SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

Six Months, 50c.

On To Spokane March First

"O LIBERTY, CAN MAN RESIGN THEE, ONCE HAVING FELT THY GENEROUS FLAME"

tions and threatened by an armed Europe, massed on her borders, was paralyzed and bewildered by the efforts of her lawyer statesmen to mix oil and water; to make a Constitution that would reconcile the interests of two opposing classes, Barbaroux, a Bourgeous represenative from Marseilles to the National Assembly in Paris, realizing the gravity of the situation, and the necessity for radical action issued a call that has written his name upon history's' pages.

He demanded of his constituents that they furnish hom six hundred men "who know i how to die." They quickly responded, and then began one of the most famous marches of history-THE MARCH OF THE MASEILLAISE.

These patriots, in answer to the urgent appeal from the struggling capitalist class, marched six -hundred miles from Marsellles to Paris, singing "The Marseillaise," the strains of which still reecho round the world. They arrived in the nick of time and the direct action tactics used by them during the succeeding months had an electrical effect. With the issue clearly defined and the blinding legal formalities swept aside, the great Bourgeois Revolution sped on to its natural conclusion, and the famous "March of the Marseillaise" was a success.

The scene has shifted, from the Paris of 1792 mg the Spokane of 1910, and once again great social classes are in death holds. This time it is the capitalist class and working class, that are struggling for mastery. These two classes once strongly organized against the landed aristocracy, during the French Revolution, are now diametrically opposed to each other through their opposing economic interests, and the battle between them is one in which no quarter can be given.

The Capitalist class is the ruling class by virtue of its ownership of the social means of production, and justifies and realizes the slavery of the propertyless working class, through the instrumentality of its laws, customs, and false teachings... The effect of this is to chloroform the workers and make them unable to distinguish the great class war being waged between them and their masters, and they remain passively indifferent while their scanty birthright is being filched from them by their insat-

In Spokane, under the guise of LAW-which the workers have been taught to respect and obey as to steal from the unorganized workers, basic rights struggles.

The fundamental principles of Free Speech, Free Press, and Free Assemblage are at stake. Already in this benighted city these three so-called "rights" are merely dreams of the future or recollections of coyote capitalists will slink into their dens and leave the past, and vet the robbed workers stand idly by, hypnotized into inaction by the platitudes of their masters and see themselves stripped of their rights. Even the rights to organize—the very breath of life to the working class-is being denied the workers in Spokane. With the aid of every species of tricked the I. W. W. to take up their headquarters be- I. W. W. fighting for its life, but the whole revoluyond the city limit. And this solely because they tionary movement itself is in danger. We cannot are not "organized" as their masters would have

The issue has long since ceased to be a local one; the liberties of the whole American working class and the struggling labor movement set back for

In the face of this grave danger and the lethargic condition of the Spokane working class, who in common with the vast majority of the American working class, are largely stupified by the economics, ethics, and morals taught them by their masters, even as were the besuddled French statesmen just before the call for "Six Hundred Men Who Know How to Die." It behooves the class-conscious workers, who perceive the peril of this situation, to adopt radical measures if we would preserve our rights. man, Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek, Goldfield, Meof England in America. One thousand determined in the nostrils of the whole world.

kane to fight for them.

Romans hastened to the oracle for advice and were are re-established in Spokane. told: "Cast Rome's most valuable treasure in to Working men and women, shall the Revolution the chasm and it will immediately disappear." Hast- ary workers of America accept defeat from the noening to their homes the citizens gathered together torious Pan Tan political ring of Spokane which is their valuables and hurrying to the brink of the rap- backed by the Washington Water Power Co., the idly widening chasm they threw them in. But their Weyerhauser lumber syndicate, and the Associated efforts were unavailing, the pit still grew, and they Employment Agencies, when our fellow workers in became panic stricken. Finally one of Rome's best Europe are whipping their tyranical National Govsoldiers, a young man, fully accoutred for war, rode ernments to a standstill?

going to write a date in Spokane that will be long made a great impression on the organized ranks of



The I. W. W. Will Fight to Uphold the Rights of the Working Class.

up to the brink of the ever widening pit and threw himself in, and Rome was saved. The command of dicalists forced the powerful French government to the oracle had been obeyed. Rome had cast its most its knees and made it grant their demands. The valuable treasure into the pit.

The symbolism of this is directly applicable to the situation in Spokane. There is a chasm opening after victory. A few years ago in Milan Free Speech here that threatens to engulf the liberties of the whole working class of America, and as of old, the being sacred—the organized Capitalists are trying cry goes forth that nothing but the sacrifice of their greatest treasure will save the workers from ruin. that the working class has won by long centuries of The richest, the greatest, treasures on earth are the evolutionary members of the working class, and these, by precipitating themselves into the Spokane situation, will cause it to disappear. All America has its eyes on Spokane, and if we win here, the us in undisputed possession of the right of Free Assemblage upon the streets of every American city. But if we lose, they will attack us from every side, even as their four-footed name-sake attacked the wounded buisalo.

Revolutionary men and women of the great work-, intimidation, and vidence the Police have forc- ing class, we need you in Spokane. Not only is the afford to lose, we must win. Come to Spokane by the thousands; duplicate the famous MARCH OF THE MARSEILLAISE. Once and for all time win the right of Free Assemblage on the streets for must be fought and won in Spokane or a general no city will ever again venture to try to kill the proconflict will be precipitated in every American city gressive labor movement. Spokane is already weakening, one more vigorous onslaught and the victory to club and sweat our men and women, they fear to illiterate Italy, peopled with the despised dagoes. arouse a public sentiment that is rapidly changing in favor of us. With a vast army of Free Speech fights mustering for the first of March, these worthics are quaking in their shoes, and the appearance of that army in Spokane spells victory for the working class of America.

> In labor history the name of Spokane already signifies a great battle eyen as does Homestead, Pull-

It is but a few months ago since the French Syn-Spanish and Italian workers are also teaching their masters wholesome lessons and winning victory and Free Assembly were almost undreamed of. In order to attend a revolutionary meeting one had to the Italian workers chafing at this restriction, declared war on the obnoxious regulation and flung their doors open to the public, which immediately thronged their halls. The authorities arrested the speakers as fast as they mounted the platform; but after four days of this the jails of Milan were crowded to their limit, and still there were hundreds of prospective speakers in sight. The authorities gave up in despair and their ordinance died a natural death. However, as usual, they exercised a strong censorship over the speakers and when one ventured to criticize the King or government he was arrested for "lese Majeste" and sent to the penitentiary for from ten to fifteen years. Flushed with victory the Italian workers declared war on this coming; this is money in your pocket." This is litlaw also and filled the jails with men charged with erally true and though at the times the confinement "lese majeste" for making disparaging remarks was irksome in the extreme, I consider my experabout the King. The Italian Government took a lience while in the Spokane jail as almost invaluable. hand in the matter and poured thousands of troops Through it I have learned a few of the possibilities into Milan to check the disorders but it was of no of organization and "direct action," and more especavail. The whole working class of Italy rallied to fally of the marvelous effectiveness of the passive are in jeopardy, and the battle for their preservation the working class. Come here in such numbers that the support of their struggling brothers in Milan resistance strike, in addition to learning many new and the King's very throne tottered. "Lese Majeste" was sent to join its fellow, restricted assemblage, in the museum of antiquities. And this ocis ours. No more do the cowardly city officials dare curred in moth-eaten, down-trodden, Pope-ridden,

> While the European working class makes such vast strides towards Industrial Freedom shall the American working class, without protest, see itself stripped of Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assemblage, and the right to organize? That is what has occurred in Spokane and what will occur in every American city unless we re-establish these rights support given us in this fight by the working class. exceptional one.—Ex.

In 1792, during the midst of the great French Revolution, when France, torn by internal dissen
| The first round of the fight is now over and we are awaiting the sound of the gong on March 1st are awaiting the sound of the gong of t Free Organization in America, by coming to Spo- flom, and the working class with a titantic pencil is to commence the second round. Already we have During the legendary period of Rome, so the envembered in "the short and simple annals of the our enemy. Spokane has been hurt by the notoriety fable goes, a vast chasm opened in the heart of the poor" as one of their earliest and greatest victories. it is getting, and not alone that, but we have sent city and it grew wider and deeper despite all efforts. This will be the date upon which Free Speech, Free the tax rates soaring by the cost of this fight and to fill it. Fearing that it would engulf their city the Our men are scattered through the country adjacent to Spokane recuperating from the last bout and will pour into Spokane on March the 1st-We have adopted new tactics and no more will we live on bread and water at a cost of two cents a day per man, but we will all go on the chain gang and get three square meals a day at a cost of seventy-five cents per day per man. We will give Spokane the honor and expense of a chain gang a mile long. This will cost the taxpayers at least \$1,000.00 a day. How long will they stand such an enormous expense? Don't think that we will build the new Monroe street bridge, we understand how to work too well to make any monuments to Prec Speech.

> Come and see the chain gang breaking rocks of the size of a bucket at \$4.00 per rock. We are going to give the Spokane authorities a dose of union tactics such as they have never dreamed of before, and a sojourn on the Spokane rock pile after March the first will be a liberal education in effective organization work.

> In this fight we need the assistance of every classconscious worker, from Nova Scotia to California, from Alaska to Florida. Like Macbeth "Be bloody bold and resolute, and laugh to scorn the power of Man (n)." Organize yourself into bands and come to Spokane by the thousands. Let your motto be, Where Liberty is not, there is my country." Cn

> In this fight the I. W. W. is keeping a roll of honor consisting of the names of those who have taken an active part in this fight. Come and get your name placed upon it and have one of the highly prized jail stamps put in your book regardless of what organization you are a member of.

If you cannot come in person send your substitute in the shape of all the financial assistance you can possibly extend. The fight is a costly one for the I. W. W. and we need money for a hundred and one different purposes; to pay legal expenses; to care for our sick; to support the families of our members who are in jail, etc.

Send all contributions to Fred W. Heslewood, Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and send yourself

"March on! March on! All hearts resolved On Liberty or death!"

AN EDUCATION IN ITSELF.

The I. W. W. motto in Spokane is, "Find out what the boss wants you to do, and then-do the opposite," so I went to work, and here began the most educational experience I ever had.

When talking to Pugh in Sullivan's office he jokingly remarked "Why, Foster, you haven't any kick" wrinkles about the law, police, etc.

Use "Passive Resistance" Methods.

The effects of the organization upon the work done on the rock pile was remarkable, and the possibilities of the passive resistance strike, even as evidenced by the chained prisoners, was a revelation to me. We simply went through the motions of working. We accomplished almost nothing. For instance, two men chained together pounded for four days upon one rock, when it was accidently broken. To break that small rock (about the size of a wash here. The fight in Spokane is one to the finish, there bucket) cost the city of Spokane about \$4.00 in food can be no compromise; the issue is clear, we shall alone, at the rate of fifty cents per day per man, be-Patrick Henry said that ten thousand organized and Kees Rocks, etc. Let us make the word Spokane either speak on the street, or we shall not. Which sides the other expenses for guards, etc. This is determined men could overthrow the mighty power stand for a victory of the workers or else a stench of these two conditions shall prevail depends on the only a sample of how we worked, and by no means

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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LUMBER WORKERS CALLED UPON TO ORGANIZE.

The iumber industry is the basic industry of the Northwest and the majority of its inhabitable depend upon it in one way or another for their living. You will easily see this by visiting some of the large office buildings in our cities. By far the largest percentage of offices, are engaged in handling lumber and its various groducts.

erature, and plenty of it, for his cranium is ac thick that a 13-inch shell will not penetrate it. Get wise, you American sizzerbill, and join the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS. (SEET) WM. R. SAUTTER.

when he is level expecting the in level expectation of the level expect

FACULA THE BATTLE

FAREWER, Mr. Abercromble, and may you many timee be as hungry as the galleat free appeach fighters whose unconquerable spirits you vainly tried to break. You have many powerful friends working to secure your re-instatement, but here's "Confusion to them."

LABOR NOTES

Secretary was also as a secretary and a secret

I. W. W. VICTORY AT HAMMOND

A union of car builders was organized in East Hammond, Ind., immediately after my return to Chicago from Pittsbuse district. Organization grew rapidly. Company discharged all active members, but the men decided to build up the organization and bide their time

On Jan. 14 the riveters cound that discrimina-tion in the "pay enevlope" had reached a dan-gerous aspect. Petty saloon keepers, backed up by Chicago brewerles, served as employment agents, secretly colluding with the straw bosses in their practices.

In their practices.

Committee waited on the general manager Jan. 14, asking for a conserence. They were virtually kicked out of the office. Strike in the erection department followed at once.

"Make it an industrial union strike" became the slogan. Circulars were printed on Jan. 15 in five languages, in which all workers were appealed to to make a fight of it.

On the morning of Jan. 16 the workers of all departments quit, with the exception of the A. F. of L. electricians and machinists. The machinists sent a committee to the company, asking for an increase in wages, as compensation for the piedge that they would not go on atrike. But forcible persuasion prompted the machinists to quit also.

So Jan. 17 finds the plant completely paralyz.

jats to quit also.

So Jan. 17 finds the plant completely paralyzed. In the evening was held a big meeting of American and German workers. A. F. of L. fakirs and company tools butted in, but amid applause and enthusiasin they were worsted by the I. W. W. speakers and exposed as company tools.

Jan. 18 Hammond newspipers have it that the L. W. W. is a "socialistic" organization; that all union workers are opposed to the strike. Labor fakirs appear in East, Hammond (their, names will be given in the next report) urging the workers to repudiate the organization and accept the signed statement which the A.F. of L. sharks claimed they had procured. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago A. F. of L., appeared in the hai of the strikers, claiming that a certain Fracakel of Chicago, a well-known socialist, and engaged as organizer for the A. F. of L., and could come to take care of the strike. He was turned down and left the hall. He admitted that the "socialistic prostitutes, bought for Jan. 18 Hammond newspapers have it that

THE

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"SOLIDARITY"

an organizers \$5 a day job," could not deliver

Jab. 19 the workers of each department formulated their demands. There was no break in

ulated their demands! There was no break in the ranks.

On Jan. 20 the chief of police swore in two-cial police, recruiting them from the "redlight" districts of West Hammond. Three A. F. of L. members, whose names will be given in my next report, joined the special police, and were the first to start riot and violence against the workers.

workers.

Jan. 21 and 2. con. ...es with the plant thed
workers.

Jan. 21 and 2. con. ...es with the plant tend
to the general manager of plant refuses to
confer with representatives of the strikers.

Jan. 23, big mass meeting. The company
sends 159 of their agents among the men with
promises of immediate increases if they would
desert the strike. No break in the ranks.

Jan. 24, the workers are clubbed and kicked
by police; arrests are made; company houses
invaded by the Hessians and men taken out to
the lockup.

the lockup.

Jan. 25 the company again refuses to deal with a commutee of the workers. In the evening a letter of protest is mailed to the mayor of the town, and retailation against the Hesslans is proclaimed if journages against the work-

ers continue.

Jan. 25, the State commissioner of labor, Slough, a union man "too," issues a declara-tion that the I. W. W. is an organization that tion that the I. W. W. is an organization that preaches the overthrow of capitalism. In the morning of the same day about twenty workers are clubbed, women are abused and insulted by the special police, the most brutal of them being a member of the "United lirotherhood of Carpenters and Jolners." The sheriff of the county is appealed to to send deputy sheriffs. He is unable to find any one willing to serve among Hammond citizens. He swears in sixty deputies in Hobert, Ind., but fifty of them, honorable workers, throw down their rifles when they ascertain that they are to use them against workers.

orable workers, throw down their rifles when they ascertain that they are to use them against workers.

Jan. 26 women organize for resistance because one of their sex had been clubbed, kicked and rolled about the street by a drunken special policeman, a former "West Hammond" habitue of the redlight district.

Jan. 27, about 300 women arrive back the police and prevent the strike breakers from entering the plant; twelve of them are arrested, but released the same night. At 10 o'clock p. m. the company sends emissary for conditions of settlement.

Jan. 28, in the morning, all officers of the I. W. W. are arrested for loitering, and locked up in a filthy jail. At 10 o'clock their company sends word that all terms proposed by the strikers would be accepted except immediate increase in wages. The strikers insist on conference with the employers. In the evening the imager of the cly saks for a committee and urges termination of the conflict, as the company would be willing to settle all affairs with committees of the workers at any time.

Jan. 29 the committee met the general manager of the company. Slight misunderstanding on one point. Mayor of the city agrees to accompany committee and a basis of settlement is arrived at. Terms of settlement will be given next week.

Organization is compact and 1,584 members will be solidified within a few weeks.

be given next week.

Organization is compact and 1.584 members will be solidified within a few weeks.

A committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation has done great service in this fight, forgetting all sectional questions or differences. This should be creditably mentioned. More about this next week.

The Gary (Ind.) and South Chicago (Ill.) steel workers are waking up, but twenty-one A. F. L. organizers are busy giving names of the I. W. W. supporters to the steel trust for "IMMEDIATE. DISCHARGE." "IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE."

That's how they are "organizing the dime war W. E. TRAUTMANN, General Organizer.

W. E. TRAUTMANN.
General Organiser.

AGITATORS BE ROUTE.

Editor Industrial Worker.

Editor Industrial Worker.

Follow Worker—Kindly send bundle of Workers from me at Deer Joslieg. Mont. Will hold meeting at the place about the 29th of the month. Will hold a meeting here Sunday night, Febitary 12th, in the Miner's Usion half. We have form handling are nearly nil back number of many 12th, in the Miner's Usion half. We have found have been handling are nearly nil back numbers and we have not been selling them but giving them away. We have distributed 19th ceptes on this trip, also 4,500 copies of the Flynn statement, 100 copies of the January number International Socialist Review, 500 soons and judges. We will be in Anacoad not one or two meetings February 16 and 17, then come Deer Jodge and Miseoula, from which place we will start for Spokane. Have not been able to send in another batch before the end of the trip.

Yours in Revolt,

Deer Lodge, Most.

In sending in for change of address always attact to edd and send the place we will start for Spokane. Have not been able to read in another batch before the end of the trip.

Yours in Revolt,

Deer Lodge, Most.

In sending in for change of address always attact to edd and rever and we read this paper pass it on the friend.

Proceedings of the Junuary of the well and the process of the start of Spokane. Have not been able to read in another batch before the end of the trip.

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Deer Lodge, Most.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Committee of the I. W. W. in Spokane has moved the Defense Fund headquarters to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is in another State and close to Spo-

kane.

No man who is a prominent and active worker in the I. W. W. is safe from arrest under the trumped-up charge of "Criminal Conspiracy"; all the old offenders and editors are at present in jail in/Spokane. The penalty pro-

lawyers in the country have been engaged to defend our fellow-workers,

These attorneys are high-priced men, but money is nothing when we consider the noble characters and principles of the men who are supposed to be rail-

roaded to a prison. Many of the officers and editors who are awaiting trial at the hands of a venomous enemy have given up home, money and friends to

fight for the grand principles of "One Revolutionary Union of Workers."

Bread Lines, Bull-Pens, Child Slavery, Prostitutes, Vice and Crime must

Over 300 men are in jail and more going in daily to suffer the tortures of hell, that freedom of speech may again be wrested from a money-mad class, who are mortally afraid of seeing the working class united. These men will serve 30 days on bread and water, and when they get out they will immediately be recognized.

The best legal talent has been engaged in Chicago, Sear and Spokane to defend our officers from the masters wrath. We must he the sinews of war. You must help. Send all contributions for "Free Speech Defense

vided for this trumped-up charge is five years in the penitentiary. The

manner by those who hide under the disguise of law and

all fall before this "One Union of All Workers."

Owing to the fact that persecution is being carried on in a high-handed

The trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flyan-Jones and C. L. Filigno in the Superior Court is now well under way. The defendants are charged with the heinous offense of conspiring to exercise their constituional rights of free speech. From the progress madete date it would seem as though the trial will occupy at least two days' time. The attorneys for the State are Pugh, Blair and Kizer; those for the difense are Symmes and Moore. The battle was opened on Feb. 9th by a motion for a change of venue by Mr. Moore, who wished the case transferred to an adjoining county because of the great prejudice existing in Spokane against the L.W. W., due to the constant misrepresentations upon the part of the Spokesman-Roview and Chronicle. In answer to this the prosecution presented 128 affidavits to the effect that no Chronicle. In answer to this the prosecution presented 128 affidavits to the effect that no presented 128 affidavits to the effect that no uch prejudice exists in Spokane. Among these was one by the notorious Rev. W. J. Hindley, a prominent local Bible pounder, whose case will be discussed elsewhere in this paper. The motion was denied by Judge Kennan, who statistics. motion was denied by Judge Kennan, who stated that the defense had not shown proof that

such prejudice exists. such prejudice exists.

Then began the selection of the jury and of the thirty-four veniremen required to furnish a jury of twelve men, all but two or three admitted that they are prejudiced against the I.W.W. The attorneys for the defense subjected the presenting the content of the presenting the second of the sec jury of tweive men, air but two or three admitted that they are prejudiced against the I. W. W. The attorneys for the defense subjected the prospective jurors to a searching examination, and finally accepted the jury after twenty two men had been rejected for one cause or another. Several confessed enemies of organized labor were in the panel, and tried every way to be retained as jurors, but when the regular challenge failed to dislodge them, a peremptory one was used. After two days of laborious examination of veniremen the jury was finally secured. It consists of nine farmers and business men, a school teacher a scab carpenter and a stonemason, the latter being a colored man. Friday morning the taking of testimony began, and the greater part of the day was consumed in reading from back numbers of the industrial Worker. Many of the articles were rich in coloring, and they were thoroughly enjoyed by the i. W. W. members present. During the balance of the day Capt. Burns was on the stand, and after drawing liberally on his imaginative faculties, he launched forth on a history of many things that didn't occur in the free speech fight. Capt. Burns stated that 55

distory of many things that didn't occur in the free speech fight. Capt. Burns stated that 95 per cent, of the street speakers were foreigners who couldn't say anything in English except rellow-Workers." When held to this statement he became very much confused and embarrassed and he had to admit that 375 men had been jailed for simply saying "Fellow Workers." Symmes gave him an unmerciful cross-examination and in order to save him from an utter collapse Kennan adjourned court a half hour earlier than usual.

On Monday morning Capt. Burns resumed the stand, and Symmes gave him a fierce grilling, forcing him. o make many humiliating admissions. Among other things he admitted that Gurley Flynn was submitted to a strong examination by six men in the other of police's office without having been given an opportunity to consult with her attorney or friends. He also admitted that they attempted to bribe her by offering to set her free if she would quit the so-called "conspiracy." and that she uncondicted many consult with the standard warrant for her arrest from Nov. 2nd until Nov. 30th, the date of her arrest, but on redirect examination he withdrew this statement. It also testuied to the fable that Gurley Flynn had asked to be transferred from the city jail to the county jail in a hack. He also stated that when the I. W. W. hall was raided by a squad of officers under his charge that he took On Monday morning Capt. Burns resumed the

a "beautifur" voice and special lish.

Monday's internoon session was closed by Pugh offering as evidence the much debated street speaking ordinances, but as Moore of fored a strong objection to them he withdrew them hastily, even as a burned child withdraw its hand from the hot stove. He offered to argue their validity the next morning.

Tuesday morning Pugh again introduced the ordinances, and again Moore argued their in-validity, owing to their vague description of the boundaries of the district in which atreet the boundaries of the district in which street speaking is prohibited. In the ordinance defining the fire limits of the city it is expressly stated that the north bank of the Spokane river abail be the northern boundary, but in the street speaking ordinance the northern boundary is simply referred to as the bank of the Spokane river.

At the particular point specified in the ordinance the Spokane river has four channels, and there are several islands, containing factories, etc., covering a distance of several blocks between the north and south banks, and it was argued that it is impossible to determine from the ordinance whether this territories in the presented district or not. Moore cited case after case to show that the highest courts in the land have time and again held that, in order to be valid, boundaries must be specifically stated. Moore made a brilliant argument in support of his theory, but in a dozen words Kennan stated that the objection to the introduction of the ordinance was overruled, as the boundary lines were stated clearly enough. It is, perhaps, significantly stated that the objection to the introduction of the ordinance was overruled, as the boundary lines were stated clearly enough. It is, perhaps, significantly stated that the objection to the introduction of the ordinance was overruled, as the boundary lines were stated clearly enough.

nificant, that Pugh didn't consider it worth while to argue this most important point, but loft it in the hands of his assistant, Blair, who a very perfunctory argument. Pugh seem-know beforehand what the ruling would

ed to know beforehand wast the same subject the two street-speaking ordinances were admitted, and when Symmes objected to introducing two ordinances covering the same subject there arose a great legal tangle in which Judge Kennan nastily made a ruling which may end the street-speaking controversy in Spokane. He ruled that the first blanket street-speaking ordinance was repealed by the second, which was oftense of conspiring to exerticate a slow only regular religious organizational rights of free speech. tutional it seems that Spokane has no street speaking ordinance at all, but this will be a mat ter for later consideration.

A few more witnesses of no great importance were examined after this legal tangle had been

ter for later consideration.

A few more witnesses of no great importance were examined after this legal tangle had been, smoothed out in some degree, and then Pugh introduced as evidence the famous telegrams calling for large numbers of men to come to Spokane, alleged to have been sent to various parts of the country by Filigno and others, bymmes stsenuously objected that the sender had not been identified by signature, but his objection was overruled and the telegrams admitted as evidence, in the face of all the rules of evidence to the contrary.

After this Officer MacDonald took the stand, and then occurred one of the most humorous incidents in the trial. This man, who has an intellect on a level with that of a jack-rabbit, continually referred to the members of the I.W. W. slurringly as "ignorant" foreigners. However, voluble in telling of the men who led the street speakers out onto the street to break use law, and when asked for names of men who had comm...ed this helnous crime, he pointed out the defendant Filigno, "and that foreigner sitting behind him "who came from Seattle to break the law. This latter unfortunate was Fellow-Worker Foster, who has the doubtful honor of having been born in Massachusetts. When pressed for his understanding of the term "foreigner," MacDonald stated that any man who don t belong in Spokane is a foreigner. He said some few of the street speakers were Jews, and when asked if he spoke Yiddish, he covered his face with an idoite grin and asked Symmes several times to repeat the question. He could discover no meaning whatsoever in this question: "Did these Jews speak Yiddish." This is the sort of material of which the Spokane police force is composed. Even Chief Sullivan and Capt. Burns, inured as they are to seeing their policemen making fools of themselves while on the stand, felt cheap at seeing one of their star detectives—God save the mark—a plain clothes man of thirteen years' standing, making such a fool of himself. MacDonald felt that he made an excellent witness, or

dence if they deemed it necessary.

Attorney Moore, in opening the case for the defense, moved a dismissal on the grounds of the unfair and unconstitutional character of the street speaking ordinance, but the motion was denied by Kennan. Symmes then briefly out lined to the jury what the defense hoped to prove, and asked the court to adjourn so as to give the defense a chance to arrange their evidence. This was done and the fifth day in the trial had come to a close.

Gurley Flynn stands the monotony and the suppose of the trial very will and alone.

suspense of the trial very well, and gives no sign that she is tired. Filigno also betrays no

Impatience or anxiety.

Attorneys Symmes and Moore both look over-worked, as the strain of the trial is undoubtedly

A PRAYER FOR 1910.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS BELONGING TO SPO-KANE LOCALS, OR OUTSIDE MEM-BERS ARRIVING I HTHE CITY. The Spokans Locals of the I. W. W. have es

the Spokan's Locals of the I. W. Maye at tablished temporary headquarters and office at 505 Market Street, Hillyard, Wash. Any mem bers desiring to pay dues may do so by calling at the above address, or addressing The Secretary I. W. W., at Box 2129, Spekane, Wash.

THEORY VERSUS EXPERIENCE

Long years ago, when a little boy,
I was taught in the sabbath school,
To sing and pray in the good old way,
And practice the golden rule.
That God was father of all mankind,
At home or across the sea;
That we were brothers to all the others,
Wherever they chanced to be.

That God commanded—thou shalt not kill. That God commanded—thou shall not kill,
Or steal—and approved the plan,
That a man be hung, be he old or young,
Who murders a fellow man.
But I was taken from sabbath school,
Along with a host of others;
Was armed, and sent, by the government,
To murder our southers, brothers.

The southern brethren, likewise taught,
By equally plous mothers,
Instead of running, were all out gunning,
And hunting their Yankes brothers.
Both sides had cannous, guns, bullets, shells,
For tearing men's bodies in twain;
And surgeons, yearning to prove their learning.
By patching them up again.

Both sides sent chaplains in Jesus' name. Imploring us not to revel;
And both served whisky to make the boys
frisky,
And fit them to raise the devil.

These chapiains prayed to the self-ame God.
That He would the missles guide.
To kill the others, His sons, their brothers,
Who stood on the other side.

A host went out; and a few returned; Some crippled; some strutting about,
With stories thrilling of wholesale killing;
You think they were hanged, no doubt.
Well! Grant, the chief, was made President;
The reat, it is understood.
Are drawing pensions for good intentions,
And killing the most we could.

But useful workmen are drove like slaves;
And docked if they're late, or shirk;
Till more is made than required for trade,
Then, clubbed, if they beg for work.
Kicked out to starve; if they steal a cent,
They're jailed for a crook or tough;
But the thrifty gent, is to Congress sent,
Provided he steals enough.

We claim to worship the Prince of Peace,

But trust in the sword and gun;
We pay men pensions for wholesale murder;
But hang them for killing one.
Bo we conclude its a crime to kill
One brother, or steal a cent;
But kill a half million, or steal a full billion,

YOU'RE BOSS OF THE GOVERNMENT J. E. NASH, Minucapolis,

Seattle Advertisements

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National Organizer I. W. W.

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war. Yo

FRED W. HESLEWOOD, P. O. Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

LABOR EXCHANGE **NEWS ITEMS**



LOGGERS, ATTENTIONI

Owing to the rapidly increasing membership and necessity of being more centrally located in the Working Class District, we, the Loggers' Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Statson Building, corner Second avenue and Main street. Loggers not as yet members of the organization are invited to visit our Free Rerding Room. Business meetings held every Sunday at 1 p. m. The Secretary can be found at this address between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. All mail should be addressed to the Acting Secretary.

WM. McKENZIE.

WM. McKENZIE,
Room 3 Stetson Building,
Seattle, Wash.
Corner Second Avenue and Main Street,

Spokane, Feb. 12, 1910. Editor Industrial Worker:

Editor Industrial Worker:

Fellow Worker—I have just returned from Camp 5. Blackwell Lumber Co., and should like to let fellow workers know a few things about the place. The foreman (Dan Devine) is a nigger driver. He turned us out at 6 in the morning and kept us out until 7 o'clock at night. The grub was passable and the bunkhouses fairly good, with the exception of a few million crumbs which are boarding there. The hospital fee is one dollar a month. They will give you a free ride on the lorging train from Mica Bay to the camp, but when you quit they charge you a dollar to ride down. They say their railroad is nearly paid for with the dollars taken from the poor suckers who patronize their pullman cars. The company gets their men from the notorlous Carr's Employment where into the northwest and had taken a fictitious name. men from the notorious Carr's Employment Agency, but any one can get on without a ticket. I talked with two swampers who had paid Carr \$2.50 aplece for their job which paid \$2.25 per day. (Poor suckers, will they even get wise?) Camps 6 and 8 of the same company only work 10 hours a day and everyone speaks well of the foremen. Wages are \$2.25 per day and up. Any one who is wise will keep away from Camp 5.

CHARLES E. G. CARTER.

St. John, near Portland.

St. John, near Portland.

Penninsula Lumber Co.

Wages \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Board \$20 per month: grub is fair; hospital fee \$1.50 per month; discount 5 to 10 per cent if you want your money immediately; work ten hours per day. Men are being put on almost every day. The mill owners are going to build a Y. M. C. A. not far from the mill, where the slaves can get civilized to the bosses interests.

Wages 25 cents per hour; pay, every two weeks; grub is no good; I. W. W. men can secure work here; sleep in bunkhouse; hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Boss hires men from the employment shark. Good place to make a small road stake.

THOMAS RUTLEDGE, Local 92, Portland. Prosser, Wash.

Camp 9, U. S. R. S. Editor Industrial Worker:

Editor Industrial Worker:

Fellow Worker—Here is a little news from the Yakima Valley that might be of interest to the workers of the Puget | Sound country, especially the suckers who continue to give the employment shark two or three dollars for information whereby they may buy a job. Uncle Sam is deepening and widening the Sunnyside Irigation Canal from Wapate, east to Prosser. About twelve hundred men are employed. Muckers get \$2.00; drillers \$2.20 for eight hours work; board in \$5.25 per week; \$1.00 per month for the pill peddler; pay the joth of every month; jobs are free for all when men are needed. Get an odd sucker from the employment shark occasionally.

Important Notice

Until further notice The Industrial Worker will be published at Seattle Wash. :: Address all communications to The Industrial Worker, P. O. Box 1443. :: ::

EXPOSURE OF SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE WEBSTER

for the fact that the lumber trust of the Webster. northwest saw at once a man that it could use with much profit.

community.. Also, where he came from they were at a loss to know.

Webster's record in Washington I am ignorant of. But his life history from the citizens, among them judges, lawyers, preachers, business men, of his native

a fictitious name.

During the week that I spent in Harrison and Fayette counties, interviewing His domestic affairs also smack of the friends and relatives of his, I met with same unprincipled action. He brought few who had anything but condemnation charges of adultery against his wife with for him. Even the three or four friends of his that I met there told me he is a "bright young man, but without principle." Lawyers, with whom he associated and whom assisted him in his early bar practice, he betrayed and are his enemies today. He was justified, indeed, in leaving the state. Loss of professional prestige and an utter absence of principle in his domestic life, due to crookedness and meanness at every turn, drove him out of the state under the scorn of the entire miles out from Cynthania. The drunkard by the state under the scorn of the entire miles out from Cynthania. Both testic was a stronghold of the Shingle Weavers' Union, over 400 having their membership therein until now there are only few left in that craft union. The Shingle Weavers' Union has always been a progressive organization and that is one reason why they are nearly all the time involved in some strike. The strike of 1906 practically in Cynthania. The drunkard by the name of Kerns swore he saw them in a similar action under a covered bridge about six than two weeks unless relief should come, the weavers began to look for work. Some of them

that he secured the confession of Curtis men are needed. Get an odd kucker from the employment shark occasionally.

North Const Road working three or four camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a camps near Prosser. Muckers get \$2.25; drillers as a well known criminal, and, from a c

had heard that Jett wanted to confess, so of the city. he took a stenographer with him, went to the state prison and there took down a complete confession. It did involve sev- stopped at nothing that would advance his eral "prominent" citizens and the news- interests, and in doing that he has lost papers knew it would. So, of course, it the respect and confidence of all those he was a valuable "story." Big papers from has had anything to do with in Kentucky. all over that section wanted it. The state He is just the kind of a character, howwas stirred up. Only Webster had it in ever, that the "big business interests" his possession. It was worth money. How pick out as their tool. Manhood is formuch could he get for it? What paper eign to his nature. It is not at all a myswiil pay the most? These were the questery that when the lumber trust of the tions that were foremost in his mind at northwest was looking for a man who that time.

tive at Lexington called up Webster at the growth of a labor organization they

Court Judge of Spokane County, Wash, Webster that he (Webster) didn't think ington, has sprung up as the most willing so, suggested a financial valuation. This ing Webster and he will go back to Spoand unscrupulous tool of the "big business gave new color to the proposition. Web- kane, if he has not already gone back interests" of that part of the country, in ster told the correspondent to wait and he with a complete record of Webster's carits attempt to suppress free speech and would take the first train to Lexington, eer in Kentucky. From fragmentary the growth of the Industrial Workers of Webster went to the corresponden's of phrases from the lips of Tuerke in conthe World, the past history of this individ- fice and tried to sell the "story." He told versation with a prominent man in Cynual, both in his professional and domestic the Inquirer correspondent that he had thania in the hotel I stopped at I gathered life, proves him to be a crooked character been offered \$800 already for it. It was that he (Teurke) was also opposed to of the first water, all of which accounts all a question of dollars and cents with Webster. Whether it is political jealousy

At any rate, the Inquirer correspondent wired his paper for instructions, but they and want to stop it in some way, I am Why this man Webster stole quietly did not "come up." Webster returned to unable to say. into the state of Washington, remaining Cynthania and two days from that date under cover as a lawyer for nearly two the complete confession appeared in the years, then rapidly springing up into pub- Courier-Journal. However, the conversalic life, has been, and perhaps is yet, a tion between the Inquirer correspondent mystery to many of the people of that and Webster was taken down and appeared in the Inquirer three or four days later.

It was a "shock" and the professional death blow to Wester. He collapsed entirely on the depot platform when he saw birth to the time he sneaked out of the the "stbry" under big headlines. This making plans for to begin the first of the state of Kentucky about three years ago was the straw that broke the camel's back. I know. For I spent several days among It drove him a week later to silently slip out of the state of Kentucky.

He used his office and took advantage of the terror of a murder to make a few paltry dollars. Even Jett himself said he Washington Water Power Company and was intimidated into giving the confest the employment agencies are obstinate sion. However, Jett is serving his life and are determined to suppress free sentence today.

plain: "What, is Webster mixed up in counties. Webster's action in connection northwest and other laborers in that part something again?" Some even told me with the Jett murder case is the most im- of the country. they had heard he was dead, while others portant piece of crookedness during his said they had heard he had gone some- official life in Harrison county, yet personal connections with members of the legal profession proves that he has been unscrupulous and without principle.

character of his wife and he was defeated.

Berry is a prominent lawyer of Lexing-Webster was to be the prosecutor. He ton, well liked and active in the affairs

In both his private and professional life Webster has been "crooked." He has would do all in his power to suppress the The Cincinnati Inquirer's representational rights of free speech and Cynthania, wanted to know if he could get would select just such a man as Webster.

TUERKE'S MISSION TO THE EAST But I learned, also, that it is not alone the I. W. W. that was looking up the record of this individual. Carl W. Tuerke. Cimmissioner of Police and Streets, I met in Cynthania, and heard him say he was looking up the record of Webster, also. He did not know why I was there, how-Since J. Stanley Webster, Superior the confession and after being told by ever. He interviewed several prominent citizens in that part of the country regardor whether the officials of Spokane have enough of the Spokane free speech fight

> However, I believe the latter view is the principal reason why Tuerke went to Kentucky to look up Webster's record. It seems, from what I could gather, that the free speech fight has cost the city in the neighborhood of \$50,000 and it is not over yet. Moreover, the city officials realize this and they want to prevent the increased activity which the I. W. W. is month. Tuerke, from what I could learn represents the merchants and smaller business interests of Spokane and they are bringing pressure on some of the city officials, while the lumber trust and the speech in Spokane, thinking in that way These facts are a matter of common they can prevent the growth of the I. W. knowledge in both Harrison and Fayette W. among the lumber workers of the

> > LOUIS DUCHEZ.

AT BELLINGHAM

meanness at every turn, drove him out of the state under the scorn of the the state under the scorn of the community. No wonder he has never returned to that part of the country, not even for a visit.

Webster was county attorney of Harrison county at one time. He was not elected by the people, but received the appointment by the chairman of the Democratic county committee, the candidate for circuit judge becoming ill and refusing the candidacy and the regular nominee for the community were brought in the shingle machines; unlon regardless of the job through political manipulation and there was considerable stir about it at the time.

TOLD CONFESSION TO NEWS.

Told Confession to severed bridge about six miles out from Cynthania. Both testifing the weavers began to look for work. Some of them we weavers began to look for work. Some of them weavers began to look for work in the millowner took the logging camps while the millowner took

time.

TOLD CONFESSION TO NEWSPAPER.

It was while he was county attorney that he secured the confession of Curtis

While Webster did not in the eyes of the law and the people of the community that he steril evidence sold it to riun the character of his wife and he was defeated. Her family, as is Mr. Berry and his family, is one of the best known and respected in the part of the country.

While Webster did not in the eyes of the mild go bark in their union. But from that time the agitation for class-unionism has been very strong and at the last convention nearly an entire day was given to the discussion of Indian the character of his then wife. He has distinct the productor was defeated. Her family, as is Mr. Berry and his family, as the weavers being of a fighting quality, some of the midd go bark in their union. But from that time the agitation for class-unionism has been very strong and at the last convention nearly the law and the people of the community are defeated. Her family, as is Mr. Berry and his family, as the product of the members disgusted with the organization.

The international officers began to tell the boys to go back in the organization.

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It is up to the workers to study Industrial Unionism under which we will solidify our-selves and when we can stand shoulder to shoulder regardless of our occupation and win ogether one for all.
PRESS COMMITTEE NO. 337.

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