

**"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"**

Whole No. 27

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PREAMBLE I. W. W.

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## POLICE METHODS IN FIGHT ON I. W. W.

Schmidt's Release Points Lessons in  
Revel of Customs; Other Fight-  
Who Need Support of the  
Members.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—James Schmidt has at last gained his freedom, after a little over one year confinement, for shooting a brakeman in self defense. The freeing of Schmidt is a reversal of the usual custom in cases where a common workman is forced to kill a tool of the parasitic classes in self defense. If Schmidt had been unrecognized, he would have been deprived of his liberty to appear before the hungry jaws of capitalism which are always ready and anxious to take revenge on any worker who happens to have the smouldering manhood to take the life of one of their tools to save his own.

The defense and freeing of Schmidt shows the new consciousness being developed in the working class, which refuses to allow one of their number to be victimized because of using any method at his disposal for self protection against the degenerate lackeys who are always ready to commit any crime at the behest of capital.

When one of their lackeys commits a murder, no matter how cold-blooded or uncalculated, he is not even arrested, as was the case of a "brute" in human form who, while in a drunken condition, killed a harvest hand at Conde, S. D., in the fore part of August merely because the harvest hand interfered while he (the marshall) was drinking. Another drunk. The marshall sold the whiskey which made these men drunk and proceeded to vent his brute nature on one of them; and when the other party interfered he shot him in the head, inflicting a wound which later proved fatal. This marshall was not even arrested. But if one of these degenerates happens to get killed all of society sets up a howl of "murder" and every resource is brought into use to get the murderer out of their hands.

They will stoop to anything as for example, the case against fellow workers A. C. McNelly and Charles Wetmore charged with killing a policeman at Andover, S. D., in the latter part of July. These members were miles away from the scene of the murder, but still they were picked up and charged with "murder," merely because the state wants revenge; a prosecuting attorney wants a reputation; and some R. R. "dicks" want to get a small reward for convicting somebody of murder.

This policeman was killed while interfering when some I. W. W. members were being held up on the station platform at Andover, S. D. Instead of stating the truth as it really occurred, stories were sent out by the press that some I. W. W. members had shot a policeman, who had interfered while they were holding up some harvest hands. These falsehoods were used to arouse the ill feeling of the farmers in that neighborhood and to get them into "citizen committees" to chase the I. W. W. out of the country. To see the narrowness and degenerate state of mind of those who allow their thoughts to be motivated by the yellow press, we have only to note that one official in Andover donated 50 cents for a floral wreath for the funeral of the dead policeman, and withdrew it when a member of the I. W. W. put his signature to the same. He stated he did not want anything to do with anything that the I. W. W. was mixed up in.

This case is of direct concern to all members of the A. W. O. as these fellow workers were some of the most active members of the A. W. O.

It may be our turn next to fall into the hands of the lackeys of capitalism on some frameup, and it is up to us to defend them. If they go into the hands of a farmer jury without any defense, it will mean almost certain conviction. All that is necessary to get a conviction before the deluded specimens of humanity who compose the average rural population is to yell "I. W. W." and "murder" in the same breath.

Investigation shows that evidence given at the preliminary was perjured, and very flimsy perjury. The fact that the case was bound over on such evidence shows that the hirelings of capital are willing to go to any length to serve their master.

Every member of the A. W. O. should give at least 50 cents for the defense of these men. Each member should remember that he may be the next to fall into the toils of the oppressors. Give something to fight your own battles.

Send all funds to W. T. Nef, Box 1776, Minneapolis, Minn.

E. W. Latchem.

### ALL MEMBERS RELEASED.

(Special Wire to the "Industrial Worker.") SPOKANE, Wash.—The free speech fights both at Yakima and Wenatchee have been won. All the members have been released, and the conditions are great for I. W. W. organization.

On October 22nd, there will be a business meeting of the Agricultural Workers' Organization held in Spokane. All members who filed it at all possible should attend, as important business is to be transacted.

—Richard Brazier.

Our masters tell us how to live on \$200 a day. We do not want to know how to work for \$12.50 a week. The mission of the I. W. W. is to teach our class how to get all they produce.

—Alexander.

## GRAPHIC STORY OF YAKIMA FIGHT AND VICTORY

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Every demand of the I. W. W. for the right to organize, the right to free speech and the right to agitate for higher wages has been "unconditionally" granted by the Justice of North Yakima. They have seen that the economic and fighting power of the I. W. W. organization is not a figment of the imagination, but a very potent and conquering force.

The story of the fight and victory is but the record of the many incidents in the history of the I. W. W. showing our vast organized power.

The fight was not the result of any lack of tact on the part of the members, but was caused by the direct and willfully lawless acts of the Commercial Club, acting thru their special agents—the city police. The motive back of the fight was, as usual, the dollar. The members of the Commercial Club are vitally interested in low wages for the workers. The members of the I. W. W. were equally interested in raising the wages. We were standing out for a scale of \$3.00 a day and were actually succeeding in getting it. This hit the employers of North Yakima in their most sensitive spot—their pocket nerve.

Every representative to the Commercial Club that workers should wish to dictate the portion they would receive of the wealth they were creating.

Fellow Workers Adams, Siko, Brown, Cooke and others started a hall, and opened their own headquarters. About an hour after the officers arrived: "You fellows are all under arrest." After taking all the literature in sight, the fellow workers, eleven in all, were marched to the city jail.

The judge appeared an hour later and reprimanded the boys for being members of the I. W. W. He informed them that North Yakima would not recognize their rights to organization. He forgot all about his own law books and flatly stated that no civil or constitutional rights existed for the members of the I. W. W.

**Worker Refused to Leave Jail.**

The next day Fellow Workers Doll and Riley were arrested as the officers had discovered that they were advocating higher wages. The same day fellow workers were taken out of a restaurant and arrested for vagrancy, although the officers were very distinct in stating the real charge was being a member of the I. W. W. At the trial such an I. W. W. member was offered \$1000 if released and Riley, sentenced to 30 days.

The officers and judge discovered how little the I. W. W. fear their jails. Doll refused to leave without Riley. The judge scolded the head of the jury, as a last request, sentenced two to jail with Riley.

Two days later, Fellow Workers Nix, Moody and Howell were arrested as ring leaders and booked, as the Yakima papers admitted, on other charge than being members of the I. W. W. The judge wanted to have them leave North Yakima, but they flatly refused.

Fellow Worker Wilson attended this trial and was amused by his kangaroo nature. It was such a farce and joke on justice, Fellow Worker Wilson had to laugh. Judge Milford noticed him enjoying what the court was doing to the American constitution, and said: "Young fellow, you seem to be taking this as a joke."

### FOR A WORTHY CAUSE.

Oakland Local 174, I. W. W. has issued 50-cent voluntary donation stamps for the benefit of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Suby. The history of the sacrifices of their husbands, now serving life terms in Folsom penitentiary, is too well known to need repetition here. They are not the only sufferers from their rebellion against capitalist tyranny. Their wives and children are in need.

The San Francisco Bay Locals have given numerous raffish and smokers for their benefit, but the expenses have always eaten up all but a small balance from these affairs.

For this reason, it was decided to make an international call for assistance, in order to do away with small affairs where the time, money and energy expended were out of all proportion to the actual money left over.

We hope that enough money will be received through this call to make it worth placing in a bank, from which the women can draw from time to time, as the necessity arises.

Below is given a condensed statement of finances up to and including October 2nd: Receipts, \$255.85; expenditures, \$184.51; balance on hand, \$71.34.

A full statement will be sent any member, on request.

—E. C. Plunkett, Secretary.

### NOMINATIONS FOR EDITOR.

All western locals of the Industrial Workers of the World are hereby notified to make nominations for Editor of the "Industrial Worker" for the year 1917. All nominations should be made at a regular business meeting of the locals and must be in the hands of the "Industrial Workers' Committee," P. O. Box 85 Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash., by the close of November 15, 1916.

Any paid-up member of the I. W. W. possessing the necessary qualifications is eligible, however, be sure of their candidate's willingness to serve in the event of his election. Upon the closing of the nominations, the committee will send out ballots for a referendum vote. Returns must be in December 15, 1916.

—Industrial Worker Committee.

Wilson answered: "It is a big joke." Questioned by the judge, he said he was an organizer for the I. W. W. and that he was going to do considerable organizing in North Yakima.

The judge said: "Thirty days; lock him up." "You are a cheap guy, why don't you make it a million, we'll have this town locked in a few days anyway," was Wilson's parting shot.

### Forced to Hold Street Meeting.

Every right the workers are supposed to have had been trampled upon. The Yakima papers had misrepresented the I. W. W. thru their pages. The only recourse left the workers was to hold a street meeting. The members of the I. W. W. had been arrested, although there had been no charge that they had broken any of the city ordinances. Although the Salvation Army were speaking on the streets regularly, and numerous politicians had been speaking the I. W. W. meeting was broken up by the police. Fellow Worker Ryan was brutally jerked off the box. Fellow Worker Erron, who immediately took his place was knocked off the box, and while laying on the ground was kicked in the ribs by one of the starved thugs of the Commercial Club. This meeting resulted in the arrest of forty-six fellow workers.

Over sixty men were crowded in the city jail. Deprived of food and surrounded by the noisy and violent and jailed without charges, they rebelled. This resulted in the demolishing of the jail. The fellow workers on the inside simply tore up the wooden shack. There was no other way to force the attention of the citizens. The members could have gone free at any time by giving up and compromising their principles; and they did not destroy the jail to gain their freedom, but as a lesson to the officers that they cannot expect obedience to the law from men to whom they refuse all legal protection.

When the fellow workers began demolishing the jail, a great crowd gathered on the outside. Fellow Worker Murphy spoke to the crowd out of the jail window, exposing the rotten jail conditions. He told them the blankets were saturated with human excrement, the toilets out of order and the smell beyond human endurance. He asked that the Woman's Club of the city investigate the conditions under which a civilized city held its prisoners.

Those on the outside agreed that an investigation should be made. The officers, to forestall investigation of the conditions, rushed the fire department to the jail with the object of covering up the unsanitary conditions.

### Meeting of Yakima's Lawless Element.

The mayor and prosecuting attorney, after the destruction of the jail, called a meeting of the business men of the city. This meeting was for the purpose of using mob violence instead of regular legal process. The first motion made was that they take action and haul every member of the I. W. W. ten miles out of town and leave them there to rot. This was not a friendly enough to the desires of the business men. They advocated that each member be taken out separately and horsewhipped. It was not any concern of the law or common humanity that retarded the business men from putting this into effect, but the fear that the I. W. W. might be as illegal as Yakima business men and invest in horsewhips to repay the beating-up of our members.

There was much discussion of this plan by the business men, who were perfectly willing to revoke all laws in order to keep low wages for the Yakima farmers, providing they could get in horsewhips to repay the beating-up of our members.

At about the same time the civilized, Christian people of Yakima headed by the mayor, armed themselves with pick handles; marched to the jail; took the members of the I. W. W. out of the jail; brought them to the N. P. tracks and loaded them into box cars. The railway men, however, had more respect for the law than the officers. They refused to couple up the cars or have anything to do with the lawlessness of Yakima's mayor and citizens.

**One Officer Stands Against Mayor for Law.**

Defeated in their purpose of deporting the I. W. W. members, with the city jail practically destroyed, they were compelled to bring the street workers to the county jail. On delivering the men to the sheriff they demanded that they be given nothing to eat, but bread and water. The sheriff was a man in comparison with the filthy scum composing the citizen's committee. He refused to plank to have anything to do with their lawlessness. The men were placed under good jail conditions and fed properly, in remarkable contrast to the treatment given them by the mayor and city police.

The next day the sheriff stated the day before had not been given anything to eat till late the following afternoon when they were placed in the County Jail.

### Even Lawlessness Futile Against I. W. W.

Finding every method they could use powerless against the I. W. W., the officers began sparring for a way to get out of the mess they had created for themselves. They finally made an unconditional surrender, when nothing else was possible. They granted the I. W. W. the right to open a hall, the right to picket and the other privileges granted an organization willing to fight till they win all their demands.

All the fellow workers are released and have gone out on the job, where the authorities of Yakima will hear from them in the shape of higher wages.

In releasing the members the mayor tried to apologize for his lawlessness and that of the police force. He asked the I. W. W. to be considerate to the officers, they having acted as they were directed to act. The Mayor and Chief of Police, of course, under the orders of the Commercial Club, did the directing. The I. W. W. are satisfied with the amount of consideration they have the power to demand. The City of North Yakima has been kicked. It is part of the I. W. W. domain now. All members should concentrate on the job, where the battle of the workers must be fought and won.

—Press Committee.

### TONOPAH RIFE FOR ORGANIZATION.

TONOPAH, Nev.—A large number of miners employed in the Tonopah mines met at Miner's Exchange Hall and discussed at length the high cost of living and the proposed increase in wages. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Mine Operators' Association and ask for an increase of 50¢ a day for all employees of the Tonopah mines. The answer of the bosses has not been received yet.

The Miners Union (W. F. M.) amounts to nothing. Paul Whaley, its old president, left the camp some months ago. He was an ardent supporter of the I. W. W., during the trouble in that camp in 1914, in which Jack Whyte was killed and John Panner and Bonis Thomassen sent to the penitentiary. Tonopah will be well remembered by our members for some time to come.

Times are right and the harvest is waiting. The mines are hot for industrial union organization and Tonopah can be made into a good I. W. W. for all employees. The members should not rest until Nevada has come into the I. W. W.

### BIG DOINGS FOR CONVENTION WEEK.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local 85, Branch 2 is going to hold the biggest and best ball ever held by the I. W. W. movement during the week of the I. W. W. convention meets here. Arrangements are being made for all the delegates and members who can be in the city at that time are being considered.

There is, at the present time, lots of work in this city and members coming here with the intention of doing some time for the little trouble in getting on the job and educating the slaves. All through this section of the country there are great signs of awakening. The workers are beginning to talk along the lines of their material interests.

—Press Committee.

WANTED—Address of M. Levine. If you see this, write at once to E. C. Plunkett, 338 Fifth St., Oakland, Cal.

## "MORNING STAR" A HELL SHIP

Life on one of the Mosquito Fleet  
Under Craft Union Shows Necessity  
for Class Unionism in Marine  
Transportation.

The slavery of the workers on the small boats plying the inland waters on the Pacific Coast has not yet been brought to my knowledge, touched upon in the industrial worker. It is a very galling and trying kind of slavery, and one which must be met by the workers engaged in this part of the marine transportation industry and solved through class organization.

Some time ago I shipped aboard the Morning Star, a small tramp freighter owned and controlled by the Frank Waterhouse interests. I went aboard at 8 p. m. contrary to the wishes of the captain and mate, but at the request of the Puget Sound Strabomarmen's Union. The chief officer, introduced by the men "Roaring Mandy" had shipped a mate off the dock who was behind in his dues. This was contrary to an agreement with the union.

The difficulty was straightened out and I went down to the forecastle, spread out my blankets on a bunk and rolled in. I rolled right out again, as there were thousands of bed bugs crawling all over me, on tours of investigation; every few seconds one of them would crawl to see whether I was good to work. I decided that I would not sleep all night to find out that I was not, and for this reason, I decided it was my move. I went out on the main deck and found there some six of the crew, who could not stand the torment of the bed bugs.

At 9:30 next morning we landed at Vancouver. Roaring Mandy let out a yell and we started unloading and loading. The worker on the Morning Star is expected to do more work than a longshoreman, and stand the heat that would kill a man finally got trucking up after working 12 hours straight, trucking up and down a gang plank at a pitch that called for every ounce of strength and endurance.

### Hired by the Month; Fired by the Day.

When we got back to Seattle next morning we unloaded 1,250 sacks of brewers grain and 200 boxes of tea. We had been hired at \$50 a month, but after we had swept up the deck everything was in ship shape, the captain told the bunkie to get up and work for 24 hours and decided that he would fire the workers and hire another gang of union men next morning. We found out, what the union already knew, that this boat hired its men by the month, and fired them by the day.

After the 24 hours the Morning Star again sent to the P. S. S. U. for eleven deck hands. The union furnished the men and we got down at 7 p. m. and started with our days work. The bunkie and the eight other men were running around to the various docks, putting on cargo. We were then ready for sea; Mandy had ceased his roaring; and we headed for Anacortes where we loaded 800 cases of salmon. Mandy assisting us with his roar. We were then ready for Vancouver. We got in there at 8:30 Sunday night. Did we lay off as a compromise with our tired bones and one of the commandments? We did not. We were in 22 hours of our job of unloading the cargo to the various docks.

Now they say all the 1000 men. On October 1st a 2000 men. The men broke and will have to a movement, after prompt transportation to Seattle the return voyage on the same itself is significant. The union here is not Jack Saunders, but a Socialist paper in ownership of railroads; suppose the robbery of the Hill continue as it does. Meantime the union men neck. A bunch of them. District Engineer saying that the boards were.

Of course, they do in here, but they have a new job and they are making workers are losing their government and the way used against the Engineer every opportunity.

**DULUTH WOMEN**  
DULUTH, Minn.—The great success here, at pr workers are awakening; have sent after an I. W. local of domestic workers.

The outlook for the domestic industry is excellent. Members are already organizing from this industry are only opening, that have been running in the Dakotas has been summer and the organizers there in the Dakotas has been. The workers no their need of organization.

The bosses see that they are making workers are losing their government and the way used against the Engineer every opportunity.

**CANADIAN HARVEST CONDITIONS.**  
Many reports received by the Industrial Worker are agreed that Canada is at the present time a very poor place for a worker.

The wages in the harvest fields are far lower than in previous years, as the government is using the soldiers to do a part of the harvesting. The soldiers are paid \$2.10 by the government and the farmer pays \$2.50 a day.

If a worker attempts to quit the job he is often arrested and given six months for refusing to do more or some other foolish charge; he is then held till his fine will be remitted if he will join the army. Every method is being used to work the workers into the army.

### MORE ARTICLES NEEDED.

The "Industrial Worker" has received a number of excellent articles for the Joe Hill Memorial Edition during the past week. Hill others are needed. We would also like to hear from the various locals as to the number they could use of this issue. It will be eight pages of the finest articles on the development of the I. W. W. organization and the use of the prisons, by the master class as an answer to organization, and will be profoundly illustrated from the few locals we have heard from have signified their intention of more than doubling their bundle order for this issue. Fellow workers have written for a bundle order for use as propaganda.

With a concerted effort on the part of the membership over 15,000 copies of this issue could be handed to the workers of America. They should be a vast force in bringing to the attention of the workers their need of organization as a class.

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