

# STRIKERS REACH LIMIT OF ENDURANCE

(Continued from page 5.)

that the outrage will be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Three weeks ago the strike committee resolved that, while men and women could live on free soup or even starve, rather than submit to the salary cut, averaging 22 cents a week, the children must not and should not suffer the pangs of hunger.

For seven weeks now thousands of the strikers have been dependent for life necessities upon the union or the charities of sympathetic unionists the country over. It was a severe strain upon the resources of the relief committee. When the children began to feel the pinch of want and it was decided to send them away hundreds of sympathizers in New York, Philadelphia and many other cities volunteered to care for them until normal conditions could be established.

Each Saturday the strike committee has been sending little ones out of town. The mill agents, assisted by the civil and military authorities, their requesting simply amounting to order, frowned on this plan. The hope of the millowners is that the strikers will return under the old conditions when the strikers have had enough free soup. This is common talk among them. They ordered Mayor Scanlan and Marshal Sullivan to frustrate the child relief plan. A week ago, an attempt, partially successful, was made to keep the little ones in Lawrence, the police then contending that the children's parents had not consented to allow the strike committee to send them away.

Despite these outrages, the strike leaders have continually counseled peace, obedience to law and even submission to unreasonable demands of the police and militia rather than resistance which might lead to violence. Strikers peaceably picketing were arrested to the number of 10 for "inciting to riot."

Buffeted between the savage persecution of the officials and in hun-

clubs drawn, menacingly swooped down on the party. "You cannot leave town. Get out of here and go home," the officers commanded. A member of the strike committee assured the police that every child wore a tag upon which was written the authorization of the parents.

"That makes no difference," said the police. "The whole batch of you have got to go back."

Some of the mothers started with their children for the train. The police shoved them back. And then came the soldiers. Stalwart American men, in uniforms, carrying rifles with glistening bayonets drawn, clubs with lead butts, in their belts, descended in majestic military splendor upon the pathetic panic-stricken huddle of women and children, reinforcing the 50 policemen already present.

The soldiers drew up between the children and the train. The police batted the women. If they were taunting them into violence they could not have done better. They were insulting in their language.

"Get out of here you — you —" they shouted brandishing their clubs. Some of the children began to cry. One little girl, frightened half out of her wits, screamed: "Mamma! Mamma! Don't let them hurt me!"

Resisting Women Beaten.

Some of the women ran into the streets, dragging their little ones. Others, undaunted, stood their ground. These the police finally seized. When the women resisted they were beaten and their clothing torn. A truck in the street was commandeered and backed up to the station platform. Into this improvised patrol wagon eight struggling, injured women, ten trembling boys and girls, and five men were bundled and thus carted off to the police station like dangerous criminals.

Despite these outrages, the strike leaders have continually counseled peace, obedience to law and even submission to unreasonable demands of the police and militia rather than resistance which might lead to violence.

Strikers peaceably picketing were arrested to the number of 10 for "inciting to riot."

Buffeted between the savage persecution of the officials and in hun-

ders of cases suffering with hunger, this polyglot mass of humanity, representing no less than 33 races or nationalities, many of them of hot Latin blood, maintained patience to a degree that has won the admiration of labor the country over and has made desperate strikebreakers who rely upon violence to discredit these people. They are still brave, still yielding and even confident of ultimate victory.

In police court Saturday afternoon four fathers and one mother were found guilty of assaulting officers, obstructing the sidewalks and disorderly conduct, because they had resisted the efforts of the police to literally tear children from their arms. The cases of seven women and one man were postponed. The 19 children who were arrested were sent to the city home for orphans. Their ages ranged from 3 to 15 years. Two women, Mrs. Martha Galswitz and Mrs. Agnes Wheelkner, arrested for "intimidating operatives" who were going to work, are at the city hospital being treated for bruises and the mauling they got at the hands of city police when a score of women and men pickets, arresting many. The two women will become mothers within a month.

Simon Knebel, a special social worker of Philadelphia, who was one of those delegated to escort the children to that city, was fined \$10 for obstructing the sidewalk at the station. He was arrested by Police Sergeant Monahan and whose sworn testimony and reason for arresting him was:

"The man looked like he was stubborn, and wasn't moving fast enough to suit me."

Knebel had a ticket to Philadelphia, which he showed to Monahan, but the policeman refused to let him go into the station to take his train.

Special Justice Rowell, who acted in all the cases, justified his action in sending 19 children to the city poor farm by citing section one, chapter 181 of the acts of 1909, which reads that the authorities shall step in and take charge of any child under 16 "and the parents shall be charged with neglect by reason of orphanage, neglect, crime, cruelty, insanity or drunkenness or other vice of the parents."

Questions put by Justice Rowell brought out the fact that not one of the parents arrested had ever been in court before. The one mother who was fined \$5 for assaulting an officer was Jennie Lewis, who was stopped by Patrolman McCann when she tried to board the train at North station with her 4-year-old daughter in her arms. Policeman McCann testified that when he pushed the woman from the train and tried to take the child from her, the woman "hit and scratched" him and "tried to bite" him.

Protest Forwarded to Congress.

Being informed that a congressional investigation will be made, Charles Troutmann, William Haywood and William Yates of the strike committee wired a strenuous protest against the city and state authorities to Chairman Wilson, of the house labor committee and to Representative Berger of Wisconsin. With the protest went an urgent request that the congressional investigation be made at once. The strike leaders also took preliminary steps for legal action to demand damages against the city of Lawrence for interference with those personal rights and liberties of those arrested in violation of constitutional guarantees. A consultation will be held tomorrow with their legal advisers to advise what action will be taken against the city for personal injuries inflicted by the police.

This is Lawrence. These are the methods of the civil and commonwealth officials, guardians of constitutional rights, but acting for the millowners, a charge which even they do not dispute privately. This unwarranted and outrageous assault upon women and children is an indication of the length to which these men will go to break a strike and prevent the unionizing of employees who say they have reached the end of their tether, life being impossible at the old wages.

If a thorough-going congressional investigation is made of the events of the past seven weeks in Lawrence, it will show violation of almost every constitutional right of the people who compose the striking element.

From the start of this industrial war, the whole effort by the army of private detectives, the police and militia, as well as unscrupulous city and state officers, has been to precipitate violence, to discredit the strike leaders. It is notorious that dynamite was placed in three places by detectives working for the mill agents. When the explosives were found, the police announced that the strikers were planning dynamite outrages. The "plant" has been fully exposed and the men whom the police finally arrested as the "planter" is out on bail. Despite all statements to the contrary, the fact is that strikers have been peaceably disposed from the start and any violence by individuals has been traced to the daring of boy rowdies or the strikers who were pitched upon by the police or militia. It must be understood that the town is not under martial law. The 1500 state troops are merely present to assist the civil authorities. The right of free speech and assemblage has been denied. Habeas corpus was suspended in the case of strike leaders Joseph Ettor and this assistant, arrested as accessories to the murder of Anna Lopizzo, shot down in the street.

There was testimony by several witnesses that Ettor was a mile from the scene of the killing. Two witnesses said they saw a police officer shoot the woman, one identifying the policeman, and there was successful rebuttal in court of the testimony of private detectives that Ettor had urged he strikers to commit violence. Ettor is still in jail, held without bail, for the murder of one of his countrywomen and a striker.

The constitution was violated when the police seized Ettor's baggage, cutting open a suitcase to get a lot of papers, but securing nothing they could use against him. Cruel and unusual punishment has been meted

# Don't Build Air Castles

## Reinforced Concrete

See my many beautiful designs for Basements, House Foundations, Walls, Fences, Curbing, Building Trimmings and Cemetery Fences. They grow stronger with age.



## Concrete Blocks

Concrete Blocks and reinforced concrete are cheaper and far more satisfactory. Make prettier work when finished and give the greatest comfort in either hot or cold weather.

When You Build it of Concrete, You need to Build but once

Estimates Furnished on Application

# D. A. MAY

Phone Black 3786. Contractor and Builder of all kinds of Concrete Work.

but cannot find employment. In addition to the unemployed who want work, the report says, there are 90,000 who failed to register to seek employment.

Calling attention to economic conditions, the report declares there "is well nigh universal demand that women be granted equal privileges with men in the enactment and administration of law, basing their right to equal participation in public affairs upon economic as well as political grounds."

During the last year 60,000 men and women found employment in 184 different occupations without financial outlay on their part and at a cost to the state of 71 cents per capita. Since the first offices were opened in Chicago in 1889, so the report says, there were 604,489 applications for employment and 611,381 applications for help, of which 529,191 secured employment.

MARRIES "ON CASH BASIS."

Justice of Peace Sends an Advertisement to "Eligibles."

Clay City, Ind.—George E. Law, of Brazil, Justice of the Peace, who has a reputation for the large number of marriages he has performed, has adopted the "follow up system" of advertising his business by mail. Eligibles in Clay and adjoining counties are receiving invitations to use his "matrimonial parlors," and their advantages are duly set out in carefully written letters in which the justice explains his qualifications to perform marriages, and advises the recipients that he transacts business on a "strictly cash basis" and is ready to answer calls day or night.

100,000 MEN NOW JOBLESS IN CHICAGO

Springfield, Ill.—Declaring that state control has eliminated dishonesty in private employment agencies, Secretary Davis Ross of the Illinois free employment commission made his thirteenth annual report. The report says there are 100,000 men in Chicago at all times who want work

but cannot find employment. In addition to the unemployed who want work, the report says, there are 90,000 who failed to register to seek employment.

Calling attention to economic conditions, the report declares there "is well nigh universal demand that women be granted equal privileges with men in the enactment and administration of law, basing their right to equal participation in public affairs upon economic as well as political grounds."

During the last year 60,000 men and women found employment in 184 different occupations without financial outlay on their part and at a cost to the state of 71 cents per capita. Since the first offices were opened in Chicago in 1889, so the report says, there were 604,489 applications for employment and 611,381 applications for help, of which 529,191 secured employment.

MARRIES "ON CASH BASIS."

Justice of Peace Sends an Advertisement to "Eligibles."

Clay City, Ind.—George E. Law, of Brazil, Justice of the Peace, who has a reputation for the large number of marriages he has performed, has adopted the "follow up system" of advertising his business by mail. Eligibles in Clay and adjoining counties are receiving invitations to use his "matrimonial parlors," and their advantages are duly set out in carefully written letters in which the justice explains his qualifications to perform marriages, and advises the recipients that he transacts business on a "strictly cash basis" and is ready to answer calls day or night.

100,000 MEN NOW JOBLESS IN CHICAGO

Springfield, Ill.—Declaring that state control has eliminated dishonesty in private employment agencies, Secretary Davis Ross of the Illinois free employment commission made his thirteenth annual report. The report says there are 100,000 men in Chicago at all times who want work

erty of Joseph Hare, who owned the farm prior to its purchase by Mr. Calp. Shortly before the death of Mr. Hare, in 1891, he disposed of two mortgages and withdrew from the bank a sum approximating \$4500 in gold, for which his administrators made a fruitless search in all the banks nearby and in Pennsylvania. The administrators of Mr. Hare sued for the money. The case was settled by the payment of \$1200.

In 1910 Mrs. Hare, who is in no way related to the late Joseph Hare, sued her father, claiming the entire sum as hers, because she and her son had been present and assisted in the finding. Mr. Calp's defense is that he alone found the money, that it was on his farm and that his settlement with the Hare estate secured to him whatever title the heirs may have had in the find.

DAUGHTER SUES FATHER FOR POT OF GOLD HE FOUND

Westminster, Md.—A suit between Mrs. Rosalia Hare and her father, John L. Calp, over a pot of gold found on Mr. Calp's farm is now on trial.

While with his grandson, Clarence Harmon, digging up a stump, Mr. Calp struck a glass jar containing \$4,500 in gold coins. Mrs. Hare, who was picking blackberries near by, assisted in counting the gold and carrying it to Mr. Calp's house. The gold was said to be the property of Joseph Hare, who owned the farm prior to its purchase by Mr. Calp. Shortly before the death of Mr. Hare, in 1891, he disposed of two mortgages and withdrew from the bank a sum approximating \$4500 in gold, for which his administrators made a fruitless search in all the banks nearby and in Pennsylvania. The administrators of Mr. Hare sued for the money. The case was settled by the payment of \$1200.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CLENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

# THE VALUE OF ELECTRICITY TO THE HOUSEWIFE

GOOD MORNING, MRS. JONES. I JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF THOR ELECTRIC LAUNDRY MACHINES. YOU NEED ONE OF THESE. WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY PARTICULAR. LET ME SEND ONE OVER.



ALL RIGHT, MR. SMITH. SEND A MACHINE OVER AND I'LL TRY IT. I'M IN A PECK OF TROUBLE THIS MORNING. MY WASHERWOMAN DIDN'T COME AND THE MAID HAS REFUSED TO DO THE WASHING.



I'M SORRY MRS. JONES BUT I MUST REFUSE.



HELLO! IS THIS MRS. JONES? THIS IS MR. SMITH OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY. HOW DID YOU LIKE THAT THOR ELECTRIC MACHINE I SENT YOU LAST MONDAY?



OH YES, MR. SMITH I LIKE IT VERY MUCH AND MY MAID IS DELIGHTED. IT WASHES EVERYTHING SPOTLESSLY CLEAN, INCLUDING THE COLLARS AND WRISTBANDS. SHE WAS PREJUDICED BUT THE THOR HAS CONVERTED ME. SEND ME THE BILL.

Let us deliver a THOR Electric Home Laundry Machine to you for a free demonstration. No obligation, no expense on your part. Will do your weekly washing and wringing in the best possible manner—under guarantee. Call or write today for particulars. If your house isn't wired for electricity ask for estimate at once.

For Sale by PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY Phone Main 40

# MULES! MULES!!



## 26 Head of Choice, Well Broke Missouri Mules

# FOR SALE

At Oregon Feed Yard  
Trade with us and we will treat you right

# E. L. SMITH & CO.

PENDLETON, OREGON