Release Ettor and Giovannitti or the Wheels of Industry Will Cease To Move

SEVEN THOUSAND STILL STRIKING

FEW WORKERS TALK OF AN END TO THE EVACUATION ORDER. WOODEN-COMMON- WOODEN-COMMON-WOODEN-COMMON-

T. F. STRIKER EXPECTED

The Canadian Northern strike continues to extend its influence. A few men are working and many of those employed appear to be in low spirits. The workers' strike seems to be a distinct victory.

Sections are making full reports of conditions, pointing to the impossibility of any immediate solution of the dispute which was brought to a climax by the massacre in Vancouver to make their report. This is a great loss to the cause of the strikers and a great loss to the cause of the spirit of the men.

The situation is very serious, according to one of the strikers. The workmen are being fed by Lieut. W. H. Son. Even when a large crowd is present these provisions are quickly disposed of and the hunger is increased.

The workmen and Bandini's Dairy's stock of beef gives way to the cries of the men who are hungry and who have not been paid for weeks. The strike has increased and the men are now even more determined than ever.

The strike continues to spread and the workers are moved on to other cities. The strike in the railway yards is now in full force.

The Central Strike Committee has met in Saskatoon. The daily bulletins have been discontinued for the present and all funds have been placed in the hands of Treasurer Geo. Foster, 24 cordwood St., Vancouver, B. C.

The strike is not only local but the whole railway is now in full force. The strike in the grand Pacific trunk line is now in full force. The E. C. R. strike will pass into history as one of the greatest strikes of all time.

The strikers are now in full force. The strikers are now in full force. The strikers are now in full force.

IN PRISON BECAUSE OF THEIR LOYALTY TO THE WORKING CLASS!

Haywood on the Ettor-Giovannitti Trial

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED IN COOPER UNION HALL, NEW YORK CITY.

Consider the following statements:

- There is no right to strike unless it is for the purpose of obtaining a just wage.
- The right to strike is a basic human right.
- Strikes are necessary to protect workers' rights.
- The strike is a legitimate means of pressure to improve working conditions.

The supply of men in New England is about equal to the need of men in the working class, in which they have been treated as free, demand their right to improve the conditions of the downed men and the unemployed. Indeed, they are entitled to your support. I know you will do me the justice of regarding this as a matter of principle, not of mere sympathy. I know that you will agree with me that this is a moral and a social question. I know that you will agree with me that this is a question of right and wrong.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I believe the strike is just and necessary. I believe that the strike is a moral and a social question. I believe that the strike is a question of right and wrong.

\[\text{Continued on page four}\]

One Big Union Gains Ground in New England

Lawrence, June 15.—The industrial situation in New England, particularly in the Lawrence district, is one of activity and progress. Many of the workers are leaving the small towns and moving to the larger cities. The labor organizations are improving and growing. The One Big Union, the only union that stands today, is growing stronger every day. The workers in the textile mills are more united than ever. The strike of the Lawrence Mills ceased on Tuesday night. The strike was called by the Lawrence Mechanics. The Lawrence Mechanics' Strike Committee was formed to carry out the demands of the strikers.

The Lawrence mechanics have been working for a period of years to improve the conditions of the working class. They have a right to expect your support. They are not a class of men; they are members of the working class, in which they have been treated as free, demand their right to improve the conditions of the downed men and the unemployed. Indeed, they are entitled to your support. I know you will do me the justice of regarding this as a matter of principle, not of mere sympathy. I know that you will agree with me that this is a moral and a social question. I know that you will agree with me that this is a question of right and wrong.

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\[\text{Continued on page four}\]

OUTLAYS RULE

SAN DIEGO IN MESS OF CHURCHGATE—

\[\text{Continued on page four}\]

\[\text{Continued on page four}\]
INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Week of June 2, 1912

WALTER D. SMITH

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Subscription price, 50 cents per year.

$2.00

One year.

$3.00

Two years.

$4.00

Three years.

For single copies, 10 cents each.

Bindles, Per Doz. (50 cents extra).

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

WHITMAN BUILDING OFFICE

220 Post Street

Jno. F. Thompson, General Secretary.

No subject except labor in society ever framed a law.

Practically, principles are worthless unless applied. Belief in industrial unionism means only that you join and vote in that industrial union and get action.

Do you really think that another man should be allowed the privilege of ordering around simply because he is inheriting wealth or is a scion of a wealthy family? Or was it to allow sharper bargains with untutored labor? Or is it to make a more competitive market? Each worker should feel that he is equal to every other producer, and the superiority of every other laborer is his own value.

A TIMELY PAMPHLET.

The pamphlet comes from the press of Ch. H. Kor & Co., covering the title "The Labor Union: Industrial and Socialist Labor-Unionism." It appears in a red cover, is printed in clear type, and is a very useful book all in a manner that neither costs more nor demands. In its pages are set forth facts about labor conditions, labor organization, and labor legislation in the public, profit-sharing, as well as a general exposition of socialist unionism, which is of the utmost importance to all industrial unionists.

It shows that syndicalism and industrial unionism are not identical. The former is true in reality divided into a salaried and a non-salaried group, and that a minimum wage is a direct result of profit-sharing, but that the salaried and the non-salaried cannot be reconciled to one another.

It draws good points from other sources as well. This is because it is written by a labor expert who has visited the industrial communities.

The presentation is clear in language, and is a book which all the students of the subject can be recommended for securing for ourselves the value of our product of labor.

EINPURY TO THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington is in the position of Federal Judge Harriton of Chicago. Just how much respect that is due in your individual temperature.

Whatever may be our opinion of the court (and we are not even judging what is the depth of our feeling on the subject) we will have to admit that it has succeeded admirably in stripping executives and having its undeserved headlines turned into the capital.

In the matter of the 83 wage rates of the city of Spokane, the court, as the Washington supreme court, has laid down the rules for reproduction in these columns. We will deal with the facts which were set forth in the court's decision and in the court's opinion.

Just how the wages—slave—are viewed by the masters of the trade, and the workers, is not to be thought of.

If there is a wrong in the fact, can the people use it in any remedy? Can the people get any satisfaction and, in a general sense, is it to be said that the wages are reduced as the result of the work of the courts?

Every railhead paper should take up this case. It is of far more importance than in the case of Mayor Haywood and Mayor Lineweaver. It is of far more importance than in the case of the Masseuse of Chicago. It is of far more importance than in the case of the Masseuse of Chicago.

It must be noted that the courts are not inclined to make it easy to the railhead people of this country.

Here is a decision quoted by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington which explains:

"If an act compelled counties, cities and towns to pay to the railroads for use of railways which were subject to any state law, based on any public work, when the market price of such was 80 cents per mile, or to a higher rate, and the state paid 8 dollars a thousand for bricks, when brick of the same quality could be bought for 50 cents a thousand, or less than 2 cents per yard for iron, when iron of the same quality was sold for 4 cents per yard, with legislation that made every railhead act as in effect a monopoly, the railheads were universally condemned as unenlightened and unenlightened.

For the sake of the public act, the state, the cities, and the towns public acts at not less than twenty cents an hour is a legislative necessity, with the railhead charges for the same services, to cities, and towns, which finds no necessity or authority for such acts as was made by the supreme court to make a good supreme court judge. He is an inconsiderable judge."
DIRECTIONS FOR NEW EDITION

Previously...

C. C. Palmer, Palm, 3100

Now...

John Campbell, Sanford

Sales report for "The Industrial Worker"

was down on the ten for the new season for notices in the

newspaper.

We were the first paper in the U.S. to put the

address by Tom Mason to the soldiers.

It appeared in the regular issue of the

"Vesu's Pocket Essays for the Labourer"

in the second issue.

From the world at large, the

Newcastle Worker, New Zealand, sent us ten

lettres. Let the world know of the crimes of

Paris.

The San Francisco Board of Directors is giving

an avenue on its own to the American

"Vesu's Pocket Essays for the Labourer"

has not been published on the situation.

The Organiser, Didel, Roma, June 12, 1924,

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They deal with the Eitter-Government case.

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AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE! FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT HUNGRY DAY!

THE MITRO-GITANOVA CAFE.

It is impossible to live on $2.50 a week and $56 for a month. It is impossible, because it is impossible to live on one's dignity. It is impossible, because some of their children were that many years ago.

The strike started at the Washington mills, later the other Los Angeles mills. The workers struck the Wash- ton Company, then to the Pacific Mills, eventually the workers were gathering within the victory of another strike. The workers were determined to win. They were prepared to fight for their right. Their anger was expressed. They cried in protest. They were stopped in their fight. But the damage was done that day and the strike started.

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The workers of the Los Angeles mills had an endless chain of parks on their backs. Some are placed on and others of them from the labor union. Some speak of the workers' rights and others of their duties. None of them has a proper notion of what does the strike started.

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