



# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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## Why Add the Electric Chair to Cross, Stake, Gibbet, Guillotine and Scaffold to Mark Liberty's Pathway?

### STRIKE SPREADS ON THE G. T. P.

ENGINEERS AND MUCKERS JOIN HANDS IN STRIKE—SHARKS UNABLE TO GET SCABS—ROTTEN CONDITIONS IN CAMPS—PICKETS NEEDED.

The second week of the Grand Trunk Pacific strike finds the construction workers on over 400 miles of right of way at a standstill. Fellow workers coming down from Prince Rupert bring stories of solidarity shown by the unorganized workers that will give the croakers, who are eternally walling that "they won't stick together," quite a jolt. The workers in all departments, from the skilled engineers and bridge carpenters down to the muckers and skinners, have all walked off the job and are coming into Vancouver by the hundreds each day. The stories they tell are enough to keep other slaves from going up to take their places, and if we can keep the ex-slaves, who infest the slave market, posted on conditions as they exist along the G. T. P. Ry., the employment sharks will be unable to get any scabs. There is only one shark in Vancouver shipping scabs to the G. T. P. Ry., F. Lillyman, 95 Powell street, and he is getting very few of them as we are picketing the office, selling the "Worker," announcing the strike in front of the office, and watching all boats leaving for Prince Rupert.

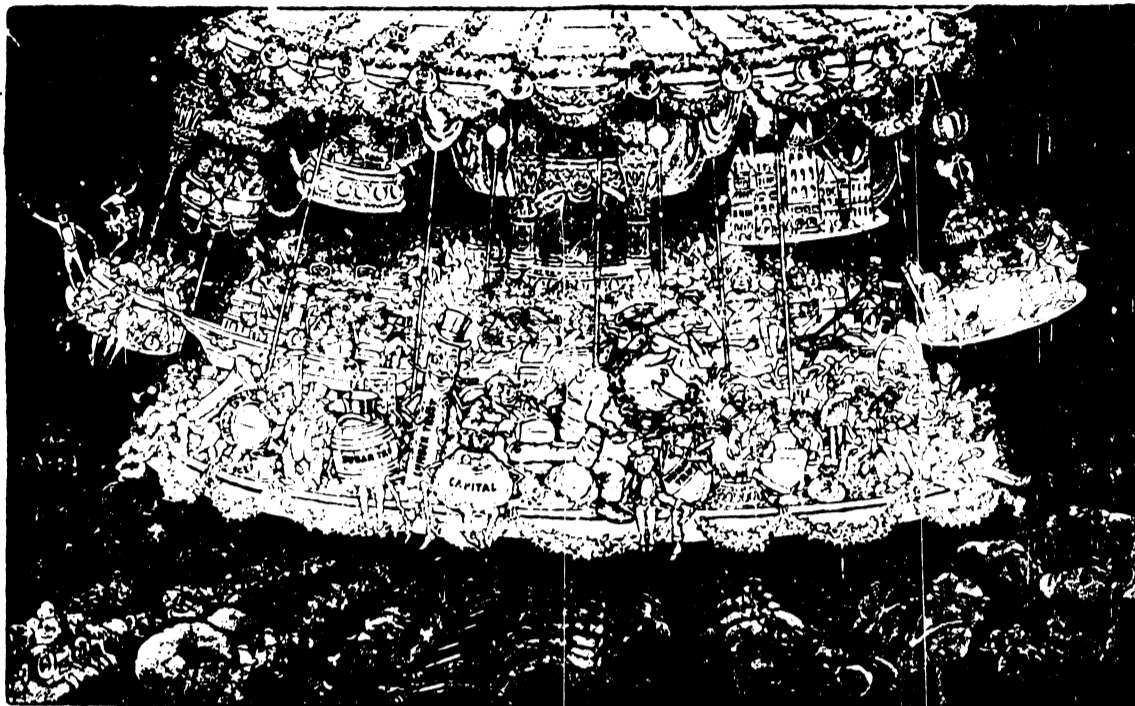
The following statements by fellow workers will give a fair idea of conditions along the line:

Fellow worker Jack Iris, L. U. 329, says he worked at the H. E. Paket Camp No. 4, 20 miles east of New Hazelton. Wages \$3.00 per day, ten hours work; \$1.00 per day for board, grub unfit for a dog—everything rotten and the embalmed meat has been doctored to such an extent that flies won't go near it when it is left exposed. Bunkhouse is on a par with the board. Men are compelled to rustle through the woods to get grass and leaves to lay on. Bunkhouses were over-crowded, but are not so now as there is no one left in camp since the strike was called, except perhaps the straw boss. From New Hazelton to Prince Rupert the fare on the train is \$6.66, and from Prince Rupert to Vancouver \$8.00, and if you haven't got the price you can't get out unless you walk.

Fellow worker Aleck Robinson, L. U. 329, tells practically the same story of Camp Stewart No. 4, which is 12 miles east of New Hazelton. I have interviewed a good many fellow workers who have just come from New Hazelton and Prince Rupert and they all tell about the same story. The G. T. P. Ry. and the steamship companies are doing their best to keep the men from leaving that part of the country, and if the men haven't the price they ask for fare, they cannot get out.

Every one I have talked to, who knows anything about the job and conditions along the G. T. P. Ry., says that it is the worst proposition they were ever up against and that the workers should stay away from it, and I am convinced, more than ever, that if we want to win we have got to strike ON the job instead of OFF it, as we are trying to do now and as we have done in the past. Instead of going off the job on a strike and giving the boss a chance to fill our places with scabs, we have got to stay on the job and strike the boss where it hurts him the most—in the pocket-book. If we still stay on the job, work a little bit slower, use a little sabotage where it will do the most good, and always remember that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," we can beat the boss, make him come through with better conditions, and at the same time never miss a pay day while we are doing it. It is up to every local on the coast to picket the employment sharks, get out stickers and advertising the strike. Let us do all we can to keep the scabs from shipping out, because the success of the strike depends upon our efforts to keep the sharks from getting scabs to break it. The organizers in the camp and on the job are doing their part; the strikers have done their part; and now it is up to us to do our part and that is to get out on the picket line and if we all put our shoulder to the wheel, we will push the steam roller over the whole bunch, employment sharks and all. Yours for the ONE BIG UNION of the working class, ALBERT V. ROE.

Our special issue seems to have made a hit. We had to spend one whole day last week in mailing out sample copies to lists of addresses sent in and accompanied with money orders to cover the cost. The names included all sections of society from scavengers down to clergymen.



CAPITALISM'S MERRY-GO-ROUND

Cartoon From LIFE

### Worker's Indignation Is Increasing

The scores of letters which come daily into the office of the Ettore-Giovanitti Defence Committee in this city, from every part of the country, begin to reflect a spirit of rising indignation on the part of the workers of America.

So ridiculous seemed the charge against these men that it has taken some time for the working people throughout this country to realize the deadly seriousness of the situation.

It is a fact that never before in the history of this country have men been held for trial in serious danger of capital punishment upon such a flimsy pretext of evidence as in this case of Ettore and Giovanitti.

The allegations made by the prosecution at the hearing before the grand jury last April were so absurd, that the general feeling has been, that the trial would be nothing more than a legal formality and that nothing would be done to the prisoners. There is no doubt that the original motive of the Lawrence authorities in arresting Ettore and Giovanitti, the night after Policeman Benoit murdered Annie LaPizze, was to take advantage of the patrolman's crime to "get" the strike leaders, whom they had been utterly unable to find any pretext for arresting until that time.

Although both men were miles away from the scene at the time the policeman did the killing, the authorities making use of the infamous doctrine of "accessory before the fact," flung the strikers' chief advisers into jail, thinking at the time that it would break the strike.

Had the strike been lost, doubtless no attempt would have been made to press the charges. But when in spite of all their efforts to crush it, the strike was won and the specter of industrial unionism began to rise on the horizon in New England, the mill barons began to clamor for vengeance.

The prosecution came forward, at their hearing, with the claim that Ettore and Giovanitti had said things during their speeches to the strikers that tended to inflame them and incite to riot. That in the course of a riot a woman had been killed, therefore they were "accessories before the fact" to her murder. In spite of the mass of evidence presented by the defence in refutation of these claims, the grand jury indicted the men.

Still no protest from the workers who were still unable to realize how it was possible for the state to do anything to the strike leaders. Ettore and Giovanitti were thrown into jail to await trial for their lives.

Then the biggest financial interests in America slipped into the case. Encouraged by finding a jury sufficiently susceptible to influence to listen to the ridiculous testimony and bring in an indictment, James R. Dunbar of Lowell, attorney for the steel trust and New England representative of the Morgan-Whitman textile interests declared he would leave no stone unturned to send Ettore and Giovanitti to the electric chair. Since then the prosecution has been busily building up a case, destined to make a horrible example of the strike leaders for the intimidation of all agitators for all time to come.

Evidently believing the working class to be asleep they have been bending every effort to put Dunbar's threat into execution.

But gradually the true facts of the case are filtering through the nation and every day that passes as the workers learn more and more about the case, the movement of indignant protest grows intense and widespread.

The press, which has generally maintained a strict silence upon the case, is gradually giving space to stories of the case and accounts of the growing protest movement.

It is plain that the big financial interests are making a desperate effort to electrocute Ettore and Giovanitti and will base the case against them upon the Haymarket case which is so notoriously an infamous judicial crime that no lawyer up to the present time has ever dared to base a case upon it.

The mill capitalists are fighting desperately to stop the growth of industrial unionism and the lives of Ettore and Giovanitti are nothing to them. They and their legal hirelings know them to be entirely innocent and know the weakness of their case against them; but thinking the working class to be asleep they are bent upon establishing a precedent in Massachusetts which will make it forever impossible for a labor advocate to raise his voice or use his pen without laying himself open to death in the electric chair or a long term of years in prison, for any crime that may be committed by police or militia trained for murder, or by thugs and Pinkertons in the pay of the bosses.

When the full significance of this case becomes known to the fast awakening workers their just indignation will rise to a furious demand that the jail doors be thrown open and their champions set free.

In the meantime the defence needs money to make it possible for the ablest attorneys to be retained and such a mass of evidence be presented to the jury in September as to make an immediate acquittal the only possible verdict.

And in the event that this jury, like the grand jury which indicted them, shall remain deaf and blind to the facts in the case there is no doubt whatever that the sentiment now developing among the workers of this country will be strong enough to make the master-class pause in its wild career of suppression of the workers' rights.

### "Gum Shoe" Burns Is a King Crook

"GUM SHOE" BURNS IS A KING CROOK. William J. Burns, most notorious and self-advertised detective of this age, has said "Private detectives, 90 per cent of them, as a class, are the worst of crooks, blackmailers and scoundrels that live outside of prisons."

By incontrovertible evidence Burns is one of the 90 per cent. President Taft recently pardoned William R. Jones of Portland, Oregon, who had been convicted of stealing government lands. The pardon was based upon an official report made to Taft by United States Attorney-General Wickersham, which document proves that Burns procured the conviction through purchased jurors.

We cite portions of Wickersham's report, made under date of May 10, 1911, for the purpose of showing to what length a detective will go in the pursuit of his "legitimate" business.

As a further reason for publishing this exposure the fact that the Callahan Detective Agency, 100 per cent of whom no doubt are "honest" detectives, are working up a case against Joseph J. Ettore and Arturo Giovanitti, and in their work of "detection," it is alleged,

they are backed by the blood-stained millions of William Wood and his associates of the Woolen Trust.

If you think our fellow workers are in no danger, read of the methods of the Burns Detective Agency from these extracts:

"It is charged by the defendant and his friends that William J. Burns, who was investigating jurors for Mr. Francis J. Heney, as stated by the latter in a communication to me dated August 3, 1911, sent his agents throughout the several counties from which names of jurors had been taken for the purpose of filling the jury box, and had these proposed jurors investigated prior to the time the box was filled. It is claimed that these agents reported to Burns, and that he was able in some way to control, and did control, the selection of names that went into the jury box; that in this way the jury box was filled with names of persons predisposed to convict, to wit, Democrats, Populists, Socialists, and Republicans belonging to what is known as the Simon faction, who were antagonistic to the so-called Mitchell faction of the Republican party, to which Jones

and the persons prosecuted belonged, and that none of the persons objectionable to Burns were selected."

"These charges have been substantially proven, particularly those relating to the irregularities in the filling of the jury box."

"The Department has in its possession the original reports of Burns' agents to him and those assisting him regarding the names of proposed jurors, which reports were made prior to the filling of the box. Some of the comments upon these names were as follows: 'Convictor from the word go.' 'Socialist. Anti-Mitchell.' 'Convictor from the word go; just read the indictment. Populist.' 'Think he is a Populist.' 'Think he is a Populist. If so, convictor. Good reliable man.' 'Convictor, Democrat. Hates Hermann.' 'Hide-bound Democrat. Not apt to see any good in a Republican.' 'Would be apt to be for conviction.' 'He is apt to wish Mitchell hung. Think he would be a fair juror.' 'Would be very likely to convict any Republican politician.' 'Convictor.' 'Would convict Christ.' 'Convict Christ. Populist.' (Continued on page 4)

### SIX WORKERS FOUND GUILTY

COMPROMISE VERDICT IN CONSPIRACY CASES—SIX MEN FOUND GUILTY—EIGHT ARE RELEASED—CHRONOLOGY OF FIGHT.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 1, 1912. The "Industrial Worker": Compromise verdict in criminal conspiracy cases. E. E. Kirk, Robert Gosden, Jack Whyte, Wood Hubbard, H. Kiser, and Harry M. McKee found guilty; balance are released.

P. S. FORD. The above telegram comes as another chapter in the famous free speech fight. Sentence has not yet been announced.

Here follows a chronological account of the fight which is soon to reopen with renewed vigor:

CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT OF EVENTS IN SAN DIEGO FREE SPEECH FIGHT 1912.

- Jan. 6—J. R. Cothran, Secretary Socialist Party Local, and G. W. Woodby assaulted by Detective Meyers unprovokedly at Fifth and E streets.
- Jan. 8—Ordinance No. 4623, creating restricted district, passed.
- Feb. 8—Street speaking ordinance went into effect. Free Speech parade at 8:00 p. m. disbanded at Fifth and E instead of Seventh and B as ordered by the police. Forty-five arrests, including two women, charged with conspiracy. Forty prisoners confined in the drunk cell at city jail.
- Feb. 9—Twelve arrests. Five of 46 charged with conspiracy released on \$750.00 cash bail each.
- Feb. 11—Thirteen arrests.
- Feb. 12—Two arrests. Miss Juanita McKamey arrested on the 8th subjected to the Bertillon measurements.
- Feb. 13—Fifty-four persons confined at present in the city jail charged with violation of Free Speech ordinance. Resolution adopted by Federated Trades and Labor Council condemning City Council for adoption of the ordinance, and endorsing the fight against same.
- Feb. 14—Nine arrests, Michael Hoey among them. Chief of Police Wilson asks that all persons remain away from Sixth and E streets after 6:00 p. m. All arrested so far demand jury trials.
- Feb. 16—For the first time since the arrests began the prisoners in the city jail are given privilege of smoking. Ten arrests, among them Albert Frashner, who was later ordered deported to England, but was released by immigration authorities at New York.
- Feb. 18—Nineteen arrests, among them Peter McAvoy, who was later sent to San Quentin for six months for destruction of jail property. First street meeting in front of city and county jails. Jack Whyte addresses congregation of Baptist Church. Charles W. Pinkham, aged 19, arrested, later sent to state reformatory. Police commence to place charges of vagrancy against those arrested.
- Feb. 20—Four arrests, charged with vagrancy.
- Feb. 21—Eight arrests, charged with violation of street speaking ordinance. J. R. Cothran and George W. Woodby file charges with city council against Detective Meyers for assault upon them on January 6th by Meyers and another officer.
- Feb. 23—Ralph Mathews, first speaker tried in police court, transferred to juvenile court as a minor.
- Feb. 25—Seven arrests. Street meeting in front of city jail.
- Feb. 26—Labor parade of 2500 people in protests against acts of police.
- Feb. 27—Preliminary hearing of 28 defendants charged with criminal conspiracy.
- Feb. 28—Five arrests.
- Feb. 29—Thirty prisoners transferred to Orange county jail.
- Mar. 1—One arrest.
- Mar. 3—Two arrests. Prisoners in city jail deprived of water supply and compelled to use water out of toilets.
- Mar. 6—Six arrests. Thirty men transferred to Riverside county jail. One hundred and two men now in San Diego county jail.
- Mar. 7—Thirty-two indictments returned by the grand jury, including George W. Woodby, who had not violated any law.

(Continued on Page Three.)





