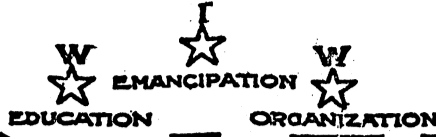


MEN WANTED TO MARCH ON SAN DIEGO



JOIN THE BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 18

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 174

"And if death is to be the reward for being true to the working class we'll die with a song on our lips"

## GIANT LABOR AWAKENING

INTEREST MOUNTS HIGHER AND HIGHER—SPEAKERS IN GREAT DEMAND—CARUSO GIVEN "THIRD DEGREE"—AROUSE, YE SLAVES!

Lawrence, July 20.—Interest in the Ettor and Giovannitti case continues to mount higher and higher. From all sides come indications of an awakened sense of injustice done to the working class through the imprisonment of two of its representatives. Especially is this fact reflected in the mail received by the defense committee, and in the increasing number of articles and editorials appearing in the current issues of magazines and weekly and daily papers. From the Pacific Coast, from Dresden, Germany, from the industrial centers of the middle West, from peon-stricken Florida, and from the hamlets of New England whose pastoral beauty is marred by a textile mill, come the straws which show the wind to be blowing in the direction of liberation for Ettor and Giovannitti.

The Dresden trades unionists have followed the example of their Berlin comrades and sent a protest to President Taft. They send copies of the Dresden labor press showing that considerable space is given to the matter. The labor press of Belgium is also taking up the case.

The National Italian Committee for the defense of Ettor and Giovannitti, Dr. V. Sellaro, treasurer, sends \$500.00 from New York City, together with a letter requesting buttons, postal cards, stickers, etc. The letter reflects enthusiasm and a desire to work in harmony with all organizations devoted to the same ends.

New York also sends in a request for 2,000 protest stickers, through a well-known woman lawyer. She declares them fine, and says they are going to be used on the back of letters which a well-known suffrage club is sending out.

New York further reports a Jewish conference well under way and doing good work. At Auburn, N. Y., a rousing protest meeting was held with Polish, Italian and English speakers. A local official of the A. F. of L. presided. The principal speech was made by Gustave Strebel of Syracuse, N. Y. Strebel is a well known member of the Garment Workers' Union, and candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Socialist party ticket.

The Mine Workers' Unions of the middle West show no signs of decrease in interest and enthusiasm. Local Union No. 2,601 of Conifer, Pa., sends \$36.00; part donation, part contributions. The secretary writes: "I believe when the time comes there should be a general strike throughout the world in protest against the tyranny of the capitalist class and their made-to-order judiciary." The same union requests speakers, as do many points in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Miss Flynn can talk a half-dozen times a day throughout the middle West, such is the demand for her presence at meetings now being arranged for the future. Her tour now extends to Minnesota and will not end before September.

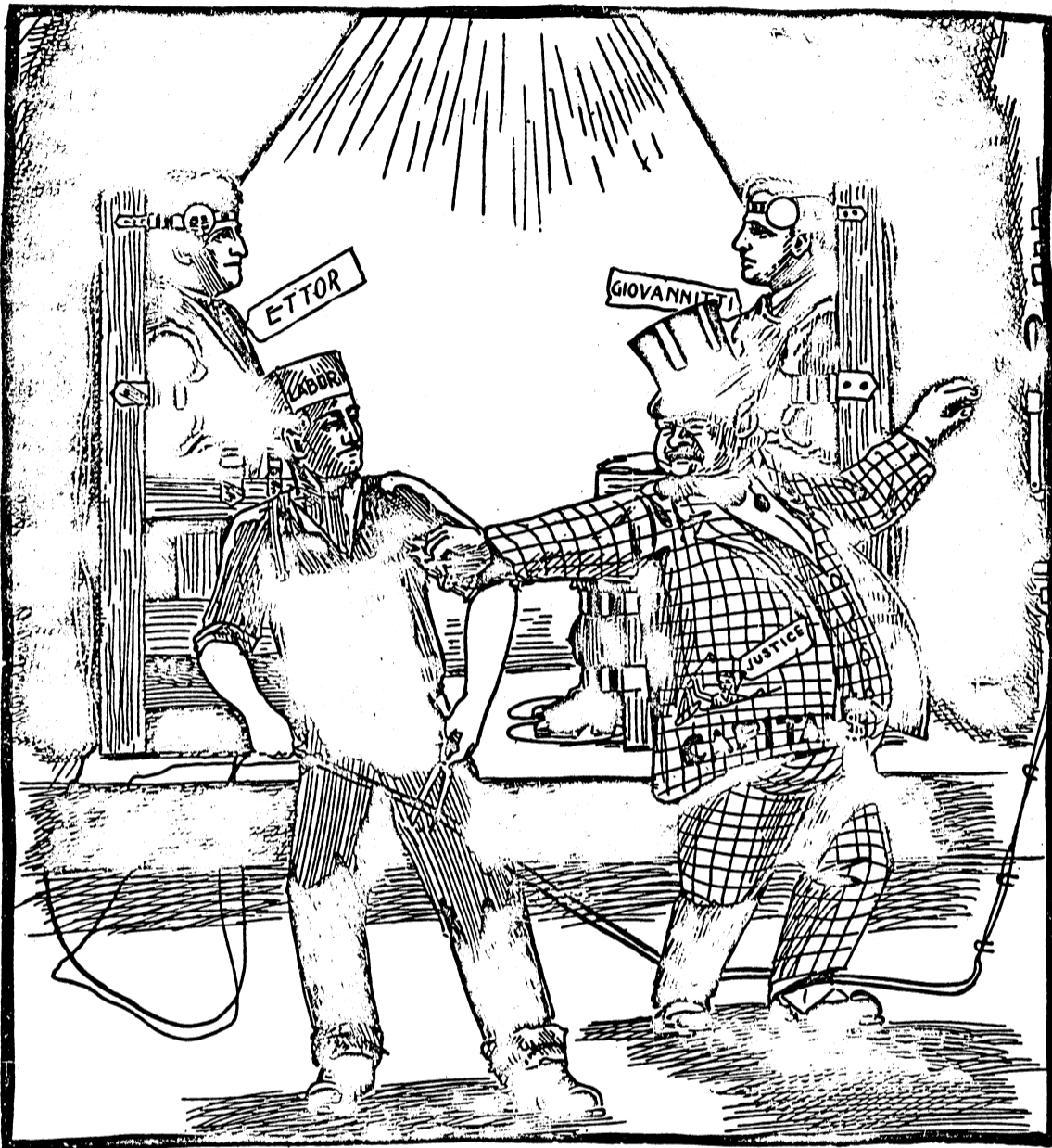
Massachusetts is not behind the procession by any means. Quincy, Mass., reports two picnics and two meetings under way; and they express a willingness to sandwich in more meetings that may be arranged. They have had some good meetings in Quincy, and so feel encouraged to take hold and make a success of many more of them.

The Massachusetts Socialist party went on record July 14 in favor of the defense. The platform contains several paragraphs regarding conditions in Lawrence; and one in particular is devoted to the Ettor-Giovannitti case, and charges the capitalists with being the real accessory before the fact. These paragraphs were the subject of rousing approval.

An Ettor-Giovannitti meeting was held at the Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, on Friday evening, July 19. Miss Flynn was the principal speaker.

A big protest meeting was held on the Common in Lowell on the afternoon of the 14th. Fred Heslewood of Spokane, Wash., spoke to a large audience. Meetings are held on the Common in Lowell every Sunday afternoon. They serve to show the assiduity of the charge made in Haverhill, Boston, Lawrence, etc., that such meetings "tend to disorder," "incite to riot," etc. Over in Haverhill, the Socialists and I. W. W. had to put up a stiff fight, to secure the use of the city hall for a protest meeting. When they got the hall, a double protest was in order, one against the local authorities; the other against the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti.

The New England press is devoting con- (Continued on page Eight)



LABOR'S PROMPT ACTION WILL PREVENT PLUTOCRACY'S CRIME

## BIG TEXTILE STRIKE IN NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

On July 15 in New Bedford, Mass., 14,000 weavers in the cotton mills went on strike. Their grievance was a graded fine system which took 40 per cent from their wages when a slight fault appeared in a cut of cloth. In some instances this cut their average weekly wages from a pittance of \$9 to the starvation point of \$7 per week.

About 1,200 members were in the I. W. W. at the commencement of the strike and the weavers are joining in large numbers. Within three days this number had more than doubled and the enrollment still goes on.

The I. W. W. and the United Textile Workers are both involved in the strike and no friction has resulted so far. Many of the members of the U. T. W. are members of the I. W. W. as well. The craft leaders, however, treat

the I. W. W. speakers, organizers, and committeemen with but scant courtesy.

This strike differs from the one at Lawrence in that New Bedford is fairly well organized from a craft standpoint. The old line leaders, while taking part in the strike, are fearing a general stampede of their membership into the I. W. W.

The strike resembles Lawrence in the respect that the grievance of the workers was taken up by the legislature with bad results. The mill owners found ways of evading the patched up laws.

The operatives are mainly English. Next in numbers come the French-Canadians, then the Portuguese, and a few Polish. In all there about 30,000 operatives in the city.

Active picket work is expected to bring out at least 7,000 more and indications are that

the strike will become general.

Wm. Yates, Grover H. Perry, Joseph Schmitz, Richard Parkinson, Miss Lorry Morecott, and other I. W. W. speakers and organizers have matters well in hand and are insistent in voicing the demand of the I. W. W. for a general strike. In this connection the Boston Herald of July 17 says:

"This stand taken by the I. W. W. was, aside from the conference to take place tomorrow, the one topic of conversation among the textile operatives tonight. The most of them were strongly in favor of it. The leaders of the local unions, however, did all they could to discourage their members from endorsing of the I. W. W. They are becoming afraid of the I. W. W., being fearful that it will eventually win the locals from the A. F. of L., with which they are now affiliated."

## SAN DIEGO CRIMES FORCE LABOR UNITY

San Diego, Cal., July 16.—At present conditions are looking much more favorable to the I. W. W. side of the free speech controversy.

The trial of E. E. Kirk for perjury in connection with registration was concluded last week, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty. This case was prosecuted on a flimsy charge for no other reason than that of Kirk being an attorney for the free speech advocates. The favorable way in which this verdict was received would indicate the great change in public opinion during the past few months.

Sunday, July 14, the Free Speech League held a meeting on Sixth and E streets. The vigilantes were out in force but did not attempt any rash act. Their antics showed them to be adepts at the easy task of making fools of themselves, and many of their former supporters were disgusted. The most prominent idiots were Moore and Porter of the vigilantes, the latter of whom is to be tried for insanity according to rumor.

At this meeting the vigilantes contended themselves with turning on the motors of their autos, tooting their horns, and yelling like Comanche Indians.

After the speaker, Lewis, concluded his meeting the crowd adjourned to 7th and B streets, where Executive Board Member George Speed addressed them.

This week marks the trial of the conspiracy cases, which, it is predicted, will take about a month. The following members of the I. W. W. are concerned: H. B. Kizer, Pat Noonan, Chas. Grant, Robert Gosden, W. F. Hubbard, H. Edelman, Sam Silver, Jack Whyte, Mrs. Laura Payne Emerson. The socialist Party members charged with conspiracy are Kaspar Bauer, E. E. Kirk, G. W. Woodby, and Harry McKee.

A joint appeal has been issued from San Diego signed by I. H. Markwith, secretary of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council; J. A. Cothran, secretary of Branch San Diego of the Socialist Party; George Speed, G. E. B. Member of the Industrial Workers of the World, and P. S. Ford, secretary, and Kaspar Bauer, secretary, of the California Free Speech League. The appeal states in part:

"These soldiers of the common good, united under the historic slogan of 'Workers of the

World, Unite!' and with the revolutionary motto 'An injury to one is an injury to all,' have struggled on day by day and month by month, each with the personal inspiration, 'Be bold, be bold, and everywhere be bold.' ...

"Their struggle is your struggle. This battle is not local, it is world wide. It is of no less significance and of no less importance than the struggle at Lawrence or the British Coal Strike. The issue is identical—organized capital against organized labor. Organized capital has spoken—organized labor must speak. ... The Trades Unions, the Socialist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World stand together, bound by common ties of common interests; each works within its respective sphere, but united by common economic ties. ...

"We, the representatives of every branch of organized labor in San Diego, send out this united appeal for funds, trusting that you will not fail your Brothers, Comrades and Fellow Workers in jail."

Send all contributions to Kaspar Bauer, Treasurer California Free Speech League, 716 D street, San Diego, Cal.

## LAWLESS LOUISIANA

EYE WITNESS TELLS STORY OF MURDERS—MEN SHOT FROM OFFICE OF LUMBER LORD—GENERAL WALK OUT EXPECTED.

I have just received a letter from a friend in De Ridder, La., from which I quote the following:

"I would have written you before this but I have been busy and I have been scared, for I heard the 'blue whistlers' ring last Sunday, though I was not hit. They have Emerson and everybody else in jail but me. Emerson was speaking and they shot into us from Galloway's office. They fired about two hundred shots at us but never touched Emerson or me, though I was standing about twenty steps from the office. They killed three and wounded about fifteen. Two union men, Decatur Hall and Uriah Martin, and one scab gunman from Texas named Vincent, were killed. They were shooting our boys to beat six bits till the gunner fell, then they went up in the air and quit."

Since this was written, however, press reports state that beside the three men killed outright, six or seven men were desperately and thirty odd were more or less seriously wounded. Some of the wounded are not, at this writing, expected to live. In the dead and wounded, this is the result of the "riot" (?) that occurred at Brabow, La., Sunday evening, July 7th, 1912.

Immediately following the "riot" President A. L. Emerson of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and eight or ten other members were arrested, denied bail and placed in the parish prison at Lake Charles, as was John Galloway, one of the proprietors of the Galloway Lumber Co., who is accused of having shot Decatur Hall as Hall was running away from the scene of action, and several of his followers.

After President Emerson was placed under arrest, when he was approached by reporters for an interview, he was told by the authorities that he "could not talk for publication." Every day since the "riot" occurred union men have been placed under arrest. Among the last batch taken being Comrade John Helton, secretary of Local DeRidder, Socialist party, and the arrests still go on, the idea seeming to be to corral all the "leaders" and thus prevent a general walk-out of the peons from the mills and camps of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, which association has taken over the functions of the States of Louisiana and Texas in the timber belt and proclaimed martial law, brazenly declaring that its peons have "no grounds for protest" and boasting its intention to shoot ALL union labor out of the lumber industry.

All the news and evidence gathered since the "riot" goes to prove that the union men were expecting no trouble of the kind, else so many of them would not have been killed and wounded; that the unionists were ambushed and fired upon by men hidden in the office of the Galloway Lumber Co., while there are strong grounds for believing that the "riot" had been deliberately staged by the Lumber Trust for the purpose of creating a reign of terror in order to frighten its workers back into submission. There is also strong ground for believing that among the men hidden in the office of the Galloway Lumber Co., from which place the first shots came, were many gunmen who had been sent over from other association towns. As to the cause of the "riot," it was but the climax to a long series of outrages that have been committed by the Southern Lumber Operators' Association against union men and all suspected of sympathizing with them, brutalities of which the following reported in the New Orleans Item of July 12th, is a mild example. Says the Item:

"Guards employed by the King-Ryder Company in Bonami, which is one of the 12 subsidiary concerns of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, were so zealous in working for the interest of their employers and against unionism that they almost drowned John McWilliams, a bakery wagon driver. McWilliams, who is more than 50 years old, has delivered bread in Monami for the City Bakery of DeRidder for many years. Delivered Literature with Bread

"The deputies employed by the King-Ryder mill suspected McWilliams of distributing unionistic doctrine with his loaves. They seized him Wednesday morning, led him and his wagon just outside the fence which surrounds the camp and prevents upon men and non-union men alike from entering or leaving the grounds without permission and gave him the 'water (Continued on page Eight)













