

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today!"

I. W. W. ON TRIAL NOT JOE ETTOR

Ettor-Giovannitti Jury Listening to Defense—Wood Dodges Process Server.

FRED MOORE DENIED RIGHT TO TALK

St. John's Pamphlet on the I. W. W. Read From Cover to Cover—"Worker" May Be Introduced—Three Weeks More.

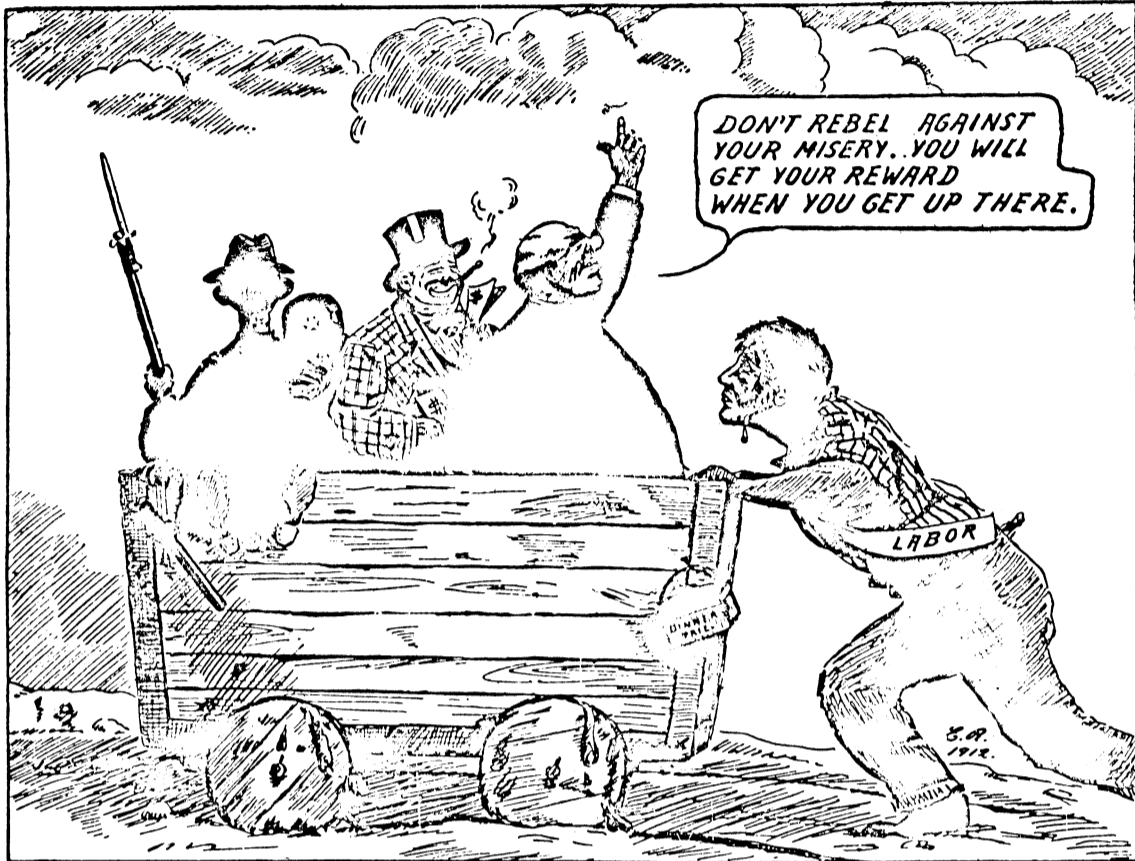
Salem, Mass., Nov. 2.—The jury in the case of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso is now listening to the evidence of the defense. The defense will show that Caruso was not at Union and Garden streets on the evening of January 29th. It will also be shown that the disorders in Lawrence were due to demonstrations planned by the mill owners. Prominent capitalists and politicians will be summoned to testify.

The president of the Woolen Trust is now busy dodging the process server. Consultations are being held by other worthies, in the Boston offices of well known corporation lawyers.

The counsel for the defense made the usual motions to dismiss the case. Attorney Mahoney, for Ettor, moved that the case be taken from the jury, as the prosecution's own testimony shows that Anna Lopizzo was killed as a result of a personal quarrel, in no way connected with the strike or strike purposes.

Attorney Peters, for Giovannitti, showed that the only substantive piece of evidence produced against him was his alleged speech on the band stand on the common in Lawrence. He dwelt on the improbability of such a speech having been made. He moved Giovannitti's discharge on the ground of insufficient evidence.

(Continued on page four.)



A ROTTEN LOAD ON A ROUGH ROAD. DUMP THE CART, MR. WORKER!

NOTHING DOING ON G. T. P. LINE

Grand Trunk Pacific Gunnyack Contractors Still Up in the Air.

ARE ADVERTISING HEAVILY IN THE EAST

Pickets at Prince Rupert Enjoy Their Picket Work—Only One Boat for Week—Strikers Elated.

Reports during the past week show that the contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific are still very much worried about a strike which they say does not exist. In New York, Detroit, Omaha, St. Louis and elsewhere their lying advertisements have been inserted and the pitiful wall for men has gone up. Results are not forthcoming, however.

In one of the above-named cities a certain live member of the I. W. W. has inserted a duplicate advertisement and with a small outlay is able to do effective picket work. He simply explains actual conditions to the applicants for the position. Of course this is morally wrong, but it helps to win the strike. And morals are of small value on the G. T. P.

Only one boat per week is reaching Prince Rupert and the picket work at that end of the line resolves itself into a sort of amusement. Very few of the men go up the line when they learn the real conditions. Those who do start work are soon seen back in Prince Rupert waiting for the boat. They are sadder and wiser. Now that winter has set in the scabs will be scarcer than ever, and spring will open with the line more nearly deserted than ever.

The strikers feel confident that the G. T. P. line will be built with the labor of the ONE BIG UNION.

All The Grabow Prisoners Are Freed!

A. L. EMERSON AND THREE SCORE OTHER B. T. W. PRISONERS DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

SLIMY BURNS GETS JOLTED

John Helton and Four Others Held for Highway Robbery—They Disarmed a Lumber Trust Gunman—Sorrow Reigns in the Sawdust Ring—Filligno, Doree and Edwards Still Held.

Alexandria, La., Nov. 2.—Verdict rendered of "NOT GUILTY." All the Grabow prisoners are free. We will make special efforts to release Doree and Filligno. On with the ONE BIG UNION.—JAY SMITH.

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 2.—The verdict is NOT GUILTY. The jury was out one hour. All other charges dismissed except that of highway robbery against John Helton and four others for disarming a gunman, and charge of tampering with witnesses against Edwards, Doree and Filligno. We must free all!—COVINGTON HALL.

There two telegrams followed closely upon the heels of the one announcing that the jury was about to retire.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 31.—The defense rested in the Grabow trial at two o'clock. The state called two witnesses in rebuttal and closed. Arguments began at four o'clock. The case will go to the jury by Saturday, probably tomorrow. As other trials may follow, whether we win or lose this case all workers must keep busy and on guard.—COVINGTON HALL.

A summary of the closing testimony in the case is herewith reproduced.

TRIAL OF GRABOW "CONSPIRATORS."

Immediately following the adjournment of court on the 19th, Organizer Clarence Edwards was arrested and jailed; on Sunday morning, Organizer C. L. Filligno was judged, and on the 23rd, Organizer E. F. Doree, who had been speaking in Texas, was also put in durance vile. All these men were charged with tampering with witnesses, it is understood. Their arrest is supposed to be the outcome of state witness Shirley Buxton's testimony, who, on the 19th, gave valuable testimony for the defense. The detectives found some Copenhagen snuff on Doree and tried to get a dynamite scare on the fact. Though the three organizers are now in jail for tampering with witnesses, Burns Angels are still at large. Nothing more of importance happened on the 21st except a ripping attack on Congressman Pujo by Judge Hunter of the defense. Court opened on the 23rd at 9 a. m., and the state called H. O. Barron to the stand. Barron's testimony was mainly favorable to the defense, he stating that Emerson

counseled peace all the time. The state next called Taylor Blackman, night watchman at Grabow, who told the "regulation state story" of the trouble, and got all mixed up when cross examined by the defense. State then called Tom Cleveland, tram road engineer at Grabow, whose testimony practically amounted to nothing. The state then called Joe Genushia, who said he had once been a member; he paid something to get in, heard the boys around Ludington talk about going to Carson and he went with them; that he heard Emerson say, "When we go to Carson and when we come back through Bon Ami, if they beat saws and tin cans shoot the s— out of them." To Judge Hunter he stated Emerson did not make the remark; that he had never talked to anybody about the case; that Deputy Sheriff Dell Charles had summoned him "just he had been to Grabow," but he finally admitted that he had talked about the case to "that fellow Pujo over there." Congressman Pujo then asked him "Why did you swear then that you had never told anyone?" Witness replied, "Because I had to." He said Dell Charlan took him to Pujo; stated to Presiding Judge Overton that he "believed in God but had not read about him for some time." Witness did not know what state he lived in and it was hard to tell when he left the stand by whom he was most scared, God or Deputy Sheriff Charlan. The state then tried to get in as "evidence" an appeal for funds to the colored forest and mill workers, which had been issued by the B. of T. W., but Judge Overton ruled it out on the ground that it was irrelevant. The state then called Green Walker, J. A. Gibbs, Chas. Daly and Mrs. Daly to the stand in rapid succession. The testimony of these witnesses amounted to nothing one way or the other. Court then adjourned until on the 23rd, October 23rd, 1912.

First witness called was Emmet Hagen, whose testimony was immaterial and witness was excused without cross-examination. The state then called G. H. Sheets who "thought" that John and Kirk Bowers were B. of T. W.'s. The district attorney asked this witness "to tell what Kirk Bowers said to him on Saturday about going to Grabow." This was objected to by the defense and during the argument thereon Congressman Pujo stated that anything said by one soliciting another to enter a conspiracy was legal evidence. Nearly every one in the court room laughed at the idea of Sheets being solicited to become a "conspirator," as Sheets is nearly blind, almost deaf and can hardly walk. The judge sustained the objection of the defense, and the state then called P. L. O'Connor, whose testimony amounted to nothing either way. Court then took the noon recess. At 2 o'clock James Buxton was recalled for cross-examination by the defense, and to Judge Hun-



A. L. EMERSON

ter he said bullets could not have come toward planer from meeting but could from the office; cars in front of the planer were loaded waist-high with lumber; saw first firing between cars and he then ran into planer with Taylor Blackman and then ran under the planer; that he saw people running in all directions from the shooting as soon as it started; saw Ezell come up with the crowd but did not know where he went; saw John Helton back of wagon; saw him through slats of car; Helton had double-barreled shotgun; saw him shoot one time; did not remember saying in the morning that he had seen Helton east of the boarding house, as he had testified to the state; the witness did not know whether or not he had been advising with Burns detectives, but had talked with Detectives Kinney and Terry and had given a written statement in August some time; had been in Kinney's room, often there twice a day; never there at night; but did go after dark sometimes; that he had never stated to a man named McClelland that "he had shot Alabama's wing off;" was certain neither he nor Taylor Blackman had fired a single shot; could not explain why people fired into the planer; did not know who fired the first shot; kept his rifle at home though Blackman had testified that he and Buxton keep their guns in a locker in the

planer. To the Prosecuting Attorney he stated he and Blackman had taken their guns along because they were expecting trouble all the time; that the Galloways and their "gods" had not been out hunting timber workers; that he was never a member of the timber workers and had no ill feeling against the accused, which last statement he repeated to Judge Hundley of the defense and was excused. The state then called J. U. Kerr who stated to the district attorney that he was general woods foreman; that he owned stock in the company; that a strike came at noon, May 13th, all men quit—60 or 70, the mill was shut down two or three weeks; that they lost one bridge by fire during the strike; that Emerson came to the plant after the strike started with Covington Hall and both spoke at a barbecue in the woods; that Hall made some pretty severe remarks about the mill company and so did Emerson, but he did not know what Emerson said; that Hall (which is an absolute falsehood) said: "We must win this strike if we have to win it with shotguns;" that he did not know in what mill was working; did not hear what Emerson said because he left before Hall had finished. To Judge Hunter and Judge Hundley of the defense he said he had heard Emerson say harder things than Hall; that both of them spoke of the millowners and their guards sarcastically; that Hall's idea was that the more guards the millowners put in the more money it cost them; that it hit them in the pocketbook; that he had not seen "Leather-breaches" Smith, but saw crowd leave DeRidder. The next witness called by the state was R. E. Hill of Longville, who stated to Congressman Pujo that he overtook about 100 men going to Bon Ami on July 7th; that he saw a man go toward the bushes and get three guns and start toward the wagon with them; that Emerson said, "Put those guns down;" he did not notice where guns went to; he went on to Bon Ami; was then in the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. To Judge Hunter of the defense he stated that he did not know if the Long-Bell Lumber Co. was a member of the association; was prejudiced in favor of the millowners.

State next called D. H. Whitford. To the district attorney he stated that he lived in Carson; was employed by the Central Coal and Coke Co.; the unionists came to Carson at about 2 o'clock or 3 o'clock; were 200 or 300 strong; some of them were polite and some abusive; saw some guns, but no one said anything to them; some unionist said, "Come on with tin cans, we are ready for them;" knew Emerson; crowd left and went toward Grabow. To Judge Hunter of the defense he said he thought the unionists spoke in the negro quarters; that we gave them a "reception" when they tried to speak by beating tin cans, saws, etc. Other witnesses had previously testified

to having rough-housed the union meetings with this style of reception, one of these witnesses went so far as to state that on one occasion they had followed the union speakers from Bon Ami to Carson, a distance of three and a half miles, and back, beating cans and circular saws, and that he considered such a reception on the public road an honor. State then called Anthony Gisch, also of Carson, who gave a vivid description of the can beating at union meetings by the "Citizens' League" of the association. He was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

COVINGTON HALL.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 29.—The testimony taken this evening was exceptionally strong for the defense of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

J. H. Gallman was recalled to the stand and there produced three "black hand" letters threatening him if he did not keep his mouth shut. The defense offered the letters as evidence but the state objected to them being put before the jury. The objection of the prosecution was sustained by the presiding judge.

H. N. Jaterell testified that the first three shots were fired from the direction of the office of the Galloway Lumber company. This witness was one who was summoned by both sides.

Mrs. Steve Johnson testified that she heard the first gun and saw its smoke from the office door. In the quarters she saw a negro and a white man with guns. She took stand with her baby in her arms. Mrs. Johnson has been one of the martyrs in this famous case.

John Dryden testified that John Galloway said he had heard there was to be union speaking that night but that it would never take place as long as he had cartridges in his gun.

Dave Parrish testified that the first shot came from the mill office and that John Galloway was the one who fired it, aiming at A. L. Emerson, president of the B. T. W., who was speaking. Three shots were fired from the office before the shooting became general. The testimony of this witness showed that the firing commenced when Emerson answered the question, "How are you going to close the mills?" with the reply, "By organizing the good honest men."

All of the above witnesses stuck to their testimony under a grueling cross-examination. Parrish was especially attacked, but his testimony remained unshaken.

The lumber trust bulldozers are making a great many threats. The capitalist press is cooking up fake reports of the trial. Burns is still held up to view as the savior of society. The Emperors of the Louisiana Sawdust ring are prohibiting their peons from reading even the capitalist reports of the trial.

