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NATIONAL NEWS

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A CLEARING HOUSE FOR IMPORTANT NEWS

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Chief Council in Matthew Schmidt Trial Dead

FIFTEEN MINERS KILLED

Hilton in Washington to Save Hillstrom

HILTON TO STOP MURDER OF HILLSTROM

Seattle Unions Holds Big Protest Meeting and Adopt Resolutions

HILL MAKES STATEMENT

Denver, Colo., Oct. 29.—Attorney O. N. Hilton of Denver, Colo., who is interested in the case of Joseph Hillstrom, condemned to death in Salt Lake City for murder, but who has been given an additional fifteen days of life through the intervention of President Wilson, started to Washington October 27th, to confer with the State Department on the case.

The State Department cannot prevent the carrying out of the death sentence imposed on Hillstrom, but after considering the fact laid before it, can act in an advisory capacity to the Utah supreme court. Hillstrom may obtain a new trial through the intervention of Mr. Hilton at Washington.

Seattle Resolution. Whereas, Joseph Hillstrom, known far and wide as Joe Hill, writer of working-class songs, and a labor organizer, is now facing execution in Salt Lake City, Utah; and

Whereas, the conviction was secured upon purely circumstantial evidence, and there is every reason to believe that Joe Hill is to suffer because of his working-class activity; and

Whereas, the flagrant violations of the law of the land and the usual civil processes, of which the case of Joe Hill is but one of many, if allowed to continue, will put the liberty and even lives of every worker for better conditions in jeopardy; be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of Seattle, in mass meeting assembled at the Labor Temple this 10th day of October, 1915, do demand that Joe Hill be given another and fair trial, and we warn the governing forces that we will watch with keenest vigilance their every move in this case until Joe Hill is either dead or liberated, and his death without justification will light an unquenchable fire of revolt in the heart of every worker in this community.

Big Mass Meeting. In a mass meeting held by organized labor of Seattle, Speaker Thompson told the nature of the evidence upon which Hillstrom was convicted and

terric nature of the so-called trial. He told of Hillstrom's refusal to accept a pardon at the hands of the pardon board, made up of four of the judges of the same court which convicted him, preferring to either die as a martyr to the cause of a fair trial or to be granted a square deal. Many of the songs written by Hillstrom were quoted by the I. W. W. (Continued on Page 2)

BIGGEST STRIKE IN HISTORY OF NASHUA NOW IN PROGRESS

States Militia Invaded The Once Peaceful New Hampshire City.

WOMAN BEATEN WITH CLUBS

Nashua, Conn., Oct. 29.—This city is rent by the biggest strike in its history, that of 3,500 employees of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton cloth. It rivals almost the Lawrence strike in intensity. The men, women and children on strike demand fifteen per cent increase in wages. They have been out since October 5. The wages range from \$6 to \$12 a week.

Monday morning, October 18, will be known as "Bloody Monday" to Nashua residents. On this morning some box cars were being backed into the mill on a short spur of track. The strikers conceived the idea that these cars housed scabs for the mill.

Several hundred of them swarmed on to the track, literally stalling the cars. Mayor Crowley was notified and his handling of the situation has brought censure on his head from even the capitalist press.

Woman Beaten. Grabbing an American flag from the hands of a woman striker, the brave Mayor began beating her over the head with a night stick. The police followed the Mayor's example, and night sticks began to play a merry tattoo on the strikers' heads. The strikers fought back with fists, clubs and stones, and the battle waged hot and furious. The police shouted for reinforcements and the militia rushed out of the mill on the double quick with fixed bayonets. The militiamen used the bayonets and the officers their revolvers. The strikers were routed.

Seven of their number were left on the field in a dying condition, among these the woman who was clubbed by Mayor Crowley. Fifty more of the strikers carry minor bruises and cuts from the bayonets of the militia. One striker received a bullet in the groin from a militia officer who is a member of the Brotherhood of Trainmen.

The great mass of the workers in Nashua know nothing of unionism. They haven't the least conception of what is meant by solidarity. There isn't two per cent of the workers in the city affiliated with any kind of a union.

JUDGE FAIRALL DIES AT LOS ANGELES

Schmidt Trial Delayed on Account of Death of Chief Counsel

A GREAT COUNSEL

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 28.—Charles H. Fairall, chief counsel for the defense in the Schmidt-Caplan trial, died suddenly here at the California hospital. Judge Fairall was stricken in court while engaged in the selection of a jury and was hurried to the home of his father-in-law at Venice and was later taken to the California hospital, where he died the following evening.

The suddenness of the death and the fact that the attending physician could not decide the exact cause, prompted the associates of the deceased to demand that an autopsy be performed, and when Mrs. Fairall arrived from San Francisco, her consent was secured and an autopsy held. This revealed the fact that death came from embolism of the liver.

Court Adjourned. When the death was announced in court, Judge Willis immediately adjourned court as a mark of honor to the deceased. On Monday morning court was convened and the defense attorneys asked for a continuance of the case for at least two weeks to give them an opportunity to reorganize their forces and select a chief counsel. A postponement of one week was granted.

The court, the prosecuting attorney and the members of the counsel for the defense all joined in expressions highly eulogistic of the deceased. Judge Willis appointed Attorneys Ryckman and Moore of defense counsel and H. R. Roser, the well-known Socialist attorney of this city, a committee to draft suitable resolutions.

The Funeral. The funeral was held on Monday, October 18, at 1 p. m., from the parlors of Pock and Chase. The body was cremated at Rosedale Crematory and Mrs. Fairall and the little twelve-year-old daughter, Nellie, carried the ashes back with them to San Francisco that evening.

The funeral was largely attended by members of the legal profession and of the labor organizations. Supreme Court Judge William P. Lawlor of San Francisco was there as a representative of the former. The altar surrounding the casket was banked with a profusion of beautiful floral wreaths brought by admiring friends and sympathizers. Among them were tokens from the Local Central Labor and Building Trades Council and a magnificent piece representing a broken shaft from O. A. Tyeon of San Francisco. There was also a pretty wreath from M. A. Schmidt and Dave Caplan.

UNION MAN KILLED BY STRIKEBREAKER IN CLOTHING STRIKE

Clothing Manufacturers Are Arming Strikebreakers.

FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—The first serious riot in the clothing workers' strike took place here when armed strikebreakers opened fire on the union men.

Samuel Kapper, a union tailor, was killed by Tony Panichi, a strikebreaker. Samuel Siegel, Wm. Whelan and an unknown man were wounded.

Story of Shooting. Panichi and his wife were walking down Halsted street, where they met some of the striking girls. After a few words between Panichi and the strikers Panichi pulled out a magazine revolver and fired ten shots, in which Samuel Kapper was instantly killed.

One David Forham disarmed the strikebreakers, after which they were arrested and placed in jail.

Strikebreakers Armed. It was alleged that the clothing manufacturers have armed their strikebreakers with magazine revolvers and instructed them to shoot anyone who interfered or talked to them concerning the strike.

Great excitement prevails in the clothing district here, and if the strikebreakers continue to carry arms serious trouble is looked for in the future.

The city council recently ordered the chief of police to cut off the special police, who, it is said, have been the cause of most of the trouble in the strike zone.

SHERIFF EMULATES KINKEAD IN STRIKE

Morris County, N. J., Official Beats Boxboard Strikers and Arrests Forty-four of Them

Whippany, N. J., Oct. 29.—Sheriff Kinkead of Hudson county knew what he was doing when he broke the Bayonne oil workers' strike. Sheriff Thompson of Morris county emulated his strike-breaking tactics last week, arrested forty-four boxboard strikers and had numerous others beaten up by his deputies. As a result, the spirit of the defensive strikers seems broken today.

The trouble came when McEwan Bros.' employees on strike for seven working conditions, sought to restrain the illegal importation of strikebreakers. But they reckoned without their host, Sheriff Kinkead had set too good an example. Sheriff Thompson quietly took possession of McEwan Bros.' offices, stationed fifty armed deputies at all roads and awaited results. The strikers came and "met with a warm reception," as the society papers say.

JOHN LAWSON CONFIDENT OF VINDICATION

\$35,000 Bond Provided by Sen. T. M. Patterson and Verner C. Reed

AT WORK IN DENVER

Denver, Oct. 29.—Delivered from the Las Animas county jail at Trinidad, where he had been confined for three months under a life sentence imposed by Judge Granby C. Hillyer after a farcical trial, John R. Lawson reached Denver last Saturday morning and this week resumed his regular duties as Colorado executive board member of the United Mine Workers at district headquarters in the German-American Trust Company building.

His bail bond of \$35,000 was signed by former United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson and Verner C. Reed, the noted metal mining promoter and capitalist, two of Colorado's most wealthy men. They came forward voluntarily as soon as the state supreme court handed down a decision granting Lawson's release on bond pending a hearing of the appeal for a new trial.

President John McLennan of the District Miners' Union immediately took a train for Trinidad, presented the bond to Sheriff Grisham, who readily accepted it, and then accompanied Lawson on the return trip to Denver. They were met at the Union Station by Mrs. Lawson, his daughter, Miss Fern Lawson, and Mrs. John Hood, mother of Mrs. Lawson, and went to Mrs. Hood's home at 4652 York street.

Welcomed Home by Friends. Monday Lawson was greeted by scores of friends, representing all classes of citizens, labor unionists, bankers, producers, lawyers and merchants, who called to express confidence in his acquittal of the framed up charges pronounced by Attorney General Fred Larrar, under direction of Governor George F. Carlson.

Senator Patterson and Mr. Reed had earlier in the week been among those who conferred with Governor Carlson and urged him to issue an order granting a general amnesty to a large number of the strikers.

Lawson Said. "I feel confident that I will be freed if I get a new trial, and I feel that I am going to be given a hearing." (Continued on Page 2)

ELECTRIC MEN IN EAST MAY STRIKE FOR 8 HOUR DAY

Walkout for 8 Hour Day Expected in Lynn, Erie and Pittsfield

DEMANDS OF THE WORKERS

Long Island City, Oct. 29.—The striking machinists of the General Vehicle Co. of Long Island City held mass meetings yesterday, at which grievance committees were elected and steps taken to present demands upon the firm. One of these will be the eight-hour day.

The General Vehicle Co. is a branch of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady and is, in part, a sympathetic strike to aid the up-state workmen, numbering about 13,000, who have been out for several weeks.

J. J. Keppler, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, who is directing both strikes with the aid of national organizers, says that granting the eight-hour day will end both strikes. It is understood that the general strike against the General Electric Co. may spread to Lynn and Pittsfield, Mass.; Erie, Pa., and Pittsburgh, where the company has branches.

The Long Island City plant makes chassis of electric and gasoline automobile trucks, the engines for which are supplied by the Schenectady plant. Trucks are in great demand because of the war.

Keppler Determined. "The Schenectady employees," said Keppler, "are determined to win far better conditions than the firm has any idea of, although they are willing to consider any proposition that the company may offer. The machinists proved their firmness of purpose by a vote of 924 to 16 in favor of continuing the strike, and the vote was taken by secret ballot. The company claims that 600 men have gone back. They have a very large clerical force and these make a bluff that some are at work, but I am sure that every machinist is on strike and will remain so."

Committees of strikers have been sent to Lynn and to Pittsfield to see what can be done. The General Electric can expect outbreaks at any time in any of its plants, even among the unorganized men, for practically all workmen feel that now is the time to strike for the eight-hour day.

Keppler sees a national eight-hour day for all workmen in the metal trades if organized and unorganized work together.

STRIKE HAS PARALYZED LARGE MUNITIONS WORKS AT EDDYSTONE

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29.—Five hundred machinist and tool makers went on strike here when the company discharged three Union men for belonging to the Union. The walkout of the machinists has tied up the entire plant, in which it is said 20,000 men are employed.

MINERS KILLED IN EXPLOSION AT BUTTE

Blast at Granite Mountain Shaft Takes the Life of Fifteen Miners

BUTTES' WORST TRAGEDY

Butte, Mont., Oct. 29.—Fifteen killed and six injured in a dynamite explosion at the Granite Mountain shaft of the North Butte Mining Co., the result of the greatest accident in the history of mining in Montana.

Between 500 and 600 pounds of dynamite loaded on a mine car, waiting to be lowered to the 2,800-foot level of the mine, was standing about 25 feet north of the shaft. There was no one within 10 feet of the car when the explosion occurred, and, according to all information that has been obtained by General Manager John D. Pope, by county officials, and by others, the dynamite could not have been exploded by accidental jarring or concussion.

According to those who were in the vicinity and are aware of the work being done, a ton of the explosive packed in boxes was being lowered to the 2,800-foot level. Three loads had been safely taken below and stored. The remaining 500 pounds, or 13 boxes, were in an ore car near the head of the shaft, waiting to be pushed onto the skip. Several shift bosses and other employees were waiting in the "dog houses," a shelter near the shaft, for all the powder to be taken underground, when they intended to follow.

The Dead. The following are the names of the dead: James Blow, George Larkin, Lucy Grisham, Richard Gendel, John Leahy, John McCauley, Ed Carlson, Ernest E. Wilson, Robert Watson, John Winston, William Denton, Patrick J. Morrissey, William Butcher, James Powers.

Rescue the Living. The first on the scene found a sight they will never forget. From out of the mass of wreckage not a sound came. A few of the injured had been able to help themselves and had withdrawn some distance away. Willing hands removed the obstacles that held others down, and by the time they were released, ambulances from the hospital arrived and they were soon taken away.

Not a woman was at the scene. Men, feeling all the sympathy and compassion a man may feel under such circumstances, controlled their emotions and worked. It was 7 o'clock before the possibility of finding other bodies in the mine was given up. Many in the crowd of working miners expressed thankfulness that the explosion did not come at a time when the change of shifts would have brought many times the number of men about the shaft.