

THE WORKERS MUST STAY TO THE BUSINESS!

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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One Dollar a Year

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The Morning Star

Week No. 38

Longest Labor Trial in History Nears Its Close; Defense Rested Its Case on Saturday; Monday Prosecution Placed on Stand Two Labor Traitors Whose Evidence is on Par with That of McRae and Morrill; Judge Gives Instructions to Jury.

By C. E. PAYNE

On Saturday, April 28, the defense closed its presentation of evidence in the case of the State vs. Thomas H. Tracy and on Monday, April 30, the State, so-called, began its attempt at rebuttal, and the introduction of evidence was completed at the forenoon session of court on May 1st, with the exception that the defense called Tracy and John Rawlings for a few minutes each in rebuttal on that afternoon. As soon as the introduction of evidence was completed Judge Ronald read his instructions to the jury, and the court then adjourned till the morning of May 2, when the attorneys will make their pleas. The instructions were very carefully prepared, and required sixty-five minutes in the reading, and there were no interruptions at any time though the court room was packed to capacity in spite of the fact that a celebration of International Labor day was being held in the city. On the morning of May 2, the attorneys will begin their arguments, and will occupy two days in the delivery. The opening statements and arguments for the State will be made by Black of Everett, followed by Landers, of Seattle, and Moore, of Los Angeles for the defense, and the closing argument will be made for the State by Gustley of Everett.

Disclosed Shameless Conditions. The case just drawn to a close has shown a condition in Snohomish county for the past year that would shame any but the most money mad set of men who ever organized a government. Taking the evidence of the State at its full value, it has shown a condition there that would call for an investigation from some higher authority to keep every one who comes into Snohomish county from losing all respect for such law as has been administered there.

The evidence of the past week has put a smother upon the argument that the state made that the first shot came from the boat and that there was no shooting from the dock until after there had been a shot fired from the boat. The evidence that was introduced has shown clearly that the first shot was fired from the dock, and that it came so much of a surprise to those on the boat that their first thought was one of seeking safety and shelter. The state has beyond a doubt failed to show that the first shot came from the boat and some of their testimony that they hoped would be the most valuable proved to be a broken reed, while on the other hand the testimony of those who were on the boat, and who were supported in their testimony by many impartial witnesses from other points, proved clearly that the first shot and men were being really responsible for the death of Jefferson Beard, as well as that of some seven or more on the boat, was fired from the dock. And the state has in its testimony, and in the testimony of those who have given testimony regarding that murder that was committed by Sheriff McRae.

The state tried to show that there were several men on the Verona who had guns and were shooting, but the only one that there was any proof of was one that J. F. Billings, one of the defendants, had and it was shown that this was used only in an act of mercy. In his testimony Billings stated that he had a revolver on the boat, and that while the boat was still at the dock and men were being killed and wounded by the fire of the high-power rifles from the deputies on the dock, he went into the engine room and with a revolver in his hand made the engineer back the boat out into the bay and away from their murderers. But it was also shown that he did not at any time do any shooting. The defense has never denied that some one made the engineer back out from the dock, but the state has not denied to have it shown that their intentions were with regard to the men on the boat. One of the deputies stated shortly after November 5th that the engineer ought to have been hung for backing out before all

the men on the boat were killed, and this will perhaps explain why Mr. Black in the cross-examination attacked Billings so savagely.

Splendid Showing by Defense Witnesses. The most of the last week has been taken up with the testimony of the defendants in the case, and they have certainly made a splendid showing on the stand. Of those who were on the boat who were called in the past week there have been some of the most closely connected and well knit statements of facts that it is possible for men to give, and no such statements could so well support each other unless the witnesses were all telling the exact truth. There has to some extent been slight discrepancies in the statements, but far less than would be expected from so large a number of persons who had been through such excitement.

One point that the state sought to show was that there had been a meeting in the T. W. W. hall in the evening of November 4th or the morning of the 5th, at which a terrible conspiracy was entered into by some of the older members and higher-ups to break the laws of Everett and commit murder as the result. But it has been clearly shown that there was no such meeting, and that every one was free to come and go in and out of the hall at any time he wished, and that there was no attempt to shun any one because of his being a new member, and that the mere there was to be a meeting was when some one made an announcement that it was time to go to the boat to make the trip to Everett.

The state has shown all the time in its examination that some one had been trying to frame up a conviction on perjured testimony, and the attorneys for the defense have been compelled to spend much time combating what they had good reason to expect was coming.

How Rabinowitz Died. In the testimony, to give it as briefly as possible, Raymond Lee stated as to the manner in which Rabinowitz died, and the evidence throws much light on the manner in which many of the murders were committed. "I was lying down near the cabin but was not shot myself. There was a fellow beside me was hit, and the fellow lying on top of me was shot through the head. I do not know the name of the man beside me who was shot, but the one on top of me was Rabinowitz. He was lying with his head on my leg and I felt my leg getting wet, and I reached back to see what it was, and I pulled my hand around and it was covered with blood." And in these few words taken from a court report is told the story of the death of one of the soldiers of the social revolution. Men who have been bathed in the blood of their fellow workers will hardly be likely to love the power that is responsible for it.

But for fear that Black, the youth from Everett, would be unable to be vigorous enough on the cross-examination of Lee, the cold-hearted Veitch of M. & M. fame was called on for that purpose. And Veitch tried to make good his money, but he is not getting from the county but is certainly getting from somewhere. Lee was questioned very closely as to all his movements for some time before November 5th, and particularly about the time that the stevedore Park affair took place. Veitch seemed to think that it was a crime that the organization should have sent Lee to Everett on organization business and pay his fare for it, but worse than that, that Lee should have stayed in Everett over night and have enough money of his own to pay for his own expenses while there. "at an even more terrible offense, in the eyes of Mr. Veitch, was the fact that Lee found out that men had been beaten at Beverly Park, and then should return to Everett on November 5th. Such a crime seemed to be unpardonable.

In the cross-examination of many of the witnesses and particularly of Lee, the prosecution has asked if the witness had or saw any guns on the Verona. All have denied seeing or having them, but the way in which it was asked has shown that there was something coming. What was coming was shown on the afternoon of April 30, when two of the traitors to the labor cause were put on the stand in the rebuttal.

The rebuttal was entirely a marshalling of the more valiant of the murderers from Everett in an attempt to take the sting out of some of the testimony the defense has introduced.

One of Many Similar Contrasts. One of the witnesses for the defense was Miss Lillian Goldthrope of Everett, a very sweet-faced little waitress who has been working at the Commercial Club for some time. She testified that there had been several guns in the girls' restroom at the club, that there were a dozen or more black jacks, and that there were large quantities of ammunition there. In proof of there being cartridges there, she produced three which she had obtained there and which were introduced in evidence

to prove her statements. It would be practically impossible for this girl to have framed her story, or to have told a lie about the matter for she has had comparatively good conditions as a waitress at the club, and to tell what she did about the preparations for murder that were made simply means that she would lose her job.

In contrast with this, there came J. W. Blain and F. L. Ruble of the Commercial Club. These men were called to Seattle merely to attempt to prove that Miss Goldthrope lied when she said she had seen guns and ammunition in the Commercial Club. The conscience of Blain and Ruble seemed more easy to satisfy for the sake of their jobs, as their jobs are certainly depending on not offending the bosses of Everett just now, when murderers must stick together. The future will show who was the more truthful in their statements.

A touch of humor was introduced into the case when I. D. Houlihan was testifying. Houlihan had been acquainted with Auspos, the traitor before coming to Seattle, and Veitch did but little cross-examining regarding their acquaintance. He seemed to think there was nothing in that to ask about, or perhaps that there was too much. Veitch was trying by capricious questions to get Houlihan tangled regarding something that Veitch and Auspos must have framed themselves, for he kept asking what he and Auspos had said to each other the morning of November 5th regarding a gun that they have tried to blame Houlihan with. This is a sample.

Veitch: "Did you say to Auspos when you returned to the hall, 'I made a mistake'?" Houlihan: "I didn't say no such thing."

Veitch: "Did you say to Auspos, 'I got it'?" Houlihan: "No."

Veitch: "When you came back didn't you put your pocket when you came up to Auspos?" Houlihan: "I put my pocket."

Veitch: "Then tell the jury what you did tell Auspos?" Houlihan: "I couldn't tell the jury anything because I never made any talk at all to Auspos in that line or any particular talk whatsoever."

Veitch: "What was the first thing that was said when you got back to where Auspos was?" Houlihan: "I don't know what was the first thing that was said."

Veitch: "You recall what was not said, now tell us what was said?" Houlihan: "Well, I couldn't say what was said. Good God Almighty, man."

But here the court cut in with "Don't use that language in court" in which Houlihan replied, "I can't help it, sir, I ain't swearing anyhow."

A Fitting Told of Lumber Trust. And in the attempt to prove that the defendants and their witnesses were not entitled to a verdict of acquittal on the evidence introduced in the lumber trust, as represented by Snohomish County, has had recourse to that most foul of all created things, a traitor to his own class who is testifying for the money there is in the case for him. This blot on manhood is known as George Reese, and has in the past eight years been in nearly every town and city on the Pacific Coast. He was one of the Free Speech Committee in the Spokane fight; was one of the conference committee in the settlement of the Aberdeen fight, has been connected with other fights that the workers have made for better conditions but seems to have been a Pinkerton all the time.

Charles Auspos was also another traitor, but seems to be in the same class of degradation. It seems that he got scared that his record of the past would go hard with him, and turned against his fellow workers in the hope that he could get out of the trouble, but about the best that he has done for himself is

to put himself in deeper than ever, not only with his class, but even with his employers, the murderers of Everett. Auspos' appearance on the stand was that of one who is in distress and sees no way out. He seemed like the lost soul of Dante's dreams, who knows his doom, but can not end that doom. And it is certain that the employers will not end it for him while he can be used.

Auspos was called to show that some of the men on the Verona did not tell the truth when they said they had no gun on November 5th, but his manner plainly showed that he did not relish his job. He knew that a man with whom he had suffered jail conditions in Everett for over three months, and who was a man in every sense of the word, was looking at him while he told the lies he has been promised immunity for, and also knew that the lies he was telling would be a factor in the balance against that same man. And not once did he look at the man, Thomas H. Tracy, whom he was accusing. His shame weighed up on his soul too heavily.

For George Reese there can be less said than for Auspos. Known in the I. W. W. since 1907, having been one of the organizers for various periods of time, having held positions of trust for various locals and branches, and been a prominent character in the organization during most of the time he has been a member, he is now shown for what he is, and for what he perhaps has been for some years.

Tried to Incite to Arsenal.

During the course of the Longshoremen's strike in Seattle in 1916, Reese was very active, but his actions were so queer that he was not allowed to have any official position, as he was feared because of his talk and actions. One thing that he did do was to give one of the members of the Longshoremen's Union a bottle of phosphorous and tell him to set fires with it, but the bottle and contents are still kept for evidence. One thing that he attempted to do, was to get some chemicals from a dyer in Seattle for the purpose of doing some damage during the strike, but this failed. And there were many other acts and statements made by him in the past that would be enough to convict any one but a headstrong member of the lumber trust.

Reese was on the boat on November 5th, and was called to show that there were some guns on the Verona on that date. The method of calling him to the stand was as dirty a trick as any one, even an M and M attorney could do. If he had testimony to give, he should have been called when the so-called state was trying to make their case. Instead of that, he was kept until the last, and introduced only when there was no chance of bringing anything against him, and the rules of the court are so framed that almost no questions could be asked him about what he had done in the past. The attorneys for the defense have been able to find some very strong evidence of the character of work that Reese has been doing, but none of this could be shown, and it is impossible for him into court to show what the character of his work has been, and how the I. W. W. can not be held responsible for the dirty work of the Pinkerton detective.

But there is one supreme court yet to try the case of George Reese, and that is the supreme court of the working class. From that supreme court there can be no appeal, and its judgments are not subject of argument. **Learning Towards Masters.** In some respects the charge of Judge Ronald to the jury seemed to be fair and impartial, while in others there seemed to be a strong leaning in favor of the state. There was much talk of the responsibility of the jury and of their duty to the state and their own consciences, and of all the things they must decide without any partiality or fears or favors. One statement that the Judge made was that the question of out-ree Speech is Everett was

(Continued on Page 2)

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Internationalism, Real, Vital, Unquenchable.

In the midst of nationalism, internationalism; in the midst of slavery, revolt; in the midst of martyrdom, death and tears, bright thoughts and noble aspirations: This is the meaning of International Labor Day!

Internationalism is not abstract—a dream. It is concrete, real, vital, unquenchable and indestructible. What greater proof than thousands—German, French, English, Norwegian, Russian, Italian, American—representatives of all races, nationalities and clana, marching shoulder to shoulder, bound by a tie more binding than that of kinship or race—the tie of working class solidarity?

Seattle celebrated the day which the militant Labor of the world has taken as its own as it never was celebrated there before. Covering the graves of their dead with flowers the workers sang songs of revolt. Unmindful of the bogus respectability of capitalism, having done honor to the dead, they gathered around the Seattle county jail where some of Labor's fighters are confined, and songs of rebellion within and without united in one challenge to capitalism.

In Seattle May 1st was a real Labor Day. Early in the morning, for blocks around the I. W. W. hall, the streets were filled with workers joyously prepared to celebrate, not their slavery, but a determination to be free. Promptly at 11 o'clock the parade, headed by a sixteen-piece band, behind which were massed hundreds of rebel women and children of Seattle and surrounding cities, followed by thousands of other workers, formed in a line to celebrate Labor's holiday at the graves of Labor's dead. Four abreast and forming a line over eight blocks long, each marcher wearing a red flower, they moved through the streets of Seattle.

During the pause, while the musicians in front rested, along the line would ring the songs of Labor. The Marseillaise would be started by a group of Russian revolutionists, and the notes which feudalism perished, as must perish capitalism, would be taken up in many tongues.

With music filling the streets, with those in front cheering those at the end of the long line as they reached the top of a hill, while windows were raised and sidewalks filled, after an hour and a half the parade reached one place where equality exists under capitalism—the cemetery. Here they gathered around the graves of three of our fellow workers who willingly gave their lives for a cause greater than any life.

As they gathered around the graves of Felix Baran, John Looney and Hugo Gerlot the prevailing sentiment of all was expressed by one of the speakers: "You are too great for sorrow. To you we send not sobe but songs." And songs they did send. Songs which these fighters had died singing. Songs not of the artificiality of a putrid social system, but of Labor's slavery, revolt and final victory!

The first speaker was an Italian. Although his language was not understood by all it needed no linguist to understand that internationalism was the motif of an intense earnestness. It was too well shown by the contempt and then hope which illumined an expressive face as the speaker threw his rose over the graves of our dead—and his.

Russia! A Russia in the birth- throes of revolution was next represented—first by songs and then by a speaker, one of the thousands of our way to Russia to mold the revolution, not to a change of masters but to a doom of masterdom. Prophetic was the statement of Karl Marx that the last nation to emerge into capitalism would give the world its most militant and revolutionary working class. An internationalist, his theme, as translated, was not the republic of Russia, but the Industrial Commonwealth of the World.

Hungary's representative gave a recitation, but first he shook hands with workers representing Russian, Italian, English and American workers.

Scandinavian! Undoubtedly is the right of internationalists who gave us Joe Hill and Gus Johnson to be represented here by another of our own—Ragnar Johanson.

Then over the graves of the dead the babes of Jessie Lloyd and Patrick Brennan were scattered. What more fitting than that as these babes were thrown on the graves the notes of "Solidarity Forever" should fill the air? Where a moment

before there was but those to whom the problem of a man and better world will do honor there were now five. Some of these of another were to be added.

The notes of the manager of the proletariat of the world were sent to be scattered to the winds of his own song, and Joe Hill, poet of internationalism, with his songs, not of sorrow but of inspired revolt, sang your abasement over the graves of your class heroes, to make you feel that through eternity while all of them rest asleep and due is combined in greater determination, higher endeavor and fuller consecration of Labor! Yesterday you and they were but individual fighters in the army of Labor! Now you are part of the thousands at that graveyard and the millions of your class—part of the onward and upward surge of humanity.

From the cemetery the workers moved to the Seattle county jail. Even iron bars were not strong enough to withstand the spirit and militancy of Labor Day. Perhaps never in history since the Tulliver did the jails of the masters seem so powerless against the awakening might of Labor. The back of the jail, which is closest to where the I. W. W. prisoners are confined, became a rallying point of internationalism. Not a word of sorrow was spoken. Those on the inside were above sympathy and challenged the admiration of those without. Laughter and cheering punctuated the songs, but in the laughter, songs and cheers was a challenge to the power which expresses itself in dungeons, and a certainty of the victory of the workers' power—a power not to destroy but to build, not to jail and outrage but to emancipate and redeem.

Should Not Kick.

(From Industrial Worker.)

Many papers as well as people are kicking about the high costs of living, gouging monopolies, grasping middlemen, extortionate rates and what not.

The facts are very compelling; but inasmuch as those people and those papers stand for the maintenance of that economic system known as capitalism, they have no kick coming. If they insist upon the present system being all right then they ought to have enough sense to quit belly-aching about the effects of capitalism which they see around them.

Because John D. Rockefeller has more money than twenty-one combined states, because Morgan has more credit plus cash at his disposal than the United States government, because the Entente has compelled America to go without food that its riot of blood and slaughter could be continued—what are all these things but manifestations of the system of profit making from the labor of others? And if one upholds that system as to be maintained at all costs, it ought to be enough out of decency or self respect to compel such people to quit their squealing.

To affect to believe that by altering the degree of exploitation it kind can also be changed, is only to be entertained by a mind that dallies with futility. The facts that one sees around one and which fill so much of the papers with lamentations, making the lamentations of Jeremiah like a triumphal snoring in comparison, can be justified by no person who supports the present system. In fact what is observed is that the system, which they so enthusiastically cling to, is particularly rotten, inadequate, insufficient and inefficient and they have neither the nerve nor the understanding to say so.

They are a bunch of squealers who know they are hurt and have not got the wit nor the nerve to place the blame where it belongs.

Only those who clearly and beyond peradventure mark where the cause lies, prove it and denounce it, are justified in denouncing all the many fearful effects of that cause in the world before them.

Upholders of the system should not kick at the manifest and logical effect of the economic forces developed by the system. There they are, the inanimate effects of a well sustained cause, the cause that sets its supporters enflaming for the up-lifters who claim to be able to make water flow up hill and for the darkness of night to be as clear as the noon day sun.

Every man, every grasping scoundrel, every unseemly monopoly, every abuse of power, every corruption of social injustices that are complained of, belong and are part and parcel of the system. If the system looks good to you, then do not squeal because the system presses hard upon you—just say you like it; you ought to, if the system pleases you.

Not Beggars.

IT IS both laughable and sad to read the apologies being made by groups of craft unionists for asking their masters for higher wages and better conditions. One of these is the higher cost of living.

To the master class the I. W. W. makes no apologies and gives no excuse. Workers organized in the I. W. W. say to the masters: "We have the power to gain certain concessions and we are going to take them because we have the power. When we have attained more power we will take more of the good things of life till all labor has produced is the property of Labor."

The boss is always legal, gentlemanly, constitutional! The following from the Wall Street Journal of April 6th in view of these facts, interesting: "We are at war, and pacifists are earnestly reminded that there is no shortage of hemp or lamp posts."

The Anglo-Saxon word mark from which was derived the word market is derived from root which means hunting ground, a place where wild animals lived.

The old English word "Monger," a term synonymous with "dealer," is derived from an Aryan root meaning to deceive. Ned said!

The Russian people will soon find that it takes more than a little thing like a revolution to rid the country of Grafters, says the Nashville Southern Lumberman. The organ of the Southern Timber Trust should know.

STORY OF TRACY

(Continued from Page 1)

not as a base, and could not be used later. Whether it was a mistake or a conspiracy, the verdict was broken, or a conspiracy, was broken. What the jury is to consider are two things: 1st, Was Jefferson Beards infamously tried? Did the jury find that he did and shot one John Doe, is that all right?

Among the judge's instructions to the jury, Tracy said that man has a right to form Unions to obtain shorter hours, better working conditions and higher wages, but that these activities must at all times be carried on in a legal and peaceful manner. In that the judge has conceded that the position of the workers is conceded, the position taken for themselves by many hard battles where there was no possibility of their conforming to the strict forms of laws that were made for the purpose of preventing these very activities. But many times the instructions of courts been against their conforming to the strict forms of laws, and constant struggle for freedom in the past as at present, could these conceded rights be obtained.

"Each side," says Judge Ronald, "has gone to work to win the evidence in support of the far side to the other, and in doing so, one against the other, respectively. On the one hand the defendant charges that the sheriff and his deputies have maliciously and without cause arrested the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, imprisoned them without cause, and held them in jail, cruelly beaten and tortured, and against the law deported them; on the other hand it is charged by the state that the members of the Industrial Workers of the World were advocating and inciting dis respect for law, were forming unlawful and riotous assemblies, and were guilty of crimes against the law of the state."

"Concerning these charges and counter charges, and that you may understand the rights and obligations of the Industrial Workers of the World on the one hand and the duty and authority of the sheriff on the other, and in so far as such understanding may be of material assistance, I instruct you that working men have the right to organize themselves into unions for the purpose of lawfully promoting their common interests, improving their wages or the conditions under which they work, and that when so organized they have a right, through their unions, to enter into contracts with their employers, fixing their compensation, hours of labor and conditions of work generally, and have a right, individually and collectively, so long as they do not violate a contract, to go out on strike, and of peaceful means to secure their demands, and peaceable means from taking the positions which they have just left. And for the purpose of discussing and making public all matters of common interest, they have a right, at all reasonable hours, to assemble at any public place where such meeting is long as such assembly continues to be a lawful assembly, no person, either private citizen or public official, has any right to obstruct, in any manner interfering with the full and free enjoyment of these privileges, and any person who attempts to do this is himself guilty of an unlawful act, and his duty to consider all the facts and circumstances surrounding the situation, the relation of the parties to each other, their intention toward each other, and all the things they did, you will also consider the past conduct of all the parties, any acts of violence or other assaults that may have been committed and the character of the same, and the character as known and understood by each other. So the private conduct or actions of the Industrial Workers of the World, or of the sheriff and his deputies, are proper matters for your consideration in so far as such acts will enable you to look into the minds and understand the motives, intents and purposes of the two groups of men who met at the Everett dock on November 5, and answer these two questions:

"Did somebody on the boat unlawfully kill Beard?"

"Did the defendant aid, incite or encourage such action?"

Little Mention of Real Conspiracy.

Taken as a whole, the instructions of Judge Ronald were of a nature to incline one to acquiescence regarding the verdict that will be rendered. The instructions are followed literally. There seemed to be much dwelling on the possibility of Tracy's flight, and here in a conspiracy when they went to Everett on Nov. 5, and but little reference to the fact that the so-called officers of Snohomish County were not only in a conspiracy to violate the laws of the County and State, but that they were also in a conspiracy to actually commit murder, as shown by the evidence of number and others having been shot, and the weight with the jury remains to be seen.

The Judge, as a matter of fact, instructed the jury very fully as to the four possible verdicts which could render the verdict could be either one of first degree or second degree murder, manslaughter, or acquittal. What degree if any that the defendant is guilty of, is left entirely to the jury to decide, but whether that decision shall be for or against the clear eyed men who are in the vanguard of the Social Revolution is yet to be determined.

Judge Ronald's opening statement is as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury, my

There is no escape from the verdict which has come to you, and in the effort to render a true verdict. Any verdict rendered in effect than that which the conscience will be an injustice. For these reasons you yield no to intimidation, no to any money. It is sworn by my sympathy, and influenced by any prejudice. The approval of no one, nor fear the condemnation of any one—save that the silent, unfeeling master, his own conscience. This regard this whispering voice in your ears, you may fool the public; you may fool the defendant; you may, hereafter, with some effect, even close your own soul to the whispering reproaches and plaudits of the carped plaudits of the selfish or biased friend or interest whom you sought to please; but here, now, you can, and you should, you will not, and you change the truth; you will not forget which, at some time and in some way, will collect from you the penalty which is always sooner or later exacted from those who betray the truth."

Leave Workers to Work Out Own Salvation.

A lecture on civic righteousness and the personal duty to work toward a goal of perfect government through the means of perfect government was given by Judge J. T. Ronald could well be called a classic. As an attempt to solve the difficult problem of the arrangement to leave the working class to their own organizations. It will be necessary for the workers to continue with their organizations, and build them so strong that in the future there will be no necessity of going to the courts of the masters for justice; build them so economically correct that the only their own courts will they ever be called to stand trial.

Veitch Will Not Make Argument.

The charge of Arthur L. Veitch of Los Angeles at the arraignment had been made for the pleadings is very keen. He had been an agreement that Black was to make the opening argument for the state, and Cooley was to close the argument, with Moore and Vandever to argue for the defense directly after Black's plea. Veitch had come here from California as a loan by the M. M. for the express purpose of sending Union men to the penitentiary here as he had helped to send the McNamras to the penitentiary in that state.

Veitch tried to have an arrangement made whereby he should be permitted to close for the state, and have Daily of Everett follow Black instead of coming after Cooley. But there could be no permitting Daily to follow Cooley, as these two have been mixing in Everett for some two years, and Cooley has come off second best three-fourths of the time. So in order to keep Daily from tearing Cooley to pieces, the voluptuous Veitch had to be sacrificed, and he will be sent back to the City of Angels without having said a word in the argument for making the Pacific Coast a place of peace for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Two Days of Arguments.

The arguments of the attorneys will take about two court days, perhaps eight or nine hours of actual speaking time for the two attorneys, who will speak on each side. Black, the boy who is the nominal prosecuting attorney of Snohomish County, will be the opening statement for the state, to be followed by Moore and Vandever for the defense, with the state attorney making a plea for conviction. Black and Cooley are light weights in the legal world, while Moore and Vandever are both well known for their ability in argument. So in the arguments are concerned, the defense has the advantage, but whether this will be able to overcome the weight of the constituted authorities and legal formulas is hard at this time to predict.

HIGH COST OF MATERIALS.

Comparative Foods Suff Prices for Present and Before War, According to Statistics.

For Years 1916-1917

COMMODITY—	per ton	1916	1917
Potatoes	per ton	\$32.00	\$75.00
Cabbage	per lb.	024	07
Carrots	per sack	125	175
Leaf Lettuce	per crate	75	100
Turnips	per sack	125	187
Onions	per cwt.	019	10
Tomatoes	per gal.	225	475
Spinach	per gal.	325	650
Beans, small white	per lb.	074	124
Sugar	per cwt.	675	775
Hens	per doz.	20	29
Fingerlings	per doz.	510	830
Eggs	per doz.	125	225
Veal	per lb.	12	155
Racks of Lamb	per lb.	184	23
Loins of Beef	per lb.	154	21
Ribs of Beef	per lb.	115	19
Hams	per lb.	22	275
Boiled Hams	per lb.	284	366
Bacon	per lb.	294	37
Lard	per lb.	125	225
Loins of Pork	per lb.	17	234
Pork Spare Ribs	per lb.	09	17
Sausage	per lb.	124	15
Sausage, Link	per lb.	15	19

Average increase for above commodities 75%
Crockery and Silverware, 40% increase last year.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—A new hall has been opened at 604 W. Holly Street. It is large and well located. The mills are running full blast and wages are two dollars and fifty cents and down. We could use a few good lie delegates here in the camps—P. Stone, Stationary Delegate.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

SEATTLE DISTRICT MEETING

Called by Robert Ragan... Contracts for the following construction...

- St. Paul, Minn.: Telephone Exchange, A. H. Stem, \$40,000. St. Paul, Minn.: Three Apt. Buildings, Thos. D. McNally, \$200,000. Omaha, Neb. Apt. House, Drake Realty Construction Co., \$50,000. Wausau, Wis. Factory, Zeiler & Lamson, Chicago, \$75,000. Milwaukee, Wis. Warehouse, M. R. & C. Transportation Co., \$300,000. Thief River Falls, Minn.: Grd. School, Rose & Harris, About \$50,000. Minneapolis, Minn.: Church, H. N. Leighton, \$15,000. Superior, Wis.: Elevator, Barnett & Record, \$50,000. St. Paul, Minn.: Factory Add'n, H. L. Collins Co., \$55,000. St. Paul, Minn. Union Depot, Chas. S. Frost, \$1,000,000. Omaha, Neb. Creamery, Patridge-Thompson Co., \$300,000. Omaha, Neb. High School, Latenser & Sons, \$230,000. Waterbury, Conn.: High School, Norcross Co., \$250,000. Jacksonville, Fla. School, R. V. LeBarre, \$78,338. Athens, Ga. State Norml Bldgs, H. J. Carr & Co., \$71,000. Rock Island, Ill.: Hemann Construction Co. Amunition Bldgs, 15 buildings. Newark, N. J.: Warehouse, Essex Construction Co., \$800,000. Albany, N. Y.: Alterations, City Hall, Morris Nat. Warehouse, Essex Construction Co., \$200,000. Adam & Mitchell, \$50,000. Springfield, O.: Falley & Drake, Several Bridges. Winchester, Wash.: U. S. Post Office, Sound Construction & Eng. Co., \$75,000. St. Cloud, Minn.: Enlarging R. R. Shops, Ambrose & Wahl, \$50,000. Glendev, Mont.: N. P. Depot, \$80,000. Streets and Roads. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Paving, T. F. McNally, \$90,000. St. Paul, Minn.: Paving, Fielding & Shepley, \$150,000. Appleton, Minn.: Paving, Fielding & Shepley, \$55,000. Montevideo, Wis.: County Road, W. P. Wahl, \$250,000. Sewers and Ditches. Wakefield, N. Y.: Drainage, D. E. McFarland & Campbell, \$75,000. Foreman, N. D.: Drainage, D. E. McFarland, \$13,000. Minneapolis, Minn.: Sewers (recommended) by City Council, \$500,000. Hampton, Ia.: Ditch, J. H. Salisbury, \$180,000. Savannah, Ga.: Sewers, Carolina Construction Co., \$45,000. Waterworks and Reservoirs. St. Paul, Minn.: Reservoir, G. G. Grant Construction Co., \$250,000. Mitchell, Ind.: Waterworks, Sturtevant Co., \$185,000. Moon, Kansas.: Water & Light Plant, \$50,000. St. Paul, Minn.: Reservoir, Winston Bros. & Taylor. Savannah, Ga.: Dredging harbor channel, John Emil, \$122,000. Railroads and Bridges. Ft. Dodge, Ia.: Viaduct, City, \$60,000.

DATES FLYNN MEETINGS.

Dates for a speaking tour for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn have been arranged as follows: North Yakima, May 5. Spokane, May 6. Minneapolis, May 10. Milwaukee, May 11. Rockford, Ill., May 12. Chicago, May 13. Detroit, May 14. Toledo, May 15. Cleveland, May 16. New Kensington, Pa., May 17.

The most formidable enemy of the public welfare is not riot or sedition, but despotism; it changes the character of a nation, and always for the worse; it produces nothing but vice—Helvetius.

PRISONERS MUST BE RELEASED.

(Special Wire to the "Industrial Worker.") EUREKA, Mont., May 1st.—The trial of Fellow Worker Turner and the other fellow workers here is now in session. The principles of the organization are being tried more than are the fellow workers. The strikers here determined that they would not, for any wages, under any conditions, drive one log till these men are released. All that is necessary for other parts of the organization to take the same action when such action becomes necessary and the victory will be ours.

—Olin B. Anderson. J. P. Hogan is asked to communicate with C. W. Vothrban, Station B, Wichita, Kansas, have to labor.

SEATTLE DISTRICT MEETING

Meeting was called by Robert Ragan... Worker Richard Brainer, acting secretary...

The branches had accepted the suggestion, and had sent their delegates to carry out their instructions, and nominate and elect the District Officers, and the member of the District Organization Committee...

The delegates were held in favor of District Convention, to be held July 3rd in Seattle, at which person it officials for the District will be elected...

Nominations for District Secretary were offered in nomination: John Martin, nominated by Seattle, Aberdeen, Sedro-Woolley and Centrala. C. R. Griffin nominated by Tacoma...

On the Columbia River, near Astoria, is located the McGreger and Malone outfit. This haywire, high-ball gang is known for its many accidental deaths occurring in their camp...

UNTHINKING REED.

On the Columbia River, near Astoria, is located the McGreger and Malone outfit. This haywire, high-ball gang is known for its many accidental deaths occurring in their camp...

WONDERFUL PROGRESS EVERYWHERE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—Victory is in sight. The enemy is routed, according to reports received here from San Francisco, the reports of the Chamber of Commerce framed up by the Defense in the case of Tom Mooney...

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO TO JAIL.

The masters here been painting the good conditions in California for American workers. It is true that the farmers are offering \$50 to \$100 to workers for the season...

THE "RUBE" FIGURING COST.

SPOKANE, Wash.—There is considerable irrigation ditch digging at Otis Orchard, a short distance out of Spokane. This job has been let in sections to various contractors...

SEATTLE DISTRICT MEETING

Has taken in twenty-five new members. All from four of these were made by details...

The Alaska season is soon to start and already there are many of the "Fellow workers" who have signed for the season have also prepared themselves for the work of lining up the workers in Alaska when the work starts...

The strikers delegate at San Pedro is a general agent, saying that right letters to this office, saying that there is no one to do it. Wages are 35 cents an hour...

Everett branch is doing good, considering the slack times existing there; but when the busy season starts which will be in June, sufficient crews will be sent to the job to tend to the business of lining up the unorganized workers...

Reports from San Francisco and the Sacramento River are optimistic with news of the increased interest being shown by the Spanish workers in the building of a strong branch here...

Portland branch of the work has taken on eight new members and shows other signs of activity that look good from an organization standpoint...

For a report from Aberdeen has been received and state that a good branch has been organized. This will be joint hall for Industrial Unions No. 700 and Industrial Union No. 600...

INTERNATIONALISTS MEET.

The significance of International Labor Day is coming to be fully understood in the West as it has been for years in the East. Not content with the regular celebration held in Seattle on May 1st...

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Why should the workers bother their energies with the dubious virtues of patience? Are enemies of the workers' cause? Do they move slowly? When they want some thing that doesn't belong to them how long does it take them to throat out grasping claws and lunge at...

It is written in the copybooks that "Patience is a virtue." It may be sometimes. More often it is first cousin to a sin and a shame. Might we not submit with patience to be robbed? When burglars are in the house of the Moderate Man, does HE move slowly? Or does he reach out for his gun in a hurry, waiting to put his collar on...

"Reforms must come gradually," says the Moderate Man. They certainly DO, whether they must or not, for after ages of evolution, and centuries of politics, the millions who create the world's wealth have often to go short of food, and many of them dwell in "homes" less sweet than the caves of their savage fathers.

"Above all things, be patient," urges the Moderate Man. "Hump your blues with patience. Tighten your belts with patience. Say 'Patience' to your children when they cry for bread."

He means well, the Moderate Man. He has a genuine horror of what he calls "extreme measures." He has a genuine love of order, stability, and unbridled generosity for established institutions. He fears if we get moving too quickly we may knock over something old and mossy, something venerable and star-stained, something redolent of a past that was woe of human suffering and human misery.

"Move slowly!" Why should we? When the Boss cracks his whip, if we don't move quickly we feel the lash. Let us be as lively in our own interests as we have to be in his.

Progress, it has been said, is naturally slow moving. All the more reason why we should move and not smother the fires of discontent. Let us supply the motive power of progress. In these days of electric traction and electric thought Patience the plodder is singularly out of place in the Movement that should lead mankind.

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REVOLT ON RIVERS

On April 24 word reached Barven, Mont., that the drive was about to start on the Bull water, near Whitefish, Mont. Organizers Stevenson and Rowan, accompanied by Fellow Worker Montgomery, immediately started for Whitefish, arriving on Monday night. The day they started some of the camps and found that the sentiment among the workers was strong for organization. Most of the workers were already lined up and practically all of the unorganized took out cards.

The spirit of revolt filled the air; the slaves of the woods were being ground down for many years under the hand of the lumber trust. Now having grasped the spirit of solidarity they are filled with hope and inspiration, in fact with longev for the struggle.

On Tuesday night Fellow Workers Rowan and Stevenson visited Martin's old camp near Lupler, where the drive was to start. That day five men had opened the spring operation by preparatory work to breaking the rail-way. A conference was called and it was decided that as this work especially called for trained men it was best to call the strike at once. A committee was sent to the house to find out what he was paying. He told them wages would be \$3.50 for ten hours actual work on the job. Shown the I. W. W. demands and as fine a bunch of I. W. W. as ever gathered together prepared to enforce them, he said that he would call up the head contractor by telephone. On refusal to consider the demands Rowan went to Whitefish to order the necessary groceries and supplies while the strikers decided to remain in camp that night and establish their strike camp in the morning.

In handling the drive Henry Good is the head contractor and has two sub-contractors working for him. The logs are owned by the Samers Lumber Company. The Samers Lumber Company makes a profit; all three of these profits used to come out of the hides of the lumberjacks—until they decided that they will this year be far less than usual.

On Thursday morning Rowan returned with the supplies and strike headquarters were started on ground rented from the owner of the mill. That night Rowan and Stevenson visited the camp of Gardner, another sub-contractor, and a meeting was held with Rowan as speaker. Everyone in the camp who was not already a member of the I. W. W. joined at this meeting with the exception of three men.

Next morning, as Rowan was leaving, Gardner called him into the office in which was the sheriff.

"What do you mean by coming into my camp, eating my food, and then holding a meeting without my permission and organizing my men to strike against me?" was one of the questions Rowan was asked. Rowan told him that he had the permission of the only people whose permission he ever asked—the workers. The sheriff told Rowan that he was breaking the law by putting his foot on Gardner's property without his permission. Rowan was not particularly struck with this, as he told the sheriff that he was in the habit of going to any camp he wished and speaking to the men and that he was not in the habit of asking permission.

Rowan offered to pay Gardner for the meal he had eaten, demanding a receipt for it. Gardner refused this offer. He was also deeply hurt by the lack of consideration shown by the I. W. W. sub-contractors, as he could not afford to pay the same scale as the lumber companies. It was told that when he found that he could not make his living out of the I. W. W. scale the movement was so considerable of him that they were fixing it so he would be able to get five dollars for eight hours on the river.

On their way back to the strike headquarters the organizers were met by the entire crew of "float" camps. There are at least a dozen headquarters and are packing the river with the other strikers. Sixty-five dollars has already been donated by the strikers for their food and as they are backed by the power of the organized workers the future looks blue for the bosses and correspondingly gray for the strikers. The water on which the masters depend to bring their logs to the market is rushing down the river but not a log moves. Gardner's feelings are evidently hurt. When things began to go against him he went into the cook house and tried to take it out on the cook. The cook was so busy getting ready to leave camp that he had but time to tell him to go to hell. He has a wife and children dependent on his labor, but they are the kind of a wife and children that do not want money made by any method so vile as scabbing.

The spring is high, the weather is cold, the nights are frosty.

The river running down from the mountain top is ice cold. The "River Hog," who has now become a "Wage-Hog," must wade knee deep in his icy flow. He must work all day with the wind cutting him to the marrow. None but the toughest can stand the work and exposure long. The work on these mountain streams is very dangerous. River driving is not a job, it is a continual battle. The river driver must hourly take his life in his hands. Death continually stares him in the face, either by drowning or becoming the victim of falling logs while breaking down the landing or breaking log jams. It is work which calls for alertness and skill with the strength of a lumber boss.

But apart from the fact that the bosses want nothing to do with this work, except to draw profit from it, they are totally unfit physically and mentally to do it.

The lumberjacks who do the work are now awake to their own interests, as they have

TWIN, WASH., MAY 28—The

hated Labor Day. The bosses for the first time in the job with a fifty cent raise in wages and greater protection.—Henry Graham.

FREE SPEECH FREE ASSEMBLAGE!

(Special Wire to "Industrial Worker")—GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 29th.—The Employers' Association which runs this city has already prohibited free speech and is now attacking free assemblage. While we have a year's lease on the hall here, we have been ordered to move and threats of violence thru illegal means have been made against us. The situation demands immediate action. Members are asked to come here and get on the job. —P. C. Wetter.

The Fellow Workers confined in the Everett jail, in a letter sent out recently, have this to say:

Yesterday several of us were out around the tank and we sang several Rebel songs as we marched around and inhaled the much-needed fresh air. Some of the women and children of the neighborhood seemed to have appreciated our singing as they came to visit us and brought us some flowers as presents. They were very happy and cheerful. We go to bed before they hear us sing at night. In handling the drive Henry Good is the head contractor and has two sub-contractors working for him. The logs are owned by the Samers Lumber Company. The Samers Lumber Company makes a profit; all three of these profits used to come out of the hides of the lumberjacks—until they decided that they will this year be far less than usual.

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The bosses that the steel trust have been driving at themselves about the voluntary increase of the price of steel. The steel trust has been working for a long time to increase the price of steel and has been successful. The Liberty Digest is a monthly for an analysis that takes the value of steel.

In 1916 the wages and salaries paid amounted to 23.3 per cent of the total receipts, and 45.6 per cent of the receipts after materials had been paid for. The trust disorganizes this latter item, the amount left after material has been paid for, as the "available receipts." From 1914, the year that the present war started, the total amount given to "labor" was 29 per cent of the total receipts, and 65.5 per cent of the available receipts.

The I. W. W. is willing to take a larger share of the income of the trust, but let no one for a moment think that the organization will ever rest content with a "share" of the proceeds of this gigantic organization. To ask for a share is to ask that we be allowed to be receivers of stolen goods, for every dollar of the program of a steel trust is stolen wealth, and all that is returned to the workers is just enough to keep them at work in the best profit-producing condition.

What the I. W. W. proposes and intends to do with the steel trust is to take it and administer it for the working people who are engaged in its operation. The owners of the trust may not be willing to begin to organize in an intelligent manner. With plans for democracy on their lips, but with murder and enslavement in their minds, are the industrial masters of this country, as well as the European countries, hope to crush and defeat the workers who have begun to organize in an intelligent manner. With plans for democracy on their lips, but with murder and enslavement in their minds, are the industrial masters of this country, as well as the European countries, hope to crush and defeat the workers who have begun to organize in an intelligent manner.

The issue is clear. There is no longer any middle ground. The workers of all countries who are working class in existence, must go back into slavery or go on to the goal of freedom. And the only intelligent and organized action being taken today by any body of people in that direction is being taken by the Industrial Workers of the World.

"SHREWD BUSINESS INVESTMENT"

In a recently issued bulletin, the Committee on Industrial Relations makes the following statements:

"A bonus at its best is but a small tithe of restitution. At its worst, it is a calculated shrewd business investment, designed to keep the workers content with low wages; designed to content them with dependence upon others instead of requiring that which is theirs."

"A bulletin (No. 208) just recently issued by the department of Labor in Washington, discloses that the motive in most if not all of the bonus and so-called profit-sharing plans investigated by the department was a calculated shrewd business investment."

The bulletin quoted one of the bonus paying employers as follows: "The bonus plans presently like an increase in wages, but is more valuable because the employer in order to receive his share has to wait until the end of the distribution period a fact that makes him hesitate before quitting, which would naturally increase the holding of his share in the product."

"What that employer meant was that the plan was precisely unlike and opposite to the increase in wages, which had been secured by the collective action of the men, the bonus plan was to say that his share was more valuable to the employer because it makes his worker's share dependent upon another to quit his job because of the little money that may be coming to him as the result of the employers mislabeled "Benefit."

RAGNAR JOHANSON DATES.

Fellow Worker Ragnar Johanson, the best Scandinavian Labor speaker in America, will fill the following dates:

May 1-8, Seattle
May 5, Everett
May 6 Tacoma
May 7, Seattle
May 8-9, Bellingham, Wash
May 10-12, Seacrest
May 14, Tacoma
May 15, Aberdeen, Wash.
May 16, Hoquiam, Wash.
May 17, Aberdeen, Wash.
May 19, Portland, Ore.

Those who understand the Scandinavian language and who are invited to attend these meetings, when possible, and as often as possible, will be doing themselves an injustice.

O. Vathens and Dick O'Malley are asked to communicate with L. C. Gausman, 6 W. Brady Street, Tulsa, Okla.

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