

With Drops of Blood Has the History of I. W. W. Organization Been Written

By WM. D. HAYWOOD.

Ever since the I. W. W. was organized in June, 1905, there has been an inquisitorial campaign against its life and growth. Inaugurated by the chambers of commerce, profiteers, large and small, and authorities of state and nation in temporary power. The Industrial Workers of the World is a labor organization composed of sober, honest, industrious men and women. Its chief purposes are to abolish the system of wage slavery and to improve the conditions of those who toil. This organization has been foully dealt with; drops of blood, bitter tears of anguish, frightful heart pains have marked its every step in its onward march of progress. I. W. W. members have been murdered. I. W. W. members have been imprisoned. I. W. W. members have been tarred and feathered. I. W. W. members have been deported. I. W. W. members have been starved. I. W. W. members have been beaten. I. W. W. members have been denied the right of citizenship. I. W. W. members have been exiled. I. W. W. members have had their homes invaded through persecution. I. W. W. members have had their private property and papers seized. I. W. W. members have been denied the privilege of defense. I. W. W. members have been held in exorbitant bail. I. W. W. members have been subjected to involuntary servitude. I. W. W. members have been kidnapped. I. W. W. members have been subjected to cruel and unusual punishment. I. W. W. members have been "framed" and unjustly accused. I. W. W. members have been excessively fined. I. W. W. members have died in jail waiting for trial. I. W. W. members have been driven insane through persecution. I. W. W. members have been denied the use of the mails. I. W. W. members have been denied the right to organize. I. W. W. members have been denied the right of free speech. I. W. W. members have been denied the right of free press. I. W. W. members have been denied the right of free assembly. I. W. W. members have been denied every privilege guaranteed by the bill of rights. I. W. W. members have been denied the inherent rights proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I. W. W. halls, offices and headquarters have been raided. I. W. W. property, books, pamphlets, stamps, literature, office fixtures have been unlawfully seized. I. W. W. as an organization and its membership have been viciously maligned, vilified and persecuted. The charges set forth in this indictment would count for nothing unless evidence and proof were at hand to sustain them. A record of every charge can be found in the annals of the press, the court records of the land, the report of the commission on industrial relations, and other reports of the government of the United States. We charge that I. W. W. members have been murdered, and mention here a few of those who have lost their lives. Joseph Michalich was shot to death by a mob of so-called citizens. Michael Hoey was beaten to death in San Diego. Samuel Chinn was so brutally beaten in the county jail at Spokane, Wash., that he died from the injuries. Joseph Hillstrom was judicially murdered within the walls of the penitentiary at Salt Lake City, Utah. Anna Lopez, a textile worker, was shot and killed, and two other fellow workers were murdered during the strike at Lawrence, Mass. Frank Little, a cripple, was lynched by hirelings of the copper trust at Butte, Mont. John Looney, A. Robinowitz, Hugo Gerlot, Gustav Johnson, Felix Baron and others were killed by a mob of lumber trust agents on the steamer Verona at the dock at Everett, Wash. J. A. Kelly was arrested and re-arrested at Seattle, Wash.; finally died from the effects of the frightful treatment he received. Four members of the I. W. W. were killed at Grabow, La., where 30 were shot and seriously wounded.

Two members were dragged to death in an automobile at Ketchikan, Alaska. These are but a few of the many who have given up their lives on the altar of greed, sacrificed in the ages-long struggle for industrial freedom. We charge that many thousands of members of this organization have been imprisoned, on most occasions arrested without warrant and held without charge. To verify this statement it is but necessary that you read the report of the commission on industrial relations wherein is given testimony of those who know of conditions at Lawrence, Mass., where nearly 900 men and women were thrown into prison during the textile workers' strike at that place. This same report recites the fact that during the Silk Workers' strike at Paterson, N. J., nearly 1,900 men and women were cast into jail without charge or reason. Throughout the northwest these kinds of outrages have been continually perpetrated against members of the I. W. W. County jails and city prisons in nearly every state in the Union have held or are holding members of this organization. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been tarred and feathered. Frank H. Meyers was tarred and feathered by a gang of prominent citizens at North Yakima, Wash. D. S. Dietz was tarred and feathered by a mob led by representatives of the lumber trust at Sedro-Woolley, Wash. John L. Metzner, attorney for the Industrial Workers of the World, was tarred and feathered and severely beaten by a mob of citizens at Staunton, Ill. At Tulsa, Okla., a mob of bankers and other business men gathered up 17 members of the I. W. W., loaded them in automobiles, carried them out of town to a patch of woods, and there tarred and feathered and beat them with rods. We charge that members of the Industrial Workers of the World have been deported, and cite the cases of Bisbee, Ariz., where 1,164 miners, many of them members of the I. W. W., and their friends were dragged out of their homes, loaded upon box cars, and sent out of the camp. They were confined for months at Columbus, N. M. Many cases are now pending against the copper companies and business men of Bisbee. A large number of members were deported from Jerome, Ariz. Seven members of the I. W. W. were deported from Florence, Colo., and were lost for days in the woods. Tom Lanister, a crippled news vendor, was taken out in the middle of the night and badly beaten by a mob for selling the Liberator and other radical papers. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been cruelly and inhumanly beaten. Hundreds of members can show scars upon their lacerated bodies that were inflicted upon them when they were compelled to run the gauntlet. Jon Marko and many others were treated in this fashion at San Diego, Cal. James Rowan was nearly beaten to death at Everett, Wash. At Lawrence, Mass., the thugs of the textile trust beat men and women who had been forced to go on strike to get a little more of the good things of life. The shock and cruel whipping which they gave one little Italian woman caused her to give premature birth to a child. At Red Lodge, Mont., a member's home was invaded and he was hung by the neck before his screaming wife and children. At Franklin, N. J., Aug. 29, 1917, John Avila, an I. W. W., was taken in broad daylight by the chief of police and a load of business men to a woods near the town and there hung to a tree. He was cut down before death ensued, and badly beaten. It was five hours before Avila regained consciousness, after which the town "judge" sentenced him to three months at hard labor. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been starved. This statement can be verified by the conditions existing in most any county jail where members of the I. W. W. are confined. A very recent instance is at Topeka, Kan., where members were compelled to go on a hunger strike as a means of securing food for themselves that would sustain life. Members have been forced to resort to the hunger strike as a means of getting better food in many places. You are requested to read the story written by Winthrop D. Lane, which appears in the Sept. 6, 1919, number of the Survey. This story is a graphic description of the county jails of Kansas. We charge that I. W. W. members have been denied the right of citizen-

ship, and in each instance the judge frankly told the applicants that they were refused on account of membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, accompanying this with abusive remarks; members were denied their citizenship papers by Judge Hanford at Seattle, Wash., and Judge Paul O'Boyle at Scranton, Pa. We charge that members of this organization have been exiled from the shores of this land for no other reason than because of their membership in the I. W. W., and we give as proof these several instances: William Field, Thomas Rimmer, Donald McPherson, Fritz Holm, Olaf Finnstad, Joseph Kennedy, two young Scotch girls—Margaret and Janet Roy; others have been slipped through without a chance of communicating with friends or conferring with counsel. We charge that the homes of members which are supposed to be sacred have been invaded. Their private and personal property have been rummaged and seized. In some cases these invasions have taken place in the night time without warrant. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been denied the privilege of defense. This being an organization of working men who had little or no funds of their own, it was necessary to appeal to the membership and the working class general at Washington, D. C., have deliberately prevented the transportation of our appeals, our subscription lists, our newspapers. These have been piled up in the postoffices and we have never received a return of the stamps affixed for mailing. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been held in exorbitant bail. As an instance there is the case of Pietro Pierre, held in the county jail at Topeka, Kan. His bond was fixed at \$5,000, and when that amount was tendered it was immediately raised to \$10,000. This is only one of the many instances that could be recorded. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been compelled to submit to involuntary servitude. This does not refer to members confined in penitentiaries, but would recall the readers' attention to an I. W. W. member under arrest at Birmingham, Ala., taken to the prison and placed on exhibition at the fair given in that city where admission of 25 cents was charged to see the I. W. W. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been kidnapped. To prove this assertion, Wm. D. Haywood was carried from his home in Denver, Colo., to Boise, Ida., where he was held in prison 18 months until finally acquitted of the charge of murder preferred against him. Frank Little was taken out of the jail at Iron River, Mich., thrown into an automobile which drove out of town. He was lashed with ropes and left in a storm to die. George Speed and William Thorne were kidnapped at Aberdeen, Wash. Many other similar cases have occurred. We charge that members of the I. W. W. have suffered cruel and unusual punishment. At Fresno, Cal., where the jail was crowded with members, the fire department was called and a stream of water was turned upon the helpless men. Their only protection was mattresses and blankets—one man had his eye torn out by the water. This method of treatment was also adopted at San Diego, Cal. We charge that members of this organization have been unjustly accused and framed. This statement is proved by the present case against Pietro Pierre and R. J. Bobba, the latter out on bond, the former now confined in Topeka, Kan. jail. Charles Krieger has been held for months in jail at Tulsa, Okla. He is guilty of no crime except of being a member of the I. W. W. Our literature, our letters and telegrams, pamphlets and songs have been misinterpreted and used against us. This communication is addressed to the working class of the world. This is a voice from the men and women employed in the industries. It is a demand for a square deal. The outrages that have been imposed upon us will yet be suffered by you if you do not help us in our need. Our fight is your fight. We want you to stand shoulder to shoulder with us. Funds are necessary. Checks and money orders can be made out to the General Defense Committee, 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE ONE BIG UNION

(Contributed.) Word comes from Winnipeg that the labor leaders who have been held in prison there as a result of the general strike there some time ago have been released on bail in comparatively small amounts. The workers in Winnipeg staged a protest demonstration on Labor day, and there were 12,000 men, women and children in the parade, in spite of drizzling rain. This demonstration was for the release of the strike leaders and in a short time after Labor day they were released on bail. We wonder when the workers in the United States will be able to get together strong enough to secure the release of Stubs, Moorey and the thousands that are in jail for no other reason than that they are loyal to the working class. With the One Big Union movement growing so rapidly, and this in spite of the fight that is being waged against it by capitalists and men who are holding official positions in various labor organizations, and with organizers instructed to take away anyone's card that joins this new movement, it is evident that these labor leaders are more determined to hang onto their meal tickets than to do anything that will be of benefit to the struggling working class. As an example of the duplicity of some of the "leaders," the officials of the railroad brotherhoods declared the recent strike in Canada illegal and ordered their members to scold on the strikers. This resulted in a vote being taken among the strikers in 51 Winnipeg local unions to repudiate forever the A. F. of L. and line up in the new One Big Union. The combined vote of these locals was 8,841 against the A. F. of L. and 705 for. In a letter received from Secretary Midgley, the secretary of the local union of the One Big Union in Butte, the information is given that the new movement is growing fast on the Canadian side of the boundary and that there are also several units of the One Big Union starting in various parts of the United States besides those already started in Montana. These steady growth and there is but little question but that in the near future these units will be the strong factor in the struggle of the workers for better conditions in this state. A new publication of the left wing is out with an editorial policy mapped out for the new One Big Union workers in the new One Big Union. This "Voice of Labor," published in New York by John Reed and Ben Gitlow, is a hummer, and the news it contains is a guarantee that it will be the leading publication of the progressive movement in this land of the free.

PICKETS' GRINS

(Continued from Page One.) Picked by and smiling on him. There was something hurtful about their smile. They were the men from the open furnaces and the rollers and soon working day and night alongside him. They had hands as thick and rough as his own and clothes like him and they knew their job. The strike-breaker hastened his step, his eyes fixed ahead of him. And it was, "Hey, Billy, here's the bunch. Hy, George, we're all here. Say, bud, the men are all out, yuh know." And finally it was an arm reaching out—this toward the corner of the block where the company's territory begins—reaching hold of the strike-breaker's sleeve and giving it a slight tug. The non-striker stopped and turned. He was swearing mad, hot all over, ready to fight for his "individual rights." Later he may be given plenty of chance to do this. But now you have to give credit to the picket lines—there's art in the business. Said the man who'd grabbed hold of the non-striker's sleeve, "Say, think twice before you go in there, fight, Billy." And he let the arm go and nodded understandingly at his quarry. Sometimes the quarry went over the line with a rush, swearing all the way to the company's furnace, working himself up into a rage during his work by exchanging "grievances" with the other men loyal to the works. But more often the quarry quit at the end of the block. Picket Line Too Much for Many. The picket line's too much for them. The soft talk, the smiles, the endless run of familiar faces and sneering, scornful eyes behind the gentle words. It "gets their goats" and they quit cold. "I'm not much for union," said one of the non-strikers trudging back to the home again after quitting almost in front of the Indiana Steel company's gate. "I don't wanna strike n'self. But what's a guy going to do? I can't be marching past the gang every morning and every night. The missus 'll give me plenty—but say, if she wants to stay put she can. Me—I ain't got the strength, no sir." And mumbling along, the would-be strike-breaker mooched back to the family hearth. The decision of fellow workers doesn't hold good in the case of the steel company's gate. In Gary and South Chicago there are seemingly hundreds of these guards all armed, all ready to defend the works. The strikers yell at them when they appear in the streets, wave their arms and call rather uncivil things. And the guards pay no attention, except to curse softly under their breath. Yet these guards who if matters get hot enough, will be the backbone of the steel company's fight, are also working men. In fact, less highly paid working men than the strikers, their wages being only \$2.50 a day as against the average of \$8 a day received by the steel workers. Yet by some human, psychologic or other kind of mystery, the two and a half dollar a day guards will risk their lives defending their employers. Barton, Wales.—Shooting at crows chatting on the housetop, John Clark shot his wife, who was looking out of the window.

NORTHWEST NEWS

(By United Press.) Corona, Cal., Sept. 27.—A buff cockin rooster, a few weeks ago, was given several eggs to hatch, he having exhibited marked inclination along this particular line of poultry endeavor. After the rooster had been on the job the required number of days, seven anona chicks made their appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McPherson of this city. Since then the proud parent has been taking care of his brood in a manner so diligent that he puts many "biddies" to shame. Portland, Ore., Sept. 27.—When Miss Lucy M. McCourt and Herbert H. Huff were married in this city, the officiating clergyman was the Rev. H. W. Thompson of Centralia, Wash. The same minister married Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCourt, the bride's parents, in Michigan, more than 30 years ago. LET BRIDGE CONTRACT. The contract for the construction of the new steel bridge over the Big Hole river near Melrose, was formally let to J. R. Silver, Jr., this afternoon at Dillon. The Silver Bow county commissioners journeyed to Dillon for the purpose of holding a joint session with the Beaverhead county commissioners.

REMOVE THE BRIBE-TAKER

Cut this out, fill in with name and address and mail to Attorney General Palmer.

TO ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Dear Sir: Montana is now and has been since the beginning of the world war in the grasp of a group of profiteering wholesale and retail dealers in foodstuffs and other necessities, including coal. Prices have been arbitrarily advanced by the dealers to the stage where the incomes of the working people are inadequate to permit of the purchase of sufficient necessities to keep body and soul together, and promises of further increases are made. Our state officials, who have given evidence that they are in league with the food and coal pirates, have failed to give us relief, and we now look to your office to come to our assistance. As your United States district attorney for Montana you have E. C. Day, a self-confessed bribe-taker and a notorious friend of the interests which are now guilty of profiteering. Mr. Day has not only signally failed to take action against the profiteers, but seems to be extending them every protection in his power. As the result of the continued increases in price and the inactivity of our state officials as well as Mr. Day, we demand that you, in the interests of the people of the state of Montana, and to the end that the present reign of the plunderbund in this state be ended, immediately discharge E. C. Day from the office of United States attorney for the district of Montana and replace him with some one of integrity who will follow your orders and the wishes of the people and prosecute the food hoarders and the profiteers. (Signed) Name..... Street No..... City..... Montana.

WOMAN WAS

(Continued from Page One.)

SHALL WE HAVE WAR WITH MEXICO? The Rev. Mr. E. J. Harper will discuss this vital topic in his sermon Sunday night at the Lowell Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Following the community singing, beginning at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Harper will speak on the subject, "Shall We Have War with Mexico?" Line to the interest taken in this subject, members and friends are asked to be early, as a very large attendance is expected. As Mr. Harper usually presents both sides of his subjects, it will be of interest to those who follow this subject closely, as well as those who take slight notice. For the Sunday morning service, beginning at 11 o'clock, he will speak on "Our Special Duty." Other announcements for the week's program at this church, corner Lowell and George, are: Sunday school at 10 a. m. and Epworth league at 7 p. m. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. Harper will address the Wesley Bible class on "Peter and John." The Women's Missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. E. J. Johnston, 2939 Aberdeen, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. E. J. Harper will receive the Girls' Sewing club at the Parsonage on Saturday evening. Congregational church, Harrison avenue and Majors street. Beren Emery Crane, pastor—Sunday school at 12:15. Preaching services at 11 and 8. Floral Park Congregational, 2965 Phillips street—Sunday school at 10:30. Emmanuel Lutheran church, southeast corner of Montana and Silver, D. N. Anderson, pastor. Services in Swedish at 10:45 a. m. and in English at 8 p. m. Morning topic: "God of Abraham." Evening topic: "Like Sowing, Like Reaping." Special music at the evening service. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Friends are cordially invited to worship with us. SEEK FORMER RESIDENT. In a letter received by Chief of Police Jere Murphy, that official is asked to seek information of the present whereabouts of Mrs. John Finley, nee Charlotte McLean, whom the writer says, lived in Butte about 23 years ago. The information is being sought by Mrs. Sarah Squires, 25 Creighton street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

IN BUTTE CHURCHES

EXCHANGE SHOTS. New York, Sept. 27.—Shots were exchanged in a fight between strike sympathizers and scabs working at the Bethlehem Manufacturing plant in Brooklyn. Three were injured by flying missiles before orders were restored by the police. WILL STRIKE MONDAY. Pittsburgh, Sept. 27.—The steel workers' national committee has called a strike of the 40,000 employees of the Bethlehem Steel company, to become effective Monday. This action was taken after Secretary Foster had laid before the committee his letter, requesting a conference and President Crane's letter refusing a conference with the union representatives. Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

HERE THEY ARE

The following unions so far have taken action, donating money, or levying a monthly assessment to support the Butte Daily Bulletin: Barkers' union, monthly. Cooks and Waiters. Rubber and Tire Workers, monthly. Theatrical Stage Employees, monthly. Typographical union, monthly. Workington's union, monthly. Electrical Workers, 65, monthly. Pipefitters' union. Bakers' union, monthly. Plumbers' union, monthly. Electricians, No. 623. Machinists' Helpers. Musicians' union, monthly. Tailors' union, monthly. Sand Conlee Coal Miners, monthly. Coal Miners of Lehigh, monthly. Sheet Metal Workers, Railroad Local, Great Falls, monthly. Steam and Electrical Railway Engineers, Missoula, monthly. Yellowstone Trades and Labor association, Billings, monthly. Building Laborers and Hod Carriers, Butte, monthly. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Signal Butte Lodge, No. 224, Miles City, monthly. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, monthly. Stereotypers' Union, Butte, monthly. National Park Lodge, No. 168, I. A. of M., Livingston, Montana, monthly. Butte Laundry Workers' union, monthly.

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THERE ARE A FEW EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in the new line. Even if you don't need a new suit right now, a small deposit will reserve one of those for you. Come quick. E. ZAHL, TAILOR, 504 W. Park.

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WESTERN CASH MEAT AND GROCERY P. Reusch, Prop. Phone 5127-II We handle but the best. Can sell for the least. 2410 HARVARD AVE.

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\$5,000 NEEDED, AND NEEDED BADLY

to carry on the defense of the Bulletin staff in the courts. Two members of the staff have been fined a total of \$9,500, on charges of sedition, charges which were the direct result of the effort of the corrupt political machine in Montana to put a free press out of business. The cases have been appealed to the State Supreme Court. It requires money to fight these cases through the various courts; it takes money for traveling expenses, etc., for transcripts of evidence and stenographers' hire. None of the money goes to pay lawyers' fees, the lawyers engaged in the cases not only having donated their services, but actually paying their own expenses. The fines imposed and the expenses of fighting the cases through the courts, are the result of the Bulletin Staff keeping the Bulletin alive, despite the order issued by the copper interests—and if you believe the Bulletin has been of service to the cause of labor and the honest element generally, you should help defray the expenses incident to the fight for a FREE PRESS by contributing according to your means. The need for funds is imperative and you should not delay sending in your contributions.

Names of donors to the Free Press Defense Fund will not be published unless by special request, for obvious reasons, but receipts will be given or forwarded by mail.

FREE PRESS DEFENSE FUND

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