Evidence Favors B. T. W.

Alexandria, La., Oct. 16.—(Special Tele-
gram to the ‘Worker’)—Shelby Bixby, foreman for the state in the State
trial, testified that John Gullaway said:

They aren't going to kill that man. They're going to put him in jail. And they're going to try him for murder.

That "the men working at the Gullaway mill had been drinking heavily
and of most of them were pretty well
organized; that the liquor was served as the commandant at no hour before the
sunset. The commandant objected to the serving them more, but Martin Gul-
away, President of the Gullaway Lumber
Company, said: "Hell, no. You told
them until the men come up." That
I. V. Vivian, the lumber trust general
for whose murder the boys are being tried
and said he would "like to feel a union re-
port." After firing was over Gullaway and George Green came out of the mill office
and shot at the fugitives running away,

Thursday several shots witnessed by
and that Gullaway's men had been doing
all day.

The machinery of justice is acting
as fast as possible, but lack of funds
cannot be avoided.

Covington Hall.

Is Perjury The Rule In The Ettor Case?

Salom, Miss., Oct. 16.—(Special Tele-
gram to the ‘Worker’)—On Tuesday
October 16, a jury was finally secur-
ed by Mr. Ettor, Gloctivinault and Carust.

Since the late فهو of the 17th
month, "the prosecution in the case
were heard, some ten times.
They have not for the development of the case
against the defendants. Their testimony shows that
speeches and conversations have been dis-
seminated, misinterpreted and expressed in
their most essential parts; that the state
and local police at Lawson, together
with District Attorney Ault, have con-
vinced in the preparation of the case and
the coaching of witnesses; that one of the
police, Oglacher, admitted in the
appointments to American Wood
Company influences; that the strikers,
combinations, which is the affiliated side of
the organizing, to influence the witnesses;
which led to August Leon's death, and the
ettor, as suggested by Mayor
Duckworth in a public speech, that Elster
was a faster for peace, having on one occasion
prevented a serious clash between a pa-
ty and a company of military; that the
firing which Ettor and Gloctivinault
are accused of occurring began on January 12th,
before the arrival of either, and was
outgrowth of the natural and singular
traditions in conformity with the newly inaugu-
rated fifty-four hour law.

The testimony further showed that the
street car riot on the morning of January
15th, which Ettor and Gloctivinault were
legally to have organized and invited,
was reported and invited by the police
and militia, who looked on and did nothing
to prevent it, that Carust, according to
his own alleged voluntary conversations with
a Lawrence police inspector and a state pa-
ty police captain, in the cell room of the Law-
rence police station, was not present at

The scene of Annie Leon's death when the
siege was ended.

The issue more has been shown in favor of the de-
mand for the prosecution's own re-

Is the opinion of the automobile. Babus, that the case of the state is frame-
up by capitalist interest is Law-
ren.

It is the belief that both local and state
police are committing perjury in furth-
erance of a definite policy decided on in
advance.

It is the further belief that the judge is
fascist in his rulings against the defense.

He ruled out the questions put to Don-
son, Boston American reporter, on
the dramatic points, and intended to show that
a combination of others had been affected
to do the very things the defendants
are charged with doing. The judge also ruled
out a motion admitting a conversation
which a Lawrence police inspector and
a state police captain are alleged to have
had with Carust in the cell room of the
Lawrence police station and which favors
much of the testimony which was objected to on
the grounds of incompetency, irrelevancy and im-
materiality at this time, as Carust had not been put on
the stand, or informed of his rights, or
the alleged conversations showed that he was not at the shooting, whereas the
prosecution contends he was.

Both officers testified that Carust spoke English intelli-
gently, whereas he is an illiterate Italian,
with the necessity of an interpreter.

The jury does not show signs of being favorably impressed by the evidence.
Out-
courts the court room, where the attendance
is increasing daily, the settlement is to the
effect that the prosecution has not shown anything as yet. Prisoners and coun-
sels are confounded.—Buck.

Notes From The Class Struggle

Lavender workers in Boston, Mass., B. C.,
re the worst of the W.

I. W. W. members at Richmond,Col., recen-
tly held a meeting presenting the case
of Robert Ettor, whose defense has been
filed to force the T. W. into a strike at the
Yorker Works in the Broadway section of

On October 6 in Wisconsin, Can., the I. W. W. or-
organized a meeting. A large crowd was
noted and the proceedings were called to an abrupt
by the court. A large meeting was held in the evening

In the meantime, the I. W. W. has already
summoned several hundred members
in the state of Washington, and the speakers are
continuing to hold meetings.
AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

Machinery and Unemployment

The following statement compiled by the Bureau of Labor, based on the investigation of the displacement of the workers by machinery and the conditions of the unemployed in various occupations.

The Bureau of Labor, which has been studying the conditions of labor in various industries, has published a report showing that the displacement of workers by machinery is increasing at a rapid rate. The report states that in the last ten years, the number of workers displaced by machinery has increased by 50%. The Bureau of Labor has also found that the displacement of workers is not limited to any particular industry or region, but is occurring throughout the country.

The report further states that the displacement of workers by machinery is causing a great deal of suffering and hardship for the workers involved. Many workers are forced to seek new employment, often at lower wages and with less job security.

Observations

From The Inside

San Diego, Calif., Oct. 5, 1912.

It is early morning and true to their promise, the workers are on the parade ground. However, the weather is not as mild as they had hoped. It is raining heavily and the wind is blowing hard. The workers are all dressed in their usual work clothes, but some are wearing umbrellas to shield themselves from the rain.

As they march, the workers sing songs and shout slogans. The noise is deafening and the atmosphere is electric. It is a moment of unity and solidarity.

The march continues until the workers reach their destination, a large building that is their workplace.

Inside the building, the workers are busy with their tasks. They work in shifts, and each shift lasts for eight hours. The work is hard and physically demanding, but the workers are determined to fight for their rights.

Despite the challenges they face, the workers remain united and strong. They know that together they can make a difference. They are committed to the fight for the eight-hour work day and they will not give up until they achieve their goal.

End of Report
Report of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

Seven Annual Convention Held in Chicago, Illinois, September 27 to 17, 1912

To the Delegates, Seventh Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World,

Fellow Workers,—We herewith submit to you a record of our actions on the various matters that came before us since the adjournment of the Sixth Annual Convention. The following is a brief resume, hereof, suggestions and recommendations which we believe will be of interest and benefit to all.

Motion No. 1—Young v. Moore. Appeal from action of Local No. 10, St. Louis.
The motion to sustain the appeal was carried.

Motion No. 2—Regarding calling conventions in cities in order to organize National Union in the Territory.
The motion was carried.

Motion No. 3—Constitution of the Central Committee German and Eugenian Branches of Chicago, Ill.

Motion No. 4—No. appeal from action of Local No. 11, Young, W. Va.
The motion to favor in appeal of favor was carried.

Motion No. 5—No. B. request to rescind expirations of F. O. Rice from Local No. 50, N. Y.
The motion to rescind was carried.

Motion No. 6—No. B. B. in salutation of Assistant Editor, "Industrial Workers." The motion to favor was carried.

Motion No. 7—No. B. motion to increase 50 cents per 100 words.
The motion to favor was carried.

Motion No. 8—Motion of Local No. 11, Young, N. Y., to dissolve.
The motion to favor was carried.

Motion No. 9—Motion of Local No. 11, Young, N. Y., to do proceedings and recommendations of the National Executive Board.
The motion to favor was carried.

Motion No. 10—Motion of Local No. 11, Young, W. Va., to dissolve.
The motion to favor was carried.

Motion No. 11—Abstaining application for affiliation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
The motion to favor was carried.

The Board voted to accept the application for affiliation from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

STRIKE FINANCERS.

An appeal has been made to the bankers and financiers for a fund for relief and other expenses in connection with a strike. The Treasurer, in a statement, advises that $4,000 has been collected in other than strike funds. While the amount is small, it is a step in the right direction and a lesson that large numbers of men will back strikes for better wages and conditions.

The strike in the West is of great importance, not only to the workers of the country, but to all humanity. It is a great moral victory for the workers, who are the backbone of the nation. It is a great moral victory for the employers, who are the backbone of the nation.

The strike has been successful, both in the West and in the East. It has been successful in the West, where the workers have been able to make a fair and decent living. It has been successful in the East, where the workers have been able to make a fair and decent living.

The strikers have been able to live on the sympathy of the public, with the money they have been able to earn in the shops, and with the money they have been able to earn in the shops.

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backs of the workers. In France, Germany, and Austria, the strike has witnessed many outrages inflicted by the police upon the workers and their families, and the resources of private property and privilege of expropriation have been used as tools of oppression.

All of these are signs but evidence that the strike is well-organized, that its leaders are strong and effective, and that the future will see the struggle for economic freedom achieve its goal.

Not the least evidence of the approach of victory is the steady increase in the number of antibiotics and trochacers displayed by the politicians who are fighting for a victory. The city has seen the rise of a new political movement in which courage and determination are demanded above every other qualification. This movement is characterized by its principles of justice, honesty, and education upon the fundamentals of democracy. It is this movement that must be fought, these elements in the strike, and all that goes to make up every pretense of being revolutionary and seeking to avoid personal danger. The work of the strikers is to serve their employers that they may become a part of the class, a more popular and higher standard of life than a few phrases and high sounding platitudes. They attempt to shield their interests and make the news men nothing less than to say that they do not propose to change the existing order of things except with the consent of that class of men who are charged with the responsibility of the present system of wage slavery.

This attitude of the politicians is not without its effect upon the strikers. In their own mind, they have the leaders of the city, the political parties, and the leaders of the movement as allies. They, therefore, are furnishing in positions of power, and they do not hesitate to use these or other means to achieve their ends. They are but patch-work reforms which only increase the power of the master class for less than half the old politicians exact in return for their favors.

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE.

On the 28th day of January, the workers in the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass., were on strike for a new contract. They were fighting against a reduction of wages instituted by the Lawrence Textile Strike Committee, headed by the Massachusetts Legislature, who issued the order of the strike for women and children in the mills. Approximately 25,000 women were employed in these mills, and the strike was the largest of its kind in the country.

The strikers were of twenty-five nationalities, speaking fifty-two languages and de
differentiated. Indirectly there were over 80,000 people involved in the strike, and the size of the strike was such that the workers were actually in the mills, but the amount of work done was less than one-third of that which was done in the mills.

In the middle of winter, without heat or food, the workers were forced to work hard. The courts were flooded with complaints and laborers were thrown into jail.

At the beginning of the strike, the strikers had secured a meeting with the Lawrence Unions' Committee, which was composed of three representatives of the Textile Workers' Union and one of the Textile Workers' Union, of the Lawrence Strike Committee. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the strikers' demands and the possibilities of reaching a settlement.

The strikers demanded the following:

1. A raise in wages of $1.00 per week.
2. A reduction in the hours of work from ten to nine.
3. A guarantee of a minimum wage of $2.00 per week.
4. The right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The strikers were met with the following demands:

1. A reduction in the hours of work from ten to nine.
2. A guarantee of a minimum wage of $2.00 per week.
3. The right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The negotiations continued for several days, and finally an agreement was reached. The strikers agreed to return to work in exchange for a raise in wages of $1.00 per week, a reduction in the hours of work from ten to nine, and a guarantee of a minimum wage of $2.00 per week. The strike ended on January 30th, 1914.  

THE STAKEHOLDER REVOLUTION.

Not the least indication of the approaching victory is the strike for the stakeholder revolution. This strike is not for a mere change in the form of government, but for a radical change in the economic system. The stakeholder revolution is the cry of the masses who have been exploited and oppressed by the capitalist system. It is the struggle of the workers for their rights and interests. The strike is the expression of the workers' determination to fight for their freedom and to create a society in which they can live and work without oppression.

The stakeholder revolution is not a new idea. It has been advocated by many thinkers and reformers throughout history. However, it is only in recent times that the workers have started to organize and to fight for their rights. The strike for the stakeholder revolution is the expression of this movement.

The strike for the stakeholder revolution is not only a struggle for the workers, but it is also a struggle for all those who are oppressed by the capitalist system. It is a struggle for a better world, a world in which all people can live in peace and prosperity.

The strike for the stakeholder revolution is a struggle for freedom and justice. It is a struggle for the workers and for all those who are oppressed by the capitalist system. It is a struggle for a better world, a world in which all people can live in peace and prosperity.
null
Providence Is Pushing To The Front

(From Pacific Miler)

Providence, R.I.—The agitation and work in the Labor Tower here and all over Rhode Island is reaching the climax. A number of meetings has been held in this city in recent weeks, attended by a large number of workers, who have been inspired by the speeches of the prominent advocates of the Labor Tower. At a meeting held last night, speeches were made by John B. Hirst, the Labor Tower candidate, and John B. Hirst, the President of the Labor Tower. The meeting was well attended by labor leaders and workers, who showed their support for the Labor Tower by contributing generously to its campaign.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Labor Tower movement here is gaining strength every day. The city is becoming more and more active in its work for the labor movement. The Labor Tower candidate, John B. Hirst, is making great strides in his campaign. The Labor Tower is rapidly becoming the leading labor organization in the city. The Labor Tower is looking forward to a victorious election.

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