

Industrial Worker

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

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Capitalist Dynamiter Commits Suicide!

William Wood and Other Wool Trust Magnates Are Indicted!

PLAGUE SWEEPS OVER SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO SWEEPED WITH A PLAGUE—CHILDREN ARE DYING—PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSED—FIGHT TO REOPEN.

San Diego, August 22, 1912.—This outlying province of Russia has a series of pretty problems to solve. The city and county treasuries of San Diego are bankrupt. The city has just recovered from a smallpox scare which ravaged many sections. Little information appeared in the public press, but the work of the smallpox plague was worse even than the people here admitted.

On top of all this comes the epidemic of "infantile paralysis." This disease is the terrible spinal meningitis. It is so prevalent in San Diego that all the grammar grades of the public schools have been closed. No boy or girl under 15 years of age is permitted to enter a moving picture show, a theatre, church or other place of public assembly.

It shows the condition of the city when it is known that the city council welcomed the advent of this terrible plague. It gave them a plausible excuse for retrenchment in the city finances. Just before the disease broke out the city council announced that owing to the depleted condition of the city treasury, the public library and the city health department would have to be closed because there were no funds available for their operation. The library is still open and the public health department is working overtime to combat this disease, but the city is saving all the money that should otherwise go to the support of the public schools. This is probably the largest item of public expenditure and this calamity came as a welcome gift to the puzzled city fathers. They had no grafted and misapplied the city and county funds in order to wage their disastrous free speech fight against labor, that they were at their wits' ends to finance the city through the remaining part of the fiscal year. If the disease is conquered and the schools are reopened retrenchment must be had along other lines.

It is curious to note that these patriots who were so loud against the I. W. W. and the socialists make their first savings from educational accounts. Nothing that has happened in the free speech fight so thoroughly exposes the shoddy sham of the so called better classes. To close the public library hits not the rich but the humbler citizens. The well-to-do have their home libraries of books which satisfy their literary tastes. The poor must depend upon the public library for their reading, whether scientific or amusing.

The I. W. W. looks on with good natured cynicism and quietly assures the distracted city that the free speech fight is not over, that it has not even begun with any warmth. While the city council and the leading citizens are devising ways and means to finance their harassed city the I. W. W. good naturedly bids them get ready for the next line-up, for the next battle, for the final surrender of the apostles of public ignorance to enlightenment and the forces behind the popular side of the free speech battle.

It would be a good thing if the other cities would take warning from the conditions now prevailing in San Diego. Some good people will assert that the diseases which have visited San Diego and took their toll of death are visitations ordered by an all wise providence. It is timely, however, to call attention to the lack of foresight on the part of the city authorities. Had they not been so busy clubbing men and women, running orderly citizens out of town, indulging in orgies of frenzy, such as the Reitman affair, the scientific bureau of the city would have been on their jobs. The Chinese, Indians and others who cross the border would have been controlled and the smallpox kept out. It is also reasonable to say that such public turmoil as marked the long months when men were every day clubbed barbarously in the public streets, when the nights were hideous with the racket of the vigilantes, when well dressed mobs held the streets nightly, shouting, drunken, debauched,—has had an effect upon impressionable children. Their powers of resistance to "infantile paralysis" or spinal meningitis has been lessened by the lawlessness which has been rampant. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Illustrative of the tactics of these tyrants (Continued on page four.)

Diabolical Dynamite Plot Has Been Exposed!

LAWRENCE, MASS., SEPT. 2, 1912.—ON AUGUST EIGHTH ERNEST PITTMAN, A WEALTHY MILL BUILDER OF LAWRENCE BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT RATHER THAN APPEAR THE FOLLOWING DAY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND TELL WHAT HE KNEW OF THE DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY DURING THE LAWRENCE STRIKE. SEVERAL INDIOTMENTS ARE RETURNED BY THE GRAND JURY SINCE THE SUICIDE, INCLUDING W. WOOD, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. HE IS RELEASED ON FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL WHICH HE HAD READY IN HIS POCKET WHEN ARRESTED. ONE IS IN JAIL ON DEFAULT OF BONDS. OTHERS WILL BE ARRESTED TODAY AND WILL INCLUDE SOME OF THE WEALTHY MILL OWNERS. THE WORKERS MUST IMMEDIATELY DEMAND THE RELEASE OF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI AS ANOTHER CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY BY THE SAME GANG. ASPIRANTS FOR POLITICAL HONORS WILL FORCE THESE CASES TO THE LIMIT.

FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

When John J. Breen, school committeeman of Lawrence, Mass., was found to have planted dynamite in several places in order to discredit the I. W. W. during the great strike, he was taken before a court which was owned by the Woolen Trust and there was given a slight fine of \$500. This fine was paid by the mill owners. Breen retained his liberty and his school position. He was still thought to be fitted to have control of the education of Lawrence children. Had the mill owners allowed their courts to give Breen a sentence in proportion to his crime much of the subsequent investigation might have been avoided. But Breen refused to be the "goat." The courts of Lawrence had to do their master's bidding.

The two sets of conflicting interests in the mills forced the rest of the exposures and as a sequel to the planting of dynamite came the threat of arrest of those "higher up." Ernest Pittman, of the W. W. Pittman Co., one of the largest New England textile mills, was the man who made the actual purchase of dynamite. He gave the material to John J. Breen. Breen proceeded to do the work. A bungled job led to his detection.

Following a conference with District Attorney Pelletier, in which it was learned that the case was to be thoroughly probed, Ernest Pittman committed suicide. This was on August 27.

Since that time indictments have been brought against William Wood, head of the Wool Trust, and several other prominent mill owners. It is significant that they had their

ball money ready when arrested. It is also significant that bail is allowed in these cases while it is denied in the cases of Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti, the imprisoned strike leaders.

While these capitalist interests which are fighting the Wood interests may push this case in order to gain control of all the mills, and while it may be that William Wood and his associate dynamiters, will land behind the bars, that does not mean that our fellow workers Etor and Giovannitti will be freed.

Far from it! If the Wood interests are absorbed by other wool magnates it means that there will be still greater efforts made to elect Etor and Giovannitti. The mill owners know full well that the release of these men will mean an era of organization in the textile centers such as has never before been witnessed.

Knowing these facts, and knowing the diabolical conspiracy against our fellow workers in jail, WE MUST DEMAND THEIR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

Spread the story of this outrage far and wide and DEMAND in no uncertain tones the release of the two men now incarcerated in the Essex County Jail.

RELEASE ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI, YOU MILL BARONS, OR AN AROUSED WORKING CLASS WILL BE FORCED TO TAKE THEM FROM YOUR JAIL.

(Full accounts will appear in our next issue.)

MAN-HUNTING LUMBER LORDS

LUMBER TRUST OUTRAGES STILL CONTINUE—SAVAGERY REIGNS SUPREME—NO LIBERTY LEFT IN LOUISIANA.

Man-hunting has ever been the one true sport of Kings. There has never been an aristocracy, a plutocracy or an oligarchy of any kind that did not maintain an army of bloodhounds, both four and two-footed, for this purpose. The King, whether crowned or uncrowned, has ever been the incarnation of brute force, the ordained and accepted representative of savagery, the leader of the Plunderbund. Witness Rome under the Caesars, France under the Napoleons, Germany under the Bismarks, Mexico under the Diazs, and the South under the Lumber Kings. Each one long reign of terror, each one long man-hunt, each sowing broadcast the seed of its own destruction, and each learning nothing from its predecessor, falling at last in the corruption and the ruin it had wrought. As it was with the Caesars, the Napoleons, the Bismarks, the Diazs, so shall it be with the reign of the Lumber Kings, for no system that so flagrantly violates all the fundamental rights, liberties and ethics of the race can endure; it is doomed to destruction. "peaceably if it will, forcibly if it must," but doomed it is, and by its own deeds. Avail it nothing for such a system to raise the cry of "anarchy," "atheism" and "treason" against its opponents, for its deeds drown out its words and shock humanity into revolution. This the Brotherhood of Timber Workers knows; this the Lumber Kings who call themselves the Southern Lumber Operators' Association do not know, else they would hasten to clear themselves of the crimes that are being committed throughout the Southern timber belts in their names today.

Let the world judge between the Brotherhood and the Association:

We were forced to work long hours, 10 to 12 a day, at the hardest kind of labor, for wages as low as \$1.25 per day; forced, we from whose labor comes all the lumber on the earth, to pay high rents for the shacks we lived in, and then be charged for light and water; forced to pay fees to support doctors in whose selection we had no voice; forced, by a monthly or longer pay-day, to trade at the Company stores, or suffer a discount of from ten to twenty-five per cent on our time checks, and this discount we often suffered rather than pay the extortionate prices demanded at the commissaries; forced to pay premiums for alleged accident insurance and never be allowed to see a policy; forced to pay fees to maintain hospitals, located no one knows where, and then be compelled to take up a collection and send to a public hospital anyone too ill to remain in camp; forced to see all that came to us from the company's right hand taken back with its left, and more; forced to suffer eternal espionage and insult from an army of gunmen of the worst and lowest type and have, besides, the galling knowledge that these thugs had been commissioned as deputy sheriffs by the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi, so that in resisting them we resisted the authority of the states that exist only by the labor of our hands and brains. Under these conditions, all our petitions both to our masters and the state for a redress of our grievances being ignored, life became unbearable and, in 1910, we revolted against this system of legalized peonage and began the organization of an Industrial Union of Timber and Lumber Workers. From the beginning our every demand, no matter how courteously worded, was met by the Association mills with insulting answers and threats of violence. We were charged with intending to commit every crime in the calendar, but, again, let the world judge between the Brotherhood and the Association. The Association's first act of war against us was the closing down of over 40 mills in the Texas-Louisiana timber belt, with the open and declared purpose of "starving" us "into submission." This lockout lasted from July, 1911, to January and February, 1912, and thousands of workers were reduced to direst want and misery. It failed of its purpose, the destruction of the Union, and, with the reopening of the mills, the Association augmented its army of gunmen, blacklisted over 1,000 men, forced all workers applying for employment to take one of the most infamous anti-

(Continued on page four.)

NO VIOLENCE IN G. T. P. STRIKE

Over a month on strike with not an act of violence is the record of the Grand Trunk Pacific strikers. This shows that all previous trouble in the railroad strikes has been caused by agents of the contractors or the authorities.

But four arrests have been made and these strikers were released after a brief examination and were exonerated from the charge of intimidation.

The picket work in this strike is exceptionally clever and when the victory is won we will have some new methods to add to our already long list of tactics.

Every person who has investigated the strike and its causes is in favor of the strikers and are strongly condemning the foul camp conditions.

The following joke from the bulletin illustrates the hospital system in vogue and shows that the men are taking the situation as humorously as they may:

Undertaker—"I've advertised for an assistant. Have you any experience at funerals?" Applicant—"I should say so! I was doctor in a railroad construction camp for three years."

The unsanitary nature of the camps is one of

the main contentions of the strikers. The strike bulletin tells the story when it says: "Chinamen and Japs will not SCAB on a mucker because they say 'It belly muchee stinkoe ilkey hell!'"

Added proof that the conditions are bad is found in the fact that nearly 99 per cent of the men who ship on to the job to break the strike, join the union when they learn of the way matters stand.

The employers are saying that there is no strike and in the next breath are telling about the way the walkout is impeding the work.

The Fort George Tribune, which extensively circulates around the office of its publication, is siding with the bosses. This sheet says that there is no strike, and the men on strike were forced out through fear of the I. W. W. agitators, and laborers must be secured who will not give such a willing ear to the teachings of the I. W. W. Very logical, isn't it?

The Tribune characterizes the strike as "Nothing more . . . than a mischievous desire to cause a disturbance" and really expects people to believe that men will go on strike, brave hunger, jail, bull pens, gun men

and thugs, just for the fun of the thing.

A. W. Smithers, chairman of the G. T. P., says that attempts will be made to bring laborers from the old country. Mr. Smithers also says there is no strike. Why bring laborers then? The strikers recommend that some of the London dock workers be secured. If Smithers will look at conditions abroad he will discover that the yeast of life is rising in the workers all over the world. No longer are the slaves content with a crust, a hovel and a pair of patched overalls. Labor is preparing to demand its own.

The longer the strike lasts the better are the chances for the men to win. The road must be finished according to contract before the completion of the Panama Canal.

The demands of the strikers are for shorter hours, higher wages, sanitary camps, better food, hospital fee not to be deducted by company, and camp delegates to be allowed to confer with the men without molestation.

Funds are needed to carry this skirmish in the class war to a successful conclusion. Send all funds to A. O. MORSE, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.



