



"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Vol. 1.—No. 52

One Dollar a Year

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.

Six Months 50c

Weeks No. 52

The defense registers a protest in the case

With over a hundred witnesses uncalled, prosecution quits presenting evidence;

McRae and other too busy avoiding references to their brutalities to be satisfactory; Story of contradiction and of prevarication; Spokane evidence a boomerang.

By Charles Ashleigh and W. C. Smith

The greatest sensation in the entire I. W. W. trial so far was when ex-sheriff Donald McRae took the stand Tuesday morning—sober. That amazing fact alone is enough to make March 27th, 1917, a date long to be remembered.

McRae is a smooth-shaven individual with a hard, cruel and exceedingly large mouth, a hawklike pink-tinted nose, a bull neck. He is of medium height and inclined to be a little stout from regular feeding at the Lumber Trust trough. He is below the average of intelligence altho far more clever than the prosecution witnesses who had preceded him. He was born 40 years ago on April 13th—an untidy day for the rest of the world. He has resided in Snomohish county for 20 years and lives in Marysville, going to and from Everett in his wife's automobile, which was, he said, not paid for by Governor Clough, but by Mrs. McRae, with money from her father's estate.

Never Studied Political Economy. McRae said he had never read a work on political economy in his life, but he was once editor of a single weavers' paper, and also held a position as secretary of the Marysville union and that of International Secretary of the Shingle Weavers in 1908. To the credit of the shingle weavers he said that they do not speak with pride of these facts.

In English as pure as the motives of the prosecution and using grammar as flawless as the character of a Spokane salesman, McRae gave what purported to be an account of his actions as sheriff of Snomohish county from the time of the shingle weavers' strike in May up to and including the tragedy upon the Verona on November 5th.

On direct examination, McRae stated that he had heard James Rowan speak on the corner of Westmore and Hewitt on July 31, and Rowan had advocated the use of violence by the longshoremen and shingle weavers who were then on strike. Sergeant M. J. Fox arrested Rowan, and McRae took the prisoner to the station in his wife's automobile.

An Ordinary Official Thief.

Three weeks later, on August 21, in conjunction with some of the police department, McRae rounded up 25 workmen in Everett and deported them without slightest legal formality. That night, on the picket line, he picked up ten more men, took them to the county jail, but did not place any charge against them. The next morning they were deported. That night, August 22, he aided the city police in making 22 arrests at a street meeting and helped to deport them on the steamer Verona next morning after holding them in the city jail overnight. He took from one of the I. W. W. men the money to pay the fare of a first-class body back to Seattle. On the dock just prior to the deportation, McRae claimed that threats were made against officer Willey and himself by a little short fellow with a black mustache. He also stated that Mrs. Frenette made threats against him on the way to the dock.

Commercial Club Calls McRae.

On August 30th, Mayor Merrill said that the situation was getting beyond his control and asked McRae to help him. This resulted in a meeting at the Commercial Club that night at which time authority was taken from Mayor Merrill and Police Chief Kelly and given to Sheriff McRae and his 250 deputies sworn in at the Commercial Club.

McRae gave a detailed story of many arrests, deportations, etc. of I. W. W. men at various times, including an account of a riot at the jail, a tale of the meeting of the Lumber Wanderer, and the seizure of a bunch of men who were taken to Beverly Park.

While the question of a meeting at Hewitt Ave. and Westmore was being discussed, Attorney Vandever asked that certain testimony be stricken out as the men had a right to speak on the corner named. The jury was withdrawn and Judge Ronald made a statement to this effect:

"There are only two necessary facts in this case. One is, did somebody unjustifiably shoot Jefferson Beard? The other is, was this defendant aiding, abetting and counselling it? It is immaterial whether they had a right to speak or didn't have a right to speak. If they were going down there to speak where they had no right to speak, the sheriff couldn't shoot them if he shot first. If the sheriff was butting in when he had no business to help the police

officers, and he told those people they couldn't land, that wouldn't justify them in shooting him, if they shot first, unless the circumstances were such as would make reasonable men to believe that the sheriff was about to take their lives. The sheriff's act is the act of the deputies."

McRae's Story.

The jury was then recalled and McRae made some slight reference to Beverly Park and then related this story of affairs on the dock on November 5th. Deputies lined up on the inside of the warehouse and marched out, four abreast, to open space between two warehouses, across the north end of that space and also in front of the ticket office of the large warehouse. McRae was stationed ten feet from the south end of the dock, about midway between the two buildings. As the Verona docked and the line was made fast, the mate of the boat lifted the gate and

Then McRae held up both hands to silence the singing men; continued holding his left hand in the air and let his right hand fall. He then asked the men on the bow of the boat: "Who is your leader?" and received the response: "We are all leaders." He then said: "I am the sheriff of Snomohish county and you are coming here for an unlawful purpose and cannot land," to which some fellow said: "The hell we can't," and another: "We'll show you." After which McRae turned around to his deputies and started to speak to them when a shot struck the heel of his shoe, passing thru his foot and coming out the side of his shoe. The shoe was then produced and offered in evidence. As the first shot was fired, McRae swung around and was struck in the calf of his leg by a bullet which passed directly thru the leg. McRae completed the circle and by the time he was again facing the boat his gun was in his hand. It was a .38 on a frame and with this weapon he fired at a man on the upper deck, whom he said he saw shooting. Up until that time no shots had come from the dock. He had spotted some fellow thru the cabin windows on the port side of the boat before shooting. He saw a man in the third or fourth window who had a gun in his hand and was shooting. The volley from the boat made nine bullet holes thru his coat. The entire suit was later on offered in evidence. (McRae was shot twice in the leg, but the upper portion of his body was entirely unharmed). He fired twenty shots in all, eight of the shots being from a .38 automatic, which he had carried in his side pocket. While the shooting was still going on, McRae was taken from the dock to the Sisters' Hospital.

Attorney Vandever for the defense conducted the cross-examination of McRae and brought from the witness the admission that his idea of sabotage was the burning of the town of Everett. He then admitted that he had not heard of the I. W. W. starting a single fire in any town where they had free-speech fight.

McRae was forced to admit that he had committed a number of illegal deeds and acted with brutality on many occasions. He denied the report in the Everett Herald of August 23, that the deported I. W. W. men had made some remarks: "whereupon, Sheriff McRae and police officers promptly retaliated by cracking the I. W. W.'s over the jaw with husky fists."

McRae admitted shooting at the launch Wanderer in order to make money, and he could illegally seize the men on board. Captain Mitten of the Wanderer was thrown in jail for a number of days on a charge of desertion. McRae was then charged with assisting an officer, the arrest being made out on the water in violation of all the maritime laws. McRae was asked: Q—You tried to fire on the launch? A—No. Q—Why not? A—Because when we let the I. W. W.'s go they insisted on him going too, and I said: "Alright, take him along." Q—You did whatever the I.

W. W.'s wanted in that. A—Well, I was glad to get rid of them. McRae then was asked if he had any trouble with men arrested on this occasion. He said that they refused to go into the jail tanks. Q—What happened? A—Well, they went there. They were shoved in thru the door, they might have struck against the door when they were shoved in.

He Lies in Regarding Beverly Park.

Coming up on the Beverly Park affair, he was asked if he did not take the men out to that park in order to commit atrocities that did not bear any relation to the city of Everett. He answered that he did not think any such thing happened out there. McRae denied that the I. W. W. men were beaten at the dock prior to being taken out to Beverly Park. He moved himself to the front of the boat, for when asked whether there was any one beaten on the dock he answered: "I never remember the dock being hit." This was because he got in a mixup? A—Yes, he got in a mixup and one of his brother deputies hit him. (This deputy who was near the dock had fallen to wear a white handkerchief as an identifying mark and was mistaken for an I. W. W. The other deputies had to settle with him for the severe beating which they had administered.)

Evidently Approved of Thuggery.

McRae stated that he took a man out to Beverly Park in his wife's automobile and undressed him before the rest of the deputies hearing which they had administered. Evidently Approved of Thuggery. McRae stated that he took a man out to Beverly Park in his wife's automobile and undressed him before the rest of the deputies hearing which they had administered. McRae stated that he took a man out to Beverly Park in his wife's automobile and undressed him before the rest of the deputies hearing which they had administered.

An Abund Charge.

The sheriff had a brainstorm on account of one of J. P. Thompson's meetings. He said that Thompson had made the remark that "big sheriff would have to arrest me. He can talk to Jesus in the morning." The hundred thousands of people who have heard the Thompson lecture will realize at once the absurdity of this charge.

Did Not Give Orders to Captain.

Upon being cross-questioned as to affairs on the dock on November 5, McRae stated that there was a large crowd on the front part of the boat but as he started to talk the entire dock back to the cabin door was clear. This testimony, of course, is for the benefit of the jury. He said that he did not give orders to the captain away from the dock because then the Verona would have gone to another dock and he and his deputy would have to run there to stop them from landing. But he ordered the men not to land and they could have had the boat do precisely that same thing because the I. W. W. had chartered the Verona. McRae admitted that he had told Vandever that it was a crime the spring before that he did not let the men land and spill all the I. W. W.'s in the Bay. Only Revolvers Loaded With Buck Shot. Vandever then had McRae stand in exactly the position he occupied at the time he was

shot. From that position it would be almost impossible for a shot from the boat to have penetrated the heel of his shoe in the manner it did. In the identification of Tracy, McRae stated that the defendant was in the second or third cabin window aft of the door, hanging out of the window his breast up against the window sill and his elbow on the window ledge. Upon being shown the impossibility of shooting while in that position, McRae changed his statement to make it appear that Tracy's face was just inside the window frame. He asked if Tracy had on a black hat placed on the back of his head. He also identified Kelly as being in one of the rear cabin windows and changed his testimony to read that Roth was the third man he shot at instead of the first, still identifying Roth, however, as being the man who was firing from a point just to the starboard of the pilot house.

McRae testified "After the boat started to go away I says, that other boat Collins is coming, you better get some rifle now?" Q—Did they get rifles? A—Yes, sir. Q—Were there any shot guns on the dock? A—I am positive there wasn't.

Admits Own Disregard for Law.

Returning again to the matter of the launch Vandever questioned McRae as follows: "Did you strike Captain Mitten over the head with the butt of the gun?" A—Certainly did. Q—Didn't any blood flow? A—A little, not much. Q—Not enough to arouse any sympathy in you? A—No. Speaking then of the little Finnish fellow who came off the boat next after the captain, Vandever asked: Q—And you hit him over the head with the gun. A—I certainly did. McRae was asked how many guns he saw on the Verona. He answered: "Oh, I should judge I seen probably 20 or 25 men armed." After a short examination as to his connection with the Commercial Club and in regard to a condemnation of his conduct by organized labor in Everett, McRae was excused from the witness stand.

Another Judas.

Charles Auspos, the man who "confessed," followed McRae on the witness stand on Wednesday afternoon, March 28. Auspos gave the name Austin when arrested, is 23 years of age, a common laborer, who joined the organization on the 10th of August, 1915, at Ruby, North Dakota. He came to Seattle about October 1 and made the city his headquarters from which to ship out on various jobs, finally going to Yakima a few days after the Beverly Park outrage in Everett. He voluntarily returned to Seattle from Yakima in order to fight for free speech in Everett, this in answer to a telegraph posted in the I. W. W. hall at Yakima. Arriving in Seattle on Saturday evening he left in the I. W. W. hall that night and after going out to get breakfast on Sunday morning he returned and went into the large hall at eleven o'clock during the time that a meeting was being held in the gymnasium. This meeting was crowded so full that he could not get in. He admitted, under oath, that there was no secrecy of membership and also saw a rifle or a shot gun in a canvas case standing in a corner. He testified that men were breaking up chairs in order to obtain clubs and that he with others was given a package of red pepper to take with him. The men who were to go were asked to leave their membership books and belongings with the secretary. Auspos also stated that "when coming over from Yakima some of the men with him were armed. He seems to think it a very important fact that old members in the hall gathered around and

talked to each other instead of conversing with the new members.

Regarding his actions upon the Verona, Auspos stated that he together with a man named Haidley came up from the freight deck to the passenger deck just as the boat was nosing up against the dock. He claims he came up on the starboard side of the boat and walked across the forward passenger deck to a point within three feet of the railing and about the same distance from the gate. There was quite a bunch of men in front of him. He could hear some one talking and a little later saw Sheriff McRae's hands and his description was entirely different from that of McRae and of the deputies who had previously testified. His description on cross-examination would indicate just such a motion as would be made by a person drawing a gun from a belt holster. He stated that the first shots came from the boat. That he then turned and ran down to the engine room and got behind the boiler. After the boat left the dock he went up on deck and saw a dead man on the bow of the boat and a number of fellows lying on the deck wounded. He saw a lot of cartridges scattered around and afterwards saw men picking them up and throwing them overboard. He saw a man searching the dead and wounded for guns and heard Seaback say to the man, when the latter hesitated, "Don't be scared, go ahead and frisk him." The boat then returned to Seattle and the men were arrested.

Curious Way of Picking Murderers.

On cross-examination it was shown that the 74 defendants were selected from among the large number of arrested men by being repeatedly marched past a loophole thru which fingers were extended to indicate whether the men were to be rejected or not. Attorney Moore made Auspos admit that he considered his plea of "not guilty" a true representation and that he still believes it is not guilty. It is rather peculiar that a man who is not guilty can turn state's evidence.

Lots of Red.

During the examination some reference was made to "Red" Downs, to which Judge Ronald said: "I am a little confused. Did he say 'Red' Downs or 'Red' Dornan?" Mr. Moore: "There are two of them." Mr. Cooley: "Lots of red in this organization."

As to membership Auspos was questioned as follows:

Q—Why did you join the I. W. W.? A—Why, I was forced into it. My life was made so miserable I had to join. If you didn't have an I. W. W. card you couldn't do any work in Dakota. If you was on a train they would run you off if you didn't have a card. A year ago last fall they went to work and put me in a fellow's shoe because he didn't have a card. Q—That's all is it? You wanted a year that form of compulsion was visited upon you before you joined?

A—Yes, sir. Q—When you did line up, you were then willingly a member, were you?

A—Yes, sir. Q—And you didn't go to Yakima and come back to Seattle to fight for free speech because you were compelled to do so?

A—No, there was no compulsion in Seattle. Q—The train crews would recognize an I. W. W. card and you found it a mode of transportation?

A—It was, yes. Auspos also testified that there was no oath of fealty nor secrecy connected with the I. W. W. When questioned as to his reason for going to Everett, Auspos answered that he was willing to take a chance of getting beat up because he believed in free speech and that the only trouble he expected was something starting to that at Beverly. He looked upon the red pepper as a defensive weapon. He testified that just before McRae was shot the sheriff had swung around, to the right and fired from his belt. Auspos did not say whether they were firing from the boat or from the dock.

Auspos stated that his reason for changing his statement was his fear of Attorney Vandever and of the men in the jail. Yet the only change from the statement he made to Vandever was to the effect that the first shot was fired from the boat.

By Nature Belonged With Prosecution.

Cross-examination developed the fact that a

(Continued on Page 2)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Western Local of the Industrial Workers of America, 1000 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.



J. A. MAC DONALD, Managing Editor

Subscriptions, Yearly \$1.00, Canada, Yearly 1.50, Subscription, Six Months .50, Subscription, Three Months .25, Single Copies, Per Copy (In United States) .02, Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada) .02

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, General Headquarters—Room 807, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

W. D. Hayward, General Sec'y/Treas., Joe J. Epton, General Organizer.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

William Wiertel, F. H. Little, C. L. Lambert, Richard Brasier and Francis Miller.

Entered as second-class matter March 28, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Of Special Importance.

All those who were beaten up at Beverly Park, who were at Malibu on the Launch Wanderer, or who were in any way, at any time, mistreated by Ex-Sheriff Don McRae, are asked to communicate immediately with Attorney Moore and leave for Seattle at once.

A Record of Continual Growth.

WITH this issue the Industrial Worker is one year old. To live a year is itself an achievement for a labor paper. Labor papers which have been established here go under during the past year as the result of an over 600 per cent. increase in the cost of paper.

It has been more than a newspaper. It has been a binding tie welding into closer knowledge, deeper understanding and organization the component parts of the movement.

It has also been a great factor in bringing the great workingclass into closer contact with the revolutionary movement. It has talked to the workers in their boarding houses, on their jobs, in the logging camps, the construction outfits, in the box cars and by the light of the camp fires in the jungles.

Looking over the books of the Industrial Worker we find that it has had a continual growth, far greater than was anticipated by those most optimistic in its promotion.

The basic reasons for the success of the Industrial Worker are the same that are making the I. W. W. grow faster than any other movement in America—organized thought, organized propaganda and organized effort.

The Real Perspective.

THE editor has found it impossible to attend a major portion of the historic trial going on at Seattle. He was, however, fortunate in being present when Fellow Worker James P. Thompson was placed on the stand for the defense.

THE Prosecution in the Everett case is trying to prove a conspiracy to murder thru the use of the I. W. W.'s anti-murder propaganda.

presentation of the philosophy of the I. W. W. Always a great propagandist, never was Thompson so good as when giving his statement of the principles of the I. W. W. to the jury.

Thompson's opportunity came when he was asked what he said at Everett. Using profane quotations from the Industrial Relations Commission's Report, he showed the development of a hereditary aristocracy of wealth—kings and monarchs of industry—and the concurrent development of poverty and misery among the toilers.

Asked if the I. W. W. believed in murder the big voice that has carried the message of Industrial Solidarity into the industrial hells of America rolled thru the court room with the message of a new and real civilization, as he explained that the I. W. W. was not organized to murder but to forever put a stop to murder.

The cold, impassive calm of the court was broken, shattered and scattered before a voice bell clear with the battle notes of industrial revolution.

The jury, which had been for weeks lethargically, indolently, sleepily laying back in their chairs gradually awoke, straightened as Thompson presented the vivid drama of human misery and pain, poverty and tears.

To those in the court room the tragedy of Everett became a nightmare cloud to background the panasonic forward urge of a great humanitarian ideal and the presentation of a slaveless and masterless future.

Quit Lying—That's All!

ON Friday the prosecution in the case of the State vs. Tracy tested their case. This would do fine in a capitalistic sheet; it only contains three lies in a fifteen-word sentence, just a fair average in these war-mad times.

Changed to read: "On Friday the prosecution by the Employees of the Pacific Coast of the I. W. W. movement rested their case."

To tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," something which a witness is never allowed to do in a court of law, as a lawyer always butts in with an objection, the matter can be summed up with—the witnesses for the prosecution quit lying.

The comparatively small number of witnesses made a living windmill out of Ex-Sheriff McRae. They had different hands in the air and hands not in the air in a hundred different positions.

That there was a vast amount of lying was evident to all who attended the trial. That there was a still greater amount of deliberate falsification will be conclusively shown by the defense.

A Little Premature.

THERE is a class in the underworld who use the beautiful lines of a woman's body to lead the unwary to ruin. In the past the government has prosecuted these, now they are imitating them.

The United States Government is now using a large number of khaki dressed she-recruiting officers. The evident purpose is to use the sex-appeal, which would not be so strong if those who are asked to enlist were only allowed a home and wife.

The state and pulpit have not yet become sufficiently filled with the degenerate war fever to legalize and condone the birth of babies bred for war.

Anti-War Propaganda Used in Trial.

THE Prosecution in the Everett case is trying to prove a conspiracy to murder thru the use of the I. W. W.'s anti-murder propaganda.

NEWS OF TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 1)

Aspos had spent three years in a reformatory, and then had enlisted in the U. S. army at the age of 19 under the name of Ed Gibson. He was dishonorably discharged from the army after spending two years in the military prison for fighting in gambling houses and carrying side arms.

Would Be Lot Better Off.

He was asked if the only inducement held out to him for changing his testimony was that of protection. A—No, sir. Q—What else? A—Told me to come out and tell the truth, I would be better off for telling the truth.

Who Will Pay the Bill?

On re-cross-examination Aspos was questioned further in regard to his reason for changing his statement and he said that Mr. McLaren and he had reached an understanding before Mr. Cooley came up to see him.

Occupation—Witness!

The next witness called by the State was Leo Wagner, a young man who stated that he was at the time earning a presumably precarious living by the making of hangers for the trunk dock to take the new set-by method, and was supplied with the occupation of witness for the prosecution.

Wagner stated that on the morning of November 5th he went down to the Colman Dock intending to take the "Verona" to Everett from whence he was going to Monroe where his boat was to be taken.

He could not obtain passage on the "Verona" owing to the fact that she was crowded to capacity and so went from there to the "Calista" upon which boat he eventually secured passage.

Didn't Know Who They Were, But Knew. When you reached the dock at which the "Calista" was, did you hear any conversation among the men who subsequently went aboard her?

Yes, sir. "I saw a man reach out through the window and shake his hand at a somewhat awkward position. The angle at which the boat was standing against the wharf would, according to the admissions, bring from the bridge, and it exceedingly rare for anyone on the dock to see into the window.

Under Vanderveer's cross-examination the witness was not in a somewhat awkward position. The angle at which the boat was standing against the wharf would, according to the admissions, bring from the bridge, and it exceedingly rare for anyone on the dock to see into the window.

Another, But Inefficient. Following Bridge came Walter Smith, a sawyer in a non-union mill and a non-union hanger-maker. Smith was a volunteer deputy sheriff on November 5th and claimed that he recognized Tracy as one of the men who was shooting. The recognition, it was afterwards discovered, was rendered easier thru the examination of a number of photographs of the 74 men before his appearance in court.

Another witness calling the State probably regretted calling was Judge S. A. Mann of Spokane. He was called in order to create prejudice against the defense, by the introduction of the mysterious murder of Police Chief Sullivan, in 1910, and the implication that it could be laid at the feet of the I. W. W. Mann was police judge during the free speech fight in Spokane.

Evidence A Bona Fide.

Nearly a year after the free speech fight. (Continued on page 3)

"He gave you the money to come down to see him in Seattle, didn't he? Or some of them did?"

"Some of them." "He gave you five dollars to come down and see him? Answer, quickly and truthfully. Why hesitate about it?"

"Yes, sir." "Prior to that time you were working as a dishwasher in Monroe at seven and a half a week?"

"Yes, sir." "Since that time you haven't worked at all?"

"Where?" "Through the country." "How many times have you been in their office in the Smith Building?"

"About four times. And each time you talk to them and get some money. Answer that question?"

"Well... To talk to them—part of the time." "And get some money part of the time? Answer the question, Mr. Wagner. You don't have to think that long."

"I was in there to get some money." "Later in the course of the examination, Vanderveer sprang upon the helpless Wagner the question whether he had not stated to a Mr. Keller of Monroe, an old friend of his family, that he had known nothing about the I. W. W. affair until the boat met the returning "Verona" except that they were going there for free speech.

This implied, of course, that the arms myth had been later born in the feverish brain of Mr. Wagner, unless it had been suggested to him by brains of more trained fertility. The witness broke down abjectly and the defense announced its intention of impeaching his evidence.

Identifies Tracy. The next witness was Wm. H. Bridge, jailer of the county jail in Everett, who was on the dock on November 5th in the capacity of deputy sheriff. Bridge was an "identification witness," that is to say; he identified Tracy as having fired the first shot. Prosecutor Black conducted the examination. The evidence was developed under Black's examination as follows:

"Do you know where the shooting started?" "I think I do." "Where?"

"Of the boat." "Do you know what part?" "About the second or third window back from the door on the upper cabin."

"The side next to the dock." "How do you know there was a shot from that place?"

"Because I saw it fired." "What did you see?" "I saw a man reach out through the window and shake his hand at a somewhat awkward position."

"What did he shoot with?" "Well, he had a revolver." "Did you see in what direction he was shooting?"

"Yes, sir. I did." "In what position was he when shooting?"

"Well, I could see his hand and a part of his arm and part of his body and face." "Who was that man, if you know?"

"Well, to the best of my judgment, it was the defendant." "Thomas H. Tracy?" "Yes, sir."

Changed On Cross-Examination.

Under Vanderveer's cross-examination the witness was not in a somewhat awkward position. The angle at which the boat was standing against the wharf would, according to the admissions, bring from the bridge, and it exceedingly rare for anyone on the dock to see into the window.

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Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, 1837, SEATTLE, WASH.



J. A. MAC DONALD, Managing Editor

Table with subscription rates: Subscriptions, Yearly \$1.00; Canada, Yearly 1.50; Subscription, Six Months .50; Subscription, Three Months .25; Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada) .02; Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States) .02.

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It has been more than a newspaper. It has been a binding tie welding into closer knowledge, deeper understanding and organization the component parts of the movement. Not alone has it brought the unions into closer touch with each other, but it has brought the unions into closer contact with the job and the job with the unions.

It has also been a great factor in bringing the great workingclass into closer contact with the revolutionary movement. It has talked to the workers in their boarding houses, on their jobs, in the logging camps, the construction outfit, in the box cars and by the light of the camp fires in the jungles. Its language has not been that of the universities but that in which the workers express their longings, revolt and aspirations. It has aimed to be as high brow as a workingclass, as revolutionary as the migratory workers who are conquering the harvest fields and the mining camps and the forests for the I. W. W. It does not believe in defensive tactics. It voices the aggressiveness of the workers and takes the battle into the camp of the enemy.

Looking over the books of the Industrial Worker we find that it has had a continual growth, far greater than was anticipated by those most optimistic in its promotion. Last May we were optimistic enough to say that the Agricultural Workers' Organization would have a membership of twenty thousand within a year. We were called insanely optimistic, but we were not crazy enough to imagine that the Industrial Worker would be printing a regular issue of eleven to twelve thousand within a year and in the month preceding its first birthday receive very nearly one thousand dollars in new subs and bundle orders. Having nursed the baby with the husky voice for nearly a year we now have dreams which we will not here express, as a reputation for insanity does not help an editor. To prove that we are still sane we will make the conservative statement that the Industrial Worker will, if nothing unlocked for occurs, have a circulation of sixty thousand by January first, 1918.

The basic reasons for the success of the Industrial Worker are the same that are making the I. W. W. grow faster than any other movement in America—organized thought, organized propaganda and organized effort. It is not the organ of an individual but the spokesman of the workingclass. Its success is that of the class conscious fighting workers who stand behind it in increasing numbers and with increasing militancy and determination. Its future is in the strong hands of the workers.

The Real Perspective.

THE editor has found it impossible to attend a major portion of the historic trial going on at Seattle. He was, however, fortunate in being present when Fellow Worker James P. Thompson was placed on the stand for the defense. The editor has attended hundreds of trials but never to see a better witness than James P. Thompson give evidence, or to hear, at any time or place, a better

presentation of the philosophy of the I. W. W. Always a great propagandist, never was Thompson so good as when giving his statement of the principles of the I. W. W. to the jury.

Thompson's opportunity came when he was asked what he said at Everett. Using profuse quotations from the Industrial Relations Commission's Report, he showed the development of a hereditary aristocracy of wealth—kings and monarchs of industry—and the concurrent development of poverty and misery among the toilers.

Asked if the I. W. W. believed in murder the big voice that has carried the message of Industrial Solidarity into the industrial hells of America rolled thru the court room with the message of a new and real civilization, as he explained that the I. W. W. was not organized to murder but to forever put a stop to murder. Vividly, compelling in his earnestness, he pictured the dead bodies of the child victims of industrial tyranny, the women forced to prostitution and men to beggary. Forgotten was the trial of a worker while the present civilization of blood and profit was weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The cold, impassive calm of the court was broken, shattered and scattered before a voice bell clear with the battle notes of industrial revolution.

The jury, which had been for weeks lethargically, indolently, sleepily laying back in their chairs gradually awoke, straightened as Thompson presented the world drama of human misery and pain, poverty and tears. Heads nodded in their approval of his statements. Eyes which had been cold, calculating, or giving no indication that there were human beings with human intelligence behind them, became intensely watchful and eager. Then the watchfulness became obliterated as the eyes of the tense, eager jury filled with tears over the story of greed, gold and oppression.

To those in the court room the tragedy of Everett became a nightmare cloud to background the panasonic forward urge of a great humanitarian ideal and the presentation of a slaveless and masterless future. For the first time in the prosecution of the men who went to Everett were presented in true perspective as crusaders in the eternal battle of progress and conservatism—peerless knights in the battle for human freedom.

Quit Lying—That's All!

ON Friday the prosecution in the case of the State vs. Tracy rested their case. This would do fine in a capitalistic sheet; it only contains three lies in a fifteen-word sentence, just a fair average in these war-mad times. Veitch says that it is not Tracy that is being tried but the I. W. W. and Veitch was in this unique instance telling the truth—certainly a big precedent for an M. & M. attorney. The prosecution is not by the State of Washington, but by the employers of the Pacific Coast.

Changed to read: "On Friday the prosecution by the Employers of the Pacific Coast of the I. W. W. movement rested their case," the statement, while not sufficiently untruthful to be used by the daily press of Seattle, contains one lie. There was no case to rest.

To tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," something which a witness is never allowed to do in a court of law, as a lawyer always butts in with an objection, the matter can be summed up with—the witnesses for the prosecution quit lying. This did not occur as a result of lack of liars in Everett—the supply seems to be inexhaustible—but because further witnesses would but add to the confusion, as they seemed to be unable to doveltail their stories so as to prove anything.

The comparatively small number of witnesses made a living windmill out of Ex-Sheriff McRae. They had different hands in the air and hands not in the air in a hundred different positions. They had him doing stunts impossible even to one used to boozed-brain spasms; they had him turning to the right while turning to the left. Gibbons, one of the star witnesses for the prosecution, swore among other things that Secretary Mahler took the jewelry of the I. W. W. members who were going to Everett and placed it in a safe in the I. W. W. Hall. It would be as difficult for the men who went to Everett to locate their jewelry as it would be for Secretary Mahler to locate the safe.

That there was a vast amount of lying was evident to all who attended the trial. That there was a still greater amount of deliberate falsification will be conclusively shown by the defense.

A Little Premature.

THERE is a class in the underworld who use the beautiful lines of a woman's body to lead the unwary to ruin. In the past the government has prosecuted these, now they are imitating them.

The United States Government is now using a large number of thaki dressed air-recruiting officers. The evident purpose is to use the sex appeal, which would not be so strong if those who are asked to enlist were only allowed a home and wife. But even this does not excuse those who, in conversation with these women, switch the subject of enlistment to that of war babies.

The state and pulpit have not yet become sufficiently filled with the degenerate war fever to legalize and condone the birth of babies bred for war. They are as yet devoting their time to suckers bred to fight for their bosses' country. Talk of war babies is for this reason a little ungentlemanly and a little premature, altho prostitution in the name of patriotism will be a logical development in the near future.

Anti-War Propaganda Used in Trial.

THE Prosecution in the Everett case is trying to prove a copspiracy to murder thru the use of the I. W. W.'s anti-murder propaganda. This is delightfully capitalistic logic, it is true, but it is in line with the rest of what they quit their case.

NEWS OF TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 1)

Auspos had spent three years in a reformatory, and then had enlisted in the U. S. army at the age of 19 under the name of Ed Gibson. He was dishonorably discharged from the army after spending six years in the military prison for fighting in gambling house and carrying side arms. He was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, and his father, Geo. Auspos, lives at present at Elk River, Minnesota.

Would Be Lot Better Off.

He was asked if the only inducement held out to him for changing his testimony was that of protection? A—No, sir. Q—What else? A—Told me to come out and tell the truth, I would be better off for telling the truth. Q—Did they tell you how much better off they would be if you told the truth? A—No, sir. Q—Why, they told me it would be a whole lot better off by telling the truth. Q—And there is no understanding yet reached as to how much better off you will be? A—No, sir.

Who Will Pay the Bill.

On re-examination Auspos was questioned further in regard to his reason for changing his statement and he said that Mr. McLaren and he had reached an understanding before Mr. Cooley came up to see him. He admitted being entirely broke and then stated that he was going to get out of the country.

Q—And there is no definite understanding between you and Mr. Cooley as to what you are to get out of this trial? A—No, sir.

Q—And there was nothing said about your getting transportation? A—No, sir. Q—You are not going to get a trip to Honolulu? A—No, sir.

The witness was excused at noon on Thursday, March 29.

Occupation—Witness!

The next witness called by the State was Leo Wagner, a young man who stated that he was at the time earning a presumably precarious living by the making of skirt hangers. This he stated out, met by a new get-by method, and was supplemented by the occupation of witness for the prosecution.

Wagner stated that on the morning of November 5th he went down to the Colman Dock, intending to take the "Verona" to Everett from whence he was going to Monroe where his wife lives.

He could not obtain passage on the "Verona" owing to the fact that she was crowded to capacity and so went from the dock to the Grand Trunk Dock to take the "Calista," upon which boat he eventually secured passage. "The Calista" as everyone knows, was stopped halfway on the trip to Everett by the "Verona" returning with her grim freight of dead and wounded.

Following is his testimony under examination by Assistant Prosecutor Cooley, regarding the things he saw—or was supposed to see—on the dock when waiting for the "Calista": "Didn't know who they were, But knew, "When you reached the dock at which the "Calista" was, did you hear any conversation among the men who subsequently went aboard her?" "Yes, sir."

"Did you know who these men were?" "No, sir." "Do you know whether they were I. W. W.?" "Yes, sir." "What made you know that they were I. W. W.?" "They wore I. W. W. pins." "Did they subsequently go aboard the boat?" "The one who was talking the most did I didn't notice where the rest went." "What did you hear this one say?" "He said that if they didn't have free speech in Everett there would be a little trouble." "Was anything further said?" "There was some more but I don't recall. No main thing to main thing I remember just at present, anyway."

"Did you hear anything said as to whether there were or not any arms, or any men armed?" "Mr. Vanderver: "Don't lead the witness. He said that was all."

Cooley: "I am trying to refresh the witness' recollection."

Mr. Vanderver: "The witness was only endorsed a couple of days ago. His recollection should not be so very stale."

Cooley (continuing): "Was there anything further said, as you recall?" "Yes, sir, there was."

"What was it?" "One of them said the boys were pretty well armed."

Mr. Vanderver's Good Collection revealed the cause of this witness's imperfect memory. The court listened with tremendous interest as Vanderver thundered at the unfortunate and squirming youth until he had elicited the unsavory facts. Here is some of the cross-examination: "When did you first see Mr. Cooley or Mr. Black?"

"Well, it has not been that about—Not very long ago—I don't remember the date."

"You saw them here in Seattle in their office in the Smith Building?" "Yes, sir."

"That was between the last two or three weeks?" "About that, sir."

"You were in the Yonore continuously for the last two or three years?" "Since the month of the time." "What you talked to Mr. Cooley, I say, you have not lived in Yonore?" "No, sir."

"He gave you the money to come down to see him in Seattle, didn't he? Or some of them did?" "Some of them."

"He gave you five dollars to come down and see him in Seattle, quickly and truthfully? Why hesitate about it?" "Yes, sir."

"Prior to that time you were working as a dishwasher in Monroe, at seven and a half a week?" "Yes, sir."

"Since that time you haven't worked at all?" "Yes, sir."

"Where?" "Makin' skirt hangers."

"Where?" "Through the country."

"How many times have you been in their office in the Smith Building?" "Just about four times."

"About four times. And each time you talk to them and get some money. Answer that question?" "Well—To talk to them—part of the time—"

"And get some money part of the time? Answer the question, Mr. Wagser. You don't have to think that long."

"I was in there to get some money."

Later in the course of the examination, Vanderver sprang upon the helpless Wagner the question whether he had not stated to a Mr. Keller of Monroe, an old friend of his family, that he had known nothing about the I. W. W. affair until the boat met the returning "Verona" except that they were going to get free speech.

This implied, of course, that the arms myth had been later born in the fertile brain of Mr. Wagner, unless it had been suggested to him by brains of more trained fertility. The witness broke down abjectly and the defense announced its intention of impeaching his evidence.

Identifies Tracy.

The next witness was Wm. H. Bridge, jailer of the county jail in Everett, who was on the dock on November 5th and the capacity of deputy sheriff. Bridge was an "identification witness," that is to say: he identified Tracy as having fired the first shot. Prosecutor Black conducted the examination. The evidence was developed under Black's examination as follows: "Do you know where the shooting started?" "I think I do."

"Where?" "Of the boat."

"Do you know what part?" "About the second or third window back from the door on the upper cabin."

"On which side of the boat?" "The side next to the dock."

"How do you know there was a shot from that place?" "Because I saw it fired."

"What did you see?" "I saw a man reach out through the window and shoot."

"What did he shoot with?" "Well, he had a revolver."

"Did you see in what direction he was shooting?" "Yes, sir, I did."

"In what position was he when shooting?" "Well, I could see his hand and a part of his arm and part of his body and face."

"Who was that man, if you judgment, it was the defendant."

"Thomas H. Tracy?" "Yes, sir."

Changed On Cross-Examination.

Under Vanderver's cross-examination the witness was put somewhat awkwardly. The angle at which the boat was standing against the wharf would, according to the admissions winning from Bridge, make it exceedingly hard for anyone on the dock to see into the window. And the witness admitted that the fact was not particularly clear, was some inches within the frame of the window. A repetition of the examination would convey but little, as the important portion of the evidence was obtained thru the constant use of the plan of the dock, the model of the dock and steamer, and the various imitations in the posture of the witness and counsel of the position of the man shooting. At the end of the cross-examination, however, the snap identification of Tracy was quickly severed.

Another, But Inefficient. Following Bridge came Walter Smith, a sawyer in a non-union mill and a non-union man himself. Smith was a volunteer deputy sheriff on November 5th and claimed that he recognized Tracy as one of the men who was shooting. The recognition, it was afterwards discovered, was rendered easier thru the examination of a number of photographs of the 74 men before his appearance in court. He also said, after identifying Tracy, that he saw another man shooting, on the forward deck, whom he could also identify. When asked to go thru the photographs and identify this man, the sagacious Walter picked out Tracy's photograph.

This sort of put the kibosh on Mr. Smith's evidence. Another witness whom the State probably regretted calling was Judge S. A. Mann of Spokane. He was called in order to create prejudice against the State by the introduction of the mysterious murder of Police Chief Sullivan, in 1910, and the implication that it could be laid at the feet of the I. W. W. Mann was police judge during the free speech fight in Spokane.

Evidence A Bomingard. Nearly a year ago Free Speech (Continued on page 3)

ORGANIZATION OPPORTUNITIES KANSAS OIL FIELDS

AUGUSTA, Kas.—Conditions at the present time in the oil fields of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas are worse than they were ten years ago...

The Prairie Pipe Line Co., at Colony, Kas., is paying \$2.00 per day and board. Twelve miles west of Colony, Booth & Flynn are doing considerable pipe line work...

At Lola, Kas., there is considerable pipe line work at the same rate as is paid by Booth & Flynn. At Paola, Kas., the Prairie Pipe Line Co. has a big gang of men at work...

At Durand, Kas., work is being done on the found house. The workers are making a fortune on this job as they are being paid \$1.25 per day and charged \$5.50 a week for board...

At Eldorado, Kas., bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and painters can get work at any time, as skilled workers are scarce. At Wichita, Kas., teamsters for vans and trucks can get work at \$2.00 a day, with board at \$6.00 per week...

At Augusta, Kas., there is lease work at \$5.00 to \$9.00 a month. At Douglas, Kas., there is considerable building being done with wages at thirty to thirty-five cents an hour, board, \$6.00 per week...

At Arkansas City, Kas., the Hope Construction Co. is doing pipe line work and paying \$3.00 per day, with \$1.00 deducted for board. There are but a few of the jobs that are open for I. W. W. agitation at the present time...

MOONEY PROTEST MEETING.

By PAUL PARKER. The Socialist Party and The International Workers' Defense League have arranged to hold a Monster Protest Meeting on Sunday afternoon, April 15th, in the Dreamland Pavilion...

The main speaker of the day will be Robert Minor, of San Francisco, who has gone down the line with Tom Mooney, all thru the trying ordeal of the recent trial, and who is thoroughly informed in reference to all particulars...

Brother Mooney is sentenced to be brutally murdered by the so-called civilization (?) capital punishment route. It is up to each and every one of us, calling ourselves unionists, to prevent this damnable, diabolical, contemptible event from taking place...

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Tom Mooney Must be Saved At All Costs. A united line-up of the class conscious workers of this coast will save the day for labor in this trying hour of distress...

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MAIL AT AUGUSTA, KAS. There is mail at the A. W. O. Branch at Augusta, Kas., for the following: J. W. Williams, Chas. Mell, W. G. Martin, J. C. Davis, Morris Lewis, Fred Werner, Albert Rouda, W. C. Graham, Lewis Belford, Ed. Decker, Chas. Roberts, Geo. Verbetin, Albert Bertrand, C. A. Taylor, Murril Hecht, F. Meyerton, E. P. Walther and Albert Wickham...

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News, Notes and Comments on Cass War

"Did Not Raise Her Boy to be a Buckler."

MONTESANO, Wash.—Having read a typical descriptive of the C. C. & T. Camp owned by a Communist, concerns to write of conditions as I found them. At Camp 5, the board is at present above the average and the camp former, time keeper and construction foreman are as good as the average. The superintendent, Jack McCoy, who but recently left the ranks of the wage earners to become a pimp at plutocracy, has, however, determined to rid the camp of I. W. W. One day last week, while on a tour of inspection, he came across a fellow worker who was singing "The Rebel Girl". He called him into the office and for over an hour tried to get him to destroy his red card and remain on the job. He gave him a long, fatherly talk on the identity of interests existing between labor and capital and kindred brain. McCoy evidently needed another stool pigeon to mislead him. Thought that as the fellow worker had a family to support he would be an easy mark. He laid his card face up on the table and exposed his hands. He painted in glowing terms the future of the fellow worker if he would only desert his comrades and be a good slave. He said that he might earn in time as good as \$37.25 a day when the camps were running, and a job down at the mill wheeling sawdust at \$8.00. He pointed in glowing terms the future of the fellow worker if he would only withdraw his card, stop agitating and singing rebel songs. To this the fellow worker listened with downcast eyes and humble mien until the super had finished. Then he told him that his mother did not raise her boy to be a sucker. Calvin C. Perry.

Work Around Jackson.

STOCKTON, Cal.—This town should be the headquarters of the Construction Workers' Industrial Union for the State of California. Hatch Petty is starting saw? He is a seven-year job and employs about three thousand men. The minimum wage is three dollars for common labor with one dollar charged for board. A two-million dollar sugar refinery is under construction in Tracy. There is work at the Whittell estate and another one million-dollar sugar refinery is under construction at Manteca. There is to be a milk condensing plant erected shortly at Lodi, Cal. William Wegh.

Miners Coming In Now.

Fellow Worker Don Sheridan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 500 writes that the workers are coming into the organization in droves. The miners in the Wallace, Idaho, district have begun to come in in great numbers. A delegate who was sent there recently, wired for more supplies as soon as he reached that territory. The probabilities are that a few more weeks will find the miners there solidly organized in the I. W. W.

Bucking Line at Sedro Woolley.

SEDROR WOOLLEY, Wash. — When the I. W. W. Hall was opened here only a month ago, the lumber trust notified the banks to bring pressure to bear to drive us out of town. The next move, after lifts was found to be ineffective, was for Lewis of the Clear Lake Lumber Company, to try to bring about a change in the scale is that the rate of pay shall be increased twenty-five per cent and the hours of labor reduced twenty-five per cent each year beginning with the first day of May of each year until the workers receive the full value of their labor. Fred M. Fisher.

I. W. W. Barbers Make Strong Demands.

COALINGA, Cal.—The barbers in this town have been organizing in the I. W. W. The scale is \$20.00 per week for a five day week with a rate of sixty cents an hour for all time after five o'clock in the evening and before eight o'clock in the morning. Another radical change in the scale is that the rate of pay shall be increased twenty-five per cent and the hours of labor reduced twenty-five per cent each year beginning with the first day of May of each year until the workers receive the full value of their labor. Fred M. Fisher.

Arrested.

BILLINGS, Mont.—On March 30th, 1917, Worker Frank Ireland was arrested here for speaking against war and telling the workers to fight the masters of America, who are their real oppressors. There is considerable construction work here for the Great Smith Company, the United States Government and the Casper Oil Fields. The I. W. W. has been doing a great amount of agitating on these jobs and the reasons for Worker Ireland's arrest are to be found in the hatred of the bosses for agitation detrimental to their profits. Fred M. Fisher.

Progress at Yakima.

The North Yakima Branch of the A. W. O. reports that there is not much road work going on at the present time. On the little work that has been started they are paying \$2.50 to \$3.00, with board at twenty-five to ninety cents a day. The members are coming in good numbers into the branch. The press committee reports that if the organization work continues at the present pace the I. W. W. will have job control on construction work in the Yakima District. Fred M. Fisher.

Join Industrial Union 500.

At the Conference of the Lumberworkers of the Pacific Coast, held at the I. W. W. Hall at Seattle on Sunday, April 1st, it was decided that Union 542 would become a part of the Lumberworkers' organization, Industrial Union 500, which now has jurisdiction of all I. W. W. lumber activity from ocean to ocean. This new change is in line with the decision arrived at by the last convention of the I. W. W. held at Chicago. Fred M. Fisher.

They Got Sympathy.

Recently with placards reading "We are Hungry in a Land of Plenty," thousands of the women of Cleveland marched on the City Hall and demanded food for their children. The mayor gave them sympathy and told them they would get more by petitioning Congress. If they had marched on the warehouses they would have been able to get immediate action. Fred M. Fisher.

Not Surprising For Seattle.

The result of the Smoker given at the I. W. W. Hall at Seattle on Saturday, March 31st, was the clearing of two hundred and fifty dollars for the benefit of the Everett prisoners. The editor is not giving this much space as while the amount of the net receipts for a smoker is large, the Seattle rebels have these kind of smokers regularly. Fred M. Fisher.

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Resolving Square Deal.

The Utah State Federation of Labor has passed a resolution advocating a general strike and boycott on California products unless the case of Tom Mooney and his fellow workers are re-tried in such a manner as to give them a square deal. Fred M. Fisher.

Direct Actionists Needed.

HOLTVILLE, Cal.—Conditions are good here and they will be better in the near future. Men with the get-on-the-job idea can do good work. Hard and canting hoisting have been statted in many places. Men that want work should come at once. Those who can give the revolutionary movement nothing but advice, and that at a distance from the job, are not needed. Fred M. Fisher.

Resolution for Mooney.

As the result of a meeting held at Arion Hall in Portland, Ore., Sunday, March 25th, a resolution condemning the methods used in the conviction of Thomas Mooney, in giving him the death sentence, and in the prosecuting attorney and the judge who presided at the trial. Fred M. Fisher.

Another Industrial Murderer.

MONTESANO, Wash.—Another logger working for the C. I. & T. Co. was killed because the life of a worker is worth less to the boss than the cost of good gear. A donkey engine was being moved up a steep grade. They were using rotten blocks and cables. The block broke and the donkey backed down the hill. One of the men who was in the way was crushed to death. Fred M. Fisher.

San Francisco Smoker.

On April 14, Locals 121 and 110 will hold a smoker that those who are close to San Francisco cannot afford to miss. There will be good sketches, good vaudeville and good music, in addition to good eats. This smoker will be held at 85 Third St. Fred M. Fisher.

WILL CELEBRATE MAY FIRST.

DULUTH, Minn.—The rebels in and around Duluth have decided to celebrate International Labor Day with a monster parade and entertainment, especially calling attention to the fellow workers now in jails and penitentiaries. The parade will be headed by the Finnish I. W. W. band and large and appropriate banners will be carried, proving that "We Never Forget." Fred M. Fisher.

Why Leave California?

With the coming of spring it has been the custom of a great part of the members of the working class to leave California for other parts of the country, to work for the same class of employers as they had been working for. Why do they leave? Are the wages better? Are the working conditions better? If they are not, why does the worker endure the hardships, miseries and sufferings incident to the migration? If the conditions of the wages in other states are better, what made them set? The wages were not increased, nor conditions bettered, by the workers leaving. It was the workers who remained that made them better. In beating a way across the country we all know that the worker meets the most unbearable sufferings. Those who intend leaving California should stay in the state this summer and make conditions better. The agricultural industry is on here the year round. The employer in California is as hungry after profits as the employer anywhere else. He will pay no more than he has to. He will pay as much as you have the organized force to demand and take. The scissors have been led a merry chase all winter. It is up to you to lead them the same this summer. The only way this can be done is for the rebels who are now in California to stay here. —James Elliott.

THE SHOOTERS PROTECTIVE UNION.

The Shooters Protective Union of Haverrill, Massachusetts, recently donated \$100 to the defense of the Everett prisoners. In addition to this there are a large number of donations coming from all unions of all types as they realize that in this fight between the workers as workers and the capitalists as capitalists—that is, that it is a part of the class war.

BIG CONFERENCE OF I. W. W. GREAT LAKES

The first annual meeting of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union 200, was held at 226 Chapman Street, Cleveland, ending on March 26th.

Fellow Workers H. W. Halberg, J. H. Manning, Maurice O'Donnell and M. H. Moert were elected as the executive committee. Credentials are to be taken out by the most of the members who attended the convention. The members are going to work for organization on the lakes with a vim and rancor are sure to follow. There will be stationary delegates at all the lake ports.

Farce and Tragedy.

Somewhere it has been said that history repeats itself. It traces any day a farce. We do not know whether the tragedy of the crucifixion of Christ presented the comedy feature of the Orpheus act or was a farce. Ever since that day the farce and tragedy of labor come faces being tripe to the hearts and laughter to the lips of those who lead into the hearts of the workers. Written history does not record the names of those who died as Christ, Spartacus, Brann, Parsons, and Hill died. They are as sands on the shore, uncountable. Emerging from the ranks of the workers for a few moments the world looks upon them as they are being nailed to the cross—and then obivion. No sweeter nor sadder story has ever been woven from the strands of life than that of the struggle of men for the birthright of humanity, to ever-present, fighting impulse for a better life is the redeeming cause for existence. It is admitted that Tracy did not kill. It is impossible to identify any of the seventy-four. With others Tracy was singing. Mercenaries, employed to kill for money, frankly state that they fired as many as ten bullets into a crowd of men. In the same class of wretches who applied the torch to the feet of Bruno, those who wreathed the head of Christ with a crown of thorns, are the scalds playing the hero role in the master class comedy—the working-class tragedy—of Everett.

Why Leave California?

With the coming of spring it has been the custom of a great part of the members of the working class to leave California for other parts of the country, to work for the same class of employers as they had been working for. Why do they leave? Are the wages better? Are the working conditions better? If they are not, why does the worker endure the hardships, miseries and sufferings incident to the migration? If the conditions of the wages in other states are better, what made them set? The wages were not increased, nor conditions bettered, by the workers leaving. It was the workers who remained that made them better. In beating a way across the country we all know that the worker meets the most unbearable sufferings. Those who intend leaving California should stay in the state this summer and make conditions better. The agricultural industry is on here the year round. The employer in California is as hungry after profits as the employer anywhere else. He will pay no more than he has to. He will pay as much as you have the organized force to demand and take. The scissors have been led a merry chase all winter. It is up to you to lead them the same this summer. The only way this can be done is for the rebels who are now in California to stay here. —James Elliott.

THE SHOOTERS PROTECTIVE UNION.

The Shooters Protective Union of Haverrill, Massachusetts, recently donated \$100 to the defense of the Everett prisoners. In addition to this there are a large number of donations coming from all unions of all types as they realize that in this fight between the workers as workers and the capitalists as capitalists—that is, that it is a part of the class war.

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.