INDUSTRIAL



One Dollar a Year.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910

Fight Assumes National Aspect

PROCEEDINGS FLYNN FILIGNO TRIAL

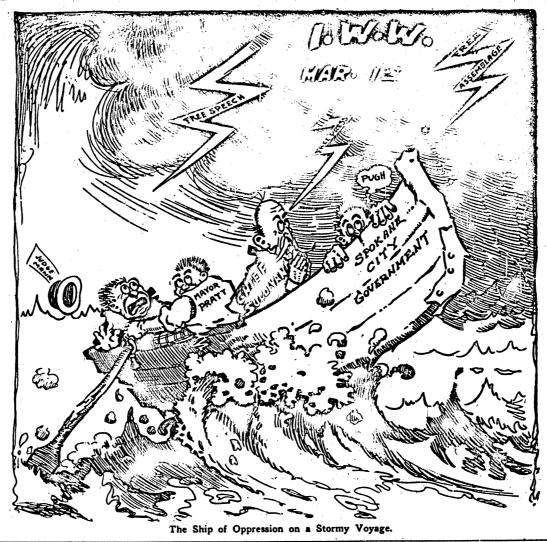
Wednesday morning, the sixth day of this famous trial opened with Judge Mann being called to the witness stand by the defense. The attorneys for the defense tried to show by this witness that Fellow Workers Thompson and Gatewood were the only ones tried for violating the second street speaking ordinance, and that these two men were both discharged and the ordinance declared unconstitutional. (It may be remarked in passing that there were two street speak ing ordinances in Spokane, the first prohibiting all parties from holding street meetings, and the second repealed the first and permitted "regular religious organizations" to hold meetings on the streets. This second ordinance was declared unconstitutional by Judge Mann, in his famous decision in the Thompson case on November 2nd, in which he held that the first prohibitive ordinance came back into effect again. The second ordinance declared unconstitutional first by Judge Mann of the police court and later by Judge Webster of the Superior court is the only ordinance in evidence as the first was ruled out by Kennan.)

They also offered to produce the records of every court in Spokane County to show that there had never been a man tried for violating the first ordinance after Judge Mann had declared the second one unconstitutional, but that men arrested for speaking on the street were charged with disorderly conduct,

Mr. Pugh strenuously objected to this as being immaterial, stating that it was unnecessary for the state to prove that a single arrest had been made, let alone a conviction secured, as the commission of an overt act is not essential to a conspiracy. To prove that the ordinance is on the books, and that the defendants conspired to break it is sufficient. Whether or not the ordinance had been declared unconstitutional later on did not enter into the merits of the case. Judge Kennan sustained the objection, and Judge Mann was excused from the witness stand.

witness, and by him the attorneys for the articles in the copies of the "Workers" which he is alleged to have made some time, was then called. admissions of knowledge of the so-called very existence of the sweat box was not proven "so far as this court is concerned."

Fellow Worker James P. Thompson, ly objected, sarcastically asking him if he ord.



allowed to tell his gruesome tale of mis-said, "We'll pull down old Glory and sling spiracy." He is a young man, 24 years of all fresh air and light.

ham, was the next witness, and by him the defense offered to show that the ordinance was unreasonable, in that it included in its prohibition large districts, the streets of which are almost destitute of traffic.

Mr. Pugh objected, as usual, and the court made the strange and unusual rul-Fellow Worker Barber was the next ing that the attorneys for the defense stated that he sent the famous telegrams, defense tried to prove the truth of the reasonableness of the ordinance. Much defense executive committee. Filigno's approval showed that the audience was comment was heard on this decision as it testimony was very vague and Mr. Pugh with him in his contention. Shippey was that were in evidence in regard to the is an elementary proposition of law that subjected him to a merciless cross-exami- then turned over to Mr. Pugh for crosssweat box. Mr. Pugh objected and said the reasonableness of a city ordinance nation, forcing him to admit that he knew examination and this sneering, slurring, it was immaterial what had been done to can be called in question. This seems to of the alleged "conspiracy." He still sarcastic gentleman immediately asked

Bailey was asked regarding "conspiracy." Mr. Pugh stated that the Flynn's speech on a certain night—a hall while Spokane local asserted its defense. When Shippey ventured to hazan alleged conspirator, now out on \$2,000 objected to any reference to anything said reading: "Speech fight on. Send men constitutional law. bonds, who was confined in the sweat box by her except that directly bearing upon you have ready." Filigno found it very at the same time as Filigno, and there- the "conspiracy." The court sustained difficult to answer such questions and educational in their nature, and was ask fore, considered a competent witness as this objection over the vigorous protest seemed to evade them. He also repud-ed for the educational value of the followto the chief-was then called to the wit- was immaterial. The courtroom was in of the Chief of Police November 2nd, the is one of the cleanest and most forceful as the prosecution had been allowed to speakers in the revolutionary movement, introduce much testimony foreign to the and he gave a vivid description of the well issue. After the court had made its rultails being described by such a master Warner speech, introduced by the proseword painter as Thompson and strenuous- cution, should be stricken from the rec-

treatment. Among other things he stat- it into the sea and place the Red Flag of age, and well educated, having spent ed that Chief Sullivan was the only man upon the top of Pikes Peak." Judge Kenwho ever shut the outer sheet steel door nan couldn't back water, as the speech on the sweat box, depriving the prisoners was entirely irrelevant, so it was ruled out, to the deepest chagrin of Mr. Pugh, Mr. A. H. Vanell, of Jones & Dilling- who treasured it as one of the gems with which he was going to play on the prejudices of a patriotic jury. This was justly considered a great victory for the defense.

Fellow Worker Foster was the next witness but he was not allowed to an swer more than a couple of immaterial questions and was then excused. The defendant Filigno next took the stand and would not be allowed to argue as to the but that he did so at the direction of the fair in its ruling, and the murmurs of disthe defense-and Mr, Pugh immediately sending to Gurley Flynn at Missoula, sneeringly asked how long he had studied on the witness stand he was excused.

Chicago was then called, and he proved the interest of the dominant class." known Spokane "black hole," and told ing that none of Gurley Flynn's speech to be a brilliant and pearless witness. Felof the horrors of its overcrowded condi- could be introduced save that bearing low Worker Shippey is the man who took pey entered into a clean and scientific extion in his usual powerful way. Mr. Pugh upon the alleged "conspiracy," Mr. Sym-the exposed position of editor of the "In-planation of what he meant by this exwas nonplussed at all these horrible de- mes arose and moved that the famous dustrial Worker" after Fellow Worker pression, to the amusement of the revo-Wilson and Foote had been arrested, and lutionists present. He used the term who enriched the paper during the early "capitalist courts" and the somewhat apapart of the fight, with some of the cleverest thetic Judge Kennan, who was keenly expected "all the comforts and luxuries This is the speech delivered at the I. articles that have ever appeared in it. As interested in Shippey's testimony, asked of a modern hotel in city jail?" His ob- W. W. hall on November 22nd, by one C. a consequence he is now doing six months him what he meant by the term. Shippey

two years at Forest Lake University, Wisconsin, studying law.

Mr. Moore questioned Shippey as to the meaning of the terms "natural law," and "might is right," as used in one of his articles in the "Worker." Mr. Pugh objected, stating that the language was plain and spoke for itself. Judge Kennan sustained the objection, although but a half hour previous he had allowed Mr. Pugh to ask Filigno what was the meaning of such a simple sentence as "Send the men you have ready." Mr. Symmes openly insinuated that the court was un-

Shippey stated that his articles were to the conditions, that may have tended of Mr. Symmes who pertinently asked if lated an alleged confession supposed to ing quotation: "The mask of pretense to have influenced Filigno's statements all the evidence in favor of the defendant have been secured from him in the office is, for many, stripped from the lowering visage of capitalism, and the law (?) is ness stand. Fellow Worker Thompson a buzz over this manifestly unfair ruling, date of his arrest. After about two hours revealed in its true character—that of an dastardly assault occurred. instrument and tool used by the dominant Fellow Worker Hartwell S. Shippey of class against the subservient class and in

Without a suggestion of bravado Shipjection was overruled and Thompson was L. Warner who is falsely claimed to have in the county jail on a charge of "con- then-quietly and clearly explained why

HESELWOOD ARRESTED AT COEUR D'ALENE

A telegram from Spokane informs us that the masters in that city have felt constrained to go outside the limits of the State of Washington, in order to cope with the battle which the workers are waging at that point for the right of free speech. They have tre spassed the boring state Idaho in ders of the neighboring State, Idaho, in their attempt to down the earnest aspira-tions of the workers in the fight for the life of the organization. They have caused the arrest of Fred W. Heselwood, a national organizer of the I. W., W.

Heselwood, well known for many years as one of the most progressive members of the Western Federation of Miners, and an active worker in the Industrial Workers' ever since its organization, had been placed in the responsible position of handiing the funds and doing the publicity work in connection with the Spokane fight. While performing his duty in the City of Coeur d'Alene he was seized upon by the minions of the law and placed under arrest. The Y W is Sebetica the der arrest. The I. W. W. is fighting the extradition proceedings.

American courts are capitalistic in their

Prosecutor Pugh then asked him what he meant by insinuating that the courts are corrupt and was met by the startling reply: "I mean it in the same sense that Lincoln Steffens, David Graham Phillips, Judge Lindsay and numerous others mean it when they say that the courts in certain sections of the country are rot-ten from start to finish."

The courtroom almost broke into cheers at this point, and cries of "good" came from various parts of the room. The attorneys for the defense entered a most vigorous objection to the manifest unfairness of the court in allowing Mr. Pugh to go into the meaning of various passages in Shippey's articles after they had been forbidden to do so but a half hour previous, and Judge Kennan reversed his previous decision and promised the defense the same privileges as the prosecution. The line of questioning unearthed by Mr. Pugh was so calculated to prejudice the middle class "law and order" loving jury against the I. W. W. that it would have been wrong to stop it, so Mr. Pugh was allowed to bring out Shippey's revolutionary ideas in full. Adjournment found Shippey still on the stand.

Thursday, seventh day of the trial. Shippey explains to jury the meaning of 'An injury to one is the injury to all." Also what he meant by the term "Might is right." In answer to a question Shipthe prisoners unless it could be shown constitute reversible error. Mr. Vanell stuck to his story of the telegrams, how- him the meaning of various rich passages pey agreed with Mr. Pugh that "This that Filigno himself had been tortured be- was then excused, and Fellow Worker ever, and said he didn't know what was from his article crucifying Judge Mann court as an institution is subject to the fore the interview with Chief Sullivan in Bailey— a "conspirator" who served his to have been done with the men he had for his outrageous decisions in the prelim- same criticism as other courts." After telegraphed for. He thought they were inary Filigno trial. This was done over being excused Shippey was taken from probably to be used to take care of the the strenuous objection of counsel for the the courtroom to the rock pile and loaded with two heavy balls and chains, and on speech that had been gone into in detail right to free speech. Mr. Pugh asked him and the opinion that he knew he had some coming in at night he was placed in a by the prosecution over objection from the meaning of the telegram he admitted rights under the constitution, he was dark cell on bread and water, where he now remains. This is the punishment for telling the truth on the witness stand in

Fellow Worker Buchel, the man who had his jaw broken by the police during the early stages of the fight, was the next witness, but Mr. Pugh violently and successfully objected to him telling how the

Fellow Worker Knust, with a similar tale of brutality was also ruled out and with him 60 similar witnesses. Mrs. Fiset was the next witness, but she was barred from testifying on objection from Mr. Pugh. Then occurred one of the greatest victories of the trial, and one which the unctious Mr. Pugh and his satellite lawyers (?) will never forget. During the previous week Mr. Pugh had been so anxious to get certain articles in the "Worker" placed in evidence that he en-

(Continued on Page Two.)

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

F. R. Schleis PRESS COMMITTEE Acting Editor L. U. No. 382 L. U. No. 178 L. U. No. 432 W. J. Morris Chas. Scurlock H. S. Cafferty

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THE HOBO'S VINDICATION.

The cry is raised by the eminently respectable that the I. W. W. is made up largely of hoboes. To refute the statement would be not only to lie, but to acknowledge a cowardly spirit of shama for that for which we should

be honored.

In the first place, what is a hobo?

A recognized epcyclopedia says: "A laborer without a fixed location."

Well and good; let us accept the definition.

A hobo i am, and such I have been for more than ten years. When a very young man, impatience of social restraint, a desire to travel and capecially a preference for an outdoor life, led me to quit my respectable and, of course, extremely profitable profession of rural pedagogy and turn arobo.

gogy and turn wobo.

I have helped to build railroads and have had so little conscience as to steal rides there hither and thither, during my ill starred

career.

I have given my last four-bit piece to a lame hobo and then stole my dinner from a bench-legged Chinaman; I have traveled on foot for hundreds of miles at a stretch; I have bucked straw on threshing machines and talked Socialism to the gang at night; I have had the gall to freely enter into debates, formal or extempore, with such intellectual giants as sage brush financiers, dry goods salesmen and preachers, and even once jeopardized my immortal soul by telling one of the latter named gentlemen that he was a d—d ligr.

nortal soul by telling one of the latter named gentlemen that he was a d—d liar.

The heroic young men who have gaten the prisoners' bitter bread in the Spokane bastile are hoboes, almost every one; unsung hoboes, who, when history shall occasionally tell the truth, will no longer be unsung, but, though their names be forgotten, yet in the aggregate will they be remembered as homeless wanderers who nobly and manfully stood the test of the "times that try men's souls."

If the farmers are the backbone of this nation, they can only claim to be part of it.

tion, they can only claim to be part of it.

They may be the dorsal vertebrae, but the hoboes, the wayfaring laborers, who have not where to lay their heads, except on bundles of old shirts in cold tents of or in the open air, who imagine that they are taking a vaca-tion in the lap of lurury when they eat ham or beef and get plenty of condensed milk for their coffee, and sleep in a warm shanty, these may at least claim to be the lumbar

vertebrac.
Furthermore, if those noble farmers don't get an intellectual move on, they will find out some time that the miserable dirty hoboes are the brains of the nation.
From the dirt, rags and misery of the hobo camps have burst forth a galaxy of brilliant lights, to take their place in the literary firmsment today.

ment today.

If the farm had its Robert Burns, the hobo camps have given to the world a Jack London, a Mark Twain, a Joaquin Miller, a Maxim

And the real leaders of the revolutionary

And the real leaders of the revolutionary forces today are the hoboes.

The revolutionary hobo, when he meets his fellow tramps and sings the songs of his cause, not only sings "The Red Flag" and "Marsellaise," but his grim sense of humor prompts him to 'celebrate his own miseries in conic

To one who thinks and feels, there is a

To one who thinks and feels, there is a world of humorous pathos in such songs as "Hallelugh, I'm a Bunn." or in such lines as "Where is my wandering boy tonight? The boy of his mother's pride? He's tramping the road with his bed on his back.

Or else he is bumming a ride."

To me there is the wall of tortured humanity, bitter with grief, yet ready to calmly joke about the matter. In that one simple line in one of our songs, "liow in hell can I work when there's no work to do?"

It is the historic mission of the hoboes to build railreads, canals and other things per-

build railroads, canals and other things per build railroads, canals and other things pertaining to civilization, to harvest the crops of
the country, to level the land of the great
southwestern deserts for irrigation, to fell and
saw the timber of the greath northwestern forcests, to continually run along near the line of
actual want, and in the meantime to be sneered at by the brainless, idiotic seissor-bill, who,
forsooth, has shown the genius and ability to
get married and make some woman work herself to death he-bigg to accumulate money enough to buy another acre of ground or an

other hog.

The little school boys are not to blame when they throw clods at us; they have been taught that a hobo is everything that is vile and de-graded and a stench in the nostrils of the Deity, who, by all accounts, once begot a hobo

I have worked for prosperous farmers who would say, "If I were young again I would travel and see the world. I would work my way from place to place, and of course, I couldn't wave much money that way, but I way from: place to place, and of course, it couldn't save much money that way, but I could make a living and have a good time."

In the next breath, perhaps, tiley would curse the hoboes for doing that very thing. To hel, with the insane, pernicious, ignorance bred and nurtured by this damnable system of greed, the survival of the fittest, save the mark.

farmers raise the crops and get in debt, the hoboes harvest the crops and get i

NED B. BOND.

ORGANIZATION AND TACTICS. The ways and means of organizing the work ing class is one of the subjects most often dis-cussed by members of the industrial Workers. Some contend that our efforts are useless in the vicinity of the slave market, that the float ing proletariat outside of our organization will not join us. It seems to me that some of the

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Fellow Workers must understand the reasons why the working class suffers, why he is looked upon as a scapegoat in society, and why it is that he must endure the miserable conditions, and the necessity of emancipation. To know the worker thoroughly you must also study his habits, environment, and his customs, as well set the method by which you are to give him relief.

lief.

Every organization or denomination, whether fraternal, religious, political, or labor, in fact any organization or individual, is guided by his or their material interests. In fraternul organizations for instance, the members do not join for the purpose of expanding their brotherly affections, but for the benefits they receive therefrom.

The sky-pliot while looking up to beaven and

The sky-pilot while looking up to heaven and

The sky-pilot while looking up to heaven and appealing to the Almighty, at the same time is feeling around for the sandwiches, and if he does not see them coming his way, he soon changes his tactics and looks around for other means by which to secure them. The policeman does not beat you over the head because he likes to, but for that same sandwich, that same material interest is at stake.

Now let us get to organization. You understand why it is that the Salvation Army is not composed of working men, why he does not become affiliated with it, and the answer is, that he does not see any benefits to be derived from it. And the result is that they scream at him from the streets and from the rostrum and nothing is accomplished. We hear on all sides contempt expressed by the worker in reference to these sky-pilots.

Now we, the Industrial Workers of the World

Now we, the Industrial Workers of the World Now we, the Industrial Workers of the World who claim that we stand for the working class, who go out onto the streets and speak to the worker, telling him that we are an organization looking after his interests, that his grievances and troubles are our own, that an injury to him is an injury to us all, and that we are looking after his general welfare. Those of us on the inside understand, but the other fellow on the outside, he has to be shown.

In this western country the conditions differently and the standard of the

In this western country the conditions differ a great deal from those of the east. A majority of the workers in this part of the country do not know what a home is. The only home most of us have is the roll of blankets which we carry on our backs. In ninety-five cases out of one hundred he is single and his work often compuls him to travel often as fewer these compels him to travel often as far as three hundred miles in search of employment, while in the east a majority of the workers are married and therefor not transients.

We must look at the worker from a different point of view here west of the Rockies. Understanding the conditions of camp life, understanding the conditions of our western industrial centers, and understanding the different environments in which the floating proletariat is subject to, we must prepare to meet those conditions. conditions.

Now let us take the Y. M. C. A. for instance in conjunction with their reading rooms the have other inducements for the men to gather They have baths and gymnasiums and other as commodations whereby the members can bene fit materially. The result that instead of thes fit materially. organizations being compelled to run after the its construction. She stated that she individual they congregate there of their own didn't come to Spokane in response to accord, they believe that the organization is out for their interest. There is the secret of Piligno's telegram, but came of her own their success.

reigned supreme (and to hear some fellows talk it was impossible to organize him), there, as in Spokane, the floater, the revolutionary workers and the suprementant of the floater, the revolutionary workers, proceeded to get a hall that would meet the emergency in that district. The result was that every worker in the district came there, and the result was that they were able to dictate terms to the farmer. The expense was nothing in comparison to the good work derived from these methods.

Now the same case applies to other locals on

as well as in it.

the benefits to the worker he will show his apyour spirit."
preciation. When you take the outsider into
our halls and tell him to make himself at home,
She was a

T. J. O'BRIEN.

RESOLUTION FOR CONSIDERATION.

Whereas, It is at present provided that a member of the I. W. W. must have his dues paid up for the current month in order to be in good standing and to have a vote in the proceedings of the I. W. W., it is the sense of this Lecal that this provision is reactionary and unborned unworthy of a progressive Labor. liberal and unworthy of a progressive Labor Union, and places us in this respect on a lower plane than the mort conservative craft unions none of whom have such stringent rule.

We also believe this ruling is financially detrimental to the organization inamuch as it has a tendency to discourage members who have fallen behind in their dues from paying up such portion of their indebtedness has they are able to pay, when such payment will not bring them up to good standing

We believe, therefore, that all members who l more than two months, beside the current month, should be considered in good standing and entitled to a vote.

It is also the sense of this Local that all Locals take this matter at their business meeting and instruct courts. She graphically told of how she their delegates to the next convention to bring was sweated in the Chief of Police's of the matter forward.

R. VERES. W. MITCHELL, T. KILCULLEN Committee

FILIGNO TRIAL

(Continued from Page One.)

tered the whole papers over the psuedo following statements, which Mr. Pugh Remember, if the working class can be evictobjections of counsel for the defense. After Mrs. Fiset had vacated the witness chair the attorneys for the defense asked system and an insult to the present jury: the privilege of reading from the copies "They've got the money, they've got the of the "Worker" in evidence. Mr. Pugh objected, but he was trapped, as he had jury. Fine chance the poor old constituvigorously insisted on the whole paper going in as evidence and Judge Kennan bills who know only the law of the alcould do nothing but consent to the readslurring remarks which were objected to dragoons. She stated that this criticism by Mr. Symmes, who became hostile in a had reference to the lower courts where minute. Mr. Symmes was fined \$5.00 for a panel of 18 taxpayers is drawn by the

let us take the Spekane locals for another example, why their success. From the very time that they installed accommodations in the installed accommodations in the hall that we were practicing what we preached and when he west back to the camp he told his companions in the bunkbouse, the interest the organization was taking in helping the workers. Talk about propaganda, those workers important to the indication of the companions in the bunkbouse, the interest the organization was taking in helping the workers. Another instance of where these amail material interests received made good, and that is in the impression to fixed it in the impression to fixed it in the impression that it is not the tactics to be pursued in the free whall, from that moment on the membership grew, and the locals were propagands, it left among the workers was that the organization was doing something for them. It show were practicing what we preached and when he went back to the camp he told his companions in the bunkbouse, the interest the organization was taking in helping the workers important the fight. She was then asked by Mr. Moore as to what to the tactics to be pursued in the free admitted, however, that there is a cell admitted, however, that there is a cell of exactly the same description designation of the tactics to be pursued in the free admitted, however, that there is a cell of exactly the same description designation of the cell is used to confine disorderly prisoners. Surely this is the limit. Mr. Symmes in her clear bell-like tones, she stated that she had advocated nightly to the men in the fight.

When he went back to the camp he told his companions in the bunkbouse, the interest the first the head advocated that the cell is used to confine disorderly prisoners. Surely this is the limit. Mr. Symmes the head advocated nightly to the men in the fight.

When he went back to the camp he told his companions in the bunkbouse, the interest the first the thunderbolt. The suspense was snapped and a loud murmur or sigh went up from the large crowd present. Gurley Flynn had once again sustained her reputation as a fearless and honest fighter.

She was then turned over to Mr. Pugh for cross-examination and her fearless Now the same case applies to other locals on the Coast, and I think a good idea to bring the outsider in contact with the organization is to adopt these methods. We must first get the pupil before we can carry on the work of education. We must show the worker that we are looking after his welfare outside of the camp as well as in it. You took an active part in the fight and I will say that we can not under the present you don't intend to go back on it now conditions of the organization, do anything on the elaborate scale, but no matter how small that you are on trial, and we all admire

She was asked many difficult questions regarding constitutional law and obedience to the courts' decisions by Mr. Pugh, who is an expert cross examiner, but she brilliantly parried them and his insinuations that the I. W. W. is an organization without regard for any law, because it has seen fit to quarrel with the street speaking ordinance of Spokane. More than once she snared Mr. Pugh in his own net, and forced him to abandon his line of questioning. This was particularly the case when she stated that she undertry the first one, yet such a case had never been allowed to come to court, as all street speakers had been punished for disorderly conduct. He didn't ask her was sweated in the Chief of Police's of-Pugh felt very much hurt at this, and

tried at great length to make her admit that she was not treated discourteously. She insisted that she hardly thought it courteous to be denied the privilege of seeing her attorney. At the time of adjournment she was still on the stand.

Friday, eighth day of trial. Gurley in the "Worker" Gurley Flynn made the the workers in ignorance. repeatedly tried to misconstrue into a

government, and they'll probably get the tion has with a lot of middle class scissormighty dollar." She evenly- explained ing. Mr. Jugh got sore and made some this and routed Mr. Pugh horse, foot and

Judge Kennan set aside the five thousand word decision of Judge Webster.

This ordinance is the one permitting "regular religious organizations" to hold street meeting while forbidding the same privilege to the I. W. W.

The balance of the session was taken up with counsel on both sides reading and arguing instructions.

In this class of case the jurors are allowed to go to their homes after session hours. Judge Kennan gave them a strong caution at to be inuenced and told them to report at 10 a. m. Monday.

JUSTICE.

This procedure would sometimes be varied by the fundge asking:

This procedure would sometimes be varied by the fundge asking:

"So you were arrested on the street while speaking?"

"Yes, I was arrested. I såid 'Fellow-Citigold prevalis? Money is the great moving along with the rest," would be the order from force of this, the twentleth century. Without it rulers and their ministers of state are help. torce of this, the twentieth century. Without it rulers and their ministers of state are helpless; and vast armies of the unemployed starve; with it all things can be accomplished, even to the concealment of the foulest crimes of both capitalists in general and government (federal, state and municipal) officials in particular

No man will ever deal justice to his fellowman on earth, unless perhaps, in the distant fu-ture, when the old creeds and dogmas are forever swept away, and a grander, wider, purer form of faith—the true philosophy of Jesus—is accepted by the people. For the religion (falsely called "Christian") of today in America is a hollow mockery - a sham, kent up nart ca is a hollow mockery—a sham, kept up partily from fear, partly from motives of policy.
Our spiendid (?) civilisation is tottering towards its fall, and should the foredoomed destruction of this nation (U. S. A.) come to pass,
it will prove a sad and bitter day for the capitalist and governmentalist, but a glad and glorious day for the victims of capitalism and govrepresentation. ernmentalism.
Ye "Sons of Toll," Americans, awaks! Shake

A CALL TO ACTION

Five thousand men and women, who believe in Freedom of Speech, Press and Public Assem blage, to be in Spokane, Wash., on March 1st, and show contempt for home-made laws that Flynn on stand. In one of her articles are enacted solely for the purpose of keeping

ed from their own hall, their paper confiscated, and 500 men and women arrested and jailed for sweeping denunciation of the whole jury demanding their constitutional rights in Spokane, it is only a matter of short duration when the same barbarous treatment will be meted to the toilers all over this so-called land of Free-

Don't come to Spokane to break good laws,

Don't come to Spokane to break good laws, but come and show your contempt for those who trample the Constitution of the United States into the earth, and thus break the laws themselves.

The Constitution says that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble."

Industrial Unionism is our religion, as

by Mr. Symmes, who became hostile in a minute. Mr. Symmes was fined \$5.00 for contempt of court and immediately paid it. For five hours Mr. Moore, Mr. Symmes, and Mrs. Fiset relieved each other reading articles of every description from the dozen issues of the "Worker" in evidence. According to the ruling everything was legitimate, and an amused crowd listened to, tales of lousy bunk houses, employment sharks, Cherry mine disaster, I. W. W. preamble, industrial workers of the work of the work

crs. Surely this is the limit. Mr. Symmes made a motion that the jury should be allowed to see the cell, but it was denied. The state rested with Capt. Burns' testimony

and the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, then be in Spokane on March Is and exercise your right of Free Speech. If it is absolutely impossible for you to come, then do the next best thing, and send some of the stuff that is necessary to hire lawyers, look after the sick, and care for the families of those who will go to jail to maintain the weapons of our class.

who will go to jail to maintain the weapons of our class.

Call protest meetings everywhere. Kaise men, women and money. If this fight is fought to a finish you will not have to fight it again in every town and city in this Land of the Free!

Every one that loves Liberty, get busy! Send all contributions to Fred W. Heselwood, Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

THE SPOKANE FREE SPEECH COM.

TRIALS ARE A FARCE.

In the Spokane police court there is not the slightest pretense of observing legal procedure when an industrial Worker of the World is up for speaking in a public place. The prisoners are sentenced to jail, fined, sent to the rock are sentenced to jair, nied, sent to the rock pile without being given an opportunity to say a word in their own behalf. This is about the way a trial is conducted in the Spokane police court:

way a trial is conducted in the Spokane police court:

. The prisoner is roughly ordered to stand up. More often he is dragged to his feet and then the judge says to the policeman:

"Where did you get this man—on the street?"

"He was at a meeting on the corner yer hon-

"Thirty days in jail and costs for you. Next prisoner up."
"But, your honor," some luckless prisoner 'Shut up - take him away," the judge would

snap This procedure would sometimes be varied by

the bench.

But of all the comedies, or probably more properly, tragedies, enacted in that police court in Spokane, which is more powerful than the Constitution of the United States, is the case of one poor fellow I must relate.

Like the others, he was arrested for "speaking on the street and for conspiracy." Brought before the judge he was asked the single question, put more in the form of a declaration: "You were sneaking on the street?"

You were speaking on the street? Before he could answer the big policeman

Defore he could answer the big policeman arone and said:

"Yes honor, this man came from up country, and he said he was going to break all the laws of Washington, and I arrested him."

"Yes, I was speaking on the street, because I have a right to do so. I was reading the Declaration of Independence, your honor," rattled away the prisoner, before he could be prevented. "Thirty days. Hustle him away," fairly roared the infuriated judge.

He gave an Industrial Worker of the World member, an American-born citizen, thirty days.

member, an American-born citizen, thirty days in tail, had him fed on bread and water work on the rock pile, for reading the Dec-

Do you wonder that those people have re-beleid against these injustices?—Sacramento Bee.

OPEN LETTER TO REV. HINDLEY

Scattle, Wash., Feb. 17, 1910. To the Rev. W. J. Hindley,

Spokane, Wash.

Dear Sir: I have just received a clipping from the Spokane Spokesman-Review of the 6th inst., in which you are reported as follows: "About two years ago, an organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World was guilty of several street riots here in connection with their street speaking; they wrecked employment agencies, injured inoffensive spectators and were only subdued by the massed forces of our police; following these disturbances the city council passed a regulative ordinance, prohibiting street speaking within the fire limits (and the supreme court has decided that cities have the right to pass such regula-Dear Sir: I have just received a clipping

forces of our police; following these disturbances the city council passed a regulative ordinance, prohibiting street speaking within the fire limits (and the supreme court has decided that citles have the right to pass such regulative ordinance), and this ordinance has been a constant source of irritation to such organizations as the extremo socialist wing and the I. W. W., which opposition crystallized last fall into a determined effort of these I. W. W. people to override the law."

You have made some strong assertions regarding the action of the I. W. W., and the burden of proof is on you. What evidence do you have that the I. W. W. was ever guilty of any street riots? I want to have something tangelies? Kindly produce proof that L. W. V. ever wrecked any employment agencies? Kindly produce proof that he I. W. W. injured any inoffensive spectators, will you? In all such cases as this, involving the character of this organization, I feel sure that you will see the reasonableness of the demand that you produce ample proof of every charge made.

Every allegation contained in your charge has been most emphatically denied by every official of the I. W. W. in Spokane, and many of these working men are known to me personally to be reliable men. Hence the need of strong evidence in support of your claims. You say that the courts have sustained the right of town councils to pass regulative ordinances, and the supreme court of the United States declared that I must hunt a runaway nector of the city council of Spokane. If this ordinance was essential to the safety of the public, why it was the people were heard from the city council of Spokane. If this ordinance was essential to the safety of the public, why it was the people were heard from the city council of Spokane. If this ordinance was essential to the safety of the public, why it was the people were heard from the city council of Spokane. If this ordinance was essential to the safety of the public, why it was the people were heard from the city of the many brut

"Industrial Union"

Published Weekly by the

An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, Printed in Spanish

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION

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"SOLIDARITY"

was it not enforced against Taft and W. J. Bryan?

It is a matter of public knowledge that both of these persons spoke on the streets of Spokane in defiance of this very ordinance.

Kindly explain why this discrimination was made against the I. W. You seem very ready to rush to the defense of the police of Spokane, and you say that it is the online.

Spokane, and you say that it is the opinion of practically every decent citizen of Spokane that the mayor and police are deserving of the that the mayor and police are deserving of the greatest commendation for having effectually squeiched this anarchist uprising and for doing so without overstepping at any point the rights and comforts which even a lawbreaker is entitled to, and at another place you say that you visited the jail in person and you found conditions almost ideal for institutions of this kind.

kind.

Lo you know that many of those confined in the jail have made affidavits, contradicting your statements in almost every particular?

It is very easy for your devoted officials to have these men punished for the crime of perjury, and most people believe that this would be done if they have not told the simple truth about the inpumm treatment accorded.

I am theoroughly convinced that the police of Spokane were guilty of the many brutalities and barbarities charged by the I. W. W., and I am convinced that it will not take much longer for them to convince the world of the longer for them to convince the world of the truth of every allegation alleged against your mayor and the police. I am convinced that the dominant class in Spokane are conscious of the truth of all the many charges made, but like the dominant class in every society, they will give support to any course of conduct which promises to perpetuate their reign.

And well have proven pourself to be a most

When you say that in this uninvited publicity Spokane has conducted herself with "decency and decorum," you prove that you would have praised the Spanish Inquisition for its moderation and decency, had you lived at that

day.

I infer from what you are reported to have said that if I have less than \$1.00 in my pocket, the police are justified in breaking my ribs, striking me with their fats, with their clubs, or in doing any other brutal thing that might happen to occur to them to do. These men were poor men, all admit that, but they are honcest working men and have helped to build up Spokane with all its beauty and magnificance. They are the real empire builders, but having builded, the masters have possessed, and now you, in the garb of their shepherd, justify their robbery by these masters.

But I notice that, while commending the po-

justify their robbery by these masters.

But I notice that, while commending the police for the "kind and gentle" manner in which they have enforced the law, you have had nothing to say about the manner in which these same police have set at naught the constitution of both the state and of the United States. You have refrained from saying anything about the confiscation of "The Industrial Worker"; you have been silent as to the closing of the the confiscation of "The Industrial Worker"; you have been silent as to the closing of the hall of the I. W. without process of law, but law in such cases is a most inconvenient fetter on the will of serve, and you are so tender hearted that you cannot bear to see suffering! That is, you cannot afford to see your masters suffer, for to do so might lessen your subsidy. That is a thing that cannot be tolerated. It is so much

(Continued on Page Four.)

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to the fact that persecution is being carried on in a high-handed manner by those who hide under the disguise of law and order, the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. in Spokane has moved the Defense Fund head quarters to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is in another State and close to Spokane

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 provided for this trumped-up charge is five years in the penitentiary. The best 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 railroaded 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

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

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 These men will serve 30 days on bread and water, and when they get out they will immediately be rearrested.

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

FRED W. HESLEWOOD,

National Organizer I. W. W.

1177

P. O. Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

PROPOSALS TO THE

To the Locals and Members of the Industrial Workers of the World:

Fellow-Workers.—The above motions were adopted by Local No. 173, I. W. W., and we request you to carefully consider them and, if you find them to be for the further interest of the I. W. W., please adopt them so that the same may be presented to the next I. W. W. convention.

the I. W. W., please adopt them so that the same may be presented to the next I. W. w. convention.

In order to justify the radical stand taken by this local in regard to the internal affairs of the organization and to help you to come to a favorable conclusion, we have also decided to place before you the following facts and reasons:

The principal reasons for reducing the per given by the facts and results of the produce crook-sons:

The principal reasons for reducing the per given by the following facts and reasons:

The principal reasons for reducing the per given by the facts and ridicule the fact unions for the high salaries they pay and the fine jobs they have created for their officers and organizers, and then we call them labeled the fine jobs they have created for their officers and organizers, and then we call them labeled to place before you the following facts and reasons:

The principal reasons for reducing the per given by the facts of the fine jobs they have created for their officers and organizers, and then we call them labeled the fine jobs they have created for their officers and organizers, and then we call them labeled to place before you the following facts and reasons:

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Sous:

The principal reasons for reducing the per ing is bound, sooner or later, to produce crook-capitax tax are (1st) to leave and have more education.

We must state right have been ing is bound, sooner or later, to produce crook-capitax tax are (1st) to leave and have more education. capitax tax are (1st) to leave and have more funds in the locals to carry on more education and organization, and (2nd) to reduce to a minimum and prevent the concentration of power in the general administration.

True, the honesty and ability of the I. W. W.'s administration officers may have a great deal to do with the progress of the organization, but we must not forget that anything granted or given by any administration to its component parts can be revoked, or taken back, unless said.

nore accurately. It may be said that there are occasions when

general and national organizers would be ex-tremely useful to the general administration in certain localities. In such cases the general office can make arrangements with the locals, disposing of and sending them where they are needed

office can make arrangements with the locals, disposing of and sending them where they are needed.

The McKees Rocks strike will probably be presented by many as an example of what general organizers can accomplish when intelligently directed from general headquarters. Yes, and the same could have been done if the organizers had been called and ordered from some local. And, furthermore, it is time for the general and national organizers to do something in the way of organizing. And we hope that the general administration has learned enough to avoid pitfalls and disasters, such as the great strikes of Portland and Bridgeport, etc., the failures of which most of the workers to said localities attribute to the indiscriminate manner in which the general headquarters sent organizers to take the fight out of the hands of the actual workers.

When the workers of one locality or one in dustry are on strike, no one better than themselves can see, observe and know the situation, and therefore draw the most logical conclusions and choose the best way to bring the issue to a vecessful and a large treasury, and how difficult and disgusting it is to dislodge officers of long standing in the administration. Thus, some total conference and long standing in the administration.

PROPOSALS TO THE

COMMON CONNECTION

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11, 1910.

San Brancisco, Cal., Feb. 11, 1910.

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funds in the locals to carry on more education and organization, and (2nd) to reduce to a minjunum and prevent the concentration of power in the general administration.

The nearer we get to the starting of the Industrial Workers of the World, the stronger and more concentrated we find the general administration. We note at that time, that organizations galore, revolutionary, and strong, the composed the I. W. W.; at least, so the general headquarters were giving it out to be understood. But soon we find that these pseudo organizations were only on paper, formed and brought in by politicians and labor fakers, whose only aim was to live off the fat of the revolutionary movement.

They failed, because they could not build from the top down. A revolutionary organization of a working class cannot be built downwards, but upwards; that is, from the bottom up.

So, we find that the more we have gotten rid of grafters and politicians at the top, the closer we have come to the real workers at the bottom and the stronger have become the foundations of the industrial Workers of the World. Thus, now more than ever, we realize the truth of the axiom: "The smancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself."

True, the honesty and ability of the I. W. W. is administration officers may have a great deal to do with the progress of the organization, but we must not forgest that anythers except and supports a full treasuries are danger-with the progress of the organization, but we must not forgest that anythers except and supports a full treasuries are danger-with the progress of the organization.

After we have shown all the find accorruptions of the Industrial administration and corruptions of the I. A. F. of L.; but II w. W. W. don't believe in fighting strikes with funds; you don't pay as high sate; "You I. W. W. don't believe in fighting strikes with funds; you don't pay as high sate; "You I. W. W. W. don't believe in fighting strikes with funds; you

We beg to say—if full treasuries are danger-ous to revolutionary organizations, high finan-ciering must be as much or more so, for the following reasons: The exchange of commodiwhich promises to perpetuate their reign.

And you have proven yourself to be a most servile tool of the present ruling class in Spokane; you have shown that you will defend your masters against any charges if to do so the demanded by those who subsidize you.

When you say that facilities were furnished the prisoners for cleanliness and decency while the prisoners for cleanliness and decency while in jail, you prove that you are ignorant of the facts or that you are ignorant of the facts or that you are willing to deliberately lie for pay.

The general administration to the organization at large; even in such great strikes as in Schenectady, N. Y., and the present Free fin jail, you prove that you are ignorant of the facts or that you are willing to deliberately lie for pay.

The general administration, as it has been and now is, seems to be very much like a Chinese or Bourgeois God—good only to be fed and respected.

The general administration to the organization of bookkeeping we have, the greater the amount of bookkeeping there is handled, the more bookkeeping there is han and respected.

It is a self-evident fact that, the smaller the sums we send to the general headquarters, the larger will be the funds left with the locals for use. All the reasons which can be advanced for sending large sums to general headquarters can be much more fitly applied as a motive for their being left with the locals.

If the general administration needs national organizers, the unions also need them for their locality. The locals can use them to much better advantage; they can keep much better tab on their work, and will, consequently, be able to value and appreciate their services much more accurately.

experiences along this line and the product of these experiences are the Modern Syndicates, with their insignificant dues—dues which to us vould appear almost ridiculous

Take, for instance, "La Confederation General du Travail" (the General Confederation of La

organizers to take the fight out of the hands of the actual workers.

When the workers of one locality or one industry are on strike, no one better than themselves can see, observe and know the situation, and therefore draw the most logical conclusions and choose the best way to bring the issue to a uccessful end. And, if they have their own capable organizers or organizers, in whom they can trust and whom they can control and command, so much the better.

As we partially said before, we wish to emphatically state now, that the education and organization of the workers into the L. W. W. is not done in or from the general headquarters, but right where we are—in the shops where work, in the halis where we meet, or in the streets where we agitate—as the case may be work, in the halis where we meet, or in the streets where we agitate—as the case may be work where we agitate—as the case may be inclined to think "that if we don't pay good salaries to the general officers and they good salaries to the general officers when and development of the old ones, etc., always reflects on the general headquarters, both financially and in the matier of credit. But, on the content of the old ones, etc., always reflects on the general headquarters, both financially and in the matier of credit. But, on the content of the old ones, etc., always reflects on the general headquarters, both financially and in the matier of credit. But, on the content of the old ones, etc., always reflects on the general headquarters, both financially and in the matier of credit. But, on the content of the content of the locals throughout the land.

According to the "Industrial Worker." Vol. I, No. 45, the question of finances and the per capita tax was the most important and difficult matter to settle in the second convention of the content of the content of the per capita tax, so that it may be used in the distribution of the content of the content

LOCAL NO. 173. Per HARRY SMEET, Rec. and Cor. Sec.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS BELONGING TO SPO KANE LOCALS, OR OUTSIDE MEM-BERS ARRIVING I NTHE CITY.

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W. have established temporary headquarters and office at 505 Market Street, Hillyard, Wash. Any members desiring to pay dues may do se by calling at the above address, br addressing The Secretary I. W. W., at Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

MEMBERSHIP CARD FOUND.

The membership book of John Kairman, member of Local Union No. 64 of Minneapolis, Minn., has been found and can be secured by writing to C. H. Axelson, 104 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

in sending in for change of address, always state the old address os well as the new.

Seattle Advertisements

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LABOR EXCHANGE **NEWS ITEMS**



LOGGERS: ATTENTIONS

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 World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Stetson Building, corner Second avenue and Main street. Loggers not as yet members of the organization are invited to visit our Free Reading 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 Aeting Secretary.

WM. McKENZIE, WM. McKENZIE.

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

Armington, Wash.

A. B. Cook & Co. Am working for this company at the Armington, Belt cutoff. An I. W. W. man can get work here, but conditions are about what the average railroad camp boasts of. Hospital fees, \$1.00; wages are lower at present than they have been for years. Muckers get \$2.00 per day. Teamsters, \$35.00 per month. Weather is flerce; work will last for about one year.

Yours for treedom,

B. C. STORK.

Garcia, Wash.

Bates and Rogers Construction Co. Wages
20 cents per hour. Sleep in bunk house. Hire
men from employment sharks of Spokane and
Seattle, Board \$5.25 per week. Grub is poor.
Remarks:—The bunkhouse stands under the
mountain. One morning about 3:15 a. m. while
all the men were still asleep, a large rock
dashed down the mountain side, through the
wall of the bunkhouse. Hospital fee, \$1.00 per
month.

E. BENSON.

Prosser, Wash.

Case & Ashback grading camp. Two miles from Prosser of the Northern Pacific, forty miles from Pasco. Muckers 22:1-2 cents per hour; hammermen 25 cents per hour; work 10 hours; board \$5.25 per week; bunkhouse fair.

J. W. BROWN.

No. 92, Portland.

OLD MEN NOT WANTED.

I was working at Third and Davis street, here in Portland three weeks, and had done a little agitation, among the loborers and bricklayers, when one morning the loss bricklayer comes up to me and says. "You have worked for me once before, have you not?" I did not know him, but he told me that he had only hired me at that time because he thought that I would be able to do a grent deal of shoveling from the basement up to the sidewalk. While working on this job the boss continually stood around looking down our collars.

The beat is coming now. One of the men whom I had been working with asked the boss, "If he could use any more men." The boss answered, "I can use one or two in the morning." Whereupon the fellow said, "My father-in-law is out of work at present and he would like to get work." The boss seeing that the speaker appeared to be in the neighborhood of forty years of age, said: "I cannot use an old man." The fellow answered: "He is a fairly good husky man." Thereupon the boss inquired how old his father-in-law whs, receiving as an answer, "Fifty-seven years." The boss answer to this was that he could not use him as he was too old, and that he wanted only young blood. Hearing what the boss said to the man. wer, "Filty-seven years." The boss answer to this was that he could not use him as he was too old, and that he wanted only young blood. Hearing what the boss said to the man. I turned around to him after the boss had departed, and said, "Why don't you organize; you could then tell the boss who was going to work on the job." This made the man angry, and turning around to me he started an argument which he could not finish.

Telling this story at this new job, to his face again, while the men were listening, made him sore. He went to the boss and told him that I was an agitator, and as a result I was handed my time.

After I had been fired on this job, the bricklayers had an argument, or rather a discussion, among themselves. Some of them made the statement that they did not care who brought the bricks and mortar for them, even though it be the "rankest cash from New York City."

they would use the material just the same. How

about that "for good union men."

As long as men will carry around such ideas, just so long will they be divided into warring factions, land solidarity among the, working class an impossibility.

WALTER H. NEF.

WARNING.

To All Locals and Members of Organized Winthrop, Cal., Feb. 14, 1910.

Our ex-financial secretary, Harley H. Hurl-ert, sometimes known as Curley Hurlbert, was

Hursbert's) attention, and he stated that any shortage did exist that he would be willing to make restitution to this Local.

After a hursled examination of the books he was allowed till: the 15th of January to present a defense for himself.

In the meantime he went on what was supposed to be a visit to his family in Stockton, but has never returned.

In view of the above named facts we, the members of Winthrop M. & S. Union 167, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, February 14, decided to publish this warning, of a contemptible thief, in the Miners' Magazine and cother labor papers, and to expell Harley H.

Mike Finnagan, W. M. Jones and P. G. Motential of the computing the marine transportation of workers, which is in the process of formation. Will soon hear more of the progress being made in the Grays Harbor district.

LOCAL No. 354, I. W. W.

WANTED.

Mike Finnagan, W. M. Jones and P. G. Motential of the computing the marine transportation of workers, which is in the process of formation. Utilis con hear more of the progress being made in the Grays Harbor district.

WANTED.

Mike Finnagan, W. M. Jones and P. G. Motential of the computing the marine transportation of workers, which is in the process of formation. Utilis on hear more of the progress being made in the Grays Harbor district.

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WANTED.

Mike Finnagan, W. M. Jones and P. G. Motential of the computing the marine transportation of the process of formation workers, which is in the pro

THE HORRORS AND OUTRAGES OF THE CONGO IN SPOKANE

Description: Height, 5 ft. 7 or 8 inches; complexion, medium; color of eyes, blue; hair, rather brownish-blonde, mixed with a little gray, and curly; can not look you in the eye with conversing. His index finger on his right hand is stiff. Age about 52 years.

V. V. OHAIR,
W. S. GEORGE,
J. H. CAREY,
Committee.

Winthrop M. & S. Union 167, W. F. M.

CAMP 9, U. S. R. S.

Prossr, Wash., Feb. 21, 1910. Editor Industrial Worker:

Editor Industrial Worker:
Fellow-Worker.—When I wrote you about conditions on the Sunnyside irrigation canal I gave the number of men employed between Wapato and Prosser as three hundred, which is correct. I notice in the worker where it reads twelve hundred men employed (Worker, dated Feb. 19). A mistake of nine hundred. Please correct, or the workers will think I am lying. Yours for the L.W. W.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Local No. 92.

NEWS, FROM GRAYS HARBORI

It is kind of slack here at Grays Harbor at present. All the mills are running at the present time, but the wages which the men receive are very low. Only a very small number of them receive over two dollars per day. Some of the mills week the coult makes the control of the mills week the country of the mills week there were the men receive over two dollars per day. them receive over two dollars per day. Some of the mills work their employes as high as 12½ hours per day, and strange to say, some of the men seem to like it. They argue this way: The more hours we work, the more money we will receive.

will receive.

Talk Industrialism to some of these men—
tell them that "labor is entitled to all it protell them that "labor is entitled to all it produces," and they will probably spring the old gag of the "identity of interest" between the master and the worker. A fine example of "identity of interest," where men are compelled to work: 12½ hours in order to make a living, and a poor one at that

bert, sometimes known as Curley Huribert, was found to be short in his accounts about the time of Executive Board Member Hutchinson's visit here in December.

The matter was called to his (Harley H. Huribert's) attention, and ho stated that if any shortage did exist that he would be willing to make restitution to this Local.

After a hurried examination of the books he was allowed till the 15th of January to pre-agiliation among the marine transportation.

Congoland is in Africa. Of it the world has heard. Abominable, ferocious as were the brutalities practiced by the agents of the tyrapts in Belgium little did the world lears about, until the tremendous outcry of outraged humanity filled the air with terror and amazement.

The lash, the whipping post, torture and murater price of the the monsters in human form, gave them riched the monsters in human form, gave them the wealth to live in wild orgies and appalling debaucheries.

And when at last a horrified world learned the truth, the monsters sent their emissaries everywhere to deny, to bribe, to corrupt, to faisity, in their efforts to cover up the shams of "Dark Africa."

Of little avail. Pictures of the brutal, horrifying scenes, and of the leading brutes in the historic tragedies belied the paid-for faise reports of the tyrants and their agents.

The world now knows what the Congo suffered, all about its shame and ill-fame. The land, perhaps, would hardly been known were it not for its records in blood, in barbarities, in crimes that at last aroused and staggered in crimes that a last aroused and staggered in crimes that at l

Fellow-Worker.—Enclosed find money order for the amount of \$1.50 to cover the cost of two subscriptions to The Industrial Worker. I happen to be a graduate from the Franklin school. Just getting back into condition, and will be on time, on March 1st, for the grand reopening.

opening.
Yours for Direct Action without any wings.
H. S. B.

Industrial Worker:

San Diego, Cal.

Industrial Worker:
Enclosed find \$1.25 in payment of bundle order 50 copies of The Industrial Worker. Keep the bundle order coming regular, as we have fifty-one members now. Have sent \$31.25 to the Free Speech fund at Spokane.
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
BENSON JAYNES.

Hecause the I. W. W. recognizes no aristoc racy of labor, believing the services of the most menial laborer just as essential to the wellthe ing of humanity as the services of the skilled

Because the I. W. W. does not believe in con-

Because you can transfer from one local to another, or from one department to another, free of charge—one initiation does forever if you keep your dues paid up.

Because wages are going down and the price of food stuff and other commodities going up (caused by a system of economy and concentration of wealth called trusts). You must meet that issue with the collective power of the working class, by being organized on industrial lines.

Because the I. W. W. does not teach the!

within the shell of the old.

Knowlyg, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation. We under the following constitution:

When you have read this paper pass it on to a friend.

Watch the yeffow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires.

Because the L. W. W. does not teach the standard lie that there is harmony of interest between capital and labor — the I. W. W. knows that there never can be peace so long as the interests of the wage-earners and the employed are adverse to one another.

OPEN LETTER

7	debaucheries.	are the instruments used by the upholders of	easy to see through your specious pleas. The	_
,	And when at last a horrified world learned	Spokane, U. S. A.	masters will have to secure the services of	1
	the truth, the monsters sent their emissaries	"The horrors of prison life by a bread and	some one who is more oily, more skilled in the arts of deception—not that you are unwilling,	ļ
	everywhere to deny, to bribe, to corrupt, to	water diet for many weeks."	but that you lask the talant you are unwilling,	11
	falsify, in their efforts to cover up the shams of "Dark Africa."	"Brutalities, insults, torture and attempted	but that you lack the talent. Nature did not endow you with such talents as are now most	11
	Of little avail. Pictures of the brutal, horri-	outrages against women fighting for their rights	in demand. That is not your fault, but from	11
	fying scenes, and of the leading brutes in the	together with men."	your point of view this is a great misfortune	11
	historic tragedies belied the paid-for false re-	"The final culmination in efforts of the police	If you ever find to desirable and nucleus.	11
ship	ports of the tyrants and their agents.	and city officials to kill workers by exposures	to misrepresent the working class again. I hope	
ated	I THE WOLLD HOW KHOWS WHAT THE COURT SAIL	and, brutalities."	that you will call to your assistance some one	
ers' the	lice of all about its shame and initame. Inc	All this combined, should it not be enough to	knows more of the art, the beautiful art of simulation. Your work is too coarse to at-	ا
oom	ligno, beingbe, would haidly need known wele	arouse the millions of workers everywhere to	simulation. Your work is too coarse to at-	11 1
ant	it not for its records in blood, in barbarities	action?	tract much attention from any but the most	
e of	in crimes that at last aroused and staggered all humanity.	Hear what Police Officer Shannon has to say	vulgar of your class. Now, Reverend, good-bye, and may we never	11
Free	Spokane is not in the jungles of dark Africa.	in the Spokesman-Review of January 23: "They	meet.	11
very	It's supposed to be in the U.S. A. Its city off.	ought to throw the whole bunch in dark holes for ten days." And the monsters in the city		II
und	clais are supposed to be upholders of the con-	administration of Spokane applaud and sup-		11
. m.	stitutional rights of all the people.	port him, in his and their own crimes.	TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.	-
the	But Spokane, like the Congo, has had the	What will you workers say to this? Wait	Spokane, Wash., Feb. 10, 1910.	-
	repute of being a good slave mart. Guggenheim	till you'll be next to get a crack of the police-		
	and the other thiefs of lumber, coal, and mine		We, the undersigned members of the auditing	
h.	land must have cheap, submissive, cowed down	The tide must turn. Aroused by these bru-	committee appointed by the C. E. C. of the Spo- kane Locals of the I. W. W., having audited the	Ш
	labor, like the monsters of Belgium found in the jungles of Congoland. Their agents, em-	tallties hundreds of thousands are getting	backs of G.O. China Assault and the	11
	ployment sharks, were also trading in white	acquainted with the facts. Like the tyrants	his town of office Took Oak No.	Ш
h.	Dierchandise-Duman labor, "Frand decention	of Cougo tried in vain to belie the facts through	follows:	11
ec m·	swindle"-these were the three balls designat.	their emissaries, so will all the denials now	Receipts.	т.
W.	ing the business of these "employment offices."	made in frantic efforts by the Chamber of Com- merce and Business Men's Association of Spo-	Cash on hand Feb. 9, 1909 167.07	ll ''
are	The slaves rebelled at last. They protested.	kane have the effect of informing millions more		H
este	they raised their voices in the streets, in the	about all the shame and ill-fame of Spokane.	" Local No. 222 81 50	0
r at		The pictures here taken are not portraying	" Local Nu. 223	1
uck- per		scenes of horrors observed in the jungles of	15.50 EACEL NO. 132 15.50	1
for		the Congo. They are evidence of what hap-	1.ocal No. 434, Branch 1 22.00	١.,,
	sharks (See as sample the "Spokane Chronicle," January 28), the agents of Guggenheim and	pened in Spokane. They speak louder than	LOCAL NO. 434, Branch 2 63.00	W
	others of the public land robbers, these thou-	words.	Dues Stamps Sold—	-
K.	sands had to organize themselves for protec-	In the face of facts, that workers, for exer-	Local No. 434	_
_	tion against this swindle, these frauda these	cising the right of free speech, free press and	1 LOCAL NO. 223	
b.	Erails. They did not want to fall victims to	free assemblage were "imprisoned, thrown into	Local No. 130	ے ا
ges	Coardapie institutions administered by another	jail by the hundreds for terms from one month	Local No. 434, Branch 1	13
****	BEL UL DIBBL LOOIS OF The cornorations bal	to six months, were tortured and maltreated, that halls were closed, furniture destroyed, that	Local No. 434, Branch 2 108.00	-
oor.	though claiming to be the city officials for all	women were insulted and outrages attempted."	Hospital stamps sold 594.00	1
	the people in that city of ill-fame, Spokane, in the U. S. A.	We appeal to a candid world of workers to	Collections, donations, Industrial Work-	1
hile	The voice of outraged workers was heard!	aid us in this struggle so that the corporations	er, etc	1
ock	All Over the country others of their sless learn i	of the West and their city officials of Spokane	Buttons—594 at 25c	1
the	tu oi the shametui iraud practicad in Spokana i	can be given the lesson that more powerful	Grand total expenditure, Feb. 9, May 2 2,461.62	1
per	of a Criminal system backed up by the police.	than their agencies of oppression and brutal		1
٠. ا	with a ciun and the vagaries of a nijent tool?	force is the power of the combined workers of this country.	Balance carried	
••	Mayor of the corporations.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	According to the present auditing of the	ľ
h.	Then came the command of the corporation	The end of the fight will be hastened. Taxes are soaring high, Spokane is facing bankruptcy.	books, Fellow-Worker S. O. Chinn should have	
iles	kings: Gng them, beat them, torture them, strangle these voices behind walls and prison	Workers are keeping away from the slave mar-	been required to turn over to the organization	
orty	DHIS. II INSE WON'T slience them apply to-	kets of that ill-famed city. Business men, like	the above amount (\$746.89) instead of the	_
per	LUTE. LIP 1840 the club the whiteday ware ab-	J. M. Comstock, Spolane Dry Goods Store,	amount of \$775.04. Therefore there stands to his credit on the books the sum of \$28.15, and	
,	COMIN AND DAIL II beed he let them die but	1128 Ninth Avenue, who helped, at the com-	the rumor to the effect that he was short in his	H
air.	I PITALIKIT TILTE TOLCA BE BDV COUT	mand of corporation nterests, to convict a	accounts is unfounded and an injustice to the	
d.	This command was obeyed to the letter	girl orator for exercising her rights, feels that	said S. O. Chinn. Signed:	١,
u.	FOUR BURGLESS And forty-two men were thrown	his business is falling off rapidly. The work-	CHAS. BROWN.	l '
	into jail for telling the truth, without warrant	ers never forget, never forgive. He and others are afraid that their career will end in the	E. PORTER.	ı
	of law. Filthy dungeons, brutal treatment marked the beginning. The policemen's club	alms house. They know now that the many	D. G. GILLESPIE.	1
icre	and torture was the next—as the result 334 of	have rights which the few have not the power	A. A. SPAULDING.	l
ers,	("Hese prisoners' were confined to hospitals	to abridge. Triumph! victory for the workers	(Seal) GEO. ADKINS.	l
nies	where many of them are still laid up	is near! But help to bring it quicker. Send		1
me	Even the Spokesman Review well known our	your protests to the monsters of Congo in Spo-	STAY AWAY.	l
wo	porter of the corporations in their reign of violation	kanc.		
me	lency and crime, admits these facts in an issue	Don't hesitate, don't wait. The workers must	Clayton, Wash. Lafayette Sawmill: The men employed in	
ould	Of January 3rd, 1910.	win, and win for all.	this have gone on strike for their pay. We have	
rom	Moreover, on the rock pile, with iron ball	W. E. TRAUTMANN.	been waiting some time for the money which	l
ork.			is due us; apparently there is no money at l	1
boo	Description: Height, 6 ft. 7 or 8 inches;	' '	hand. Another case of the big fellow gobbling	l
nen	Complexion, medium; color of ever blue, bein	WILL BE THERE. Newport, Ore.	up the little ones.	ı
nua	rauler prownish-blonde, mixed with a little	Editor Industrial Worker:	The company is making efforts to secure men	į
an-	gray, and curly; can not look you in the eye	Fellow-WorkerEnclosed find money order	from the Spokane employment sharks. All men stay away until present difficulty is set	Ì

from the Spokane employment sharks. All men stay away until present difficulty is settled. Mill is thirty-five miles away from Spokane.

CHAS DUNPHY,

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be ne peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world experience.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage

estern. We find that the centering of the manage ent of industries into fewer and fewer hands BENSON JAYNES.

A FEW REASONS

Why You Should Join the industrial Workers of the World.

Because there is a class struggle—capital arrayed against labor.

Because united action on the part of labor is the only means by which the wealth producers can hold their own against the ever-increasing power of capital.

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Because united action on the part of labor is the only means by which the wealth producers can be considered and the level of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades into fewer and fewer hands which the every-growing power of the employer at the case of workers in the same industry, the trade unions fewer and fewer hands makes the trades into makes the trades into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades into makes the trades unions fewer and fewer hands makes the

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all

Because the I. W. W. does not believe in contracts between the employer and the employer as system which compels one set of workers in a system which compels one set of workers in the oracle in time of wage wars.

Because the I. W. W. is an educational organization of the workers and cannot be affiliated with any reactionary organization.

Because the I. W. W. prints its literature in every language so that no foreigner need be ig norant of the sims and objects of the organization.

Because you can transfer from one local to another, or from one department to another, free of charge-one initiation does forever if the shell of the conservative motto, "A fair oal," and sy sugges for a fair day's work," we must not ally sure of the work," as intribe on our bannier the revolutionary watch-not ally sure of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to ally sure of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the construction of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the construction o

Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. When the number on this label corresponds to the number on the paper, your subscription has expired. Renewal should be made at least — the L.W. W. knows has expired. Renewal should be made at least peace so long as the three weeks before the date of experient, at least and the employer as to insure receiving every issue of the paper. Hustle for SubSpokane Advertisements

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