

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI MUST BE FREED

W EMANCIPATION W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

A GENERAL STRIKE WILL FREE THEM

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 21

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 177

Why Add the Electric Chair to Cross, Stake, Gibbet, Guillotine and Scaffold to Mark Liberty's Pathway?

MASTERS FREED WORKERS HELD

RESULTS OF THE GRABOW "RIOTS"

The following wage workers have been indicted on the charges named:

Highway Robbery and Murder—Henry Simpson, John Helton and Alfred Burge.
Murder—A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers; John Perry, L. Perry, R. Perry, F. E. Ezell, Will Colley, Jack Payne, W. A. Chatman, Bennett Lee, Frank McBride, Frank Farr, George Green, Robert Burge, Doc Havens, Edgar Hollingsworth, Ed Lehman, Leon Sebeau, W. A. Mathis, Charles Sebeau.

Highway Robbery—Andy Denby.
The following members of the master class, and their tools, were freed:

John Galloway, murder (two charges).
Paul Galloway, murder (two charges).
V. D. Spraul, murder (two charges).
H. E. Turner, murder (two charges).
R. G. Green, murder (two charges).
James Broxton, murder.

The reading of the indictment did not seem to overcome the imprisoned men, for they simply wanted to know how many more victims the Lumber Trust were intending to claim.

The existence of classes and the fact that the master class own the courts is plainly shown in this case. Galloway and his associate murderers goes free even though the first shot was fired from the office of the Galloway Lumber Company office into a crowd of men who were simply endeavoring to gain their rights by talking to their fellow men.

It is estimated that the trials will take a month at the very least, as there are over 100 witnesses to be heard.

Already the Lumber Trust is endeavoring to prejudice all the prospective jurors by means of their prostituted sheets. The New Orleans Times-Democrat gives two and one-half columns to an article intended to arouse resentment against the B. T. W. and the I. W. W. on the part of the small business men and the farmers who will comprise the jury.

The article is so similar to the ones published in the Northwest during the Grays' Harbor lumber strike that it might almost have been a copy with a few references to the B. T. W. inserted. It bears the evidence of having been syndicated to the papers by the famous timber thieves who go to make up the nationwide "Sawdust Ring."

All lumber jack agitators of the Northwest who are footloose should head for the Southern timber belt and should there go to work in the camps to take up the work laid down by the many brave rebels who are in jail.

Money is needed for the defense of the imprisoned men. The Lumber Trust is especially bitter against A. L. Emerson, president of the B. T. W., and will take his life unless strong efforts for publicity and strong legal defense is made. Send funds to Secretary Jay Smith, P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La.

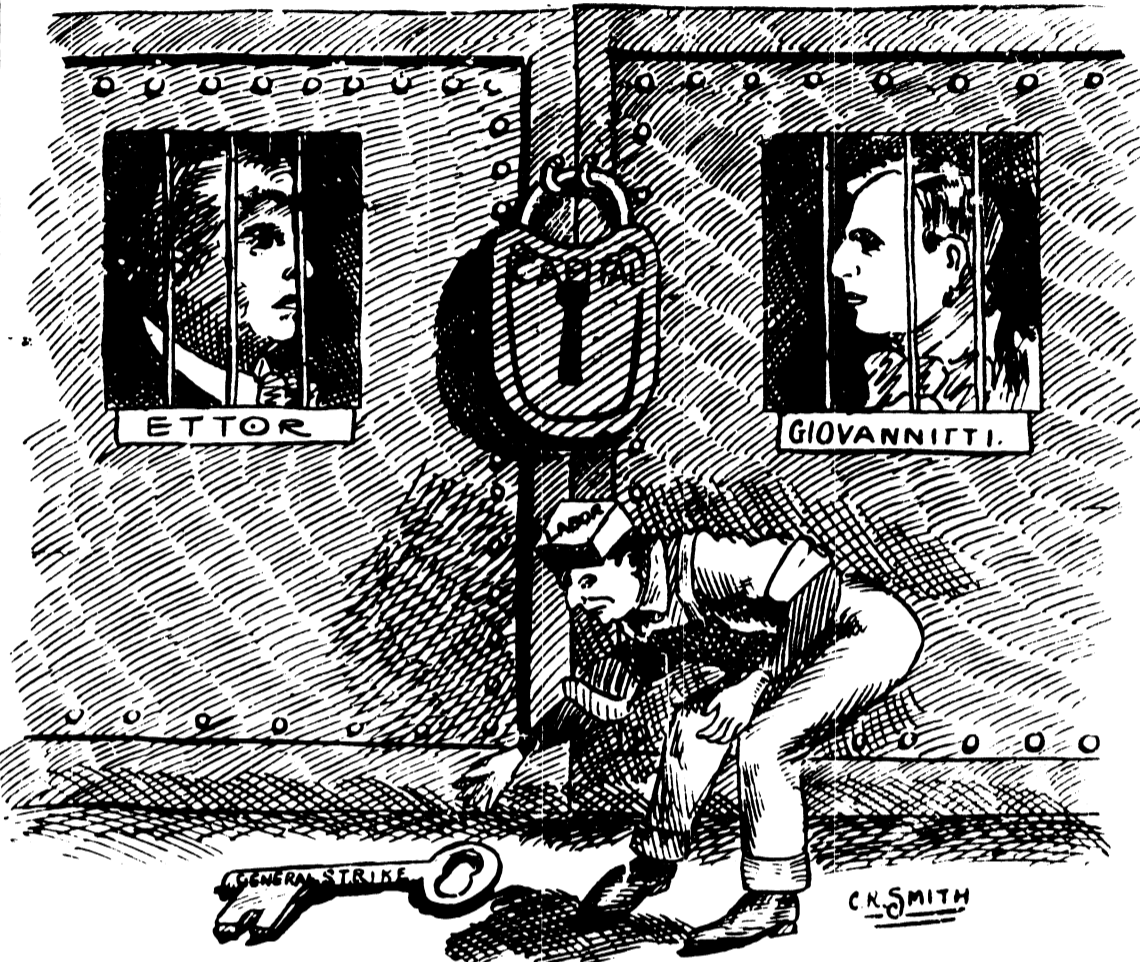
Ettor Trial In September

The trial of the cases of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, the leaders in the recent mill strike in this city, who are being held on charges of accessory to murder, will precede the trial of William A. Dorr of Stockton, Cal., charged with the murder of George E. Marsh, a wealthy soap manufacturer of Lynn, at the September sitting of superior criminal court. It is predicted that the trial will extend through several weeks, as there are many witnesses to be heard.—Lawrence Eagle, Aug. 2.

The outrageous conspiracy of the Massachusetts mill owners backed up by Wall street and using the Essex county authorities as a tool to take the lives of the innocent leaders of the Lawrence strike is stirring the workers of the world to vehement protest.

Now that the workers are beginning to understand that the situation of these two men is one of extreme seriousness their rising wrath swells constantly into more and more vigorous denunciations of the infamous action of the hiring grand jury of Essex county which indicted them for a crime committed by a Lawrence policeman and the authorities who are now holding them in solitary confinement while preparing to finish the plot to "get" them by sending them both to the electric chair.

The European workers seem to be more widely awake to the seriousness of the case than are the workers of this country. Sweden calls upon its workers to boycott all American
(Continued on page 4)



THE GENERAL STRIKE IS THE KEY THAT FITS THE LOCK TO FREEDOM

Grand Trunk Pacific Tied Up Tight

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 7, 1912.

Here are some of the conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific where the workers walked off the job on July 20. The information is given from actual experience as I just came down from New Hazelton to Vancouver from a job on Bridge Camp No. 19.

On July 19 a bridge carpenter at Wall and Swan's camp fell from a bridge and hit the rocks below. He was taken to the filthy hovel called a hospital but was so badly crushed that he died. This was partially due to not having decent medical attention at once, although every man on the job had been held up for \$1 hospital fee.

The body was thrown in an adjoining tent without covering of any kind and when a friend of the dead man called to see him, not knowing of the accident, he was shown the tent and told to take a look.

Upon looking inside he saw three cats eating the body at the place where the broken bones protruded from the flesh. There had been found on the body a bank book containing over \$3,000 in deposits. What has become of it?

When the other slaves in the camp saw how they would be treated in case of accident they quit in a body and walked to New Hazelton.

In another camp the boss ordered out an agitator and when he fired one of the men the next day because he belonged to the I. W. W. that was a signal for all hands to quit, which they did.

Between New Hazelton and Burnes not 150 men are working and the line is tied up tight

for 150 miles. The tie-up is complete because of the rotten condition of the camps. Even the government inspector had to turn in a report that the camps were unsanitary and things have to be very bad to get that much notice from an official in regard to a government owned road.

The longshoremen in Prince Rupert struck in sympathy with the men and refused to handle any freight or supplies for the G. T. P. The teamsters were brought down to scab upon the longshoremen but are not very successful workers.

The Fred Lillyman & Co. employment sharks at 95 Powell street, Vancouver, are trying to get scabs but without success. They have imported a professional strike breaker from the States to have him get scabs for them. As soon as he lands a bunch the pickets take them away from him. This guy claims to have helped break the strike of street car men and also the teamsters in Chicago, and to have been a "bull" on the Chicago police force. He admits having helped in the breaking of the Metropolitan elevated strike in New York in 1907. But he can't make good here because the I. W. W. are on the job.

Very few scabs get as far as Prince Rupert and when one drifts in there he is invited to join the 3,000 strikers who are living on fish and clams on the beach, and who are not worrying much whether the G. T. P. is built or not. If anyone thinks that the workers won't stick together he should see the solidarity of the men at Prince Rupert. All the boys there

ask of the rest of the I. W. W. is to picket the employment sharks and put the slaves wise to the fact that there is a BIG STRIKE on the Grand Trunk Pacific even though some capitalist sheets deny it.

On August 3 when I left Prince Rupert there was every indication that if the road was built it would have to be by the bosses coming through with better conditions to the strikers, or else the building will have to be done by "capital."

If CAPITAL builds all the railroads and produces all the wealth as some of our intelligent friends claim, then why don't the Grand Trunk Pacific work go ahead when the slaves decide to take a holiday and quit working?

The contractors are springing the same gag as they did on the Canadian Northern about how they were not going to hire any "white men." They seem to overlook the fact that the men who walked off the C. N. were almost all "foreigners." The workers are waking up and they no longer fall for the old game of letting the boss pit one bunch against another simply because they happened to be born in different parts of the world. They realize there is only one foreigner—the boss that exploits them.

In closing I want to urge good picket work all over the Northwest and at Canadian points. Keep the uniforms from shipping up on the G. T. P. The sooner this strike on the G. T. P. and the C. N. is won, the sooner we can turn our attention to some other jobs that need a dose of direct action industrial unionism.
WILLIAM MURPHY.

San Pedro Dockworkers Call Strike Off

San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 1.—The strike of the San Pedro Dockworkers is declared off as far as the staying away from the job is concerned, but the I. W. W. has 27 different ways of striking and after we have tried the remaining 26 varieties the Stevedore Companies may be willing to grant our demands.

We pulled out about 600 men, including sympathizing non-members, and the tie-up would have been complete had it not been for 10 or 12 my-country-'tis-of-thee stiffs with sick wives, and lots to pay installments on, and other similar excuses. They are strongly in favor of an increase in wages, but when it comes to fighting for it—Oh No! Nothing doing!

When the Stevedore Companies found that they were unable to unload their boats in San Pedro they took them over to Redondo (a port

15 miles from here), where they unloaded by Mexican section hands "borrowed" from the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. The Mexicans were fed on board the vessels and guarded by the strong arm of the law.

Our old friend Otis of the Los Angeles Crimes did all he could to advertise the strike and devoted about two columns of fiction and pictures every day to spread the news. We also wish to extend our thanks to the editor of the San Pedro Daily Nuisance for his valuable services. In our opinion said editor is only wasting his time printing a 3 by 4 sheet like the Daily Nuisance. A man with his imagination and utter disregard for the truth would surely make a hit as a lawyer or Diamond Dick novel writer Oscar Jansen, a fellow worker, got 50 days

and \$100 fine, and two Italian fellow workers were fined \$25 each by a corporation controlled judge by the name of Cheesebug, for the crime of walking along the wharfs owned by the S. P. Co. Today a young Swede was arrested for looking for a job on the docks. He can hardly speak English and never heard of the I. W. W., but the cops would not believe it and told him to "beat it out of town." It just goes to show how afraid the masters are of "strike-tactic No. 2."

In the meantime Local No. 245 is holding rousing street meetings every night and taking in new members right along and the sentiment for the ONE BIG UNION is growing stronger each day.
—San Pedro Press Committee.

MEN DEFY THE CORRUPT COURT

What it costs to test the validity of the anti-free speech law in San Diego:

E. E. Kirk, Lawyer, Socialist, 6 months in jail, \$300 fine.

Harry McKee, Lawyer, Socialist, 3 months in jail, \$300 fine.

Jack Whyte, workingman, I. W. W., 6 months in jail.

Wood Hubbard and Robert Gosden, workmen, I. W. W., sentences under advisement.

E. E. Kisor, workingman, I. W. W., one year's probation,—must report to the probation officer once a month.

San Diego, August 6.—Proud and vital history in the class struggle was made when Judge Sloan sentenced the free speech fighters to imprisonment and fines because they had the audacity to attempt to make a legal test of the free speech ordinance in the capitalist courts. This was the first case, the feature trial, the legal measure of strength of the Free Speech and Anti-Free Speech forces. Class consciousness, solid, vigorous, defiant, placed the prisoners at the bar in triumphant attitude toward the court and the world and turned the magistrate on his bench into an apologist for the law.

Six months after a body of citizens attempted to test their supposed right to free speech, during which most of the defendants were in jail, these men received their penalties. The sentences came at the end of a two weeks' trial for conspiracy to break the law.

When the prisoners were brought to the bar there was no cringing, no whimpering, no plea for mercy. E. E. Kirk, who with Fred H. Moore had conducted the defense, was the first of the accused men to make his statement to the court, when asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced. During a vigorous protest against the whole course of the trial he stated to the court:

"Myself and these men before you had never the intention to violate the conspiracy law. I acting individually and they, each for himself, on February 8 last, determined to test the reasonableness and the validity of the anti-free speech ordinance of this city passed January 8. I and they were willing to take the consequences of the act we committed, namely, breaking that ordinance for the purpose of bringing it before your honor, having a test of it here and perhaps appealing it to a higher court for proper adjudication. We deny and still deny the constitutionality of that ordinance. There was no conspiracy on our part.

"Your honor has learned and does know of a conspiracy, but it was the conspiracy of the police and John F. Sehon to make a simple misdemeanor or the breaking of a city ordinance the grave crime of defying a state law. Your honor should have judicial notice of that conspiracy. It is also within your knowledge
(Continued on page 4)

Spokane Pressmen's Lockout

The lockout of the pressmen on the Spokesman-Review and the Chronicle is still on. The publishers' association are showing more strongly than we could possibly show that the contract is the chain that binds labor to be the slave of the capitalists.

Several years ago the typographical union went on strike in these same offices and the pressmen under their non-sympathetic strike agreement refused to aid them. At that time they did not desire to aid the strikers.

Today under a similar agreement the typographical union is forced to work along with the scabs and really play the despicable part of "union scabs." But this time the printers do so unwillingly.

"What are we to do?" said one of them to the writer. "We want to strike but if we dare walk out Jimmy Lynch will send in other members of the union to preserve the contract and we will have to face not only the employers' blacklist, but that of the 'Wahnetas' as well. Damn all agreements, I say, and the officials that stand for them."

Some of the pressmen are bitter also. They are saying among themselves that if Berry really had the interests of the men in view he would call out every newspaper pressman in the country instead of allowing the publishers' association to break them up in Chicago, St. Paul, San Francisco and Spokane.
(Continued on page 4)

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Jas. P. Thompson General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Joe. J. Ettor, Thos. Halero, Ewald Koettgen, F. M. Little, Geo. Speed

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39

HAYWOOD'S WESTERN TOUR

The growing demand for a lecture tour for well known industrial union speakers has made it imperative that action be taken and this paper accepts the task.

The "Industrial Worker" is now arranging a series of dates from Chicago westward, including the Pacific Coast, for William D. Haywood.

We expect to be able to follow up with other lecturers of ability and drawing power. Covington Hall, Gurley Flynn, James P. Thompson and William Trautman are among those whom we hope to route.

The success of these lecture tours depends largely upon the manner in which the first one is received.

Write at once for terms to the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Our proposition is of a nature that will appeal to I. W. W. locals, to Socialist party locals, to radical craft bodies and to workmen's associations.

When applications covering the route are all in this office we will allot dates. Don't delay. Write at once.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The seventh annual convention of the I. W. W. will be held in Chicago on September 16.

At about the same time the B. T. W. will meet and delegates from their organization will convene with those from the National Union of Forest and Lumber Workers to merge the two organizations if possible. For this reason every lumber worker should strive to see his industry well represented.

There will be a number of fraternal delegates, no doubt, and some of them will be vested with the power of seating their respective organizations subject to a referendum vote. Every local should be represented so as to show these delegates that the I. W. W. is here in the field to stay until capitalism is overthrown.

Numerous matters of the highest importance must be fully discussed before the convention and it is desired that a representative body of workers gather at Chicago.

Every local is urged to settle all outstanding accounts with the general organization so that no trouble will arise in the seating of delegates.

A small sum laid aside each week will insure your local having a delegate. Start this fund now.

Discuss all matters thoroughly in your business meetings and in special meetings where possible. Keep September 16 in mind and be sure to have a delegate in Chicago on that date.

MAKE IT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Although this is the year in which everyone is expected to encumber their brains with thoughts of caucuses, conventions, candidates, platforms and political promises the fact remains that industrial questions continue to claim the major share of public attention.

Not to take advantage of this state of mind to press forward with our ideas would be criminal. A word said now has more value than dozens of lectures delivered to indifferent audiences.

We propose to make the best of the opportunity by issuing an edition of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND copies of the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER." That is—with your help.

On September 2, the Labor Day set by King Capital to prevent the observance of May Day, large parades, picnics and other celebrations will be held in every city by craft unionists and their friends. It is our chance for the biggest piece of propaganda ever pulled off by the revolutionary wage workers.

In order to reach this body of men the "Industrial Worker" has decided that in place of issuing an eight-page paper at 2c per copy, to issue a four-page edition at actual cost.

We have set the maximum price at 75c per 100 copies and the larger the orders the greater the reduction in price. If you make it 100,000 we can bring the price down practically to one-half cent each.

This price allows you to make free distribution to your fellow slaves in the crafts, where the papers will awaken feelings of solidarity.

We ask those readers who are not in a position to distribute papers themselves to make a donation to this office for the purpose of sending copies to points we have not reached before. In this connection we may say that we have a list of names and addresses of 17,000 craftsmen who are aroused against their Civic Federated officials but who are not yet possessed of a knowledge of industrial unionism. Help us to reach them.

Seventy-five rebels can reach 10,000 of their fellow slaves by

giving \$1 each. But if you cannot spare a dollar send a quarter or whatever you can spare.
Let us do things! Let us make the edition 100,000!

CAPITALISM SEALING ITS DOOM

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."
We might talk revolution until we were black in the face but it would have no effect on a contented working class. We might tell of the existence of classes, but scientific proof would but evoke a smile while the veneer remained to cover capitalist savagery.

All of the forces of the Socialist movement (in its broader sense), all the hundreds of papers, the thousands of speakers, and the millions of button-hole advocates of a new social order, are small factors in bringing about a revolution when compared with the acts of the capitalists themselves.

In Lawrence, Mass., capitalist greed forced little baby slaves to pay for the water they drank. Capitalist greed threw innocent men, Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, in jail and now seeks to take their lives in the electric chair. The same force freed John J. Breen, confessed dynamite planter, and kept him as school superintendent of Lawrence. John Ramo is stabbed to death by a militiaman and according to testimony Anna Lo Pezzi is shot by Police Officer Benoit. These murderers are not arrested. The classes stood forth distinctly.

In San Diego vigilantes, recruited at the instigation of the employing class, commit unnamable brutalities but are not even arrested. Six workmen, however, are found guilty of conspiring to speak upon the streets and may receive long sentences. Classes once more.

In Grabow, La., a riot is started by agents of the Lumber Trust. Union men are murdered and their comrades reply to the attack in self defense. A. L. Emerson of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers is arrested with 64 others, and have true bills of murder brought against them, while Galloway of the lumber company is exonerated, even though the first shot was fired from his office.

In New York a murder is committed in broad daylight by the police. The nearby blocks were patrolled to keep people from the scene just prior to the tragedy.

The proprietors of the Triangle Shirt Waist factory are declared as innocent of the death of victims burned in their profit making fire-trap.

These are but a few of the evidences of madness of the masters. They are multiplied indefinitely each day.

One would naturally think that self interest would cause the employers to cease in their career of crime long enough to see where they are heading. One wonders that there is not more of the profit sharing and similar schemes to keep the workers from seeing their slavery by sugar coating it.

The masters have proven the existence of classes and it remains for the toilers to destroy it.

Revolution—red revolution carries with it no fear for useful persons for they will be needed no matter how great the social change may be.

The masters have proven the existence of classes and it remains for us to revolt and to abolish them.

WORTHLESS WALLACE

Springfield, Aug. 1.—Rev. George H. Wallace of Lawrence, president of the Springfield Advent Campmeeting association, created a sensation at the Liberty street grounds yesterday, denouncing some of the working classes of Lawrence.

"You have read much about the doings in the city of Lawrence, my home, but you have not heard all the truth," he said. "While it is a good place in which to reside, and I am proud of it, we are not all \$5 chumps such as the men who made life a dangerous proposition for law-abiding citizens a few months ago. That element in Lawrence is not worth much.

"We have an element in Lawrence that is a curse to the nation," he continued. "During the recent strike we were at the mercy of a godless rabble, despite the protection the police and militia afforded us."—Lawrence Eagle.

The Reverend George H. Wallace knows his master's crib. He is willing to fawn at the feet of William Wood to gain his daily dole of blood-stained dollars wrung from the wearying toil of the textile slaves.

What matters it to this soft-handed parasite that the dollars he receives represent the stolen lives of helpless babes, the battered virtue of young womanhood, the misery of milkless-breasted mothers, and the agony, sweat and tears of the myriad men of the mills?

"We are not all \$5 chumps," proclaims Wallace. "That element in Lawrence is not worth much."

Look well to that sombre-hued coat upon your own useless back, Rev. Wallace, and ask yourself how well clothed you would be if snivelling, hypocritical peddlers were to be depended upon to produce the cloth. The element in Lawrence that is not worth much will more likely be found in the pulpits drivelling forth brainless platitudes to a sleepy congregation of self-satisfied beneficiaries of the profit system than in the mills forming into shape the material that is to clothe the world.

"We have an element in Lawrence that is a curse to the nation," says Wallace. Agreed! And that element includes John J. Breen, the scab-herding militiamen, the brutalized and degraded police, and you—Rev. Wallace.

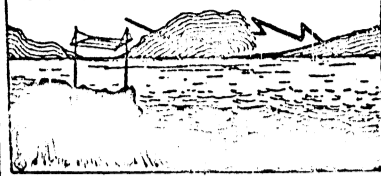
What can you, or the element you stand sponsor for, show as the result of your existence? How many houses have you built? How much bread have you baked? How much cloth has been woven by your dollar-oiled tongue or by the bayonets of the bloody cossacks?

Yes, during the recent strike you were "at the mercy of a godless rabble." You always were at their mercy. You always will be at their mercy. For they—the godless rabble—are all and you are naught. They are useful. You are useless. Were they to awaken to their power and cease supporting your worthless carcass you would starve.

To close, Rev. George H. Wallace, we recommend to your consideration a familiar quotation, not because we believe it ourselves—we are a godless rabble—but because you hypocritically pretend to. It is:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it also unto me."

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Argentina

At present there is not much news about the labor movement here as the summer—the period of fight—has passed, and the movement is rather low. We have here much unemployment and misery. One of our socialist deputies, Dr. Justo, has just introduced a project of law for obligatory arbitration in labor conflicts, and the author offers us as a model the sixth wonder of the world—the legislation of New Zealand and Australia—on this matter. The police have just expelled comrade Antonio Marinelli, a revolutionary syndicalist, and one of our best friends of the group "Accion Obrera."

—L. Martin, Buenos Ayres.

Norway

The Norwegian government has put before the Storting a project of law for the introduction of proceedings of conciliation and arbitration in case of differences between employers and workers. A special tribunal, the Labor Tribunal, will be created for the solution of conflicts and the interpretation of labor contracts. The tribunal will consist of a chairman who will have the same power as a judge of the Supreme Court and four assessors, two of whom will be appointed by the Central Trades Council and two by the Employers' Union. The Labor Tribunal will have the power of ordinary tribunals with the right to hear witnesses and pronounce sentences. The sentences will be definite, but in case a complaint is refused, there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court.

In cases of conflict about labor conditions and wages the parties must bring the conflict before the conciliation council, composed of an official conciliator and two assessors nominated by the president from a list proposed by the two parties. The country will be divided into five districts, each with an official conciliator. If within 15 days the council cannot find an agreement acceptable to both parties, these can be asked to stop the proceedings. If the parties do not submit their differences to the conciliation council the minister of the interior has the right to do so.

The bill also provides for the creation of an arbitration tribunal composed of the president of the labor council and four assessors, each two representing the men and the masters. The sentences of this tribunal remain in force for three years maximum, unless both parties accept a longer period. Conflicts about the interpretation and application of a wage contract may in no case end in a strike or lock-out. Those about new conditions of labor and wages must first be submitted to conciliation before a strike or lock-out is declared. A breach of this law will be punished by fines. Violation of labor contracts will be punished by a fine as high as 30 kronen (1 krone is 1 shilling and 2 pence) per member of the workers' unions, and as high as 30,000 kronen per member of the employers' union. The organizations of either side are responsible for the fines of their members. The projected bill has been met with strong opposition of the workers. The aim is clearly to prevent the men from striking, that is to say to prevent them having recourse to their only weapon in the fight against the capitalists. Besides, the workers know quite well that tribunals of that kind are always more favorable to the employers than to the men, as the president nearly always belongs to the bourgeoisie.

Switzerland

It is known through the daily press the Labor Union of Zurich appealed to the working class of that town to declare on July 12 a general strike of 24 hours in order to protest against the introduction into Switzerland of great numbers of professional German strike-breakers sent by special societies to Zurich, where the painters and locksmiths have been for months on strike. Taking the conflicts between the strikers and blacklegs as a pretext, the municipality issued an order restricting the right of picketing. This attempt to curtail the right of strike aroused of course great excitement among the Zurich workers. The political socialist party played a very poor role in this strike. The order against picketing bears the signature of the social-democratic councillor, Vogelsanger, a political juggler with principles. It seems that the other social-democratic members of the municipality (of its nine members four are socialists) approved of the prohibition. None of them in any case protested. The working class of Zurich, which up until now had preserved some confidence in political, parliamentary action, now definitely has lost all faith in the work of politicians and understands that only direct action is able to keep governmental abuse in check. The workers see now that they will have to fight not only the representatives of the bourgeoisie but also the social-democratic officials, and that the only weapon in this fight is the general strike.

The vote of the unions resulted in 6366 for the strike and 812 against. The unions of the building trades, the carmen and cab drivers, motor drivers, cabinet makers, favored the strike against the gas workers, electrical workers, workers on the railway, the catering trade, and, as usual, the printers and compositors. The strike proved a huge success. It was thought that only the workers in private enterprises would strike. But work was stopped not only there but also on the municipal tramways, electricity, gasworks and railways.

On the first night of the strike the strike committee received the news that the Swiss Union of Employers in the building trades had decided on a lockout on Saturday and Monday. The metal manufacturers adhered to this decision. At the same time it became known that the government of the Canton had called up soldiers. From other parts news arrived that collisions had taken place between strikers and police and troops. The whole of last week the town has remained in a state of siege. The attorney-general ordered the arrest of Bock, the secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, and of Schaffroet, secretary of municipal workers, both charged with sedition. Several other persons have been arrested. The secretary of the socialist party, Geachwend, was left at liberty because he declared to the Attorney-General that he had voted against the general strike and that he had not taken part in the action of his trade union. Monday a search was made in the offices of the House of Trades Unions, which was surrounded by a large police force. The general strike movement of Zurich was characteristic because it was directed against the socialist members of the municipality who had made common cause with the bourgeoisie in the defense of capitalism.

"O God, strike Lord Davenport dead," is the prayer of Ben Tillett, co-worker with Tom Mann, the English syndicalist, which prayer was repeated by 75,000 striking dock workers on Tower Hill. If that is English Syndicalism we'll stick to revolutionary industrial unionism for a while.

William Rose, alias R. A. Houghton, a private detective, has been accused of having gained jewelry under false pretenses from Maude Adams of Oakland, Cal. He admits his guilt, but says he was working under direction of the San Diego district attorney and so had the right to do so.

Anything passes for law and order in San Diego.

Thomas G. Connolly, writing in the August Switchmen's Journal on "The Courts and Labor Unions," says, after reviewing some infamous judicial decisions: "Can one wonder that the Industrial Workers of the World, with their militant methods, their direct appeal to the workers, and their poorly-concealed hostility to courts are becoming so strong that they threaten the more lethargic American Federation of Labor?"

Cotton's Weekly for August 1 says: "The economic organization of all the workers is of the greatest importance. This cannot be neglected or delayed without serious results. Industrial unionism is of the kind that unites all the workers and makes it possible for them all to work together for the common interest of their class. It is only through organization that the workers will master the industries and have the necessary efficiency to operate and control them for the benefit of society, when Capitalism is conquered and the Co-operative Commonwealth established."

In Philadelphia, Pa., the street car men are not only split up into crafts but have three factions at work for the same company. The employers upon noting this condition of affairs ordered the men to cease wearing their union buttons. The leader of one of these factions saw his pie card slipping and so started the story that the I. W. W. were about to bring Haywood and other organizers on the scene to organize all the men in one union. The employers thereupon told the men they could wear their craft buttons. There are some of the street car men who see the point. They are saying that if a mere threat to join the I. W. W. brings good results then the ONE BIG UNION itself would certainly bring home the bacon. Fakirs like C. O. Pratt cannot play the game very long.

The Western Woman's Outlook, official organ of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, on August 1 contains a column article about the I. W. W. on the Pacific Coast, and a two-page article by Adele M. Fieide which gives an admirable presentation of the aims and objects of this organization without taking sides for or against. "The fundamental idea of the I. W. W.," says the writer, "is that of class solidarity. Having nothing but their lives to lose, they are enlisted in a long war, whose weapon is the short strike, and whose ultimate aim is the possession of all wealth and sources of wealth, the elimination of the capitalist and the establishment of an industrial democracy." When the women take an interest in industrial affairs it is most certainly a sign that the times are ripe for a widespread change in society.

"Lumber—Its Cost in Blood," is the title of an article in the Hoquiam Free Press on July 27. Many instances of deaths in the lumber industry are cited. The article states that "At least nine of every ten of these so-called accidents are preventable," and it drives home the point by saying: "Yes, the cost of making lumber is great—to the workers. The sweat, the blood, yes, the lives of these modern industrial slaves are transformed into dividends for the 'Sawdust Ring.' The happiness of young wives and the chances of an education for little children are sacrificed—for what? Offered up on the altar of greed. Sacrificed to buy \$40,000 homes for the Lytles and palatial mansions for the Weyerhaeusers. Sacrificed to enable captains of industry to roll in luxury, to enable their wives to preside at monkey dinners and to partake in 'ragtime' dances at social affairs." Strong words these, but true.

An Ettor-Giovannitti Defense League is being established in Los Angeles, Cal., and in connection with it goes the formation of a Workers' Defense League to be prepared for quick action in case other similar outrages take place.

THE LABOR UNREST AND ITS ULTIMATE MEANINGS

(Leonard D. Abbott in August International)
 Ours is the proletarian age, the age, that is to say, in which the laborers and wage-workers are for the first time becoming definitely self-conscious and class-conscious. At every stage in the development of society some one class has been regnant. The feudal age was the age of the landlord. The French Revolution marked the passing of power from landed proprietors to the middle or commercial class. The later years of the nineteenth century have seen the rise and triumph of the capitalist class. Is the time at hand, as Karl Marx predicted, when capitalism is to be superseded by some form of Socialism, and the working class is to come into possession?

This question has urgent meaning in view of the profound social unrest of our time. Strikes of unprecedented magnitude and intensity are breaking out all over the world. The men who constitute the really organic part of society, the men who mine our coal, who drive our ships, who serve us in a hundred capacities, are shaking their grimy fists at us. They refuse to go on working under present conditions. They ask for "the full product" of the labor. They demand not merely more pay and shorter hours, but a new kind of a world.

They do not themselves know just what they want. We do not any of us know what we want. But they all agree in protest against the existing situation. They watch the pageant of pleasure as it passes in our great cities, and they ask, Why should we be deprived of this? They feel the urge of a hundred aspirations they cannot fulfill, and again they ask, Why? They want to be masters of their work, not mastered by it. They want to labor in joy, and not in drudgery. Their economic demands are gradually resolving themselves into two more or less coherent programs—the program of political Socialism and the program of Syndicalism.

Political Socialism and Syndicalism both propose that present private ownership of the great industrial properties shall give way to group and cooperative ownership. Both believe that the working-class is to be the chief instrument in effecting this change. But political Socialism looks to the capture of the State, while Syndicalism wants to abolish the State. Socialism, using political methods, would achieve governmental ownership and operation of industry. Syndicalism, working through the trade union, aims at an economic federalism, in which each industrial group would have a large degree of autonomy. "The Socialist," as Caylord Willshire puts it, "imagines that he can assemble the parts of the future society as a watch-maker assembles the wheels of a watch; whereas the Syndicalist insists that future society must follow the natural lines of growth like a plant or an animal."

The social sceptic is sure to ask, How can wage-workers, who today have hardly the capacity to run a single shop on cooperative lines, run the main industries of society? The question overlooks the fact that the power of the working-class is germinal, rather than actual. No one can say what the workers are capable of doing. The very unrest of our time shows that their whole consciousness is changing. They will go as far as they have the power and the ability to go. Great reservoirs of strength lie almost untapped in them. The so-called "upper classes" are becoming more and more effete. A play such as J. M. Barrie's "Admirable Crichton" vividly shows the helplessness of the refined. It is far from chimerical to suppose that the working-class, with its primitive force, may smother the bands that hold together the present capitalist order, and usher in a new epoch in human history.

There is something intensely inspiring in this thought. I see the world surging forward with a new rhythm and a new vigor. I do not think that the "cooperative commonwealth" of the Socialists, with its exact specifications, will ever be realized or ought to be realized. Life is the play of a myriad of forces. It proceeds not so much by logic as by mysterious laws of its own. It is weaving under our very eyes an industrial fabric of many colors. It will never crystallize in altogether definite forms because it will feel increasingly the need of breaking the very institutions that it will create for temporary use.

Labor's ultimate dream is of a Free Industrial World—a world in which it will neither be enslaved nor degraded, in which it will function naturally and happily at its chosen task. It will accept nothing less than this, and deserves nothing less.

NEW YORK FORMS INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

The Industrial Council of Greater New York and vicinity met at 104 E. Twelfth street on August 3 and formed a permanent organization.

The following officers were elected: Recording secretary, William T. Greenan, Local 258 (Piano Workers); treasurer, John Russell, Local 258; trustees, W. Brown, Local 179 (Recruiting local), Jos. Sak, Local 9 (Bohemian Metal Workers), Mr. Katz, Local 56 (Wood Workers); district organizer, Thomas Flynn, Local 179.

The council has supervision over all organizing and educational work in the district.

Committees from bodies which are considering the question of affiliation with the I. W. W. may secure information by communicating with the secretary or organizer at the above address.

Mrs. Fremont Older of the San Francisco Bulletin, addressed an audience of over 500 persons in Bakersfield, Cal., on August 3 on the Ettor-Giovanitti case. The meeting was arranged by the I. W. W., with some assistance from the Socialist Party. A number of photo buttons were disposed of and a collection of \$20.40 taken for the defense. Strong resolutions against the Massachusetts authorities were endorsed by the meeting and ordered forwarded to the daily press and to those in authority in the textile region.

CHEW ON THIS A WHILE

George Chew, railroad contractor of Spokane, is reported by the News-Advertiser of Vancouver, B. C., as having said that the reports of the G. T. P. strike are greatly exaggerated—and the agitators get \$4 per day—and the contractors are powerless—and the dues go to keep up a lot of rich idlers in Chicago—and the I. W. W. may make trouble in the lumber camps this winter—and the United States authorities should not allow I. W. W. mail to go through the postoffice at all—and the I. W. W. has no recognized standing—and a lot more junk like that. George appears to be peeved about something. If he is correctly quoted by the News-Advertiser (which is a capitalist sheet and wouldn't lie, you know), then we are compelled to think that George is a candidate for the Ananias Club. For he knows the reports of the strike on the G. T. P. are true, that the agitators do not get \$4 per day, that the dues do not keep up any rich idlers in Chicago, and we wonder if George himself would not register a kick should Uncle Sam fail to deliver to him the "Industrial Worker," to which he personally subscribed at the same time that he paid for the subscriptions of Judge Hanford and some others of his class.

Will Edward Hughes, J. Johnson, and Thomas Gird please communicate with Carl N. Edelmann, Box 312, San Diego, Cal. Your suit cases are in his care.

John Panzer is still in jail in Aberdeen, Wash., for the heinous crime of addressing a group of strikers during the recent Grays Harbor strike. When Arthur Jensen, editor of the Hoquiam Free Press, recently wanted to take some reading matter in to the prisoner he was refused permission by Police Chief Templeman, who has the nerve to run as candidate for sheriff of Chehalis, the pickhandle county. Great is the majesty of the law—and greater than can be conveyed by mere words is our contempt for such curs as Templeman.

Speaking before the Central Labor Council in Indianapolis, Ind., H. L. Jenkins, a member of the Glass Workers' Union, said in part: "Today there is a machine that is making bottles, better bottles than can ever be made by hand, and turning them out at a labor expense that amounts practically to nothing. . . . It doesn't take anyone to run it. The machine that we are facing does all the work itself. You just turn a button on an electric wire and it works from Monday morning to Saturday night without stopping for rest or even for a drink. . . . Some day our trade will vanish before this hopeless competition." Industrial control and management by the toilers themselves is the only remedy.

The address of Local, 327, Kamloops, B. C., is now 231 Victoria avenue. Wage slaves please note.

Four hundred I. W. W. shoe workers in Haverhill, Mass., have won their strike for better conditions. It's getting to be a habit with the ONE BIG UNION.

According to the Minnesota Socialist the striking freight handlers of Duluth and Superior harbors have organized under the banner of the I. W. W. Every little bit helps.

F. H. Alexander writes that there were copies of the special Ettor-Giovanitti issue distributed to 3,500 Italians in Omaha, Neb., and there will surely be something doing as a result.

Will Fellow Worker Scharz, last heard of in San Diego, Cal., during the free speech fight, please communicate with P. Brankin, Box 209, Fresno, Cal. Friends suspect foul play in this case.

Local 33, Cleveland, Ohio, has decided to give each new member a six months' subscription to their choice of the I. W. W. papers in return for the initiation fee. That means an educated membership.

New Kensington, Pa., was treated to an Ettor-Giovanitti protest meeting and parade on July 27. Three bands participated and speakers told of the outrage against innocent men in English, Polish and Italian. Capitalism had better think twice before murdering our fellow workers:

Another victory for I. W. W. tobacco workers in Pittsburg, Pa., brought one cent per hundred raise on cigars to those who did not strike as well as to the strikers. The employers also returned a deduction of 25 cents weekly which had been taken for spreading filler. Some class to the direct actionists!

There was no red flag at the Western Federation of Miners' convention, according to press reports. Yellow is the color of the Copper Trust flag and it also fits well the officials who work for contracts, the check-off system, and other capitalistic devices.

The entrance of I. W. W. organizers among the unorganized shoe workers and the propaganda among the unaffiliated organizations has caused Tobin to take steps to protect his "tainted label." The bossing officials are now talking amalgamation. Tobin's days of peddling the union label to scabby bosses are about over.

The Socialist Party of Chicago is now waging a free speech fight. After all the slurs they have thrown at the I. W. W. about "direct action" one would naturally suppose this contest would be along legal lines. Not so. They are using the "anarchistic" method of flooding the jails to force victory. Where, oh where, is section six of article two? It seems that in spite of conventions some socialists are coming out flat-footed for Socialism.

One Hundred Thousand

To All Locals and Members of the I. W. W.: Fellow Workers: Not content with having broken the world's record with our special eight page, no-advertising, Ettor-Giovanitti issue, the "Industrial Worker" is going to bite off another large chunk on the capitalist Labor Day, the first week in September.

What do you say, fellow workers, to an edition of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES? Too much, do you think? Well, we are going to try for it. Here is the proposition.

Instead of making the paper eight pages we will reduce the price on all excess orders to not more than 75c per 100 in any case, and the greater the order the larger will be the reduction. If you order enough papers, we may get a rate of one-half cent each. They go to you at cost price.

There isn't a local in the I. W. W. but can raise at least \$7.50 between now and September 2 for 1000 copies. Most of you can raise many times that much.

The issue will be gotten up to show the craft unionist the faults of his organization and the need for militant action, without arousing his prejudices. It will soften his bitterness against the I. W. W. and make him come over to us easier when economic conditions force him to abandon his present craft form and out of date tactics. It will appeal for solidarity both within and without his craft organization. It will contain the story of the Ettor-Giovanitti case and of San Diego, of which the ordinary craftsman knows but little at this time. It should be distributed along the lines of march in the parades, and at the various picnics of the craft unionists.

Remember—your regular bundle order at two cents per copy and additional orders at three-fourths cent or less. Discuss this in your local meeting and let us know at once what amount in money you are prepared to spend OVER AND ABOVE YOUR REGULAR ORDER. The issue is No. 179. Orders must be in by August 26.

Circulate a donation list and send the donations as an additional order to reach here at least a week before Labor Day.

DON'T DELAY! DON'T TALK THIS! ACT ON IT! MAKE IT 100,000 COPIES! (Local Secretaries who have not received a letter should read this before their local.)

LOYAL WORKER IS LOSING EYESIGHT

Thomas Whitehead is confined in the jail at Kamloops, B. C., because of his efficient work on behalf of the Canadian Northern strikers.

The contractors, mostly United States citizens, showed plainly that capital is international by having Whitehead thrown in prison in British Columbia on charges of allowing strikers to have unsanitary camps. And unsanitary camps were the very things against which the strikers were protesting.

The charge was simply an excuse, but proof that the regulations were compiled with did not save Whitehead. He was jailed and now is losing his eyesight from jail confinement.

Tom Whitehead is over 60 years of age. He has never shirked his duty to his class. He has asked for no clemency at the hands of his persecutors. He has never complained.

His friends, however, have decided to take active steps for his release. From Seattle telegrams have been sent to British Columbia officials asking that he be released or that competent oculists give attention to his eyes.

The following telegrams were received: "Whitehead case will be submitted for clemency of Lieutenant-Governor forthwith."

Signed Richard McBride (Premier). "Telegram received. I have looked into the matter and have decided to recommend to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor that Whitehead be released, owing to the condition of his eyes."

Signed Attorney-General Bowser. From these telegrams the chances for an early release of Whitehead seem favorable. Steps are being taken by a committee of three, John Foss, Floyd Hyde and P. R. Schliefs, selected by a mass meeting of the Seattle locals, to raise funds to secure the best of medical attention for our fellow worker upon his release.

The many friends of Whitehead will doubtlessly come to his aid by subscribing what they can spare to aid in paying for the restoration of his eyesight. The committee's address is 211 Occidental Avenue (rear), Seattle, Wash.

Local 380, I. W. W., Tacoma, Wash., will hold a smoker on August 17 in their hall at 110 So. 14th street, to raise funds to send a delegate to the convention. Tacoma rebels are asked to attend and other locals are urged to follow the example so as to be sure of a well attended convention.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.

The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.

A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class, who are rioting at the banquet board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, czars, and presidents.

Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.

The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.

The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

REBELLION ON THE HIGH SEAS!

To the "Industrial Worker": A fellow worker, Charles G. Anderson, for some time an attendant at the meetings of the Modern School in Portland, writes me of an experience at sea. He quotes from the vessel's log as follows:

"4-3-12—This is to certify that on this date the starboard watch were setting the mixer royal, when Charles Anderson sang one of his Anarchist songs, and all the watch joined in the chorus. The second officer ordered Anderson to stop singing those songs, but he absolutely refused to stop singing, and poured volumes of abuse, insolence, swore, and cursed the second officer most violently, and continued his singing, together with Harry Bornstedt and H. Anderson, also Harry Bornstedt used most filthy language to the second officer. At noon the master spoke to the above-named men that they were not to sing those songs in future, as they were not singing them for any good purpose. Whereupon, C. Anderson burst into a violent rage of temper and defied the master most insolently, promptly told the master that he would not do another stroke of work unless he would be allowed to sing or preach his religion about the deck during working hours. He would suffer any length of imprisonment for the cause, as he was working for a principle. One of his songs ran as follows: 'Wage earners, why should you slave for wages,' etc. Every reasonable step has been taken to try and satisfy this man, but to no use whatever. This said Charles Anderson has influenced the starboard watch to such an extent to neglect duty, till it is almost impossible to work ship with this watch. It is dangerous to life and property and owing to threats he has made about the deck that there would be serious trouble to the ship, for our own protection, it was decided that this man should be separated from the rest of the crew for the safety of the ship. Therefore he is accommodated with a room of his own in the alleyway where he receives his full rations of food, all other comforts, liberty to go in and out on deck whenever he wishes, but strictly prohibited from going forward, as he has demoralized the whole discipline of the ship. We are in fear of serious trouble with the crew while on the high seas. He was also told that he could go forward to work whenever he wished to work with good behavior."

"12-4-12—This is to certify that on this date Charles Anderson is still off duty. He was told this day by the master and chief officer that he had to take more exercise and fresh air, to which he made no reply. He has not yet offered to work with good behavior and respect the officers."

Fellow Worker Anderson sends me this from Antwerp, and the quotation is from the British ship Crocodile. He desires to have this appear in the "Industrial Worker." The principal song our fellow worker sang on the Crocodile was the one about the "long-haired preacher," just why so obvious a religious song should seem out of place to the master of the Crocodile passes my comprehension.

What a pity it is that some wage-slaves will be so unadlylike! If things keep on at this rate, our whole beautiful slave system will go to smash.

WM. THURSTON BROWN.

FULLERTON'S FLAG
(By Covington Hall.)

On the fourth day of July, 1912, the one hundred and thirty-seventh annual celebration of "the Independence of the American people," on the "Glorious Fourth," Mr. Fullerton of St. Louis, Missouri, head of the Gulf Lumber Co. of Louisiana and elsewhere, member of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, graciously gave to his suckers and peons at Fullerton, Louisiana, an American flag, twenty-four by thirty-six feet in dimensions.

As this mighty flag of the free unfurled itself to the breeze, the vast assemblage, led by a choir of gunmen, managers, superintendents and foremen, burst into song and the national anthem of the plutocracy, "It's a bear! It's a bear!" rang out through the sunlit southern atmosphere and made the welkin ring for miles and miles around.

When the beautiful anthem died away, the chief deputy read a beautiful prayer appealing to the lumberjacks "not to think of demanding such vulgar things as more and better food and clothes for themselves and families when so much money was needed to send the gospel of peace and salvation to the lost race of gorillas," which prayer was especially written for the occasion by the great Christian leader, Mr. R. A. Long; a telegram from the Honorable Con Henry Kirby, the Peon's Pal, was also read, in which Con, putting his foot in his mouth, as usual, went up in the air over sabotage, cursed the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, the I. W. W., the Farmers' Union, the Socialist party, and wished all in hell who dared to think otherwise than he and the Southern Lumber Operators' Association said they had to think.

Manager Flashell then invited all present to a free barbecue, whereat many of the peons fainted from sheer astonishment, and an old, grizzled lumberjack was heard to say: "Great must be the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, for though my days have been long upon the earth the Lumber Kings have taken away away from us, yet have I never seen before this free flags and eats unfurled and spread before the lumberjacks by the Lumber Trust. Selah! Let us eat and join the Brotherhood, for verily it getteth the goods."

Who shall be the receiver of our bankrupt system? Shall it be Roosevelt? Shall it be Wilson? Can it be—Debs? Many business men will record their indignation this year by voting the Socialist ticket. The Socialist party seems to be destined to develop into a party of protest for the disgruntled bourgeois as in Europe. This is one of the most significant developments of 1912.—August International.

PRESS FUNDS

Previously acknowledged \$60.31
 Los Angeles donations turned over \$1.00
 Frank Breschler, Bellingham, Wash. 25

DONATIONS TO THE GENERAL FUND

Joseph Gray, Tacoma, Wash. 25
 Henry Krueger, Tacoma, Wash. 25
 F. L. Rhoda, Tacoma, Wash. 25
 P. Brankin, Fresno, Cal. 1.00
 A. M. F. 10.00
 Anna Tewksbury, Seattle, Wash. 50
 A. H. Wilson, Spokane, Wash. 25

The "Industrial Worker" has constant calls for job organizers so we request that all such parties keep us informed of their address. We want one at once at \$3 per day with chances for Sunday hall meetings with \$3 additional for that work. Names of constructive Industrial Union speakers also wanted. Write to Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Will Clarence L. Sechrist please write to the "Worker" at once and give address.

Portland Locals recently held a smoker for the Canadian strikers and took in \$36 for the men on the firing line. Two weeks ago they raised \$30 for the Timber Workers in the South. On August 11 is a meeting for the locked out textile workers in New Bedford. Who said Portland was asleep?

NOTICE

Organizations and parties who are desirous of arranging protest meetings in behalf of fellow workers Ettor and Giovanitti in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Nebraska communicate with General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, room 518, 160 N. Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. Speaker: Fellow Worker F. H. Little.

DENVER ON THE MOVE

Local No. 26 has new headquarters at 1850 Arapahoe street, which are opened for public reading from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m. Street meetings are held at Nineteenth and Larimer streets.

Nineteen new members were taken in last week and literature sales have been very large. All correspondence should be addressed to W. S. Sharp, secretary, at above address.

Conditions in the Rocky Mountain region are awful at present, especially in the Southern Colorado coal fields, around Walsenburg and Trinidad. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company employs detectives just to watch and catch union men of the I. W. W. or W. F. M. type, so as to fire them on sight. There is no free speech in these places. The slaves work 11 and 12 hours per day and wages are very low. Some day there will be a revolt which will make Cripple Creek look like target practice.

In Denver there are a large number of slaves out of work. On July 14 there was a flood here and when the water was coming up the streets toward the wholesale houses the masters offered \$5.00 per hour for labor to save their goods. After the flood subsided the price on the first day was \$2.50 for eight hours—then \$1.75 for nine hours to clean the mud off the streets. See how supply and demand regulates wages when the workers are unorganized.

If there are any soap box orators near Denver, we could use them to advantage as Denver could build up the ONE BIG UNION in a rush. The ice men, the dyers and cleaners, and hotel workers are ready for organization. Let us hear from you.

All traveling members are requested to look in and see us when in Denver.—Geo. H. Swasey, Organizer No. 26.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovanitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

Songs! Songs!
 To Fan the Flames of Discontent
 SONGS OF JOY!
 SONGS OF SORROW!
 SONGS OF SARCASM!
 Songs of the Miseries That Are
 Songs of the Happiness To Be.
 Songs that strip capitalism bare;
 show the shams of civilization; mock
 at the masters' morals; scorn the
 smug respectability of the satisfied
 class; and drown in one glad burst
 of passion the profit patriotism of
 the Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!
I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.
 10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00
 per thousand, cash in advance. Order
 of the "Industrial Worker," Box
 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Solidarity
 Organ of the I. W. W., published
 in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary
 weekly with up-to-date news of all
 Eastern labor matters. You need it
 as well as the Worker. Subscription
 \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle
 orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.
 Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle,
 Pa.

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

ETTOR TRIAL IN SEPTEMBER (Continued from page 1)

made goods and asks the International Secretariat to force the same measures in all other countries.

In the meantime the American workers are preparing for similar steps which will drive home to capitalists, who are directly responsible for this vicious attack upon the rights of the workers to organize, voice their opinion of existing conditions and strive to better them, a realization of the fact that in this day workers cannot be ruthlessly slaughtered under the cloak of legal procedure without stirring the host of labor to something more than mere protests.

The newspapers which have generally maintained a strict silence upon the case, are now beginning to come to the rescue of the capitalist courts, which are being denounced more and more vigorously not only by the workers but by increasing numbers of magazine writers, lecturers, ministers and professional people of prominence throughout the country.

We find occasional editorials from the pens of the "kept men" of the press, insisting that there will be a fair trial and upholding the integrity of the courts and juries.

The New Bedford Standard, the editor of which undoubtedly draws his inspiration and perhaps part of his salary from the mill barons, says in a recent issue:

"When the counsel for these prisoners signifies his readiness to proceed, there will be a dignified and honest trial, in which every constitutional safeguard of these men will be scrupulously observed, and conviction, if conviction comes, will be the deliberate conclusion of twelve representatives of the people, sensible of their responsibility."

This is in spite of the fact that already one of these "honest" juries sat in the preliminary hearing last April and listened to a mass of evidence that the crime for which Ettore and Giovannitti are to be tried was committed by Policeman Oscar Benoit of Lawrence while they were miles from the scene and then absolutely disregarding all that brought in an indictment against them upon the absurd and vicious doctrine that they are responsible for the policeman's crime because they made speeches to the strikers.

In spite of the efforts of all such capitalist lick-spittles as the editor of the New Bedford Standard, the workers are beginning to understand that when a jury can be found that will hold men in prison without bail to try them for their lives upon such grounds as that, there will surely be little trouble in a similar jury being found to cold-bloodedly consign them to the electric chair, with just the sort of deliberation and sense of their responsibility to their capitalist masters as that editorial so covertly suggests.

But the temper of the New England workers as well as the workers in every part of the world is not understood by those who hope to carry through this vile plot to its consummation.

There is no doubt but that before the workers will permit their champions to be executed or imprisoned in this way they will surely resort to the more drastic means to bring about their liberation that are proposed by the workers of Sweden.

The impression given out that the counsel for the defence is responsible for the delay in the case is absolutely false, as they are ready to proceed, but the prosecution is working hard to strengthen its case, which will be based upon the precedent established in the Haymarket case of 1887, denounced so vigorously by Governor Altgeld as an infamous legal murder.

The defence will have to meet this by the strongest array of evidence presented by the

best talent that can be secured. For this a tremendous sum of money is required and workers everywhere are urged to increase their efforts to supply the much needed funds.

Transport Workers Betrayed

The strike of the transport workers on the Atlantic Coast has ended in a failure so far as immediate results are concerned. The failure came because of a betrayal of the men at the hands of craft union officials.

In order that the character of the Transport Workers' Federation may be made known to our readers we quote from their official organ of August 3, Says Labor Culture:

"The Waterfront Federation of New York was made up of the three unions of cooks, sailors, and firemen, which together went on strike last year and won out in nine days. They later grew into the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, which had for its express purpose that of striking against the Companies together, in conjunction with other trades in the transport industry. This, of course, in case a strike was necessary.

We well understood, and facts have borne us out, that we could only make headway against the companies by united effort at least of all who manned the ships. Furthermore, doubting the sufficiency of ourselves, we endeavored to spread our organization over all the transport industry, and had succeeded in getting the support of some longshoremen and steam engineers.

We maintain that in labor battles with capital, the workers should fight by industries and not by trades, and that strikes should be general and not partial ones."

Upon this basis the workers federated and set about discussing the demands to be made at the expiration of the contracts on June 30. No dissensions appeared upon the surface, but it was evident that craft officials were working under cover for a few days before the date set to meet the employers the Cooks' Union withdrew from the Federation. Next the Longshoremen and the Hoisting Engineers abandoned the rest of the workers. This left but the Seamen and Firemen to wage a battle against Morgan's great shipping trust.

From the very start the leaders of the Sailors' Union tried to limit the strike to the combined steamship companies, while the firemen stood for a strike against all companies that refused to sign up. Gradually these treacherous leaders got the Sailors to stop attending the mass meetings and to remain inactive during the strike. At the time of the burial of the striker who had been murdered by the police there was not even a delegate present from the Seamen's Union.

The Firemen succeeded by strenuous work in getting some of the Longshoremen to strike and gradually dock after dock was tied up.

"At this point an occurrence took place which was entirely unexpected and inexplicable. The Assistant Secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, along with the English-speaking delegates in New York, got some of the members drunk and had them agree to bolt the Firemen's Union and go before the Seamen's begging entrance into their union as Firemen, thus putting on foot a movement to establish a Joint Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and the Seamen admitted them. Here was a piece of combined treachery. Men inside the Firemen's Union had sought outside aid to disrupt the Union.

But as soon as the members realized what they were doing, they ousted their delegates, repudiated their undertaking and decided to stick by us."

Next the Longshoremen betrayed the strikers by returning to work with a promise by the International "in the interest of the companies" not to strike until August 1.

A few days later the Seamen declared the strike off by secret ballot. Seeing themselves deserted entirely the Firemen voted to call the strike off. This action was taken in a Saturday meeting and was ratified on Monday, the 29th, without a dissenting voice and without a desertion from the ranks of the Firemen.

The faults of the system of federation as contrasted with industrial unionism is shown here very plainly. The spirit of the Firemen is the proper one, but the federation as a whole rested upon a false basis.

The rebels are still determined to fight and they conclude their story with these words: "The strike is ended and the real war has begun."

NOTES BY A BISBEE REBEL

Bisbee, Ariz., July 31, 1912.

Editor "Worker": Enclosed please find an envelope, letterhead, and an application card printed in this city for the W. F. of M. local as a result of a vote that the material be purchased here. The cost was less than at headquarters in Denver, so we bought enough to last for six months. It bears the I. W. W. label.

On July 28 a notice was read by the local secretary, signed by Mills, I believe, notifying Bisbee local that the constitution requires that all such material be purchased from the Denver headquarters and that Bisbee local must cease from using the I. W. W. label.

The motion was made by the local that the material on hand be used and the next lot bought as per the constitutional requirement. It remains to be seen what the Moyer-Mahoney-Mills-O'Neill outfit will do to force the local to destroy the good stuff for which they paid \$60.

Bisbee local wrote to Morrissey of the Cooks and Waiters and asked him not to grant a charter to the cooks and waiters here as they were organized in the I. W. W. and such an act would be nothing more than scabbery. On the 30th it was found that the Bartenders had already secured a charter and were trying to get the I. W. W. organized restaurants, the Maze and the Busy Bee, to line up with the A. F. of L. A strike was on in the Edelweiss Restaurant and the A. F. of L. are trying their best to get the scabs to join with them. The W. F. of M. is placed in a position of having to support the I. W. W. in this strike because of the activity of the reds.

A committee of three from the W. F. of M. met with the Bartenders' Union to discuss the matter of organizing the Edelweiss scabs, and two of this committee, Billy McGinley and Rogers, were finally won over by the Bartenders, but George Powell stuck up for real unionism to the last. The Bartenders stated that they would organize the scabs whether the W. F. of M. wanted it or not.

The matter will be further threshed out in the next business meeting of Bisbee local. Very little can be changed, however, but there will be a few more members who will have their eyes opened to the crime of craft unionism.

The point is this, the Bartenders have no respect for the W. F. of M., as the organization has been a dead one ever since the 1907 strike, not having more than 250 members at the most until recently when some floating reds built it up to about 900 members in good standing. These rebels are mainly I. W. W. men, but never get a chance to stay long in a camp. Since this small bunch built up the Bisbee local and made it take a really revolutionary stand the tricks of the A. F. of L. have been more plainly evident.

The local I. W. W. deserves credit for their work, but they need five or six good men who can get out on the street and agitate. No speaking is going on and they are laboring under a heavy handicap.—A W. F. of M. Rebel.

MEN DEFY THE CORRUPT COURT (Continued from page 1)

that in connection with that police conspiracy police and vigilantes indulged and were indulged by the legal powers in a campaign of brutality which would have disgraced the darkest days of the Spanish Inquisition. I assert that your honor should have taken judicial notice of innocent blood and let the guilty go free. For these reasons I make no appeal for mercy. I do not whimper, I will take what your honor will give of the penalties of the law for an act I did not commit, and I know these men with me are in the same mind."

Jack Whyte put his protest on slightly different grounds. Replying to the court he said: "I have no mercy to ask from the court. It has been put in evidence here that sometime I said, 'To hell with the courts.' If I did I have no apology. Why? Because the very indictment upon which I am tried opens with a lie and repeats lies throughout its contents. This indictment opens in the name of 'The people of the State of California.' This would leave men to suppose that the people of California were behind this proposition. That is a lie. If the people were behind this prosecution they would also have been behind the vigilante outrages which your honor has made no attempt to punish as a judge or prevent as a man and a citizen.

"I have seen workmen brought into your courts and railroaded to the penitentiary. I have seen the rich go free. I am supposed to have a trial by a jury of my peers. Did I have it? You sir, know I did not. My jury began with a multi-millionaire and ran down to a few cockroaches. Are they my peers? Workmen were kept off that jury. Your honor knows it. For that reason I ask no mercy. I am willing to take your sentence because I must, not because it was just. I have just ground to say, 'To hell with your courts.' I have better ground to express to you, sir, my unspeakable personal contempt."

Harry McKee said: "I am here for sentence but I am guiltless of crime. Your honor knows that I am not a conspirator. You know that I have simply stood up for my rights and expressed my rightful indignation against the vigilante outrages. The district attorney chuckles and claims the verdict, but we who receive your sentence claim the victory. We are not defeated. The victory is with the people we have made our case before the world. We are triumphant no matter what sentence your honor may inflict."

Proving that these men lost nothing by asserting their manhood is the fact that Judge Sloan in imposing sentence read from a written paper prepared before he came into court. Had they sought mercy according to the recommendation of the jury in the case their sentences would have been the same, because as the court explained anything less than the full penalty would be mercy in these cases.

Fred H. Moore, principal attorney for the defendants in his final address to the court said:

"Your honor has heard what these defendants have to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them. I have no apology to make for them. I have no apology to make for Jack Whyte. Your honor must know that Jack Whyte merely voices the belief of thousands of men and women throughout this country. There are more Jack Whytes in San Diego. There are more of him in San Francisco, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Chicago, everywhere throughout this nation. They exist because of a condition in social life which is nowhere better illustrated than in the political party to which your honor belongs. Your honor knows that the reason why the progressive republicans have come into existence is because a former president of the United States accuses the incumbent president of grave injustices and that his opponent retorts with equally grave accusations against him. Your honor knows that there is a condition of public unrest which calls for immediate remedy. These conditions will not be cured by sentencing the defendants to imprisonment or fines. The crime of which these men are accused are purely psychological. It is a result of social conditions. Your honor should have taken judicial notice of this fact during the trial. Your honor in imposing sentences on these men should now take judicial notice of the conditions and the fact that a series of unparalleled outrages have been allowed to go unpunished in this community while these men for merely attempting to test a police regulation are brought before you on the grave charge of conspiracy and the petty misdemeanor which is the base of this trial has been exalted into an offense against the state laws.

"Your honor in imposing sentence should also take notice of the fact that behind these men are three of the great factors in shaping the destiny of the nation, the American Federation of Labor with 2,500,000 members, the Socialist party with 650,000 recorded votes at the last election and the Industrial Workers of the World. Your honor, if just, must consider that these men represent a class too numerous to be neglected and too powerful to be ignored. In attempting to test the anti-free speech ordinance of this city the defendants merely voiced the will and desire of these three great organizations and in the case before the court had no other purpose than to test thoroughly the validity of a law that invaded a sacred and constitutional right of each and every one of the people of the United States."

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on to state that he was ready at any time to try any of the so-called vigilante cases and to give any proven offenders the limit of the law. He then asserted that the defense had never sought any process before him either as a magistrate or a judge against the vigilantes.

Judge Sloan was here interrupted by Attorney Kirk with a recital of numerous instances in which process was sought against the vigilantes in the superior courts of San Diego and were all denied. Attorney Moore also called attention to applications made directly to Judge Sloan in which the latter had stated as a reason for refusing relief that illegal conditions had been met by other lawlessness.

Judge Sloan expressed his great pain because he was called upon to inflict a sentence upon some of the defendants because he had known them for years and had learned to respect them as men and citizens. In the case of Harry McKee, especially, he said he felt sorrow, because he knew McKee as a friend and knew him to be sincere and a good citizen, but that he was compelled to do his duty as he saw it and therefore the sentence must be passed.

After the trial was closed, Fred H. Moore stated in an interview:

"This is the first time in my bar experience that I have known defendants to stand up before the court and triumphantly reassert the causes for which they were to suffer. I believe the incident of these defendants reasserting their rights before the sentencing judge is without parallel in the history of the San Diego bar. It marks a new era in the struggle to better social conditions and the actions and attitude of these men will have a wider influence upon public affairs than any other one feature of the fight for free speech which has been waged in San Diego."

E. E. Kirk and Harry McKee took appeals to the higher courts and were held in \$1,000 bail each. MORTIMER DOWNING.

SPOKANE PRESSMEN'S LOCKOUT (Continued from page 1)

The men feel that this is the beginning of the open shop for the entire printing trades unless militant methods are brought into action. They see the hand of Hearst and Harrison Gray Otis and other labor haters behind the whole thing.

The fact that scab pressmen were imported from Los Angeles strengthens their belief. They see the papers who have devoted page after page to clamors for people to patronize home industry, hiring scabs from out of town with never a thought of the men who had helped to make the fortune of Cowles and his associate publishers. Cries for home industry when the very paper the scab sheets are issued on is bought from other than the local mills.

The lockout comes as a result of the refusal of the pressmen to sign an agreement which would bind them to do the very thing which the typographical union is now forced to do—to scab upon their shopmates in case of a strike or walkout. There is a healthy sign in this manly action and it makes the fight of the pressmen the fight of every workingman.

No sooner had the strike occurred than the I. W. W. started to get people to cease from taking the paper. The paper was stopped from coming to the union hall without waiting for the business meeting. Individual members cut out their papers, laughing at the publishers who declared that the paper must be taken because of premiums that had been given for certain periods of subscription.

The pressmen are canvassing the city in an endeavor to get people from taking the papers. They are well aware of the paradox of having to boycott a paper which is largely produced by union card men.

Gunmen and detectives are numerous around the section of the city where the papers are published. But they could not prevent sabotage if the typographical union were to take matters in their own hands.

The newsboys struck in sympathy and gave a lesson in direct action by swooping down upon the bundles of papers as they were unloaded and destroying thousands of them. The boys have an additional grievance which they want to be settled. Cowles, the man who has built up his millions on the backs of these ragged urchins, is sending to Portland to get scab newsboys to take the places of the lads on strike.

The police have prevented the children of Mr. Pottgether, one of the locked-out men, from selling the Spokane Press upon the streets by means of a small advertising card pinned upon their bodies.

Every member of the I. W. W. in Spokane should aid the pressmen in every way possible, and especially by refraining from purchasing the papers printed by scabs and by persuading others to do the same.

DON'T USE SAN DIEGO STICKERS

The First Assistant Postmaster has issued an order to all chief clerks in the United States Postoffice to hold up all mail bearing San Diego stickers and forward same to Washington, D. C. The position taken by the postoffice is that the sticker reflects upon the character of the San Diego police.

We do not believe there can be found in the English dictionary, or in the vocabulary of fish wives, mule skinner or clergymen, any words, phrases, or combination of sounds, that could possibly be construed as a reflection upon the characters of those Christian gentlemen who compose the police force of that eminently law-abiding community.

However, in order to avoid delay on important mail, it is best to use the stickers for other purposes than the backs of letters.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

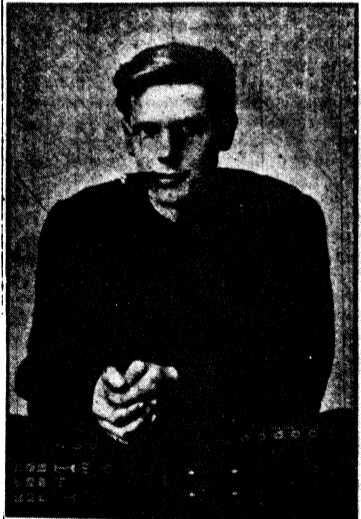
Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettore-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,
Secretary-Treasurer Ettore-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettore-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....



R. C. YOERN
Champion Literature Salesman of the
I. W. W.

R. C. Yoern of Local 323, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C., claims the championship as having broken the record on one day sales of "Industrial Union Literature." He sold 317 copies of the "Industrial Worker" in one day. We take pleasure in reproducing his photo and trust that there are some others who will make him hustle to hold the title. Some say that Albert Roe will run a close second. This is the only kind of competition we believe in. Let us hear from the other hustlers.

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

ETTOR TRIAL IN SEPTEMBER (Continued from page 1)

made goods and asks the International Secretariat to force the same measures in all other countries.

In the meantime the American workers are preparing for similar steps which will drive home to capitalists, who are directly responsible for this vicious attack upon the rights of the workers to organize, voice their opinion of existing conditions and strive to better them, a realization of the fact that in this day workers cannot be ruthlessly slaughtered under the cloak of legal procedure without stirring the host of labor to something more than mere protests.

The newspapers which have generally maintained a strict silence upon the case, are now beginning to come to the rescue of the capitalist courts, which are being denounced more and more vigorously not only by the workers but by increasing numbers of magazine writers, lecturers, ministers and professional people of prominence throughout the country.

We find occasional editorials from the pens of the "kept men" of the press, insisting that there will be a fair trial and upholding the integrity of the courts and juries.

The New Bedford Standard, the editor of which undoubtedly draws his inspiration and perhaps part of his salary from the mill barons, says in a recent issue:

"When the counsel for these prisoners signifies his readiness to proceed, there will be a dignified and honest trial, in which every constitutional safeguard of these men will be scrupulously observed, and conviction, if conviction comes, will be the deliberate conclusion of twelve representatives of the people, sensible of their responsibility."

This is in spite of the fact that already one of these "honest" juries sat in the preliminary hearing last April and listened to a mass of evidence that the crime for which Ettore and Giovanni are to be tried was committed by Policeman Oscar Benoit of Lawrence while they were miles from the scene and then absolutely disregarding all that brought in an indictment against them upon the absurd and vicious doctrine that they are responsible for the policeman's crime because they made speeches to the strikers.

In spite of the efforts of all such capitalist lick-spittles as the editor of the New Bedford Standard, the workers are beginning to understand that when a jury can be found that will hold men in prison without bail to try them for their lives upon such grounds as that, there will surely be little trouble in a similar jury being found to cold-bloodedly consign them to the electric chair, with just the sort of deliberation and sense of their responsibility to their capitalist masters as that editorial so covertly suggests.

But the temper of the New England workers as well as the workers in every part of the world is not understood by those who hope to carry through this vile plot to its consummation.

There is no doubt but that before the workers will permit their champions to be executed or imprisoned in this way they will surely resort to the more drastic means to bring about their liberation that are proposed by the workers of Sweden.

The impression given out that the counsel for the defence is responsible for the delay in the case is absolutely false, as they are ready to proceed, but the prosecution is working hard to strengthen its case, which will be based upon the precedent established in the Haymarket case of 1887, denounced so vigorously by Governor Altgeld as an infamous legal murder.

The defence will have to meet this by the strongest array of evidence presented by the

best talent that can be secured. For this a tremendous sum of money is required and workers everywhere are urged to increase their efforts to supply the much needed funds.

Transport Workers Betrayed

The strike of the transport workers on the Atlantic Coast has ended in a failure so far, as immediate results are concerned. The failure came because of a betrayal of the men at the hands of craft union officials.

In order that the character of the Transport Workers' Federation may be made known to our readers we quote from their official organ of August 3, Says Labor Culture:

"The Waterfront Federation of New York was made up of the three unions of cooks, sailors, and firemen, which together went on strike last year and won out in nine days. They later grew into the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, which had for its express purpose that of striking against the Companies together, in conjunction with other trades in the transport industry. This, of course, in case a strike was necessary.

We well understood, and facts have borne us out, that we could only make headway against the companies by united effort at least of all who manned the ships. Furthermore, doubting the sufficiency of ourselves, we endeavored to spread our organization over all the transport industry, and had succeeded in getting the support of some longshoremen and steam engineers.

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on to state that he was ready at any time to try any of the so-called vigilante cases and to give any proven offenders the limit of the law. He then asserted that the defense had never sought any process before him either as a magistrate or a judge against the vigilantes.

Judge Sloan was here interrupted by Attorney Kirk with a recital of numerous instances in which process was sought against the vigilantes in the superior courts of San Diego and were all denied. Attorney Moore also called attention to applications made directly to Judge Sloan in which the latter had stated as a reason for refusing relief that illegal conditions had been met by other lawlessness.

Judge Sloan expressed his great pain because he was called upon to inflict a sentence upon some of the defendants because he had known them for years and had learned to respect them as men and citizens. In the case of Harry McKee, especially, he said he felt sorrow, because he knew McKee as a friend and knew him to be sincere and a good citizen, but that he was compelled to do his duty as he saw it and therefore the sentence must be passed.

After the trial was closed, Fred H. Moore stated in an interview:

"This is the first time in my bar experience that I have known defendants to stand up before the court and triumphantly reassert the causes for which they were to suffer. I believe the incident of these defendants reasserting their rights before the sentencing judge is without parallel in the history of the San Diego bar. It marks a new era in the struggle to better social conditions and the actions and attitude of these men will have a wider influence upon public affairs than any other one feature of the fight for free speech which has been waged in San Diego."

E. E. Kirk and Harry McKee took appeals to the higher courts and were held in \$1,000 bail each.
MORTIMER DOWNING.

SPOKANE PRESSMEN'S LOCKOUT (Continued from page 1)

The men feel that this is the beginning of the open shop for the entire printing trades unless militant methods are brought into action. They see the hand of Hearst and Harrison Gray Otis and other labor haters behind the whole thing.

The fact that scab pressmen were imported from Los Angeles strengthens their belief. They see the papers who have devoted page after page to clamors for people to patronize home industry, hiring scabs from out of town with never a thought of the men who had helped to make the fortune of Cowles and his associate publishers. Cries for home industry when the very paper the scab sheets are issued on is bought from other than the local mills.

The lockout comes as a result of the refusal of the pressmen to sign an agreement which would bind them to do the very thing which the typographical union is now forced to do—to scab upon their shopmates in case of a strike or walkout. There is a healthy sign in this manly action and it makes the fight of the pressmen the fight of every workingman.

No sooner had the strike occurred than the I. W. W. started to get people to cease from taking the paper. The paper was stopped from coming to the union hall without waiting for the business meeting. Individual members cut out their papers, laughing at the publishers who declared that the paper must be taken because of premiums that had been given for certain periods of subscription.

The pressmen are canvassing the city in an endeavor to get people from taking the papers. They are well aware of the paradox of having to boycott a paper which is largely produced by union card men.

Gunmen and detectives are numerous around the section of the city where the papers are published. But they could not prevent sabotage if the typographical union were to take matters in their own hands.

The newsboys struck in sympathy and gave a lesson in direct action by swooping down upon the bundles of papers as they were unloaded and destroying thousands of them. The boys have an additional grievance which they want to be settled. Cowles, the man who has built up his millions on the backs of these ragged urchins, is sending to Portland to get scab newsboys to take the places of the lads on strike.

The police have prevented the children of Mr. Potgether, one of the locked-out men, from selling the Spokane Press upon the streets by means of a small advertising card pinned upon their bodies.

Every member of the I. W. W. in Spokane should aid the pressmen in every way possible, and especially by refraining from purchasing the papers printed by scabs and by persuading others to do the same.

DON'T USE SAN DIEGO STICKERS

The First Assistant Postmaster has issued an order to all chief clerks in the United States Postoffice to hold up all mail bearing San Diego stickers and forward same to Washington, D. C. The position taken by the postoffice is that the sticker reflects upon the character of the San Diego police.

We do not believe there can be found in the English dictionary, or in the vocabulary of fish wives, mule skinner or clergymen, any words, phrases, or combination of sounds, that could possibly be construed as a reflection upon the characters of those Christian gentlemen who compose the police force of that eminently law-abiding community.

However, in order to avoid delay on important mail, it is best to use the stickers for other purposes than the backs of letters.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

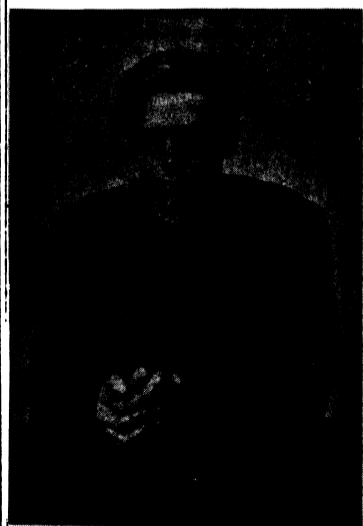
Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettore-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,
Secretary-Treasurer Ettore-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettore-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....



R. C. YOERN

Champion Literature Salesman of the I. W. W.

R. C. Yoern of Local 322, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C., claims the championship as having broken the record on one day sales of "Industrial Union Literature." He sold 317 copies of the "Industrial Worker" in one day. We take pleasure in reproducing his photo and trust that there are some others who will make him hustle to hold the title. Some say that Albert Roe will run a close second. This is the only kind of competition we believe in. Let us hear from the other hustlers.