



"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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One Dollar a Year

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Whole No. 52

The Defense Begins Presentation of Case

With over a hundred witnesses uncalled, prosecution quits presenting evidence;

McRae and other too busy avoiding references to their brutalities to be satisfactory; Story of contradiction and of prevarication; Spokane evidence a boomerang.

By Charles Ashleigh and W. C. Smith

The greatest sensation in the entire I. W. W. trial so far was when ex-sheriff Donald McRae took the stand Tuesday morning—sober. That amazing fact alone is enough to make March 27th, 1917, a date long to be remembered.

McRae is a smooth-shaven individual with a hard, cruel and exceedingly large mouth, a hawklike pin-kinked nose, a bull neck. He is of medium height and inclined to be a little stout from regular feeding at the Lumber Trust trough. He is below the average of intelligence altho far more clever than the prosecution witnesses who had preceded him. He was born 40 years ago on April 13th—an ordinary day for the rest of the world. He has resided in Snohomish county for 20 years and lives in Marysville, going to and from Everett in his wife's automobile, which was, he said, not paid for by Governor Clough but by Mrs. McRae, with money from her father's estate.

Never Studied Political Economy. McRae said he had never read a work on political economy in his life, but he was once editor of a shingle weavers' paper, and also held a position as secretary of the Marysville union and that of International Secretary of the Shingle Weavers in 1908. To the credit of the shingle weavers he said that they do not speak with pride of these facts.

In English as pure as the motives of the prosecution and using grammar as flawless as the character of a Caledonian, Donald McRae gave what purported to be an account of his actions as sheriff of Snohomish county from the time of the shingle weavers' strike in May up to and including the tragedy upon the Verona on November 5th.

On direct examination, McRae stated that he had heard James Rowan speak on the corner of Wetmore and Hewitt on July 31, and Rowan had advocated the use of violence by the lumbermen and shingle weavers who were then on strike. Sergeant M. J. Fox arrested Rowan, and McRae took the prisoner to the station in his wife's automobile.

An Ordinary Official Thief. Three weeks later, on August 21, in conjunction with some of the police department, McRae rounded up 25 workmen in Everett and deported them without the slightest legal formality. That night, on the picket line, he picked up ten more men, took them to the county jail, but did not place any charge against them. The next morning he deported them. That night, August 22, he aided the city police in making 22 arrests at a street meeting and helped to deport them on the steamer Verona next morning after holding them in the city jail over night. He took from one of the I. W. W. men the money to pay the fares of the entire body back to Seattle. On the dock just prior to the deportation, McRae claimed that threats were made against officer Wiley and himself by a little short fellow with a black mustache. He also stated that Mrs. Frenette made threats against him on the way to the docks.

Commercial Club Calls McRae. On August 30th, Mayor Merrill said that the situation was getting beyond his control and asked McRae to help him. This resulted in a meeting at the Commercial Club that night at which time authority was taken from Mayor Merrill and Police Chief Kelly and given to Sheriff McRae and his 250 clerks sworn in at the Commercial Club.

McRae gave a detailed story of many arrests, deportations, etc., of I. W. W. men at various times, including an account of a riot at the jail, a tale of the meeting of the Lumber Wanderer, and the seizure of a bunch of men who were taken to Hewitt Park.

While the question of a meeting at Hewitt Ave. and Wetmore was being discussed, Attorney Vanderveer asked that certain testimony be stricken out as the men had a right to speak on the corner named. The jury was withdrawn and Judge Ronald made statement to this effect:

There are only two necessary facts in this case. One is, did somebody unjustifiably shoot Jefferson Beard? The other is, was this defendant aiding, abetting and counseling in it? It is immaterial whether they had a right to speak or didn't have a right to speak. If they were going down there to speak where they had no right to speak, the sheriff couldn't shoot them if he shot first. If the sheriff was hitting in when he had no business to help the police

officers, and he told those people they wouldn't land, that wouldn't justify them in shooting him, if they shot first, unless the circumstances were such as would make reasonable man to believe that the sheriff was about to take their lives. The sheriff's act is the act of the deputies.

McRae's Story. The jury was then recalled and McRae made some slight reference to Beverly Park and then related this story of affairs on the dock on November 5th.

Deputies lined up on the inside of the warehouse and marched out, four abreast, to open space between two warehouses, across the north end of that space and also in front of the ticket office of the large warehouse. McRae was stationed ten feet from the south end of the dock, about midway between the two buildings. As the Verona docked and the line was made, fast as a star, for when asked whether there was any one beaten on the dock he answered:

"I remember the incident very well. This was because he got in a mixup? A—Yes, he got in a mixup and one of his brother deputies hit him. (This deputy who was later had failed to wear a white handkerchief as an identifying mark and was mistaken for an I. W. W. The other deputy did not get into the mixup.)

McRae stated that he took a man out to Beverly Park in his wife's automobile and asked him before the rest of the deputies had come up to learn their automobiles. He made an investigation to learn the truth of reports of brutalities at Beverly Park. He did not discipline a single deputy for having taken part in the Beverly outrage and allowed the same men to act on the dock on November 5th.

On the morning session of Wednesday, March 28th, McRae was asked to identify Mr. Said and Mr. Buss, who were produced in court. He recognized Said. These were two of three men whom McRae named were members of the I. W. W., acting on the shingle weavers' picket line. (These men are not members of the I. W. W.)

During the morning examination, Attorney Vanderveer had to call Cooley of the prosecution for interrupting and prompting the witness.

An Absurd Charge. The sheriff had a brainstrom on account of one of J. P. Thompson's meetings. He said that Thompson had made the remark "If that big sheriff comes down to arrest me, he can talk to Jesus in the morning." The hundred thousands of people who have heard Thompson lecture will realize at once the absurdity of this charge.

Did Not Give Orders to Captain. Upon being cross-questioned as to affairs on the dock on November 5, McRae stated that what he did not get on the front part of the boat but as he started to talk the entire dock back to the cabin door was clear. This testimony, of course, is for the purpose of supporting his alleged identification of Tracy who he claims was shooting thru a cabin window. McRae admitted that he did not tell the captain not to land the Verona, that he did not tell the mate not to pass out the line, nor the wharfinger not to make the line fast. In other words, he addressed himself to men who could not possibly have prevented the alleged identification of Tracy who he claims was shooting thru a cabin window. McRae admitted that the Verona would have gone to another dock and he and his deputies would have to run there to stop them from landing. But he ordered the men not to land and they could have had the boat do precisely the same thing because the I. W. W. had chartered the Verona. McRae admitted that he had told Vanderveer that it was a crime the spring line. He did not get on the dock until the boat and spill all the I. W. W.'s in the Bay. Only Revolvers Loaded With Buck Shot. Vanderveer then had McRae stand in exactly the position he occupied at the time he was

shot. From that position it would be almost impossible for a shot from the boat to have penetrated the heel of his shoe in the manner it did. In the identification of Tracy, McRae stated that the defendant was in the second or third cabin window aft of the door, hanging out of the window his breast up against the window sill and his elbow on the window ledge. Upon being shown the impossibility of shooting while in that position, McRae changed his statement to make it appear that Tracy's face was just inside the window frame. He said Tracy had on a black hat placed on the back of his head. He also identified Kelly as being in one of the rear cabin windows and changed his testimony to read that Roth was the third man he shot at instead of the first, still identifying Roth, however, as being the man who was firing from a point just to the starboard of the pilot house.

McRae testified "After this boat started to go away I says, that other boat Collins is running, you better get some rifles now?"

Q—Did they get rifles? A—Yes sir. Q—Were there any shot guns on the dock? A—I am positive there wasn't.

Admits Own Disregard for Law. Returning again to the matter of the launch Vanderveer questioned McRae as follows: "Did you strike Captain Mitten over the head with the boat of the gun? A—Certainly did. Q—Didn't any blood flow? A—A little, not much. Q—Not enough to arouse any sympathy in you? A—No.

Speaking then of the little Finnish fellow who came off the boat next after the captain, Vanderveer asked: Q—And you hit him over the head with the gun? A—I certainly did. McRae was asked how many guns he saw on the Verona. He answered "Oh, I should judge I seen probably 20 or 25 men armed."

After a short examination as to his connection with the Commercial Club and in regard to a condemnation of his conduct by organized labor in Everett, McRae was excused from the witness stand.

Another Judge. Charles Auspos, the man who "confessed," followed McRae on the witness stand on Wednesday afternoon, March 28. Auspos who gave the name Austin when arrested, is 23 years of age, a common laborer, who joined the organization on the 10th of August, 1915, at Rouby, North Dakota. He came to Seattle about October 1 and made the city his headquarters from which to ship out on various jobs, finally going to Yakima a few days after the Beverly Park outrage in Everett. He voluntarily returned to Seattle from Yakima in order to fight for free speech in Everett, in this answer to a telegraph posted in the I. W. W. hall at Yakima. Arriving in Seattle on Saturday evening he slept in the I. W. W. hall that night and after going out to get breakfast on Sunday morning he returned and was in the large hall at eleven o'clock during the time that a meeting was being held in the gymnasium. This meeting was crowded so full that he could not get in. He admitted, under questioning, that there was no secrecy in the large hall at eleven o'clock during the time that a meeting was being held in the gymnasium and non-members going as they pleased and no examination of membership cards was being made either at the door of the gymnasium or at the outer door of the main hall. He testified that he and one of the co-defendants, Houlihan, were standing in the hall together when "Red" Doran called "Houlihan aside into the gymnasium and two minutes later Houlihan returned and said "Houlihan" Auspos stated that he saw Earl Osborne cleaning a gun in the gymnasium that same morning and also saw a rifle or a shot gun in a canvas case standing in a corner. He said that men were breaking up chairs in order to obtain clubs and that he with others was given a package of red pepper to take with him. The men who were to go were asked to leave their membership books and belongings with the secretary. Auspos also stated that "when coming over from Yakima some of the men with him were armed. He seems to think it a very important fact that old members in the hall gathered around and

talked to each other instead of conversing with the new members. Regarding his actions upon the Verona, Auspos stated that he together with a man named Hadley came up from the freight dock to the passenger deck just as the boat was nosing up against the dock. He claims he came up on the starboard side of the boat and walked across the forward passenger deck to a point within three feet of the railing and about the same distance from the gate. There was quite a bunch of men in front of him. He could hear some one talking and a little later saw Sheriff McRae's hands and his description was entirely different from that of McRae and of the deputy who had previously testified. His description on cross-examination would indicate just such a motion as would be made by a person drawing a gun from a belt holster. He stated that the first shots came from the boat. That he then turned and ran down to the engine room and got behind the boiler. After the boat left the dock he went up on deck and saw a dead man on the bow of the boat and a number of fellows lying on the deck wounded. He saw a lot of cartridges scattered around and afterwards saw men picking them up and throwing them overboard. He saw a man searching the dead and wounded for guns and heard Sebacek say to the man, when the latter hesitated, "Don't be scared, go ahead and frisk them." The boat then returned to Seattle and the men were arrested.

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Lots of Reds. During the examination some reference was made to "Red" Downs, to which Judge Ronald said: "I am a little confused. Did he say "Red" Downs or "Red" Dornan?" Mr. Moore: "There are two of them." Mr. Cooley: "Lots of red in this organization."

As to membership Auspos was questioned as follows: Q—Why did you join the I. W. W.? A—Why, I was forced into it. My life was made so miserable I had to join. If you didn't have an I. W. W. card you couldn't do any work in Dakota. If you was on a train they would run you off if you didn't have a card. A year ago last fall they went to work and put me in a fellow's shoe because he hadn't have a card. Q—That's all is it? You wanted a year that form of compulsion was visited upon you before you joined? A—Yes sir. Q—When you did line up, you were then willingly a member, were you? A—Yes sir. Q—And you didn't go to Yakima and come back to Seattle to fight for free speech because you were compelled to do so? A—No, there was no compulsion. Q—The train crew would recognize an I. W. W. card and you found it a mode of transportation? A—It was, yes.

Auspos also testified that there was no oath of fealty nor secrecy connected with the I. W. W. When questioned as to his reason for going to Everett, Auspos answered that he was willing to take a chance of getting beat up because he believed in free speech and that the only trouble he expected was something to eat at Beverly. He looked upon the red pepper as a defensive weapon. He testified that just before McRae was shot the sheriff had swung around to the right and was facing toward the stern of the boat. When questioned as to shooting occurring on the part of the boat where the witness was standing, he answered, "I was pretty excited when I started downstairs, but I can't say whether they were firing from the boat or from the dock."

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Garage Way of Picking Murders. On cross-examination it was shown that the 74 defendants were selected from among the large number of arrested men by being repeatedly marched past a posthole through which fingers were extended to indicate whether the men were to be rejected or not. Attorney Moore made Auspos admit that he considered his idea of "rusty guily" a true representation and that he still believes it is not guilty. It is rather peculiar that a man who is not guilty can turn state's evidence.

Lots of Reds. During the examination some reference was made to "Red" Downs, to which Judge Ronald said: "I am a little confused. Did he say "Red" Downs or "Red" Dornan?" Mr. Moore: "There are two of them." Mr. Cooley: "Lots of red in this organization."

As to membership Auspos was questioned as follows: Q—Why did you join the I. W. W.? A—Why, I was forced into it. My life was made so miserable I had to join. If you didn't have an I. W. W. card you couldn't do any work in Dakota. If you was on a train they would run you off if you didn't have a card. A year ago last fall they went to work and put me in a fellow's shoe because he hadn't have a card. Q—That's all is it? You wanted a year that form of compulsion was visited upon you before you joined? A—Yes sir. Q—When you did line up, you were then willingly a member, were you? A—Yes sir. Q—And you didn't go to Yakima and come back to Seattle to fight for free speech because you were compelled to do so? A—No, there was no compulsion. Q—The train crew would recognize an I. W. W. card and you found it a mode of transportation? A—It was, yes.

Auspos also testified that there was no oath of fealty nor secrecy connected with the I. W. W. When questioned as to his reason for going to Everett, Auspos answered that he was willing to take a chance of getting beat up because he believed in free speech and that the only trouble he expected was something to eat at Beverly. He looked upon the red pepper as a defensive weapon. He testified that just before McRae was shot the sheriff had swung around to the right and was facing toward the stern of the boat. When questioned as to shooting occurring on the part of the boat where the witness was standing, he answered, "I was pretty excited when I started downstairs, but I can't say whether they were firing from the boat or from the dock."

Auspos stated that his reason for changing his statement was his fear of Attorney Vanderveer and of the men in the jail. Yet the only change from the statement he made to Vanderveer was to the effect that the first shot was fired from the boat. Auspos also stated that "when coming over from Yakima some of the men with him were armed. He seems to think it a very important fact that old members in the hall gathered around and

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To those in the court room the tragedy of Everett became a nightmare cloud to background the panasonic forward urge of a great humanitarian ideal and the presentation of a slavish and masterless future. For the first time in the progress of the trials the men who went to Everett were presented in true perspective as crusaders in the eternal battle of progress and conservatism—peerless knights in the battle for human freedom.

Quit Lying—That's All!

ON Friday the prosecution in the case of the State vs. Tracy tested their case. This would do fine in a capitalistic aethic; it only contains three lies in a fifteen-word sentence, just a fair average in these war-mad times. Veitch says that it is not Tracy that is being tried but the I. W. W. and Veitch was in this unique instance telling the truth—certainly a bad precedent for an M. & M. attorney. The prosecution is not by the State of Washington, but by the employers of the Pacific Coast.

Changed to read: "On Friday the prosecution by the Employers of the Pacific Coast of the I. W. W. movement tested their case," the statement, while not sufficiently untruthful to be used by the daily press of Seattle, contains one lie. There was no case to rest.

To tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," something which a witness is never allowed to do in a court of law, as a lawyer always butts in with an objection, the matter can be summed up with—the witnesses for the prosecution quit lying. This did not occur as a result of lack of bars in Everett—the supply seems to be inexhaustible—but because further witnesses would but add to the confusion, as they seemed to be unable to dovetail their stories so as to prove anything.

The comparatively small number of witnesses made a living windmill out of Ex-Sheriff McRae. They had different hands in the air and hands not in the air in a hundred different positions. They had him doing stunts impossible even to one used to booze-bred spasms; they had him turning to the right while turning to the left. Gibbons, one of the star witnesses for the prosecution, swore among other things that Secretary Mahler took the jewelry of the I. W. W. members who were going to Everett and placed it in a safe in the I. W. W. Hall. It would be as difficult for the men who went to Everett to locate their jewelry as it would be for Secretary Mahler to locate the safe.

That there was a vast amount of lying was evident to all who attended the trial. That there was a still greater amount of deliberate falsification will be conclusively shown by the defense.

A Little Premature.

THERE is a class in the underworld who use the beautiful lines of a woman's body to lead the unwary to ruin. In the past the government has prosecuted these, now they are imitating them.

The United States Government is now using a large number of khaki dressed she-recruiting officers. The evident purpose is to use the sex-appeal, which would not be so strong if those who are asked to enlist were only allowed a home and wife. But even this does not excuse those who, in conversation with these women, switch the subject of enlistment to that of war babies.

The state and pulpit have not yet become sufficiently filled with the degenerate war fever to legalize and condone the birth of babies bred for war. They are as yet devoting their time to suckers bred to fight for their bosses' country. Talk of war babies is for this reason a little ungentlemanly and a little premature, also prostitution in the name of patriotism will be a logical development in the near future.

Anti-War Propaganda Used in Trial.

THE Prosecution in the Everett case is trying to prove a conspiracy to murder thru the use of the I. W. W.'s anti-murder propaganda. This is delightfully capitalistic logic, it is true, but it is in line with the rest of what they call their case.

NEWS OF TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 1)

Aspos, had spent three years in a reformatory, and then had enlisted in the U. S. army at the age of 19 under the name of Ed Gibson. He was dishonorably discharged from the army after spending two years in the military prison for fighting in gambling house and carrying side arms. He was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, and his father, Geo. Aspos, lives at present at Elk River, Minnesota.

Would Be Lot Better Off.

He was asked if the only inducement held out to him for changing his testimony was that of protection. A—No, sir. Q—What else? A—Told me to come out and tell the truth, I would be better off for telling the truth. Q—Did they tell you how much better off? A—Why, they told me I would be a whole lot better off by telling the truth. Q—And there is no understanding yet reached as to how much better off you will be? A—No, sir.

Who Will Pay the Bill.

On re-examination Aspos was questioned further in regard to his reason for changing his statement and he said that Mr. McLaren and he had reached an understanding before Mr. Cooley came up to see him. He admitted being entirely broke and then stated that he was going to get out of the country.

Q—And there is no definite understanding between you and Mr. Cooley as to what you are to do out of this trial? A—No, sir.

Q—And there was nothing said about your getting transportation? A—No.

Q—You are not going to get a trip to Honolulu? A—No, sir.

The witness was excused at noon on Thursday, March 29.

Occupation—Witness!

The next witness called by the State was Leo Wagner, a young man who stated that he was at the time earning a presumably precarious living by the making of bootleg hangers. This it turned out merely a new seamy method, and was supplemented by the occupation of witness for the prosecution.

Wagner stated that on the morning of November 5th he went down to the Colman Dock intending to take the "Verona" to Everett from whence he was going to Monroe here. He could not obtain passage on the "Verona" owing to the fact that she was crowded to capacity and so went from there to the Grand Trunk Dock to take the "Calista," upon which boat he eventually secured passage. The "Calista," as everyone knows, stopped halfway on the trip to Everett by the "Verona" returning with her grim freight of dead and wounded.

Following is his testimony under examination of Assistant Prosecutor Cooley, regarding the things he saw—or was supposed to see—on the dock when waiting for the "Calista."

Q—Did you know who they were, but knew?

A—When you reached the dock at which the "Calista" was, did you hear any conversation among the men who subsequently went aboard her?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know who these men were?

A—No, sir.

Q—Do you know whether they were I. W. W.?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What made you know that they were I. W. W.?

A—They wore I. W. W. pins.

Q—Did they subsequently go aboard the boat?

A—The one who was talking the most did I didn't notice where the rest went.

Q—What did you hear this one say?

A—He said that if they didn't have free speech in Everett there would be a little trouble.

Q—Was anything further said?

A—There was some more but I don't remember just at present, anyway.

Q—Did you hear anything said as to whether there were or not any arms, or any men armed?

A—Mr. Vanderveer "Don't lead the witness. He said that was all."

Q—Cooley then "I am trying to refresh the witness' recollection."

Mr. Vanderveer: "The witness was only endorsed a couple of days ago. His recollection should not be so very stale."

Q—Cooley (continuing): "Was there anything further said, as you recall?"

A—Yes, sir, there was.

Q—What was it?

A—"One of them said the boys were pretty well armed."

"He gave you the money to come down to see him in Seattle, didn't he? Or some of them did?"

"Some of them."

"He gave you five dollars to come down and see him? Answer, quickly and truthfully. Why hesitate about it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Prior to that time you were working as a dishwasher in Monroe, an old friend of a half a week?"

"Yes, sir."

"Since that time you haven't worked at all?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where?"

"Making skirt hangers."

"Where?"

"Through the country."

"How many times have you been in their office in the Smith Building?"

"Just about four times."

"About four times. And each time you talk to them and get some money. Answer that question?"

"Well... To talk to them—part of the time."

"And get some money part of the time? Answer the question, Mr. Wagner. You don't have to think that long."

"I was in there to get some money."

Later in the course of the examination, Vanderveer sprang upon the helpless Wagner the question whether he had not stated to a Mr. Keller of Monroe, an old friend of his family, that he had known nothing about the I. W. W. affair until the boat met the returning "Verona" except that they were going there for some reason.

This implied, of course, that the arms myth had been later born in the feverish brain of Mr. Wagner, unless it had been suggested to him by braves of more trained fertility.

The witness broke down abjectly and the defense announced its intention of impeaching his evidence.

Identifies Tracy. The next witness was Wm. H. Bridge, jailer of the county jail in Everett, who was on the dock on November 5th in the capacity of deputy sheriff. Bridge was an "identification witness," that is to say; he identified Tracy as having fired the first shot. Prosecutor Black conducted the examination. The evidence was developed under Black's examination as follows:

Q—Do you know where the shooting started?

A—"I think I do."

Q—"Of the boat."

Q—"Do you know what part?"

A—"About the second or third window back from the door on the upper cabin."

Q—"On which side of the boat, first, second, third, fourth or fifth?"

A—"The side next to the dock."

Q—"How do you know there was a shot from that place?"

A—"Because I saw it fired."

Q—"What did you see?"

A—"I saw a man reach out through the window and shoot."

Q—"What did he shoot with?"

A—"Well, he had a revolver."

Q—"Did you see in what direction he was shooting?"

A—"Yes, sir, I did."

Q—"In what position was he when shooting?"

A—"Well, I could see his hand and a part of his arm and part of his body and face."

Q—"Was that man, if you know?"

A—"Well, to the best of my judgment, it was the defendant."

Q—"Thomas H. Tracy?"

A—"Yes, sir."

Changed On Cross-Examination.

Under Vanderveer's cross-examination the witness was put in a somewhat awkward position. The angle at which the boat was standing against the wharf would, according to the admission, render Mr. Bridge's identification hardly for anyone on the dock to see into the window. And the witness admitted that the face was not protruding through some inches within the frame of the window. A repetition of the examination would convey but little, as the important portion of the evidence was obtained thru the constant use of the plan of the dock, the model of the dock and steamer, and the various imitations in the posture of the witness and constant loss of the position of the man shooting. At the end of the cross-examination however, the snap identification of Tracy was quite severely shaken.

Another, But Inefficient.

Another, Bridge came Walter Smith, a sawyer in a non-union mill and a non-union man himself, Smith was a volunteer deputy sheriff on November 5th and claimed that he recognized Tracy as one of the men who was shooting. The recognition, it was afterwards discovered, was rendered easier thru the examination of a number of photographs of the 74 men before his appearance in court. He also said, after identifying Tracy, that he saw another man shooting on the forward deck, whom he could also identify. When asked to go thru the photographs and identify this man, the assistant Walter picked out Tracy's photograph.

This sort of put the kibosh on Mr. Smith's evidence.

Another witness whom the State probably regretted calling was Judge S. A. Mann of Spokane. He was called in order to create a false impression by the introduction of the mysterious murder of Police Chief Sullivan, in 1910, and the implication that it could be laid at the door of the I. W. W. Mann was police judge during the free speech fight in Spokane.

Evidence A Boreman.

Nearly two years after the Fred Speech

(Continued on page 3)

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Quit Lying—That's All!

ON Friday the prosecution in the case of the State vs. Tracy rested their case. This would do fine in a capitalistic sheet; it only contains three lies in a fifteen-word sentence, just a fair average in these war-mad times. Veitch says that it is not Tracy that is being tried but the I. W. W. and Veitch was in this unique instance telling the truth—certainly a laid precedent for an M. & M. attorney. The prosecution is not by the State of Washington, but by the employers of the Pacific Coast. The men who went to Everett to read on Friday the prosecution by the Employers of the Pacific Coast of the I. W. W. moment rested their case, the statement, while not sufficiently untruthful to be used by the daily press of Seattle, contains one lie. There was no case to rest.

To tell 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth,' something which a witness is never allowed to do in a court of law, as a lawyer always butts in with an objection, the matter can be summed up with—the witnesses for the prosecution quit lying. This did not occur as a result of lack of liars in Everett—the supply seems to be inexhaustible—but because further witnesses would but add to the confusion, as they seemed to be unable to dovelat their stories so as to prove anything.

The comparatively small number of witnesses made a living windmill out of Ex-Sheriff McRae. They had different hands in the air and hands not in the air in a hundred different positions. They had him doing stunts impossible even to one used to boozed-bred spams; they had him turning to the right while turning to the left. Gibbons, one of the star witnesses for the prosecution, swore among other things that Secretary Mahler took the jewelry of the I. W. W. members who were going to Everett and placed it in a safe in the I. W. W. Hall. It would be as difficult for a man who went to Everett to locate their jewelry as it would be for Secretary Mahler to locate the safe.

That there was a vast amount of lying was evident to all who attended the trial. That there was a still greater amount of deliberate falsification will be conclusively shown by the defense.

A Little Premature.

THERE is a class in the underworld who use the beautiful lines of a woman's body to lead the unwary to ruin. In the past the government has prosecuted these, now they are imitating them.

The United States Government is now using a large number of khaki dressed ab-recruiting officers. The evident purpose is to use the sex appeal, which would not be so strong if those who are asked to enlist were only allowed a home and wife. But even this does not excuse those who, in conversation with these women, switch the subject of enlistment to that of war babies.

The state and pulpit have not yet become sufficiently filled with the degenerate war fever to legalize and condone the birth of babies bred for war. They are as yet dovenot their time to suckers bred to fight for their boss's country. Talk of war babies is for this reason a little ungentlemanly and a little premature, altho prostitution in the name of patriotism will be a logical development in the near future.

Anti-War Propaganda Used in Trial.

THE Prosecution in the Everett case is trying to prove a copinquiry to murder thru the use of the I. W. W.'s anti-murder propaganda. This is delightfully capitalistic logic, it is true, but it is in line with the rest of what they quit their case.

NEWS OF TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 1)

Aspas had spent three years in a reformatory, and then had enlisted in the U. S. army at the age of 19 under the name of Ed Gibson. He was dishonorably discharged from the army after spending two years in the military prison for fighting in gambling houses and carrying side arms. He was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, and his father, Gen. Aspas, lives at present at Elk River, Minnesota.

Would Be Let Better Off.

He was asked if the only inducement held out to him for changing his testimony was that of receiving a A—No, sir. Q—What else? A—Told me to come out and tell the truth, I would be better off for telling the truth. Q—Did they tell you how much better off they were? A—Why, they told me I would be a whole lot better off by telling the truth. Q—And there is no understanding yet reached as to how much better off you will be? A—No, sir. Q—Who Will Pay the Bill?

On re-examination Aspas was questioned further in regard to his reason for changing his statement and he said that Mr. McLaren and he had reached an understanding before Mr. Cooley came up to see him. He admitted being entirely broke and then stated that he was going to get out of the country.

Q—And there is no definite understanding between you and Mr. Cooley as to what you are to get out of this trial? A—No, sir.

Q—And there was nothing said about your getting transportation? A—No, sir. Q—You are not going to get a trip to Honolulu? A—No, sir.

The witness was excused at noon on Thursday, March 29.

Occupation—Witness!

The next witness called by the State was Wm. Wagner, a young man who stated that he was at the time earning a presumably precarious living by the making of skirt hangers. This he turned out, merely a new getby method, and was supplemented by the occupation of witness for the prosecution.

Wagner stated that on the morning of November 5th he went down to the Colman Dock, intending to take the "Verona" to Everett from whence he was going to Monroe where his trials lie.

He could not obtain passage on the "Verona" owing to the fact that she was crowded to capacity and so went from down to the Grand Trunk Dock to take the "Calista," upon which boat he eventually secured passage. The "Calista" as everyone knows, was stopped halfway on the trip to Everett by the "Verona" returning with her grim freight of dead and wounded.

Following is his testimony under examination by Assistant Prosecutor Cooley, regarding the things he saw—or was supposed to see—on the dock when waiting for the "Calista": "Didn't know who They Were, But Knew. "When you reached the dock at which the "Calista" was, did you hear any conversation among the men who subsequently went aboard her?"

"Do you know who these men were?" "No, sir." "Do you know whether they were I. W. W.?" "Yes, sir." "What made you know that they were I. W. W.?" "They wore I. W. W. pins." "Did they subsequently go aboard the boat?"

"The one who was talking the most did I didn't notice where the rest went." "What did you hear this one say?" "He said that if they didn't have free speech at Everett there would be a little trouble."

"Was anything further said?" "There was some more but I don't recall. No main thing to main thing I remember just at present, anyway."

"Did you hear anything said as to whether there were or not any arms, or any men armed?"

Mr. Vanderveer: "Don't lead the witness. He said that was all."

Cooley: "I am trying to refresh the witness' recollection."

Mr. Vanderveer: "The witness was only endorsed a couple of days ago. His recollection should not be so very stale."

Cooley (continuing): "Was there anything further said, as you recall?" "Yes, sir, there was."

"What was it?" "One of them said the boys were pretty well armed."

Another Good Collector. Vanderveer's cross-examination revealed the cause of this witness' imperfect memory. The court listened with tremendous interest as Vanderveer thundered at the unfortunate and squirming youth until he had elicited the unsavory facts. Here is some of the cross-examination: "Who did you first see Mr. Cooley or Mr. Black?"

"Well, it has not been but about—Not very long ago—I don't remember the date."

"You saw them here in Seattle in their office in the Smith Building?" "Yes, sir."

"That was between the last two or three weeks?" "About that, sir."

"How long were you in Yonkers continuously for the last two or three years?" "Most of the time."

"Since you talked to Mr. Cooley, I say, you have not lived in Yonkers?" "No, sir."

"He gave you the money to come down to see his in Seattle, didn't he? Or some of them did?"

"Some of them— "He gave you five dollars to come down and see him? An Average Witness and truthfully? Why hesitate about it?"

"Yes, sir." "Prior to that time you were working as a dishwasher in Monroe, at seven and a half a week?"

"Yes, sir." "Since that time you haven't worked at all?"

"Yes, sir." "Where?" "Madison, skirt hangers."

"Where?" "Through the country." "How many times have you been in their office in the Smith Building?"

"Just about four times." "About four times. And each time you talk to them and get some money. Answer that question!"

"Well—To talk to them—part of the time— "And get some money part of the time? Answer the question, Mr. Wagner. You don't have to think that long."

"I was in there to get some money."

Later in the course of the examination, Vanderveer sprang upon the helpless Wagner the question whether he had not stated to a Mr. Keller of Monroe, an old friend of his family, that he had known nothing about the I. W. W. affair until the boat met the returning "Verona" except that they were going there for free speech. This implied, of course, that the arms myth had been later born in the fertile brain of Mr. Wagner, unless it had been suggested to him by Keller of Monroe, an old friend of his family. The witness broke down abjectly and the defense announced its intention of impeaching his evidence.

Identifies Tracy. The next witness was Wm. H. Bridge, jailer of the county jail in Everett, who was on the dock on November 5th and the capacity of deputy sheriff. Bridge was an "identification witness," that is to say: he identified Tracy as having fired the first shot. Prosted that for free speech.

The evidence was developed under Black's examination as follows: "Do you know where the shooting started?"

"I think I do." "Where?" "Off the boat."

"Do you know what part?" "About the second or third window back from the door on the upper cabin."

"On which side of the boat?" "The side next to the dock."

"How do you know there was a shot from that place?" "Because I saw it fired."

"What did you see?" "I saw a man reach out through the window and shoot."

"What did he shoot with?" "Well, he had a revolver."

"Did you see in what direction he was shooting?" "Yes, sir, I did."

"In what position was he when shooting?" "Well, I could see his hand and a part of his arm and part of his body and face."

"Who was that man, if you know?" "Well, to the best of my judgment, it was the defendant."

"Thomas H. Tracy?" "Yes, sir."

Changed On Cross-Examination. Under Vanderveer's cross-examination the witness was not somewhat awkward position. The angle at which the boat was standing against the wharf would, according to the admissions wrung from Bridge, make it exceedingly hard for anyone on the dock to see into the window.

And the witness admitted that the face was not posturally discovered, was some inches within the frame of the window. A repetition of the examination would convey but little, as the important portion of the evidence was obtained thru the constant use of the plan of the dock, the model of the dock and steamer, and the various imitations in the posture of the witness and content of the position of the man shooting. At the end of the cross-examination, however, the snap identification of Tracy was quite severely shaken.

Another, But Inefficient. Following Bridge came Walter Smith, a sawyer in a non-union mill and a non-union man himself. Smith was a volunteer deputy sheriff on November 5th and claimed that he recognized Tracy as one of the men who was shooting. The recognition, it was pointed out, was made in a very easy manner thru the examination of a number of photographs of the 24 men before his appearance in court. He also said, after identifying Tracy, that he saw another man shooting on the forward deck, whom he could also identify. When asked to go thru the photographs and identify this man, the sapient Walter picked out Tracy's photograph.

This sort of put the kibosh on Mr. Smith's evidence.

Another witness whom the State probably regretted calling was Judge S. A. Mann of Spokane. He was called in order to create prejudice against the I. W. W. by the introduction of the mysterious murder of Police Chief Sullivan, in 1910, and the implication that it could be laid at the feet of the I. W. W. Mann was police judge during the free speech fight in Spokane.

Evidence A Bombrazing. Nearly a year ago Be Free Speech (Continued on page 3)

NEWS OF TRIAL

(Continued from page 2)

Chief Sullivan was sent into the back hall sitting reading in his lighted window. The murderer was never found. Moore brought out of Mahe's admission that Sullivan had been in very bad odor before his death; that the papers of Spokane were written against him, the bitterest of them being the Spokane Press; that charges of graft and abuse of police power were multiplying; that Moore's important admission of all that on his death bed Sullivan laid the blame for his death against the member of a law firm which had been opposing him near the Spokane Press. This very thoroughly disposed of the attempted vilification of the I. W. W. by the prosecution.

Final Witnesses.

The final witnesses of the State were all of minor standing. Mr. Taro, the Everett Fire Chief, gave some evidence regarding the alleged incendiary practices of the I. W. W. which could, however, not be brought home to that organization. A Mrs. Ames, the only woman witness of the prosecution, testified with respect to the action of Fellow Worker Edith Frenette on November 5th, as did also one Moline who had previously testified against her in her trial in Everett. Moline tried to show that she had drawn a gun and threatened the Sheriff as he was being carried to the hospital. The same discrepancies were found in Moline's evidence as were reported in the account of the Frenette hearing in Everett. John Hogan, a regular deputy sheriff, was the last witness. He also identified, or appeared to identify, Tracy as one whom he had seen shooting from the dock. The same tests with regard to the possibility of seeing through the window of the cabin from the dock were imposed upon him as were upon previous witnesses offering similar testimony. The general opinion was that the evidence of these officers of Snohomish County was not particularly damaging to the defense.

The prosecution put putting on witnesses on Friday, March 23rd. Looking back over the series of witnesses called by them, one is tempted, perhaps, to be over-optimistic in the certainty that their case was far weaker than most people had expected. McRae's testimony was a good deal discounted by his manner, which was of the toughest. His cautious admission of having intentionally discounted a good deal of what he said. The identification witnesses, who tried to connect Tracy with the actual shooting, became extremely vague under cross-examination.

The first act of this great legal drama has been played. Now the curtain rises upon the second; the presentation of evidence for the defense.

DEFENSE BEGINS GIVING EVIDENCE

Monday morning the defense in the case of Thomas H. Tracy opened its case with the first witness, Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee and Secretary of the Seattle local of the I. W. W. during the period of the Everett trial. The examination of Mahler by Moore revealed the method in which the I. W. W. had been conducting its free speech campaign in Everett. It showed how the methods used were those of publicity and the gathering of men in order to compel the right of free speech. These continuing efforts at street-speaking by numbers of men.

The development of the more and more rigorous and big-brotherly character of the Everett employers' interests against the use of the streets by the I. W. W. for meetings became apparent as the story gradually unfolded. The first was the questioning of Fellow Worker Mahler. The initial attempts of the city and county authorities occurred as far back as July, 1916, when Fellow Worker James Rowan, organizer for the Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W., was arrested in Everett on a trumped-up charge and ordered to leave town.

took Place of Salvation Army. The story of the interrupted meeting on August 22nd was then brought out. This portion of the testimony is well worth noting:

"Moore: 'You went up to Everett with James P. Thompson on August 22nd, didn't you?'
"Mahler: 'Yes, on the Interurban.'
"What happened there?'
"Why we got off the car and walked down to the corner of Hewitt and Wetmore Avenues. I didn't know what the corner was then, but I found out afterwards. After the Salvation Army was holding a meeting then right on that corner.'
"What happened there?'
"That we waited for a while and finished; and then Thompson went on the box and started to speak and spoke for about twenty minutes. Then he was arrested.'
"Do you know what was done by the arresting officer and by Thompson?'
"Why, Thompson spoke out loud. The officer spoke to him and touched him. Then Thompson said, 'Oh, the Chief wants to see me at the station.' All right, I will go down when the meeting is over.'
"Then he went out and had the officer touched him again on the arm and said something else, and Thompson said, 'Right now?' So I judged he said he wanted him then.'
"What further did Thompson say?'
"Well, he asked him if he was under arrest and I believe the officer said, 'Yes,' but Thompson spoke for a minute or two,

longer and then went off with him.'
"And was there any disorder at all?'
"No, Thompson went off with the officer and spoke to him and he was taken to the jail and he was also arrested. Just about three or four I believe, were arrested in this manner and then Mrs. Frenette got up and began to read the preamble of the I. W. W. And after she got through that, I guess not knowing what else to say, she began to sing. Then the officers went around the box and took her and everyone else who was around. They put their arms out in this manner (illustrating).
"Made a circle with the people on the box and then went off down the street with them that way.'
"How happened then?'
"Even the Declaration of Independence Criminal I went away to a bookstore and when I came back the meeting had been started again by some others and James Rowan was speaking. He was arrested after about twenty minutes and then another man, a citizen of Everett, got up and tried to speak. The police pulled him off the box. Then a lady named Mrs. Eye got up and afterwards I learned was Jake Michel, a citizen of Everett, got up and tried to speak. The police pulled him off the box. Then a lady named Mrs. Eye got up and afterwards I learned was Jake Michel, a citizen of Everett, got up and tried to speak. The police pulled him off the box. Then a lady named Mrs. Eye got up and afterwards I learned was Jake Michel, a citizen of Everett, got up and tried to speak. The police pulled him off the box.

At Least One Gun Being Used. In the cross-examination, the State, represented in this case by H. D. Cooley, endeavored to make Mahler support the contention that Saboteur meant the use of violence. The ignorance of the labor movement and its tactics shown by Cooley was laughable. He made a great deal of the song book, for instance, and asked many questions about it. Mahler showed him what we really teach, so that, despite the fact that he was a great deal of a case, the attorneys for the State will at least have got an education in workingclass matters.

Cooley, wearing a songbook, said to Mahler: "Were you not circulating a book which advocated the throwing of a pitchfork into a threshing machine?" This was in reference to the song "Tar-a-Roo Boom-dee!" "I don't know that the song does that. It may recite an instance where a man used a pitchfork to throw a pitchfork into a threshing machine, but whether it advocates it is another matter."
"Don't you know that practically every I. W. W. member has a songbook and they call it their bible?"
"No, I don't think they do. They may sing the Preamble and Constitution at their own banquets, but the songbook is not their bible."
"How did you introduce?"

Then followed a long discussion of the I. W. W. Mahler said that he had studied his case in the files of the Industrial Worker in this portion of the examination. He was questioning Mahler as to whether he had obtained any information regarding the denial of a re-trial to Joe Hill Mahler said he got it from Judge Hilton. "Did you get that information from the I. W. W.?" "No, I don't think Judge Hilton is an I. W. W."
"You didn't get that information from your friend Ashleigh, the one who wrote that Curtis was killed on the dock by one of his fellow deputies and that he confessed this on the stand?"
"I don't believe Ashleigh ever told me that."
"Well, you read that in the Industrial Worker about the Ashleigh case?"
"I believe something like that was issued, yes."
"What you know, and Ashleigh knew, and everyone knew, that Curtis was killed instantly on the dock and made no confession?"
"And the redoubtable little Mr. Cooley showed with triumph at his valiant slaying of a straw man."

As a matter of fact, for the information of Mr. Cooley, I stated in my article that the deputy who was alleged to have killed Curtis went mad and confessed to it when raving upon a sick bed. Mr. Cooley's assertion that the Industrial Worker do not seem to have been very profound, or perhaps he is incapable of profundity, or perhaps he is not with this decidedly unpalatable portion of my article, to come up in court. Altogether, the testimony of Mahler made his most favorable impression upon all listeners.

Thompson Holds Propaganda Meeting. When Fellow Worker James P. Thompson was on the stand, the trial was temporarily transformed into a propaganda meeting. Thompson was asked to repeat some of the speeches he had made in Everett on the occasions when he had been arrested. He repeated them as requested, and his clear and precise statement of the aims and methods of Industrial Unionism were heard by many of those in the courtroom, including the attorneys for the state, away with much more definite concept of what the I. W. W. stands for than they had before.

Frederic Moore's examination of Thompson brought out the attitude of the I. W. W. regarding violence. Moore asked him what he said on the night of the 29th of August, in Everett.
"Solidarity More Effective Than Violence. 'I paid some attention to the 'laborers' strike' said Thompson. 'I explained

that the longshoremen were on strike and said: 'You are not going to win that strike by packing some sacks on the docks.' 'I said that and I got a good deal of abuse to load those sacks, the police must refuse to handle the sack cargoes. When they get sacks to unload the boats the union trustees allow refuse to load the sack freight away from the docks.' And I went on to explain that Solidarity is a much more effective weapon than a brick-bat."
"Economic Power Greatest Weapon. 'Did you go into any further details?'
"Yes, I mentioned a street-car workers' strike in Cincinnati when some workers threw a barrel of cement from a third floor right thru a scab street-car. 'Now,' I said, 'that may be a good way to stop a street car if you haven't any other way, but that makes the I. W. W. sick. The way to stop a scab car is not with a mob, or with a brick-bat, or a barrel of cement. The way to stop a scab car is in a street-car strike by the power-house, but they got to get the other workers and shut off the juice.' I also said in my talking of the craft strikes and strikes all around here and the local authorities can't handle you they will send the troops in here, and if you win in the first battle you will probably lose the second, but they got to go out, they want an eight-hour day, why just work eight hours and then go home."
"Are you familiar with the song, 'Casey Jones'?"

Two 8-Hour Days. "What did you say at the meeting with regard to Casey Jones?"
"Why, I explained that there was a difference between an eight-hour law and an eight-hour day; that in Colorado they had an eight-hour law but they got to go on strike to get an eight-hour day. I said: 'The way to get an eight-hour day is to organize the social life, the people or age it is necessary to analyze their economic activities. Of course, as Marx himself admits, there are other material factors to be taken into consideration.'
In accord with Marxian science, the Industrial Workers of the World take the position that the solution for the problems of today is not in the hands of the legislature in Capital, gives the only key that will unravel the knotty social and economic problems of our time. The essence of the material conception of history is the contention that all social activity, political, moral, religious and education, merely reflects economic activity. This means that to understand the social life of the people or age it is necessary to analyze their economic activities. Of course, as Marx himself admits, there are other material factors to be taken into consideration.

Illustrates Old Method. "Yes, ever since the S. P. strike. It is a criticism of the craft union method of carrying on strikes which the engineer remaining at work while the shop men were on strike. Someone put a bunch of ties across the track. Well, the I. W. W. idea is that you don't stop tying all day, if you want an eight-hour day, why just work eight hours and then go home."
"Are you familiar with the song, 'Casey Jones'?"

Industrial Instead of Political Government. One of the modern tendencies of capitalism over the world is toward industrial government instead of political government. Especially is this demonstrated in the United States where, owing to the rapid development of the various trusts and the persistent struggle of the various groups of capitalists for the world markets, the motto of the bourgeois now is: "Necessity knows no law."
The new demands of capitalist development tend to create a new class in the capitalist class for its own army of politicians. They are beginning to realize that they can better protect their property interests thru their M. & M.'s and Commercial Clubs.

This is well illustrated by their activities in San Francisco and Everett, as well as in Colorado, where all political laws became for the time being, a mere suggestion. The trend of the times seem to show that in the United States we are slowly developing out of capitalist proper and evolving almost imperceptibly into industrial plutocracy. The only force that can counteract this is a working-class organized on the industrial field on the basis of their class interests. This organized they can control the levers of social production. The danger today is that the worker has not developed an economic knowledge of his position as a proportion to the rapid changes in industry. We should develop a philosophy of power as well as numbers. A well-drilled army of one thousand is better than an untrained mob of a thousand. Let us learn the lesson of history. The proletariat must be made conscious of his historic mission to overthrow capitalism and establish the industrial republic of labor.

Don't Let Industrial Union. WHITEFISH, Mont. — The appalling growth of the I. W. W. in this section of the country has led the Northern officials to suspect that a number of their employees are members or sympathizers with the I. W. W. The superintendent says that he will discharge every known member of the I. W. W. which seems to be the only method they have to stem the tide of natural progress. The actions of the Great Northern officials are indicative of the things to fear. It is not to be wondered at, that railroad officials hate and fear the I. W. W. The workers in the railroad industry, as the result of these actions are learning that the I. W. W. is the logical union.

The Press Committee of North Yakima Branch reports that there is very little work in that locality. The average wages are two twenty-five to two fifty a day, with ninety cents a day for board.

PORTLAND MAIL LIST. There is mail at 27 N. First St. for the following: Alfred Anderson, Alfred Altamont, M. Bach, A. H. Baker, John Busch, Walter Bennett (2), Philip Crier, (2), Peter Duffy, Sam Feltz, Thomas H. Jones, Arthur Erickson, Oscar Johnson, Chas. B. Johnson, Chas. Judge, Frank L. Kelley, William Kilpatrick, Hugh Ketterman (3), Herrell and Darrell Kirkpatrick, Louis Leone, Frank Lough, W. C. Moddie, Sterling Myrre, Chas. A. Olson, F. Poegler (2), C. T. Press, Fred M. Palko, J. Phillip, Fred Pepper, Fred Peterson, Stanley Poegler (2), Arthur Shimek, Wilhelm Swenson, J. J. Sainio (2), Oswald Scharf (2), Wm. St. Germain, H. H. Thompson, Sam Valore (2), Frank Webster, Arthur White, Wm. Wilson.

YAKIMA MAIL LIST. There is mail at the North Yakima Branch, A. W. O. for the following fellow workers: Lawrence, Donald Chisholm, Russel Aubin, Louis Mussen, W. Smith, and Frank Martin.

WARNING TO AMERICAN WORKERS. Fellow Worker Cpus Birkhead, writing from Berge, Norway, says: "The American workers not to go back there. He says: 'Don't let the employing class fool you into going to Norway.' The living conditions are terrible, and the workers can find nowhere to sleep wherever he lives."
He says: "There are five or six hundred men out of work in Berge while at the same time the city is pumping an advertisement that men are needed to build the city."

C. W. Shrader, a delegate of Industrial Union 60 filed at the St. Vincent Hotel at Portland, as the result of injuries sustained by falling of an O. W. R. & N. Freight train in the St. John Tunnel.

CHANGING WITH CHANGING CONDITIONS

The fundamental distinction between the philosophy of a new social order based on the dialectic method of reasoning and investigation. Dialectics is that process of reasoning that comprehends all forms of phenomena as being in a state of evolution. To quote Dialectic: "Nothing is, everything is becoming." Also this system of investigation was used in a crude manner by the Greek philosophers. It was not perfected as a weapon in the fight of science against superstition until the advent of the works of Darwin, Huxley and Spencer.

The system of dialectics gradually took the place of the metaphysical and speculative forms of investigation in the field of biology and gave a remarkable impetus to scientific achievements. Later we find it used by the masters minds, Marx and Engels, in their investigation of social phenomena. As the result of their application of dialectics and the ground work furnished by that great scientist, Lewis H. Morgan, the history of man and his institutions became understandable in an orderly and logical process of changes from the simple to the complex. The new theory of history, discovered by Marx and Engels, as elaborated by Lenin, is the only key that will unravel the knotty social and economic problems of our time. The essence of the material conception of history is the contention that all social activity, political, moral, religious and education, merely reflects economic activity. This means that to understand the social life of the people or age it is necessary to analyze their economic activities. Of course, as Marx himself admits, there are other material factors to be taken into consideration.

Allied With Evolution. The I. W. W. is organized in such a manner that it can at all times adapt and ally itself with the increasing and continuous forces of economic evolution. While the craft unionist requires a program of organization that is both antiquated and reactionary, the I. W. W. is scientific and beneficial to the working class must recognize the fundamental law of change and development, in order that it may effectively cope with the new economic conditions arising and the new economic problems to be solved.

Therefore the average industrial unionist realizes that any movement or organization which claims to be scientific and beneficial to the working class must recognize the fundamental law of change and development, in order that it may effectively cope with the new economic conditions arising and the new economic problems to be solved.

How To Abolish War. Any of us are willing to admit that in the abstract war is wrong, but we usually make exceptions and excuses for wholesale murder while assenting to extreme punishment for the retailer. Perhaps we get a new idea from the young colored recruit who died at the first fire. His captain, wishing to inflame him with courage and patriotism, being thus, in a scornful tone:

"So you ran away at the first fire, did you?"
"Yes, sah. An' I'd a-run sooner if I'd a-knewed it was a-coonin'."
"Have you no regard for your reputation?"
"Mah reputation ain't nuffin to me 'tall, sah, 'long side o' mah life, sah."
"But, even if you should lose your life, you'd feel the shame of knowing that you died for your country."
"No, sah, if Ah done 'fo' mah life, sah, Ah wouldn't have no satisfaction. Ah wouldn't have no feelin' 'tall. Ah wouldn't have nuffin 'tall. Ah'd be 'fraid."
"Does patriotism mean nothing to you?"
"Nuffin 'tall, sah! Ah wouldn't put mah life in de scales agin no guvment, sah, 'case if de guvment went unsh an' Ah lived, Ah'd be 'fraid for de live anyway, 'case if de guvment live an' Ah was killed de loss to me couldn't be fixed up nohow, sah!"
"Why, if all soldiers were like you every government in the world would go to pieces."
"No, sah, on de contrary, sah. Deyd 'lah' forever, less'en folks changed 'em. Ef all soldiers was like me dere couldn't be no fightin' 'tall, sah!"
I didn't learn if he would fight, if he really had something to fight for. Possibly he would. He certainly was quite an exponent of the "brotherhood of man" from a very biased standpoint.

Francis Atwood in the Lantern.

Fellow Worker F. Covillegate working in the plant of the Iowa Malleable Iron Works at Fairfield, Ia., reports there is a good field of agitation for men conversant with mauling and bench work.

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PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no neutral ground between them and no ground among millions of the 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 organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the controlling of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby leading defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

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

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not for the every day struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By gaining industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper of tags. Watch these numbers, they designate the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew. This is issue No. 52. (SPECIAL OFFER)

HOW TO ABOLISH WAR.

Any of us are willing to admit that in the abstract war is wrong, but we usually make exceptions and excuses for wholesale murder while assenting to extreme punishment for the retailer. Perhaps we get a new idea from the young colored recruit who died at the first fire. His captain, wishing to inflame him with courage and patriotism, being thus, in a scornful tone:

"So you ran away at the first fire, did you?"
"Yes, sah. An' I'd a-run sooner if I'd a-knewed it was a-coonin'."
"Have you no regard for your reputation?"
"Mah reputation ain't nuffin to me 'tall, sah, 'long side o' mah life, sah."
"But, even if you should lose your life, you'd feel the shame of knowing that you died for your country."
"No, sah, if Ah done 'fo' mah life, sah, Ah wouldn't have no satisfaction. Ah wouldn't have no feelin' 'tall. Ah wouldn't have nuffin 'tall. Ah'd be 'fraid."
"Does patriotism mean nothing to you?"
"Nuffin 'tall, sah! Ah wouldn't put mah life in de scales agin no guvment, sah, 'case if de guvment went unsh an' Ah lived, Ah'd be 'fraid for de live anyway, 'case if de guvment live an' Ah was killed de loss to me couldn't be fixed up nohow, sah!"
"Why, if all soldiers were like you every government in the world would go to pieces."
"No, sah, on de contrary, sah. Deyd 'lah' forever, less'en folks changed 'em. Ef all soldiers was like me dere couldn't be no fightin' 'tall, sah!"
I didn't learn if he would fight, if he really had something to fight for. Possibly he would. He certainly was quite an exponent of the "brotherhood of man" from a very biased standpoint.

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ORGANIZATION OPPORTUNITIES KANSAS OIL FIELDS

AUGUSTA, Kas.—Conditions at the present time in the oil-fields of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas are worse than they were ten years ago and the need for job organization is greater. Bulgarian and Mexican are ripe for organization and delegates of these two nationalities are badly needed.

The Prairie Pipe Line Co. at Colony, Kas., is paying \$200 per day and board. Twelve miles west of Colony, Booth & Flynn are doing considerable pipe line work. They are paying from \$150 to \$300 per day with \$100 deducted for board.

At Lola, Kas., there is considerable pipe line work at the same rate as is paid by Booth & Flynn. At Paola, Kas., the Prairie Pipe Line Co. has a big gang of men at work at \$100 a day and board. At Grinnell and Yates Centers, Kas., there is considerable street work at \$200 and \$250 per day. Board costs \$5.00 weekly.

At Durand, Kas., work is being done on the found house. The workers are making a fortune on this job as they are being paid \$125 per day and charged \$5.50 a week for board.

At Eldorado, Kas., bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and painters can get work at any time, as skilled workers are scarce. At Wichita, Kas., tanners for vans and trucks can get work at \$200 a day, with board at \$600 per week. In this town freight haulers are paid \$125 for ten hours' work. There is also some construction work at twenty to thirty cents an hour in this town.

At Augusta, Kas., there is less work at \$85.00 to \$90.00 a month. At Douglas, Kas., there is considerable building being done with wages at thirty to thirty-five cents an hour, board, \$600 per week. At Junction, Kas., the Prairie Pipe Line work is paying \$200 a day and board.

At Arkansas City, Kas., the Hope Construction Co. is doing pipe line work, paying \$300 per day, with \$100 deducted for board. There is also some construction work there. These are but a few of the jobs that are open for I. W. W. agitation at the present time. Members going on behind should leave their brass band behind.

MOONEY PROTEST MEETING.

By PAUL PARKER
The Socialist Party and The International Workers' Defense League have arranged to hold a Monster Protest Meeting on Sunday afternoon, April 15th, in the Dreamland Pavilion, the meeting will be called to order sharply at 2 o'clock.

The main speaker of the day will be Robert Minor, of San Francisco, who has gone down the line with Tom Mooney, all thro the trying ordeal of the recent trial, and who is thoroughly informed in reference to all particulars of the case. Considerable interest is being displayed by unionists, who are acquainted with the past history of Robert Minor, who has a national reputation as a writer. One who is second to none and withal one of our most sincere and progressive comrades in the ranks of organized labor.

Brother Minor is making this trip from San Francisco expressly for the purpose of giving the men and women of Seattle first hand information of everything connected with the "frame-up" which has been directed against one of our most ardent and faithful union men, Thomas J. Mooney.

Brother Mooney is sentenced to be brutally murdered by the so-called civilized (?) capital punishment route. It is up to each and every one of us, calling ourselves unionists, to prevent this damnable, diabolical, contemptible event from taking place.

Like most cases against workers, Brother Mooney is sentenced to die because of his activities on behalf of the workers and not for any real crime. It is only one more of the long, long list of legal (?) murders committed to preserve the present degrading order of society.

The smell of the San Francisco justice (?) reaches our nostrils from afar. How long! Oh, how long! My brother, will we sit by and allow such Romanized stench pollute our atmosphere?

Tom Mooney Must Be Saved At All Costs.
A united line-up of the class conscious workers of this coast will save the day for labor in this trying hour of distress. The "Tom Mooney" meeting on April 15, at Dreamland, will be the first mighty protest in the Northwest on the San Francisco "frame-up."

Robert Minor, who will be the principle speaker will be followed by H. Scott Bennett, the former Socialist member of the Australian Parliament, J. P. Thompson and other prominent labor speakers.

All union and radical organizations are behind this meeting, with the slogan, "choke throughout the halls of labor that "Tom Mooney shall not hang."

MAIL AT AUGUSTA, KAS.

There is mail at the A. W. O. Branch at Augusta, Kas., for the following: J. W. Wilson, Chas. Nell, W. G. Martin, J. C. Davis, Morris Lewis, Fred Wegner, Albert Rosner, W. C. Graham, Lewis Belford, Ed Decker, Chas. Roberts, Geo. Verbein, Albert Bertrand, C. A. Taylor, Murrell Hecht, F. Meyerton, E. P. Walther and Albert Wickham.
PHINEAS EASTMAN,
Branch Secretary.

News, Notes and Comments on Class War

"Did Not Raise Her Boy to be a Buckler"

MONTESANO, Wash.—Having read arrival letters descriptive of the C. C. L. & T. Camp owned by a Comynopolis, I wish to write of conditions as I found them. At Camp 5, the board is at present about the average and the camp format, time keeper and construction foreman are as good as the average. The superintendent, Jack McCoy, who but recently left the ranks of the wage earners to become a pimp at plutocracy, has, however, determined to rid the camp of I. W. W. One day last week, while on a tour of inspection, he came across a fellow worker who was singing "The Rebel Girl." He called him into the office and for over an hour tried to get him to destroy his red card and remain on the job. He gave him a long, fatherly talk and the identity of interests existing between labor and capital and kindred ban. McCoy evidently needed another stool pigeon in the camp. Thought that as the fellow worker had a family to support he would be an easy mark. He laid his cards face up on the table and exposed his hand. He painted in glowing terms the future of the fellow worker if he would only desert his comrades and be a good slave. He said that he might even in time aspire to the position of head fatter at a salary of \$375 a day when the mills were running, and a job down at the mill wheeling sawdust at \$30.00 when the mills were closed down. All this and more was promised if he would only withdraw his card, stop agitating and singing rebel songs. To this the fellow worker listened with downcast eyes and humble mien until the super had finished. Then he told him that his mother did not raise her boy to be a sucker.

Work at Weed Lumber Company.

The camps of the Weed Lumber Company, located in the middle of February, are now running full force. Lumber and logs are being rushed as fast as the unskilled workers will accept. The camps are between thirty and forty miles from Weed on the Klamath Falls Branch of the Southern Pacific. Men are hired at the company's office at Weed and then given a note to the doctor. Scientific management is being applied and only such as can do a big day's work and show good physical condition are hired.

There are three camps, each employing from fifty to one hundred and fifty men. The conditions are better than many places, but far from ideal, on account of the workers being unorganized and docile slaves. Many of them have worked for this company in the past seven or eight years.

The sleeping facilities are good, the camps are composed of a number of small bunk houses and furnished with a spring cot and mattress and stove. Lamps cost one dollar and the company furnishes the oil. A charge of twenty-five cents a month is made for the mattress used by the workers. The mattress then belongs to the worker as long as he remains in the camp.

There is an exception of an abundant flow of over-watered condensed milk and diseased potatoes. Every meal some stink-bomb slave is heard to growl, and the workers accept their ration with the remark "I have often seen a Doc's? Board costs seventy-five cents a day. Doc's? fee is one dollar a month.

The wages for the fifty fee swamper and range to three dollars and twenty-five cents for fallers and trimmers.

Honest, Industrious, Liberty Loving.

TACOMA, Wash.—"Our boys" came back from the border stage time ago. The business men of the city gave them a welcome the nights of the pig spilled ink profusely in an effort to show the wonderful advantages of a military training in the making of honest, industrious and liberty loving citizens.

They must be so! Just now the police are diligently searching for one of these honest, industrious citizens who, as a reward for risking his life for his master's country was given a chance to earn his doughnuts as a messenger for a banking concern. In the course of his duties this young hero was asked to take a registered letter containing nineteen thousand dollars to the post office. That he was honest is proven by the fact that he registered the letter and the orders, that he was industrious by the fact that before doing so he removed the contents. What greater proof is needed that the City of Liberty that to date has failed to report back to the boss?

Another New Union.

CENTRALIA, Wash.—"This city is finally on the I. W. W. map as large hall has been opened up here at 530 North Tower Street. The library was started by the Tacoma Local and O. B. Anderson, Stationary Delegate for the Railroad Workers' Industrial Union of Tacoma and E. B. Scott, who is now stationary delegate here, led the preliminary work.

The Chamber of Commerce here got after the parties renting us the hall and are

starting a boycott against a theatre they own. To save themselves, the landlord is going to try and have us moved legally, but we have put a monthly rent. Such tactics are what are to be expected from the masters of the Lumber Industry in this territory. But the I. W. W. is used to such methods and here to stay. Opposition but makes us more determined to win.

Becoming a Nuisance.

RAYMOND, Wash.—One of the officers here, reported that the I. W. W. was a nuisance. He wanted to go over the hall and building in which the I. W. W. is located and the man who is renting to us told him that he would have to have a search warrant.

The post man evidently did not know that every I. W. W. hall is open to everyone who wishes to sit decently. He probably could not read, as on the hall is the usual sign: "Free Reading Room, Everybody Welcome."

The I. W. W. is becoming a nuisance here. It has put backbones in the workers, and they are becoming difficult for a boss to handle.

Backing Line at Sedro Woolley.

SEDRO WOOLLEY, Wash.—When the I. W. W. Hall was opened here only a month ago, the lumber trust notified the banks to bring pressure to bear to drive us out of town. The next move, after fits was found to be ineffective, was for Lewis of the Clear Lake Lumber Company, to try and cover their couch into trying to drive us out of town.

But they did not wish to get into trouble trying to make this stick. The lumberjacks thoroughly approved of our aims and as to the parasites, the I. W. W. takes their emnity as a tribute to the organization.

I. W. W. Barbers Make Strong Demands.

COALINGA, Cal.—The barbers in this town have been organizing in the I. W. W. The scale is \$200 per week for a five day week with a rate of sixty cents an hour for all time after five o'clock in the evening and before eight o'clock in the morning. Another radical change in the scale is that the rate of pay shall be increased twenty-five per cent and the hours of labor reduced twenty-five per cent each year beginning with the first day of each year until the workers receive the full value of their labor.

Arrested.

BILLINGS, Mont.—On March 30th, Fellow Worker Frank Ireland was arrested here for speaking against war and telling the workers to fight the masters of America, who are their real oppressors.

There is considerable construction work here for the Great Smith Company, the United States Government and the Casper Oil Fields. The I. W. W. has been doing a great amount of agitating on these jobs and the reasons for Fellow Worker Ireland's arrest are to be found in the hatred of the bosses for agitation detrimental to their profits.

Progress at Yakima.

The North Yakima Branch of the A. W. O. reports that there is not much road work going on at the present time. On the little work that has been started they are paying \$250 to \$300, with board at seventy-five to ninety cents a day.

Members are coming to the North Yakima Branch lively, and the press committee reports that if the organization work continues at the present pace the I. W. W. will have job control on construction work in the Yakima District.

Join Industrial Union 500.

At the Conference of the Lumberworkers of the Pacific Coast, held at the I. W. W. Hall at Seattle on Sunday, April 1st, it was decided that Union 42 would become a part of the Lumberworkers' organization, Industrial Union 500, which now has jurisdiction of all I. W. W. lumber activity from ocean to ocean. This new change is in line with the decision arrived at by the last convention of the I. W. W. held at Chicago.

They Got Sympathy.

Recently with placards reading "We are Hungry in a Land of Plenty," thousands of the women of Cleveland marched on the City Hall and demanded food for their children. The mayor gave them sympathy and told them they would get more by petitioning Congress. If they had marched on the warehouses they would have been able to get immediate action.

Not Surprising For Seattle.

The result of the Smoker given at the I. W. W. hall at Seattle on Saturday, March 31st, was the clearing of two hundred and fifteen dollars for the benefit of the Everett prisoners. The editor is not giving this much space as while the amount of the net receipts for a smoker is large, the Seattle rebels have these kind of smokers regularly.

Work Around Stockton.

STOCKTON, Cal.—This town should be the headquarters of the Construction Workers' Industrial Union for the State of California. Hatch Petty is starting now. He is a seven-year job and employs about three thousand men. The minimum wage is three dollars for common labor with one dollar charged for board. A two-million dollar sugar refinery is under construction in Tracy. There is work at the Whitehall estate and another one million-dollar sugar refinery is under construction at Manteca. There is to be a milk condensing plant erected shortly at Lodi, Cal.

Miners Coming To Now.

Fellow Worker Don Sheridan, Secretary Treasurer of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 500, writes that the workers are coming in the Wallace, Idaho, district have begun to come in in great numbers. A delegate who was sent there recently, wired for more supplies as soon as he reached that territory. The probabilities are that in a few months will find the miners there solidly organized in the I. W. W.

Favoring Square Deal.

The Utah State Federation of Labor has passed a resolution advocating a general strike and boycott on California products unless the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 500, writes that the workers are re-tried in such a manner as to give them a square deal.

Direct Actionists Needed.

HOLTVILLE, Cal.—Conditions are good here and they will be better in the near future. Men with the get-on-the-job idea can do good work. Haying and castling houses have been started in many places. Men that want work should come at once. Those who can give the revolutionary movement strong terms, has been forwarded to the president, the governor of California, the prosecuting attorney and the judge who presided at the trial.

Resolution for Mooney.

As the result of a meeting held at Arion Hill in Portland, Ore. Sunday, March 25th, a resolution condemning the methods used in the conviction of Thomas Mooney, in strong terms, has been forwarded to the president, the governor of California, the prosecuting attorney and the judge who presided at the trial.

Another Industrial Murder.

MONTESANO, Wash.—Another logger working for the C. L. & T. Co. was killed because the life of a worker is worth less to the boss than the cost of good gear. A donkey engine was being moved up a steep grade. They were using sixteen blocks and cables. The block broke and the donkey backed down the hill. One of the men who was in the way was crushed to death.

San Francisco Smoker.

On April 14, Locals 121 and 1107 held a smoker that those who were close to San Francisco cannot afford to miss. There will be good catches, good vaudeville and good music, in addition to good eats. This smoker will be held at 85 Third St.

WILL CELEBRATE MAY FIRST.

DULUTH, Minn.—The rebels in and around Duluth have decided to celebrate International Labor Day with a monster parade and entertainment, especially calling attention to the fellow workers now in jails and penitentiaries.

The parade will be headed by the Finnish I. W. W. band and large and appropriate banners will be carried, proving that "We Never Forget."

All fellow workers who wish to take part in this parade are asked to report at the I. W. W. Hall, 530 W. First St., not later than 9 a. m. The parade will start at 10 a. m. sharp.

For the evening an elaborate program has been arranged, including speaking, entertainment and dancing. This will be held at the Seattle Opera House, Sixth Ave. E., and Third St.

We feel that other locals will follow suit and demonstrations of this nature nationwide.

The result of the Smoker given by the Sioux City Local for the benefit of the Everett prisoners was ninety-two dollars, which is certainly going some!

Fellow Worker Phineas Eastman has taken charge of the Agricultural Workers Organization Branch at Augusta, Kansas. Fellow Worker Parker has gone out as traveling delegate of the Agricultural Workers' Organization. Fellow Worker Eastman has taken a man's place and there are few in the I. W. W. movement better fitted to fill it.

David Dukovats is asked to write to his brother, John Dukovats, at Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

BIG CONVENTION OF M. T. W. GREAT LAKES

The first annual meeting of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union 200, was held at 226 Champlain Street, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 26th.

Credentialed delegates were sent to all the workers peened up by the bosses for their activities in the cause of labor.

Fellow Worker George Hardy was elected secretary-treasurer of Industrial Union 200. Fellow Workers H. W. Halberg, J. H. Manning, Maurice O'Donnell and M. H. Moort were elected as the executive committee.

Credentialed delegates were to be taken out by the most of the members who attended the convention. The members are going to work for organization on the lakes with a vim and resolve are sure to follow. There will be stationary delegates at all the lake ports.

The fellow workers decided that while the individual member can but reach a few they can have one press reach thousands. We have noticed that the parts of the organization which go strongest on publicity, get the greatest results. A publicity committee was elected.

All transport workers are asked to get into the fight to better the conditions of those who go out on ships. Send applications for membership to Fellow Worker Hardy at 226 Champlain Ave., Cleveland, or see the port delegate. This is the real war for workers.—Enlist!

FARCE AND TRAGEDY.

Somewhere it has been said that history repeats—first it is tragedy and then a farce. We do not know whether the tragedy of the crucifixion of Christ presented the comedy feature of the Orpheum skin show was the Everett trial. That ever-present, eternal ending of labor comedy farces bring joy to the hearts and laughter to the lips of those who would lead into the arms of the workers.

Written history does not record the names of those who died as Christ, Spartacus, Bruno, Paragis and Hill did. They are as sands on the shore, uncountable. Emerging from the ranks of the workers for a few moments the world looks upon them as they are being nailed to the cross—and then is oblivion.

No sweeter nor sadder story has ever been woven from the strands of life than that of the struggle of men for the birthright of humanity, that ever-present, eternal impulse for a better life is the redemptive cause for existence.

It is admitted that Tracy did not kill. It is impossible to identify any of the seventy-four. With others Tracy was singing. Mfrcenaries, employed to kill for money, frankly state that they fired as many as ten bullets into the back of the man who was the same class of wretches who applied the torch to the feet of Bruno, those who wreathed the head of Christ with a crown of thorns, are the lackeys playing the hero role in the master class comedy—the working-class tragedy—of Everett.

Another strategy was made by the workers to advance their position in the age-long class struggle. Will another life be forfeited? Are other names to be enrolled on the blood-red program to afford mirth for the masters?

If the workers so will they can stop further sacrifices of their kind for their kind, and bring to a close the tragedy of the struggle. They can organize and stop spectacles such as are now being staged in Seattle. They can organize and place the perjured testimony of scabs, stool pigeons and human blood hounds. But will they?

WHY LEAVE CALIFORNIA?

With the coming of spring it has been the custom of a great part of the members of the working class to leave California for other parts of the country, to work for the same class of employers as they had been working for.

Why do they leave? Are the wages better? Are the working conditions better? If they are not, why does the worker endure the hardships, miseries and sufferings incident to the migration? If the conditions of the wages in other states are better, what made them set? The wages were not increased, nor conditions bettered, by the workers leaving. It was the workers who remained that made them better. It is beating the way close the country we all know that the worker meets the most unbearable sufferings. Those who intend leaving California should stay the same this summer and make conditions better. The agricultural industry is on here the year round.

The employer in California is as hungry after profits as the employer anywhere else. He will pay no more than he has to. He will pay as much as you have the organized force to demand and take.

The editors have been led a merry chase all winter. It is up to you to lead them the same this summer. The only way this can be done is for the rebels who are now in California to stay here.

James Elliott.

The Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Haverill, Massachusetts, recently donated \$100 to the defense of the Everett prisoners. In addition to this there are a large number of donations coming in from all unions of all types as they realize that in this fight between the workers as workers and the capitalist class—that is, that it is a part of the class war.

Funds are urgently needed for the defense of the Everett prisoners. Get action NOW! Use all methods and use them immediately. Send all funds to Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.