of L

The I. W. W. is the only union that
recognizes the class struggle in society and is consistent in fighting the boss at all

It is the only Union which challe masters' right to the ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, and will keep up an unceast fight until the workers come into the

ers, arise! Stop your shirking, You have a duty to perform This is no time to be sleeping Or dreaming of useless reform Workers-You're deceived by lawyers, Politicians, preachers and creeds.
You're robbed by cruel employers
Who don't give a damn for your needs Workers on sea and on land With religious natred you're blind You can see the effects at hand But never the causes behind. Workers—Listen to Liberty's bell, It's tolling while the cannons boom An everlasting death knell
To his rotten system's doom.
A BUTTE MINER.

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

Agitate for the 8 hour day.

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a num opposite his name on the wrapper en-closing SOLIDARITY. For instance 149 That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

This is NUMBER 149

A PROBLEM IN POLITICS

Next Tuesday is election day. Some of Next luesday is election day. Some of our readers may have forgotten that fact so we hasten to remind them. We do this one week in advance, in order that we may duly influence the verdict of the "people." With five political parties, people. With the political parties, noisily proclaiming their love and devotion to the working class, the general apathy of the latter in this presidential campaign is appalling (to the politicians). Elephant, jackass, bull moose and socialist (mono-plane and biplane) each loudly asserts that it alone has the simon pure dope for the slaves of the mills, mines and facto-

The elephant's campaign is being con-ucted with "literature," consisting of aming billboards showing "fatty" with his prosperous smile, and contain ing also dire prophecies of disaster to follow his removal from the comfortable chair at the White House; also with advertising cards in street cars and full page ads in influen in attreet cars and tul page ads in influen-tial magazines and newspapers. The "present wave of prosperity," temporary at best, and aiready showing signs of breaking down, is being exploited to show the dear "people" that "their country" is only safe in the hands of fat men, whom many capitalists, like Julius Carsar, love to have about them. The bull moose has Teddy the Terrible, or did have, until some crank who didn't believe in third terms, and whose disordered imagination conceived Theodore as an emperor or something of that sort, took a shot at him, and the "strenuous one" withdrew from the campaign. Immediately there upon the jackass brayed out his sympathy and announced that since his friend the moose was out of commission he, also, would remain in his stall, and there await moose was out or would remain in his stall, and there await would remain in his stall, and there await the fast of the people. The general indifference of the "voting cattle" is said to have had nothing to do with these impersonally conducted campaigns.

The political socialists, however remarkable perversity, declined to follow suit. Perhaps they believe in making hay while the sun shines. Then, besides, there is the bull moose, which the socialists claim has tried to steal some of thei thunder, and may influence some of the middle class and farmer elements they are asly trying to corral with their "ropagand. Hours of speeches, yards of the totals, and the best efforts of an enteron saing band of cartoonists are being dutthethed against the "menace" of butabout his. Then the biplane or "civilized plane" socialists are trying to attract at-tention with their crv of "stop thief" at the monoplane or "pure and simple politi-cal. socialists." The babel of politi-confusion sounds louder than ever this confusion sounds louder than ever this campaign, while the working class and "some other honest citizens" stolidly gaze a the puppet show, without even cracking a smile. Come, let us have a drink, and don't forget the Probibition Party, which we inadvertantly omitted from the above

All this is appalling, isn't it? onld like to do something to influence everdict of Nov. 5, but can't just figure out how it's to be done. Maybe, if w out now it's to be done. Maybe, it we tried, the working class wouldn't listen to us any better than it appears to have listened to the politicians. We should have started in sooner. Ob, yes, that reminds us that we have missed several opportunities to add a few nickels to our depleted treasury the past few months. All the managers of the old party campaigns have sent us plate matter, and even the plates, and offered to pay "full rates" for the b for the hoosting of their respective candi-dates. But we were taxed to the limit with matter pertaining to the Lawrence and other strikes, the Ettor-Giovanniti and the Emerson case, and other events relat-ing to the struggle of the workers on the industrial field, and so neglected all oppor-tunities to rake in the much-needed cash. We were also furnished free of charge and duly "released for publication" Notes from the Milwaukee socialists. And here we are on the very eve of a national election wholly unprepared for the "duties of citizenship.

Ab, at last, a ray of light! The United States Census Bureau comes to our That bureau of information tells us that in 1910 there were, in this country approximately 27,000 000 males of voting age. That ought to be enough to take care of the situation without much help age. That toughter care of the situation without much heip from a poor, lone editor. But other statistical concerns tell us that only about 17,000,000 "males of voting age" exercised the sacred privilege of the franchise cised the sacred privilege of the tranchise at the last presidential election. What became of the other 10,000,000? What an awfully big "foreign" population we have in our country, haven't we? Europe must be reverting to the "forest primeral" ringe all these fresh ones ioined the hoboes must be reverting to the forest primeral" since all these fresh ones joined the hobose of the West and disfranchised negroes of the South during the past four years. And these 10,000,000 non-voters must be mainly wage workers, too, and we have been told all along that the "working class has a majority of voters" and elects class has a majority of voters " and elects every dog catcher as well as every president in these United States. Of course some of us wondered why the socialists paid so much attention to farm owners, business men and other "honest citizens," and why they baited them with "government ownership of railways," "municipal tax-reduction projects," etc., but we never suspected that perhaps the workers were not a majority of voters often. were not a majority of voters after all, and they needed these others to belp them win "for the working class." The census report makes us suspect there is some political game, here that the workers have not been fully acquainted with ways of politics are past finding out.

sly, now, fellow sla eves, is there no hope except in One Big Industrial Union, where all those 10,000,000 dis-Union, where all thore 10,000,000 dis-franchised workers have a vote, immedi-ately and directly, on their own affairs' And where the working class, man, wo-ujan and child, of all ages, both sees, and without regard to color or nationality, are an overwhelming majority of all the people, and may directly control every in-dustrial—and thereby indirectly, every social and political—activity of the nation. social and political-activity of the nation Is this the only hope? Frankly, we don't like to answer with an unqualified yes. We know, with Austin Lewis, "that poli-We know, with Austin Lewis, "that poli-tics will happen," and we opine a portion of the working class will insist upon some more experimenting with "the game" be-fore they will be austified with its fatility. So our last hope is gone! In our effort to influence the verdict, we are forced to ad-with the wearing some as we the workers. mit that we can't even save the workers from that experience! But while patient-ly awaiting that verdict, we console our-selves with a remembrance of the stirring events of the past year on the industrial field, and with the hope that they augus still more activity toward building up the class organization of the toilers, in the

Vive l'action direct!"

Point Richmond, Calif., has recently organized an English speaking branch of Lo cal 355, I. W. W. For information, ad-dress Box 277, Richmond, Calif.

PATRIOTIC TRICK FOILED

(Special to Solidarity) Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 27.

Oh, it pays to be a patriot,
And with the patriots stand, Mith Old Glory flying o'er us
And a lemon in the hand.

(After Backyard Dipling, a th
iles after.)

Never n nd the distance, but it was on that the patriotic workers in the They decorated the mill rooms with flags tolerated the speeches of descendants of George Washington anent the love of country, and were otherwise filled up to the noodle with a lot of patriotic bunk; and then—as they exhibited the proper symptoms—THEIR WAGES WERE CUT. In the words of the poet, Joe O'Carroll, they cried: "My God, are all our deeds

But not quite so the deeds of the w trust in cutting wages. That provoked a reaction. Eighty girls struck at once; the flags came down from the walls and the machines quicker than they went up; another spontaneous revolt seemed imminient The wages were restored. The worker had been tricked, but not in vain.

> Don't be a fool And with the patriots stand : Unite in one big union
> To control machine and land

AT LITTLE FALLS

The constitution of the State of New ork says: "No law shall be passed to York says:

Tork says: No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of free speech or of the press."

Do the majority of the people really believe in this principle? Or is the al-legiance to it merely of the lip? The evidence is that this part of the constitu denice is that this part of the constitution is becoming a dead letter. Free speech is suppressed in the name of the law. One week it is in San Diego, another in Lawrence or Paterson, as yesterday it was in Little Falls.

The old assumption was that the right of tree speech was absolute. Now the as-sumption is that it is conditioned—that the right to speak depends on whether o

the right to speak depends on whether or not some policeman gives a permit. The constitution is mocked, and every one knows it. If persons are going to speak in a way that other persons do not like an extinguishing prohibition is clapped on. Up at Little Falls there is an outlinance which forbids the making of street speeches without a permit. Mayor Lunn of the neighboring city of Sclenectady applied for a permit and was denied it. Whereupon he stood on his constitutional right and was thrown into jail. He was a socialist and proposed to speak to an orderly assemblage of men who were exerderly assemblage of men who were exer cising their legal right to quit work when dissatisfied with the terms of their em-ployment. So the word went out that he was not to be allowed to open his-lips.

If any one in Little Falls should blow up a building indignation would arise against the violators of the law. Those who sup-press free speech, no matter what badges of authority they wear, are violators of the law quite as much as dynamiters."

or Gaynor's greatest public service be has vindicated the constitutiona bidding illegal searchings and clubbings. by vindicate the community of free speech. We are laying the foundation of nanchy when we let go scot free man who ignore the constitution as they will the constitutional vindicate the constitutional gaurar free speech. We are laying the four tion of anarchy when we let go scot free men who ignore the constitution as they please. How long will the constitutional rights of property be respected in this country when the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assemblage are not respected? Foolish persons are playing with edged tools when they say that their communities no one shall say anything they dont like—that will not allow autiside agitators to come in and stir their people

p.
It is time to organize a free speech league
composed of genuine conservatives who beieve in the constitution and would have all
of it equally respected. The "permit" of it equally respected. The system must be revised. When di ary power is conferred it must not be abused to destroy the substance of a right.—New York Globe, October 18 1912.

WILLIAM R. PEARMEAN.

Local 179, I. W. W., of New York City, reports the death of one of its active mem-bers, William Robert Pearmean, and expresses its sincere regret for the loss of this fellow worker and extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved widow and her young daughter.

Get a bunch of sub cards

"IN THE HOLY NAME OF THE MAJORITY."

I am sorry if Biscay has failed to discover any instances of the misuse of mentralized power in the A. F. of L and sits component parts, but I can console my-self that every copy of the Worker and Solidarity furnishes evidence that other fellow workers are more watchful
"Solidarity" and "centralization" are

two different words, which have different meanings, and they should not be con-fused. There is a kind of solidarity which is due to centralized power; you may find that kind of solidarity in any well reguthat kind of solidarity in any well regu-lated army or navy, or in an absolute mon-archy, or in an industrial army of reason-ably contented wage slaves. In all these cases there is united action which is com-pelled by fear of some kind of punish-m nt. We have bad all we want of that kind of solidarity, which is one reason why we are revolutionists today.

There is another kind of solidarity which result of a common understanding environments and our needs, and will impel us to act as a united is the result of a com body, not from fear, but because we think This is the kind of solidarity we need

Even at the risk of causing and Even at the risk of causing another spasm of hilarity in that sick horse I will retierate that "we have no power to compel obedience from our fellow workingmen, and we don't want any such power." I am using the words "compel," "obedience" and "coercion" in their proper literal meanings, and not in the figurative sense in which Biscay sees fit to use them. The boss may compe in to do things here.

oss may compei us to do things be cause he has the power to fire us: a craft union can compel obedience from it smem-ber (where it is strong enough to enforce the closed shop) because it can compel expelled members from working at their trade; capitalism can enforce obedience with police and militia and prisons; we have no such means of coercion.

It is true that certain conditions confront the workers that, in a sense, com-pel solidarity; BUT WE DO NOT CON-TROL THESE CONDITIONS, NOR USE THEM TO COMPEL OBEDIfront the workers that TROL ENCE; we can only point out that these conditions exist. It is the understanding of the present slave system which com-pels solidarity in the working class, not we, nor our propaganda. And the words "coercion" and "obedience" do not apply to our relation to the rest of the workers.

Biscay uses words carelessly. He says:
"The power in the L. W. W. is centralized in the general membership and delegated to certain functions which neces-sitate individual performance for the benefit of the who'e." There is no such thing. Power cannot be centralized in the general membership; power can only be centralized by being delegated to some one, and then it is no longer held by the general membership; and when power or authority is taken back from those to who it was delegated, it ceases to be centralit was delegated, it ceases to be central-ized. We need not speak of what hap-pens when power is "delegated to cer-tain functions," because that simply can't be done

After long and careful study of the habits of the majority, I am firmly convinced that it is the laziest and most careless of all living things; and many are the strange and crazy deeds that are done in

135 years the American p For 155 Years to e American people have been bamboosted and buildoxed by dele-gated authority and in the name of the people—the majority of the people, if you please. Every time an agitator was hung or imprisoned, and every time:a striker was clubbed or bayoneted or shot, it was always done by delegated power and in the name of the people—the poor, de-luded majority of the people. And it is so easy to fool the majority,

ecause the majority is always so far away because the majority is always so far away that it has no first band knowledge of what is taking place, but must form its own opinion from the information so cheerfully provided by the powers that be.

There has been agitation for the aboli-tion of wage slavery in this country for more than 75 years, and the majority is only now beginning to find it out and to learn what the term wage slavery means.

The Chicago anarchists were hung more than a score of years ago, and the majority still think these men were hung for throwing bombs.

majority never learns process anything new until it has been practically demonstrated by a minority somewhere. The strides of progress (peaceful, normal progress) are therefore in direct proportion to the freedom of action silowed to individuals and minorities, and in inverse proportion to the rigidity of hidebound majority rule.

As an impediment to progress this de-out worship of the majority will serve al-out as well as the worship of gods or

It is rether inconsistent for a revolu-It is rether inconsistent for a revolu-tionist, a member of this small minority which has disturbed the peaceful slumber of the majority for so many long and weary years, to make a fetish of the sleepy-headed will of the majority, and it sietly needed with the majority, and it the shrine of delegated power—which never did represent the will of the majority. Note—Biscay need not have been so del-

icate in referring to the communications sent out by the Portland locals while I was secretary. These letters were in accord with my views, and I have not changed my opinions in these matters, nor have I made any attempt to bide them. And, by the way, we are still waiting for the ma-jority to take some steps toward effective district organization.

B. E. NILSSON.

Portland, Oregon

LOUIS NIMINI.

The labor movement has lost a valiant The labor movement has lost a vallant fighter in the death of Louis Nimini. Born in Verona, Italy, in 1868, be graduated from the schools there and became a school teacher. A socialist from his youth, he was chosen by his courades there to edit their paper, "La Verona del Popolo". The cutting satire of his bere to edit their paper, "La Verona del Popolo" The cutting satire of his sketches gained for him the enmity of saccione gained to this the enably of all capitalist interests; to escape persecu-tion be left for America. After spending some time in Pensylvania be settled down in Providence, R. I, in 1900. He founded the Karl Marx club with the object of training young socialists. In 1901 he started "Ragione Nuova," a monthly socialist paper, which became later the Italian official organ of the S. L. P.

He worked hard to spread the principles He worked hard to spread the primiples of industrial unionism among he Italians, Nimini and his comrades left the S. L. P. on account of the attacks in the People on the free speech fight of Spokane. From that time on "Ragione Nuoras" was an I. W. W. paper. When the Ettor-Giovannitt conference was formed in Providence, Nimini was elected president. He sated as chairman at the history providence. acted as chairman at the biggest working class demonstration ever held in this city

He was speaking October 8 at an open secting in behalf of the Lawrence strike prisoners, and collapsed while speaking. He was rushed to the hospital, where he died the next morning without rec

Sunday, October 13, his body was taken to Boston to be cremated. Over 1,000 socialists and I. W. W. men formed an impressive cortege as the body was taken to the station.

The deceased was single and had no

relatives in this country.

Few men in the movement have done as much as our departed counded; his work will be taken up by the men he brought together and trained. Able, persistent and tireless, he gave ull his spare time to the cause.

FRANCIS MILLER.

Providence, R. 1.

CALLS BLUFF OF FRAUD

Cleveland, O., Oct. 29.

On Monday, Oct. 28, a fellow worker, while in discussion with a local represent-ative of the S.L. P., asked the question why the S. L. P. claimed the original constitution of the I. W. W., when there was a deliberate change in the constitution of this fake I. W. W.

constitution of the I. W. W., when there was a deliberate change in the constitution of this fake I. W. W.

The S. L. P. representative demanded the specific explanation, position of, etc., of this change, but not being a walking encyclopedia, our fellow worker was unchange in the constitution coation of that change in the constitution coation of the form of the constitution of the follow worker in a grandification of the follow worker in a grandification, when Fellow Worker Glover appeared on the scene. Glover has an unpardonable babit of always being loaded with facts and papers to prove his arguments, and on this occasion he-flashed the 1900 original constitution of the I. W. W.

Boats of arrest, etc., have since been the control of the control

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY

es for the Proces Emerson Case.

(Continued From Last Week)

At 10:15 a. m. James L. Estes called. Estes on stand to prove conspiracy by speeches made by Emerson in Merryville and claewhere, and then asked witness:
"Did you hear Emerson say anything
about conditions at Grabow? Yes. What
did you hear him say about conditions at
Grabow and what they proposed to do?
Defense objects to question. Overruled.
Exception taken District attorney:
"State what Emerson said about getting
people to go to Grabow." Answer:
Emerson said: "We are going to speak where, and then asked wi and Carson Sauday night and at Ben Ami and Carson Sauday." Emerson called a meeting for Grabow Saturday night, saying, a strike is on there and we want to show them our strength, that all the workers at Merryville are union but 17, and that they are dogs and ought to be attended to." About 75 or 100 bands attended to." About 75 or 100 hands went up on call to go to Grabow. Did men leave Merryville for Grabow on called men at Grabow scabs.

Witness excused. No cross-examina-

W. I Hickman called. Replying to questions by Prosecutor Pujo, Hickman said be was generally called "Bud." Knew only Chatman, Esell and Helton of the defendants, and knew Emerson by sight. Was visiting at Grabow when the rouble occurred. Estimated the crowd at rouble occurred. Estimated the erowd at 50. Was conversing with McFatter then crowd came up. An old man said to im: "What are you doing?" He said: "Scabbing, reckon," Then "Leather Breeches mith said: "All line up," and he ran bihind the commissary, expecting shooting. Emerson was standing in wagon, and Chickman lyas shot shille on the call of the commissary, expecting shooting. he (Hickman) was shot while on side galhe (Hickman) was shot while on side gal-lery of commissary, and pointed out Ezell as the man who shot him. When Ezell fired at him from about 40 feet away, he saw smoke come out of gun and turned, which accounted for shots striking him in aglancing direction. Chatman was with Eacli, but was not firing. Ezell fired only one shot, which wounded witness and killed Rov Martin. Martin was in direct line of fire. Martin was smaller in statur than witness. Martin was standing in di-rect'line of fire between him and Ezell with back to witness, trying to fix his his gun. Witness was shot in breast and Martin in stomach. State rests.

Hickman, cross-examined by defense, repeated all of above testimony, stating repeated all of above testimony, stating emphatically that Ezell fired only one shot. Stated he saw "none of Galloway's men who even looked like they had been drinkwho even looked like they had been drink-ing, and they had no guns. Knew where no shots came from except theone that hit him, although many were fired before he was hit. Was on porch and by himself. No one else came around porch until after Roy Martin fall as he (Hickman) fell. Hickman had stated to prosecution that Martin had run about 30 feet before he fell. Hickman further stated that he did tell. Hickman turther stated that ac did-not know at that time that Ezell's child-ren were wounded. He had passed through crowds op road from Carson to Grabow and told McFatter that they were coming to Grabow to speak. There were many women and children in the crowd. many women and children in the crown.
There were no guni. Roy Martin only
man in the crowd with gun. He left when
he saw another man with a Winchester,
He never heard but one shot, and that hif
him. Defense rests.

- George Henry Blackman called. Quesned by District Attorney Moore, Black-n estimated the crowd to be about 200 Knew Ezell and Chatman. Knew or 500. Knew Ezell and Chatman, Knew Emerson by sight. Did not know he was president of the B. T. W. Saw a forcet of guns and rifles. First speaking started. Did not know speaker. District attorney explains: map of Grabow to witness and saked blim where the first gun was fired from. Answer: First gun fired from about five feet on the north side of the waron. He then ran to west end of the about five feet on the north side of the wagon. He then ran to west end of the commissary gallery and saw Ezell shoot Roy Martin. Hickman and Roy Martin steod about 1s feet apart. Shooting and firing was general. Blackman saw and ght be saw many other things and wa not in the least excite i. No one was nea Excil when he shot Hickman.

be shot Hickman. mined by Judge Hunter of the Cross-examined by Judge Hunter or une defense, Blackman repeated that no onle was near Ezell and that the first run was fired about five feet from wagon, by whom he did not know. Saturday he had heard many union men. talk about the meeting

for the next d.y, but no no mentioned it. He had been mentioned it. He had been kicked out of the union. He never got anything to drink Sunday. Neversaw any one drunk. and did not stay very long. He was ten steps from Hickman when he was shot. Judge Hunter took Blackman to the map of Grabow and asked him to please explain to the jury how it was possible for him to see Hickman shot, being on the back porch and he (Blackman) on the front. Blackman then denied saying he' sa w Hickman shot and said he saw Roy Martin shot; that he heard only one shot in that direction; that though many shots were fired in many directions he was only watchfired in many directions he was only watch-ing Ezell and was paying attention to Ezell alone. Never paid much attention to what was going on elsewhere, nor was he at all excited. If he was scared he did not know it, and he did not run, because he thought he might as well get shot standing still. After balling this witner letely the defense r

To the district attorney, Blackman said To the district augmey, disacriman sain be any some people from Merryville, though be heard them say nothing. Some went to Delkidder; if armed, he could not tell.\(^1\) Saw about 15 men get off train Saturday night. \(^1\)The state is allowed to ask any old question in this trail.\) They left Sunday. He didn't know where ther were going. He knew none of them (All this though they came from Merry ville) Witness excused at 8:45 p. m.

Mrs. O. P. Davis called. To the dis-cit attorney, Mrs. Davis stated she ran boarding house at Grabow, and that there were as many guns. in the crowd as there ticks on a Texas steer. That sb ran in the house as soon as she thought some man was going to shoot and didn't see or know anything else. That she did not know where her daughter. Miss Emme Smith, was, and that she was not on the gallery. She thought the speakers had guns. Shooting lasted only a few minutes, and many shots were fired.

To Mr. Bell of the defense, Mrs. Davis tated that she was standing in the hall stated that she was standing in the hall door when the crowd came up. She did not know where her daughter was, and that a man named Parnell was in ber house and stayed in until after the shoot-ing. She did not see the Galloways Sunday, but went to the meat market late and saw men drinking. Stated to Judge Hun-ter she knew very little about the affair, and staved pretty close to the house. Prosecutor Pujo then asked Mrs Davis if she did not see some men get off the train Saturday with something that looked like guns wrapped in paper. Answer: Yes, but she never spoke to them. She thought both speakers bad guns, but did not know what kind. They looked like long ones. She did not know whether any one had been killed or not. The lady got tired of being questioned by the Association attorney, and was excused at 4:30 p. m.

Miss Emma Smith called Questioned by Congressman Pajo: Is Mrs. O. P. Smith your mother? Yes. Miss Smith then stated that she calmly viewed the then stated that she calmly viewed the battle and that the first shot was fired from the crowd. That she heard no one ask speaker questions. Stood there until all had left; that her mother was in the din-ing room and that some asked the speaker how the mil' will be closed down and he said, 'By the musille of a gun.' To Judge Hunter of the defense, also said, he had not have seaker as he said, she did not know speaker who made the remark; that the only person in the door-way with her was D. McNorton. That no one else was there and that her mother was back in the dining room and could not see what was going on and that her mother and not herself was in the dining room. That her mother was certainly mistaken in stating otherwise.

ination of the witness, she and her mother having shot each other's testimony to

The district attorney to save the day asked if there were not two doors in the house; witness remembered that there were and that her mother was standing in the other, and ran into the dining re when the first shot was fired. To though the witness was not in the din-ing room when her snother ran in there. Witness was excused at \$:50 p. m., and Witness was excused at \$:50 p. m., and court then adjourned until 9 a. m. on the 18th

All the above witnesses were the ate's "star" witnesses.

COVINGTON HALL.

The 25th anniversary of the Chicartyrdom of Spies, Parsons, En martyrdom of Spies, Parsons, Engel, Fischer and Lings will be commempated Monday, November 11, 8 pm. as Manhattan Lyceum, E. 4th St., near-Third Ave., New York City. Speakers in English, German, Jewish, Italian, Spanish, Russian and Bohemian.

A DIRTY PLOT

By J. S. Biscay.

Under cover of the publicity given the Ettor trial the lumber barons of the South hope to railroad about 60 workers, among among whom is Emers whom is Emerson. It is a signifi-incidence that the trial of these workers is going on at the same time that the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso is being watched It is more than a is being watched it is more tran a coincidence. If the workers were not watching the Ettor trial, the lumber barons would have little chance to railroad the 60 workers of the South. But you may be sure that they are making hay while the sun shines for them. It is certainly lucky that the workers are too busy the South Res. tainly lucky that the workers to see what the masters of see what the masters of the South are ng-LUCKY FOR THE MASTERS

This must be looked after before it's too late. We must not allow capitalism to railroad our fellow workers of the South or railroad our fellow workers of the South or North. The capitalists are anxious to have a precedent so as to be able to railroad anyone who stands up for better living conditions. Even if the Ethot trial ends with the release of those three, the capitalists are prepared to railroad others while we are not looking. That will establish the very precedent they are looking for; then they-can easily grab everyone whom they wish out of the way.

In fact the trial of the 60 workers of the South is even more important to the movement than the trial of the workers in the Massachusetts jails. It is bard to ad Ettor and his colleagues while the whole world is looking on, but it's very easy to railroad a good number of the 60 workers in the Louisiana jails. No matter which are railroaded, the capitalists of country have gained what they are ath while we are all looking towards Massachusetts.

If the workers of Louisiana had be able to have the trial there postponed un-til after the Salem trial was over, capitalism would have a hard time to put its vic tims behind the bars; but such a post-ponement was not allowed by the lumber judges; the trial bad to be staged at a time when capitalism had the best chance To victimize the rebellious slaves of the South. Anyone who has followed both cases can readily see through the scheme. cases can readily see through the scheme.

In fact I am convinced that the shooting of workers who were holding their meeting was planned purposely to railroad someone even if Ettor and the other workers were set free. We can see how well their plan rked so far.

We of the working class must not allow such schemes of the master cli low such schemes of the master class to go through. It is up to you to see that the workers of the South get the same deal that we demand for Ettor and the other workers in the Salem jail. We have been slow in donating to the defense of the Southern workers. Their needs are greater than any others who are facing capitalism and already in its toils. Thes too, face charges of murder, though the murders were committed by hirelings of the lumber kings and the bullets were shot from the windows of a lumber office. It takes money to fight those cases, even more money than to fight the cases of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. We have done something to help the latter; in time we do something to help those of the South. Though it may mean hardship for us to lend them a hand at this time, South. Inough it may mean narraship for us to lend them a hand at this time, though our funds are low from the effort to defend our fellow workers of Massato defend our leilow workers of Massa-chusetts; yet we are the only ones, we of the working class, who are concerned at all about what is going on in the South We must bend every effort to belp those

rkers as we have belped others. If they are railroaded, no one in the or-ganization can be secure from thugs and hurelings in the future. Some of as have tasted this dirty medicine of violence per-petrated by the masters in the past. Or-ganization and solidarity will stop this in the future. It is up to us.

This is no time to waste our energy over trifles of individual nature. workers are at stake. That is important than anything else before us at the present time

IF YOU STAND WITH THE WORK-ING CLASS IT IS UP TO YOU TO DO ALLTHAT YOU CAN IN DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN WORKERS. DON'T LIE DOWN LIKE A COWARD, BUT ACT AT ONCE.

The Omaha, Neb., I. W. W. has opened up a headquarters and free reading room at 108 N. 13th St. All reds welcome. Propaganda meetings at hall at 8:30 p. m. every night. F. H. Alexander is secre-

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THE CONSTITUTION ON TRIAL.

By far the most important case presented in the past 50 years is that of Etto and Giovannitti, the labor leaders in the Lawrence textile mill strike, who were refused a writ of habeas corpus and who have been in jail the past eight months, and it is well that our readers understand

be matter clearly.

The constitution of the United States as a guarantee of natural rights is really on trial in this instance. We are all agreed that all men are born free and equal before the law; that all men are en-titled to the right of free speech; that a free press is essential; that all are entitled to fair and public trial when accused; and to tair and puone trial when accused; and that all are entitled to the right to pursue prosperity and bappiness These rights are not the issue now. Let us keep it clear in our minds that the issue is as to whether we are to get these rights under the constitution. If we do not, we would be a reproach to civilization if we did not make it our most serious and immediate business to radically change that constitu-

After Ettor and Giovannitti had become prominent in the Lawrence strike, a woman was killed during one of the street disturbances. It is not known whether strikers' builets or police builets killed her. Ettor and Giovannitti were nowbere was the strike the strike of the strikers. near when the shooting occurred. Neither was President Wood of the wool trust.

Ettor and Giovannitti were accused of aking speeches that would incite to riot. lease note that President Wood is indicted for planting dynamite. We are im pelled to interpolate this note because constitution of the United States is pected to guarantee equality before the law, as stated above, and Wood is out on

But, notwithstanding at that wor probably killed by a stray bullet and ourder was evident or proved, they was pro arrested Ettor and Giovannitti as acces the murder, denied them the before the murder, denied them the bod-bought right of habeas corpus and

iled them.

They probably did make inflammatory ns and appeals. So did Presi-

L. W. W. PREAMBLE

i that the centering of the maries into fewer and fewer has a unions unable to cope with power of the employing class, ster a state of affairs which orkers to be pitted against ane in the same industry, theret

wages for a fair day's work," we must uncom-one our banner the revolutionary watchwerd.

'Abolition of the wage system."
It is the historic mission of the working class It is the historic mission of the working class devices and the state of the state of production must be organized. The army of pro-duction must be organized to the army of pro-duction must be organized to the state of the very day struggles with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have carry on production when capitalism shall have the state of the state of the state of the state of the watch formula of the state of the state of the state of the within the shell of the old.

dent Wood. So did hundreds of news per publishers throughout the country. If Ettor and Giovannitti can be banged as accessories before that so-called murder, so can Wood and so can every editor who took the side of those textile mill strikers

You see how the constitution guaranteeing the rights of free speech and a free press is involved in this case, don't you? If you love your country and believe in

epublican form of government, it will well for you to observe what they do to your basic constitution in this case down in Massachusetts.—The Cleveland Press.

C. G. T. SENDS TELEGRAMS

The C. G. T. of France sent the follow-

ng telegram to Ettor and Giovannitti:
"The Confederation General du Trayail The Confederation General du Iravaii of France send their best wishes and en-couragement, and join with all other workers in declaring the charges against you as monstrous. We are using this means to obtain your liberation, and also join the international proletariat in show. join the international projetariat in show-ing the whole world the trumped oc-barges the American capitalists have brought against you."

To President Tatt and Gov: Foss, the

C. G. T. sent the following telegram:
"The French Confederation of Labor ins with the workers of other countries in protest against the uninst accusation ught against Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo vannitti and Caruso, now on trial at em, Mass. We demand justice and the immediate liberation of these innocent

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1 To the Officers and Members of the I.

We, the auditing committee, elected by we, ane auditing committee, elected by the Seventh Annual Convertion, have gon over the books of the General Headquarters of the l. W. and find same rect. We further certify that the ments attached are in accordance books and are a correct statement financial conditions of the organization.

it appeared on the above date.

W. A. THORN, L. U. 326.
A. A. RICE, L. U. 64.
W. A. BURGESS, Auditors.

(Special to Solidaritys)

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 27.
This city is the scene of another brutal under. John Smolsky, an f. W. W. sember, is the victim. On October 19, nember, is the victim molsky was attacked by members of tlantic gang as be was leaving his be Atla Atlantic gang as he was leaving his bome just for a moment. They espied his I. W. W. button. One of them said, "There's another one of the's. o. b. s." With this they struck him down, beat his head to a jelly and fractured his skull. He died in the general hospital on Tuesday

Two men. Steve Kennedy and Daniel

Two men, Steve Kennedy and Daniel Manning, have been arrested charged with manslaughter. Kennedy, an ex-prite fighter, is not to \$8,000 bail, PRO-VIDED BY PARTIES UNKNOWN. They are held as accessofies. The real culpit is known to the 1. W. W.—Smolsky's funeral occurred yesterday stternoon. Despite police interference it was a large, orderly procession on the sidewalks of the city. Thousands were red carnations and immortels in their lapels and on their bosome—the red, harfed by Lawrence capitalists, was much in evidence. At the cemetery these flowers were, showered on Smolike's grave. Haywood there made an appropriate address.

The murder is regarded as an outcome of the recent "God and Country" agitation.

tion.

Its prosecution will be watched by the
I. W. W., as the belief prevails that the
local authorities will do nothing to apprebend the real murderer.
Smolsky left a widow and one child;
another is expected The I. W. W. will

look after the wido a and child.

MILL OWNER GALLOWAY

(Continued From Page One.)

"believed in God but had not read about him for some time." Witness did not know what state he lived in, and it was hard to tell when he left the stand by whom he was most scared, God or Deputy Sheriff Charlan.

The state then tried to get in as "evidence" an appeal for fund to the colored forest mill workers, which had been issued by the B. of T. W., but Judge Overton ruled it out on the ground that it was im-material. The state then called Green Walker, J. A. Gibbs, Charles Daly and Mrs. Daly to the stand in rapid succession The testimony of these witnesses amounts ed to nothing one way or the. Court then

ed to nothing one way or the. Court then adjourned unit 9 a. m. on the 23d.

First witness called was Emmet Hagan, whose testimony was immaterial and he was excused without cross-examination. The state then called G. H. Sheets, who "thought" that John and Kirk Bowers were B. of T. W's. The district atforney asked this witness "to tell what Kirk Bowers said to vou on Saturday about going to Grabow." This was objected to he had been and during the agreement. by the defense, and during the argument thereon Congressman Pujo stated that anything said by one soliciting another to anything said by one soliciting another to enter a conspiracy was legal evidence. Nearly every one in the court room laugh-ed at the idea of Sheets being solicited to become a "conspirator," as Sheets is near-ly blind. The judge sustained objection of the defense, and the state then called P. L. O'Connor, whose testimony amount ed to nothing either way. Court then took

At 2 p. m. James Broxton was recelled for cross examination by the defense. To Judge Hunter he said bullets could not have come towards planer from meeting, but could from office; cars in front of planer were loaded waist high with lumber; saw first firing between cars. He then ran into planer with Taylor Blackman, and ther next ran under the planer; that he saw people running in all directions from the shooting as soon as it started; saw Ezel come up with crowd, but did not know where he went; saw John Helton back of wagon; saw him through slats of car Helton had double-barreled shotgun; saw him shoot one time; did not remember aim anote one time; one not rememore saying in the morning that he find seen Helton cast of the boarding house, as he had testified to the state. The witness did not remember whether or not be had been advising with Burns' detectives; but had talked with Detectives Kinney and Terry and had given a written statement some time in August; had been in Kin-ney's room; often there twice a day; never there at night, but did go after dark some times; that he had never stated to a man named McClelland that "he had shot Ala-bama's wing off;" was certain neither he nor Taylor Blackman fired a single shot;

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER could not explain why people fired into the planer; did not know who fired the first shot; kept his rifle at home, though I man had testified that he and Br man had testined that he and spriason kept their guns in a locker in the planer. To the prosecuting atterney, he stated that he and Blackman had taken their guns along because they were expecting trouble all the time; that the Galloways and their "gods" had not been out huntime timber workers; that he was never a war never he was never he wa ing timber workers; that be was never mber of the Timber Workers, and be member of the 11mber workers, and had no ill feeling against the accused, which last statement be repeated to Judge Hundley, of the defende, and was excused.

The state next called J. U. Kerr, who stated to the district attorney that he was general woods foreman; that he owned general woods foreman; that he owned stock in the company; that strike came at noon, May 13; all men quit, 60 or 70; the mill was shut down two or three weeks; that they had lost one bridge by fire during the strike; that Emerson came to plant after atrike started, with Covington Hall, and both spoke at a barbecue in woods; that Hall made some pretty severe remarks about the mill companies, and so did Emerson; but be did not know what Emerson; but be did not know what Emerson said; that Halli's said (which is an absolute falsehood): "We must win this strike if we have to win it with shotguns;" that be did not know in what mill be working; did not bear what Emerson had said because he left after Hall finished.
To Judge Hunter and Judge Hundley, of
the defense, he said he heard Emerson say
harder things than Hall; that both of them spoke of the mill owners and their guards sarcastically; that Hall's idea was that the ore guards the mill owners put on the ore money it cost them; that it hit them the pocketbook; that he had not seen Leather Breeches' Smith; but saw crowd leave DeRidder

The next witness called by the state was E. E. Hirl, of Longville, who stated to Congressian Pajo that he overtook about 100 men going to Ben Ami on July 7; that he saw a man go to the bushes and get three guns and start toward the wagon with them; that Emerson said: "Put whose guns down." He did not notice where the guns went to; he went on to Ben Ami; was then in the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. To Judge Hunter of the defense he stated that he did not know if the Long-Bell Lumber Co. ember of the Association; was prejudi favor of the mill owners. State next called D. H. Whitford.

the district attorney, he stated be lived at Carson; was employed by the Central Coal and Coke Co.; the unionists came to Carson at about 2 or 3 o'clock; were 200 or 300 strong; some of them were polite and some stong, some of them were points and some abusive; saw some guns, but no one said anything to them; some unionist said: "Come on with your tin cans, we are ready for them." Knew Emerson; crowd left and went toward Brabow. To Judge iert and went toward Brabow. To Judge Hunter, of the defense, he said he thought the unionists spoke in the negro quarters; that we gave them a "reception" when they tried to speak, by beating tin cans, saws, etc. Other witnesses had previously testified to having rough-housed the union meetings with this style of reception. One of these witnesses went so far as fo state that on one occasion they had followed the union speakers from Ben Ami to Carson, a distance of three and a half miles, and back, beating tin cans and circular saws, and that he considered such a reception on the public road an honor.

State then called Anthony Gisch, also of Carson, who gave a vivid description of the tin canning of union meetings by the "Clitzens' League" of the Association. He was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

COVINGTON HALL.

FIGHT WON IN LITTLE FALLS.

(Special to Solidarity.)
Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 23.
Little Falls has practically been torn
from the clutches of the Czar's domain and put on the map in America. The free speech fight is a complete victory. The authorities claim they feared violence and bloodshed; what they really feared was the One Bir Union The mill owners if they allowed the message of industrial unionism to come before the slaves in the mills, and then they could shed no more blood of the working class for their own

On Monday, Robert Bakeman, ex-rev-erend and now working on the street clean-ng force in Schenectady, a member of the erending now worang on an ember of the V. W. W., tried to address the striking tratile workers, but beforehand informed the chief of police that he was going to speak on German and Jeffernos streets. The chief or rather the liveling of the mill owners asked him why he didn't

in the park, but as the meeting had already been adver-tised for the above named atreet con-ner, Bakean mounted the box. His arrest followed, and we were informed that we could bold no meeting any place in Little Falls. Bakeman was arrested the next day, October 16 He was again ar-rested with Mayor Lunn of Schen-etady and others. Wednesday he wanted to test the authorities and took a Bible in his hands and began to read several lines, but was promptly arrested with several others.

On Thursday, one of the "law and order" gang got a hold of Mrs. Lunn and

put he under spret, which I witnessed myself. Lunn, seeing this, began to speak to the etrikers, b t got pinched, again, along with Bakema and five oth-ers, charged with "inciting to riot" and not under \$1,000 each, which we all re put under \$1,000 reach, which we all re-fused to pay We were taken to the county jail and kept at the county's expense. I must admit I had there the best three squares I ever ate outside of jail. Saturday we were paroled, the charge reduced to "misdemeanor," and summoned to appear before the honorable count on Thurday.

court on Thursday.

There again the district attorney showed himself as a class-conscious tool of the mill himself as a cass-conscious tool of the limit owners. Two motions to discharge us were overruled. Trial was postponed to Oct. 30. On Monday some S. P. members running for office were to speak in Clinton Park,

but the strikers addressed the crowd at about 11 o'clock and were not molested After the strikers had delivered their message the political speeches were held also without being molested. Yesterday the without being molested. Yesterday the strikers beld another meeting in the park, which is surrounded by the mills Lunn spoke, and said that this was not a fight to see whether a mayor would be allowed to speak, but whether the toilers, the work-ers, should have a right to speak, discuss, organize, and strike. We are awaiting our trial, but whatever the outcome may be free speech is estab-lished. F. HIRSH.

F. HIRSH

Isbed. F. HIRSH.
P. S.—The chief admitted on the stand having said: We have kept these peo-ple in subjection, and we'll keep them there. Also than and we'll keep them there. Also than the do not some for sure whether free speech was guaranteed in the Bible or Constitution. Pretty good for the "law and order" gang, "sai' it?—

ALDAMAS MUST BE FREED.

Alexander Aldamas, member of the Marine Firemen's Union, is at present

Marine Firemen's Union, is at present lying in a dingy cell accused of having injured an agent provocateur of the steamship trust, as also three policemen, on the night of July 8: 1912.

July 8 is a red letter day in the history of the Marine Firemen's Union On the same night just a little while before the trouble occurred in Brooklyin, Andress Rodrigues, also a member of the Marine Firemen's Union, was murdered'in cold blood, shot in the back, by a New York policeman It is quite useless to remyst that no arrest was made when Comrade Rodriguers was murdered.

toat no arrest was made men comrace Rodriguez was murdered. Likewise when Comrade Rumbo was shot by the strikebreaker Natale, al-though a policeman was present at the shooting, he allowed Natale to go his way unmolested.

unmolested.

Once inside the walls of the jail the police beat and tortared Aldamas until his body was a mass of sores; his head was cut and swollen all over, and his face disfigured beyond recognition. For three days after this ordeal Aldamas was sense.

days after this ordeal Aldamas was sense-less, a raving manias.

The intention of the authorities may clearly be seen by the fact that they have brought five separate charges against Aldamas, but through them all no in-dictment was found on the ground of shooting at Gonzalez, the agent provoca-teur, the king pin on whom the whole ac-tion binges, the one responsible for the whole affair, and against whose attacks Aldamas defended himself, and as a con-sequence of whose attacks the others were shot at

Aldams defended binnell, and as a consequence of whose attacks the others were shot at March the others were shot at March the hold of the output of the county court to plead to two indictments for shooting at Hanley and Williams; that is, Nos. 2 and 5 in the order of charges presented in the police court and for possessing a revolver; that is charge No. 5.

Then on August 29, without notice to the prisoner's counsel, the district attortoney has the defendant again brought into court to plead to charge No. 4, that of shooting at Officer Machillan and 'possessing a revolver on the same day' of shooting at Officer Machillan and 'possessing a revolver on the same day' at the same of the same day' of shooting at Officer Machillan and 'possessing a revolver on the same day' at the same of the same day'.

I will be a seen of the same day' of shooting at Officer Machillan and 'possessing a revolver on the same day' at the same of the same day'.

I will be a seen of the same day' of shooting at Officer Machillan and 'possessing a revolver on the same day'.

These proceedings show without doubt that the authorities intend to make another such infamous case as that of our Comrade Alexander Berkman, who was sentenced to 22 years' norture in the Western penintentary of femanyl-main, when the maximum of the same day are the part of the same day are the part of the same day are present.

Up courades! Asitate! Don't allow this awful tragedy to be played over

again. Exert all your energies toward Aldamas' defense! Let us rally like men and women of feeling and sympathy to the aid of our outraged fellow worker! Let him not be made to suffer for us! Let us show the solidarity of our class and thereby snatch our comrade from the elutehes of capitalistic joutee. —Labor Colinte

Send contributions for the devent to J Vidal, 249 West St., New York City.

BRUTAL COPS

(Special to Solidarity)
Salem, Mass, Oct 26—That the police
were unduly severe, brutal and unreasonable with the crowd that assembled on the

were unduly severe, brutal 'and unreasonable with the corner of Union and Garden streets on Jan. 29 is amply proven by their own testimony on cross-examination. Inspector Keiliber admitted that he used a loaded billy on the backs and shoulders of those he was driving away. Officers Johnson, Benott, Marshall and Officers Johnson, Benott, Warshall and Officers Johnson, Benott, Marshall and State of the and the marshall and some resisted.

Captain Colley, of the Massachusetts multita, testified that the "crowd made considerable noise, moved about, no concribed and the state of the police and the millita. According to testimony both, as is most offen the case, blundered worduly
While the militia were compelling the result of the police and the unitia sure compelling the result of the police and the control of the police of the police of the control of the police of the police of the control of the police of the control of the control of the police of the control of the police of the control of the control

pelling them Garden street.

Garden street. The militia, in other words, were driving the crowd down on the police, who were compelling them to move on toward the militia, and vice versa. The crowd was being club'ed and mistreated because of the stupidity of 'oth police and militia. It was impossible for the defense to find out why the police and the militia were on Garden and Union streets on the evening aspecified.

specified.

Sergean' Sprenger, Officers Johnson and others admitted that the Everett mill, located on the southwest corner, was closed down; hence there were no mill employes at work who needed protection at quitting

It was admitted by most of the police itnesses that Garden and Union streets witnesses that Carden and Union streets are located in a popular section where peo-pic congregate on the sidewalks in large numbers, even in normal times. Any out-cry, under abnormal conditions, would serve to collect a crowd devoid of any other motive than carlosity.

-BENOIT ON STAND

"Selemit ON STAND

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Otet. 25.—Today was a noteworthy day in the trial of Ettor, Giovannitt and Carsos. This was due to presence on the witness stand of Officers Over Benoit and W.m. Marshall. These Yow men told a story that would indicate that Annie La Pizza was killed by a shot intended for Benoit and fired by a personal renewal to the story told by both Benoit and Marshall, on the related to Union and Garden streets on the evening of the shooting and had been detailed to Union and Garden streets on the evening to both men, a crowd came up I finon St. from the direction of Common streets of the shooting and had been together immediately before an lafter it. According to both men, a crowd came up I finon St. from the direction of Common streets of the shooting and had been together immediately before an lafter it. According to both men, a crowd came up I finon St. from the direction of Common streets.

According to Marshall, Benoit showed by his actions that be bad had a personal inxicup with the man who called him the hall, gets ingry and it was then be turned him away from the crowd. Marshall saw no one put his hands on Benoit. Marshall testified that when be took hold of Benoit to turn him away from the personal sassiliant, he said:

"Get out of here, Ossar: look out for yourself" free he had been turned around that Benoit feel; himself streek in the back.

It was after he had been turned around It was after he had been turned aroun that Benoit felt himself struck in the back with what he then thought was a brick and it was also after that that he felt flash pass his face from behind. Anni La Pizza fell on a spot across the stree following this flash.

Benoit could not tell if the bullet sup-posedly intended for him killed her or not. He admitted many other shots were fired.

fired.

Benoit denied that be had drawn his revolver during any of the disturbances at the corner, leading to and attending the the corner, leading to and attending the killing, of Annie La Pizza. He denied ever having fired a S8-calibre revolver on that or any other occasion, though he admitted he owned one. It was a S8 cartified that killed Annie La Pizza.

According to the testimony of both

mitted he owned one. It was a Si cartisdge that killed Annie La Pieza. of both forces the row of the state of

SONGS SONGS!

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To Fan the Fl SOMES OF JOY SONGS OF SORROW: SONGS OF SARCASM SOMES OF WARE A TO SOME OF THE MILETER A TO SOME

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS 10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$55.00 per ash in advance. Order from the INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

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isulting his records, which shows that

consulting his records, which shows that Secuto had had trubule with the police over the sale of liquor.

Marshall was of the opinion that one of the other three men was one to identify as Scitto, was Carus. He had volunteered no such belief in the lower court, in face of the other had not mentioned any one there, sixe I name, but had described a man And, by "dirty brown coat" only (Marshall, the mannost police officers, gave testimony with every different from his lower court testimon, which was damaging to the prosecution.) Marshall direct the control of the control o

made.

Both Marshall and Benoit admitted clubbing men and women on shoulders and back when dispersing the crowd.

TO JOSEPH J. ETTOR

On His 27th Birthday, Oct. 6, 1912.

Here's to you, my old friend—though we cannot pretend we still can regale. We can feast and be merry, though Champagne and Sherry. Are so scarce to us even in jail; And aithough our good wine is the prison, foul brine, and the hangman's our welcoming host, Let us think it is Chanti and quaff it a

plenty, Whilst for you I revise my old toast.

Whilst for you I revise my old tosat.
Let us drink a new tosat to the dear
Woolen Trust.
To the arms of Country and God,
To the good Christian cause and the wise
ancient laws.
And to all who cry out for our blood.
Let us drink to the health of the great
Commonwealth,
To the Bible and Code in one breath,
And let's so propitiate both to the Church
and the State.
That they'll grant us jolly good death.
For although you are brave, rou'll agree

For although you are brave, you'll agree that the grave

that the grave
Has much better surroundings than these,
As we'll hear there no more the fierce slam
of the door.
And the clank of the terrible keys.
E'en sa i, though am game, must agree
just the same,
When I think of my love and my bone,
That my heart is oppressed and my soul is
distressed.

distressed, & the weight of the years yet to come.

And I cannot conceive all the years we will

And I cannot cônerive all the years we wangerer.
For the dreams that no hope can revive,
And my beart seems to sink when I tremblingly think.
Of the one who will mourn me alive;
For when last I did gaze on her sad,
For when last I did gaze on her sad,
That forever from me would be barred,
Well, the only good way I could keep looking gay.
Was to think of s good old grave yard.

Yes, I know it is good in some soul-stirring mood,
To drive out all these sullen complaints,
And I know it feels great to believe that
our fate.

our fate,
Would be that of the martyrs and saints;
But what joy is in truth, if our passionate

youth,
Like an underground runnel must flow,
And no thirst ever slake but just feed
the gray lake,
Of the kingdoms of silence and woe.

Nay, 'tis all stilly fuss, there's no wisdom in us,
To renounce to the brunt of the strife,
We were wrought on the fire and to love
and desire,

and desire,
And to fight and to sing in our life.
Lo, should we many a year be sepulchred

in here,
Now that you're twenty-seven, old mate,
The best toast I can make for your own
and my sake,
Is that never you be twenty-eight.

And so here's to the hope for the trap and the rope,
As the best for us sure is the worst,
And because I am older and you are the

Here's the wish that they hang me the

first.

or, should justice be shunned both on earth and beyond,

After bidding to you my intewell,

would fain, as your scout, be the first to
find out.

would tain, as , find out,
And the first to salute you in hell.
BY ARTURO GIOVANNITTE.

Hand this paper to some slave!