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Grabow riot

The **Grabow riot** or **Grabow massacre** was a violent confrontation that took place between private police hired by management and labor factions in the timber industry near Grabow (Graybow), Louisiana, on July 7, 1912. The clash left three union workers and a company thug dead, including union leader Asbury Decatur ("Kate") Hall, and an estimated fifty wounded. It was a crucial event in attempts to organize locals and unionize sawmill workers in Louisiana and Louisiana. There had been unrest for years in western Louisiana and eastern Texas as workers tried to organize to gain better conditions in the industry. At Grabow the main factions involved were the Galloway Lumber Company and a party of striking unionized mill workers and their supporters. The union workers were known as the Brotherhood of Timber Workers (BTW),^[1] a branch of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union (LWIU), which was affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). The Brotherhood tried to recruit mill workers by giving speeches and conducting meetings at various mills. Although they had limited success in Louisiana, the LWIU became very successful from 1917 to 1924. In October 1940, Congress passed the Wages and Hours Act (later the Fair Labor Standards Act); this was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on February 3, 1941.

Grabow riot	
Date	July 7, 1912
Location	Grabow, Louisiana
Goals	Better pay and working conditions
Methods	Strike, shootout
Parties to the civil conflict	
Brotherhood of Timber Workers	Galloway Lumber Company's private plice
Casualties	
Death(s)	4
Injuries	50
Arrested	58
Charged	Murder; all were acquitted

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