

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Everett Barabity Revealed in Evidence

Tissue of fabrication, sophistry, prejudice and perjury being torn away by defense

and Everett Commercial Club's out-throat tactics being pieced together to show murderous methods, disregard of law, justice, humanity and all decency by broadcloth murderers and their slimy tools.

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

This past week there have appeared a great number of witnesses for the defense in the Tracy case. So many, in fact, that it is hard to render a minute and individual account of the testimony of each, particularly as, in many cases, one was a repetition of the other.

Fellow Worker James P. Thompson concluded his testimony on Tuesday, April 3rd. The same clear and explicit statement of I. W. W. principles was forthcoming as on the earlier days of his examination. Thompson's session on the stand did much to kill the popular illusion of the appearance of the I. W. W. member being a compound terrorist-anarchist, tramp, burglar and common assassin.

The prosecution had, earlier in the case, introduced as evidence the pamphlet "Patriotism and the Worker," by Gustave Herve. Yet they objected to the witness being examined as to that same pamphlet by his attorneys but were overruled and Thompson gave the court and jury a clear account of internationalism.

The song, "Onward Christian Soldiers," which has been quoted against the I. W. W. more than anything else in this section of the country—was also explained by Thompson, under protest from Assistant Prosecutor Citizen Deputy Cooley.

"The song is a satire," said Thompson, "a sort of an argument against Christians going to war. It says: 'Onward, Christian soldiers, duty's way is plain! Slay your Christian neighbors, or by them be slain! Hell's flames plainly consume the Christians' idea. Don't you see your neighbors? It is inconsistent for Christians to talk about slaying their neighbors."

After the attempt of the prosecution to show the I. W. W. as an organization of principles as murderous as the prosecution's intentions, with the long and utterly unintelligent denials by Messrs. Cooley, Black et al on sabotage, one would think they would have welcomed Thompson's explanations. But not they! The three traces of the prosecution would rise together like three hysterical marionettes pulled by the same wire (Lammert, Trust and) and protest in chorus at every possible occasion during Thompson's examination. And then, when their turn came to cross-examine, instead of satisfying the curiosity of the jury and educating themselves, regarding the I. W. W., they let him go in five minutes!

The next witness called was Ernest Nordstrom. With Oswald Carlson, room-mate, he boarded the "Verona" on November 5th for a trip over the bay. Neither his nor Carlson's ticket was taken up. He said that on the boat was the usual singing and laughter that accompanies any excursion.

Fired Off Deck.

After stating that he was located at a point about six feet in front of the cabin when the "Verona" docked, the witness proceeded to tell of hearing the words: "You can't land here!" followed almost immediately by a shot from the same point as the command. Then three or four more shots came, and the terrified crowd on the boat flocked to the other side of the boat, causing it to list heavily. Nordstrom fell to the deck with others on top of him. He managed to crawl to the bottom under and then sought shelter from the hail of bullets in various parts of the boat. A sensational point was reached in his evidence when he was asked:

"Did the shooting stop first on the boat or on the dock?"

"Well, I didn't hear or see any shooting on the boat!"

Bitter cross-examination by the State failed to shake Nordstrom's story in any particular.

On Tuesday afternoon, James Rowan took the stand. He told the long story of his varied maltreatment by the official thuggery of Everett. A series of outrages was revealed to the shocked courtroom: illegal arrests, deportations, beatings, and every possible thing of a lengthy argument before the Court regarding the admissibility of certain testimony. A witness, Otto Nelson, an Everett shingleweaver, had been called; and Moore wished to examine him regarding the previous shingleweavers' strike of 1915, as well as that of 1916. The Court eventually rendered a ruling that all reference to the 1916 strike was inadmissible. The Court eventually rendered a species of compromise ruling on the matter.

Next was called Mr. Whartenby, owner of a Five-Ten-Fifteen Cent Store. Everett. This gentleman stated that he had attended street meetings on various occasions. I am now going to give in full the Defense's examination of this witness regarding the street meeting as the same series of questions have been asked over and over again of at least a dozen witnesses and it would

The historical Day of International Labor, the First of May, approaches fast. That is the supreme festival of social revolutionists the wide world over. It is upon that day that Labor yearly gathers up its strength and makes ready for new and more audacious effort.

No better way of signaling this day could be suggested than that of rallying to the support of our fellow workers in jail whom the profit-fattened masterclass wishes to condemn to life imprisonment.

The Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee therefore now makes the suggestion to the I. W. W. membership that the First of May be marked this year by the holding of a protest rally all over the country for the Defense of the Everett prisoners. Funds are getting grievously short for the Defense and expenses are mounting. Right now, in the thick of the trial, in what expenditure is heaviest. A tremendous effort is needed to tide us over this case financially.

There could be no better time for making of that effort than on Labor's memorable festival.

Let us resolve to devote May Day to the Everett Defense!

Let every local and branch of the organization start in right now to make arrangements for a great meeting on May Day to provide funds and publicity for the Everett Prisoners! If we decide to do it, we'll do it! Let the country ring with the horror of Everett on May Day! We can do it if we make up our minds. Let us start in now!

All together for the May Day rally!

Locals are requested to write to the Committee their ideas on this subject and whether they will take up the matter.

EVERETT PRISONERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE.
Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

Rowan Tells Story of Brutality.

On that night Rowan had been seized by deputies and thrown into jail. McRae came to the jail—drunk as usual—and took him by the neck of the coat and threw him to the floor. He dragged me thru the fence on the right-of-way and went back in the woods where a dozen of them, some holding my arms and feet and some poking their guns in my ribs, held me over a log and removed my coat and shirt to expose my back. One of them then beat me over the back with a sap. I could hear him grant every time he struck a blow.

"Open Mouth Sabotage."

Questioned as to Sabotage, Rowan gave some excellent examples of Open-mouth Sabotage that was beneficial alike to the workers and to the consumers. The prosecution thought they had scored a great point when they heard Rowan remark casually that he might have worked in a certain camp under an assumed name. Examined further, Rowan showed how it was sometimes necessary to do this in active organizations were being continually being black-listed.

A photograph of Rowan's back was introduced. Rowan said it was not a good photograph as it did not show the bruises and lacerations on the left side where they were worst. It was taken under artificial light; and the glare had shone upon the left side, giving it a white appearance.

Assistant Prosecutor Vitich, McLaren's Los Angeles sidekick, asked Rowan:

"What was the reason you had that photo taken?"

"Well, I thought it would be a good thing to get that taken to show the sort of civilization they have in Everett!"

The rest of Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday were occupied in a lengthy argument before the Court regarding the admissibility of certain testimony. A witness, Otto Nelson, an Everett shingleweaver, had been called; and Moore wished to examine him regarding the previous shingleweavers' strike of 1915, as well as that of 1916. The Court eventually rendered a ruling that all reference to the 1916 strike was inadmissible. The Court eventually rendered a species of compromise ruling on the matter.

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be a useless invasion of space to requote them.

"Did you listen to the speaker's talk?"

"Yes sir."

"Did the speaker use violence of any kind?"

"No sir."

"Destroying property?"

"No sir."

"Setting fires?"

"No sir."

"Did he refer to the destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building with approval in any way?"

"Never heard it mentioned."

"Did he say in words or substance, that some day Mr. McRae, the Sheriff, would wake up and say 'Good morning Jesus'?"

"I never heard it."

"Was there any violence or threatening language used by the speakers?"

"Yes there was not."

"Any profanity?"

"I heard none."

"At those meetings where you saw arrests take place, did you ever see anybody abuse an officer or resist arrest?"

"No sir, I did not."

Building conception Everett Conditions.

The witness then went on to describe the meetings at which he had been present, showing how the deputies had marched up the street in military formation, pushed and jostled and clubbed the crowd and arrested the speakers.

This line of evidence was repeated over and over again to an almost wearisome extent, also it was absolutely necessary to this establish in the mind of the jury the fact of police tyranny and industrial despotism carried out thru suborned officials.

Witness after witness asked the same questions and testified to relate his or her own experiences during the deputy raids on meetings. And, gradually, from the conglomerate of the stories, began to emerge a conception of the spite of Everett during that period which was almost incredible.

Pieced together by this portion of evidence, the facts of the Everett riot of terror were elicited with infinite pains and assiduity.

Following Mr. Wartenby came Mrs. Ina M. Salter, wife of an Everett teacher, Mrs. Eliza Maloney and Mrs. L. Fyre. These ladies gave substantiation to the previously related accounts of arbitrary interruption of street meetings. Each one of these and later witnesses also testified that there was always ample passage for foot and vehicular traffic and that the meetings were always held 50 to 75 feet from the corner, according to the city regulations.

Mrs. Fyre, a bright-faced little lady of intelligence and courage, had become so indignant at the wholesale arrest of speakers at a meeting that she herself mounted the box and recited the Declaration of Independence. When she had finished this, she observed signs that an arrest was being made and got down, not daring arrest for family reasons. Mrs. Fyre is a widow with a family dependent upon her. She is not a member of the I. W. W. but took this action because she was outraged at the exhibition of intolerance by the officials of Everett.

Then followed, in fairly rapid succession,

meaning to ask what part of the lady was hurt.

"They punched me on the sidewalk!"

"Did you ever see any blood?"

"Yes. As I stepped up on the sidewalk when this deputy was showing his club up against me and pushing me up, I saw blood upon the sidewalk. It said, 'Where is this blood from?' and they said, 'That is where a man bled who had his head cut open.'"

"Do you know many of the people in the audience?"

"Oh, yes, a good many of them."

"Do you know why they were gathered there?"

"They were gathered there to hear the speaking. We were always very glad to hear them!"

"What kind of audience was it, with reference to the age, sex and character of the people?"

"They were working-class men, women and children—the working-class—and they behaved themselves. I never saw any of them misbehave at any meeting!"

Messing General Struck.

Mrs. Pomeroy was followed by Mrs. Wade of Everett, who gave the same form of testimony. Then came a member of the Painters' Union of Everett, F. G. Crosby, who made an excellent witness. He seemed to be well acquainted with the principles of the I. W. W. and must have been an attentive listener at the meetings. He was asked the meaning of General Strike.

"Well, it means that everybody engaged in an industry—or in related industries—should walk out at the same time and stay together until they get what they want."

Mrs. Hannah Crosby, wife of the last witness, showed a much broader knowledge of the working-class question than did Mr. Cooley who cross-examined her. In fact Mr. Cooley has shown all along a most lamentable lack of knowledge in all matters pertaining to labor organizations. He is the legal representative of the lumber interests in Everett, it is said; as such, he certainly ought to study his masters' interests sufficiently to be able to intelligently cope with the labor situation. Otherwise we fear he will soon be supplanted by some brighter and more modern young attorney who believes in studying the strategy and tactics of the enemy of his employers!

He asked Mrs. Crosby:

"How were the I. W. W.'s going to change matters?"

"Why they would get a number of working-men into the One Big Union. Then it could be easily changed."

Paralleled in Destruction Chattel Slavery.

"And did you hear them say that when they get a majority of the workers into this union they would take possession of the industries and run them themselves?"

"Why, certainly."

"That is, they would take possession and say to the owner, 'You get out to work and we'll say and run this?'"

"No, they never said that, I know of."

"But you did hear them say they'd take possession?"

"Why certainly! That's the way the North did with the slaves, isn't it? They took possession without ever asking them. My people came from the South and they had the slaves taken away from them and never got anything for it, and quite right, too!"

"Then you do believe it would be all right, yourself?"

"I believe that confiscation would be perfectly right in the case of taking things that are publicly used for the public good of the people."

Mr. Cooley (hastily): "That's all."

Witness (continuing): "That they should be used then by the people and for the people!"

Mr. Cooley (louder and more anxiously): "That's all!"

Another of Many Victims.

Frank Henig, a citizen of Everett, gave some testimony regarding the terrible treatment he received when quietly looking on at a street meeting. McRae, in his usual drunken frenzy, struck him, absolutely without provocation, a terrific blow upon the forehead with a blackjack and knocked the young man unconscious. He was then taken up to the jail, and later let loose. The shock of the disgraceful treatment the young fellow had received had quite unnerved him and he broke down while relating it upon the witness stand. At the end of this session, which was on Thursday the 5th, the audience swarmed into the court house corridors, was unanimous

(Continued on page 3)

upon the witness stand: Bruce J. Hatch, Dolly Gustafson, Avis Mathison and Mrs. Peter Aiken. These all corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses with regard to the peaceful character of the I. W. W. meetings and the brutality of the Sheriff and his minions.

Foiled Again.

The prosecution had made a great point—so imagined they had—in the showing of the photograph of Rowan's body. He had stated that the worst wounds were on the left side, but the photograph, for reasons I have mentioned above, did not show these wounds. This triumph of the State's attorneys was but short-lived. The next witness was Dr. Edwin J. Brown, of Seattle, a dentist, lawyer and Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

Dr. Brown testified that he was in the office of Attorney Horner of Seattle when Rowan came shortly after he had been beaten up. He showed his back to several who were present and Dr. Brown made an examination. When shown his photograph in question and asked whether it was a true representation of the injuries he had observed, Dr. Brown immediately stated that the photograph was defective as the light-reflection concealed the worst wounds which were on the left side. This was the victorious arduous of the Snohomish County legal warriors severely dashed. Attorney Horner also mounted the stand to testify that the wounds were exhibited in his office at that time and that Dr. Brown had made the examination.

Another Everett Resident Evidence Brutalities.

Mrs. Annie Pomeroy, a fifty-eight year old widow of Everett, was too formidably a witness for the prosecution to dare to cross-examine. This lady evidently possessed some Irish blood of the fighting variety, and her strictures upon the conduct of the citizen deputies were by no means mild. She gave her evidence with great emphasis and much indignation. Some of her testimony is well worth reproduction:

"Have you witnessed arrests at I. W. W. meetings?"

"Yes sir, I have seen several of the speakers taken off the box they were speaking on."

"Did they ever resist arrest?"

"They never did."

"Who made the arrests? Police men or sheriff?"

"Well, de wites and police too, I guess."

"Were the deputies identified in any way?"

"They all wore white handkerchiefs around their necks."

"Will you tell the jury how they conducted the arrests?"

They would just pull them off the box as fast as one would get up and take him off to jail, or something; I don't know where they were taking them."

"Were they armed, the d-pputies?"

"Yes. They had clubs, or something that looked like clubs. I don't know what they did with them after they were thru with us!"

"What did they do with them before they were thru with you? Did you see them use them?"

"Yes, I saw them wield them in every way, and I had to duck out of the way. And they punched me at that!"

"Punched you where?" asked Vanderveer,

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Industrial vs. Craft Unions.

THE arguments in favor of industrial unionism are unsalable, but arguments do not seem to be of much account in this matter in any event. The evolution of industry may be shaping itself towards the elimination of craft union, but still the craft union hangs on in spite of all.

The craft union is at present time in no such position of strength as in former days and when it confronts an employing organization which will fight it, it is seldom that the craft comes off anything but second best.

The craft union puts up a manful struggle, its members fight with determination, but the industry being divided into craft organizations, they fall quite easily before the onslaught of organized capital.

The fight of the Pacific Coast longshoremen in the transportation industry last year affords a striking illustration of what actually happens. The unionists were determined men, everyone of them. But they did not control their organization, the transportation industry. They shared that with warehousemen, with railroad workers, with sailors and these did not make common cause with the longshoremen because only one craft struck at a time.

It is very probable that, had the sailors quit when the longshoremen quit, the strike would have ended in a speedy victory. But there is little use making such conjectures. The fact is they did not, and they did not because they were organized in distinct unions.

It is not right to hold that the workers are so entirely blind to their environment as not to see the futility in some measure of this system of craft unionism. On the contrary they do in many cases realize that industrial unionism is the only system of organization worth while. But they have to contend with a conventional spirit of loyalty to their own union, to their affiliation and are imbued with a feeling of craft patriotism which prevents them attacking the real obstacle to industrial unionism. That obstacle is the machinery of the craft system of organization. Every little craft has its local or its lodge and every little lodge or local has its own little staff of salaried officials. Their meek ticket is identified with that craft and these officials naturally are averse to any system which would submerge their identity in the greater industrial union which would especially obliterate the pay days that come to the heads of the little craft unions. These craft unions in turn have their headquarters which boasts of much larger salaried staffs and these are in precisely the same position of desiring to maintain intact their craft organization so that their machine can be built up and made if anything more solid. Affiliate these locals with other craft organizations having also the same system of many salaried divisional and sectional and local officers, and the industrial union idea meets a solid wall of hostile reaction whenever it endeavors to wipe the craft system off the slate.

The existence of this condition is very serious. It explains however quite well why the craft union persists in the face of its becoming long ago obsolete.

In mighty few trades or callings does the absolute craft mastery remain as the sine qua non of the craftsman. Today the machine does the work that human skill performed in other days, and the man who attends this highly technical machine may know nothing at all about it.

Industrial conditions are not eliminating craft unions half quickly enough. Yet that they have played their part and long since performed all the usefulness that was possible is quite clear.

They are proceeding right along to the point where their complete destruction is assured and if they fail to reach out before that time and unite in an industrial organization, the destruction of all such unionism will come about with their fall.

Anti-Capitalist Anti-Militarism.

Of all the papers which come to the desk of the "Industrial Worker" perhaps our namesake of Nome, Alaska, The Daily Industrial Worker, is editorially the brightest and its conclusions the most economically sound.

In fact, we often lament that its price of two dollars a month be not from any great circulation among members of the I. W. W.

In a recently received issue, after commenting on Compton's stand on the war, it says:

"Labor in the United States—and when speaking of Labor those political radical organizations associated in an effort to establish industrial freedom are included—has no real power. That is lacking because of the lack of real organization which can alone establish the main essential of an expression of power in a national crisis. We can all realize that did Labor possess a system of organization wherein economic solidarity through industrial union was an accomplished fact, and if Labor was determined there would be no war, there would be none."

In this the editor of the Industrial Worker of Nome recognizes that industrial organization is the one effective anti-militaristic method. Only the most superficial student of war or of economics does not recognize that war is basically industrial in its causes and dependent on workers as workers in industry as much as on workers as fighters on the battlefield. Wars are as much fought in industry as in the trenches. Industry produces the sinews of war and when industrial production becomes anti-militaristic, war will be unthinkable. Sentimental pacifists may stage their demonstrations against war, but with the employers of labor, whether pacifists or militarists, the I. W. W. has nothing in common. Wars will continue until the workers in industry organize as a class to destroy the capitalist class who are behind the exploitation of the workers in industry and on the battlefield. The really effective pacifist is the unemotional worker who, in line with his material interests, refuses to fight for his master on the battlefield and who glories in a fight against his masters in industry.

Economic power and economic emancipation through economic organization is the goal of the class conscious worker. It is the one and only road to that peace with honor which cannot exist for the worker under capitalism.

The worker who merely talks against war is ineffective and powerless. The worker who organizes against capitalism, realizing that industrial slavery is the basis of all slavery, that industrial war is the cause of all wars, is on the winning road to working-class peace.

To members of the I. W. W. we would suggest that they literally follow the demands of the capitalist press and stand behind the president. It is only by getting in front of politicians and capitalists that workers cut destruction. The I. W. W. will not permit the movement to be switched away from industrial organization, which alone can be effectively and constructively anti-militaristic, because it is anti-capitalistic.

Does He Want to Educate Employees?

THE dread in which the employers of labor hold the I. W. W. is becoming more evident all over the world. One of the indications of this is an open letter to employees of the Lake Superior & Ishpeming R. R. Co., signed by the general manager. It states: "The Industrial Workers of the World, usually known as the I. W. W., are seeking to form branches in this territory and will endeavor to interest you in their work."

There is no room in this, or any other community for an organization which openly recommends and advocates the use of dynamite and the destruction of property to secure its ends, as is now being openly done by their representatives in this district.

New members are usually secured through misrepresentation of its principles and operations and for that reason feel it my duty to warn all of our employees to look well into the history of this organization before permitting themselves to be drawn into its influence, and we urge all familiar with its records to use their best efforts towards giving our employees a correct understanding of the purposes and methods of the I. W. W."

Taking it for granted that the manager, H. R. Harris, has in this statement but the best interests of his employees at heart, the logical action for him would be to supply them all with a copy of the preamble of the I. W. W., "The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Method," Gurley Flynn's and Walker C. Smith's "Sabotage," and other books which will give his employees a correct understanding of the purposes and methods of the I. W. W."

It would be well for Mr. Harris also to take a course in the "purposes and methods of the I. W. W." He would then find that the use of dynamite is not a part of I. W. W. methods. In our fight on the master class, we advocate a power more explosive—the economic solidarity of the workers in industry.

Don't Wake 'Em Up.

"**W**HAT was it you said to that man just now?"
"I told him to hurry up."
"What right have you to tell him to hurry?"
"I pay him to hurry."
"What do you pay him?"
"Four dollars a day."
"Where do you get the four dollars to pay him with?"
"I sold cut stone."
"Who cuts the stone?"
"He does."
"How much stone does he cut?"
"Well, a man can cut a lot of stone in a day."
"How much do you get for the stone?"
"I get about a dozen dollars for what he does."
"Then, instead of you paying him four dollars he actually pays you three dollars a day for standing around and telling him to hurry?"
"Well, but I own the machinery."
"How did you get the machinery?"
"I sold cut stone and bought it."
"Who cut the stone?"
"Shut up! You'll make the men wake up, and then they'll cut the stone for themselves."
—Operative Masons' Journal.

GURLEY FLYNN VISIT TO CALIFORNIA

Another big special.

Labor's ablest woman war-correspondent, Gurley Flynn, of the I. W. W., made a flying trip of a week's duration to this State and in that brief time, like a lightning breeze from her ancestral Cornish hills, she returned with true fighting spirit all the misanthropic outpourings of the combined murderer and mafioso's associations and conspiring Chambers of Commerce of this Pacific Coast; and riddled with shafts of lightning satire the chilling fogs of cowardly or traitorous indifference of a labor officialdom in this neighborhood only concerned with the preservation of its placards or its political aspirations and caring not a jot for the efforts or the persecutions of labor's real militants.

It was in the home of Scissor-bill reactionism, Marysville, the seat of California's meanest Black Hundreds, that she fired her first shot. That was the city chosen for the Annual Conference of the California State Building Trades Federation, the foundation and private property of the late P. H. McCarthy, erstwhile "labor" mayor of San Francisco, and again aspirant for that same office and the favor of the United Railroad and Chamber of Commerce in return for services now being rendered.

There, on March 19th, the delegates of the labor bodies that constitute the Building Trades Federation, who were greeted with rapturous and fawning joy, by Judge E. P. McDaniel, Snuffing Carlin, the Unspeakeable Stanwood, and all the rest of the local carpsaws of the Yuba County Hogrovers.

What the representatives of a professedly labor organization could find of mutual interest to discuss, Marysville with such a bunch as that—unless it had been the question of a needed rebuilding of Marysville—beyond a mere male rebel's resentment. After staying around for a day or two, she finally received the prodigiously gracious permission of P. H., the general manager of the Yuba County paper, who had really come to Marysville at his best for the purpose of making a belated peace with their Scissor-bill friends by burying their names in the building trades journal, showed a flash of unusual courage in supporting the fight for Ford and Subtr. The power of peace received a terrific jolt when she learned that the editor of the paper, this time at Everett, Washington, and proceeded with unmitigated sarcasm to point out to the audience that the editor of the paper, the well-known Yuba County editor and to remind them that their hosts in Marysville had been the same who had established the infamous precedent of "Constructive Murder" that some day might be turned with deadly effect against members of the audience.

Naturally there are not inclined to have any sympathy with, or use for, organized labor. This statement would lead us to believe that the newspaper is exploiting their advertisers. As a matter of fact it is not the advertisers who are exploited and from whom the profits are made in the newspaper business. We find the press of the country fighting shoulder to shoulder with the advertisers against all labor. Let us find out what they have in common that forms the basis of their unity.

We all know that lumber companies, coal companies and newspapers are employers of labor. A newspaper goes thru the hands of different kinds of wage workers before it gets to the distributors, the underfed and underpaid laborer who makes the newspaper business which so extensively exploits children as the newspapers; some of the most bitter strikes are those in which the newsboys fight this gigantic form of capitalist exploitation.

The employers of labor the world over try to make us think that their profits are made from the sale of lumber, iron, etc. In the same way the newspaper owners try to make us think their profits are made from the sale of advertising. This is natural. Employers will never admit that their profits are made from the one source of profits—their workers. I believe that the newspapers themselves are great capitalist enterprises do not need any pressure to fight labor. They fight it for the same reason that the lumbermen, oil kings, and all other employers fight labor. Like every other labor skipper, the newspapers will tell lies, suppress the truth and discourage organization.

—Sinbad.

Effective Work on Bay Cities.
Descending from Marysville direct to the Bay Cities, Fellow Worker Flynn addressed a meeting of the Bay Cities meeting in Jefferson Hall, Oakland, on the evening of Saturday, March 25th. This was held at the request of the Bay Cities branch of the I. W. W. and was held at the auspices of Local 174 and preceded by a profitable social of \$5500, with a similar meeting in the Moose Hall, San Francisco, under the auspices of Local 23, resulting in the sum of \$101.00 on Sunday, March 25th. And on Tuesday night, March 27th, the enthusiastic rebels of the Latin Branch raised another \$3300.

In all these three instances, after the payment of necessary expenses, the balance was evenly divided between the Everett Defense Fund for Billings, Moore, et al and the share allotted to the Everett Defense from the above receipts must be added a further sum of \$1000 given as a straight grant from the San Francisco Miners' Union. This is one of the few A. P. of U. unions in San Francisco whose membership consists of rebel and militant fighters. They sent a special invitation to Fellow Worker Flynn to address them on the Everett case, and then followed with the hundred-dollar donation.

Great Propaganda Results.
But if the financial results of Gurley Flynn's meetings were thus highly satisfactory, the propaganda results were no less so. With consummate skill she showed how the Everett prosecutions and the San Francisco frame-up are both parts of the same campaign of the Chambers of Commerce to break labor's back on the Pacific Coast.

In direct and appalling style Gurley Flynn told the story of the Everett slaughter and the events that led to it, with the background of the increasing strife against the lumber barons of the North-west. And in between her various meetings she found opportunity to visit the prisoners of war, both in the local County Jail and also in the State Penitentiary at St. Quentin, bringing their words of cheer and encouragement. And when the exigencies of the Everett Defense will permit, she is to return to California to visit the remaining locals and the boys in Folsom, that the brevity of the recent flying tour did not permit.

Frank Johnson is asked to visit Jack Murray at Box 1776, Minneapolis, Minn.

ANOTHER BIG SPECIAL

Another big special.

The Industrial Worker would like to get out a big Special International Labor Day issue. The only question is how much do we need of it? The I. W. W. wish to help us in getting out this issue which will show the development of the I. W. W. during the past year, and be brim full of the best propaganda and special feature articles and a critique on the best thought of the revolutionary proletarians.

Getting out a big special of this nature means considerable night work, thought, worry and energy. The big Everett edition was published without increase of expenditure for help, also the getting out of a four page paper is itself sufficient work for one man. We can do the same again. But we want to be certain of sufficient co-operation to make this issue a success.

The publication of this Special, which will be the best ever printed by the Industrial Worker, or it will not be printed, needs the help of every local of the I. W. W. It will be conditional on an assured circulation of twenty thousand copies.

If the Locals of the I. W. W. will furnish us an increased circulation of \$1000 for one issue it will be printed. Otherwise we cannot possibly go near making it pay at 2 cents a copy.

Bring this up at the first business meeting. Find out if the membership will and how much. Write your extra order immediately to the Industrial Worker. Delay will mean no special!

This is one part of the co-operation we want. Another is that we wish all secretaries to send us a concise statement of the growth of the organization in their territory.

We want articles, able, throbbing with revolt and revolution. Don't wait till the last minute! Do it now!

We want to get out this special, some of the articles are already in the office of the Worker. Will you help?

BECAUSE ARE CAPITALISTS.

I wish to comment on a statement in Flynn's lecture on Everett as used in the Everett Special Edition of the "Industrial Worker." She said: "There is no such thing in America as a free press. Newspapers are supported, not by their circulation but by their advertisements. The business department dictates the editorial and news policy of every paper and they are quite unwilling to publish anything in their news columns of comment editorially in a manner that is against the interests of their supporters. The advertisers are big lumber companies, coal companies, department stores, street railways, gas and insurance companies."

Naturally there are not inclined to have any sympathy with, or use for, organized labor. This statement would lead us to believe that the newspaper is exploiting their advertisers. As a matter of fact it is not the advertisers who are exploited and from whom the profits are made in the newspaper business. We find the press of the country fighting shoulder to shoulder with the advertisers against all labor. Let us find out what they have in common that forms the basis of their unity.

We all know that lumber companies, coal companies and newspapers are employers of labor. A newspaper goes thru the hands of different kinds of wage workers before it gets to the distributors, the underfed and underpaid laborer who makes the newspaper business which so extensively exploits children as the newspapers; some of the most bitter strikes are those in which the newsboys fight this gigantic form of capitalist exploitation.

The employers of labor the world over try to make us think that their profits are made from the sale of lumber, iron, etc. In the same way the newspaper owners try to make us think their profits are made from the sale of advertising. This is natural. Employers will never admit that their profits are made from the one source of profits—their workers. I believe that the newspapers themselves are great capitalist enterprises do not need any pressure to fight labor. They fight it for the same reason that the lumbermen, oil kings, and all other employers fight labor. Like every other labor skipper, the newspapers will tell lies, suppress the truth and discourage organization.

—Sinbad.

The writer of this article is correct in his statement of economics. The profits of the newspaper industry are made from the exploitation of reporters, printers, clerks, stenographers, engravers, and children. They fight labor because they are capitalists. They exploit their workmen through their advertisers. If they never printed an advertisement they would be capitalist, rob and defame labor. —Editor.

The Detroit locals of the I. W. W. have moved to a new hall at 38 Broadway St. Secretary Lifman says this is the best hall the I. W. W. ever had in Detroit.

We received a letter from Eddie Post, notifying us of his release from the membership for their support during his recent trouble in Des Moines, Iowa.

Per MacEvoy is now the secretary of the Recruiting Union at 15 Orchard St., San Jose, Cal.

There is mail at the Redding Local for A. G. Kilpatrick, W. H. Hogan and Ben Hively.

NEWS OF TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)
In expression of looking at the behavior of Sheriff McRea and his henchmen...

Cooley asked Michel how many men were at the County meeting. Michel replied, about thirty-five...

How many people are there in the city of Everett? "About 35,000, I guess."

How many are there on the City Council of Everett? "Four."

How many of these four were present when they passed the anti-street-speaking ordinance without consulting the people?

The reason I have that interest is this: I have two young daughters. I want to see the best form of organization so that the boys can get out and make a decent living...

Feinberg Gives Evidence. Harry Feinberg, one of the 73 defendants, was called to the stand to testify regarding the condition of Frank Henry when he was in the jail the night he was beaten up...

George Reese on Pinkerton Staff. Vanderveer stated that George Reese was on the "Verona" on bloody Sunday and was released the day after Ahern, the chief of the Pinkerton bureau of Seattle, said the prosecution maintained that this was unprovable until suddenly Vanderveer flamed up and shouted that he would bring the head of the Pinkerton local agency into court...

Therophon, then took his place at the witness stand Philip K. Ahern, head of the Seattle office of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. His examination by Vanderveer was very brief, but to the point.

"For whom were we working?" "Yes, for whom were we working? You, for that Union bugger."

FOR SIOGHOMISH COUNTY. Cross-examination by Cooley always brought out still more confirmatory evidence so that it was quickly given up. Cooley wanted Reese's reports brought into court, but there also said he thought they had been destroyed.

Who Fired First Shot? This conclusion was one of the strongest blows dealt by the Defense. It opened the way for a further line of argument regarding the important point of the "First Shot."

Backed up by Miller. Mrs. L. H. Johnson also gave some testimony of startling nature. She related a conversation she had with Sheriff McRea in Everett in her house, as follows: "I had a long conversation. He said he would stop them from coming to Everett if he had to call out the soldiers. I told him he couldn't do that, because the soldiers wouldn't come out for an occasion like that, that these people were nothing only the Industrial Workers of the World."

Witnesses on Friday 6th, included Wilfred de Pres and J. M. Norland, both witnesses to the breaking-up of meetings, and W. W. Thibault, Secretary of the Everett Commercial Club, a most unflinching witness for the Defense who was nevertheless compelled to produce in court copies of Open Shop resolutions passed by the Club, which evidenced the sale of blocks of club memberships to the mills, banks and other interests of Everett, and also of the employment of a streetcar driver for several months prior to November 5th in connection with the I. W. W.

Did Mr. Wish to Name His Employers. On Friday, also, Mr. H. D. Cooley, Assistant Prosecutor, was himself subpoenaed by the Defense. The little gentleman stepped into the witness stand and was immediately asked by Vanderveer:

"By whom were you employed in this case?" "By Mr. Cooley."

Other witnesses on Friday, all comparatively unimportant and covering ground already gone over, were Gustaf Pilz, Mrs. L. Carr, G. W. Carr, J. E. McNair, Ed Moran, H. H. Henry and H. Thorsburn. The multiplicity of the Defense's witnesses makes it quite impossible to give the details of each one's evidence. There is a tremendous amount of overlapping and repetition which, also absolutely necessary in the carrying on of the case, would be useless and wearisome to repeat; apart from the fact that there is not room in the "Industrial Worker" to contain all of it.

Mittens testified that he had thrown up on the episode of the "Wanderer." Mrs. Frenette and a number of fellow workers took passage on this launch, owned and run by Capt. Mittens, from Mukilteo to Everett. The launch was chased by the "tag-Edison" upon which was Sheriff McRea and Capt. Randall of the American Tugboat Company, owner of the "Edison," and notorious Open Shopper. The fellow workers had taken the "Wanderer," as they wished to say in a rocking chair and started to ask me questions. I had on a pair of shoes I had bought in Detroit, and the man who posed as an Immigration official asked me if they were British Army shoes from Canada. I said no. Then they talked some more and then the night officer began to beat me up.

No Cross-Examination. "When he got tired, the Mayor started on me. He beat me terribly and threw me on the floor and walked on me. Then he placed my fingers, one by one, under the leg of the bed and he and another jumped on the bed. Then they took me back to the cell and I was kicked me down four times." The Prosecution did not make any cross-examination, but reserved the right to cross-examine later. We are all anxious to see them do it!

and admitted proudly that by means a number of times he had been arrested. Then a nice crowd held of each man and stretched them out and another began to beat him. He almost lost consciousness, but he was a woman arrested. He was hit on the jaw where he was viledly abused by the Sheriff; and then taken out again.

The Sheriff took me out with the waiting of the steps, said Roberts: "Down I went in a crowd of deputies with clubs, whipping. The Sheriff threw me down the steps among them. They started clapping and I ran away. They caught up with me and hit me again, so that I fainted. When I came to, I was lying in the street with a lady bending over me. Then some men came up in an automobile and the lady went away. The men in the auto asked me who the lady was and I said I didn't know. Then they started beating me in the face. When I got away from them, I went down to the International station to wait for the Seattle car. I was afraid of being beaten again, so I hid behind a freight car until the train was started. At a station just outside Everett Feinberg who had spoken with me at the meeting and been arrested first, got on. His face and clothes were covered with blood."

In his previous testimony, Feinberg had related that he had been subjected to the same treatment as Roberts. James Orr, the next witness, related how he and about 20 others were arrested on August 22nd in Everett while hiding a meeting. He had \$10 in his pocket which the Sheriff took from him; paying the fares of the party back to Seattle when they were deported the following day. This money, or the portion based for fares, was never refunded by the County.

Fellow Worker Ovis, a longshoreman of Everett, was arrested at a meeting on the 11th of September and was arrested by the Sheriff and taken to the County Jail. Just before he got to the jail, where he was being led by one of McRea's deputies, he was struck from behind by a policeman. The blow was behind the ear and he was bleeding awfully. He was in the County Jail for five or six minutes when the Sheriff came in and turned him out. At the bottom of the steps the deputies were ranged in two lines along the sidewalk.

"I had to run between the two lines," said Ovis. "They banged me on the head and all over with their clubs." "Did you ever look when you got home?" "I looked bad and I felt worse. I was all black and blue and bleeding."

"What else happened after you got away from the deputies outside the court house?" "I went down the street where the electric car starts for Seattle and was going over to take the car when some of them came down before me and started beating me. I said I had more than I ever expected. Then one of them hit me with his club over the forehead."

"Did anyone swear at you?" "Yes, McRea did." "Did you smell his breath?" "Yes, he was drunk." "A Lawyer Who Did Not Like Service of Court. Another witness for the defense was Mr. G. W. Louth, a lawyer of Everett. He had been a member of the Commercial Club but stated that he had resigned owing to the passing of the Open Shop resolutions and the question of multiple membership. He said that he had never heard any expressions of violence against any one from any I. W. W. speaker. Vanderveer then asked him:

"Do you know Sheriff McRea?" "Yes. As an attorney I have to meet him often." "How long have you known him?" "Nearly four years." "What reputation does he enjoy in Everett for sobriety?" "A bad reputation." "What is his reputation as a peaceable citizen?" "It's bad!"

The prosecution was again signally unsuccessful in making this witness. The above is a fairly accurate digest of the proceedings since my last report in the Industrial Worker. It shows that one can safely say that, during the last week, the defense has very materially strengthened its case. It will be noticed that, so far, November 5th—the actual shooting—has not been touched, except in the testimony of Nordstrom who had to be introduced early as he was sailing from Seattle.

All the evidence produced so far is to prove brutality and discrimination against the I. W. W. It is also proved that the sheriff's office was under the control of the mill-owners. Also, it has been brought to light that Pinkerton were employed by the County and the Commercial Club among the I. W. W. There still remains a mass of evidence to be produced on the Beverly Park outrage which, so far, has hardly been touched, except in the evidence of Michel who stated he went there the next morning and found blood stains and tow clothing and hats. A number of witnesses will be introduced who were subjected to brutality on that occasion. Then there will come up the actual doings on the "Verona" and at the dock. The present evidence, it will be easily seen, is gradually leading to the main part of the case. First the attitude of the Everett authorities and the Commercial Club is shown and then the actual tragedy will be brought to light. The attorneys, Messrs. Vanderveer and Ahern are hard at it and are as confident as ever, —if more so! It really does look as though the defense had an excellent showing. The feeling of the non-revolutionary spectators of the trial is that a conviction is impossible. Let us hope they are right! In the meantime let us leave no stone unturned in the effort to provide a worthy cause for "Track and his fellow workers. Enough said!

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DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE. Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew. This is issue No. 53.

HELP THE EDITOR. The subscribers of the "Industrial Worker" can save the editor hours of work every week by following a few simple rules. In sending in subscriptions, give correct and plainly written address. While we are good guessers part of the time we will miss news items if you make us.

Always change your address when you move. Don't leave a forwarding address with the post office; second-class mail will not be forwarded. In sending in address for change of address, always give the old and new address. Also say when your paper expires as shown by the number on the mailing tag. Looking at the tag may suggest that it is time to renew. Just saying change my address to...

When making complaints in regard to delivery of the paper say when, where and how you subscribed, as shown by your address as shown by the number on the mailing tag. In New York, this week, don't write the editor asking what the matter with your subscription next Monday. It may be a good story to get the editor's autograph—and his goat, but it cannot rush delivery of your paper.

If you don't like the "Industrial Worker" as know how it could be improved write and tell us—tell everyone else, if you wish. If you like the "Industrial Worker," keep mum about it. You might make someone else subscribe.

INCREASED 500 PER CENT. (From San Francisco Daily News. "The mysterious 'double X' of the federal secret service dropped into San Francisco today. His name has never appeared in print or picture in a paper. 'Double X' never charges the government a cent of railroad fare, the each week fees him in a different part of the United States. He 'beats his way' on the big trans-continental lines and mingles with the rogues and the hoodlums gathering data for Uncle Sam on the growth of the I. W. W. A few years back he was working all over the United States for the government on the Times drumming case. He was in the ranks of the hoppers at Wheatland when the I. W. W.'s revolted and last summer he was in the Dakotas when riots and arson raged there. A reporter for The Daily News interviewed 'Double X' in the U. S. marshal's office today. This is what he had to say: 'I haven't any name. All I've got to say is that if this country doesn't want a revolution, it had better see that the underdog gets out.'

"The I. W. W. movement has increased 500 per cent in membership during the past two years and there is an organized revolutionary movement in this country going on under the surface of things," he said.

AND THESE SAY THE I. W. W. IS MORAL

By C. E. PAYNE.
The economic masters of Everett will know that they are in a very bad way. They issued the orders for the suppression of the I. W. W., but they took the worst possible way to accomplish their ends. From the head and front of their army drew to the most servile lickspittle and hanger-on, they are a villainous gang of parasites and outsiders from decency.

If they have more regard for the next generation than have the reptiles of the desert for their spawn, and hope ever to leave a heritage of manhood and freedom for their children to enjoy, the tools of the Commercial Club should awake from their lethargy and refuse to submit to the dictates of the Clough-Hartley-Ramwell gang.

"Poor Child."
It would be well for some of the people who say the I. W. W. is not very moral to look to their own set for a good example of morality. There is a story told in certain very select circles to the effect that the Governor Clough, of Minnesota, is the father of a young girl's child here in Everett. But, so the story goes, as soon as Clough had found out that the girl's sport was to be, he at once induced a workman to be the goat and marry the girl. Now the workman is drawing a regular salary from Clough, and the latter dare not fire him.

In addition to this, the girl's father is allowed to sell booze, or run any kind of a racket, he wishes so long as he will give still about Clough's relations with his daughter. Does that look as though the laws are enforced impartially—according to the will of the economic masters?

A Pillar of Society.
Captain Harry Ramwell, one of the very representative citizens of Everett, is reported to have made his start into the industrial game as a swamper and general handy man in a house of prostitution in Bellingham. The next step was to make one of the inmates of the house, and as the game was profitable Ramwell soon bought a tug boat and is now one of the substantial pillars of society.

F. M. Hawes, one of the thugs at Beverly Park, the one who testified that the man who did not want to go thru the gauntlet was "a pretty big baby," is moving out. It is announced that he will go to Cincinnati to act as manager for some concern there, but it is not openly stated that he is about bankrupt and is going out after a job that pays wages instead of a dwindling income from a business of his own. The fellow workers in Cincinnati should be on the lookout for him when he applies for membership in the I. W. W. (His name did not apply for membership. He is far more likely to be found as a scab or gunman—Editor).

A Natural Question.
The people in Everett are beginning to ask why the men who organized the Commercial Club and the riots and murders of last year, and who were in a position to know what was due to the men taking the stand for the state in the prosecution of the I. W. W. Certainly, Ramwell, Clough, Hartley, Pearson, Jamison and a few others would know why the rioters were committed, and the relation the Commercial Club had to the reign of lawlessness that held sway in Everett last year. People are also making the next question to make the action of the Commercial Club and the action of the I. W. W. in the character of the testimony introduced in the trial, and the timeservers and hirelings to do the testifying as well as their shooting and have made a sorry mess of the whole matter. The I. W. W. are not keeping their most prominent members out of the case, but having nothing to conceal, are calling all connected with the Everett tragedy. It is this very air of frankness on the part of the defense, and of concealment and suppression on the part of the prosecution, that is reversing the positions.

The Real Case.
One worker very aptly summed up the relative positions of the two contending forces recently when he said: "The prosecution is executing and defending their actions at Beverly Park and on the City Dock; the defense is prosecuting the Commercial Club for its crimes." That statement alone is a momentous indictment of the economic masters.

Make It!
Some months ago Governor Clough and two or three others met in the Commercial Club to talk over the situation as regards the prosecution, and Cooley said, "Gentlemen, I have not the evidence to convict any of these men." Clough was walking up and down in the room at the time and when Cooley made the above remark, he wheeled round at him and striking the table with his fist yelled: "Get it! Go and get it!" And like a good retriever, Cooley (or colly) at once plunged into the slime that is now overwhelming him and his gang.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND LABORERS ON CLASS WAR

Tabooing Share Tenements and Minimum Wages.
Fellow workers, send in a card which is supposed to be filled out by all employees of the Potlatch Lumber Company. After specifying the date it leaves a blank for name and address of dependents, number and relationship of dependents, question as to whether you have worked for the company before and when, I. W. W. sympathies or not, physical disabilities, references. On the opposite side of the card is a statement of efficiency, rate changes, when left, why left, laid off, quit, discharged, productive ability, fast, medium, slow, skill, excellent, average or poor, characteristics, truthful, loyal, temperate, honest, diligent, aggressive, talkative, healthy, stout, neat, desirable.

We would suggest that the Lumberworkers' Organizing get cards the same general nature for bosses to sign. Our members are entitled to know how many of their employers were horse thieves before they were introduced into the business of robbing lumberjacks.

There to Stay!
The Recruiting Unit of Minneapolis, the A. W. O. and the Construction Workers are going to, in the very near future, carry on a vigorous campaign of organization and education in this neighborhood. The I. W. W. in Minnesota to stay. Wednesday, April 4th, the Domestic Workers are holding their first organization meeting for the purpose of getting the women to stay. The Domestic workers are out to get the goods out of "M-Lady." Dances are being conducted in connection with the propaganda meetings in Minneapolis every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday nights at the I. W. W. Hall, 1154 Western Ave., and have been a great success through the winter months. Great organization work is now going on in this vicinity and One Big Union on everyone's tongue. Preparations are now under way for a great job-organization campaign.

Unconscious Grave Diggers.
EUREKA, Mont.—This town is trying to starve out the I. W. W. organizers by refusing to sell them meals. They have also built a stockade twenty by fifty. It is reported that the Eureka Lumber Company doled the lumber. A camp has also been built here for gunmen in anticipation of future work on the stockade.

When will the bosses learn that these tactics help to dig the grave of their own economic system? The sentiment for organization is growing fast and the lumber companies will soon be given a chance to learn that gunmen make poor lumberjacks. If they put the workers into stockades, who will do the work? Those who are interested in putting the I. W. W. on the map in Montana, more than in booze—are asked to come here and help along the good work of J. T. Turner.

Need Permanent Organization.
CLEAR LAKE, Wash. The camps in this vicinity are nearly all working to full capacity. Wages are two seventies a day and up. The food is generally poor, the bunk houses and sleeping accommodations are of the poorest. The bosses are generally slow. The companies are generous with work. These conditions have been breeding discontent. Small strikes and walkouts are one of the results. It is felt that the organization of a permanent nature is necessary in order to take and hold any pronounced increases. The bosses here consider they are doing the workers a favor when they give them a job, and some of the workers are foolish enough to agree with them.

Workers do not run away from the job because conditions are rotten—stay and fight. Don't think that in joining the I. W. W. you are undertaking a hard fight. It is far easier to change conditions than to endure them. —A. L. Verellio.

MOONEY BENEFIT DANCE.
A dance will be given at Arion hall, Portland, April 16th, to help swell the defense fund for Tom Mooney, the convicted labor leader of San Francisco, who is slated to be railroaded to the gallows on a charge of bomb throwing. No one who has read the account of the trial in the labor press of the country believes Mooney guilty.

Funds are needed to carry the case to the higher courts, in an effort to secure justice. All lovers of liberty, whether belonging to avoid seeing them. Firearms have been left in open desks while the men have been left without guards in the room. Sick men, who have been taken for a walk and had opportunities offered them to escape. Yet in spite of all these things and more there is still no one who are the advance guards of the Social Revolution, have stood true to the cause, to which they are dedicated, and have dared the masters to set the cause of their imprisonment at any time before an open court and a jury even of property owners.

organized labor or not, owe it to Mooney and the cause of justice to lead a helping hand. Tickets are on sale at Arion hall and by the committee in charge.

Admission is only 50 cents for gentlemen, and 25 cents for ladies.

The use of Arion hall is donated by the Socialists for the occasion and the Musicians' Union will furnish an orchestra of ten pieces. Dancing begins at 8:30. Be there.

In Minnesota Lumber Industry.
BEMIDJI, Minn.—The Neal Saw Mill at Cass Lake, Minn., started April 2nd. Wages are from two dollars and six cents to two sixty-five a day.

The Crookston Lumber Company at Bemidji is going to start the mills about April 7th. They will pay two fifty with a bonus of twenty-five to fifty cents a day for those who stay all summer. As a tribute to our growing power in this locality the officials of this company came to headquarters and interviewed the secretary, saying they would not discriminate against the I. W. W.

The Duluth Logging Company is going to start their mill at Big Falls, Minn., and run two shifts as soon as the cut gets out.

Twelve Course Dinner for Prisoners.
EVERETT, Wash. April 6—At Redmen's Hall, Sunday night, James P. Thompson was greeted by a full house. Thompson told the workers what the I. W. W. stands for and was given the attention and approval. Jack Michler acted as chairman. A collection of \$38.87 was realized.

On Sunday afternoon a twelve course dinner was prepared and served to the boys in jail by a number of rebel women of Everett. The dinner lasted two hours and was greatly enjoyed and appreciated. Mrs. Fry, who was in charge of the dinner, said a tribute from the donations, which was used in giving the boys a fruit shower on Tuesday.

This Method Also Failed.
BEMIDJI, Minn.—As the result of the activity of the Crookston Lumber Company have been forced to move a branch of the Industrial Union 500 from 205 Beltrami Ave. to 111 Minnesota Ave. This company, which owns Bemidji, saw all of the renters of halls in town with a view to making it impossible for us to rent a hall. They were not successful.

Since the branch here has been taken over by Industrial Union 500, Archie R. Sinclair, the former branch secretary, has been made district organizer and the Branch has been placed in charge of Fellow Worker Jesse Manning.

Construction Work Near Denver.
I. A. Ganser, whose office is at 1507 Blake Street, Denver, has a number of contracts for dirt work for which a large number of dollars will be credited.

At Brighton he has the job of moving 60,000 sacks of dirt. The wages and conditions will depend on the supply and demand for the business commodity. He is also doing work on the W. B. R. from Deer Trail to Denver, should be up. He is also doing work from Denver to Cheyenne.

There is considerable street work for various contractors in Denver and vicinity.

Best Housing will start about May 20th.

Fifteen Days' Notice!
John R. Ross sent the Industrial Worker one of his red cards which are open working for the Omega and Roach Harber Lime Co. are asked to sign. In consideration of a lot of hard work which is unmentioned, 25¢ cents an hour, \$5.50 for board, \$1 a month for hospital and medicines extra, the worker is supposed to give fifteen days' notice. This does not mean that the worker will also be given fifteen days' notice before being fired. This only works one way!

Expression of Appreciation.
DES MOINES, Iowa.—We wish to express our appreciation for the prompt action which the masters sought to make us the victims. The masters are still holding Fellow Worker Eddie Ford, who was active in the recent strike at the Ford plant. They are at a loss to know who are the guilty parties. It is the same old story, the bosses cannot find out who is to blame they blame it on the I. W. W. The employers will do all in their power to railroad Fellow Worker Post. He should be given fifteen days' notice of the membership.—William Mosicker and Jack Williams.

Advocate Strike May 1st.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—In a strong resolution the Union No. 409 sent out as denouncing the conviction of Tom Mooney as a judicial crime and ghastly miscarriage of justice. It shows how Etchell Smith, Crowley and McDonald, used to convict Billings, flatterly contradicted the evidence of Oxman, used to convict the witness. This resolution finishes with a recommendation for a strike of all organized labor on May 1, 1917.

San Francisco—In the Marysville Leader the following is written:

"Troubles of the Dusted people of Whatland seem to be beginning instead of ending. Following the court action several weeks ago, foreclosing mortgages had been sold. Oakland and Berkeley property of the Dusted by the First National Bank of Savings of Oakland, the same bank yesterday placed an attachment on the Wheatland holdings of Tom Mooney. Dusted in the sum of \$4,750. The attachment was placed in the hands of Sheriff McCoy for service and was served yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Tyrrell."

In August, 1913, Dusted Brothers were millionaire hop growers. August 3, 1913, at the close of a strike on their Wheatland ranch, Dusted Brothers telephoned the sheriff of Yuba County the lying statement that strikers had driven him off his land. Sheriff Voss, since dead, took a posse to Wheatland and without inquiring into the affair ordered a peaceful assemblage to disperse. Two of his deputies fired without notice. District Attorney Edward Maxwell and Eugene Reardon, a deputy sheriff, with two workers were dead on the field when the smoke cleared.

Richard Ford and Herman D. Suh, with twenty-two others, were arrested and thrown in jail under charges of murder. The I. W. W. served public notice that to convict any of them would mean that the prosecution would have to pay a bigger price than it would cost to hold the Kaiser prisoner.

Men Tortured and Perhaps Murdered.
January 31, 1914, Ford and Suh were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. This was a compromise verdict as the men should either have been hung or freed. All the co-conspirators were released. In order to bring about conviction of Ford and Suh had been tortured. Ned Nelson was found dead in his cell, having a pillow slip in the fist which in California—a pillow slip! Kidnaping of a sixteen year old boy by the then district attorney of Yuba County, Edward Bonstead Stanwood, was a sensational feature of this case.

Following up their promises the I. W. W. in 1914 threw a picket line throughout the hop fields of that region. The result? Nature came to the aid of the Wobblies. For months Dusted Brothers had four hundred Hinds on pump pulling weeds. Since then they have made no profits. They are now broke.

This last foreclosure took away even their chicken feed. Next winter some of the boss may meet the Dusted Brothers on the stem—if the demand for scabs is limited.—Press Committee.

W. T. W. CONVENTION.
The convention of the Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 700 convened on Tuesday morning, April 10th. Representatives from five branches were present. H. Stredwick, of San Pedro, Jack Johnson, of Portland, will arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday to participate in the proceedings. Aberdeen and Everett, Wn., will also be represented. San Francisco, where a branch has only been going for a short time, will not be represented by delegates. They will probably send in resolutions by mail.

The convention will be held in the Union Block on First Avenue. Anybody carrying a paid up card in No. 700 can attend. At the convention a permanent organization committee and secretary will be elected for the coming term. The convention will be the start of a more vigorous campaign of organization work along the Pacific Coast. The news of the convention will be published in the next issue of the Industrial Worker. Watch No. 700 go. Fellow workers who are on the job, get active and line up the other workers who are unorganized. Make yourselves organizers and plug for the day when the boss will have to go to work if he wants to eat. —H. Wilson, Sec'y, Pro-tem No. 700.

A PATRIOT.
(Contributed by Salt Lake Local.)
I love my country, yes, I do.
I love my Uncle Sam,
I also love my steak and eggs,
And bread and beans and ham.
If I were dead I could not eat,
And 'tho' I'd not be missed,
I'd miss my feed—Oh, yes, indeed,
I guess I won't enlist.

I love my flag, I do, I do,
Which floats upon the breeze,
I also love my arms and legs,
And neck, and nose and knees.
One little shell might spoil them all
(Or give them in a twinkling),
They would be of no use to me,
I guess I won't enlist.

I love my country, yes, I do.
I hope her folks do too,
Without our arms, and legs and things,
I think we'd look like hell.
Young men with faces half shot off
(Or give them in a twinkling),
I've read in books it spoils their looks,
I guess I won't enlist.

JAMES T. THOMPSON will on next Sunday evening give one of his famous stereoscopic lectures at the Finnish Workers' Club, 31st Street and Madison.

Bill Gordon, formerly of the Coalings Local, is asked to write to Fred Taylor, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

Funds are urgently needed for the defense of the Everett prisoners. Get action NOW! Use all methods and use them immediately. Send all funds to Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.