



MILL OWNER GALLOWAY

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

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 28. Marzook Galloway, Sr., superintendent of the Galloway mill, stood on the front porch of his home, some 100 yards away from the seat of trouble, at Grabow, July 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 grueling cross-examination by the state.

Payton made the complete round trip from Grabow to DeRidder and back to Grabow on the fatal Sunday. He bore out other witnesses as to Emerson cautioning the men to start no trouble.

"I arrived there in a buggy with Essel and Gerald," he said. "Essel is one of the defendants. "Essel went home and Gerald and myself drove up to the commissary steps. While Havens was speaking, McFetter and John Galloway got up, walked over to the office and went in."

"About 15 minutes later, when Emerson was speaking, two shots were fired from inside the office through the door, right in direction of the meeting. First shot was from 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 that women and children were exposed to bullets fired by men in the Galloway mills and that lives of innocent relatives who had gone to Grabow were endangered.

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

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 28. Immediately following the adjournment of court on the 19th, Organizer Clarence Edwards was arrested and jailed. On

WIDOW MAKERS

Do You Get That Title?

To the poor unfortunates who are compelled 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 Rutte I was seeking a master.

I have since found one, and am now working on one of the aforementioned Widow Makers in a hot, deathly place where the air is so thick you can almost eat it.

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 hundreds 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 the object of this article is to bring that remedy to the attention of miners and other workers. Use your economic power intelligently by organizing industrially as the masters are now organized.

Industrial Unionism means that every worker in an industry shall be organized so they can act as a unit against the boss, thereby putting the motto, "An injury to

one is an injury to all," into practice.

Some difference between this form of unionism and the organized sabbery practiced 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 times.

It is the only Union which challenges the masters' right to the ownership of the land, machinery of production and distribution, and will keep up an unceasing fight until the workers come into their own.

Workers, arise! Stop your shirking. You have a duty to perform. This is no time to be sleeping. Or dreaming of useless reforms.

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 hatred you're blind. You can see the effects at hand But never the cause behind.

Workers—Listen to Liberty's bell, It's tolling while the cannons boom An everlasting death knell To this rotten system's doom.

A BUTTE MINER.

Organize into One Big Union and put a grip in the pocketbook of the master class. You slaves can do that through the I. W. W., and get the goods for yourselves. Agitate for the 8 hour day.

Monday morning Organizer C. L. Filigno was judged, and on the 23d Organizer E. F. Dore, who had 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 Shirley Buxton's testimony, who, on the 19th, gave valuable testimony for the defense. The detectives found some Copenhagen snuff on Dore, and tried to get a dynamic snuff on the fact. Although the three organizers are now in jail for "tampering with witnesses," Burns' angels are still at large.

Nothing much of importance happened on the 21st except a ripping attack on Congressman Pujio by Judge Hunter of the defense.

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 counseled peace all the time.

The state next called Taylor Blackman, night watchman at Grabow, whose testimony practically amounted to nothing. The state then called Joe Genoux, 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 Carson and when we come back bring Ben Ami, if they beat saws and tin cans shoot the — out of them." To Judge Hunter he 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 admitted that he had talked about the case to "that fellow Pujio over there."

Pujio then asked him: "Why did you swear then, you had never told anyone?" Witness replied: "Because I had to." Said Dell Charlan took him to Pujio; stated to Presiding Judge Ovgort that he

(Continued On Page Four)

MUNCHAUSEN FADED

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

(Special to Solidarity.)

Salem, Mass., Oct. 28. One has only to listen to the police and detective testimony in Etor-Giovannitti-Caruso trial to realize that the human imagination is susceptible to great elasticity, as occasion requires.

Special Policeman Michael A. Moor, alias Salina Moor, saw and heard Etor give an order for the rescue of a prisoner taken by the police, with a howling, noisy mob surging about, and a distance of over 40 feet between him and Etor. Moor was exposed as a thief and a thug. His violence to truth sufficed like treatment.

On the evening of Jan. 29 a man named Charles Ayer was assaulted by some of the crowd on Garden street. Officer Rummott said he saw Ayer lying across the fence face downward, while his assistants struck him from behind. Officer Mulohy saw Ayer lying across the fence face up. Officer Hayes declared he was lying on the sidewalk alongside of the fence. Ayer himself said he was leaning on his right side against the fence. All hands were "fencing" for position in order to beat the cross-examination of the defense.

On the same evening, Inspector Kellher 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, he had to give the flash a length that would enable him to see it. The inspector also heard the crowd make a noise four blocks away, with a mass of buildings intervening and himself in a rumbling patrol wagon. His hearing was as acute as his vision.

Special Officer and Detective Thomas Quinn is some sprinter—to hear him tell it. 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 site required by the prosecution—that he ran 2,000 feet, or less than one-half mile, in 25 minutes. He says, with such care as scanned a crowd of 500 with such care as to be sure they were all Italian, everyone of them; identified Caruso in the front ranks with three men and two American flags; measured the distance from corner of Common and Newbury street to where the latter were standing so accurately (mentally) as to be sure it wasn't over 45 feet; and took stock of the lights and weather—all in two minutes.

Some man ought to found a society for the prevention of cruelty to the imagination. It is needed among the Lawrence police.

CHICAGO TO REMEMBER MARTYRS

The 25th anniversary of the death of the judicially murdered martyrs of the working class, August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Louis Lingg, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, will be observed by a big meeting, Sunday, November 10, at 2 p. m. at Pilsen Auditorium, 1657-1661 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 Groups and Bohemian Labor Organizations. Speakers: William D. Haywood, Anibal Ferrer, Jan. Tesar, William Nathanson. Free admission. Good musical program. 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, 104-96 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

PROSECUTION A JOKE

While Defense is Strong and Confident, in Etor-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 couple of days more as a matter of caution.

When court takes up the trial of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso again, it is believed 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. 28.—The past week has been one full of testimony for the prosecution in the trial of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso. Every day this week the court has been busy listening to the testimony of police officers and detectives. This testimony has been remarkable in many ways, all indicative of a pre-arranged plot to effect a conviction of the defendants if possible. One of these indications is the attitude of the witnesses toward their testimony in the lower court. Where, as in the testimony of Sargeant Sprenger, the lower court testimony was damaging 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 rephrased or wholly forgotten. The policemen who recalled some particulars more vividly now, eight months after the event, than they did in the police court two weeks after, suffered a relapse of memory regarding other particulars that would be astounding, were it not that cross-examination brought out much enlightening information.

According to this information, the case of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso had been discussed by the witnesses in conjunction with the state police officers in charge of the case and the district attorney. 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 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 LaPlante and that presented during the week, eight months later, 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-dozen persons regarding 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 hearing took place!

TAMING THE MIDDLE CLASS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 30. 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 in various ways. First it evoked notice of a boycott. This was done in rather a unique manner. Imagine an Italian going into an elaborate "shoe emporium" on Essex street. He says, "Me wants gettin' shoes da paire shoes." On getting the shoes the Italian would look them over admiringly amid many "ahs!" "Him fine da shoes!" And then prepare to pay, regardless of price. Suddenly, however, somebody would dawn on him that had been overlooked. "Sayeth the Italian!" "Yous gotta da fine onis, huh? Yous greata Americano? Say Italiano nos goods; to bella vida I double double (I. W. W.) Hay, yes! Ah, me no wants youa shoes!"—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 show 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 same performance.

In addition to the above, the Polish members of the I. W. W. drew \$50,000 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 foreigners in the I. W. W. with respect. These again the I. W. W. got a

leaflet urging an 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 inscriptions 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. 28.—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 how 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 off the wire, the ropes cut, windows smashed, passengers' lunch baskets and mails taken from them and sent hurtling 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 other 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, consequently, be no motive for the car smashing on the part of the latter. It was further elicited that neither the police nor the militia made any effort to stop this riotous proceeding. None of the car emperors played could tell whether the "rioters" were strikers or strike-breakers. Before the defense is through, being heard there will be much light on the subject—a good deal more.

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Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing *SOLIDARITY*. For instance 149. That means that your up expired last week, and you should renew. This is NUMBER 149

A PROBLEM IN POLITICS

Next Tuesday 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, 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 (monoplane and biplane) each loudly asserts that it alone has the simon pure dope for the slaves of the mills, mines and factories.

The elephant's campaign is being conducted with "literature," consisting of flaming billboards showing "fat" with his prosperous smile, and containing 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 influential magazines and newspapers. The "present wave of prosperity," temporary at best, and already 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 Caesar, 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 thereafter 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 the fat 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, with 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 their thunder, and may influence some of the middle class and farmer elements they are so strenuously trying to corral with their propoganda. Hours of speeches, yards of literature, and the best efforts of an international band of cartoonists are being directed against the "menace" of bull abolitionism. Then the biplane or "civilized

plane" socialists are trying to attract attention with their cry of "stop thief" at the monoplane or "pure and simple political socialists." The babel of political confusion sounds louder than ever this campaign, while the working class and "some other honest citizens" stolidly gaze at the puppet show, without even cracking a smile. Come, let us have a drink, and don't forget the Prohibition Party, which we inadvertently omitted from the above list.

All this is appalling, isn't it? And we should like to do something to influence the verdict of Nov 5, but can't just figure out how it's to be done. Maybe, if 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. Oh, yes, that reminds me that we have missed several opportunities to add a few nickels to our depleted treasury in 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 boosting of their respective candidates. But we were taxed to the limit with matter pertaining to the Lawrence and other strikes, the Ettore-Giovanitti and the Emerson case, and other events relating to the struggle of the workers on the industrial field, and so neglected all opportunities 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, indeed, we are on the very eve of a national election wholly unprepared for the "duties of citizenship."

Ah, at last, a ray of light! The United States Census Bureau comes to our rescue. 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 from a poor, lone editor. But other statistical concerns tell us that only about 17,000,000 males of voting age are actually "sacred" privilege of the franchise 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 primeval" since all these fresh ones joined the hoboos 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 to all along that the "working 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 after all, and they needed these others to help 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. The ways of politics are past-finding out.

Seriously, now, fellow slaves, is there no hope except in One Big Industrial Union, where all those 10,000,000 disfranchised workers have a vote, immediately and directly, on their own affairs? And where the working class, man, woman and child, of all ages, both sexes, and without regard to color or nationality, are an overwhelming majority of all the people, and may directly control every industrial—and thereby indirectly, every 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 politics will happen," and we opine a portion of the working class will insist upon some more experimenting with "the game" before they will be satisfied with its futility. So our last hope is gone! In our effort to influence the verdict, we are forced to admit that we can't even save the workers from that experiment! But while patiently awaiting that verdict, we console ourselves with a remembrance of the stirring events of the past year on the industrial field, and with the hope that they augur still more activity toward building up the class organization of the toilers, in the coming year.

"Live the action, direct!"
Point Richmond, Calif., has recently organized an English speaking branch of Local 355, I. W. W. For information, address 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,
With Old Glory flying o'er us
And a lemon in the hand.
(After Backyard Dipping, a thousand miles after.)

Never mind the distance, but it was a lemon that the patriotic workers in the Wood and Washington mills got, all right. 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—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 in vain?"

But not quite so the deeds of the woollen 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 imminent. The wages were restored. The workers 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 York 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 allegiance to it merely of the lip? The evidence 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 free speech was absolute. Now the assumption is that it is conditioned—that 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 Little Falls there is an ordinance which forbids the making of street speeches without a permit. Mayor Lunn of the neighboring city of Seneca County 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 exercising their legal right to quit work when dissatisfied with the terms of their employment. 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 suppress free speech, no matter what badges of authority they wear, are violators of the law quite as much as dynameters.

Mayor Gaynor's greatest public service is that he has vindicated the constitutional provision forbidding illegal searches and clubbings. That is indeed a some one to vindicate the constitutional guarantee of free speech. We are laying the foundation of anarchy when we let go of 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 assembly are not respected? Foolish persons are playing with edged tools when they say that in their communities no one shall say anything they don't like—that will not allow outside agitators to come in and stir their people up.

It is time to organize a free speech league composed of genuine conservatives who believe in the constitution and would have all of it equally respected. The "permit" system must be revised. When discretion is exercised it is conferred it must 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 members, 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 centralized power in the A. F. of L. and its component parts, but I can console myself 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 confused. There is a kind of solidarity which is due to centralized power; you may find that kind of solidarity in any well regulated army or navy, or in an absolute monarchy, or in an industrial army of reasonably contented wage slaves. In all these cases there is united action which is compelled by fear of some kind of punishment. We have had all we want of that kind of solidarity, which is one reason why we are revolutionists today.

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

Even at the risk of causing another spasm of hilarity in that sick room I will reiterate that "we have no power to compel obedience from our fellow workmen, 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 compel us to do things because he has the power to fire us; a craft union can compel obedience from its member (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, compel solidarity; BUT WE DO NOT CONTROL THESE CONDITIONS, NOR USE THEM TO COMPEL OBEDIENCE; we can only point out that these conditions exist. It is the understanding of the present slave system which compels 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 I. W. W. is centralized in the general membership and delegated to certain functions which necessitate individual performance for the benefit of the whole." 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 whom it was delegated, it ceases to be centralized. We need not speak of what happens when power is "delegated to certain 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 its holy name.

For 135 years the American people have been bamboozled and bulldozed by delegated 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, deluded majority of the people.

And it is so easy to fool the majority, because the majority is always so far away that it has no first hand 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 abolition 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.

The majority never learns—or approves—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 allowed to individuals and minorities,

and in inverse proportion to the rigidity of hidebound majority rule.
As an impediment to progress this devout worship of the majority will serve almost as well as the worship of gods or devils.

It is rather inconsistent for a revolutionist, 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 is still more inconsistent to worship at the shrine of delegated power—which never did represent the will of the majority.

Note—Biscay need not have been so delicate 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 hide them. And by the way, we are still waiting for the majority to take some steps toward effective district organization.

B. E. NILSSON.
Portland, Oregon.

LOUIS NIMINI.

The labor movement has lost a vallant fighter in the death of Louis Nimini. Born in Verona, Italy, in 1868, he graduated from the schools there and became a school teacher. A socialist from his youth, he was chosen by his comrades to edit their paper, "La Verona del Popolo." The cutting nature of his sketches gained for him the enmity of all capitalist interests; to escape persecution he left for America. After spending some time in Pennsylvania he 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 of industrial unionism among the Italians. Nimini and his comrades left the S. L. P. on account of the "free fight of Spokane." From that time on "Ragione Nuova" was an I. W. W. paper. When the Ettore-Giovanitti conference was formed in Providence, Nimini was elected president. He acted as chairman at the biggest working class demonstration ever held in this city.

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

Last 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 comrade; his work will be taken up by the men he brought together and trained. Able, persistent and true, he gave all his spare time to the cause.
FRANCIS MILLER.
Providence, R. I.

CALLS BLUFF OF FRAUD

Cleveland, O., Oct. 29.

On Monday, Oct. 28, a fellow worker, while in discussion with a local representative 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.

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 unable to cite the exact location of this change in the constitution.

The S. L. P. therrupon prepared to "hoor" our fellow worker in a grandiloquent fashion, when Fellow Worker Glover appeared on the scene. Glover has an unparelleled habit of always being armed with facts and papers to prove his arguments, and on this occasion he flashed the 1905 original constitution of the I. W. W. and also the amended constitution of the fake outfit.

Unable to meet facts (as they always are) Mr. S. L. P. insulted Glover by striking the facts in the face with the constitution he held in his hand, walking upon Glover demonstrated in a very delicious fashion the value of "direct action" by landing fairly and squarely on the mouth of this fact-twisting gen from the S. L. P.

Threats of arrest, etc., have since been made, but witnesses are prepared to cite the facts in the case, and unless the S. L. P. desires further demonstrations, they will refrain from insulting and striking any of our boys, who never find it necessary to "show the force" to show the true character of the S. L. P. in plain argument.
E. S. A., Local 33, I. W. W.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY

Of Witnesses for the Prosecution in the Emerson Case.

(Continued From Last Week)

At 10:15 a. m. James L. Estes called. District Attorney Moore testified that he put Estes on stand to prove conspiracy by speeches made by Emerson in Merriville and elsewhere, 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 at Grabow Saturday night and at Ben Ami and Carson Sunday." 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 Merriville are united but 17, and that they are dogs and ought to be attended to." About 75 or 100 hands went up on call to go to Grabow. Did not see men leave Merriville for Grabow. Emerson called men at Grabow scabs.

Witness excused. No cross-examination. W. I. Hickman called. Replying to questions by Prosecutor Pajo, Hickman said he was generally called "Bud." Knew only Chatman, Ezell and Helton of the defendants, and knew Emerson by sight. Was sitting at Grabow when the trouble occurred. Estimated the crowd at 150. Was conversing with McFatter when crowd came up. An old man said to him: "What are you doing?" He said: "Working." Old man said: "Scabbing, I reckon." Then "Leather Breches Smith said: "All line up," and he ran behind the commissary, expecting shooting. Emerson was standing in wagon, and he (Hickman) was shot while on side gallery of commissary, and pointed out Ezell as the man who shot him. When Ezell fired at him about 40 feet away, he saw smoke come out of gun and turned, which accounted for shots striking him in a glancing direction. Chatman was with Ezell, but was not firing. Ezell fired only one shot, which wounded witness and killed Roy Martin. Martin was in direct line of fire. Martin was smaller in stature than witness. Martin was standing in direct line of fire between him and Ezell with back to witness, trying to fix his gun. Witness was shot in breast and Martin in stomach. State rests.

Hickman, cross-examined by defense, 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 drinking, and they had no guns. Knew where no shots came from except those 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 shooting was over. Saw Hall fall. Saw 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 not know at that time that Ezell's children were wounded. He had passed through crowd on road from Carson to Grabow and told his father that they were coming to Grabow to speak. There were many women and children in the crowd. There were no guns. 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 hit him. Defense rests.

George Henry Blackman called. Questioned by District Attorney Moore, Blackman estimated the crowd to be about 200 or 300. Knew Ezell and Chatman. Knew Emerson by sight. Did not know he was president of the B. T. W. Saw a forest of guns and rifles. First speaking started. Did not know speaker. District attorney explains map of Grabow to witness and asked him where the first gun was fired from. Answer: First gun fired from 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 stood about 12 feet apart. Shooting started. Witness was general. Blackman saw and thought he saw many other things and was not in the least excited. No one was near Ezell when he shot Hickman.

Cross-examined by Judge Hunter of the defense, Blackman repeated that no one was near Ezell and that the first gun 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 day, but no non-union men mentioned it. He had been kicked out of the union. He never got anything to drink Sunday. Never saw 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 saw Hickman shot and said he saw Roy Martin shot; that he heard only one shot in that direction; that through many shots were fired in many directions he was only watching 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 falling this witness up completely the defense rested.

To the district attorney, Blackman said he saw some people from Merriville, but he heard them say nothing. Some went to DeHidder; if armed, he could not tell. Saw about 15 men get off train Saturday night. (The state is allowed to ask any old question in this trial.) They left Sunday. He didn't know where they were going. He knew one of them. (All this though they came from Merriville.) O. P. Davis called. To the district attorney, Mrs. Davis stated she ran a boarding house at Grabow, and that there were many guns in the crowd as there were ticks on a Texas steer. That she 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 Emma 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 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 her house and stayed in until after the shooting. She did not see the Galloways Sunday, but went to the meat market late and saw men drinking. Stated to Judge Hunter she knew very little about the affair, and started pretty close to the house. Prosecutor Pajo 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 had 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 battle and that the first shot was fired from the crowd. That she heard no one speak questions. Stood there until all had left; that her mother was in the dining room and that some asked the speaker how the mill will be closed down and he said, "By the muscle of a gun." To Judge Hunter of the defense, she said, she did not know speaker who made the remark; that the only person in the doorway 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.

The defense here rested its cross-examination of the witness, she and her mother having shot each other's testimony to pieces. 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 room when the first shot was fired. This, though the witness was not in the dining room when her mother ran in there. Witness was excused at 4:50 p. m., and court then adjourned until 9 a. m. on the 18th.

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

COVINGTON HALL

The 25th anniversary of the Chicago martyrdom of Spies, Parsons, Engel, Fischer and Lingg will be commemorated Monday, November 11, 8 p. m. at 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. Bucay.

Under cover of the publicity given the Etor trial the lumber barons of the South hope to railroad about 60 workers, among whom is Emerson. It is a significant coincidence that the trial of these workers is going on at the same time that the trial of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso is being watched. It is more than a coincidence. If the workers were not watching the Etor 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 to see what the masters of the South are doing—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 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 Etor 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 hard to railroad Etor 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 railroad—the capitalists of the country have gained what they are after. So the hardest fight is centered in Massachusetts.

If the workers of Louisiana had been able to have the trial there postponed until after the Salem trial was over, capitalism would have a hard time to put its victims behind the bars; but such a postponement was not allowed by the lumber judges; the trial had 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. In fact I am convinced that the shooting of workers who were holding their meeting was planned purposely to railroad someone like Etor and that the workers were set free. We can see how well their plans have worked so far.

We of the working class must not allow 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 Etor 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. They, 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 these cases, even more money than to fight the cases of Etor, 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, though our funds are low from the effort to defend our fellow workers of Massachusetts; 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 help those workers as we have helped others.

If they are railroaded, no one in the organization can be secure from thugs and hirelings in the future. Some of us have tasted this dirty medicine of violence perpetrated by the masters in the past. Organization 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. Lives of many workers are at stake. That is more important than anything else before us at the present time.

IF YOU STAND WITH THE WORKING CLASS IT IS UP TO YOU TO DO ALL THAT 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. 15th St. All reds welcome. Propaganda meetings at hall at 8:30 p. m. every night. F. H. Alexander is secretary pro tem.

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THE CONSTITUTION ON TRIAL.

By far the most important case presented in the past 50 years is that of Etor 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 the 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 entitled to the right of free speech; that a free press is essential; that all are entitled to fair and public trial when accused; and that all are entitled to the right to pursue prosperity and happiness. 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 constitution.

After Etor 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' bullets or police bullets killed her. Etor and Giovannitti were nowhere near when the shooting occurred. Neither was President Wood of the wool trust.

Etor and Giovannitti were accused of making speeches that would incite to riot. Please note that President Wood is indicted for planting dynamite. We are impelled to interpolate this note because the constitution of the United States is expected to guarantee equality before the law, as stated above, and Wood is out on bail.

But, notwithstanding that that woman was probably killed by a stray bullet and no murder was evident or proved, they arrested Etor and Giovannitti as accessories before the murder, denied them the blood-bought right of habeas corpus and jailed them.

They probably did make inflammatory denunciations and appeals. So did Prei-

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace, no long and what are found among millions of the working people and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

These two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have abolished the wage system, and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into a few hands made it impossible for the trade union to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade union's foster a state of affairs which allows some of workers to receive a strike of lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to the liberty to work.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of free-to-day struggle will continue only as long as the workers of the world are not united in a common purpose. By organizing industriously we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

dent Wood. So did hundreds of newspaper publishers throughout the country. If Etor and Giovannitti can be hanged 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 a republican form of government, it will be 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 following telegram to Etor and Giovannitti:

"The Confederation General du Travail of France send their best wishes and encouragement, and join with all other workers in declaring the charges against you as monstrous. We are using this means to open your liberation, and also join the international proletariat in showing the whole world the trumped-up charges 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 joins with the workers of other countries in protest against the unjust accusation brought against Joseph J. Etor, Arturo Giovannitti and Caruso, now on trial at Salem, Mass. We demand justice and the immediate liberation of these innocent prisoners."

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

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

We, the auditing committee, elected by the Seventh Annual Convention, have gone over the books of the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. and find same correct. We further certify that the statements attached are in accordance with books and are a correct statement of financial conditions of the organization. It appeared on the above date.

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

