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GURLEY FLYNN ACQUITTED FILIGNO GUILTY, SAYS JURY

On Thursday night, February 24th, after being out twenty-four hours, the Flynn-Filigno jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," for Gurley Flynn and one of "guilty," for Filigno.

The following is a detailed account of the trial, from the point where we left off last week, with the evidence in the case all up.

Wednesday morning Mr. Moore opened up the battle, by asking for a new trial, on the ground that Mr. Pugh's inflammatory articles in the Spokesman-Review of February 21st, were expressly calculated to prejudice the minds of the jury. Mr. Pugh resisted the motion, stating that the interviews given to a reporter, were not meant for publication. This weak excuse satisfied the partial Judge Kennan and after administering a pseudo rebuke to Mr. Pugh for his "unethical and unprofessional tactics," in discussing the merits of the case with a reporter, while the jury were in a position to hear of his interview, he allowed the case to go on.

Mr. Blair opened the argument for the prosecution and spent most of his hour's time in bitterly denouncing Filigno, whom he repeatedly characterized as a perjurer. Mr. Blair is a miserable talker and he killed the time allotted to him by viciously attacking Filigno. In the course of his remarks he made the statement that every member of the I. W. W. is a party to this conspiracy; and not only that, but sympathizers are also equally guilty. This wise and learned attorney said in his most fiery manner, that anyone that attends these anarchistic I. W. W. meetings and shows his approval of their unlawful methods and ideas by "clapping his hands or stamping his feet," is a law breaking conspirator. Surely this is the limit to which even Spokane law and order may go.

Mr. Symmes opened for the defense and showed clearly that there was no conspiracy to break the ordinance in evidence, as it had been declared unconstitutional by Judge Mann, before the fight began.

Mr. Moore then followed with a brilliant two-hour talk, in which he tore to shreds the state's case. Mr. Moore roasted Chief of Police Sullivan time after again, stating on one occasion that "society progress is very slow, or at least some of its units are." Mr. Moore told the story that has it, that the Spokane Irish policemen are the snakes that St. Patrick drove out of Ireland. The thick skinned Capt. Burns, who was present, blushed a rosy red when a hearty laugh went up and all eyes were turned towards him. Mr. Moore unmercifully ridiculed Mr. Blair for stating that sympathizers are also conspirators. He referred to the famous speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln, against the Dred Scott decision in the Wigwam at Chicago, where there were 20,000 enthusiastic "conspirators" present. He closed his address by impressive, reading the Red Flag.

Mr. Pugh, sometimes called "the thunderer," closed for the state, and his talk was one long string of misrepresentation, villification and abuse. This is his forte and he exhausted his extensive vocabulary seeking for bitter, biting, sarcastic epithets to hurl at the I. W. W., Mr. Moore and the defendants. He said: "We say you have conspired to break the law and the lying answer is 'your police are brutal.'" He denied the police brutality and said that he would take the word of Chief Sullivan "before that of a million rag-tag and bob-tail I. W. W.'s." He defended the police as "Those valiant men, who preserve the peace in Spokane, many of whom have grown grey in defense of our lives and our property." He bitterly denounced Shipley for criticizing Judge Mann in the "Industrial Worker," and said, "Shall we accept the decisions of those pure and upright tribunals—the

courts—or leave it to this mob of idle and vagrant wayfarers to interpret the constitution. Safe indeed would it be in the hands of a straying, vagrant, unwashed and unkempt rabble." And again, "The question is who shall govern in Spokane? If they say that we can have only a certain kind of street speaking ordinance, then they can say the same regarding burglary laws. Who shall govern the authorities chosen by the people or this transient mob? If the verdict is an unfavorable one Spokane will be a good place to move away from."

The I. W. W. was designated "the non-descript rabble, which is penniless, homeless and worthless, these thriftless fellows who think that they wear the chains of capitalism, instead of those of their own folly," "The most easily led class in America," "The motley throng," "This set of lawless people," "This infamous aggregation of wayfarers of the earth," "This gallant 400 of rag-tags and tramps who got what they were looking for," "An aggregation of law breakers, who glory in the name of floater and revolutionist." Filigno was picturesquely called many hard names and referred to as "The enthusiastic child of sunny Italy, who wears his best holiday grin."

Mr. Pugh was particularly vitriolic, when he referred to the attorneys for the defense and called them sarcastically "The innocent Mr. Moore and the talkative Mr. Symmes." He stated that Mr. Moore is filled with all the madness and idle dreams of which socialism is capable; he is also "An ambitious young lawyer, upon whose heated advice and half-baked legal opinion, 500 men have gone to jail." The defense was a "snivelling, drivelling" one. Gurley Flynn has a twofold character, and for one of her roles, that of Mrs. Jones, Mr. Pugh has profound sympathy, but for the other, Gurley Flynn, the so-called Joan of Arc and notoriety seeker, he has nothing but enmity. He stated "that she resides in a fool's paradise of utopian dreams," and her defense should be "emotional insanity." Mr. Pugh closed with a scathing denunciation of the I. W. W. and said "If you can find any other name but anarchists that fits them, in the name of God, give it to them."

The jury retired at 9:40 p. m. and stayed out until 9 p. m. the following night, when they brought in the verdict given at the head of this article.

Now that the trial is over, stories of the doings in the jury room have leaked out. It seems that the jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal of both, until ten minutes from the time when they would have been discharged, at which time the infamous compromise was effected. The following quotation from an article in the "Press" of February 25, is eloquent of scissor-bill justice. "One of the jurors stated this morning, that the jurors that stood for acquittal were for both defendants, believing both of them guiltless, and that the compromise was only effected, because it was pointed out that another trial would cost the county about \$3,000 with practically the same result. Though believing Filigno innocent these cheap cowards, would send him to the penitentiary, rather than give him a new trial. This is a fair example of the justice which a working man will receive at the hands of a tax-paying jury. Gurley Flynn was angry at the cowardly verdict, as were all of the friends of the defendants, but Filigno took it philosophically. He wore one of his accustomed good-natured smiles as he was lead back to jail."

There will be a motion made for a new trial, on the ground that Mr. Pugh's articles prejudiced the minds of the jurors, and failing in this the case will be appealed to the Washington State Supreme Court. Mr. Pugh looks upon the verdict

as an indorsement of his crusade against the I. W. W. and he has promised to continue the fight with increased vigor. He calculates that although he could not convict Gurley Flynn because of her delicate maternal condition, he succeeded with Filigno, and can therefore succeed with any of the rest of the men.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

An I. W. W. committee composed of Fellow-Workers McKelvey, Gillespie and Foster paid a visit to Mayor Pratt on Monday and had a long conference with him regarding the street speaking situation. The mayor expressed himself as being very sorry that such a state of siege exists, but claimed he is helpless; that the city council is entirely to blame.

When asked if he endorsed the present unfair ordinances the mayor stated that he did not; that he inherited the ordinances with his job, or else they wouldn't be on the books, because he would have refused to sign them if they had been presented during his term of office. He professes to favor a regulative ordinance. The mayor says he is a much-abused man; that he is a firm friend of the working man, having been one for many years. He is also a lover of free speech, and says he would fight for it to the last ditch. He don't consider street speaking as free speech, however, as that interferes with the business of others. In this case presumably that of the much-beloved and protected employment agencies. The mayor seemed to think that now the fight has progressed to such a stage that the only way to settle it is to either get the council to act or else test the ordinance in the courts. He said Spokane would never lay down in front of an army of free-speech fighters. When it was pointed out that every city in the United States has had to do this very thing, he crawled and said we haven't public sentiment on our side.

This was a clear admission that the terribly anarchistic doctrine that "Might makes right"—so much berated in Spokane by the goody-goody—is true. When told that the whole street speaking controversy is a deliberate attempt to crush the I. W. W., he indignantly denied it. He also said that he had kept in close touch with the police during the whole affair and that there has been no brutality. This was said in nice, smooth tones, and calculated to convince us, who have passed through the infamous sweat-box, that we haven't been treated brutally. At the close the mayor said that if the I. W. W. carries out its proposed plan, the city will fight back, just as it has in the past. The committee informed him that the I. W. W. is going to use the streets of Spokane or go down fighting.

Fellow-Worker Brown, who was arrested at Hillyard on Saturday night for conspiracy, has secured a change of venue from Judge Mann's to Judge Stocker's court. After laying two or three months in the filthy county jail he will probably get a trial before this fair and impartial tribunal, as our friend Pugh would put it.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blair, in his argument to the Flynn-Filigno jury, stated that any one who pays dues into the I. W. W. is a conspirator, as are also those desperate criminals who attend the meetings and show their approval by either stamping their feet or clapping their hands. The only reason they are not all sent over the road is due to the fact that Spokane justice is tempered with mercy. These much-abused gentlemen of law and order here in Spokane really wish to treat us kindly, but we won't let them. All we have to do is to lay down and be meek, submissive slaves and then all will be lovely. Their altruistic self-repression is more noteworthy and deserving of praise, when we consider the fact that the State of Washington is starting to build a great network of roads with convict labor. Doubtless if these gentlemen were not so very careful of our interests they would send up all to Walla Walla to join the road-makers and in return receive a little rake-off. In this road-making scheme the police forces of the various cities will act simply as employment agencies, and send any and all men to work whom they can possibly railroad without creating too much of a noise. The Salvation Army and other benevolent (?) organizations are also going to take a characteristic part in this road-building scheme, and have agreed to furnish laborers at a "minimum cost." This convict system of getting the work out of the slaves is the ideal capitalistic method, and doubtless in the next few years it will experience a great development.

Three other fellow-workers who were arrested for distributing tickets for the

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP HESELWOOD FRUSTRATED

Hoping to cripple the I. W. W. in the second round of the fight for Free Speech, scheduled to take place on March 1st, three Spokane police officers—Prosecutor Pugh, Chief Sullivan and Captain of Detectives Burns made a raid on the Spokane defense headquarters at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on February 22nd, and placed National Organizer Fred W. Heselwood, who was in charge, under arrest on a charge of conspiracy. Capt. Burns arrested Heselwood at headquarters on a fugitive warrant. He tried to steal an armful of records and papers at the same time, but he was outwitted by the quick action of Heselwood's attorneys, who succeeded in getting out a restraining order, while the foxy (?) Burns stood talking to Heselwood and Attorney Fred Moore, his arms loaded with papers. When the restraining order was sprung on him, he very sheepishly disgorged the stolen goods. Burns and his fellow conspirators were very much disappointed when they had to go back to Spokane without Heselwood, whom they expected to kidnap a la Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. They succeeded in having Heselwood detained, however, and as their kidnaping plot failed, they regularly applied to Governor Brady at Boise, Idaho, for extradition papers. (Gov. Brady has signed these papers, but owing to the railroads being blockaded with snow they have not as yet arrived, February 27th.)

Bail was set at \$2,000, and it was raised in five minutes, one business man offering to stand good for any amount.

Habeas corpus proceedings compelled the authorities to give Heselwood a hearing in Coeur d'Alene. The trial was farcical in the extreme, and the Spokane officials were forced to show the weakness of their case. Capt. Burns was the only witness for the prosecution, and although on his arrival he had to be introduced to Heselwood before he knew he was the man that he wanted, he positively identified him as being in Spokane between November 1st and November 15th. He said that he had seen him leading men out to speak on the streets, in the early part of the fight. According to this distinguished truth teller, Heselwood has also been guilty of circulating malicious and libelous lies about the police, and on the strength of them, obtaining money under false pretenses.

The defense proved that Heselwood had not been in Spokane between Sept. 30 and Nov. 16, and offered to prove Heselwood's stories of police brutality, but they were forbidden by the court to do so. Even the case-hardened Burns squirmed visibly at the puncturing of his bubble.

The case presented by the prosecution was very weak, and Justice Chamberlain hinted as much several times. The notorious Don Kizer, deputy prosecuting attorney—he who distinguished himself recently by plagiarizing Sherman Bell, by saying publicly, when someone ventured to speak of constitutional rights, "To hell with the constitution; we are running Spokane"—was in charge of the state's case, and he argued that they did not have to show actual guilt, but only probable guilt. Of this the Coeur d'Alene "Morning Journal" says: Justice Chamberlain held the defendant two weeks pending the arrival of extradition papers. In giving his decision he stated that he was not passing upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant; that was for the Spokane court, and that had this been a preliminary examination, his decision might have been different. Much comment was heard in the court room from local business men on Spokane "justice" and many promised their support to Heselwood.

The police were crestfallen at the way their proposed railroading of Heselwood

had been balked by the I. W. W. attorneys and, to vent their spleen they had Moore arrested, just as he stepped off of the train on his return to Spokane. Capt. Burns took him to police headquarters, but on arrival there, received some niggardly apologies and his release. The move had been condemned by someone higher up and Mr. Moore had not been sacrificed—yet.

The next development of the Heselwood affair came last night, in a raid on the I. W. W. Headquarters at Hillyard, by the redoubtable Capt. Burns (Captain of six alleged detectives of whom the idiotic McDonald is the star) and two others. These "peace" officers ransacked the place although they had no warrants. They were looking for Secretary Dixon, whom they hoped to connect with Heselwood in the conspiracy charge. He was not present, however, which greatly disappointed the brutes in blue.

These wise guy detectives couldn't disguise their errand, but had to blurt out, "Where is Dixon?" They then arrested Fellow Worker Brown on a charge of conspiracy, as a bluff—it seems that Brown is accused of taking part in the demonstrations last fall and that's what they are after him for. The mere fact, that he has already served one sentence for this "crime" has not weight in Spokane. After loading up with all kinds of papers, (more evidence) as a bluff, and threatening the rest of the men assembled, they departed.

The sequel to Heselwood's arrest is hard to determine; if the members of the I. W. W. have any fighting blood left at all, they will now arise as a man and come to Spokane. If they can get Heselwood from Idaho, they can get St. John from Chicago, or grab the officials of every local in the country, and make a country wide attempt to suppress the organization.

According to the rulings made by the Spokane courts every member of the I. W. W. is equally an conspirator, and if this is true they can grab anybody they choose, no matter where they are located. The authorities here swear that they will drive the I. W. W. out of the country.

ARE WE GOING TO TAMELY SUBMIT TO SUCH A COURSE ON THEIR PART? Hardly. Let us go to Spokane, fill the jails and overthrow the whole tottering edifice of corruption misnamed the Spokane City Government. Already there are powerful influences at work with the same end in view and if we can make one more good showing the day is ours. Heselwood has many friends among the W. F. M. and in a short while, if we can keep up the agitation, that powerful organization will be fighting on our side.

One good strong pull, and FREE SPEECH, and the greatest victory ever won by a labor organization in America is ours.

TELEGRAM.

Captain Burns was arrested in the court room, on a charge of perjury, in connection with the trial of Heselwood. He testified before Justice Chamberlain that he had seen Heselwood in Spokane in the early part of the fight, leading men out onto the streets to speak; whereas Heselwood was in the vicinity of Seattle at the time, being employed by the Loggers' Union of that city as organizer.

The I. W. W. introduced evidence to the effect that Heselwood was in Spokane only one hour during the month of November, and that he had not been in the vicinity during the early part of the fight.

Burns, who is captain of detectives of Spokane and the man who led the raid on the Coeur d'Alene headquarters, seeking to kidnap Heselwood and rush him across the line, was released on his own recognizance. Heselwood proceedings finish tonight.

ON THE ROAD FROM SUNNY CALIFORNIA

Believing that the fellow-workers in Los Angeles and in other cities would like to hear from us, I will proceed to relate our experiences while en route to Spokane.

Leaving Los Angeles on Friday, the 13th, on an I. W. W. special, we were surprised at finding out that the Industrial Workers are beginning to be recognized as a "bona-fide labor union," notwithstanding Moyers' statement to the contrary. Something was entirely wrong with the wires, and the former agreement that we had with the brakeman for our "special" turned out to be nothing more than a common old peddler, as we were fourteen hours going one hundred and one miles.

We arrived at Mojave on a Saturday morning. Talk about weather—it was a fright. It blowed half of the time one way, and the other half of the time in the opposite direction, and say—when I speak about blowing in Mojave I mean something like forty miles an hour. While waiting here for the wind and sleet to subside we attended a meeting of Mojave Local No. 51. There were not many in attendance at the meeting, but those that were were very courteous and contributed liberally to help us along on our journey.

The trip between Mojave and Bakersfield and between Bakersfield and out next stop was made without anything eventful happening. Arriving at Kern we met several other Los Angeles fellow-workers. As we had a full day before us, we hustled up a good place to rest and clean up. In the street meeting that was held that evening a fair collection was taken up; the sales of literature amounted to three dollars. Considerable literature, including all the "Address to Wage-Workers" that we had, were distributed among the audience, which grew to such a size that we were warned by the police that we would have to keep a passage on the sidewalk clear, or else he would close our meeting.

Leaving Bakersfield, our next stop was at Fresno, where we arrived on Monday morning. After considerable hustling, we located the chief of police, Shaw, and secured a permit to speak Monday and Tuesday evenings on the street, with the proviso that we would not in

any way say anything derogatory of the civil authorities, from the president down to the chief in person. This required considerable tact, after hearing of the outrages committed against our fellow-workers in Spokane by the police of that city.

There is a fine body of revolutionists at this place, but the Local has a hard row to hoe, as this town is certainly a bourgeois-controlled place. After the street meetings we invited the crowd to come to the hall, where we secured several applications. If I had told the chief that I was an I. W. W. man in making application for the permit I would have been driven out of town, as F. W. Little has been threatened by this parasitical puppet of the master class, to be driven out of town if he attempted to organize the agricultural workers of the district. They feared an organized body as they had a large fruit crop to move and wanted to move it cheaply. We were unable to dispose of any literature at this point, as they do not permit the same to be sold on the streets. Will hold several more meetings at this place before we leave. There were three of us on the start, but we will very likely be joined by several more at this place.

Will leave for Merced after the next meeting. Yours for the Fight and for the hastening of the Revolution.

J. S. B., Local 63.

HUNTING ROUND FOR A MASTER NOW. In Dixieland, when the tolling mass Was bought and sold by the master class, A man was hunted and shot at sight. For teaching niggers to read and write. 'Twould breed ambition, 'twas claimed, and lead A slave to skip if he learned to read: But kept in ignorance, life was spent In massa's service, and sweet content.

But masters found that whoever owns The means of life may be sots or drones; Yet live like kings; can refuse, or give The tolling masses the right to live; Can name the terms and the price they'll pay, And buy their slaves by the dour or day, And so-called "Freemen," with anxious brow, Go hunting round for a master now. Who scarcely notice the thousands killed, So easily are their places filled.

Time flies, and studious workmen read: Ten million of us are underfed; Two million children employed, debased, Ground into profits for drones to waste; How idle women carouse and dine Four hundred monkeys, rigged out so fine; They paid, for suits which the monkeys wore, Five thousand dollars apiece, or more, And fifty thousand to feast the brutes. Besides the cost of the monkeys' suits, "But, oh! how cunning," they said, "and then Down goes the wage of the working men.

Though bloated masters regard it treason, Their greed compels us to think and reason; And other millions, deceived, betrayed, Once get their thinking, will surely aid, Till Socialism is given birth. To spread and flourish, and fill the earth; And both the master and the slave displace, Through Brotherhood of the human race. Minneapolis. J. E. NASH.

BRUTAL POLICE. Spokane County Jail, Feb. 26th, 1910. Editor Industrial Worker:

Fellow Worker—I am going to drop you a few lines about the petty tyranny practiced in the county jail. When Fellow Worker Shippy was tried he talked back to Don Kizer, the deputy prosecutor. For this two balls and a chain were attached to him, and was also abused by the guard, who is a big Swede and can talk very little English.

At the Flynn-Filligno trial, Shippy was called upon to take the witness stand, by the defense. The testimony that Shippy gave, not pleasing the police, a ball and chain were once more attached to him, and for one day he was made to work on bread and water. After this he was thrown into a dark cell, on bread and water for several days.

The other day the guard, who is a son of Sheriff Pugh, threw snowballs at Fellow Worker Gatewood, whereupon Gatewood dumped his wheelbarrow and refused to do any further work. The guard hustled him off to the jail, but the jailer refused to put him into the dark hole.

The guard being absent with Gatewood, there only remained one guard to watch the prisoners. Two of the Fellow Workers slipped their ball and chain and made a dash for liberty, only to be caught by a crowd of scabsoy-bills.

Fellow Workers Reed, Grant and Whitehead are sick. I think that every one of us will be a better I. W. W. man than we ever were when our six months' sentence is over.

Yours for the I. W. W. JOHN DOE.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS BELONGING TO SPOKANE LOCALS, OR OUTSIDE MEMBERS ARRIVING IN THE CITY.

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W. have established temporary headquarters and office at 505 Market Street, Hilliard, Wash. Any members desiring to pay dues may do so by calling at the above address, or addressing The Secretary I. W. W., at Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From the "Bulletin International" of France.) The seventh congress of the International Federation of Transportation Workers will meet on August 22nd at Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Revenge of the Swedish Employers. In order to show how the Swedish employers are seeking revenge after the general strike, we make some extracts concerning the transportation industry from the last number of the Weekly Bulletin of the International Federation of Transportation Workers (January 17).

In Stockholm the branches of the longshoremen, brick handlers, coal heavers and warehousemen have generally been exempted from reprisals. The only employers who have resorted to reprisals are the coal firms, who have shut out a small number of drivers, engineers and chauffeurs for their participation in the general strike. The hack drivers' union has suffered most. Every owner of a hack establishment being compelled by law to keep at least one hack in service or lose his permit, the owners themselves were at first compelled to climb on the box themselves. Finally 200 coachmen were locked out of whom some have found other occupations, but about thirty are still without the means of existence. The chauffeurs' union also has a large number of victims. The commercial lumber yard workers and wagon makers who, like all others, had refused to accept the personal contracts which the bosses wanted to force them to sign, are all locked out, and only those who accept the bosses' terms are reinstated.

Finland. The governor general at Helsingfors, capital of Finland, a Russian autocrat named Seyn, has ordered an inquest regarding the aid that the unions of Finland have given to the Swedish workers during the general strike. Persecution on this score is expected against the Finnish unions.

The Coal Miners' Strike in Australia. Speaking of the sentence of three years at hard labor imposed upon the president of the Australian coal miners, eight months for some other "leaders" and from two weeks to three months for eight other mine workers, the "Bulletin International" quotes the following from "The Socialist" of Melbourne, Australia.

The paper ascribes the unfortunate issue of the battle to the spirit of old trade unionism and continues: "The arrest of the strike leaders, mass arrests of workers acting upon the order of the unions, a wage commission imposed upon the workers, a law suppressing strikes, these and other outrages have been accepted by the workers of Australia who are silent from fear. Truly, the strength of unionism has been sapped by a decade of arbitration. The workers have put their faith in parliaments, and today it is the parliaments that crucify them."

The Union Movement in Argentina. (Juan Lorenci in Voix du Peuple, Feb. 6.)

"In Argentina the producing class is divided on three different lines—parliamentarian socialists, communist anarchists and revolutionary syndicalists. From the internal struggle which has been going on for ten years the revolutionary syndicalist movement was born. On the 27th and 28th of September, 1909, a unity conference took place in which fifty labor organizations took part. By a unanimous vote the fusion was accomplished and a new organization was born at this congress, namely "La Confederacion Obrera Regional, Argentina," which took its place alongside of the old organization. Despite the terrible measures of repression over the whole country, the militants are entering the battle.

"We hope that the revolutionaries from across the ocean will make common cause with us and help 'La Confederacion Obrera Regional Argentina' to come out as victor from the present dangerous situation.

LET US UNITE. It is plainly seen that the officers of trade unions do not want the rank and file to join the I. W. W., claiming the A. F. of L. would, in time, adopt Industrial Unionism.

The rank and file are beginning to wake up to their class interests and to the fact that aristocracy of labor must be abolished. They are beginning to realize that their officers are betraying and misleading them just to hold their positions and receive their salaries. The economic power of the workers can only be gained through them by being organized industrially.

Even now, the agitation is becoming so strong for Industrial Unionism that the officers who call themselves Socialists and Revolutionists will vote and pass resolutions to free the slaves on the political field, but are against freeing them on the industrial field. The workers have never yet accomplished anything through political action.

The workers are fighting for better conditions and the abolition of the wage system on the economic field, and therefore must organize at the mouth of production and must found their organization on the class struggle—that the workers have nothing in common with the employers. Only through a class union can we take possession of industries and run them for the collectivity, without the help of any political organization.

In this Northwest country there is at present only one industry, the wood industry; there should be only one industrial union; but, instead, we have about 25 craft unions independent of each other, but all depending on the wood industry. They are unable to accomplish anything, because if one union goes on strike the others keep on working, and at their next meetings will declare that it is too bad to see the union in trouble, and on the instigation of their officers will vote and pass a resolution of sympathy to the strikers, but cannot help them any further, because it is against their constitution, and their officers would not let them. And the strike is lost.

It is up to us all, workmen, to organize in such a way that we can tie up an industry in case of strike. Let us get together in one Industrial Union and let us not be misled by those who tell us that one workman is better than another. Let us unite and not divide. Yours for Industrial Freedom.

PRESS COMMITTEE, No. 237.

NEW HEADQUARTERS. The Seattle Locals, No. 178 and 382, have moved to new headquarters, and are now located at 1524 Fifth Avenue, between Pike and Pine. All members from outside points will find us at this address and are requested to pay us a visit should they come to this city. The hall is larger and better than we have had hitherto. An active campaign will be carried on to recruit new members and spread the propaganda of Industrial Unionism.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from Page One.)

Thompson meeting will be tried (?) today by Judge Mann. It is given out by the authorities that these young fellows were arrested because the literature they were distributing is of such a nature as to "come under the ban," although the tickets simply announced the meeting. A poor excuse is better than none. We realize in Spokane that anything the I. W. W. does is criminal in its nature and must come under the ban.

A few weeks ago the A. F. of L. unions of city laborers presented a petition to the city council asking that the wage scale be increased from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day. These weather vane refused to do so at first, but changed their minds later and granted the increase. Immediately all the contractors, real estate sharks, etc., began to make a kick at this unheard-of action of the council. Some threatened vengeance on such unworthy puppets; while others came out and proved (?) that the increased wages would be a detriment to the laborer, as all city improvement must cease owing to the increased cost of this work (pretty slick, this). Whether influenced by the latter or the former argument it is hard to say, but at any rate the council reversed itself and cut down the wage scale again. The unions are sore and disgusted at this, and declare they will march on the city hall in a body, 10,000 strong, and demand the increase. Chief Sullivan says of this demonstration, that if "any of them attempt to speak on the street, either on wage scale, matrons for the jail, church affairs, city market, or other topics of the day, he will place them under arrest, on the interpretation placed upon the disorderly conduct ordinance by the police during the I. W. W. cases."

This statement is a sinister one; already they are using the I. W. W. affair as a precedent by which to gag others. If they can stop us from talking on the street, they can stop the A. F. of L., or any one else, from marching upon the street. Perhaps the slumbering A. F. of L. will awaken to this fact some day.

In making a talk before the city council recently in an endeavor to get them to appoint three matrons for the city jail, Mrs. Stafford, a prominent member of the Women's Club, accused the police of perpetrating outrages against women in the city jail. The chief demanded proof of this, and thinking her unable to produce them, he has instituted suit for libel against her. She has the goods and in a few days there will be sprung one of the greatest sensations Spokane has ever known.

In this affair the council did much the same as in the case of the unions. First they appointed the matrons, and the next day they rescinded their action. This has made the Women's Club sore and from all indications they will also take part in the demonstration. The German Turner Society has also declared its intention of joining the demonstration on the proposition of the matrons. It looks as though the Spokane city government is in for a hot time on March 9th, when the demonstration will take place. It will be very queer if the I. W. W. can't also make free speech one of the issues also. The men are beginning to reach Spokane, but not as fast as was expected, owing to the blocked condition of the roads. Spokane is the Mecca to which all men who are worthy of the name of revolutionist must come this week. The issue has long since ceased to be merely a matter of free speech upon the streets. It is now whether or not our organization shall be outlawed and driven from the cities of the country, even as it has from Spokane.

If you have any regard for the future of the I. W. W. and have any fighting blood in you, come to Spokane. If not, sit around your stoves and criticize and watch the only working class organization in the country go down to defeat.

On to Spokane!

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the every-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

WAR ON STEEL TRUST. A dispatch from Washington says the American Federation of Labor has opened war on the steel trust. But whether the official gun announcing hostilities was fired direct from Washington or from the Civic Federation banquet, recently held in New York, where Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison, O'Connell and other alleged labor leaders, who are to carry on the war, licked up champagne and vigorously assaulted an elaborate banquet set and paid for by the owners of the steel trust, the dispatch does not say.

Be it known that the steel trust not only installed the open shop, but almost completely annihilated the steel workers' union, which, a few years ago, was one of the most powerful labor unions in America. The few union men still in the employ of the steel trust hold their membership in secret lest they share the fate of thousands of their brothers who were discharged for having the temerity to hold membership in a labor union.

The trust is owned and controlled by John P. Morgan and his associates in the Civic Federation, who pay John Mitchell, "the greatest labor leader in the world," the princely salary of \$4,000.00 per year for administering anaesthetics to the working class, that they may be kept in darkness and ignorance and submit, without resistance, to robbery and degradation by their economic masters.

The fight is on. It is a life and death struggle. If the leaders of the American Federation of Labor assault the steel trust as ferociously as they do the champagne and feeds which Morgan and his dignitaries set before them, the steel trust will resemble the remains of a black cat after emerging from a puddling furnace.—Ex.

RESOLUTIONS FROM GLENDALE TIE-HACKERS.

Whereas the officials of the city of Spokane have seen fit to take away from the working class the only liberty they have left—the right to express their honest opinions; and

Whereas, the working class can no longer receive justice through the capitalist courts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we render to our fellow-workers in Spokane whatever financial support be possible; and be it further

Resolved, That we take a side-door Pullman and go to Spokane and help to fill the jail and bull-pen, and put the city officials to shame.

Signed: GLENDALE TIE-HACKERS. W. A. N. T. H. L. J. H. M.

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"SOLIDARITY"

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to the fact that persecution is being carried on in a high-handed manner by those who hide under the disguise of law and order, the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. in Spokane has moved the Defense Fund headquarters to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is in another State and close to Spokane.

No man who is a prominent and active worker in the I. W. W. is safe from arrest under the trumped-up charge of "Criminal Conspiracy"; all the old offenders and editors are at present in jail in Spokane. The penalty provided for this trumped-up charge is five years in the penitentiary. The best lawyers in the country have been engaged to defend our fellow-workers. These attorneys are high-priced men, but money is nothing when we consider the noble characters and principles of the men who are supposed to be railroaded to a prison. Many of the officers and editors who are awaiting trial at the hands of a venomous enemy have given up home, money and friends to fight for the grand principles of "One Revolutionary Union of Workers."

Bread Lines, Bull-Pens, Child Slavery, Prostitutes, Vice and Crime must all fall before this "One Union of All Workers."

Over 300 men are in jail and more going in daily to suffer the tortures of hell, that freedom of speech may again be wrested from a money-mad class, who are mortally afraid of seeing the working class united. These men will serve 30 days on bread and water, and when they get out they will immediately be rearrested.

The best legal talent has been engaged in Chicago, Seattle and Spokane to defend our officers from the masters' wrath. We must have the sinews of war. You must help. Send all contributions for "Free Speech Defense Fund" to

FRED W. HESLEWOOD,
National Organizer I. W. W. P. O. Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



Star Lake Logg. Co. Kent, Wash. Wages \$2.25 up; pay at any time; grub is good. I. W. W. men can secure work here.

Church, McCay Bolan. Olequa, March 1st. Wages \$2.25 per day. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men cannot secure work here.

Falls City Lbr. Co. Falls City, Feb. 27th. Twenty-four miles west from Salem, Ore. Camp wages \$1.75 and up.

Worthington & Jones: Hoods Canal, Wash. Wages \$2.50 per day and up; pay at any time; grub is poor.

Weyerhaeuser Logging Co.: Hobart, Wash. \$5.00; pay on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month; the grub is good.

Industrial Worker: I am working at Orr, in Flerning county, chopping wood at \$1 per cord. It is a good place for a few extra men this summer.

Sawmills in this town all working. Wages \$2 to \$2.25 a yard, ten hours work. Men are dissatisfied, owing to the fact that they are compelled to work too hard.

In almost every city in America there is some place that becomes notorious among working men; a kind of place that makes a wage-slave wonder, whether it or the rock pile is the worst.

While the inflated shun such places as they could the plague, the slave-drivers of capitalism—poverty, hunger and cold—compel many to accept conditions that are beyond the belief of people who are slightly more fortunate.

The job is advertised as a good place to work by the employment sharks: wages \$2.25 per day, board \$5.25 per week. Well, perhaps board is \$5.25 per week. There are damn few stay long enough to find out.

The place became so well known that the employment agents could not get men enough for the job, so the boss had to come through with ten dollars to keep the shark hiring men.

Barbarous Spokane

(By FRED W. HESLEWOOD, in International Socialist Review.)

Not Mexico, but Spokane—the battleground of the greatest fight for Free Speech, Free Press, and Public Assemblage in America. Where over four hundred men and women of the ranks of labor, using the weapons of Passive Resistance, are pitted against the law of brutality, tyranny, oppression and greed.

Where the ancient methods of torture are being used to subdue the workers, who wish to safeguard the weapons of the dispossessed, disfranchised—yes, disinherited class. Where truth is crushed to earth, and where a lie is a wholesome morsel, and is relished by the arrogant and ignorant who do not want the truth.

You may say I draw on my imagination; that I exaggerate; that we want sympathy. That such conditions do not exist in Free America. I say in answer that the conditions cannot be exaggerated. The sufferings cannot be told.

The man that wanted the affidavit from the horse doctor did not get it. His jaw was smashed in three places by an honorable policeman's club, while passing from the booking window to the cell.

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I. W. W. Sick Treated, 344. Dr. John H. O'Shea, Emergency Surgeon, Renders Report.

The sick report of I. W. W. prisoners who were held in the city jail and attended by Emergency Physician John H. O'Shea has been completed and shows that there were 334 men on the hospital list and that Dr. O'Shea gave 1,600 treatments. None died.

criptions he would be drawing a few thousand dollars at least from the I. W. W. The time extended over sixty days and the cases attended to were exclusive of the regular run of accidents and jail cases.

The report speaks for itself. Does it show any brutality? Who are these 334 men? What do you suppose the treatments consisted of? Nearly every man had to be sent to this horse doctor inside of thirty days.

Some of the men only had four or five dollars. Some had \$20. Some had \$50, but all had money. They are hoboes, vags, and undesirable citizens; they should have taken their money to the jail and allowed themselves to be robbed by the thugs in blue, who formed the slugging committee in the dark corridors between the booking window and the cells.

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flag is only subterfuge. It is a handy thing to use when appealing to the prejudices of the people. One flag is as good as another for the workers if it increases the size of the pork chops. A dish cloth will do.

It is the lumber trust and the employment sharks that wish to squelch the I. W. W. The mayor believes that he can pacify the workers by revoking the licenses of several of the employment sharks, but the I. W. W. says that they must all go, and if we can win this fight for freedom of speech they will all have to go, and they know it.

Over three thousand men were hired through employment sharks for one camp of the Sombra Lumber Co. (Great Northern) last winter to maintain a force of fifty men. As soon as a man had worked long enough to pay the shark's fee, the hospital dollar, poll tax and a few other grafts, he was discharged to make room for more slaves, so that the seeping process could continue.

He hears the I. W. W. speakers on the street. The glad tidings of a great revolutionary union. An injury to one is an injury to all. Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your job and your back. You have a world to gain. Labor produces all wealth, and those who produce it are tramps and hoboes.

People are sending in money from all over America to care for the sick and injured and feed the families of those who are wearing ball and chain on the county rock pile. The following letter is characteristic of the methods used by the I. W. W.

A demonstration meeting was just held in Sheep Camp No. 1, there being three present, a herder and two dogs. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we send \$10.00 for the free speech fight in Spokane. Yours for liberty, THOS. J. ANDERSON.

It was evident that they did not wish to prosecute under the ordinance. Officers who were drawing pay as secretaries of the unions were arrested for vagrancy. The same charge was made against members selling the "Industrial Worker" on the street. They all had money.

On November 24, 1909, Judge Mann delivered himself of the following: "The right to speak on the street or any other place is inherent. It is a natural right. It is a gift from God that every man is supposed to have."

While the tendency to reduce wages to a minimum, to prolong the work day to extreme limits, to replace the workman by the machine, the adult man by his wife and children, in order to increase profit unendingly, remains the dominant, inevitable concern of capitalist production, it begets at the same time, digging its own tomb, the revolutionary forces which are organizing, becoming conscious of their means and of their end, and from now on are building up, within the entrails of modern society, the mighty embryo of the society of collectivism.

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