

SCARLETT 1-LECTURE...
March 13—Baltimore, Md.
March 14—Washington, D. C.
March 15—Newark, N. Jersey
March 16—Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 17—New York City
March 18—Schenectady, N. Y.
March 19—Providence, R. I.
March 20—Boston, Mass.

AN INJURY TO ONE

IS AN INJURY TO ALL



ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

VOLUME EIGHT. WHOLE NO. 373. PRICE 5C.

CHICAGO, ILL. SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

THE GHOSTLY FRAME-UP IN THE MOONEY CASE

One of the Rarest Deals Big Big Ever Tried to Put Over.

By Mortimer Dowling. San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

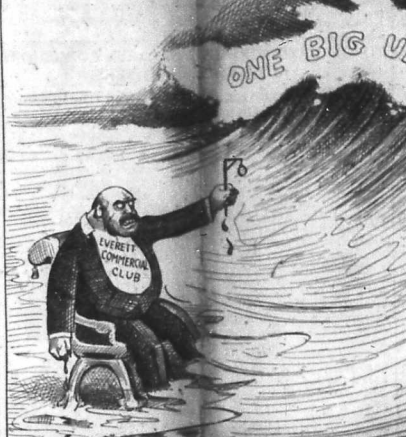
San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

ONE BIG UNION



King Canines Can He Keep Back the Tide?

PROSECUTION UNSCRUPULOUS IN EVERETT CASES

Contemptible Methods Used to Influence Defendants

ANOTHER HARRY ORCHARD IS DISCOVERED

Special to Solidarity. The state prosecution of the labor drama of the state of Washington has been transferred from Everett...

Special to Solidarity. The state prosecution of the labor drama of the state of Washington has been transferred from Everett...

Special to Solidarity. The state prosecution of the labor drama of the state of Washington has been transferred from Everett...

Special to Solidarity. The state prosecution of the labor drama of the state of Washington has been transferred from Everett...

Special to Solidarity. The state prosecution of the labor drama of the state of Washington has been transferred from Everett...

Special to Solidarity. The state prosecution of the labor drama of the state of Washington has been transferred from Everett...

COLORED I. W. W. MEN IN BALTIMORE ARE GAME

Strike Over—Demands Granted Men on the Job Sings I. W. W. Song

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

(Special to Solidarity.) Baltimore, March 7, 1917. The strike of the longshoremen in the port of Baltimore has been called off by unanimous vote...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...

San Francisco—Ditaphones in the jury room, direct intervention in the trial of a committee of millionaires, perjury, intimidation and bribery...





# BLOODY EVERETT

## Anti-Labor Crusade That Led Up to the Massacre of Union Men on the "Verona."

### BATTLE RAGING WITH RENEWED INTENSITY

Before this issue of Solidarity goes to press the men who failed to get killed on the Verona on November 5 last will be under way. The date for the trials to begin is set for March 5, just four months after the date of the tragedy when five men were killed and over thirty wounded.

The unlimited wealth and power of the Lumber Trust and the Pacific Shipping Interests are being used to railroad nearly a hundred of the members of the I. W. U. to the penitentiary for the remainder of their lives on charges ranging from murder in the first degree to unlawful assemblage. Of these men 74 have been held in the county jail continuously. Charges would have doubtless been placed against others had the jail been large enough to hold more.

Space will not permit of a full statement of all the causes that led up to the killing on the City Dock in November, but for a clear understanding of the issue it is necessary to refer to the past year to some extent.

#### The Shingle Weavers' Strike.

Nearly two years ago the mill companies reduced the wages of the shingle weavers on the plea that the price of shingles was too low to warrant the old wage scale. The shingle weavers accepted the cut, together with the promise of the mill companies that the old scale would be restored as soon as the price of shingles advanced. Late in 1915 the price of shingles went up, and the weavers asked for the old scale restored. They negotiated with the mill owners till May 1, 1916, trying to have the wages adjusted, and then, as a last resort, went on strike.

As soon as the strike was called the shingle weavers went on the picket line to protest themselves, but the city authorities at once came to the help of the mill owners and began arresting and jailing the pickets on just any charge they happened to think of. This course had depleted the ranks of the shingle weavers so badly that by early July there were but eighteen men on the picket line.

On the morning that the picket line had been reduced to eighteen men police halted every man and searched him to make sure that there were no arms concealed on them, and then got out of the way to let the scabs and gun men do their work. This was done by waiting at the two gates of one of the mills, and when the pickets were on a bridge over an arm of the lake leading from one gate to the other, the seventy scabs and gun men waited at the other end, and as the pickets came between them, it was a case of the eighteen men being beaten or jumping in the bay, so they took the beating, and several of them were forced to go to the hospital, and some of them have not yet fully recovered.

#### C. C. Murder—Last.

That afternoon the workers received the help of the Longshoremen's Union, but there were no further beatings at the mill gates. But peace was not to the liking of the mill owners, unless it could be the peace of the slave system. At once the Commercial Club, the mill owners and the city and county authorities laid plans for a general clean-up of all strikers and their sympathizers. And the plan they laid plainly indicated that the circumstances of the 5th of November were planned in July, but the occasion to put it into effect did not arise till in November.

One evening some hundreds of scabs marched along the streets of Everett in a well-formed procession looking for strikers and their friends, and the Commercial Club had a swarm of autos on the streets to hurry any one who should be hurt out of the way. But the strikers had heard of what was coming, and were on the look out, with the result that the scabs came off second best.

The next move of the city authorities was to pretend to discharge the strikers, but instead of letting them go they were posted on a hill in some brush just above where the pickets were stationed, and were supplied with heavy rifles. It was the same sort of ambush that was arranged on November 5, and was done with the intention of killing as many of the strikers as possible should they pretend to be coming out of the bushes, but instead of that they were all shot in the shoulder, but that would have been all the better, for then all the strikers not murdered could be jailed and railroaded to the pen on charges of "murder," just as the men in the jails here are now charged.

#### Street Speaking.

For several years there had been no attempt to enforce any street-speaking ordinance until the shingle weavers' strike had been under way for some months, and the I. W. U. had used the privilege on the same terms as others. But the speakers for the I. W. U. would not refrain from talking the message of Industrial Solidarity to the strikers, and there was the rub. The city officials told many of the speakers and others connected with the I. W. U. that if they would just lay off till the strike was settled, they might then talk themselves back in the face.

Others than the I. W. U. were allowed to talk on the street, or arrested and let go without being taken to the police station. The reason became clear when the tense during August, September and October. Many of the Secretaries of the I. W. U. were arrested in the hall without any warrant, and most of them were cruelly mistreated.

#### The First Outrages.

The worst outrage committed on any single one of them was the beating of James Rohm, whose head, back and shoulders were one mass of bloody bruises as a result. A short time later came an act of piracy on the high seas, when Sheriff McKee and a mob of the Commercial Club members met the launch Wanderer outside the harbor of Everett and fired several shots into the boat, overhauled her and abused all on board because some of the passengers happened to be members of the I. W. U. Among other acts of abuse, McKee struck Captain John Mitten on the head with a gun while the Wanderer was at the wheel.

#### Beverly Park.

Then on October 29 came the Beverly Park outrage, when forty-one men were arrested as they came into Everett to claim the same right that many others were exercising. These men were held in jail for a few hours, then taken to Beverly Park in motor cars by one of the hundred armed thugs, and they were compelled to run the gauntlet between two lines of the police. The gauntlet was made to end at a cattle guard on a railroad track, and all the men were compelled to run over the sharp spikes in the guard before they could be rid of the mob.

#### Bloody Sunday.

Then one week later followed the murder of at least five members of the I. W. U. on the Verona, the wounding of over thirty others, making cripples of many of them for life, and the likelihood that some others were drowned and never found. The arrest of all who were on the boat was also a result of the plot of the Commercial Club, and all members of charges were placed against them, from unlawful assemblage to actual murder.

Under the arrests were made in November Sheriff McKee had the men under his charge for two months, and during that time all were treated in many petty persecutions, and seventy-four were held in a space that was too small for twenty-five. Since early January the jail conditions have been slightly improved, but the crowded condition was not relieved till a few days ago when twenty of the men were taken to Seattle to await the trials.

During the past four months there has been every means possible used to vilify the I. W. U. and make a fair trial impossible. The vicious lies of the capitalist press have been used here as else-

where, but in addition the state legislature has been pressed into service to do the scavenger work of the Weyerhaeuser-Cough-Hartley gang.

#### Class Legislation.

During the past month or six weeks there have been introduced in the state legislature the following bills:

The bill to restore capital punishment to the statute books; the bill to restrict the sale and manufacture of obscenities; the bill to "define the crime of syndicalism," and punish the advocacy of sabotage; the bill to have a thirteenth juror sworn in all cases where the judge considers it necessary, and have him sit with the regular jury to take the place of any one who becomes sick, but to have no part in the verdict; other bills will limit free speech (Luce press); the bill to make all high schools a part of the military training schools of the state, and several others that are frankly stated to be for the purpose of cutting down the rights of the people as a whole, and to take the place of the jury in the coming trials. That it will serve its purpose is a possibility, but it is also taking much work to fight such a campaign of slander.

There are small chances of these bills ever affecting the growth of the I. W. U., but all were introduced and exploited to their full extent for the purpose of influencing the opinion of any one who might be called to serve on the jury in the coming trials. That it will serve its purpose is a possibility, but it is also taking much work to fight such a campaign of slander.

Another sentiment that we are fighting here, and a very dangerous one at that, is the sentiment of over-confidence in what the result of the trials must be. Most of those who know the situation know that the men charged with murder are absolutely innocent; and, knowing that fact, they feel that any jury must bring in a verdict of acquittal. But innocence will not save a worker in a master's court. Money is all powerful, and what it will not do in the purchase of witnesses, judges and jurors is now making a stand.

Money bought the guns and ammunition with which our fellow-workers were killed, and it was the incentive that animated the men who used those guns. And it is money that is the incentive of Malcolm MacLaren and Arthur L. Vieth, who sent the McNamara to the penitentiary, and is now bringing up the charge of murdering Luce and Everett. The Lumber Trust and the Pacific Shipping interests have unlimited money, and any one who would murder for a story can have all he asks for out of their hoards.

#### The Stand for Freedom.

Another point that we should have in consideration when we realize that we are fighting the men who dominate industry on the Pacific Coast is this very important fact: There has been no important labor case won on the Pacific Coast in the past ten years. Like a breath from hell, the wave of oppression has rolled up the coast from Lower California to Everett, and we are now making a stand to drive it back to gain for ourselves a measure of freedom.

Six years ago the peons of Lower California tried to throw the Oilsy yoke of slavery from their necks, and thousands of them were killed and the rest driven back to their tasks. Then came the McNamara trials to add a disastrous finishing blow. San Diego sent three of its best to gain for ourselves a measure of freedom. Six years ago the peons of Lower California tried to throw the Oilsy yoke of slavery from their necks, and thousands of them were killed and the rest driven back to their tasks. Then came the McNamara trials to add a disastrous finishing blow. San Diego sent three of its best to gain for ourselves a measure of freedom.

It is to keep the I. W. U. from getting any more headway that it is hoped—and confidently expected—by the bosses that the coming trials will result in unlimited convictions. And such will certainly be the case if we do not put forth our utmost efforts. We are now making our stand on the Pacific Coast, and we feel that we are justified in asking every worker in the world to help us by seeing to it that the bosses everywhere make constantly less and less profit until our fighters are freed. Are you with us?

#### STUMPY.

### COLORED I. W. U. MEN IN BALTIMORE

#### ORGANIZE WEST VIRGINIA.

There is something started in West Virginia, and a dozen of us members of the I. W. U. in Daves, have taken an interest and decided that the little mountain state is ready to make one of our union organizations. We have laid our plans and are busy at work already. Several men have signed applications and many more have expressed their willingness to line up as soon as we get our union established in this locality. Fellow-workers, we do not want to start an organization that will not be a lasting one, and we need some outside support—we want you to come down this way and give us a hand by getting on the various jobs open for them here and helping to line up slaves for the new union. We would like to have delegates from all of the industrial unions start a drive on West Virginia.

Construction workers will find plenty of work in Huntington, Charleston, Morgantown and Cabin Creek Junction. Coal miners are advised to go to Cabin Creek. The oil fields are located at Blue Creek, 12 miles north of Charleston, on Elk River, they could try at Clendenin, 10 miles farther north. Pipe line jobs are scattered all over this section of the state. A strike on Cabin Creek has raised the wages of pipe men to three dollars per day. Hundreds of lumberjacks are also needed in this section of the state, while here in Daves the Columbus Lumber Co. needs a great number of men in the oil fields at once.

Fellow-workers, this is a big proposition and there is a lot to be gained by a little concentrated effort toward organizing on a large scale. We need help here to get back to work. For further information address Earl Lewis, 1515 26th street, Huntington, W. Va. or write to the Commercial or Elmer Rumbaugh, Box 22, Daves, W. Va. The union men are gathering at Daves, five and one-half miles up Cabin Creek on the C. & O. R. R.

### SNAKES IN THE STOCKYARDS!

Swift & Company at Packington have strengthened their "snake" force to cope with the I. W. U. workers. And a warning looking lot they are! They search the clothes in the dressing rooms after the slaves go to their work supposedly for their attire, and any union cards or any clues are in organization organizers. Cats are in all departments, just the same, however, and some of them have lives in them. The king "snake" said that they were going to weed out all rebels and "can" them. But in spite of the great facilities in the canning line this great concern, they will find that it ain't as easy to "can" good cats as it is bad.

The lockings are getting nervous, the supers are worried, the slaves are restless and the cat is busy. Come on, you abolition! Let's make a stand on one of the biggest slave-pens in the world. We've got the ball rolling. Let's keep up the good work. The place is ripe for the O. E. U. And it badly needs the wooden shoe! PHISCO SLIM.

#### DIRECT ACTION.

Hereditary bondsmen! Know ye not who would be free themselves must strike the blow? By their bloodstained conquest must be wrought! —Lord Byron.

# JURY IS READY FOR EVERETT CASES

## Legal Battle Is On in Dead Earnest—Trial Attracting Nation-Wide Attention.

By Charles Ashleigh.

Seattle, Wash., March 8.—The jury for the trial of Thomas H. Tracy, the first of the 14 men to be charged with the murder of Jefferson Board at Everett on November 5, has been selected. The attorneys for both sides have had a grim and keen struggle over the choice of jurors.

The following are the jurors, who are to sit on this case: Mrs. Mattie Fortran, wife a steambaker; Robert Harris, a machiner; Fred Corby, brick-layer, once a member of the union, now working for himself; Mrs. Louise Raynor, wife of a master mariner; A. Poplar, farmer; Mrs. Clara Uhlman, wife of a harnessmaker in business for himself; Mrs. Alice Freshner, widow of a druggist; F. M. Christian, tent and awning maker; Mrs. Sarah F. Brown, widow, working-class family; James R. Williams, machinist's helper, member of union; Mrs. Sarah J. Timmer, wife of a union tinsman, and T. J. Byrnes, contractor. Under the new "Extra Jurors" law of Washington there are also two alternate jurors, who sit with the jury but have no voice except in the event of sickness or death rendering one or two of the twelve incapable of acting. The two alternates are: J. W. Hays, furniture manufacturer, president of Seattle Library Board, and Henry B. Williams, carpenter and member of union.

#### Make-Up of the Jury.

An analysis of the jury will reveal that it includes six women and six men; of the women, two are widows, two are wives of middle-class men, and two are wives of union workmen. Of the men, two are union workmen, two are ranchers and two are small businessmen. Of the two alternate jurors, one is a union carpenter and the other a manufacturer. Thus we have a very equal division of sex and class.

#### Some Suggestive Questions.

The questions put by the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense were revelatory of the larger aspects of the trial. Continually was the note of the class-quest heard through the mutings of legal red tape. Seated in the courtroom, we have seen the rumblings of industrial strife echoed in the queries posed by the lawyers.

Every taleman was asked by the prosecution if he had read one or more of the following papers: The Industrial Worker, The Labor Record, Socialism, the Socialist World or the Pacific Coast co-operators. The answer was nearly always in the negative. The attorneys for the prosecution were anxious to discover whether the prospective jurymen was a union man. In the answers, asked all those who were not wage-workers, whether they belonged to the Merchant and Manufacturers' Association, the Commercial Club or other employers' organizations.

#### Philosophy of Unionism, Industrialism and Socialism.

The various phases of the working-class philosophy were introduced in the questions by the attorneys of the defense. For instance, on one occasion, Vanderveer asked a taleman: "Do you believe in the right of a worker to quit work?" Answer: "Yes." "Do you, then, believe in the right of a number of workers to quit work collectively in the effort to obtain better conditions?"

Another question was as follows: "Are you aware that, during the past year, there has been an increasingly severe conflict between workers and employers, the employers wishing to make as much profit as possible and the workers to obtain as much wages as possible?"

#### Many Jurors Disqualified.

Fifty-one talemen were disqualified for various reasons, the commonest being that of prejudice or fixed opinion. Long and severe battles were fought over some of the talemen, one side being determined to retain them and the other equally determined to challenge.

Judge Ronald realized the importance of the case as was shown in his admission to the jury, a portion of which I quote: "It is plain, from both sides here, that we are making history. Let us see that the record that we make in this case—and it is a court—be a landmark based upon nothing in the world but the truth. We may desire some people and we may, a little, desire ourselves, but we cannot desire eternal truth."

#### Trial Attracts Much Attention.

Large crowds swarm daily in the corridors of the Seattle City County Building seeking admission to the trial. The reporters' table was not sufficient to accommodate the extra number of newspapermen, leading representatives of the labor and radical press, who sought admission, to report the case.

#### The First Trial the Most Important.

The case of Tracy is the most important of the series of 14, as the result is one that will affect all others. Here is the case for the working-class to the attorneys of the defense. Funds are badly needed and should be rushed at once. Let us see Tracy and his fellow workers! We can do it if the working-class will help!

Send all donations to: Herbert Mahler, Sec'y-Treas., Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

Protests and resolutions should be sent to President Wilson and to Governor Lister, Olympia, Wash. Send your congressional protests and senators to the murders of Everett, Nov. 5, 1915.

### CONDITIONS IN THE MONTANA COAL MINES

Conditions in the coal mines at Sand Coulee and Spuffert, Montana, are rotten. These mines are organized under the United Mine Workers of America.

Here the bosses are allowed to belong to the union and they run it. This is supposed to be against the constitution of the United Mine Workers. Twelve miners refused to work in a place in the mine because of the danger, so, according to the agreement, they could try and reach an understanding with the boss; if this failed, they must be given other places to work. The company, however, did not live up to the agreement, but instead, discharged the men. Then all the miners went on strike. The district president of the U. M. W. came to town and had a confab with the superintendent of the company. He then told the miners that it was illegal for them to strike and that they should not try to run the mines as that was the company's business. And he told them that they had to go back to work.

The U. M. W. union has a two-year time contract with the company. Since this contract was made the coal miners are worse off than they were last year. Even though this contract helps the company the company does not

### JOBS IN ARKANSAS.

There is work at Trumann, Arkansas, which is on the Bryson railroad, about eleven miles from Jonesboro, and about 87 miles from Memphis, Tennessee. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. has a big plant here working about 1000 men. There are 1000 men in the plant and in the woods. If some fellow-workers will come down here with credentials I am sure they can do good work. Write them upwards for credentials myself and will be on the job by Monday. Wages are from two dollars per day up; board is five dollars per week. R. ODOM, A. W. O. 21122.

# STOCKERETTES

ONE MILLION OF THEM  
BLACK AND RED  
NEW IMPRESSION  
FIFTEEN DESIGNS  
(FOUR NEW ONES)  
PRICE \$1.50

EXCEPT 100  
BOX OF 150 (1900)  
NEW YORK: SOLIDARITY OFFICE  
L. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, 164 W. Washington Street, Chicago

## STOCK 'EM UP

