

# STRIKE FRIDAY

## **All Italian Operatives in Various Mills Will Leave Their Work on Account of Reduction in Pay Caused by 54 Hour Bill--Nine Hundred Attend Meeting**

All the Italian operatives in the local mills go on strike Friday night. This action was decided upon at a mass meeting held Wednesday evening and comes as a result of an adverse report from the committee delegated to interview the agents of the various mills of this city.

The grievance is that the pay will be cut to such an extent on account of the new 54-hour law that the operatives cannot meet their living expenses. It is said that they will demand the pay they received before the new law was put into force. Angelo Rocco, secretary of the Italian branch, I. W. W., presided. The hall was filled to overflowing, about 900 Italian operative being present.

# FRENZIED, ARMED MOB DESCENDS UPON MILLS

**Operatives Driven From Work--Property Destroyed--Washington, Wood and Ayer Plants in Possession of Strikers Until Arrival of the Police--Officers Have Hand-to-Hand Battle With Rioters at Duck Mill--Clubs Used and Revolvers Drawn--Nearly 12,000 Are Forced Out of Employment**

Waving American and Italian flags, brandishing knives and clubs, and yelling like maniacs, 200 Italian strikers descended upon the Washington, Wood, Ayer and Duck Mills this morning, taking possession of the first three plants, and driving the operatives from their work. At the Duck mills the police succeeded in holding the mob at bay by the use of their clubs and drawn revolvers.

The trouble was the outcome of several mass meetings held by the foreign mill operatives Thursday night over the decrease in pay caused by the 54-hour law going into effect the first of the year. The pay of the operatives has been reduced, as they are now working two hours less than before. When the 58-hour law was changed to the 56-hour law, the mill owners increased the pay so that the operatives received as much with the reduced hours as they did before. This is what the strikers demand. They want the same pay as they were getting under the 56-hour law. The strike has already forced 12,000 operatives out of work, and it is expected that thousands more will be affected tomorrow.

Destruction followed the mob everywhere. Beginning about 8 o'clock they forced their way into the Washington mill, stopped the motors, cut the belts, tore the cloth, threw the work on the floor, drove the operatives from their looms, broke the electric lights, and pulled down the curtains. Terrible excitement arose and the women operatives became hysterical, many falling in swoons upon the floor. The mob then started for the Wood mill.

Scenes somewhat similar followed. The work was stopped, escalators broken, men and women driven from their work and knives were run through the cloth. The Ayer mill was next stormed. The iron gates on the Merrimack street side were broken open, the power stopped in almost every room, the people driven out and wool and cloth scattered all over the floors.

Serious opposition was met when the strikers descended upon the Duck mill. A riot call had been sent in on the fire alarm—box 333—and nearly all of the regular police force had reached the scene by this time.

Officers Turner, Donahue, Morrissey, Fortune, Barry and Hewitt were in front of the gates when the strikers arrived at the Duck mill. The officers were rushed, large pieces of snow and ice, clubs and even dinner pails were thrown at the police, some striking the officers while other missiles went through the windows. The little band of bluecoats had a hand-to-hand fight in the doorway with the enraged strikers. Finding clubs ineffective the officers had to draw their guns and this caused the crowd to fall back for a moment. Suddenly one rabid talker was raised on the shoulders of his friends. He talked in a high-pitched voice and waved his hands frantically for a few moments. When he stopped talking the crowd again stormed the gates.

Meanwhile Officers Lanen, Casey, Kimball, Woodcock, Cadogan, McCarthy, Gurry, Sullivan, Shikrallah, Roche, Griffin, Hart, Kelleher and O'Sullivan had arrived, some by autos, bleighs and electrics and others on foot. This force succeeded in repulsing several rushes of the strikers until finally the men withdrew across the street and kept up a perfect hail of ice and snow upon the police and at the windows. Hardly a pane of glass was left in the Union street side of the mill.

This was the scene of most of the trouble. Several of the strikers got clubbed over the head by the officers and four or five policemen were injured. Policemen Turner, Jordan and Hart were cut in the face and Sergt. Reardon was also hit and cut. A number of arrests were made.

The portion of South Union street between the Canal and Duck bridges was choked up with humanity during this riot. The operatives of the Wood and Ayer mills, driven from their work, were passing to their homes to this side of the river and were held up by the mob of strikers. Electric cars, autos and teams had great difficulty in getting through the crowd but after the wrath of the strikers abated somewhat, the police succeeded in clearing the street and bridge.

# BOTTOM OUT OF STRIKE TROUBLE

## Police Officials Believe Matters Will Now Adjust Themselves Peaceably---Judge Warns Strikers Against Violence-- No Disorder at Mills Today.

The strike situation in the various mills of the city was exceedingly quiet Saturday as compared to the turbulence of Friday. It appeared during the forenoon as if the bottom had dropped out of the agitation which reached its highest point Friday. At least, that is the opinion of a police official who was on duty all night and the greater part of Saturday. He saw the employes call for their pay Saturday morning at the Wood mill and heard them say they would be back to their work Monday morning. Some of them even went to work. Those of whom we spoke were the non-English speaking people.

There is still, however, a feeling of unrest and uncertainty as to what Monday will bring. The city government however has not relaxed its vigilance and the officials of the city will be entirely prepared for any further outbreaks.

Several mass meetings of the strikers were held during the day but all were orderly and great enthusiasm was aroused by what the speakers said.

Joseph J. Ettor of New York addressed a mass meeting in the forenoon in the city hall at which he refuted the statement that the police drove him out of the city which he read in a newspaper enroute here.

The strikers claim that they do as much work in 54 hours as they did in 56 and therefore they object to the loss for the two hours that they cannot work for.

The city government held a meeting at 4:30 o'clock Saturday morning at the police station and swore in many firemen who were detailed with the police for duty at the mill gates. The officers and firemen were stationed early at the various mills and no disturbance took place early in the morning nor during the forenoon.

A circular has been issued to the strikers in a foreign language and the police are trying to locate copies of it to ascertain what statements are contained in it.

Many employes returned to their work in the Washington mill Saturday morning but many are still idle, being on strike.

Six men and one woman, all involved in the trouble of Friday, were arraigned in Police court Saturday morning and the court threatened to act summarily if any more were arrested as a result of further violence growing out of the strike conditions. The cases were not tried, they being postponed until next Wednesday.

While more or less uncertainty exists as to whether there will be any further trouble, it is felt in many sections of the city that the bulk of the strikers will return to their employment Monday or later in the week.

At the Lower Pacific mill an effort was made to have some of the employes of the dyeing department take the places of the strikers in another part of the plant and upon their refusal they were discharged.

Mayor Scanlon, Alderman Lynch and City Solicitor Murphy conferred Saturday forenoon and discussed the question of closing the saloons for a few days and also calling out the militia in case there was a further outbreak of the trouble. The License commission also met to consider the question of closing the saloons.

More of the various departments of the different mills which were affected Friday were in operation Saturday morning and in the mills where employes were paid off there was no trouble. It is felt that the worst uprising in the history of the city has reached its climax and that the trouble will now gradually simmer down to normal conditions.

### Attor Arraigns Fake News Reports.

A mass meeting, attended by about 400 strikers was held in the city hall Saturday morning and a number of prominent labor organizers made addresses. The speakers talked in English, French, Belgian, Lithuanian and Italian.

Joseph J. Ettor, of New York city, a well known labor organizer, was the principal speaker. He urged those present to spread the news among their fellow workers of the mass meeting to be held at 2 o'clock in the city hall this afternoon. He said that the Boston papers had printed several articles about him that were "fakes." He claimed that while on his way from New York to Boston he read an article to the effect that he had been driven out of Lawrence by the police, and he said that he could not understand how this was printed when he had not even arrived in Lawrence. He is a shoemaker by trade and is a member of the executive committee of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Gilbert Smith, secretary-treasurer of local I. W. W., No. 20, gave a short address, saying that an organized meeting would be held at 2 o'clock at which there should be over a thousand labor men in attendance.

### Urged Strikers to Stick Together.

Ettore Giannini, a local striker, said that the strikers must be organized and stick together in order to win out. He said that it was not entirely the 64-hour law that had brought the present condition to a head but that it had been brewing for a long time, as the workers were underpaid before the enactment of the new law.

\*\*\*\*\*

The strikers claim that they did as much work after the enactment of the 64-hour law as they did prior to this, as the machinery was speeded up considerably.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Stationed at Entrances to Mills.

Squads of policemen were stationed at the entrance to the Wood and the Ayer mills and at the Duck and the Everett. No disturbances arose.

At the Wood mill some of the strikers came in for their pay and were kept in the large areaway just inside the big doors until 7 o'clock, when they were paid off and let out into the street through another doorway. Very

(Continued)

few of the strikers came in for their pay between 7 and 8 o'clock and it is estimated that many of those forced to leave their work yesterday had returned.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Strikers Issuing Circulars.

Circulars have been issued by the strikers or some one in their behalf which the police are making an effort to stop. It is not known what the circular appertains to.

#### Father of 54-Hour Law Talks.

New Bedford, Jan. 13—Senator Sam Ross of New Bedford, father of the 54-hour bill, expressed regret last night that at the very outset the law should bring such a crisis as that at Lawrence. He said he was hopeful that the issue between the employer and employe, that of two hours' wages, would be settled without a general strike or further rioting.

"Nothing of this sort was foreseen by us who worked for the enactment of this law," he said. "In fact, Lawrence is the very last place where I should expect to hear of opposition to the bill. Why, I can remember 12 or 14 years ago when members of the legislature from Lawrence introduced such a bill. In such cities as Lawrence organized labor stood behind the bill and favored its passage.

"The legislature, of course, has nothing to do with the matter of settling questions of pay. That is a matter not entirely governed by a question of how many hours the employes work. The conditions of trade and other considerations come into that so that I don't want to say anything about what the employers should do in such a case."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Government Ready for Emergency

Mayor Scanlon and Alderman Lynch conferred Saturday morning with the city solicitor relative to what means to take if there should be any further violence on the part of the strikers. The question of calling out the militia was discussed and also the question of closing the saloons. From the tenor of the remarks of the mayor the saloons will not be closed, as he stated that everything was quiet now and the government and the authorities were ready to squelch any outbreak that might come. He said that the government and the officials would remain vigilant and on guard for any further trouble but that none was expected for a day or two anyway, and that it was doubtful if there would be any more.

Mayor Scanlon arranged Saturday morning to address as many of the mass meetings of the strikers as possible Saturday in an endeavor to bring quiet and in an effort to have the employes return to work or remain orderly, even if idle.

The State Board of Arbitration wired the mayor Friday night and desired to know if its services were needed and the mayor replied that he did not feel that they were and that it was felt here that a settlement of the trouble could be affected without the State board.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Striker Goes to Jail.

Leo Phillips was removed to the county Jail Saturday morning. He was one of the men arrested Friday for creating a disturbance. He was unable to secure bail, which was placed at \$500. A number of his friends called at the police station, saying that Phillips had a bank book with enough money to secure his release. Phillips told the police officials that he was in Lawrence only a week. His friends said that he was here a month. He gave his address as New York. He has relatives in Newton.

## THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The present labor difficulties of the mills are of a decidedly serious character. They are brought about by well intentioned but probably ill-advised legislation. We may appreciate the good will of those who sought to curtail the hours of labor for women and children. It may be questioned whether the midst of winter in a period of depression is a fitting time to put into effect the new regulation.

No one will undertake to excuse the action of those of the strikers who precipitated the riot at the Wood mill. Violence in labor troubles is never excusable and never accomplishes its end. Action of that kind is not tolerated by organized labor.

Leaving out of consideration the acts of violence the labor situation resolves itself into the question of whether the manufacturers should pay the same wages for 54 hours' labor that they paid for 56 hours' work. They say it is impossible to do this in Massachusetts in competition with mills located in the adjoining states where the employes work from 56 to 60 hours.

On the other hand the side of the employes deserves full consideration. The past year has been a hard one for a great number. There are many who have barely been able to secure the actual necessities of life. They want work and they want money. Lately they have been securing both under generally satisfactory conditions. The legislature, in which the majority have no interest, and of whose existence some know nothing and care less, enacted a law preventing women and children from working over 54 hours a week. These employes, many of whom came to this country from southern Europe in search of prosperity, did not ask for shorter hours of labor, did not care for shorter hours. They simply asked for a continuation of the same wages that they had been receiving. When the reduction came it aroused a volcano.

It was not a technical question to those in the riot; it was a vital matter of getting enough money to hold body and soul together. We appreciate that the people from southern Europe can live on wages which seem very small to many native born Americans, but there is a limit. The strikers felt that that limit had been reached, that they could not live on any smaller wage than they had received in the past. The result was the outbreak.

We have tried to state both sides impartially. We appreciate the position of the manufacturer and we sympathize with those who have come here expecting great prosperity and found it difficult to make a living. What will be the outcome? The rioting is at an end. The wiser and saner counsel which second thought produces has been felt. We do not anticipate any further acts of violence. In the natural course of events committees from the strikers should confer with representatives of the mills. We trust there will be no hesitation on the part of the manufacturers in granting a conference. Lawrence hopes for a speedy settlement of the difficulties. Any long continued labor trouble must react upon the city as a whole. Not only that but a strike at this season of the year could not help producing more or less suffering and some actual want. For the sake of the employes of the mills especially it is to be hoped that the present difficulties may find a quick settlement.

## A STATEMENT BY PRES. WOOD

William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Co., says of the situation at Lawrence:

"Our employes have been led to believe that the reduction from fifty-six to fifty-four hours was an act of the manufacturers, whereas the real fact is that the fifty-four hour law was demanded by certain mistaken labor interests, enacted by the legislature, and signed by the governor under pressure from them. Therefore these labor interests and the law makers, not the manufacturers, are responsible. The manufacturers (I say this believing that I express the sentiments of all) are the friends of the employes, and greatly regret that the reduction in the hours of work, which the new law has forced, compels their taking home just that much less money. There has been no reduction in the rate of wages, but it cannot be expected that people who work fifty-four hours should take home the wages equivalent to fifty-six hours of work.

"When one considers that there are mills in the country running from fifty-six to above sixty hours selling their merchandise in the same market, one can see how impossible it is for the Massachusetts manufacturers to compete against such odds, or hope to secure the orders or hold their own.

"Naturally the mills running the greatest number of hours and producing at the least cost will get the business away from the mills in Massachusetts.

"To pay for fifty-four hours of work the wages of fifty-six hours would be equivalent to an increase in wages. While manufacturers under normal conditions would be glad to see their employes earn more money, the Massachusetts mills are paying all that they can afford to pay in the present situation. The mills are still suffering from the long period of extreme depression due to the tariff agitation at Washington. I believe that as soon as our employes understand the real issue and where the responsibility actually rests, they will see that their action at Lawrence was hasty and ill-advised. There is no cause for striking and when the employes find that justice is not on their side, the strike cannot possibly be long lived.

"I look for an early resumption of work."

# GOVERNOR FOSS ORDERS OUT REINFORCEMENTS

Five Companies of the 6th Regiment From Lowell and Haverhill Commanded to Hasten to This City--Conditions at Mills Quiet This Noon Following Hours of Rioting and Disorder---Believed Authorities Have Situation Well in Hand---Saloons May Be Closed.

In contrast with the wild and weird scenes of the early morning things were comparatively peaceful at 1 o'clock. There were no demonstrations of a hostile or defiant manner and the strikers seemed to have cooled down considerably.

Extra details of police including in all about 100 from various cities this side of Boston were on guard at all the mills and their tasks were comparatively easy to those who were detailed at the same places in the darkness of the early morning. There was a vast change, which was surprising. The loud, riotous cries and shouts that had sounded along the canal front all during the forenoon were not to be heard.

The ardor of those men who are fighting for what they claim is their rights seemed to have been somewhat dampened. Whether it was the rain and the bad turn in the weather or what, is a matter of conjecture. Some seem to think that the silence and change of front is significant. Significant of what is the problem.

A large detail was stationed at the entrance to the Washington mills but it was an easy task to keep the crowds moving and preventing them from gathering in groups. There was no noticeable intimidation of persons wishing to enter the mills and no one was reported molested. Details were also stationed at the Pemberton Duck, Everett, Wood, Ayer and Prospect mills and the reports from there were that all was quiet and peaceable.

## Governor Foss Orders Out Militia

(Special to The Tribune.)

State House, Boston, Jan. 15—Acting on the advice of Adj. Gen. Pearson who is personally on the ground, Gov. E. N. Foss ordered out this morning for duty at Lawrence, four companies of the Sixth Regiment from Lowell and Haverhill and has ordered the companies from both cities to proceed with all possible despatch to Lawrence to suppress the rioting, to preserve order and to protect property.

There are 40 special cars awaiting at the North Station, Boston, to bring the Boston Militia companies to Lawrence if they are needed. The two companies from Lowell and one from Haverhill are expected early this afternoon.

It is in doubt yet as to whether any more help will be called for from the militia. The entire military force of the state will be at the beckon call of the Lawrence officials and should there be need for it every military company in the state will be rushed here on special trains.

The great mass meeting which was scheduled to take place at the city hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon did not materialize as the use of the hall was denied the strikers. Large crowds began to gather there shortly after 1 o'clock. The streets were lined with people since early morning including strikers, those forced to remain out by the pickets and curious citizens. Large numbers of people have poured into the city by both the steam and electric roads, the news of the strike riots having traveled like wild fire. A large number came here from Haverhill and Lowell as soon as it became known that the police and militia of those cities were to be pressed into service.

The troubles of the police and militia were not added to any by the heavy downpour of rain which set in shortly before noon. They had to stand at their post as the heavy rain which followed upon the heels of the snow of the early morning fell in torrents upon them. Many were saturated and suffered from chills. They were cared for with hot coffee and sandwiches and everything possible under the trying circumstances was done for them. They are doing noble work and are justly deserving of words of praise and commendation. They have stood their ground well and have not let forth a grumble of any kind. Many of the men are well nigh exhausted from the long hours of watch without sleep and irregularity in their meals.

### Reserve Police Called Out.

A large number of reserves were armed with clubs and revolvers at the police station Monday noon to assist the regular officers in the work of suppressing the rioters.

### Lynn Sends Assistance.

Mayor Connery of Lynn was asked to send assistance to help quell the trouble in this city this morning. He received the message by telephone from Mayor Scanlon. In response to the call 15 policemen from Lynn, under Sergeant Murphy, have been sent to this city, well armed for the occasion should it be necessary to resort to firearms.

### One Hurt at Arlington.

It developed later in the forenoon that only one man was taken from the Arlington mill trouble to the hospital in the police ambulance, he being Joseph Dolliver of 81 Essex street. He was badly cut about the head where he came in contact with a club in the hands of a watchman.

### Major Sargent Orders Equipment.

Major Charles F. Sargent ordered from Adjutant General Pearson 100 cots and 200 blankets to be sent here by tonight. The major told Adjutant Pearson that the cots would be needed for a week.

### Striker Arranges for Conference.

A representative of the strikers called at the police station at 1:30 and talked with the mayor and aldermen. He objected first to the conference between the strikers and city government being held in the police station. He wanted the city officials to go to the strikers, which they refused to do. The representative then asked what protection the committee would have if they came to the police station. They were promised protection. The representative then asked if J. J. Ettor would be detained. He was not promised protection. There is a feeling that Ettor should be told to leave town. There was a story that he was coming to the station to ask if he were wanted, but he did not put in an appearance. The representative of the strikers left to talk things over with the strikers. He agreed to report back if the committee would meet the city officials.

# MILITIA CHARGE MOB WITH BAYONETS FIXED

Scenes of Riotous Disorder Mark Early Morning Hours in Vicinity of Mills, With Angry Crowd Defying Streams From Fire Hose Trained in Their Faces, and Soldiers Grimly Awaiting Orders to Clear the Streets.

Greatest Disorder in Front of Atlantic Mills Where Great Crowds Gathered--Rioter With Gun Fires Several Times Without Effect--One Man Bayoneted by Soldiers--Twenty-Eight Arrested at Lower Pacific--Watchmen Oppose Crowd at Arlington Gates With Streams of Water--Aid Summoned From Out of Town by Mayor Scanlon--Governor Foss Offers Assistance of the State Forces.

The strike assumed very serious proportions this morning and shortly before 9 o'clock the Militia were called out to aid in quelling the disturbance. At the same time police aid was called for from the neighboring cities. Adjutant General Pearson also ordered the militia to be prepared to come here from Lowell and Haverhill.

Guards are now stationed in the vicinity of all the mills and at the police station. Companies F and L were called out first and an hour later Battery C was also ordered out.

The trouble started early in the morning at the Wood and Washington mills where employes were prevented from returning to work. The crowd then went to the Lower Pacific where the violent demonstrations occurred. Trouble followed at the Lawrence Dye Works and at the Arlington mills where windows were broken. One man arrested by special officers was armed with two daggers, a revolver and belt of cartridges.

Governor Foss has offered the assistance of the state force.

## STRIKERS RUSH

### WOOD MILL.

A mob of in the neighborhood of 5000 gathered in the vicinity of the Wood and Ayer mills shortly after 6 o'clock. Their gathering was slow, but their appearance threatening and they filled the air with harsh shouts and wild cheers. The police soon became separated by the press of members and those trying to get into the Wood mill to work were in many cases forcibly prevented from doing so. Captain Sullivan, in charge of the forces at this point, exerted almost superhuman efforts to prevent interference with the people wishing to work.

The crowd continued to grow in size and excitability and only the lack of a leader prevented an outbreak. Petty leaders would spring up from time to time and brief rallies would follow in the middle of the streets, but they were quickly subdued.

As the number of operatives trying to get in to work increased the number of the strikers became stronger and their efforts became centered on an effort to gain an entrance to the mill and prevent by force the starting of the plant. Just at 6:45 at the time

when the speed is usually started up, a determined rush resulted in the entrance of about 40 of the strikers who proceeded to the second floor, where they were accustomed to work.

### Gates Closed in Faces of Rioters.

A few moments later another and more compact attack was made and a general advance was made against the main gate. A determined stand was taken by Watchman Barry, who succeeded in closing the both doors securely in the faces of fully 50 desperate men. Only three got in at this time and they were promptly taken in charge by the mill officials, all of whom were armed with clubs and cudgels. The first man through the door was Santo Figaro who claimed to be employed there. He resides at 99 1-2 Common street.

For over an hour the mob howled wilde outside and in the meantime a small mixed riot occurred in the second floor among the strikers who entered first. They attempted to release from Overseer Walter Spurr, but were overcome. They were finally allowed to leave the mill as soon as it was thought advisable to open the doors at 8:05.

\*\*\*\*\*

# STRIKERS IN BIG PARADE

## Several Thousands of Cheering Men March Through Streets Peaceably---Strikers Will Fight to Finish---Ettor Addresses Meeting of the Executive Committee.

A body of strikers numbering approximately 3000 paraded throughout the city this morning and broke the comparative silence which hovered over the city yesterday. That the strike is not waning the demonstration this morning proved beyond a doubt. The crowd marched through different sections of the city, cheering and shouting and at the head of the procession a large American flag floated in the breeze. At the mill gates at noon the gathering was augmented by many citizens and for a time it seemed that some of the occurrences of Monday were to be repeated.

The strikers are systematizing their efforts and are bringing order out of chaos. They are organizing into one general strike organization. The strikers of the different nationalities are holding mass meetings in halls throughout the city and are forming branches as a part of the general body. The feeling among the strikers seems to be that it is better to become organized in the interests of their cause.

... As they marched past the houses along the route they urged those that appeared in the windows to join the mob. They were headed by one Italian carrying a large American flag and behind were many more flag bearers with smaller American flags. They cheered and shouted incessantly and the people in the houses and along the sidewalks applauded the marchers....

... It was thought by many along the route that they would cross the bridge and rush the Wood mill, but when they reached the corner of Union and Common streets they turned to the left onto Common street. This street was lined with Italians and many joined the ranks of the marchers. The procession had at this time assumed tremendous proportions, there being about 3000 in line.

### Clash with Militia Seemed Imminent.

When the paraders met the soldiers they stopped but immediately commenced to press forward and it looked as if there would be a serious clash. The Battery C boys drew their revolvers and aimed them at the crowd. The militia were ordered to swing their bayonets into line and prepare to charge. Some of the paraders picked up lumps of snow and many of the militiamen were struck in the face with the flying missiles. They threatened the crowd with their revolvers and one of the officers drew his sword and struck three of the crowd with the blunt edge of it. A stampede then took place and some of the crowd turned and ran pell mell back up Canal street while others ran at top speed up Hampshire street.

### Ordered That Paraders Be Allowed to Pass.

At this juncture an automobile bearing Col. E. Leroy Sweetser and Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson dashed up. Upon learning the cause of the trouble and seeing that the crowd was not intent on violence he ordered the soldiers to fall back and allow the paraders to pass. They marched through the double line of bayonets jubilantly and continued on down Canal street. They gradually dispersed and went to their homes.

After the clash Captain Randlett asked to be released from any responsibility should anything happen at the Washington mill where he was stationed before being ordered to the Atlantic mill. Major Sargent relieved him from the responsibility and ordered him to go back to the Washington mill once more. Captain Randlett said that Colonel Sweetser was right in allowing the paraders to pass as he said they were peaceable. He said "had we got no orders to allow the paraders to pass, however, they would never have gotten by except over our dead bodies."

The strikers almost to a man are confident that they will win. They declare they must win and that they intend to fight to a finish. They say they will never give up until their demands are granted. Serious and determined are these people, who feel that their just rights have been infringed upon. They contend that much is at stake, that their future existence depends upon the outcome of this struggle.

### May Hold Mass Meeting on Common.

Meetings are being held today in various halls and a number of meetings are scheduled to take place tonight. The strikers will confer with Mayor Scanlon today and determine whether there is any objection to the holding of a monster mass meeting tomorrow on the common. If such is agreeable to the mayor it is proposed to have the speakers address the strikers from the band stand. The object of this proposed open air meeting is to give all the strikers an opportunity to hear the speakers at the same time.

### Meeting in Paul Chabis Hall.

The day's work among the strikers was begun shortly after 9 o'clock with a meeting of the Italian strikers in Paul Chabis hall on Oak street. The hall began to fill early and when the meeting was opened every available foot of space in the hall was taken up. There was also a large gathering outside the building. The meeting was orderly and no manifestations of any kind arose. Joseph J. Ettor was enthusiastically received upon his arrival and he spoke at length in the Italian tongue. He urged the men on in

their efforts to bring about a justification of their cause. He admonished them to keep up the good work already started by them and imbued them with courage and confidence. Those present expressed themselves as being eager to organize and action will be taken immediately to bring this about.

### Ettor Calls Executive Committee to Order.

Leader Ettor went directly to the meeting of the executive committee of the strikers at 369 Chestnut street and called the meeting to order shortly after 10 o'clock. The records of Tuesday's meeting were read and then the representatives of the different nationalities were called upon for reports. The following were represented: Syrian, Lithuanian, Polish, Franco-Belgian, Italian, Russian and English speaking. The reports of all were to the effect that they are standing firm and their ranks have not been lessened. They all reported that they invited organization and were ready to place their names upon the roster of the strike organization.

Chairman Ettor advised the men to give the newspapers anything by way of communications as to what they knew of existing conditions so as to give them and the general public an idea of the real conditions existing in the mills. He remarked that the corporations have brought in foreign labor because the life and energy has been sapped out of the Americans. Mr. Ettor announced that Attorney Leon Mussi of Boston had offered his services in any capacity to the strikers and that they had been accepted and he will take charge of the legal affairs. It was voted to extend Attorney Mucci the acceptance of the committee with thanks.

### English Speaking Delegate Addressed Meeting.

An English-speaking delegate addressed the meeting and said he was sorry to see some of the English-speaking people remaining at work. He said they were taught better in the old country. He said the mill people have a system whereby they pay the English help a little more than the foreign with the result that after the latter have learned the work the English people will be asked to walk out. He said if the English people stand by the others the strike will be short.

### Says Americans Cannot Live on the Wages.

A Syrian section hand said that no Americans are to be found in the spinning department because they cannot live on wages which average from \$5.10 to \$6 per week. Mr. Ettor invoked the members of the committee to urge upon their people that they must keep down the idea that the other side is trying to make out that this strike is a foreign strike. He said that it cannot be denied that the Americans cannot turn out a yard of cloth if all the foreigners stay out.

A report was made by one of the pickets that one of the workers at one of the mills was threatened at the point of a gun to do work in the boiler room which he refused to do. The report was also to the effect that a number of guns were stacked up in the mill.

### Criticizes Militia.

One of the Syrian representatives said that the militia dealt out unfair and unkind molestations and that the mayor and city council forfeited their promise of protection. Mr. Ettor stated that Mayor Scanlon should be notified that if riot is provoked that he, the mayor, would be responsible. A committee was appointed to bring the man who was threatened with the gun before the mayor and lay the facts before him.

One of the members stated that a police officer called at his home Tuesday night and left word that he was wanted at the city hall at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. He said that he could learn nothing there and was referred to the police station. He said no one there seemed to know anything about it but that he talked with Assistant Marshal Logan and Alderman Lynch. He said they did not like the reference to the militia as "tin" soldiers or the criticism of the mayor. Mr. Ettor said, "No one will tell me how I am going to talk and if they don't like it they know what they can do. If they take exceptions to the talk about Mayor Scanlon they better tell him to stick to his word."

### Secretary Holman's Version.

Asked regarding the conflicting statements regarding the matter of submitting the strike to the state arbitration board as viewed by B. F. Supple, secretary of the state board, and Organizer J. J. Ettor of the I. W. W., last night Secretary Holman said, that Mr. Ettor had persistently refused to consider arbitration in his talks with him although very ready to render any information that he might possess to the board should they come here. Secretary Holman expressed surprise at Mr. Supple's statement which was of an opposite nature.

### Pemberton Mills Reopened.

At the Washington the increase in the number of those reporting was large, and the Pemberton, which was closed Monday and Tuesday, was able to resume operations with about 200 operatives.

A very few strikers gathered on Mill street near the Washington mills gate but were driven out. The mills had their watchmen and overseers lined up along the street as far as Essex street in addition to the militiamen.

At the Wood mill many who had been out returned but there was far from a full complement.

Practically the same conditions were found at the Ayer mill where, however, the total number of workmen at work is greatly less than at the other mills.

# DYNAMITE

## WHY BUSINESS MEN FAVOR THE STRIKERS.

Some surprise has been expressed by residents of other cities that there should be such a strong support of the strikers by Lawrence business men and the public in general. Coming here expecting to find indignation prevailing the visitors have been met with the statement: "I hope they get the increase." "I hope the strikers win."

Why is it? Certainly not because of any public approval of violence. By no means. Lawrence is a law abiding community and does not countenance in any sense whatever the riotous scenes of the beginning of the strike. The reason for the moral support of the strike, however, is this: Lawrence has developed into one of those cities where manufacturing is carried on for the benefit of residents of other places. The owners of the mills do not live here. They do not spend their money here. Even the principal business offices of the mills are located elsewhere. The employes of the mills, however, necessarily make their homes in this city and what money they get from the mills is spent with Lawrence merchants. If their wages are kept at a starvation point it stands to reason that general business is unlikely to prosper. In other words large dividends mean little to Lawrence. Living wages for the operatives signify prosperity. Why shouldn't the business men and others favor the strikers? They feel not only the humanitarian considerations but realize also the fact that better wages for the strikers would result in better financial returns for all Lawrence and make the city a better place in which to live.

This does not imply that the Lawrence public expects the corporations to run their plants without adequate returns. By no means. Nevertheless, the sentiment is abroad, whether it is justified or unjustified, that a slight advance in the wage scale would not cripple the earning capacity of the mills.

# DISCOVERED!

## Large Quantity of Explosive Stored in Tenement on Oak St. Ferreted Out by Local Police in Charge of Inspector Rooney of Boston--- Seven Placed Under Arrest in Connection With Seizure.

A large quantity of dynamite and concussion caps were located Saturday by a detail of plain clothes men in charge of Inspector Rooney of Boston, and it is thought that it is the first chapter in one of the worst dynamite plots in the history of this country. There is no doubt in the minds of the authorities that the explosives found were in readiness to carry out some of the plots that have been rumored for several days past. It is felt that a number of mills and buildings in this city were marked as targets for destruction. It is confidently hoped that the finding of this supply of dynamite will prevent the carrying out of any such plots, but the vigilance of the militia and the state and local police will be redoubled in an effort to locate any more of the explosive that may be hidden about the city. The find was made in an empty room in the rear of the "Marad Dye Works" at 292 Oak street. The dynamite was hidden under paper and at the time the room was entered no one was there. Seven persons, two women, who were on the premises were placed under arrest and taken to the police station.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Pres. Wm. M. Wood Makes Statement

The following communications signed by William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company, was received last night:

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 19, 1912.

To Our Employees:

Last Friday many of you left our mills and have since remained away. This action was wholly a surprise to me. You sent no notice of what you were intending to do and you stated no grievance and made no demand. I learn from the newspapers that the reason for your staying away is that the company paid you for only 54 hours work; but you know your wages are paid by the hour or by the piece, and as you work only 54 hours you could be paid only for 54 hours work.

Ever since you left I have heard no word from you or any of you as to what you desire, but I have read in the newspapers that among other things you want your wages raised so that you will receive as much as 54 hours work as you did for 56.

Your thus leaving the mills without

notice and without any attempts at a conference is unfortunate all around. Both the company and employees are bound to lose a good deal of money as a result, which neither of us can afford. I am not blaming you, because I realize you were greatly disappointed and that some of you acted hastily and the rest followed; but I want you to see how hard you have made my own position.

I am an employe of the company as you are. As its president I am bound, on the one hand, to take proper care of interests of 13,000 stockholders. Quite a number of them are employes, and most of them are not rich. Many of them necessarily depend on their dividends for their living just as you depend on your wages for yours. On the other hand, I am bound to look out for the interests of some 25,000 employes. It is my duty to see that each side has a square deal, and I try my best to perform that duty fairly and honestly.

I want every man and woman working for the American Woolen company to get the best wages that the company can afford. You work best for the

interests of the company when you are contented, but you must realize the stockholders' interest and see that the business is properly managed. You know we have very sharp competition and if we do not do our work economically our competitors will drive us out.

The last two years have been very discouraging years for us and for all manufacturers in our line. The present year being a presidential year is also bad for business. You realize, too, that the hours of labor are shorter here than in other states. If we should pay as much for 54 hours labor as our competitors in other states pay for 54 or even 60 we should soon have to quit. I am not criticising our Massachusetts law, but for the present, you see, it puts us under a handicap.

I have gone over the whole situation with a desire to do my conscientious duty to you and to every one interested in the company. I have consulted long and anxiously with the directors and those associated with me in the management. Reluctantly and regretfully we have come to the conclusion that it

is impossible, with a proper regard for the interest of the company, to grant at this time any increase in wages. Trade conditions do not justify an increase.

I ask you to have confidence in this statement and to return to your work. As long as I have managed the affairs of this company, it has never yet reduced your wages, but on the contrary, four times the company has increased your wages without your asking. I say further to you that when the conditions of our business are again such as warrant raising your wages, I shall, again, without even a request, recommend such an advance as circumstances warrant. This proves that I have looked after your interests pretty well in the past. Why should I not have your confidence for the future?

You are being advised (so I am informed) by men who are not and never have been employes of this company, and who do not live in this state and are strangers to you. They are strangers to me also, and I know of them only by report. They do not know the history of your relations as employes with this company. But you and I, on the other hand, are members of the organization. We all of us have been getting our living from the company. When the company is prosperous we are prosperous. Your advisers have nothing to lose in the disasters of an unfortunate strike or lockout. You and I have everything to lose.

I, therefore, as the head of this organization of which we are all members, appeal to you to return to your work and faithfully discharge your duties. I will try conscientiously to discharge mine, and together we will try and create a prosperity for the company which will help us all.

We shall thus end a situation perilous to your interests, perilous to the interests of the company, perilous to the interests of the city—a situation from which nothing but ill feeling and disaster can result.

# Monster Crowds Cheer Arrival of Famous Labor Leader and Escort Him in Mighty Parade Through the Streets.

William D. Haywood, the famous labor agitator, arrived in this city from New York this morning, and was accorded probably the greatest demonstration ever accorded a visitor to Lawrence. As he stepped off the train at the North Lawrence station he was greeted with the cheers of thousands of men, women and children.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Ettor Urges to Stand Firm.

A largely attended meeting of English-speaking people, made up mostly of perchers, burlers, menders and speckers was held Wednesday morning in the city hall and Organizer Joseph J. Ettor addressed the strikers. He emphasized the announcement that the strike is won and all that remains now is to stand on their ground and remain firm.

The meeting was opened at 10:30 and Mr. Ettor was introduced. He was enthusiastically received by strikers. He said that Mr. Wood and officials of the mills have endeavored to contend that the pay envelopes are no guide to the wages. He said that it was true however that the envelopes were picked up at random and should be a good guide. Mr. Ettor displayed an envelope which he said was that of a man for six days work representing 54 hours. He said "this human being, an image of God, gets \$6.43 for his week's work. This man has a mother, wife and four children to provide for." "Insult was added to injury by the inscription on the envelope, Broadway Savings Bank, don't wait for bys and bys begin to save now."

#### All Nationalities Sticking Together

The speaker said that now the condition is that the workers, irrespective of nationality, are sticking together. He said it is now up to the strikers "to be firm, that the mills have closed up." He announced that the strike committee would later hold an important meeting. He said the other side are trying to fall down easy. Continuing he said, "Two weeks ago the other side was the boss, now you are. Then you were seeking conferences, now they are. Keep up your courage and remember this strike is won. It is only a matter of a short time. Allow no one to return to work because that will only tend to prolong the strike."

Mr. Ettor announced that William D. Haywood would arrive at 11:50 o'clock and urged all to be on hand to meet him. He said he would be escorted to

the common. He said a big mass meeting would be held at 2 o'clock on the common and that a monster parade would follow. He advised no intrusion of the mill districts and warned the strikers to beware of Pinkertons who might attempt to lead the procession into the forbidden districts.

#### Bayonet Victim Present at Meeting.

Dominic Rappasall, who has just left the hospital where he has been recovering from the bayonet wounds which he received the first day the militia was called out, was presented on the platform. Mr. Ettor remarked: "We will remember this boy and also the other boy." The meeting then adjourned and the members of the strike committee immediately went to the hall at 321 Common street where an executive meeting was held.

#### Claims He was Assaulted by Strikers.

Michael Prienda, who has been employed in one of the local mills, was stabbed on Amesbury street near Common, Wednesday noon. He lives at 158 Lowell street. He is married and has a family. Prienda says that he needed the money to support his family. He decided to quit, however, so he did not go to work Wednesday morning. This fact was not known to his fellow workers for three of them rushed at him Wednesday noon and said, "Strike! Strike!" With that Prienda says, two held his arms, while a third stabbed him in the left arm. One of the fellows grabbed him by the throat, leaving finger marks. The fellow with the knife was about to drive the knife into Prienda's neck, when he broke away. He was brought to the police station. Dr. George W. Dow, city physician, dressed the wound. Blood poisoning may set in. The police are searching for the assailants.

#### Bunda Arrested.

The police arrested Alexander Bunda, charged with stabbing Mike Prienda, Wednesday morning.

# OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRIKERS

10% of Each Day's Sales will be given to  
aid in relieving the sufferings  
of the strikers



WE HERE CREATE AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU, THE FORTUNATE WORKING PEOPLE TO JOIN US IN AIDING TO RELIEVE THE MANY SUFFERING PEOPLE IN LAWRENCE, BESIDES AIDING THE NEEDY YOU ARE CONTRIBUTING TO YOUR OWN BEST INTERESTS. EVERY ARTICLE MARKED DOWN FOR OUR

Red Figure Clearance Sale from 25 to 50% below former prices!

## Men's Furnishings

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| GREY FLANNEL SHIRTS.....                        | 42c                 |
| WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS.....                        | 2c                  |
| 10c MEN'S BLACK HOSE.....                       | 5c                  |
| \$1.00 GLASTENBURY UNDERWEAR, 69c, 2 for \$1.35 |                     |
| \$1.50 and \$2.00 BATES STREET SHIRTS.....      | \$1.15              |
| MEN'S BLUE HANDKERCHIEFS.....                   | 2c                  |
| 15c MEN'S HEAVY HOSE.....                       | 9c, 3 pairs for 25c |
| 25c FOUR IN HAND TIES.....                      | 18c, 3 for 50c      |
| \$1.00 PLUSH WOOL UNDERWEAR, ..                 | 69c, 2 for \$1.35   |
| 50c Neglige SHIRTS.....                         | 33c, 3 for \$1.00   |
| \$1.00 UNION SUITS.....                         | 69c                 |
| 10c Handkerchiefs.....                          | 4c                  |
| 60c FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR.....                 | 35c, 3 for \$1.00   |
| \$1.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.....                     | 63c, 2 for \$1.25   |
| 25c BOYS' FLEECE LINED HOSE.....                | 15c, 2 for 25c      |

## Raincoats

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| \$15.00 DOUBLE TEXTURE RAINCOATS..... | \$10.50 |
| \$12.00 DOUBLE TEXTURE RAINCOATS..... | \$9.50  |
| \$10.00 DOUBLE TEXTURE RAINCOATS..... | \$7.50  |

Other Raincoats from \$2.75 and up.

## Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| \$6.00 BATH ROBES.....            | \$4.98 |
| \$5.00 and \$4.00 BATH ROBES..... | \$2.98 |
| \$5.00 SMOKING JACKETS.....       | \$3.48 |
| \$4.00 SMOKING JACKETS.....       | \$2.98 |

## Sincerity Suits and Overcoats

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| \$25.00 and \$22.50 SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$16.48 |
| \$20.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS.....             | \$14.50 |
| \$18.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS.....             | \$12.48 |
| \$15.00 and \$13.50 SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$9.75  |
| \$12.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS.....             | \$8.75  |
| \$10.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS.....             | \$6.98  |
| \$8.50 SUITS and OVERCOATS.....              | \$5.98  |
| \$7.50 SUITS and OVERCOATS.....              | \$4.75  |

## Benoit's Kleenkut Suits and Overcoats

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| \$7.50 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$5.48 |
| \$6.00 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$4.48 |
| \$5.00 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$3.98 |
| \$4.50 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$3.48 |
| \$4.00 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$2.98 |
| \$3.50 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$2.75 |
| \$3.00 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$2.37 |
| \$2.50 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$1.98 |
| \$2.00 BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS..... | \$1.48 |

REMEMBER  
10%

## Men's Pants

REMEMBER  
10%

|  |                              |        |  |
|--|------------------------------|--------|--|
| of your purchase money will be contributed to the Relief fund of the Strikers. | \$2.00 PANTS.....            | \$1.27 | of your purchase money will be contributed to the Relief fund of the Strikers. |
|  | \$2.50 PANTS.....            | \$1.79 |  |
|  | \$3.00 PANTS.....            | \$2.17 |  |
|  | \$3.50 and \$4.00 PANTS..... | \$2.67 |  |

## Hats and Caps

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| \$3.00 HATS.....                         | \$2.37 |
| \$2.50 HATS.....                         | \$1.98 |
| \$2.00 HATS.....                         | \$1.37 |
| \$1.00 HATS.....                         | 69c    |
| 1/2 Lot \$1.00 and \$2.00 SOFT HATS..... | 30c    |
| \$1.50 OUTSIDE FUR BAND CAPS.....        | \$1.15 |
| \$1.00 OUTSIDE FUR BAND CAPS.....        | 79c    |
| 50c MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CAPS.....     | 39c    |
| 25c CAPS.....                            | 17c    |
| \$1.00 and \$2.00 TAM O'SHANTERS.....    | 45c    |
| 1 Lot BOYS' 25c and 50c CAPS.....        | 10c    |

## Men's Sweaters

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| \$ .75 SWEATERS.....                      | 39c    |
| \$1.00 SWEATERS.....                      | 79c    |
| \$2.00 SWEATERS.....                      | \$1.38 |
| \$2.50 SWEATERS.....                      | \$1.68 |
| \$3.00 SWEATERS.....                      | \$1.98 |
| \$4.00 SWEATERS.....                      | \$2.89 |
| \$5.00 SWEATERS.....                      | \$3.79 |
| \$6.00 SWEATERS.....                      | \$4.68 |
| 1 Lot Turtle Neck SWEATERS, to close..... | 39c    |
| \$1.50 BOYS' SWEATERS.....                | \$1.15 |
| \$1.00 BOYS' SWEATERS.....                | 79c    |

LOOK AROUND!  
COMPARE VALUES.  
THEN ACT  
PROMPTLY!

## BENOIT CLOTHING CO.

THE RED FIGURE SALE STORE

196 ESSEX STREET - - LAWRENCE, MASS.

THIS SALE OUGHT TO  
PUT CLOTHES ON YOUR  
BACK AND MONEY IN  
YOUR POCKET

# TO BE REINFORCED BY

## THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

We frankly admit that we are unable to conceive of the value from an argumentative standpoint of the voluminous textile wage statistics which are appearing in the financial journals at present. To the best of our knowledge everyone concedes that some of the workers in the local mills receive good wages. These are the ones that help to bring up the average to the figures given out by the mills. The wages received by the exceptions, however, do not benefit the multitude.

Now the claim is put forth by the manufacturers that the several thousand operatives, who first went on strike and whose wages average \$6 a week, are simply men doing boys' work. "They are on a par with the cash boys in a department store," intimates President Wood. "They are men who have begged for boys' jobs," says another mill official. Taking these statements at their face value two facts are noticeable, first, that the work done by these employes is so important that their strike practically shut down entire plants; second, that neither boys nor English-speaking adults could be secured to do the work at the wages paid.

In conclusion, then, we must adhere to our belief that "a laborer is worthy of his hire," and that an able bodied man who is worth anything to a corporation is worth more than a dollar a day.

## GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The exclusive announcement of the Tribune Friday evening that a settlement of the big strike seemed to be in sight was verified later in the day when a conference was held in Boston between officials of the American Woolen Co. and representatives of the strikers. Even though no definite results were accomplished by this meeting it was the first step toward a settlement and along the lines which the Tribune has urged repeatedly. In the final analysis there

is nothing like a face to face talk to clear the atmosphere. It gives each side an opportunity to present facts and arguments, something which cannot be done when one faction remains in one room and the other in a second, with an intermediary pacing back and forth between.

The entire city will rejoice if the meeting of Friday evening paves the way to a settlement of the strike. Everybody wants it settled. The effects of a long drawn out controversy are well understood. Nevertheless public sympathy remains with the strikers and it is the general hope and anticipation that the settlement will bring with it an increase in wages.

## MERELY AN INCIDENT.

We are not numbered among those who would send broadcast the impression that the strikers are on the verge of starvation. Nevertheless, we feel that the public should realize that there are even now families in which the lack of food is being felt. To substantiate this we need only refer to a little incident that occurred early Friday evening.

A boy, seven or eight years of age, called at the back door of a local restaurant. He was cold and his face tear-stained. The manager asked him what he wanted. "I'm so hungry. I haven't had a thing to eat today."

The little fellow was taken in and given food. The kind hearted manager inquired the boy's name and address and found that in addition to him there were three other children at home, father and mother both out of work, with no money and no food.

We submit this incident not entirely to arouse sympathy but simply to show what conditions are. When the authorized committee from the strikers asks for your contributions for their soup kitchen, remember it.

# OUT-OF-TOWN POLICE

## Cars Stoned by Strike Paraders and Passengers Riding to Work Roughly Handled---General Committee Discusses Means of Safety--- Ettor May Be Arrested.

Rioting and general disorder prevailed Monday morning in all parts of the city. Many people were molested during the early morning while on their way to work and many were held up by the pickets who were not in any way connected with the mills. The picketing continued at noon and many children were molested by strikers and placed in fear. Nine arrests were made in connection with the rioting and disorder. The early morning disturbances, during which many cars were held up and windows broken, were the most serious since the beginning of the strike. The chaos which prevailed at the early stages of the strike has returned and it seems as if drastic efforts would be necessary to once again restore order. It is possible that the city will be placed under martial law.

"Fine! We will win the strike even if they erect scaffolds on the streets," were the words of Organizer Ettor when asked what he had to say in regard to the parade. He advised the strikers not to worry about the arrests and told all to appeal their cases. Help is coming in fast and telegrams and letters of encouragement are pouring in with every mail from all parts of the country. The strikers feel more confident than ever.

The business men held a conference Monday morning with Col. Sweetser and the latter outlined plans which he believe if carried out would prove adequate to cope with the conditions prevailing in this city. The meeting of the city council was postponed owing to the conditions Monday morning and the efforts of the members were turned to exerting every effort to attempt to solve the most serious problem which has ever confronted a city council in Lawrence. It is expected that there will be developments during the day which will tend to put a stop to any further outbursts on the part of the strikers.

The conference of Mayor Scanlon, Col. Sweetser and the business men's committee Monday resulted in a request being issued for a quota of Metropolitan Park police and additional troops.

Between Mill street and Lowell street and on Broadway the greatest trouble on the electric car lines took place in the earlier portion of the morning. As the minutes passed the strikers increased rapidly and at 6:15 o'clock thousands of strikers were in line and had actually stopped the electric car service. In all 16 cars were badly damaged and 118 panes of glass were smashed. That is the toll up to 7 o'clock and comprised only a few of the large number of extra cars. Later in the forenoon the regular car traffic was held up and the running time was put out of commission.

After keeping about everybody out of the mills, the strikers, now numbering about 20,000, paraded through the streets of the city. Many of the articles of clothing, such as aprons and overalls, which were taken from those who

had intended to resume work, were waved aloft by the strikers, who waved them as trophies.

Considerable of the interference with car traffic took place on Newbury street and Supt. David Bruce went there at an early hour. He was in the midst of a mob there and while trying to bring order out of chaos in his car system he was struck on the left jaw with a large stone or piece of ice. A great lump immediately raised and the blood trickled from the wound. The injury was dressed by Dr. A. H. Cutter. All of those arrested were charged with intimidation while some of them were also charged with carrying dangerous weapons.

#### Representative Business Men Meet.

A large number of representative men of the city held a meeting Monday forenoon in a room in the Bay State

building. Many of the mill men were present. Also Adjutant General Pearson, Colonel Sweetser, the mayor and aldermen, business men's committee, bankers and others interested in the welfare of the community. The entire situation caused by the strike trouble was discussed and various plans were made for its settlement or to have law and order prevail. The closing of the mills was planned but the mill men were opposed to that as they wanted to run their plants.

It was stated that the militia could handle the condition if women and children were kept off the streets, for then summary action could be taken against men who were about the danger zone or who refused to move along when ordered to.

It was stated that if the militia boys

shot with the guns they now have it would be a massacre that would result.

Some blamed the local police while others said they were doing all they could.

The real trouble of Monday morning was laid on the shoulders of about 500 men.

The question of putting the city under martial law was also discussed, but it appears that the legislature would have to act especially relative to putting the city under that law.

The militia intimated that it could handle the trouble all right if it were given entire power, such as closing the mills and keeping women and children off the streets out of danger. If driven to it the militia will fire to kill and that soon unless conditions improve.

# BULLET KILLS WOMAN; OFFICER BENOIT STABBED

The climax of the strike situation in this city occurred late this afternoon when a crowd of about a thousand assembled on Union and Garden sts. and a squad of a dozen policemen was dispatched to the scene to disperse the crowd. The officers broke and again and broke a number of heads. At the height of the trouble about a dozen shots were fired and then the militia boys soon more shots were fired and a woman was seen to fall. She was fatally wounded and lived but a short time. She was a resident

Shortly afterward Policeman Benoit was stabbed in the back. He was one of the officers that were engaged in dispersing the crowd. He was quickly removed to the General hospital close at hand and there it was decided that he was not badly hurt and he was sent home.

After a conference between the mayor, Adjutant-General Pearson and Governor Eugene N. Foss in the State house this afternoon it was decided to send 12 additional companies of militia here, also two troops of cavalry from Boston and 50 members of the Metropolitan Police. These troops were immediately dispatched to the scene and they will arrive here by midnight.

\*\*\*\*\*

## THE STRIKERS AND THE PUBLIC

There are two distinct principles at issue in the present strike; first, the rights of the strikers; second, the rights of the public. By "rights" in this connection we mean the legal rights which are conferred upon all citizens by the established government of the country and which will be protected by the entire United States army if necessity arises.

The strikers are absolutely at liberty to refuse to work at the wages paid or offered if they so desire. They are permitted to use all peaceful methods to prevent others from working. They are not allowed to use violence or to destroy property.

We have felt, and public opinion has sustained us in the view taken, that the wages paid by the corporations in the lower grades of work have not been commensurate with those of other industries and not a fair return for the labor given. We are still of the opinion that a higher scale could be paid without in any sense interfering with reasonable dividend returns for the manufacturers.

In a riot like that of this morning, however, the main point of intention is lost in the mad scramble to keep all workers away from the mills. Such action involved violation of law, is an infringement

upon the rights of people to labor, and can only react to the disadvantage of the strikers. More, than that it merely means that any continuation of the course will lead to placing the entire city under martial law.

The strikers and strike leaders should appreciate the value of having public sympathy with them. It is a fair statement that not only did 80 per cent. of the Lawrence people believe in the cause of the strikers but a similar proportion was maintained throughout the state. Nevertheless people, not connected with the mills and whose support the strikers should value, will not sanction violence. Mill workers with broken heads and torn garments, and street cars with smashed windows are futile weapons when it comes to winning strikes. Mob violence may destroy property but it does not bring forth higher wages. Demands that cannot be secured by peaceful means are seldom attained.

In connection with the disturbance of this morning it should be remembered that those involved included only a small proportion of the number actually on strike. It would be manifestly unfair to blame all for the acts of a few of the hot-headed ones, many of whom were possibly unaware of the seriousness of their acts.

# Strike Leader and His Lieutenant Giovanitti Held Without Bail on Charge of Accessory to Murder--- Both Defendants Remanded to Jail

After arraignment before Special Justice Frederic N. Chandler in Police court Wednesday morning, Joseph J. Ettor, the leader of the strike, and Antonio Giovannitti, a helper of Ettor, in connection with the strike, both of New York, were held without bail on the charge of being accessories to the murder of Miss Anna Lopizzo, who was shot to death Monday evening at Garden and Union streets. Both men appeared grave and quiet. The police ordered all camera men out of the courtroom and they immediately left. The cases of the defendants were continued until a week from Friday. Assistant Marshal Logan prosecuted the cases as far as they went. Captain Proctor and several members of the State police were in the courtroom but no testimony was given, a continuance being asked for by the defendants' counsel.

Conditions, the situation and the very atmosphere in the Police court seemed tense and charged with excitement. The occasion was the arraignment of Joseph J. Ettor and Antonio or Arturo Giovannitti after their arrest of late Tuesday night. Ettor is the leader of the strike forces here, and the other defendant was his lieutenant in the management of the strike, according to the commonwealth's case. Both men were charged with being accessories to the murder of Miss Anna Lopizzo of 18½ Common street who was shot to death in a mob at the corner of Union and Garden streets Monday night.

The court room was well nigh crowded with spectators, most of whom were men. Only a few women were in the room, one being a defendant and the others being related to some of the defendants.

#### Defendants Appeared Nervous.

The defendants appeared very quiet but apparently nervous and much subdued in the dock. They occupied places with men and a woman charged with drunkenness, vagrancy and larceny. No discrimination was shown in their favor or against them, they being treated like ordinary offenders. Ettor was dressed in his usual costume of black. A black overcoat was thrown carelessly over his right arm. Giovannitti sat beside Ettor and before court convened they talked to each other in the dock. A great grey overcoat was worn by Giovannitti and his suit was also of a grayish color.

Outside the police station building a squad of soldiers prevented all from entering the building and court room, except those who actually had business there. A number of the militia was seated in the entry way of the building on the Lawrence street side ready to relieve the soldiers on guard outside or to act as a reserve in case they were needed. Everything passed off smoothly in the court, room just as if the complaints charged the most minor offence instead of the most grave.

#### Both Pleaded Not Guilty.

The defendants were called to plead to the complaint after the other offenders had pleaded. Both Ettor and Giovannitti stood erect together when their names were called and both pleaded in a clear but not loud voice. Their plea was not guilty. They then were seated for a time and after some of the minor cases had been heard the cases of the principal defendants of the day were called.

At that point Attorney George R. Roewer, Jr., of Boston arose and stated that he represented the defendants. He spoke to Special Justice Frederic N. Chandler as follows: "I appear for the defendants and I would like a continuance of these cases for about 10 days. As a matter of fact I understand that the government will not object to a continuance. On the question of bail I feel that it lies within the discretion of the court to allow them to go on bonds. There are certain reasons why these men should be admitted to bail and why Ettor at least should be allowed his liberty on bonds. I understand that a warrant has been ready for some time to be served on Ettor charging him with another offence, that of inciting a riot. It is obvious that if he were arrested on such a complaint he could be liberated on bail and that he could secure bail. There are other motives for making the arrest of these defendants. Ettor is not arrested so much for accessory to murder as to get him out of the way and to keep him from leading the strike. That is my personal opinion and I feel that it is the opinion of the general public here, and I feel that such an impression will become known here. On the night this woman was killed I feel that it can be shown that Ettor was in an altogether different part of the town. He should be admitted to bail. What I have said here about Ettor applies equally regarding Giovannitti. If they are allowed out on bail it will have a wholesome effect on the situation here. Giovannitti came here from New York to assist the strikers.

With Ettor in jail there will be no one here to take his place at the head of the strike. In view of the known purpose of the arrest, I feel that the bail should be reasonable and that they be allowed to go on bail."

#### No Precedent for Bail on Charge.

In answer to that the court replied: "I am disposed to continue the cases until Feb. 9. As far as I know the one who asked for a warrant for these men's arrest in this particular case had not asked for a warrant for the defendants on any other complaint. The clerk informs me that he is not aware of any request for any warrant for the men on any other charge. Under the law a man charged with being an accessory to a felony is regarded as the same as the principal. I am not aware that a man charged with murder has been admitted to bail and I see no reason for any exception at this time. In view of the fact that there is no precedent for any such action and in view of the charge that the state police have made I must take the same course in the cases of the defendants that I would in the cases of anybody else so charged, and so I hold the men without bail."

#### Defendants Taken to Jail.

Shortly afterwards the men were taken downstairs and placed in a cell. Meanwhile the militia still guarded the police station and a horde of Boston camera and newspaper men gathered in and outside the police station building with a view to getting a picture of the defendants when they were removed to the jail. The police were too vigilant for that, however, and the defendants were taken from their cells, handcuffed together, and then led upstairs through the dock in the court room and then down the stairs leading to the Common street entrance to the police station, then back into the guard room of the building on the first floor and out to the patrol wagon at the rear of the stable entrance. Police Officer John J. Hart and Edward Johnson accompanied the men to the jail. Shortly after the transfer of the men to the local jail the detail of militia was taken away from the police station building, there being no further need of guarding the building against an assault made to rescue the defendants.

At the jail Keeper Jesse Brown refused to allow several out-of-town newspaper men to see Ettor or his companion.

The actual proceedings involving the defendants cases did not last more than a few minutes.

\* \* \* \* \*

# A. F. OF L. OFFERS AID TO STRIKERS

## Official Proposition Made by the National Body---Invitation Given to Mill Workers to Join Ranks.

(By United Press)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5—The American Federation of Labor, through Secretary Frank Morrison today officially offered aid to the Lawrence strikers. Morrison also extended an invitation for

mill workers to join the organized labor ranks. He attributed the strike situation at Lawrence to lack of leadership and wisdom on the part of workers. He declares such conditions of unrest are usual where there is non-unionism.

# WATCHMAN ATTACKED

## Is Stopped on Way to Work and Barely Escapes Stab Wounds.

As Napoleon Page of 741 Essex street, was on his way to work as a watchman at the Atlantic mill, Monday morning, he was half up at the corner of Essex and Winter streets. Three men stopped him at 5:10 o'clock, and told him that he must not go to work. He started to turn back home and then decided to go to work. This time, he was held up by two men, one of the three having gone to some other spot.

When the two stopped Page a scuffle followed and in the melee, Page claims that a knife was used by one of the two men. It is thought that it was only a jack knife. The watchman wore heavy clothing and the blade cut through, but did very little damage to Page's body. The thing that saved him from serious injury, though, was the fact that it was only a small blade that was used and not a heavy long blade.

# HABEAS CORPUS PETITION DISMISSED

(Special to Tribune.)

Boston, Feb. 6—The petition for the Habeas Corpus writ to release Ettor and Giovanniti was dismissed by Judge Braley in the Supreme court here without prejudice this afternoon. The reason given was that no hearing had yet been held in the case and to act now would be improper interference.

# REBELLION WILL EXIST

## That is Deduction of Wm. E. Trautman in Case of Judgment Against Leader J. J. Ettor.

William E. Trautman, general organizer of I. W. W., who has come here to assist the strike committee, made a statement this afternoon that he declared a state of rebellion to exist in Lawrence unless Mr. Ettor is released. His statement is as follows:

"It is inconceivable that the body of Joseph J. Ettor will not be delivered by a writ of habeas corpus by the Supreme court in Boston today. The constitution of the United States, precious document for which our ancestors bled and died that we might have the great human privileges provided for in that declaration of principles, says specifically 'the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended unless when in the cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.'

"If the court shall refuse to issue the writ it will assume that Lawrence is in a state of rebellion and that this is no longer a strike but actual civil war.

"If it is civil war then the 1500 uniformed and heavily armed soldiers who are patrolling the streets of the city today are the soldiers of one class while the strikers compose the enemy. We will see what we will see today in the court of Boston and determine from that action the real significance of this struggle. As Haywood has stated, it is apparent to thinking, justice loving men of the nation that the arrest of Ettor was to remove from the field of operation a fearless leader whom the mill owners could not bunco.

"The striking textile workers of Lawrence need his presence and his guidance, but if the court sees fit to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus in this amazing case Ettor in jail will serve a tremendous purpose not only for the strikers of Lawrence, but for the working class of the nation over. His case will be celebrated as a conspicuous example of the sway of privilege irrespective of any such action as the court may take in the matter of habeas corpus.

"Perhaps never before in the history of this republic has a class struggle been fought with such startling abridgement of the constitutional rights and common privileges as has characterized the strike in this city."

"In three weeks the people of this commonwealth have witnessed unwarranted, unreasonable security arrests, excessive punishments and the refusal by the government of that precious American right of freedom of speech and peaceable assemblage to petition for a redress of their grievances. Add to this dynamite planting, violence, tempting and temporary suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, upon a technicality, and we have seen an almost complete repudiation of the principles on which our national existence was founded.

# NO CHANGE IN THEIR DEMANDS

## Weavers of the Different Mills Hold Meeting Under C. L. U. Plan.

Following out their announced plan of assembling the grievance of the different classes of workmen into one complete statement or demand to be presented to the mill agents in the hope of thus settling the great textile strike now in progress, the officials of the Central Labor Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, commenced the holding of meetings Tuesday, which were for skilled workmen and which marked the first step of the Central Labor union toward ending the strike which thus far has been conducted entirely by the rival labor organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. Other meetings will be held Wednesday and still others later in the week, until representatives of all branches of the industry, both skilled and unskilled, shall have been given an opportunity to be heard. There will be no discrimination, the leaders aver, against members of the Industrial Workers or those operatives who may not be members of either union organization and the operatives will not be required to affiliate themselves with the Federation at this time.

"The Lawrence strike has ceased to be local, either to this community or to New England. It has resolved itself into a national problem. This little town is a melting pot wherein is simmering the mighty issues that confront and perplex ninety millions of Americans. Here is being written an indictment against the powers that prey, not only upon the original producer whose plight is here evidenced, but of the ultimate consumer who in these days of high cost of living is fully cognizant of the wrongs inflicted upon them.

"In the melting pot along with the misery of long patience, long suffering of class workers, is defeat of the democratic institutions by the capitalist class to satisfy an unholy greed. The whole country knows now of the insincerity of the claims of William M. Wood and his associates that a high protective tariff was not necessary to protect the textile workers of New England against the pauper labor of Europe. Every reasonable-minded citizen is alive to the fact that the original producers have not shared in the benefits of the protective tariff system.

"Witness the poverty of these people after three weeks' siege of idleness. See them coming in droves to eat free soup. See the children standing in line for a loaf of bread. Hear the shameful sob of the defeated mother with her brood around her crying 'give us to eat, lest we starve.'"

(Signed) William E. Trautmann.

# \$100,000 FUND FOR LAWRENCE STRIKERS

## **Socialist Party Plan to Raise That Sum to Carry On Fight for Local Mill Op- eratives.**

One hundred thousand dollars is to be raised by the Socialist party of the United States and Canada to fight the Lawrence mill owners to a finish in the strike now in progress, according to statements made by S. A. Stodel of Brooklyn, a prominent worker in the Industrial Workers of the World. He is one of the three men now acting as leaders of the strikers.

"It will be a fight to a finish between labor and capital," said Stodel, "and labor is going to win. The Socialists are behind this strike and they intend to come out with flying colors."

## **A VICTORY FOR THE STRIKERS.**

The Boston Journal says: "It will strike the general public that if this offer can be made by the manufacturers now, it could have been made just as well at the very beginning of the trouble. The mill owners have, to a large extent, contradicted their own position. The general scale of wages, if the arrangement stands, will come rather nearer adjustment with those of other industries."

There is no question that the strikers have won a victory in securing the concessions that they have from the manufacturers. They are fully entitled to whatever glory there is in waging a successful campaign. Indications now, however, would seem to show that the manufacturers in submitting this proposition of a general increase have gone their limit. If that is the case there could be nothing gained by a continuation of the strike. The only result would be to close down the mills indefinitely which is an end that all would wish to avoid.

## **PERFECTLY SAFE TO DO SHOPPING IN LAWRENCE.**

There is a noticeable feeling in some of the surrounding towns and cities that it is unsafe to visit Lawrence, that a reign of terror exists here. Nothing could be further from the truth. The city is at present entirely peaceful and persons from the suburban districts or from other cities who desire to take advantage of the excellent bargains that are always offered by Lawrence merchants may come here assured of absolute personal safety.

It is probable that the sentiment referred to has been aroused as a result of some of the lurid accounts of local happenings sent broadcast by unwise writers. It is unfortunate that this has happened but if the public as a whole will take advantage of every opportunity to spread the news that business can be transacted in Lawrence under practically normal conditions these slight misunderstandings may be counteracted in large measure.

## **THE ACQUITTALS IN THE DYNAMITE CASES.**

Everyone likes to see fair play and protests against any apparent injustice. Accordingly it is a pleasure to note the complete acquittal of those first arrested in the dynamite cases. These were instances where practically all the evidence against the defendants was of a circumstantial nature. It was strong evidence of its kind but by no means conclusive. This was shown by the fact that the day following the discovery of the dynamite there began to be rumors that the defendants were innocent.

It was unfortunate that the cloud of suspicion should have been placed on these people. The complete acquittal, however, at least restores their good standing and reputation in the community although it can not make up entirely for the general inconvenience entailed.



## THE OBLIGATION OF THE MILL OWNERS.

The protest of Adjutant General Pearson that it is time for the city council to take up the reins of government again seems to be well founded. There is no question but that the city must take the responsibility sooner or later. It is well for the city council to be brought to a realization of the fact.

There is another point. We have expressed the opinion before, and we repeat it today, that the manufacturers owe something to Lawrence in this matter. For years they have drawn good dividends and the officials high salaries as a result of the productiveness of the local plants. Now the present situation is due entirely to the methods followed in the mills. Whatever conditions exist today the mills are responsible for. If some of the skilled employes have become prosperous the mills deserve the credit. If the bulk of the operatives have received only a living wage the mills bear the responsibility. If some of the operatives are paid less than a living wage the mills must stand the blame. In other words, in the final analysis, the controversy is one between mills and employes. The general public, the social workers, the ministers, all who have attempted a settlement, can be interested only indirectly, a fact which at times apparently has been overlooked.

On this account we repeat that the mill owners owe it as a duty to bring an end to this controversy. It is unreasonable to expect the state to keep the militia here for a long period at an expense of \$4,000 a day. If the 54-hour law had been rightly handled by the manufacturers, if the scale of wages had been such as past dividends and reports of the construction of new mills apparently prove to have been possible, there would have been no labor difficulty at this time.

We have no sympathy with anarchistic movements, with mob violence or lawlessness of any kind. Peaceful methods will accomplish far more than violent ones. We do feel, however, that from the point of view of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Lawrence the mill owners are responsible for the present situation existing and it is not only their duty but an actual obligation to settle the strike now without entailing further expense upon the State or loss upon the city.

# TWO I. W. W. LEADERS

## GIVE STRIKERS ADVICE

### Haywood and Thompson Tell Operatives to Show Strength By Walking on Essex Street and Entering Stores---Vote Taken to Continue Strike---Order Picket Line

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, organizer of the I. W. W., made a whirlwind tour of strikers' meeting yesterday afternoon and evening, telling of the disposition of the children sent to New York and urging solidarity on the part of the strikers. She was accompanied by Lecturer William D. Haywood and Organizer James P. Thompson. A vote to continue the strike and support the I. W. W. was taken at every meeting and much enthusiasm was exhibited. Haywood and Thompson urged the strikers to show their strength by walking up and down the north side of Essex street this afternoon, if pleasant, between 2 and 4 o'clock, going into the stores but not buying anything. The strikers' committee met last evening in Franco-Belgian hall and voted to resume the picket lines every morning. They issued a statement in answer to that of John Golden's given out Sunday.

#### Committee Meets.

The general strike committee met in Franco-Belgian hall last evening at 6 o'clock. Chairman William E. Yates presided.

Italian delegates reported that many Italian business men were protesting because relief was being dispensed through relief stations instead of money being given that could be spent among them.

Hebrew delegates reported that a few of their women returned to work in the Arlington. They will hold a meeting in the synagogue this afternoon at 2 o'clock. They stated that if there were any Jewish scabs left that "There will be something else left."

The Menders' delegates reported that a few were working and that the use of the hall of the South Lawrence Social club had been extended for strike meetings.

Delegates of the paper mill employes reported that in that direction the strike was almost broken as the mills had been filled up with imported help from a paper company's plant in Pepperell.

#### DENOUNCED CHILDREN TRANSFER.

Fall River, Feb. 11—John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, today issued a statement denouncing the men responsible for the transfer of children from Lawrence for the purpose of exhibition in New York. It is as follows:

As a protest against the inhuman and sinister motives of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World in tearing little children from their home ties for the sole purpose of exploiting them in

order to raise funds to maintain the indefensible position of the revolutionary organization, Pres. John Golden of the United Textile Workers of America, on learning of the outrage sent the following telegram:

"The labor movement of New England and the community in general condemns the taking of little children from Lawrence by Industrial Workers of the World as a desperate means of raising funds to further their anarchistic propaganda and to prevent an honorable settlement of the Lawrence strike by the United Textile Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor."

We, the strike committee, differ with Mr. Golden on this question. For we realize as do all right thinking men and women of the working class, that about all John Golden has done since this strike started, is to raise his voice in loud protest against every move made by the strikers to maintain their rights and gain the demands for which they are fighting at the present time. In fact, the situation has become so serious, that the workers are asking one another the following questions: On which side does John Golden stand in this strike? On the side of the man who in open court declared he did not know how many automobiles he owns, or on the side of a people who before the strike did not know where their next loaf of bread was coming from.

Furthermore, we desire to state that the saying is as good today as it was a thousand years ago, that no man can serve two masters and be true to both. We believed it was John Golden in the beginning of the trouble in Lawrence

who declared that: This is not a strike, it is a riot, an unorganized mob of foreigners, a band of anarchists, and like statements of a character likely to hurt the cause of the toilers. But this last declaration, that the public and the labor movement of New England condemns the taking of children from Lawrence, is so false that it is hardly worth answering.

The first people who advocated sending children out of town were members of the American Federation of Labor, cigar makers by trade. These men offered to take care of 500 children belonging to the strikers in order to help them win their strike. The strike committee take this means of informing the public that the strike situation in Lawrence is controlled by the strikers and they intend to settle this strike without John Golden or men of his type who are always talking about the brotherhood of capital and labor and honorable settlement of the strike. We don't think it is possible to bring this strike to a peaceful conclusion either with the soldier's bayonet or the policeman's club, or with empty-mouthed protest on the part of a so-called great labor leader, who doesn't know on which side he stands during a class war. In closing we have this to say: The Industrial Workers of the World is not or never has been an anarchistic organization. Although they advocate the overthrow of the present system, they are not traitors to their class. We, the strikers, are not to be found hobnobbing with the flunkies of the other side. Our motto is: No compromise. We are united to win this strike and if need be we will send every child out of town until the strike is won.

Signed,  
STRIKE COMMITTEE.

# Special Bargains —FOR— All Day Saturday

Very Best Bread Flour, bag .83  
Best Bread Flour, barrel 6.49  
10c Can Good Sweet Corn .08  
John P. Squires Pure Lard .12  
25c can Walter Baker's  
Cocoa ..... .18  
12c can Fancy Shrimps for .09  
10c Bottle Ammonia for .. .07  
Big Bargains in Our Meat  
Department Friday Evening  
and All Day Saturday.

---

## Sweeney's Quality Stores

131 SOUTH BROADWAY.  
TELEPHONE 1252.

207 SOUTH UNION ST.  
TELEPHONE 1363.

# INTIMIDATION LAW JUSTICE QUOTES

## Court Determined to Put an End to Unlawful Picket- ing Methods During the Strike---Many Complaints of Interference.

### JUDGE MAHONEY QUOTES INTIMI- DATION LAW.

Section 18, Chapter 514, Acts of 1909—No person shall, by intimidation or force, prevent or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person or corporation.

Section 38—Whoever violates a provision of this act for which no specific penalty is provided, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Judge J. J. Mahoney took occasion Friday morning to call attention to a law on the statute books, which deals with intimidation cases and the judge sounds a note of warning to all who violate the provisions of the statute. Complaints have been pouring into the police station from men, women and children who have been threatened as they passed to and from work. Many of those who have been interfered with do not work in the mills, but in the stores and other business enterprises.

The court, however, is determined to put an end to such unlawful methods, but first of all he desires to call attention to the statute and warn all of its importance. The judge made clear the position of the law when the cases of the three young women, Mrs. Annie Welzenbach, Misses Emma and Lillian Steindl, charged with intimidation were called. The cases were not ready for trial.

Judge Mahoney said: "It is apparent that now that the more grave acts of violence having ceased, the source of irritation and fear among the people of Lawrence is the persistent intimidation and threats made by strikers to those who desire to go to work. I hope, through the press, that the people will understand what the law is. All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to protection. Those who desire to go to work in the mills have the right to the same protection as those who desire to stay out. The statute upon the subject is very recent and very plain. . . .

\* \* \* \* \*