

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?

GRASS GROWING ON THE GRADE

TELEGRAM

Prince Rupert, B. C., Aug. 11, 1912.

Industrial Worker:

Fourteen thousand men on G. T. P. lay down their tools. Solidarity excellent. Grass growing on the grade. Contractors divided. Victory sure. Race lines broken. Watch employment sharks. Spread the news and the finest victory in the West is guaranteed for workers. Organization funds needed. Send same to A. O. MORSE, Box 917.

The G. T. P. construction workers from Prince Rupert to Edmonton have at last revolted.

Fourteen thousand men have gone on a vacation. Men have been streaming into Prince Rupert and Edmonton for the last two weeks—muckers, drillers, teamsters, cooks, flunkies, timekeepers, stationmen.

The police and contractors cannot understand the solidarity of this great mass of men, marching to the union headquarters, 25 different nationalities standing together as one, organized and drilled like soldiers. These are a few of the men who are getting ready to overthrow the present system of society.

Fourteen Thousand Men on Strike

Up to the present time of writing, only four arrests have been made by the police. They could find no crime to lay on their shoulders, so they were turned loose. The contractors are offering all kinds of bribes to get men back to work. These men are not to be bribed. They understand their class interest. An injury to one is an injury to all.

Most of the contractors are in town drunk. Try to drown their sorrows.

Steam shovels are lying still; not even a man to blow a whistle of these great labor saving machines.

The railroad workers understand that we must shorten the hours of labor to give the unemployed a chance to work.

We have got our committees well organized. Every one in the country is going to help us in this fight by letting the working class know of the class war on the G. T. P. You can help us by holding protest meetings. Picket the sharks and raise funds to help us win our fight.

All live wires get out of your slumber and get to your post. The working class expect every one to do his duty.

We have victory in sight. Contractors are fighting each other. Strikers are solid.

Let us have your answer. We can tell by the number of scabs that are shipped if you are true to your class.

Let us have this strike won before the convention.

Yours in revolt,
PRESS COMMITTEE G. T. P.

Brothers, Comrades and Fellow Workers:—Owing to condition on the construction work on the G. T. P. on the Skeena & Bulkley Valley, we have been forced to revolt. Every plan of action was taken to try to make our conditions a little better.

Government inspectors, also an appeal to Province and Federal Government brought us no results and we have been forced to strike against the hellish conditions imposed upon the railroad construction workers in Northern British Columbia.

Wages are so low and prices of commodities so high in the camps that the condition of the textile worker in the East is like heaven compared to ours. The black slaves during the days of chattel slavery got food, clothing and shelter, they had an ideal existence in contrast with the railroad worker on the G. T. P.

On these grounds we appeal to all workers to assist us financially and by advertising the strike.

Help yourself by assisting us. Send all funds to A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

A WORD FROM THE JAIL

One of the attorneys in the case writes to the editor, on request of Joe Ettor, saying in part: "Joe was very much pleased with your special edition and with the good work it is doing in the Northwest. Joe wants you to tell the fellow workers in your section that there is grave danger in this case because as the agents of the mill people have started the prosecution they feel as though they must make good to justify their actions."

"Both Joe and Arturo are enjoying the beat of health and they are doing a tremendous amount of reading so that when they come out they will be better equipped than ever to again take up the fight."



SHALL EMERSON DIE? NOT WHILE LABOR HOLDS THE LEVER, KIRBY, OLD PAL

Conditions in the Southern Lumber Belt

De Ridder, La., Aug. 6, 1912.

"Industrial Worker":

Fellow Worker Doree and the writer are now enjoying a vacation in the Southland, among the timber wolves, and possibly it will be of some interest to the lumber jacks of the Northwest to get a line on conditions prevailing in this section.

We arrived at Alexandria headquarters of the B. T. W. on July 30 and have since lost all fear of that place called "hell." We judge this place to be about 137 degrees hotter than hell. While passing through on the train, I noticed a sign on a dump—"Restaurant, Meals Short." We wondered if this was true. We were not long in finding out the absolute correctness of the statement. A 15c to 20c Frisco meal will cost 35c to 40c here. There is little or no sale of doughnuts and the doughnutarian has no place. We remained in Alexandria three days before departing for Lake Charles, where 64 members of the B. T. W. are confined in jail, all but two of whom are charged with murder, several with three counts to their credit. This is the result of the mad endeavor of the Lumber Barons to stifle and prevent, by any and all means, the organization of the workers. So raw and unprovoked was the assault upon the part of the lumber interests, in shooting up a peaceable meeting, that the great mass of people realize the danger organized greed has placed them in, denounce it as an unheard of outrage, and what adds to their resentment is the fact that Galloway and his henchmen, held largely responsible for the killing, were turned loose to continue the browbeating of the workers in their attempt to force them into submission. But fall they will and must. The old adage, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," is demonstrated. The workers now see keenly that their only hope lies in solid organization, based upon correct class lines.

The things that struck both Doree and myself most forcibly were the conditions as compared with those in the West. Here the small farmer is largely dependent upon the workers of the mills and woods. He has virtually no outside market for his produce, and he and his oftentimes work in mill or woods. The truck store system of payment discounts all tend to unite the small farmer and laborer. Another factor is the kinship, by marriage, between the farmer and laborer, and more settled conditions.

There are the so-called "free" towns and mill towns. Mill towns are those where all property is owned or controlled by the milling company. Another form where they virtually control the slave is the turpentine camp. Instances have been recorded where one company has paid employees' debts in order to get his services. It is in the mill-owned camps where they are so ready with gun play and resort to any means to prevent organization. For instance: They use the high priced man, and company sucker, who are formed into a protective association, for the purpose of preaching "social equality" to the negro, and "white supremacy" to the whites. They also act as gun men. But with all this they must and will fail. Economic necessity demands organization regardless of race or color.

At Lake Charles I visited the boys in jail. Was admitted without question. Found them all together and spent some two and one-half hours with them. They were all in fine spirits and confident. The conditions are the most favorable I ever met with. I presume this is due to the strong sentiment in their favor. They have two electric fans, cots with mattresses, and everything made as comfortable as jail rules will permit. On departing the boys were one in saying: "Organize, organize! In this consists both our and your freedom from greed and oppression." This is the spirit that is going to win and it is arising all over the land.

Next morning at depot of K. C. S. I offered five dollar gold piece to ticket agent for ticket to De Ridder. He looked at it and, not knowing what it was, refused to take it. He wanted paper. The gold I could not pass, so still have it. While changing cars we met a party of some twenty with well filled baskets, wearing white badges with the letters "B. T. W.", on their way to Lake Charles, to spend the day with their comrades in jail.

We held a meeting here on the 6th, then on to Merryville to visit local of eight hundred, then to six or eight other towns in the state. Then over to Texas, where we will endeavor to strengthen and build up new locals. I am given to understand that the sentiment is strong for organization and we ought to get some results. Doree and myself will work in team throughout this section.

The uniting of the B. T. W. and the I. W. W. will require almost a complete change of structure. The B. T. W. being simply a mass organization, all work, practically speaking, is done through general office.

The uniting of the North and South into a National Union of Timber Workers should awaken renewed effort all along the line, and it will now be up to the lumber jacks, North and South, to get busy and show the labor world that they are alive and doing things. The right kind of stuff is in them. Their opportunity is here to do away with long hours, pig pens—called bunk-houses, and a lot of other abuses that ought and must be relegated to the rear.

You are men and must and will have conditions fit for men. It is up to you. No one can do it for you. Why work long hours under beastly conditions, when your fellow workers in other industries are pushing ahead?

GET ACTIVE! ORGANIZE TO WIN!

Yours for Victory,
GEORGE SPEED.

Pittsburg Police Thugs Brutally Club Workers

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch on August 11 gives an account of a street meeting which was brutally broken up by mounted police. Extracts of the account are herewith given.

Over 5,000 Socialists and their followers, including many members of the Industrial Workers of the World, again clashed with the police at Homewood and Kelly streets, East End, last night, when the former attempted to hold another open air meeting at that place. Mounted police rode down mobs of excited people before the riot was fully under control, and 28 Socialists and their sympathizers were placed under arrest. The majority of them are charged with disorderly conduct and the others are charged with violating certain sections of the city ordinances.

In anticipation of witnessing trouble of a serious nature fully 10,000 people were massed in the square bounded by Homewood avenue, Kelly street, Hamilton avenue and Sterrett street when the difficulty broke out. Policemen from every precinct in the city reinforced the big squad of officers that Inspector Peter Walsh had called out to prevent disorder. Assistant Superintendent of Police Edward Kennelly, in command of the police bureau's full mounted squad, held a position in reserve in the background.

Here follows an account of the arrest of the many speakers who attempted to hold forth. These were loaded into the patrol wagons which were on the scene in anticipation of the attempt. The prisoners were taken to jail

while singing "America" in a sarcastic strain, amid the cheers of their sympathizers.

"The autos with the prisoners had scarcely disappeared when a brass band, led by a modern Joan of Arc swinging a red flag, moved down from Sterrett street into Kelly. The band was preceded by an automobile from which a man with a megaphone called on the crowd to follow and there would be another meeting held in a vacant lot in Hamilton avenue. When the police saw the brass band and the young woman leading it they immediately charged. The woman, who later gave the name of Elizabeth Hobe, was placed under arrest by Inspector Walsh, but still continued to excite

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ON TO SAN DIEGO IS THE CRY

TELEGRAM

San Diego, Cal., August 12, 1912.

Industrial Worker:

An unconditional release of the eighteen men accused of assault to murder policemen has put a period to the legal story of Mikoiasak's assassination. The prosecution says verdict for want of evidence, while Attorney Fred Moore says it was because he could convict the assassin policeman of perjury. The accused men made no concessions—they are absolutely free. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Fellow Workers: Under instructions of Local No. 13 its publicity committee desires to make the following statement:

The free speech fight in San Diego is on as much as ever. It has never been given up. We can state for the encouragement of all fellow workers that the San Diego city treasury is bankrupt. Today the papers announce that the city public library must be closed and the health department must cease its labors because of lack of funds.

In such a situation it is absolutely necessary that the next blow should be crushing. Men are coming in every day and getting on the job. More are needed. The date is set for the next big battle. It will be a final rush to victory.

All workers who desire to participate in this fight should get here as soon as possible, get jobs and be ready for orders.

Local No. 13 has reopened a hall at 2335 G street and is pushing the fight in every way possible. The expenses of the court trials are further depleting the city and county funds. It is considered good tactics to permit the economic pressure to have its proper effect before the final onslaught.

This statement is issued to offset the stories in the capitalist press and elsewhere, and to put the workers wise to the real situation.

On to San Diego should be the cry. We are winning but need men to make the last blow so stunning that capitalists everywhere will take warning.

By order of Local No. 13.

THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Still Locked Out

The pressmen are still locked out on the Spokesman-Review and Chronicle in Spokane. They are confident of victory however as five of the scabs have deserted under the unbearably long hours imposed upon them, and the papers are not being published on time nor with the full number of pages. Break downs are numerous.

The linotype shifts are put on several hours sooner than usual to make absolutely sure that the paper will be ready for the scab pressmen in time.

The unions generally are giving good support to the locked out men and the working class public have stopped subscriptions on the Chronicle alone to the amount of nearly 10,000. The power of the boycott is shown by this and also by the decreased sales of those stores which continue their ads in the scab sheets.

One department store in the city has agreed to donate 5 per cent of all its receipts from August 16 to 31, for the benefit of the pressmen.

The members of the Typographical crafts are supporting the strikers as best they can under the circumstances. Their hands are tied by a contract negotiated by a set of officials who are hand in glove with the publishers association. In a previous controversy the men quit as individuals rather than scab upon their fellows. They found their places taken by other "card" men furnished by the International officials according to contract. Not only that but the cards of the men who showed this individual solidarity were held up so they could not work in other cities.

The necessity for an organization along I. W. W. lines is being talked among all branches of the industry and it meets with favor among the men. One writer in the Labor World, the official labor paper, says: "Trades Unionism is dead. We need a little of the I. W. W. spirit."

And this is the feeling of the workers all along the line.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—President Reguin of the Federation of Shop Employees of the Hariman lines, who have been out on a strike for nearly ten months, confirmed today an eastern report that the Federation of Federations on roads west of Chicago voted against a sympathetic strike.—News Item.

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