

NO PEACE IS POSSIBLE AMID POVERTY



A BITTER CLASS WAR IS BEING WAGED

Industrial Worker

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

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WORKERS OF THE WORLD! DEMAND THE RELEASE OF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI!

CLAN OF TOIL KNOWS NO CASTE

NEGRO WORKERS, ATTENTION!

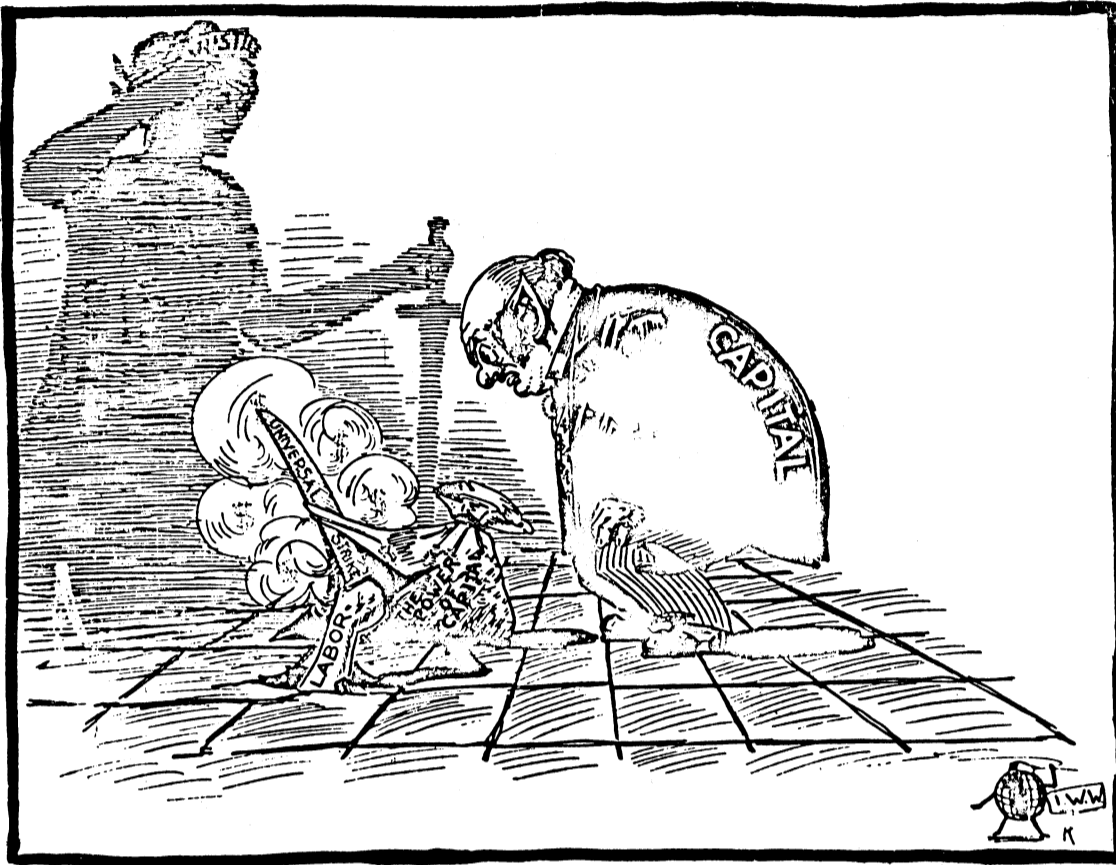
To All Negro Workers and especially to the Negro Forest and Lumber Workers of the South, we send this Message and Appeal:

Fellow Workers: When the Forest slaves of Louisiana and Texas revolted against peonage and began, about two years ago, the organization of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, an Industrial Union taking in all the workers in the sawmills and camps, the Lumber Kings at once recognized the power inherent in such a movement and immediately began a campaign of lying and violence against the Union and all persons connected with it or suspected of sympathizing with us.

First among the cries they raised against us was, of course, the old bunco cries of "white supremacy" and "social equality" coupled with that other cry, "They are organizing the Negroes against the Whites!" which the capitalists and landlords of the South and their political buzzard and social carrion crows always raise in order to justify the slugging and assassination of white and colored working men who seek to organize and better the condition of their class. From the day you, the Negro workers, were "freed," down to the present hour these cries have been used to cloak the vilest crimes against the workers, white and colored, and to hide the wholesale rape of the commonwealth of the South by as soulless and cold-blooded a set of industrial scoundrels and carpet-baggers as ever drew the breath of life.

For a generation, under the influence of these specious cries, they have kept us fighting each other—us to secure the "white supremacy" of a tramp and You the "social equality" of a vagrant. Our fathers "fell for it," but we, their children, have come to the conclusion that portehouse steaks and champagne will look as well on our tables as on those of the industrial scoundrels and Carpetbaggers; that the "white supremacy" that means starvation wages and child slavery for us and the "social equality" that means the same for you, though they may mean the "high life" and "Christian civilization" to the Lumber Kings and Land-

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WHEN A GENERAL STRIKE OCCURS CAPITAL'S POWER WILL BE DESTROYED

Wage Workers! Arise In Your Might!

The Ettore-Giovanitti trial takes place on September 30 and the city of Salem is preparing for a big gathering of reporters and spectators. The courthouse will be guarded and none but those having business therein will be permitted entrance thereto. The streets will be patrolled for some distance and free assembly virtually suspended during the trial.

The 15 jurors selected by the local authorities to represent Lawrence are typical of the whole county. They are mainly business men and not wage workers; consequently they are not of the same class as are Ettore and Giovanitti; they are not peers of the latter as the law requires. This is the list of them: Edmund Bicknell, merchant, 19 Bellevue St.; William Hendry, overseer, 17 Essex St.; Frederick Abbott, designer, 34 Wilmonot St.; Mark Noble, woolsorter, 537 Essex St.; Thomas Shiers, mill operative, 141 Margin St.; Nathan O. Magoon, merchant, 35 Whitman St.; Frank A. Hiscox, merchant, 459 Lowell St.; Frederick W. Schaake, tailor, 84 Salem St.; M. E. Austin, merchant, 9 Albion St.; John T. Beanland, woolsorter, 26 Woodland St.; Thomas C. Seed, tailor, 39 Medford St.; Charles H. Bossler, butcher, 262 Jackson St.; Otto Metzner, jeweler, 469 Haverhill St.; Frederick W. Dietzel, plumber, 17 Kress St.; Simon Korollitz, pedler, 1 Melvin St.

Attorney J. S. Mahoney, for the defense, has filed a motion to have the prosecution furnish him with a bill of specifications.

The following call to wage workers has been issued by the Ettore-Giovanitti Defense Committee:

WAGE WORKERS! RISE IN YOUR MIGHT! STOP THIS MURDER!

The mill barons of Lawrence, reduced wages without notice and contrary to the spirit of law. Because of this and numerous other grievances and bad conditions that had made life an impossibility, twenty-five thousand textile workers spontaneously revolted against long hours of hard nerve racking toil for an average wage of \$6.00 a week.

The mill barons, in collusion with city, county and state authorities, conspired to defeat the strike. Private detectives, agents provocateurs, bad men from the slums of Boston, soldiers and policemen, were put at the disposal of mill owners to overawe the workers, create a reign of terror, bloodshed and murder, and to arouse public feelings so as to justify the illegal arrest of strike leaders in order to drive back, defeated, the mill workers. Disorder was provoked, a reign of terror was initiated in order to force the governor to send troops in to Lawrence. Black hand letters and stories of dynamite plots were carried to the governor by agents of the corporations in order to "stiffen his backbone" and make him send more soldiers to overawe the strikers.

Taking advantage of the public sentiment

growing out of the then recent McNamara trial, the mill owners conspired to have dynamite "planted" in the homes of the strikers and the office of Ettore, the strike leader. Numerous innocent strikers were falsely accused and arrested. The "planter" of dynamite bungled the job—mistook the door of strike leader's office. Ettore exposed the "plant." Breen was arrested and subsequently white-washed with a \$500.00 fine, by a judge who did not hesitate to send two strikers to state prison for seven years; because having been provoked by the brutality of the police, they fired their revolvers in the air.

Imported thugs and rowdies led a general assault and broke old street car windows on the morning of January 20th, with soldiers and police standing by and offering absolutely no interference.

Peaceful pickets were assaulted by police and thugs and in the melee Anna La Pizzo, a striker, was shot (according to testimony, by Police Officer Denott; or by hired gun men, imported from Boston).

In pursuance of plans to "get" Ettore, the strike leader, all other plans, bribery, bluff, eulogies, and "plants" having failed, he and his companion, Giovanitti, were arrested on the trumped-up charge of inciting the murder of Anna La Pizzo, and held without bail. All the above and more, the mill owners in collusion with the city authorities, mayor, police chief, perpetrated; all were but parts of the general conspiracy to defeat the strikers and legally murder or imprison those who had dared to raise their voices and offer their energies to the struggling workers.

Recent disclosures and the suicide (?) of one of the conspirators has thrown light on the statement made by Ettore during the strike to the effect that the disorder as well as the dynamite "plants" were but provocations and staged in line with instruction from the principals who had organized the general plot to defeat the workers, murder him and his companions; and that the authorities, city, county and state who made so much pretention of "law and order" were but tools and accessories, with a motive of gain.

Workers, Do Not Be Fooled!

Your brothers and sisters for long weeks had to battle for an opportunity to live. No stone was left unturned in the attempt to defeat them.

Thousands were unceremoniously assaulted. Hundreds were arrested without cause and on the mere word of a policeman, denied any opportunity to offer any evidence in their own behalf; and were thus given years and months of imprisonment. Free speech was denied. Mothers and children were clubbed, and without cause were lodged in a filthy police station. Outrage upon outrage was committed and it was only when the cry of the oppressed and murdered workers created a feeling of re-

vulsion throughout the world that the conspirators stopped.

But, defeated in open battle, where the workers are strong, the masters further conjured with their legal and political puppets and took steps to defeat the workers and get "satisfaction" and "teach" them a lesson." They caused Ettore and Giovanitti to be indicted for the murder of Anna La Pizzo and all other strike leaders indicted for conspiracy.

The real conspirators to do violence are the mill owners and their tools. The murderers of Anna La Pizzo, John Remy and others during the strike, are the capitalists whose orders the tools obeyed.

The capitalists are the accessories before, during and after the fact of all the riots, bloodshed and murder in connection with the strike.

Pitman, a boon companion of Wood, et al., in a drunken state, "coughed" up the details of the plot of silk-battered conspirators and murderers. Grown desperate at prison doors yawning for him, it is said he committed suicide. But who knows? Is it beyond the possibilities that conspirators who "planted" dynamite sufficient to blow up half of the city of Lawrence would hesitate to take revenge and conspire against the life of him who could corroborate "squealer" Breen and who had betrayed his millionaire friends? May not his death be also a "plant"?

Fellow workers: Ettore and Giovanitti dared to raise their voices in behalf of the strikers; they are the victims of a conspiracy. They have now been in jail eight months. Bail was denied them. But their accusers, the capitalists and their agents who conspired against our fellow workers' life and liberty, the silk-battered plotters, the legal tools and emissaries, have been at liberty to further conspire and plot how to consummate their plans and fix the evidence so as to conform to all points of law and judicially murder Ettore and Giovanitti.

The real conspirators are accused and denounced by fellow plotters but matters are "fixed" so that ready bail and "due notification" keeps them from even entering a felon's cell.

This is equality before the law in Massachusetts!

Labor leaders are conveniently accused of a charge that leaves it to a judge's discretion to refuse bail.

Capitalists are conveniently accused so that bail cannot be denied.

All talk of a fair trial for Ettore and Giovanitti is so much sham and humbug to lull the workers with a false feeling of security, to put them off their guard.

Justice in Massachusetts has been outraged and prostituted to the lust of the mill owners. Her temples have been invaded by force and murdered workers created a feeling of re-

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ALEX ALDAMAS ASKS FOR AID

MARINE FIREMAN VALIANTLY DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST ATTACK—ARREST FOLLOWS—MAY GO TO ELECTRIC CHAIR.

The following appeal has been issued by the Transport Workers of America, who have lately been sampling some of J. Pierpont Morgan's brand of New York "justice":

Alexander Aldamas, member of the Marine Firemen's Union, is at present lying in a dingy cell accused of having injured an agent provocateur of the shipping companies, as also three policemen, on the night of July 8, 1912.

The facts of the case are these:

That Monday night at 9 o'clock there came into the M. F. U.'s Brooklyn Branch, at 17 Hamilton Avenue, several evil-minded men who told the Delegate that a certain number of Firemen were needed by the Morgan Line and that they must be sent up. Inasmuch as the Union was at that time on strike against the said steamship line, the Delegate replied that it would be impossible for him to send anyone.

Thereupon these rough and tumble members of society began to insult the Delegate, trying to provoke him to fight. Being unable to get the Delegate excited, they threatened him with firearms. Immediately several members present took the part of the Delegate and put the intruders on the street. A brawl ensued, in which one of the provocateurs, whose name is Gonzalez, went sprawling. On the instant a policeman sprang out from a hiding place and undertook to arrest his assailant but before the cop could drag him off he let fire a shot at a convenient place in the anatomy of the policeman, causing him to take up a resting place alongside the other s. of a b.

Another policeman was attracted by the shot and he got his in his chest. He also fell and his wound was mortal. Yet a third fly-by-night roulette grafter appeared on the scene, and a third bullet was released. It took up its lodging place in the cop's body but failed to disable him, so our brave comrade was finally yanked off to jail with the aid of judges.

Upon appearing before Judge Reynolds he

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Thirty-one Men Arrested

Thirty-one workers were the number to get a taste of the hospitality of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul on September 7. Most of these were members of the I. W. W., the balance being members of the Socialist party.

The first meeting the police molested was on Monday, September 2, when S. E. Bailey of Spokane was speaking. The crowd moved on in obedience to the command of the officers.

On Wednesday, September 4, a large crowd gathered to hear the speakers and these were charged by the infuriated police before the speakers had arrived. Many people were clubbed and seven Socialists were arrested. The arrested persons were brought to trial on the 10th.

On Saturday, September 7, at Second and Nicollet avenue, the meeting was opened by Frank Jakiel (Heine, the Jungle Cook), who later introduced Jean Spielman, the latter speaking for nearly an hour. The speaker's box was moved across the street upon request of the police and again the speaker was ordered to move.

Failing to find any "leaders" in the crowd the police seized Spielman and placed him under arrest. His place was immediately taken by other speakers who were likewise arrested. When the police had taken two patrol loads of prisoners and saw no diminution in the determination of the crowd to continue to speak they rushed the crowd, beat them up and seized the box from which the speakers had been holding forth.

The prisoners were held until Sunday night and then released upon the request of E. Nord, a former member of the board of charities and corrections. The trials started on Monday morning, but were continued until Wednesday.

Fellow Worker J. E. Spielman made a plea for the men, including himself, asking that the judge dismiss the case for lack of evidence. Notwithstanding the fact that it was shown that the crowd had moved several times in response to police requests six men were sentenced to 10 or 10 days, five to 5 or five days, and three were released.

The I. W. W. showed the same defiance in the court room as has been shown in similar cases elsewhere. There is a determination to win this fight and to show the employers of Minneapolis that the workers are not to be mauled around at the behest of every blue-coated thug who feels too keenly his authority.

Portland Pressmen's Strike

I. D. Ransley, a member of the Portland Local I. W. W., Socialist Local, Portland, and Portland Press Feeders Union, writes from Portland, Ore., under date of Sept. 16 as follows:

"Agitation had been going on for some time among the Feeders and Pressmen for an increase in wages. Feeders from \$16.50 to \$18.00 per week of 48 hours, Pressmen from \$22.50 to \$25.50.

Things were moving too slow to suit me and on Aug. 15 I succeeded in striking the James Kerns & Abbott Co., which is the largest shop in Portland. I threw off the power and whistled once and we all started for the door (9 feeders). Foreman called us back and wanted to know what was the trouble. We demanded \$1.50 increase for week which the firm granted, starting Aug. 16.

On Aug. 17 the Executive Board called a special meeting, and in that special meeting a motion was made and carried to write a letter to the James Kerns & Abbott Co., telling them we had no right to take the action we did. When said firm got the letter we were notified that the scale would be cut to \$16.50, the majority voting to stand for cut. I was canned for agitating.

The Feeders Union demanded that I be reinstated—firm refused,—shop struck—Feeders all coming out for two days,—executive board ordering men back to work without me in fear of a threat by employers that they would lock out 21 shops.

I carried on agitation, showing at the same old A. F. of L. stunt of officers playing into the hands of the bosses.

In spite of treachery on part of the officers, a committee was appointed to urge upon Pressmen the advisability of working in harmony with Feeders in order to raise scale of both organizations. As a result of the action taken by the above named organizations, Saturday, Sept. 14, the bosses have shut down shops, forcing the Bookbinders and Compositors into the controversy. Already 250 men are affected. Some shops agreed to pay new scale but pressure was brought to bear upon them by supply houses.

Thursday.—I have been holding this letter back for developments. Situation unchanged. A few scabs are in town. Most of the shops are idle. I. T. U. as a body have taken no action as yet, so individual Types have quit."

