

# 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%

of your purchase money will be contributed to the Relief fund of the Strikers.

## Men's Pants

\$2.00 PANTS.....	\$1.27
\$2.50 PANTS.....	\$1.79
\$3.00 PANTS.....	\$2.17
\$3.50 and \$4.00 PANTS.....	\$2.67

REMEMBER

10%

of your purchase money will be contributed to the Relief fund of the Strikers.

## 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 Giovanitti 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 Ettore and Giovannitti 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. Ettore is released. His statement is as follows:

"It is inconceivable that the body of Joseph J. Ettore 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 Ettore 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 Ettore 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.

# RIVAL ORGANIZATIONS MAY BLOCK SETTLEMENT

That complications resulting in a deadlock may arise in connection with the proposed conference between the strikers and the mill officials which the legislative committee is striving to arrange seems probable as the I. W. W. officials refuse to allow any third party to the conference. This would shut out any representation of the skilled workers organized through the agencies of the C. L. U. executive committee, who, it is stated, intend to present their general bill of demands at such a conference.

All was quiet in I. W. W. circles last night, but few meetings being held. Lecturer William D. Haywood spoke in Haverhill. Interest was centered on the scheduled trial of Ettore and Giovannitti this morning. Treasurer James R. Menzie of the C. L. U. received a letter from President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, telling him of the endorsement of that body of an appeal for aid for the strikers and containing a personal check from President Gompers in answer to the appeal. The work of organizing skilled workers continued throughout Thursday and it was stated last night that it would be completed by tonight and that the general bill of complaint would be made ready Saturday for presentation Monday. The legislative committee which was in this city yesterday returned to Boston about 5 o'clock and conferred today with the other members of the committee who remained in Boston to see mill officials.

The mill officials early announced their willingness to deal with their respective employes and it is upon this offer that the C. L. U. officials are depending. The mill officials have persistently refused to deal with any committee from the I. W. W. representing the textile workers as a whole. Should they still persist in this the proposed conference as far as the I. W. W. is concerned will fall through and only the C. L. U. faction will be brought into contact with the officials of the mills.

If the mill officials agree to a conference as desired by the I. W. W. they will have to hold a second conference with the skilled labor interests as neither of the two factions recognize the existence of the other.

#### Letter from Gompers.

A letter was received by Treasurer James R. Menzie of the Lawrence Central Labor union, yesterday from Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. stating that the official endorsement of the appeal for aid for the strikers had been given by the executive council of the A. F. of L. and containing President Gompers' personal check for a substantial sum to aid the movement. The letter follows:

"Mr. James R. Menzie:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Upon receipt of the request from John Golden president United Textile Workers of America, for endorsement of the appeal to be issued by the Textile Workers in behalf of the textile workers of Lawrence. I immediately submitted the proposition to the executive council of the A. F. of L. for endorsement. I have today sent the following telegram to Mr. Golden:

"John Golden, President United Textile Workers—The executive council of the A. F. of L. approves statement issued in regard to textile workers' strike in Lawrence and gives its hearty endorsement to the appeal for funds in the aid of the struggling men and women and their dependents of Lawrence. It is earnestly hoped that labor and our friends will promptly and generously respond. May success attend the protest, the strike, and the movement. You may use this endorsement on your circular appeal.

"Executive council, American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president; Frank Morrison, secretary."

"You will find enclosed check in response to the appeal.

"With every wish for success and hoping to hear from you whenever convenient, I am

"Fraternally yours,  
"SAMUEL GOMPERS."  
Conferences Held.

The sub-committee of the legislative committee appointed Wednesday in the house and the senate to make a systematic effort to bring the strike to an amicable conclusion held two conferences Thursday afternoon, one with a committee from the I. W. W. and one with a committee from the A. F. of L.

The mission of the conciliators was two-fold, first, to bring together for harmonious action the two warring factions among the operatives, namely, those affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor and those who are identified with the Industrial Workers of the World, and in the second place, to bring about a meeting between employers and operatives through their respective representatives.

It became apparent that the attendance at the meetings of operatives arranged by the American Federation of Labor officials was very meagre. This was regarded by citizens interested as an indication that nearly all of the strikers are allied directly or indirectly with the Industrial Workers of the World. A meeting of the American Woolen company's menders, burlers and speckers was attended by less than 50. At a meeting of the dyers and finishers of all mills only 125 were present while a meeting of Arlington spinners was adjourned because of small attendance.

The legislative committee was informed that United Textile Workers of America (American Federation) had comparatively few members in Lawrence and was not in favor of the strike.

A member of the weaver's delegation to the general committee of the I. W. W. stated some of the grievances of the weavers and the legislators took note in their books of the statements. Some of the grievances stated were that in order to make the premium a weaver had to make 350 cuts in the month and a day's absence meant the loss of the premium. If a weaver makes \$40 for a period of four weeks he gets a five per cent premium, \$44, 10 per cent, \$48, 15 per cent. The delegate said that there was one occasion when he had made \$57.55 and only got a 10 per cent as a premium. He said that the 10 per cent

premium came only once or twice a year and that the usual amount was five per cent. Another grievance was the fine system. The weaver reported that on a cut of cloth marked \$3.75 he was fined \$2 when it would not cost a single cent to mend the deficiency. He said that the object of such injustice was to cause the weaver to lose the premium. Another weaver said that in some of the mills the warps were being constantly changed causing the weaver to remain idle a greater part of the day and consequently lose on both pay and premium. He stated that his average pay for the past year as a weaver was \$8.12.

Another grievance submitted was that in the spinning rooms two sides were run for \$6.55 pay, three sides for \$7.70 and four sides for \$8.12. The object was to show that unfair division of work and the corresponding pays. Many grievances already made known in the papers at the different strike committee meetings were talked of and noted by the legislative committee.

Mr. Menzie was asked if the legislative committee could act as a "go between" of the strikers and the mill men. Mr. Menzie said that was just the point that he is trying to reach. He was asked if he could have the demands all written down in black and white and be able to give them to the legislative committee Monday morning and he said he thought he could. He was asked if all the strikers had grievances, or were they merely out through sympathy and they stated that most of the strikers have grievances. One of the legislative members said that in talking with an official of the I. W. W. Thursday the latter said that not one of the strikers is affiliated with the A. F. of L. Before Mr. Menzie answered this Mrs. Conboy said:

"There has got to be a certain increase in pay granted. I am sorry that you cannot come with me to our relief headquarters and see the people that apply for aid to the A. F. of L. and you would wonder how they live. The workers in the mills ought to have enough to live respectably on and to bring up their children properly.

## 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. . . .

\* \* \* \* \*

# SWEETSER ISSUES ORDER TO STRIKERS

## Rules That They Must Send No More Children Away Without Consent of Parents --- General Committee Meets.

At a meeting of the strikers executive committee Saturday morning in Franco-Belgin hall a communication was sent to William Yates, chairman of the committee, from Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, stating that he will not allow any more children to be sent away from the city unless he is satisfied that the full consent of the children's parents are given. The letter was delivered by Capt. Perry L. Burril ordinance officer of the 8th regiment who was accompanied by another militia officer. The text of the letter was as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
State Armory  
Lawrence, Feb. 17, 1912.

Mr. Yates:—

I herewith notify you and through you the strike committee that hereafter while I remain in command of the troops at Lawrence that I will not permit the shipping of little children away from their parents to other cities, unless I am satisfied that the consent of the parents is given.

(Signed) Col. E. Leroy Sweetser  
Commanding Troops at Lawrence.

### Received With Hisses

When the letter was read by chairman Yates it was received with hisses. No particular action was taken on it and it was placed on file.

The meeting was called to order about 11 o'clock by Chairman Yates. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and accepted. The reports of the various delegates were received and were looked upon as favorable.

### Mrs. Welzenbach Talks.

Mrs. Annie Welzenbach, who was arrested recently for intimidation said that her arrest was entirely without cause and that she didn't intimidate anyone in the least. She said that she was insulted by a "vile" soldier and she said: "I think that Colonel Sweetser is willing to have these soldiers, of whatever you may call those things in khaki suits, to

insult ladies. Colonel Sweetser is no man and he is just as bad and just the same as the man who insulted me."

### Aid Donations.

The following checks were reported to have been received: Boston Socialist club, \$135; Fall River Slashers' association, \$10. The latter organization also sent a similar amount to the Central Labor Union. Vest Makers union of Boston, \$20; Brotherhood of Machinists of New York, \$10; Tiger Miners' union, No. 110 of Arizona, \$20; United Upholsterers' union of New York, \$10. The latter organization is connected with the A. F. of L. it was stated. Portland, Ore., local socialist club, \$40. This makes a total of \$125 received from this organization during the past two weeks. Coal Miner's union of Ohio, \$123; United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania, \$25; Harvard Socialist club, \$25; many other checks for smaller amounts were also received it was stated.

Chairman Yates said that he understood that the moving picture houses were refusing to allow any one with the I. W. W. badges from going into the theatres and he suggested that a strong committee be sent to these places to find out the attitude of the management regarding the matter. It was said that it has been announced from the stages of certain theatres in the city that no one can remain in the place who has an I. W. W. badge on and that they must either get out or take off the badge. It was further reported that the street railway companies are refusing to allow any one with an I. W. W. badge to ride on the street cars. Edward Riley suggested that the strikers simply stop going to these playhouses and that a boycott be placed on them by the strikers. Thomas Halliday said that probably the management of the houses is not responsible and that they may be acting under orders from the police or the militia and he felt that it would be better to send a committee to investigate before boycotting the places. Mr. Riley then amended his suggestion and said that a notice should be put in the press for all the strikers to keep away from the picture houses that refuse to allow the

strikers to come in. Mr. Halliday said that there is a law on the statute books saying that no one can take away another man's trade and that if the strikers took any such action that they would be liable. He said that the authorities should be given no chance at all.

Chairman Yates then said that there were two militia officers waiting outside for him and he left the hall. The communication from Colonel Sweetser was handed to him by Captain Burril. When Yates returned he stated that the militia officers had told him that the soldiers were acting against orders when they took away the badges of the strikers and that they said that no such orders have been given.

He then read the letter from Colonel Sweetser which was received with apparent disapproval manifested by hissing. After reading the letter Yates said: "As to Colonel Sweetser's constitutional rights to forbid us to send away our children I am not certain but I will investigate the matter, and I suggest that a committee either be appointed to either report to the letter or investigate the matter. We are not afraid of the civil or military authorities and I think that every child has gone away from the city with the full consent of its parents. It seems to me that Colonel Sweetser is acting on the suggestion of someone who is not in sympathy with the strikers. The children were sent away from here to where they can be properly cared for and to be removed from the scene of activity. Where the children have gone they are being well cared for. In New York city the assistant superintendent of schools investigated every case where the children had been sent to and in every place, with one exception, the conditions were very good."

No action was taken on the letter and it was placed on file. There was considerable unfavorable comment made on it however."

A committee of five was appointed to get the check of \$300 at Oppenheim's store which has been given to the strikers by Constantino, the singer. It was reported that his secretary is in town and would like to talk with strikers.

## IMMUNITY FOR IMPORTED ALIENS

Promise Of It May Bring  
Forth Evidence of Immi-  
gration Law Violations.

Organizer J. J. Bosdan. In a confer-  
ence with Haywood and other I. W. W.  
leaders here, made arrangements to  
merge the members of 50 foreign se-  
cret societies in Boston into the In-  
dustrial Workers of the World. It is  
claimed that there are 147,000 mem-  
bers of these secret societies in Mas-  
sachusetts alone, and that eventually  
all of them will become members of  
the I. W. W.

Bosdan stated that he wished to have  
a conference with Immigration In-  
spector Gordon. He declares that if  
the federal authorities will give im-  
munity to immigrants they will testi-  
fy that they were illegally brought to  
this country and to the mill cities.

"These people," said he, "are afraid  
to come to the front because they fear  
they will be deported on their own testi-  
mony. I know of one man who is will-  
ing to divulge information that should  
satisfy the authorities that he was il-  
legally brought here."

# HAYWOOD FLAYS CRITICS OF CHILD EXPLOITATION PLAN

Calls Col. Sweetser a Vest Pocket Edition  
of General Bell and Criticises "Pluto-  
crats of Back Bay"

Wm. D. Haywood Monday gave out  
the following statement to the press:

"The fact that some of the striking  
textile workers of Lawrence, Mass.,  
have seen fit to send their children  
away to be taken care of in New York  
and elsewhere has raised a mighty  
howl among the plutes of cultured  
Back Bay. With crocodile tears flow-  
ing down their painted cheeks the  
gentle ladies bemoan the loss of these  
'exiles' who have been sent to 'wicked  
New York'

"It was not until the first consign-  
ment of children had been sent away  
that the aristocrats of Boston, many  
of whom roll in wealth at the expense  
of the luckless parents of these little  
ones, found their voice. Back Bay's  
polite society and the dally papers that  
cater to their ilk have been deaf, dumb  
and blind as to the conditions under  
which children are brought into the  
world and drag out their miserable ex-  
istence in the textile towns of Massa-  
chusetts. Afraid of losing their little  
slaves, in whom they have only a ma-  
terial interest, our smug Boston ex-  
ploiters and their ladies now sound the  
alarm.

"The yellow journals are busy. Rep-  
resentative Hay of the Massachusetts  
assembly has introduced a bill intend-  
ing to prevent children being trans-  
ported from their homes, making cer-  
tain such actions a felony, punishable  
by fine and imprisonment. Then, in  
boots and spurs, comes Brigadier Col-  
onel E. LeRoy Sweetser, a vest pocket

edition of the now forgotten General  
Sherman Bell of Colorado fame. Sweet-  
ser is the commanding officer in the  
war zone of the Bay State. With a  
mighty proclamation a most formida-  
ble document, the said Brigadier Col-  
onel E. LeRoy Sweetser announces to  
the wide world that he will permit no  
further shipment of children from  
Lawrence.

"And he lets himself down with the  
significant words, 'without the consent  
of their parents. The colonel in maud-  
lin mockery says that it is inhuman to  
take the children from their happy  
homes. But we'll not discuss the ques-  
tion of inhumanity with the colonel,  
as he really doesn't know the definition  
of the word, or he would apply it to  
the militiamen under him, who with  
wheel spokes and loaded rifles with  
fixed sabre bayonets, are prepared to  
carry out all orders issued by the  
doughty little champion of 'law and  
order.' What the orders will be, only  
God and Sweetser knows.

"This omnipotent officer has already  
issued orders to shoot to kill and the  
militia have killed innocent workers  
and committed many grievous wrongs  
against the strikers in their firm de-  
sire to serve the mighty textile trust.  
The armed forces of the state, fur-  
nished by a Democratic administration  
to break the spirit and subdue the  
strikers, are not the only support of  
the kings of wool and cotton. They  
also enjoy the comfort of the shelter-  
ing wing of the Republican party at  
Washington.

\* \* \* \* \*



# HAYWOOD SAYS ETTOR'S ARREST HELPED STRIKE

Ettor sent a message from his cell in the county jail to the strikers yesterday stating that the work of the bosses during the past two days was bound to react upon the masters.

Lecturer Haywood stated last night that determined effort to obtain Ettor's release from jail would be made and that in the event of a failure to do so by means of habeas corpus proceedings other means would be resorted to.

Lecturer Haywood will speak in Tammany hall tonight. He stated that \$200 had been guaranteed for the meeting. Haywood issued the following statement to the press last night:

"I find the strike bigger and stronger than it was when I was in Lawrence before. Expecting from the newspapers to find the strike all over in Lawrence, I found it all over Lawrence. It is at present established on a bigger basis than at other time in its history. The arrest of Organizer Ettor instead of weakening it has strengthened it both in Lawrence and throughout the country. There has never been a more splendid exhibition of solidarity shown than that displayed at the five meetings I have addressed.

"We are courting a legislative investigation of conditions here," continued Haywood. "We principally desire knowledge of a positive nature as to just how generally the alien laws regarding labor have been broken. We fear nothing from an investigation no matter how searching or all embracing."

## Haywood at Meetings.

William D. Haywood addressed several enthusiastic meetings of strikers Thursday afternoon and was well received. He addressed two gatherings at Franco-Belgian hall at 2 and 3 o'clock. At 4 o'clock he spoke before a meeting of the employes of Kunhardt's mill. John Hancock presided. Prior to the arrival of Haywood, Gilbert Smith and Samuel Stobbel gave addresses. The forming of one big union of all the workers of all branches in the textile industry was urged by both speakers. Mr. Smith spoke along the lines of organization and his remarks were very interesting and instructive.

It was reported during the meeting that the spoolers in Kunhardt's mill were ready to return to work as they have no grievance and claim that they are receiving as much pay as they want. There was considerable re-

monstrance made at this report and the chairman said that if they returned they would be scabs and despised by the other strikers.

Samuel Stobbel gave a lengthy speech. He said that the scale of wages paid the textile workers has always been too low. He said, "They grind you into death and then they are able to pay high dividends to their stockholders each year. It costs thousands of dollars to keep these mills idle, and the cost per day for keeping the Wood mill idle is \$14,000 alone. If you go back to work now you will be forced not only to pay back every dollar of this but you will have to pay much more besides. They have already sent two of our leaders to jail and are ready to send more.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Haywood Speaks Predicts More Murders.

"They have murdered two of our number and there will be more murdered before this strike is over. They live on your sweat and blood and if you will heed just one word from me you will win the strike. That work is 'stick.'"

While Stobbel was speaking Haywood entered the hall and was greeted with an outburst of cheers. He was introduced by the chairman and said:

"I believe that the most important man in the United States to the working class is Joseph J. Ettor who was sent to jail the other day by the city authorities. He has won the respect of the working class of this city. The capitalists are afraid of him and they believed that if they put him in jail that the strike would be broken but they have made a big mistake. They do not understand the people who have been their economic slaves, but now the dumb brutes stand on their feet and are the equal of any mill owner in the country, and Mr. Ettor has done much to inspire the confidence in them. Perhaps he is even stronger in jail than he was out. If they imagine that they can win the strike by putting the leaders in jail then they'll have to build jails because the I.W.W. will send more organizers here and we'll all take our chances of going to jail. There are thousands who would be ready and willing to take Mr. Ettor's place as chairman of the executive committee even if they knew that they would be sent to jail by so doing.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The I. W. W. can lick the American Woolen company and put that company out of commission as we control the labor power. They call upon armed forces and kill you to drive you back. There has been no trouble except that made by the paid emissaries of the mill owners. There are spies and detectives here and militia, school boys and overgrown Harvard students. They have brought in detectives in order to incite riots and make someone say something upon which a case against him can be hinged.

## Defines Detectives.

"Let me give you a definition of a detective. He is the lowest, meanest and most contemptible thing that walks or crawls. They are magots of their own corruption. In the hollow of a hair you could put the hearts and souls of 40,000 detectives. We don't want them in here. But give them no chance to get you. Hold all your meetings open and you will have this thing won. I am going away for a few days but when I return I hope to find you as firm as when I leave."

James P. Thompson, national organizer of the I. W. W., said:

"What they want to do is to whip you, one craft at a time. This strike is not big enough. We've got to make the mill owners need us back and in order to do that we must stop their production. You work under the terms of starvation. We want solidarity in the entire working class and we must get the mills behind in their orders and keep them behind. Get the workers in all the mills out and if we can stop the production of cloth in the entire country we will do it."

\* \* \* \* \*

## No Demonstration at Rami's Funeral.

The funeral of John Rami, the young Syrian fellow who was killed during a clash between the strikers and the militiamen, took place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Anthony's church on Elm street near the corner of Lawrence street. There were 30 carriages in the funeral cortege. Fr. Bastany officiated at the services at the church. Interment was in the

Immaculate Conception cemetery. There was no demonstration during the funeral as the strikers that had congregated at the church were kept moving. The militia at the armory were held in readiness to answer any hurry call to this vicinity, but nothing happened.

## Sketch of Miss Flynn.

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York, who played an important part in the opening days of the strike, has a remarkable history.

Partly a Joan of Arc, partly an Emma Goldman, but more than either a reincarnation of the militant and maddened women who led the march of the Commune from Paris to Versailles, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, just a little while ago left the Morris Heights High school.

Miss Flynn, as she is still called, began her Socialistic career by being arrested while speaking on the streets of New York when she was only 16 years old. Her reply then was:

"Christ and Savonarola, Socrates and Bunyan, all suffered arrest."

Here is an example of her public pleading that she sent over the country in 1909 when a bitter labor fight was on in Spokane:

"You slaves! You rebellious slaves! You who produce and have not! You homeless, propertyless wanderers! You who have learned to sneer at your master's ethics, religion, morality! You who have learned to hate! You have nothing but the spirit of revolt! Arouse, you rebels! The struggle is on! Your fellow-workmen are at the front, fighting your fight! Others are on the road, but we need you. Come to Spokane!"

For violating the Spokane ordinance against street speaking, Miss Flynn was sentenced to three months in jail.

As a New York school girl she lived with her parents at 795 East 134th street. She was the oldest of four sisters. Before she got out of High school she was making Socialistic speeches. She was too young to join formally, so she was called an affiliated member. She has been successively an evangelist of the doctrines of the Socialists, the Social Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World. She is now an organizer for the last body. On March 18, 1911, she showed her sympathy with the Anarchists by appearing in a flame-colored dress at a public meeting.

# CHILDREN TO BE KEPT AT HOME

## City Marshal Sullivan Takes Effective Means to Stop Any Further Exiling of the Strikers' Babies--- Issues Strong Statement.

There will be no more children leaving Lawrence unless we are satisfied that the police can not stop their going. I will use all the resources of the law and the courts to stop this making a show of the children on the public streets to collect money for anybody or for any purpose I will not hesitate to use all the force, power and authority I possess or may summon to my aid."

Marshal John J. Sullivan put his foot down flatly on the movement to send children out of Lawrence Thursday morning when he made a statement following the detention of six children, who were at the north station of the Boston & Maine railroad prepared to go to Bridgeport, Conn. Five children however were sent to that city Thursday.

In answer to a message sent to the police station, Sergeant Walter G. went to the depot and returned with the six children. Four are Armenians aging respectively 13, 11, 7 and 6. One is a

Syrian child aged 7 and the sixth is a Portuguese child aged 7.

The children live in the Pleasant Valley district in the east end of Methuen. They were brought before Marshal Sullivan, who talked with them along with Police Commissioner C. F. Lynch.

Rev. Clark Carter, city missionary, and also local agent for the prevention of cruelty to children, was closeted with the officials and the children. The parents of the children were sent for and after a good talking to they agreed to take the children back home. Four of the six were from one family. There are two more in that family, one being a mere baby.

The story is that some one went around to the homes, told stories of how the children would be given good vacation and have nice things to wear. Marshal Sullivan is determined, however that there will be no such repetition unless he is unable to stop it by law. He gave out a strong statement telling what he would do to prevent the exiling of the children.

### PRESIDENT GOLDEN'S CHARGES.

Those are pretty strong charges that President Golden of the Textile Workers of America makes against the local I. W. W. strike committee. President Golden says:

"The sensational appeals being sent out by the so-called Lawrence strike committee, signed Joseph Bedard, secretary, are nothing more than thinly disguised Industrial Workers of the World schemes to round up sufficient coin for the further propagation of their revolutionary theories. This so-called Lawrence strike committee refuses absolutely to show its books, it indeed dared to keep a book account."

Now there is just one way for the I. W. W. committee to refute these charges and that is by giving to the public a complete financial statement of receipts and disbursements to date. Such a course if followed would show that its dealings with the local strikers are absolutely on the square.... \* \* \* \* \*

# COUNTRY-WIDE PROTEST MADE

## Socialist Organization to Call Attention of Congress, Gov. Foss and Judge Mahoney to the Jailing of Ettor and Giovannitti Without Bail --- Charge "Russianized" Actions in Lawrence.

At the daily meeting of the strike committee Thursday morning at Franco Belgian hall William D. Haywood, who acted as chairman of the meeting stated that as a member of the executive board of the socialist party, he wired the general secretary at Chicago Wednesday evening to urge all socialist papers, throughout the country, and all the lecturers to make protests against the jailing of Ettor and Giovannitti without bail and also to have the thousands of locals through the country hold mighty mass meetings to protest against the action and to send telegrams or protests to Governor Foss and Judge Mahoney and to urge Congress to make an immediate investigation of the conditions in Lawrence.

Haywood said that within a short time the authorities of the state and the country will learn what the working 'class of' America think of the "Russianized actions in Lawrence."

He made this statement following a report of the Franco Belgians who said that they have issued a protest against the holding of Ettor and Giovannitti in jail without bail.

The meeting was called to order at 10:40 o'clock. Following the roll call of delegations and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Secretary Gilbert Smith, the reports of the various delegates were made. All the delegates reported that their women will be on the picket line every morning and every noon time even if they have to go to jail for it. The Kunhardt's mill delegate reported that the strikers in this mill will stay out until the strike is won.

It was reported that some of the "scabs" are being forced out of the mills because of lack of work. It was said that the agent of the Wood Mill sent out 100 workers Wednesday morning. It was further reported that when a committee of loomfixers went to the agent of this mill in order to effect an agreement the agent said that there was not any work for them even if they should go back. The Portuguese delegate said that there are many "scabs" in the lower Pacific weave shed who are being forced out of work. The Germans said that their women will make an effort to photograph some of the "scabs" on their way to work . . . \* \* \* \* \*

# POLICE PREVENT CHILDREN'S EXILE

## Attempt to Send Them to Philadelphia Fails-- Not a Child Left the City --- Men Women and Children are Arrested---Some Injured

A scene of disorder bordering on panic and riot occurred early Saturday morning at the North station of the Boston & Maine railroad when Marshal John J. Sullivan and a large detail of police officers prevented 40 children from leaving the city. Marshal Sullivan's orders were given in a very few words, and they were carried out to the letter, by the men under him. The plans of the I. W. W. to send these children to distant cities until the end of the strike were frustrated and as a result a large number of men, women and children were taken into custody and rushed to the police station in the large Massachusetts arsenal truck. One of the officers on the truck was forced to pull his club to prevent trouble.

### Not a Child Left the City.

The crowd began to gather at the station about 6 o'clock and from that time until the time scheduled for the departure of the train shortly after 7 o'clock it was augmented by groups which came from every direction. It was indeed a peculiar gathering. There were men, women and children of various nationalities in the crowd which gathered about the 40 children who were to be sent away.

About 6:45 o'clock Marshal Sullivan ordered the stations cleared of all who were not going away. Then addressing the gathering the children, he said: "If any of you women attempt to send your children away I will arrest both you and them." The words seemed to fall upon deaf ears and without showing

any apparent concern people awaited the arrival of the train. At 7:19 o'clock the children were formed in line and marched two by two out onto the platform. The police were ready for action and immediately broke up the procession and some of those who persisted in being stubborn and unruly were hustled into the large arsenal truck which was in waiting. Turmoil and disorder resulted in the hysterical screams of the crazed women and the piteous cries of the frightened children resounded through the train shed. The police were kept busy but acquitted themselves admirably under the leadership of Marshal Sullivan. With eight women and 10 children aboard, the truck started for the police station.

The police kept the crowd moving but a number of the men were obstinate and did not readily comply with the orders of the bluecoats. Several of these were placed under arrest and were put in the patrol. The crowd jeered and cheered in turns and as the patrol arrived at the police station the prisoners were cheered by the crowds that gathered about the neighborhood of the station.

The scenes about the truck as it was loaded with the women and children were pathetic indeed and it seemed as if some of the women would jump out in their efforts to be with their little ones, who were left on the platform in tears. Women cried and screamed hysterically, children wept bitterly, wondering what it was all about, and the men stood by sullenly showing their disapproval with looks of hatred. Several of the women grabbed Patrolman Michael Moore, who was in the truck, and he had to pull his club to preserve order. A number of other officers came to his assistance and managed to restore order.

\* \* \* \* \*

After those arrested had been dispatched to the police station the remainder of the gathering dispersed. They went to the police station and assembled there and many sought admittance to the building. This was denied them and a large detail of police was required to prevent the crowd from blocking the streets in the vicinity of the police station.

The I. W. W. strike committee intended to send about 100 children to Philadelphia. The committee on children held a meeting Friday night at the Hotel Needham with the delegates from Philadelphia and completed the plans. They made arrangements to secure the full consent of the parents. When questioned Friday night Marshal Sullivan said: "No children will leave Lawrence tomorrow for Philadelphia or elsewhere." Commissioner Lynch said that he would back up Marshal Sullivan.

### PLANS FOR CHILDREN

The committee discussed sending the children secretly to Boston, presumably by automobile but decided to send them by rail. They decided not to send any of the children to people who did not own

their home as they thought that such people would not be sufficiently responsible for the safety of the children. The fact that those who are not naturalized are liable to deportation because of nonsupport was discussed, but no action was taken. The committee anticipated some action on the part of the police, so they had official credentials for the committee and identification cards for the children.

\* \* \* \* \*

### IDENTIFICATION CARD.

"It is imperative that the parents of a child, or children, who want to go on a vacation during the strike of mill workers of Lawrence, give their consent in writing, and to facilitate matters, they are requested to sign this identification card.

"No children will be accepted except if the father and mother sign such a card."

Judge Saunders of New York, grand master of the I. O. B. A., a Hebrew society, came to Lawrence Friday, took a brief look at the situation and went away promising to send the society's check for \$1000 to the strikers.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following statement was issued by the I. W. W. strike committee this afternoon in reply to a statement published by John Golden:

"Of all the lies and insinuations that have been hurled at the strike committee representing the textile workers of Lawrence, none have been as malicious and unfounded as those emanating from John Golden. Albert Hibbard, et al. Furthermore, none could be more absurd and stupid. Their statement says in part: 'This so-called Lawrence strike committee refuses absolutely to show its books, if indeed it dared to keep a book account. So far as giving relief to the families of the poor of that city is concerned, the only evidence that can be found is a soup kitchen.'

"It would be impossible for anybody else but that gentry to condense as much misrepresentation, innuendo, and stupidity into one paragraph.

"Because there is a careful accounting of receipts and expenditures, donations are acknowledged, entered and a receipt sent to donor. The reporters and others coming to headquarters have all had opportunities to look over the books, for the simple reason that we have nothing to conceal. At the same time we want it clearly understood that this is the strikers' business, and nobody else's, this includes the manufacturers and their tools, whether it is the authorities or the Central Labor union.

"An itemized statement of receipts and expenditures will be sent to all donors, this we consider sufficient. We know that those who are helping us are perfectly satisfied.

"The relief work of strike committee is handled by a central relief committee of six and the general relief and investigation committee of 99 members, representing 18 nationalities.

\* \* \* \* \*

"To give an idea of the scope of the relief work, a few figures are here given: French store, number of families given relief, 260, weekly cost \$1150; Italian store, number of families given relief, 650, weekly cost \$2190; Park street stores, week ending Feb. 10, \$588.92; Park street stores, week ending Feb. 17, \$1127.52.

"To conclude, the strike committee will send out a complete itemized, and audited account of expenses and receipts to all contributors.

"STRIKE COMMITTEE."

### LAW AND ORDER WILL BE MAINTAINED.

There are a few points that it will be well for all to keep in mind during the continuation of the strike. One of these is the freedom of every individual to do as he wishes so long as he keeps within the law. If a man or woman wishes to go to work he or she is free to do so and no one can interfere with that course of action. On the other hand those who do not desire to work are not obliged to do so. In both cases they will be protected impartially by the men whose duty it is to maintain peace. In the second place it is to be noted that whatever the conditions in the past the reorganized police department is today determined to enforce the law in every particular. There will be no false moves. The officers mean business.

In this stand the authorities will have the support of all law abiding citizens.

# MOB DRIVEN FROM STREETS BY POLICE

Outbreak at the "Lower End" Followed  
by Lively Scenes Along Essex Street  
--Officers Used Clubs Effectively

The strikers' pickets continued to parade in large numbers up and down the sidewalk on Essex street from 6 o'clock until about 7:30 o'clock. Their numbers kept increasing all the time. Shortly before 7:30 o'clock the walk on the north side of Essex street was a surging mass of humanity. They went in the direction of Broadway and grew boisterous as their numbers increased.

They "boo-ooed" at the police officers along the main thoroughfare and threw ice stones and other missiles at them. At the corner of Broadway, Sergeant Timothy O'Brien with a small squad of police faced right into dis-

perse them, driving them back in the direction of Franklin street. Near Franklin street, Officer Howard White saw one of those who had been creating a disturbance and wedging his way in the midst of the mob, placed his man under arrest. Immediately all was confusion. Attempts were made to liberate the prisoner but Officer White held gallantly on to his man as he fought his way out. The police charged them with their clubs and scattered them right and left.

Down Essex street they swarmed. . . . \* \* \* \* \*

# STRIKERS DEMOLISH OPERATIVES' HOUSES

Vandals Descend Upon Property in Pleasant Valley—Houses of Pacific Mill Workers Wrecked

The homes of Harry Pollard on Oak street, and William Wilson, on Riverdale street, Pleasant Valley district, Methuen, both employed at the Pacific mills, and who have been working during the strike, were practically demolished this morning at 1:30 by a gang of strikers who hurled large rocks through the windows and walls of the house. Blinds, sashes, glass and all were torn out by the heavy rocks; furniture was smashed and plastering knocked out in large strips. Fortunately no one was hurt, as nearly all the occupants of the houses were sleeping upstairs.

A large rock crashed through a window and passed within several inches of Harry Pollard's head, imbedding itself in the wall on the farther side of the room.

It was evident that the gang all acted at the same time, as there was one crash and scores of rocks came tearing through the walls and windows.

There is no clue as to the identity of the strikers.

Chief of Police George Bunting of Methuen has asked to have the lights in the town burn all night and will put a large force of specials on duty.

## THE OBLIGATION OF THE STATE

We are glad to see that some of our contemporaries are awakening to a realization of the fact that the present labor troubles in Lawrence have more than local significance. The Boston Journal says editorially that while the mill owners sit passively in their offices revolutionary material is created which is reverberating around the world. It adds: "Five States in the past week have had labor conventions, in which the Lawrence strike and its attendant riots have formed the main theme of discussion. The matter has reached the National House of Representatives, and some are already urging federal interference. Be that as it may, the great sufferer is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The business interests of this State can be supreme in anything they put their hands to!"

In plain English Lawrence is becoming weary of playing "the goat" for the textile industry of the entire State, and, if the mill owners or State authorities have any proposition to offer that will bring about a settlement the residents of the city would be glad to have them do so immediately. Certain it is that the idea that the officials of local mills are unable to settle the difficulties with their employes owing to agreements with other manufacturers is not pleasing to the average citizen.

# CRISIS DUE IN STRIKE

A crisis is expected in the strike situation this afternoon when the mill men are scheduled to reply to the demands of the Central Labor union for a 15 per cent increase in the wages of all the operatives who are allied with them.

Failure to accede to their demands, the Central Labor union authorities declare, may result in the immediate proclamation of a general strike throughout the city of the skilled workers in the mills.

Because of the nature of the work on which these men are engaged, as stationary firemen, electrical engineers, carpenters, repair men and others, a strike of the nature threatened might close every mill in the city.

The demand for the Central Labor union included the 15 per cent raise and several points of minor importance.

The workers included in the demand for an increase are for the most part English or American men, and are now receiving about 100 per cent higher wages than the ordinary mill operative. They number about 8000.

A meeting of the general committee of the Central Labor union is scheduled for this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the offices of the union, 184 Broadway, to discuss the situation. National Organizer Cunningham of the Stationary Firemen will be present. National Vice President James Duncan of the A. F. of L. was expected to arrive in Lawrence in time to attend the meeting.

President Timothy Donovan of the C. L. U. said Thursday: "We have given the mill men until 2 o'clock this afternoon to reply to our demands. We will

not wait a minute after that hour. There will be only one course open to us if they refuse our demands. That will be a general strike.

"If we do call a general strike the result will be an instant tie-up of every mill in Lawrence. The skilled workmen included in our affiliated branches are vital to the running of the mills.

"Should we call a strike we shall at once notify the A. F. of L. some of whose representatives are here now looking the situation over."

## Labor Commissioner Here.

Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill of the Department of Labor, together with two assistants, employees of the department arrived in Lawrence this morning. They are listed at the Needham hotel and will stay there while in this city. Mr. Neill is here to study wage and working conditions and the causes of the strike. He will investigate the situation thoroughly.

## Quiet in City.

Despite the fact that the police expected trouble this morning and the entire day and night force was ordered on duty at 4 o'clock no disturbance occurred.

Not an arrest, not even a complaint on account of the strike was reported by the Police department Thursday morning. This is the unusual state of affairs that obtained here during the forenoon.

The mills report gains and, judging by the crowd on the street between 6 and 6:30 o'clock, when the operatives were going to work the claim of the mill agents was well founded.

There seemed to be fewer pickets both of men and women out and they were not very aggressive.

## Prospect Gained.

The Prospect mill announced the largest number that they have had for several weeks.

# STRIKERS DECEIVED

## Interesting and Clear Statements of Conditions in Lawrence Made by Congressman Ames.

Boston, Feb. 23—"Lawrence is in my district and as its representative I wanted to learn the facts in the strike. So I went to Lawrence and asked questions. I won't tell you my opinion, but I will tell you what I found."

So said Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell last night, as he was returning to Washington after his visit to Lawrence.

"At Lawrence" he said, "I talked to everybody. I saw the mayor and aldermen, the heads of the police and the troops, the clergymen, Catholic and Protestant, and the city missionary. I had a seat on the platform at a strikers' meeting in Franco-Belgian hall and I had a private talk with William D. Haywood.

"I found that the strikers feel that everybody is out of sympathy with them and I think they are right. City officials, clergymen, and all are out of sympathy with them: they were sympathetic at first, but they have lost that sympathy because of the strikers acts of violence and intimidation.

"I found, too, that the strikers are deceived or are deceiving themselves. They believe that every man's hand is against them; believe that the statements made by their posters are true. They do not realize that these statements are not true and that if they do not molest people or property they will not be molested.

"It is not true for example, that free assemblage is outlawed. I was at a free assemblage there in Franco-Belgian hall. It is only such assemblages that experience has shown result in the destruction of property which have been outlawed.

"Neither is it true that there has been unlawful seizure of persons. For instance did the strikers wish to take their children away from the city and send them in charge of responsible persons to the care of other responsible persons, there would be no objection made.

"But that is not the case. The Catholic priests told me that in the last lot of children, those who were stopped, there were a number whose parents did not wish them to go away but who did not dare object. Previously there was at least one actual case of kidnaping and several cases where the parents had not consented to the childrens' removal and did not even know of it until it was accomplished.

"Moreover, the parties who received the children, are of very doubtful responsibility and there have been already reports of improper usage of the chil-

dren. There is no need of their going away. There are ample resources for their care in Lawrence.

"It appears that there have been many mistatements made about that affair at the station Saturday. In the first place, Haywood left on the 7:11 train and the children were to go on the 7:14. Even the strikers did not know of any instance of clubbing by the police although one boy did get a black eye from bumping against the side of truck, and one policeman was scratched in the face by a woman.

"I found that the clergymen, the officials and other responsible men of Lawrence don't call this a strike. They say it is an anarchistic industrial revolution led by Haywood and his associates.

"But the strikers as a whole don't yet appreciate this: they are not trying to overturn industry and society, they are just looking for certain definite betterments which they struck for. For these strikers I am profoundly sorry.

## Sees Haywood.

"What I saw of Haywood convinced me that he is an entirely different type from the strikers. He admitted that he exaggerated the facts in his arguments. He says that without the police and the militia whom he calls pimples and boils on the neck of the public everything would adjust itself properly. But you must remember that Haywood does not believe in the institution of property.

"Haywood told me that he had received from Washington a dispatch saying that there would be a hearing Saturday on Congressman Berger's resolution for a congressional investigation of the strike. That hearing, I suppose will be before the house committee on rules as to the propriety of the resolution.

"For my own part, I cannot see what Congress or the Federal Government has to do with it. Interference with interstate commerce would bring the Federal Government in, but then it would be a matter for the courts. The city has not called on the governor for help and the governor has not called on the Federal Government."

It was not the prospect of a congressional inquiry. Congressman Ames said that had taken him to Lawrence but simply his own personal, natural interest in an affair of such importance in his district.

# MILLS GRANT INCREASE

**Tribune's Fight for Mill Operatives Partial Victory---  
Arlington, Pacific, American Woolen Co. and United States  
Worsted Co. Agree to Give Raise---Strikers Meet to Act on  
Proposition--Indications That Work Will Be Resumed.**

Following close upon the publication of a statement from officials of the Arlington mill that concessions were granted to the employes of that plant, notices came Friday forenoon of a readjustment of the schedule of wages in the mills of the American Woolen company and the Pacific mills. The Arlington and American Woolen company agree to give to their operatives an increase. In no case, will it amount to less than 5 percent. The rate will be determined by the occupation and earnings of the operatives.

The Pacific mill gives no figures, but says that there will be a readjustment. The notice however is looked upon in the same light as the other two. The Arlington made known its attitude Thursday night, when notices were sent out that clearly defined just what the mill would do in the way of increasing the wages of their operatives.

The news was generally accepted as the first definite step toward the end of the strike. The time was significant. The 29th day of February was drawing to a close when the public generally was made glad that there was hope for the end of the industrial strife. The strike started Friday morning on its eighth week. It was just seven weeks ago Friday morning that the outbreak came at the Wood mill. What has happened since that time is history.

The next question is: Will the employes accept the offers of the mill men? The general impression seems to be that the majority of the operatives will return to work Monday morning. Between now and that time, meetings of the different crafts will be held and action taken on the concessions of the mills. The Central Labor Union has arranged meetings

## MILLS THAT CONCEDED.

**ARLINGTON MILLS**  
(8950 Operatives)  
Increase of at least 5 per cent.

**AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.**  
(15,000 Operatives)  
Increase of at least 5 per cent.

**PACIFIC MILLS**  
(9000 Operatives)  
Readjustment of schedule of wages.

**U. S. WORSTED CO.**  
Same concessions as Arlington.

when the concessions will be submitted to the skilled and unskilled help.

The I. W. W. has also arranged to put the proposition before their strikers. The committee will discuss it first and then may call upon the different nationalities for action on it. So that there will be much action in the way of meetings, etc., from now until Monday morning.

The mills, which grant concessions, employ more than two-thirds of the mill operatives of Lawrence. The American Woolen company employs in the vicinity of 15,000.

There are four local mills in the American Woolen company, namely Wood, Washington, Ayer and Prospect. There are 6000 employed at the Wood, 5000 at Washington, 3000 at Ayer, 400 at Prospect. Those are fair estimates. The Wood mill pay roll for the week just before the strike began was 6600.

The Arlington employs 8950, with the Pacific mill 9000, including both the upper and lower mill. The total number of operatives employed by

these mills is 22,000. As there are in the vicinity of 40,000 operatives in Lawrence, that leaves but 7000 not yet granted concessions.

The Usawoco mill, which is a branch of the United States Worsted company, will also grant similar concessions. The mill employs in the vicinity of 350, the mill is not yet running full.

The Everett is shut down and has been since the strike began. James I. Milliken, agent of the mill, said Friday that he did not know whether the mill would reopen on Monday or if any concessions had been granted his employes. The matter will be decided later. The same answer was received from the Duck, Pemberton, Atlantic and the Kunhardt mills.

### Notices Posted.

Notices were posted Friday morning at the Arlington, Wood, Ayer, Washington and Prospect mills stating that no less than 5 percent increase in wages would be granted beginning Monday.

### Notice at Pacific.

The following notice was posted at the Pacific Friday:

"A new schedule of wages involving an increase in rates whether paid by the hour or piece will be put into effect in this mill March 4."

### Cotton Mills Silent.

An official of the Atlantic cotton mills stated Friday afternoon that that corporation had no statement to make. He said, however, that it is probable that some statement from the cotton mills will be forthcoming within the immediate future.

At the Pemberton mill it was stated that there was no statement regarding the situation and that it was not known whether or not any action would be taken.

# I. W. W. STRIKERS ACT ON STRIKE

## Daily Meeting Adjourned to Afternoon to Decide Upon the Resumption of Work.

Following the meeting of the strike committee Friday morning in Franco-Belgian hall Chairman Haywood said to the strikers: "There will be a special meeting of this committee at 1 o'clock, when business of importance will be acted upon. Before that time do not discuss anything with any outside person or any reporter. I have made no statement to the press and I do not intend to do anything in the form of a statement that appears in the papers tonight will be untrue."

The meeting was called to order about 10.30 o'clock by Haywood and following the reading of the minutes the reports of the delegates were made and were all accepted as progressive. The Italians reported that they have formed a committee to go to Boston to confer with the mill men and they say that they will not return to work before the increase of 15 per cent is granted. The Portuguese reported that they will meet Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in their hall at 316 Common street. The Jewish delegates reported that they will never return to work until Joseph Ettor is released from jail, despite the fact that an increase of 5 per cent has been granted. They say further that the strike must be settled by the I. W. W. before they will go back to work. The French Canadian delegate reported that the prices have been so cut in the mills that even if an increase of 15 per cent were granted the wages would not be

very much higher than they were receiving when they struck.

The committee that went to Haverhill this week to raise funds reported that \$115.47 was raised. The Boston fund committee reported that the sum of \$185 was raised by an entertainment in Boston this week. It was reported that the section hands who are working in the mills are willing to join the I. W. W. and will have a meeting soon in order to do so. It was reported that at a meeting of the loomfixers of the city Thursday that 54 voted to stay on strike and join the I. W. W. and 14 did not vote. A number of checks were then read aggregating \$733.67.

At this point Haywood said that he had just heard that an increase of 5 per cent has been granted by the American Woolen company in all of its 33 mills throughout the country. He said that this increase does not make any special reference to Lawrence and that the desired 15 per cent is not offered. Haywood said that in reply to Judge Leveroni he wished to state that Bedard and Yates have as yet not received any letters from the judge and will treat him with silent contempt.

Haywood then announced that a special meeting of the committee would take place at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, at which time important business would be transacted. He urged all the delegates to be present at the meeting.

## Arlington Mill Officials Offer Operatives Raise

The Arlington mills officials issued the following statement last night:

During the past two years our business has yielded no profit. Less than one-half of our machinery has been operated. This was caused by conditions beyond our control. During this period of depression wages were not reduced. The smaller earnings of our work-people were caused by lack of continuous and full employment, which we were unable to furnish, very much to our regret and greatly to our loss.

The effect of the law prohibiting the employment of women and minors in Massachusetts more than 54 hours weekly was to change the running time of our mills, where so many women and minors find employment, from 56 to 54 hours per week. This reduction in the hours of labor increased the fixed charges of our mills, consequent upon diminished output, at least three and seven-tenths per cent, and also reduced the earning power of our work-people in the same proportion.

Massachusetts mills are handicapped by the fact that longer hours of labor are permitted in other and adjoining states. In addition to this, according to the report of the United States tariff board, it is also a fact that higher wages are now paid in the worsted mills in Lawrence than in those of any other manufacturing centre in the United States. The demand for our products has recently increased, but markets are still unsettled. The selling values of our products in proportion to their costs are abnormally low and may be further affected by adverse tariff legislation. We believe, therefore, that actual business conditions do not warrant an increase in wages at the present time.

Notwithstanding these facts, we recognize that labor conditions in Law-

rence have not been normal, and that the ultimate welfare of the city, its citizens, its mills and their operatives, and of the whole commonwealth, are in a great measure dependent upon the restoration of former contented labor conditions in this city.

A special committee of the legislature and many representatives of labor, church, city and state have conferred with the mill managers of Lawrence to help them restore such conditions, and we appreciate the efforts all these agencies have made for the common good.

We especially appreciate the faithfulness and loyalty of our employees, of whom more than 75 per cent voluntarily have returned to work and thus enabled us to maintain our organization and, to a great extent, to operate our mills and retain our contracts.

In view of all above, which in substance has already been placed before committees of our employees, we have decided to make to them the following specific statement, without waiting for future developments:

A readjustment of wages will be made upon a comparative basis as to occupations, involving increases in the rates now paid by the hour and by the piece. Such advances are to be equitably adjusted according to the classes of workers and their earnings, and in no case to be less than five per cent. The new schedule of wages will go into effect Monday, March 4, 1912.

We hope to furnish our people steady employment and shall welcome back and give work, as rapidly as possible, to any of our old employees, without discrimination, who apply for work on or before Wednesday, March 6, 1912.

ARLINGTON MILLS,

By William Whitman, president;  
Franklin W. Hobbs, treasurer; William D. Hartshorne, agent.

### HIGHER WAGES OFFERED.

Present indications are that the hopes of The Tribune are about to be realized and that the operatives in the mills will receive the increase in wages for which The Tribune has labored unceasingly from the beginning of the strike.

In the announcement issued by the Arlington mills the keynote of the settlement is sounded. The manufacturers will make reasonable concessions. The operatives will receive, not all that was asked, but an increase over previous wages and the abolishment of certain irksome conditions.

It seems to us that the statement of the Arlington mills is in all respects a fair and reasonable one and that it must appeal as such to the great majority of thinking operatives. Everyone knows that conditions from the standpoint of the manufacturer have been far from ideal during the past few years. Moreover, there is no question but that the Massachusetts mills are going to be hampered in the future by the fact that longer hours of labor are permitted in other and adjoining States. These facts must necessarily receive consideration in connection with any proposition that is made.

It is hardly to be anticipated that these propositions on the part of the Arlington and other mills will settle the controversy in a day. There are too many factions involved. It is almost inevitable that some difficulties should arise in the readjustment of wages. Nevertheless if this proposal brings the strike to an end the outcome will be gladly received by citizens generally. A prolongation of the difficulties would mean that practically everyone in the city, business men, professional men, employes generally, would feel the effects of the financial loss suffered by the city as a whole.

Some people have been kind enough to say that if the operatives received an increase it would be due in large part to the efforts of The Tribune. If we deserve a part of the credit we are gratified that it lay in our power to help accomplish the end. It may be said frankly that it is not the easiest thing in the world to maintain a stand in the face of the opposition of some of the business and professional men who have not hesitated to express their criticism openly. The Tribune has believed, however, that the operatives should receive a better scale of wages and has insisted upon this point being kept in sight regardless of any of the other elements which have seemed to cloud the issue.

### THE FUTURE OF THE IMMIGRANT.

The Boston Globe says: "A Congregational clergyman in Maynard notes the fact that out of 1500 Finns in that town only 50 have become voters after a 10 years' residence, and he adds that 'the future of our immigrant and the future of our country are one and the same future.' Very true! And unless the immigrant is enabled to reach and to maintain an American standard of living he will bring the standard down to his level. Which, of course, is exactly what Schedule K was supposed to prevent."

There is little question that the Lawrence labor difficulties have aroused the nation to a realization that the immigration problem and the tariff are vital issues and on the right solution of these problems depends the future of the country....

\* \* \* \* \*



# MRS. TAFT IS SPECTATOR AT WASHINGTON HEARING

## Remains All Morning and Hears Stories of How Police Prevented Children from Leaving Lawrence for Philadelphia

Washington, March 5—Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the president, was an interested listener to the tales of alleged oppression and cruelty in the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike, told to the house rules committee, when it resumed its consideration today of the industrial struggle in the mill city.

Before the first witness took the stand Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin, Socialist, had read into the record a telegram from William D. Haywood, one of the strike leaders, to the effect that two women witnesses sought by Mr. Berger, could not come to Washington because of their injuries sustained at the hands of the police in the recent rioting. One of the women, Haywood said, was in the hospital in a critical condition, while the other was at her home.

Miss Tema Camitta, a Philadelphia vocal student and Sunday school teacher, and a member of one of the committees that sought to get the children out of Lawrence, told of the scenes at the railroad station in Lawrence. She related how she had endeavored to lead the children from the station to the train.

"For some reason the children got out ahead of me," she said, "and instantly the women and children were hurled into a struggling mass by the police. I was squeezed against the wall of the waiting room and was terribly frightened. The crowd in front of me was so dense that I could see little. I called out to the police, 'Be careful of the children; you're killing them.' Later when I sought to accompany them to the police station I was told that I'd better stay away or I'd be clubbed too."

Miss Camitta admitted that she saw no women or children in the station nor any injured after the affray.

"I did see the police clubbing women in the patrol wagon," she said. "The wagon was crowded, and the police were thrusting the women about with their clubs."

The witness at this juncture refused to advance an opinion on how many women were in the wagon, but said she saw more than one beaten. At no time, she said, had she observed any outrages committed by the militiamen.

It was while Miss Camitta was testifying that Mrs. Taft arrived at the committee room. She appeared to take great interest in the proceedings and remained throughout the morning.

Miss Camitta told of detectives visiting the homes of parents of Lawrence children threatening them if they sent their children away.

"In all cases where children were to be taken to Philadelphia," asked Chairman Henry, "did you have the parents' consent?"

"In every case," she said. "There was nothing in the nature of kidnaping?"

"Absolutely nothing, and we took every precaution to assure that the homes intended for the children should have the best possible surroundings."

"Why did you desire to have the children come to Philadelphia?" asked Representative Garrett.

"I think," she said, "that the press reports were assurance enough to every decent man or woman to get children of tender age out of Lawrence. That's the only reason so far as I am concerned."

"Did the strikers' committee make known to the authorities at Lawrence that the proposed journey to Philadelphia was with the consent of the parents?" Representative Lenroot asked.

"It was given to the press," she said.

Simon Knebel, who was in Lawrence on Saturday, Feb. 24, another member of the committee from Philadelphia and organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was the next witness.

"This system of taking children from strike towns is a system that's going to prevail in this country in the future in labor wars," said Knebel.

"It's imported from Europe, isn't it?" asked Representative Hardwick.

"Well, it has been used in Europe," said Knebel, "but that is not the only reason why it should be tried here."

"I just wanted to know the fact," said Mr. Hardwick.

"Well, it is a good system," continued Knebel.

Telling of what happened at the Lawrence depot, Knebel said:

"We grouped the children in a file of two and started to send them out of the depot door. Then we saw two lines of police. Just as we left the door the police started their bloody work."

"The children and their parents began to pass through this line of police. The police tore the children from their mothers. They were screaming

and there were most unearthly yells. I saw one policeman strike a pregnant woman in the abdomen.

"When I came out, I was stooping over four or five children. Immediately three or four policemen got hold of me and wrestled me all over the place. They didn't want to arrest me. They dagged me until my knee bled and twisted my foot. When they got me away they went back. Then I went back. I couldn't see women and children hurt that way. I didn't care if I was getting murdered that day."

"How many women did you see beaten that day," asked Mr. Henry.

"I saw a whole wagon load of injured. I saw one young woman, not a striker, clubbed by a policeman. She was struck several times in the back. Finally they arrested me and I was kept in the station house several hours with women and children in cells."

"I come from Philadelphia. That hasn't got such a good record for police. But the Pennsylvania constabulary never dared or contemplated such brutality on women and children as have the police of Lawrence in this case."

"The interstate commerce law was violated when I, who had bought a railroad ticket, was prevented from taking a train."

"How about the Massachusetts courts?"

"There is no law in Massachusetts now."

Miss Margaret Saenger of New York, a trained nurse, who was instrumental in taking the children from Lawrence to New York, also was a witness.

"Did you investigate conditions at Lawrence," asked Mr. Pou.

"Yes."

Miss Saenger said the condition of many of the children was horrible.

"Out of 119 children, only four of them had any underwear on," said Miss Saenger.

"And these people were working in a woolen mill?" asked Representative Stanley.

"Yes."

"Was their outer clothing wool?" asked Representative Foster.

"No, most of the clothing was rags."

Miss Saenger said the doctor examined the children in New York and that most of them were sick and emaciated.

Representative Hardwick called attention to the fact that the system of removing children had been used in Italy, Belgium and France.

"That makes no difference here," said Knebel. "Though this is the first time in the history of this country that it was used, the conditions at Lawrence justified it."

In the police station where he was locked up Knebel said that all day the children were not given anything to eat, 15 or 18 of them.

"Some of them were children at the breasts," he continued. "Some of the husbands whose wives were locked up brought children to their mothers to be nursed."

"When the case came up some of the children were forcibly taken from their mothers, to be taken to a poor farm to be cared for."

"Were the children actually locked up in the same kind of cells where thieves and criminals were locked up?" asked Representative Pou.

"They were in the same kind of cells," said Knebel.

"Were others fined besides you?"

"Yes, every one of the mothers were fined, and it made no difference what the testimony was, they took the policeman's word for it."

# MET WITH MILL MEN

## Steps Taken Toward Settlement of Strike at Meeting in Boston.

(Special to The Tribune)

State House, Boston, March 7.—The legislative committee appointed to endeavor to find a basis for a settlement of the Lawrence strike held a meeting this morning at the State House with nine members of the strike committee, William M. Wood, his attorney, Samuel L. Powers, and William M. Butler. Although no definite result was accomplished the committee hopes that a presentation of detailed figures showing the wage increase offered by the American Woolen company's local mills may have some effect toward ending the strike. It developed this morning that the strikers had a misconception of the offer made by the mill men. They understood that a flat increase of five per cent. over the prevailing schedule had been offered, while as a matter of fact the offer of the mill owners was that every employe should receive an increase of at least 5 per cent. while the schedule which they propose to put into effect provides an average increase of 7 per cent. The strikers' committee stated that knowledge of that fact would not have led them to accept the offer and that they asked for detailed information as to the increase to be allowed to each class of workers. The owners agreed to furnish this as soon as possible. At the suggestion of the legislative committee the American Woolen Co. has issued a new statement. This will clarify the matter which was misunderstood by the strikers. The notice reads: "A readjustment of wages will be made upon a comparative basis as to the occupation, involving increases in the rates now paid by the hour and piece. Such advances are to be equitably adjusted according to classes of workers and their earnings and in no case are to be less than five per cent. The average wage to be no less than 7 per cent. over the schedule in effect March 1, 1912. This is a statement more in detail under which our employes are now working in accordance with the notice posted March 1. The committee continued the conference until such time as the mill owners present the detailed information asked for by the strikers.

## THE COMPLICATIONS OF THE SITUATION

The complications of the Lawrence strike are so little understood by people outside of the State, and certainly outside of New England, that the evidence given at Washington should be almost a revelation.

It is difficult to make clear to people of other cities that the original cause of the trouble, the demand for higher wages, met with the general approval and yet that the very people who sympathized with this demand might protest most strongly against the features of the strike. It is also almost impossible for outsiders to appreciate the way in which the most trivial incidents have been exaggerated.

Nevertheless, these are the facts and we venture to say that 90 per cent. out of the total number of Lawrence citizens not connected with the mills rejoice today over the increases already granted and would be more than pleased did they see prospects of additional benefits. Nearly every one sympathized with the strikers from the first of the trouble and that public support of their contention for more pay continued throughout the controversy.

It must be remembered, however, that other citizens of every city want law and order. They protest most strongly against any violence. Moreover, by far the larger per cent. in Massachusetts are not yet ready to adopt any new social theories or make any change in the established order of affairs. The ideas promulgated by the followers of new theories do not meet with general acceptance. Whatever the future may develop these are not looked upon as feasible by either church or state. It is not surprising then that Lawrence objects to becoming the soil for the sowing of this revolutionary seed.

In following the Washington testimony, then, it will be well for people of other cities to keep these facts in mind, first, the general agreement that operatives in the mills should get higher wages; second, the protest against any attempts to inaugurate new social theories. These two points afford an explanation to much that might otherwise seem decidedly blind.

# AID POURING INTO THE I. W. W. STRIKE FUND

## ASSORTMENT OF CHARGES

Many Persons in Police Court  
on Various Complaints—  
Some Strike Cases.

Monday, March 11—Judge J. J. Mahoney had a large grist of prisoners to deal with this morning. There were 38 names on the list and 42 complaints, four having extra charges against them on the list. The cases were divided as follows: Drunk 21, assault 14, disturbance 3, intimidation 1, assault on officer 1, larceny 1, interference with officer 1. \* \* \* \* \*

Mary Batal pleaded not guilty to assault. She was represented by Attorney C. J. Mahoney. She was arrested Sunday on a warrant. The complainant is a young girl, who said that she was going to work Thursday morning about 6 o'clock when she was accosted at the corner of Oak and White streets and called a "scab." The complainant further said that the defendant "spat in her face." Reserve Officer Thomas O'Brien made the arrest. He went to the woman pointed out by the complainant and she gave a name that was not that of Mary Batal. The two, however, identified the defendant as the one. The defendant denied in toto any assault. She also said she never saw the complainant before. She was fined \$25. She appealed.

## Many Large Checks Are Received at Meeting of the Committee---Strikers Remaining Firm---May Try for 8 Hour Day.

A letter from Tom Mann, the great labor agitator in England, was read by William D. Haywood, at the meeting of the strike committee Monday morning in Franco-Belgium hall in which the author urged Haywood to try and bring about the 8-hour working day. After reading the letter Haywood said that this is just what the I. W. W. has been striving for and he said that they are to endeavor to bring about the shorter working day for May 1. \* \* \* \* \*

The reports of the delegates showed that apparently all the strikers are standing firm. The Syrians and Italians reported that they will never go back to work until all return.

The Germans reported that they will meet Monday afternoon in Lyra hall.

The Portuguese reported that at a meeting Sunday it was voted not to return to work until Ettor and Giovannitti are released from jail. The Polish delegate reported that women strikers are being taken into a church and then sent into the mills. He urged the strikers to picket streets outside of Essex street and especially in So. Lawrence and on Haverhill street. He reported further that he has received a communication from Amesbury, stating that the workers there are desirous of forming a branch of the I. W. W. and want three speakers from Lawrence.

The Greek delegate said that his people were out on the picket line Monday morning and stopped seven "scabs" from going to work. He said that he knows one "scab" especially and that he will go to his room and "get him."

The Jewish reported that they have

arranged for a banquet for Haywood and the rest of the leaders.

A Jewish woman delegate said that a policeman had followed her home after the last meeting and stood beside door to listen to what she had to say.

It was reported that there are only 18 weavers out of over 800 working in the Wood mill.

A photographer from the "International Review" then went on the stage and took a picture of the committee.

A number of communications containing checks and words of encouragement to the strikers was received. The communications came from all over the country. A check was sent for \$533.93 from the National Socialist party. A check for five shillings was sent from Hyde, England.

The largest check that was sent was from the New York socialist party for \$1500.

A letter from England signed by Labor Agitator Mann was read. The letter urged the strikers to work toward an eight-hour working day to go into effect on May 1.

Some letters from the children in New York were read.

It was voted to allow the finance committee to have printed 3000 copies of the special issue of the March edition of the "International Socialist Review."

It was then announced by Haywood that an executive session would be held after the regular meeting for the purpose of having a picture of the delegates taken. The meeting adjourned about 12:15 o'clock and was closed by the singing of the "Internationale."

# ACCEPT WAGE INCREASE

## Strike Committee Approves of the Advance in Wages Offered by American Woolen Co.—Will Submit Schedule to Strikers at Mass Meeting Thursday—Big Raise in Pay Won by Employes.

The strike is felt to be practically entirely settled as far as the American Woolen company is concerned and a committee has been appointed to confer with the agents of the various other mills in the city and put the matter up to them. If they refuse to accede to the demands then the strike will be continued with renewed efforts at these latter mills, the strikers say.

Most of all the demands of the strikers have been granted except one and that is that Ettor and Giovannitti are not released from jail. The mill men of course can do nothing to remedy this but the special legislative conciliation committee that arranged for the conference between the strikers and the American Woolen company have promised to use all their influence to effect the release of the two prisoners.

By the action of the general strike committee taken in executive session at Franco Belgian hall Wednesday morning the proposals of the American Woolen company were declared endorsed and Thursday morning the entire matter will be presented to the strikers as a body on the common.

The hall was jammed with strikers at the meeting and it was impossible to move around. Previous to the general strike meeting the delegates went into the anteroom to hear the report of the committee that went to Boston Tuesday afternoon. The delegates came out after about a half an hour and took their places on the stage. William D. Haywood acted as chairman and he gave the report of the committee as follows:

The delegations will report this matter to their various nationalities between now and Thursday morning. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a mass meeting on the common to be held Thursday morning at the earliest possible hour and the entire matter will be submitted to all the strikers. This is the first time in the history of labor movements that a strike has been conducted like this one. It has been entirely in the hands of the strikers themselves and the reason that all the strikers were not put on the committee was that there wouldn't be a hall large enough to hold them and this committee of 56 was simply appointed to expedite the management of the strike.

This committee could settle nothing themselves, however, and they must report to the strikers as a body any

action that they have taken. You, the strikers of Lawrence, have won the most signal victory of any body of organized working men in the world. You have won the strike for yourselves and by your strike you have won an increase in wages for over 250,000 other textile workers in this vicinity and that means in the aggregate millions of dollars a year. But if you hope to hold what you have gained it is necessary to maintain your organization and to uphold the I. W. W., which means yourselves. You are the heart and soul of the working class. Single handed, though, you are helpless, but united you can win everything. You have won in the face of armed forces and facing partial church and judges who were willing to send you to jail because you are strikers. You have won the struggle by your splendid solidarity. You have carried on the strike as no strike was ever carried on before. No one can point to any striker and say that he has committed any act of violence. You have carried on a noble fight, but this is not the last fight. It is simply the first step in the progressive march towards industrial freedom."

When he had concluded his speech there was a tremendous applause and it lasted for several minutes.

It was voted to appoint a committee of five to communicate with Congressman Berger and extend the sincere thanks of the strikers towards him for his help towards the strikers. It was also voted to send thanks to the Socialist party, who contributed over 60 per cent. of the relief funds.

The reports of all the delegates showed that very few returned to work Wednesday morning. Several telegrams were received from contributors to the strike fund stating that they are perfectly satisfied that the money is being used all right and protesting against the injunction that has been issued against the leaders of the strike.

Checks aggregating \$514.35 were received. Mrs. Amos Pinchot, who has been in the city investigating conditions, contributed a check for \$100.

Just before the meeting was adjourned Chairman Haywood announced that the strike is not won yet and he told everybody to stay out of work until a definite decision had been reached.

### CONCESSIONS WON BY STRIKERS.

Following an executive session of the general strike committee in Franco-Belgian hall Wednesday morning it was announced that the proposals of the American Woolen Company officials made at the conference at the State House in Boston Tuesday afternoon had been endorsed and that the proposition of the settlement of the strike as far as the American Woolen Company's mills are concerned will be presented to the strikers as a body at a mass meeting on the common Thursday morning for them to decide whether or not the strike is to be declared off. The new schedule of wages which was presented to the strike committee at the conference Tuesday is as follows:

Time and one-quarter for overtime.

All people on job work, 5% increase flat.

All those receiving less than 9½ cents an hour, an increase of 2 cents per hour.

All those receiving between 9½ and 10 cents an hour, an increase of 1¾ cents per hour.

All those receiving between 10 and 11 cents per hour an increase of 1½ cents per hour.

All those receiving between 11 and 12 cents per hour an increase of 1¼ cents per hour.

All those receiving between 12 and 20 cents per hour an increase of 1 cent per hour.

No discrimination will be shown to any one.

The premium being already adjusted to the 54-hour basis it will be readily seen that an increase of 5% in the wage list is that much to the advantage of the weaver in more easily acquiring the premium. Premiums will be given out every two weeks instead of every four, as heretofore.

## THE FUTURE OF LAWRENCE.

Statistics tell us that the cost of the strike which is now coming to a close has been approximately \$3,000,000, a great part of which falls upon the operatives in the form of lost wages.

It is impossible to have enormous sums like that withdrawn from circulation in a city the size of Lawrence without its being felt to a greater or less extent. Some results of the strike have been manifested during the past month. Mercantile establishments have reduced their help. Some of the small stores have been obliged to close temporarily. Owners of tenement property have been unable to collect rents. On the whole, however, Lawrence has passed through the period of stringency remarkably well.

What of the future? Will not it be what the people make it? Many a graduate of the High school and even of higher institutions of learning has gone forth firmly convinced of the truth of the motto "Labor conquers all things." In the same proportion that the motto holds true with the individual it is likewise true in the case of a municipality. If the city receives the loyal support from all that it should the slanders and untruthful statements that have been sent broadcast will be counteracted in a comparatively short time.

From a standpoint of local business we anticipate an even more rapid recovery. Lawrence is a comparatively young city. It has strength and vitality. It can and will recover from the present depression even more quickly than any other place in the state. Within a few weeks, engrossed in the ordinary affairs of life we shall have forgotten the strike. During the strike all business has been depressed to an extent. Everyone has expected poor business and been awaiting it. With the settlement of the strike the atmosphere changes. We start in with renewed life, expect business and plan for it. People who expect to accomplish things and start out with a definite purpose usually succeed. The business men of Lawrence have it within their power to counteract the effects of the strike. Start in with renewed activity, determined to have a good spring and summer business. Remember that conditions in Lawrence are going to be better in the future. The operatives will have higher pay. There will be more money to spend for necessities. There will be a greater demand. Be prepared to meet it.

The next few years are going to be important ones in the development of the city. Previous to the strike we had visions of a much greater Lawrence. A city that should develop industrially and in general appearance. There need be little delay in this march of progress. Let all cooperate to assist to advance the work. The result will be both surprising and gratifying.

# GREAT STRIKE

## STRIKE DECLARED OFF IN SIX MILLS

Considerable Other Business Conducted at Committee Meeting---  
Ban Still on Some Plants.

By an action taken at the meeting of the strike committee Thursday morning in Franco-Belgian hall following the reports of the committees that conferred with the agents of the various mills in the city other than the American Woolen Company's four plants it was decided that the strike committee declare the strike still on in every one of the other mills with the exception of the Atlantic and Kun-

hardt's mills. This action was submitted as a referendum to the strikers as a body at the mass meeting on the common at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and when it was declared to have the strike continued in the other mills there was much cheering ....

\*\*\*\*\*

5.30 O'Clock Edition

## TO INVESTIGATE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Sweeping Inquiry Planned by Congressional Committee---Northern and Southern Mills Are to Undergo Searchlight.

Washington, D. C., March 14—Instead of dropping the investigation of the Lawrence strike because of settlement, it was learned today that the House rules committee of Congress is considering visiting Lawrence for further information for a sweeping investiga-

tion into the entire textile industry, including Northern and Southern mills. Chairman Henry is expected to call a meeting Friday. He said: "A separate committee will be appointed to inquire into the outrageous feature of the strike."

# SETTLED EXTRA!

## Thousands of Strikers Assemble on the Common in Afternoon and Voted on Question of Accepting Wage Increase and Returning to Work--Conflict of Authority in Government

At a monster mass meeting of strikers representing all the nationalities on the common Thursday afternoon it was almost unanimously voted to endorse the action of the strike committee in declaring the strike off in the four local mills of the American Woolen company and the Atlantic and the Kunhardt mills and that all return to work Monday morning.

About 15,000 striking operatives in the local mills assembled in the common Thursday afternoon to decide for themselves whether or not they should declare the strike ended in the mills of the American Woolen company, the Atlantic and Kunhardt's mills. William D. Haywood was in charge of the assemblage.

The throng was a very orderly one and although there was a large number of police present there was no need for their services.

In the band stand were the members of the general strike committee and the speakers for the different nationalities. Before Haywood called the assemblage to order those in the band stand sang their songs. The multitude joined in and the air rang with the melodies. There were frequent outbursts of cheering, but everything was harmonious.

It was also announced to them that a number of banners bearing the following were displayed in the grandstand: "We forgive you but never, never, be a scab again." "In struggle you gain your rights." "All in one." "Release our prisoners, Ettor and Giovannitti."

Haywood announced to the crowd then: "Fellow workers the committee has a report to make to you. The different speakers for the different nationalities will address you and you will decide for yourselves."

The speakers addressed the crowd each in a different language. Their talk was each the same. They announced the concessions of the mills and told them that they would be allowed to vote for themselves whether or not they should go back to work.

After all had spoken Haywood put the question to a vote. First he called on all those in favor to raise their right hand and almost to a unit everyone in the multitude raised their right hand. When he called for all those dissenting only three or four hands were raised. Then it was put to vote as to when they should go back and they decided to resume work Monday morning. It was also announced to the strikers who will now return to work that they will be expected to give their financial and moral support to the strikers who are

still out to help them to win in their fight.

### Few Resumed Work.

There were very few new employees who returned to work in most of the mills Thursday morning according to reports given by the mill agents. The Kunhardt mill reported large gains, however, and it was stated that the gains Thursday morning were the largest since the strike started. Mr. Kunhardt stated that a committee of his employees had called on him Thursday morning and had asked him if he would grant the concessions of the American Woolen company. He replied that his concessions would be practically the same.

The American Woolen company reported slight gains. The Pacific mill reported that there were few new employees returned to work Thursday morning. Agent Parker stated that he had already posted the concessions that he is willing to grant and he said that no more will be given. At the Uswoco mill it was reported that no more returned to work Thursday morning than Wednesday. The concessions at this mill will be the same as at the American Woolen company. Agent Curtis of the Atlantic mill reported that few new employees returned to work Thursday morning.

\* \* \* \* \*

# WORKERS RUSH TO THE FACTORIES

Despite the fact that the strikers voted at the mass meeting on the common Thursday afternoon to return to work Monday morning, a large number of them returned Friday morning to the four local mills of the American Woolen company and the Atlantic and Kunhardt's mill, where the strike has been officially declared off, but many of them were forced to go out because of lack of work. It was reported at the Wood, Washington and Ayer mills that thousands returned to work but many were turned away. They will be accommodated next week, however, when the work is in good running order again.

Gains were also reported in the mills that are alleged to be on strike and it appears as if these mills are running nearly full handed. The Internationals Paper mills has about all the employees that it can accommodate and the Pacific is running well. There are over 4000 working in the Arlington, according to the report, and this is not far short of the full working force.

It appears as if the great strike is at an end and it is safe to say that no one in the city is sorry.

At the Uswoco plant of the United States Worsted company, it was stated Friday that the company officials had posted notices March 1, before any other mill, and that the increase

would be 7½ per cent for all those employes receiving less than \$7 each week and 5 per cent for those receiving over \$7 each week. It was further stated that the company did not wait for the American Woolen company or any other company, but took the initiative itself and would continue that procedure with its employes. The increase in the local plant applies in all of the company's mills.

In the Arlington and the Pacific mills the concessions made on the first of the month have the same minimum increase of wages as that offered by the American Woolen company, 5 per cent.

These mills have not outlined all the changes in their schedule as the American Woolen company did, but in general it is safe to say that the schedules are much alike. Yet the refusal to treat with the strike committee and to detail the wage proposition left the Arlington and the Pacific mills Friday morning on strike, while the American Woolen company mills are in agreement with the workers.

A woman stockholder of the Arlington mill went to the strike committee Thursday. She owns 77 shares personally, but is said to be able to swing the influence of many more. She expressed an intention to use that influence to get the Arlington mills to assent to the agreement.



# STRIKERS RESUME WORK IN MILLS

## All the Plants Report Great Influx of Workers --- No Work Ready for Many --- No Trouble by Pickets.

There was a general rush back to the mills Monday morning, but as some of the plants are not as yet in normal running order, a large number of workers were turned out again, but will be given employment again just as soon as the work is available.

There was no trouble reported at any of the mills. There were some pickets on duty but no outbreaks occurred.

Conditions at the Arlington Monday morning were entirely serene. Thousands of foreign, as well as English speaking workers returned to the mill as if nothing had ever happened to mar their prosperity or jeopardize their safety.

The only evidence of the momentous struggle between Capital and Labor, which terminated Monday in a victory for Labor, was the presence of about 500 foreigners, largely Polish, with a sprinkling of Syrians, who passed quietly along the street as if seeking employment. Part of the unemployed crowd consisted of women whose chief object seemed to be to see what was going on. None of the former employees were turned away and the small crowd finally dispersed.

Agent Hartshorne at the Arlington said that there are now about 4200 employees at work. At the Pacific mill, Agent Parker stated that quite a number returned to work in spite of the fact that there were some pickets on duty. There was no trouble reported. At the Washington mill it was stated that their old help will be taken back in preference to new employees. It was reported that many returned to work Monday morning and some were turned away. No discrimination will be shown, however, it is claimed, and all of the old help will be employed just as soon as the mill gets in good running condition. This same report was given out at the other mills of the American Woolen company. At Kunhardt's mill it was reported that a large majority of the employees are at work. The Lawrence Duck company reported that conditions there are entirely satisfactory, and the International Paper company's mill reported likewise.

The Italian employees that left the

Washington mill say that they should be given the preference to the ones that have been working since the strike commenced, but the mill men say that those who have worked right along will continue to work and the Italians will be provided with work just as soon as it is ready.

The Atlantic and Pemberton mills are running with as many workers as they can accommodate, it was claimed. Agent Curtis of the Atlantic mill stated that he was swamped Monday morning with employes and he said that he was obliged to turn away many.

Ivar L. Sjoström of the Uswoco mill stated that he has as many workers as he can handle and in fact has had during the entire strike.

At the Everett mill, which reopened Monday morning after being closed since the first week of the strike, Agent Milliken stated that there was about 25 per cent of the total number of employes returned, or about 600 people approximately. He said further that those who returned were mostly English speaking people and that there were very few of the foreign speaking employes. There were some pickets at the mill but there was no trouble. There were several police on duty nearly all day.

### More Militia Leave.

There were two more companies of militia left the city Monday morning, as it is thought by the city authorities that there are now enough troops on hand for any emergency that may arise. Major C. F. Sargent, who is now in command of the troops, said Monday morning: "At the request of Mayor Scanlon, who believes that there are more troops here than are necessary, Major Logan and two companies of the Ninth regiment were dismissed this morning. The remaining troops will stay on duty until such time as the city authorities are satisfied that they are no longer needed."

Again Monday noon large numbers of the workers went into the mills in search of employment and were again forced to go out because of lack of work. Many gathered around the mills at noontime and the appearance resembled that of ordinary times.

# OBJECT OF I. W. W. DEFINED

Seeks to Drive Capitalistic  
Class Out of Existence to  
Help Workers

## OWNERSHIP

Of Machinery and Factories Is  
Purpose for Which Organi-  
zation Is Striving

Charles Willis Thompson, writing in  
the Boston Herald, says:

A perfectly practicable scheme of  
non-political socialism has been grad-  
ually spreading itself over the United  
States for the last seven years.

Nothing much is known of it in the  
East even now, when its management  
of the Lawrence strike has focused  
the attention of the country upon it.  
To most Easterners the I. W. W. is  
merely a name, but the West learned  
that it was something more when  
Governor Steunberg of Idaho was  
blown to pieces and when Moyer,  
Haywood and Pettibone were placed  
on trial and acquitted of the crime.

The I. W. W., the full name of which  
is the Industrial Workers of the  
World, is an association which ought  
not to be overlooked or slighted. It is  
the business of every American citi-  
zen to acquaint himself fully with  
what it aims and what it stands for.

Socialism—the political variety—  
may seem threatening, because of the  
rapid growth in numbers; but wher-  
ever Socialists get into office they turn  
out to be not very different from other  
people. Their theories are modified  
by the conditions they confront, and  
political Socialism in operation is en-  
tirely different from theoretical So-  
cialism.

Anarchism makes a great deal of  
noise, but never gets anywhere.

But the I. W. W. stands for a plan  
which means business and which ac-  
tually could be put in operation, if it  
got enough of the working class to  
stand with it; and its aims and meth-  
ods are revolutionary.

The plan of the I. W. W. is to abol-  
ish the wage system. Not through  
politics; the I. W. W. has no inten-  
tion of running the government  
through commercial and manufactur-  
ing industries.

State Socialism approaches the  
problem from the governmental end.  
It proposes to acquire control of the  
nation's industries by voting its fol-  
lowers into public office. The I. W.  
W., on the contrary, proposes to have  
the workers of the world acquire con-  
trol of the nation's industries until a  
point is reached where the capitalists  
will be forced out.

It begins by demanding an increase  
of 16 per cent in wages. If it gets the  
increase it waits for a while and then  
asks for 15 per cent more. So it will  
go on until it has forced the wage  
scale up to 100 per cent, by which  
time it will have driven the capitalists

out of the field, and as the I. W. W.  
men put it, have "taken possession of  
the machinery of production."

The I. W. W. differs from all pre-  
vious labor organizations. All of them  
recognize the present system of soci-  
ety and tacitly acknowledge the right  
of capitalists to exist. All they do is  
to try to secure advantageous terms  
for the workers. But the I. W. W.  
declares war on wealth—war to the  
death. It intends to tear down the  
whole social structure and build it  
anew.

This is why such men as William D.  
Haywood are perfectly unmoved when  
they are charged with being revolu-  
tionists; why they preserve a tranquil  
countenance when horrified society  
cries out, "But you are incendiaries."

"We are," Haywood and his men re-  
ply, "that's what we have been trying  
to make you understand. Glad you see  
the point."

Denunciation is wasted on such men.  
It might as well have been addressed  
by horrified French society to Danton  
and Robespierre.

If the plan sounds impracticable the  
I. W. W. will frankly reply, "So it is,  
today. But there is nothing impracti-  
cable about it if we get a majority of  
the nation's workers into our organiza-  
tion. If we can't educate the workers  
up to our standpoint, why, then we  
fail. If we can educate them nothing  
can stop our success, for the machin-  
ery of production is already in the  
hands of the workers. All they have  
to do is to recognize that fact and take  
possession of it."

Now, so thoroughly obsessed is the  
American citizen with the idea that  
everything must be accomplished  
through politics—through government,  
through having some law passed on  
the subject—that it is next to impos-  
sible for him to get the I. W. W. view-  
point through his head. The state So-  
cialist, who of all Americans is the  
one most thoroughly possessed with  
the political or governmental idea, will  
be the last to understand. The state  
Socialist works from the top down,  
when he is planning his Utopia; the  
I. W. W. intends to work up from the  
bottom up.

"Whereas," says Art. XIV. of the I.  
W. W.'s bylaws, "the primary object  
of the Industrial Workers of the World  
is to unite the workers on the indus-  
trial battlefield; and

"Whereas, organization in any sense  
implies discipline through the subor-  
dination of parts to the whole and of  
the individual member to the body of  
which he is a part; therefore be it

"Resolved, that to the end of pro-  
moting industrial and of securing nec-  
essary discipline within the organi-  
zation, the I. W. W. refuses all alli-  
ances, direct or indirect, with existing  
political parties or anti-political sects,  
and disclaims responsibility for any  
individual opinion or act which may  
be at variance with the purposes  
herein expressed."

The old-fashioned labor organiza-  
tions are much more concerned about  
the growth of the I. W. W. than are  
even the employers, for such organiza-  
tions as the American Federation of  
Labor recognize in this new society  
something deadly, something which  
will wipe them out of existence if it  
continues to grow.

This explains what must have seem-  
ed incomprehensible to uninformed  
newspaper readers—the hostility of  
John Golden and other labor leaders to  
the Lawrence strike. Golden and his  
like are fighting the battle of the em-  
ployers in Lawrence, not because they  
especially love the employing class,  
but because the Lawrence strike is  
an I. W. W. strike.

It is declared, not for the old A. F.  
of L. motive, that of securing better  
terms for the workers, but as the first  
step toward wiping out the capitalis-  
tic class. Hence Gompers, for instance,

who clearly understands what the  
strike is for, is more bitterly hostile  
to it than even the employers, whose  
interests are directly affected, but who  
do not understand what the fight is  
for.

"Are you organized in Philadelphia?"  
I asked an I. W. W. man.

"It's not much of a stronghold for  
us," he said, "for this reason. When  
the bosses read that preamble to our  
constitution it scared the life out of  
them. These people are not looking  
for wages; they want to own the fac-  
tory," one of the bosses said, and, with  
the assistance of the A. F. of L., they  
drove us out of town."

What is this terrible preamble?

It is the work of the Rev. Thomas  
J. Hagerty, and it declares war on the  
capitalistic society of today in the  
following significant words:

"The working class and the employ-  
ing class have nothing in common.  
There can be no peace so long as  
hunger and want are found among  
millions of working people, and the  
few who make up the employing class  
have all the good things of life.

"Between these two classes a strug-  
gle must go on until all the toilers  
come together on the political as well  
as on the industrial field and take and  
hold that which they produce by their  
labor through an economic organiza-  
tion of the working class, without af-  
filiation with any political party.

"The rapid gathering of wealth and  
the centering of the management of  
industries into fewer and fewer hands  
makes the trade unions unable to cope  
with the ever-growing power of the  
employing class, because the trades  
unions foster a state of things which  
allows one set of workers to be pitted  
against another set of workers in the  
same industry, thereby helping de-  
feat one another in wage wars. The  
trades unions aid the employing class  
to mislead the workers into the belief  
that the working class have interests  
in common with their employers.

"These sad conditions can be chang-  
ed and the interest of the working  
class upheld only by an organization  
formed in such a way that all its  
members of one industry, or in all in-  
dustries, if necessary, cease work  
whenever a strike or lockout is on in  
any department thereof, thus making  
an injury to one an injury to all."

This was the original preamble as  
drawn up by Hagerty. It was after-  
wards amended by striking out the  
third paragraph and inserting the fol-  
lowing:

"We find that the centering of the  
management of industries into fewer  
and fewer hands makes the trade  
unions unable to cope with the ever  
growing power of the employing class.  
The trade unions foster a state of af-  
fairs which allows one set of workers  
to be pitted against another set of  
workers in the same industry, there-  
by helping defeat one another in wage  
wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid  
the employing class to mislead the  
workers into the belief that the work-  
ing class have interests in common  
with their employers.

"Instead of the conservative motto,  
A fair day's wages for a fair day's  
work," we must inscribe on our ban-  
ners the revolutionary watchword,  
'abolition of the wage system.'

"It is the historic mission of the  
working class to do away with capi-  
talism. The army of production must  
be organized, not only for the every-  
day struggle with capitalists, but also  
to carry on production when capital-  
ism shall have been overthrown. By  
organizing industrially we are forming  
the structure of the new society with-  
in the shell of the old.

"Knowing, therefore, that such an  
organization is absolutely necessary  
for our emancipation, we unite under  
the following constitution."

I asked an I. W. W. man to tell me  
just what the organization stood for

and how it worked. He said:

"In the first place, we don't ask to  
be recognized by the boss; in fact, we  
refuse to be recognized by the boss. In  
this Lawrence strike, for instance, if  
the workers want to go back they can  
go as individuals, or they can go back  
in groups, but we can't make any  
agreement to go back on behalf of the  
I. W. W. We don't recognize the boss,  
and we will not be recognized by him.

"There are two main planks in our  
platform: First, we use the strike as  
our predecessors did; second, we use  
the master lock-out.

"Our use of the strike, though, is  
not for the halfway purposes for  
which the old labor organizations used  
it. We don't strike because of some in-  
equity in payment. We strike because  
we intend to get hold in time of the  
tools of production. Each one of our  
strikes is a step in that direction.

"We don't strike because in a given  
case the men are getting a dollar or so  
less than they ought or are working  
an hour or two longer than they  
ought. We strike because the workers  
are entitled to what they produce, and  
because we intend to get them what  
they produce, and because we intend  
to get them what they produce.

"In one case we strike for a 15 per  
cent increase in wages; when we get  
that we will strike for another 15 per  
cent and so on until we get 100 per  
cent and then the capitalist will have  
nothing at all of what we earn, unless  
indeed he wants to go to work. If he  
does, we will give him a wheel and a  
bench.

"And, of course, we are going to get  
all this. We are going to keep at it  
until the men who produce the wealth  
shall have the wealth. It is a perfectly  
simple proposition. We may not get  
the 15 per cent the first time we ask  
it, but we will get it the second or  
third time, and the same will be true  
of the 30 per cent and so on up to the  
100 per cent.

"So much for the strike. Now as to  
the master lockout. That means just  
what it says. We lock out the master.

"What we do is to find out the possi-  
bilities of production, and then cut  
down the production. For instance, if  
we find, as we did in a case in Minne-  
sota, that the average production is  
five cars to a ton we cut down the  
product to four cars. The workmen  
won't load more than that."

"What is the advantage of that?" I  
asked.

"To give work to the unemployed,"  
was the reply. "The boss can't make  
the men load more than four cars. He  
has got to get extra men if he wants  
a fifth loaded.

"The matter is absolutely in the  
control of the men. All that is needed  
is education. If the men once grasp  
the idea that the boss is absolutely in  
their power they can do as they  
please with him.

"Don't you see? We have the game in  
our hands. Take the eight-hour day.  
Let the boss say that we have got to  
work more than eight. All we have to  
do is to quit after eight hours. If you  
want a vacation, take it. Stay away  
as long as you please. When you get  
ready to come back, tell the boss that  
you have struck and have been de-  
feated, and are ready to go back to  
work. Then go back to work, and af-  
ter eight hours quit again."

"This, then, is war?" I asked.

"War between the working class and  
the master class," he nodded. "There  
is no use blinking facts. Such a state  
of things exists. We have the power,  
only we have never known how to use  
it. The I. W. W. is teaching us how to  
use it. When we use it the capitalist  
will be powerless. He is in the minor-  
ity; we have the strength."

"All you need is to get the tools of  
production in your hands?"

A smile of impatience crossed his  
face. "You don't understand. We have  
the tools of production already in our  
hands. All we need to do is to take

them up. That is what all the labor movements of the past have missed.

"Stay on the job. That's our motto. Don't quit. Strike, if you feel like it, but strike always ready to come back. Strike not for a monetary advantage but for the sake of stepping forward toward your control of the produce you make."

"Then," said I, "in the case, for instance, of the Lawrence strike, you win even if you lose?"

"Of course," he said.

"And how about politics?"

"Well, you've seen our constitution and by-laws. We don't care a continental about politics; we don't aim to pass any laws. We can break up the capitalistic system without that by simply taking hold of the machinery of production.

"As for voting, a lot of the workers are not even American citizens, and couldn't vote if they tried. But they have just as much right to the wealth they produce as you or I, and if the I. W. W. accomplishes what it aims at they will get it."

After such a speech it is a mere waste of energy to hold up your hands in horror and tell the I. W. W. that it is revolutionary. "That's what we've been telling you," it will reply. Nor would it do Mr. Gompers any good to say, "But you are antagonizing everything the labor unions of the past 50 years have stood for." "Glad you see the point," it will answer Gompers, with an unruffled front.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Try This Home-Made Cough Remedy

**Costs Little, But Does the Work  
Quickly, or Money Refunded.**

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually ends a deep seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, croup, chest pains, bronchitis and other throat troubles. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasantly.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in gualacol and all the natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and sugar syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful formula has never been equaled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

## PUBLICITY AS A FORCE.

One of the greatest forces in the world, when rightly controlled, is publicity.

For the settlement of the textile strike credit is given to various committees, to leaders, to private individuals. It is well that such should be the case. There is credit enough for all. When all is said, however, we venture to say that the publicity, which began with the publication by The Tribune of the scale of wages paid in the mills, as proved by pay envelopes, and came to its climax in the order for an investigation of the textile industry drawn up in Washington, was by far the strongest factor in raising the wages of the New England mill operatives.

This was due, too, not entirely to a fear of investigation. We believe that there are mills in Lawrence that could submit to a thorough investigation and come off with flying colors. No large concern, however, wants to have its private affairs made public. It is not only disagreeable but in cases where competition is sharp such publicity would be positively detrimental.

The recent controversy was a complete victory for the strikers. Already this success has brought forth advances in other lines of industry. It seems to us, however, that the present time calls for just a word of warning to employes. Be reasonable, be moderate, be conservative. Wages cannot be advanced beyond a certain point without the effect being felt by everyone. The Boston Journal well says: "The wage-earners might learn a lesson from the mistakes of their employes. If they tax the patience and common sense of the public as the mill men of Lawrence did, they will get just what the mill men got. If they reject advances because they distrust the motives which prompted them, they will enter upon the same fatuous policy which ended in disaster for the Lawrence mill owners." The successful business man is the one who profits by the mistakes of his competitors. The same principle applies in practically every phase of life.

## LACK OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The report of the committee of Boston business men, which was made to Governor Foss and to Congress, attributes as two of the causes of the Lawrence strike lack of civic responsibility and the outside ownership of the mills. There were other conclusions deducted but these seemed the more important.

The first charge, that of lack of civic responsibility, seems to have some foundation, even though it may be unpleasant to acknowledge it. If such had not been the case the city never would have fallen into the financial maze from which it is not yet extricated. There was unquestionably a genuine awakening to civic duties last fall. Unfortunately the strike came so soon after the beginning of what was heraked as a "new era" that there has been little opportunity to demonstrate the genuineness of the reform movement. Thus far it has not proved all that was anticipated.

The second point that outside ownership of the mills was largely responsible for the strike is but a natural conclusion. In the past, at least, the principal interest in the mills on the part of the owners has been the dividends. They have had little concern in the management. Such a system, like absentee landlordism in Ireland has led to abuses.

There is no reason for denying these facts or questioning the justice of the criticism. Rather let's take advantage of it. Other cities have developed a civic spirit. Lawrence can do the same.

# CONSUMERS ARE HIT AS RESULT OF STRIKE

## Price of Goods Already Has Begun to Soar Following Pay Increase in the Mills.

New York, March 23—Cotton prints, calicos and the like, have risen in price at wholesale here a quarter of a cent a yard in the last two days, and still further advances are predicted by mill agents in consequence of the 5 to 15 percent advances in wages at Lawrence, Mass., and other textile centers in New England.

It was said Friday that the net advance in cost to the retailer may

reach 2 cents a yard before the selling market is finally adjusted. This will make a difference of 5 cents on an apron and 25 cents to 59 cents in a housewife's dress.

Woolen prices, too, are going up and the New Yorker's next suit of clothes is likely to cost him more, the dealers say. Some serges have already been marked up by the wholesalers here and women's dress goods are next on the list.

# THE STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION

One important fact in connection with the recent strike which has been largely overlooked but not forgotten is the part played in the attempted settlement of the controversy by the State Board of Arbitration. The board came here with a great heralding of trumpets. It departed under the cover of darkness. The attempt at settlement was the most miserable fiasco of the entire proceedings.

In one other recent strike a similar situation arose. After vain efforts by the board to accomplish something the men out in strike stated plainly that they would consider arbitration with any other body but not with the State Board of Arbitration.

A little while after the State Board had made its miserable failure, a committee on conciliation from the legislature took hold of the Lawrence strike. Its methods were precisely the same as those which the State board was supposed to use. Its whole plan was one based on the principles of arbitration. The committee went ahead, found out what the mill men were ready to do, found out what the operatives wanted, then brought the two parties together. The final result was the settlement of the strike.

What use is the State Board of Arbitration as at present constituted? It has proved incapable of settling strikes. It has been unable to get an impartial view of the situation. It has found it impossible to bring the interested parties into contact with each other. Yet such a board has great possibilities. It should be able to accomplish much. The fact that it does not do this can only lead to one conclusion, namely, that it is not rightly constituted. If it had the right men on it, men who were in sympathy with their work, men who were broad enough to grasp the importance of their duties, and comprehend both sides of the controversy, it would be a body of much value to the State. Under the existing conditions, however, it has proved absolutely valueless. The most striking proof of this statement was found in the fact that a committee appointed by the legislature readily accomplished the work and secured the glory that should have belonged to the State Board of Arbitration. The latter should either be reorganized or abolished.

## MILITIA HAS GONE AWAY

**Lawrence Has Again Assumed  
the Normal—Last Company  
Returned to Marlboro.**

Seventy-nine militia men and ten officers comprising the local military forces that remained in this city the past week, left at 10:36 o'clock Monday morning, and now the city is without its regular "standing army."

The only company that was retained during the past week was company F of the 6th regiment of Marlboro, in command of Capt. A. N. Payne. There was also a cavalry detail and some soldiers at the armory. The removal of the troops came at the request of Mayor M. A. Scanlon, who called the local militia companies out in the first place. Major C. F. Sargent has been in command of the troops since the departure of Lieut. Col. Franklin Joy of the First Corps of Cadets.

Conditions have at last simmered down to normal once more and the city will look rather strange without the boys in blue and khaki and the scores of special police, Metropolitan officers and other guardians of the peace on duty.

### Monday Morning Novelty.

Monday morning has its usual novelty to offer in the way of strike developments. This time it is the notice that there is scarcely any strike changes to develop. With the official calling off of the remaining troubles in the mills and the amicable settlement of the firemen's strike in four of the mills, the city is for the first time for ten weeks, almost entirely at peace as far as labor troubles are concerned.

The strike of the textile workers lasted almost ten weeks, that of the box makers was of only a few days' duration, and three days saw the close of the firemen's troubles.

### I. W. W. Notes.

It was announced at Franco-Belgium hall Monday morning that there will be a meeting of the strike committee of local 20, of the I. W. W. this evening at 321 Common street.

Haywood spoke at Gloversville, N. Y. Sunday. It was said but he had not returned to this city Monday morning. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke Sunday in Pittsburg. She said Saturday that she was to go to Lowell Monday.

All was quiet at Franco-Belgium hall Monday and there were only a few persons there.

# 300,000 BENEFITED BY LOCAL STRIKE

## Wage Increases and Reduction in Hours of Labor in New England Due to Upheaval Here.

The great local textile strike, the success of which after two months' contest was the birth of the movement which has brought increased wages to 275,000 textile workers in New Bedford, has accomplished its purpose, in the opinion of its leaders.

That it had done this, and more, was acknowledged by several labor leaders not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, which directed the strike.

James Whitehead, secretary of the Weavers' association of Fall River, declared that the increases in wages which continue to pour into the pockets of New England textile workers are the direct result of the Lawrence contest.

In this connection, it is generally believed also that the increases in wages or reduction in hours of labor to paper mill employes, bagging and burlap workers, machinists in shops manufacturing mill machinery, and operatives in other industries, are all traceable, directly or indirectly, to the movement which had its origin in Lawrence.

The total number of persons thus to benefit is considerably upward of 300,000.

### Consumer to Foot the Bill.

Advances in the price of woolen and cotton goods which have been made or which are in prospect will probably place upon the ultimate consumers much of the burden of the additional wage cost to the textile manufacturer.

This will aggregate between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 during the next year, it is estimated. Mill agents, in announcing advances in the prices of certain grades of cotton and woolen goods within a few days, have frankly said that the increases are the result of wage advances in New England mills, and to some extent to those in New York State textile plants.

\* \* \* \* \*

Indications of a general upward trend in the prices of woolen goods are many. Some increased prices already have been quoted, and dealers freely predict higher prices for next season's cloth and garments.

Another increase in the high cost of living and knowledge as to how the mill owners plan to recoup on the money lost during the strike are shown by the following schedule of prices as sent out by a New York firm: "The manufacturers announces that on Tuesday, March 26, the prices will be advanced on American shirtings to 5c, American Swiss effects to 3c and all other American prints to 5¼c. Orders for any of the above prints, received by us prior to Monday, March 25, will be filled at ½c per yard under the above quotations. Pilgrims also at present prices." The prices on the above named goods were 4½c before the strike. A post script attached to the notice reads: "Perfect short lengths, standard prints 10-20 yards, light or dark: 250 yards to the bundle, at 4½c net."

# CHILDREN OF THE STRIKERS RETURN

**Made Grand Central Station in New York Resound With Strains of "Star Spangled Banner"---All in Good Health---Bearing Flowers to Loved Ones---Grand Reception and Parade in This City.**

New York, March 30—The stirring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" swept through the Grand Central station as thousands of commuters emerged from the trains at 8 o'clock this morning. The singers were 240 children of the strikers with happy and contented faces scrubbed to a picturesquely healthy glow, returning from the homes of refuge here and in Philadelphia to their parents at Lawrence. It was the most picturesque spectacle the metropolis has gazed on for months. Two special cars were provided. All wore new clothes, carried lunches, toys and flowers for their parents.

Six little girls, who have been sleeping in Jersey City, N.J. reached the train shed late. They left on a later train for Lawrence.

#### **Ready to Come Home.**

New York, March 30—The children of the striking mill workers at Lawrence, Mass., nearly 200 in number will be taken back to their homes today. They are a much healthier lot than when they arrived here, and, well supplied with clothes. They will leave the Grand Central station for Lawrence at 8 o'clock this morning. With them will go 41 children from Philadelphia, who were brought here yesterday afternoon.

Philadelphia, March 30—Forty-one children of strikers, brought here during the labor troubles in Lawrence, Mass. left for their homes yesterday.

## LAWRENCE RECOVERING FROM THE STRIKE

The Tribune stated a few days ago that Lawrence could make a quicker recovery than any other city in New England. The developments of the past few days have shown this to be a fact. Already in the rush of spring business the recent strike has been forgotten. Every one has taken on new activity, and with renewed energy is prepared to take advantage of the existing opportunities.

The twenty pages of The Tribune Friday night were well filled with special inducements for Easter shoppers and those contemplating purchasing goods of any description should examine carefully the well written and attractive advertisement of the local enterprising business men. As one prominent merchant said: "Yes, we ran behind a little in our sales during the strike, but with the aid of The Tribune we shall more than make it up during the next few months." Another persistent advertiser in The Tribune states that he actually made a slight gain in sales during the strike over the corresponding period of last year.

The advertising columns of The Tribune are recognized as "the market place" of Lawrence. There the buyers and sellers meet on common ground.