



# THE NORTHWEST WORKER



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF SNOHOMISH AND STEVENS COUNTIES

SPokesman for the only useful class in society—the working class

5c per copy; \$1.00 per year.

EVERETT, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

No. 322.

## METAL TRADES WON'T ENLIST

### Boilermakers Lead Locals in Action Against Members Joining Naval Reserve—Scheme to Prevent Strikes.

Sensing the danger of compulsory service and having in mind conditions in the Puget Sound navy yard where mechanics are receiving as much as one-fourth less wages than those working in the private shipyards of Seattle, Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Helpers' Local No. 104 at their meeting practically unanimously opposed the proposed enlistment of their members in the naval reserve militia, as proposed by a local shipyard. Following the action of the boiler-makers, the machinists and steam engineers and other local organizations took like action.

## SOCIALISTS GET SCHOOL BOARD

### Island County School Board Now Under the Control of Socialists

At the school election held Saturday in School District No. 10, Island County, the Socialists succeeded in electing their two candidates, Comrades J. H. Prather and Wm. Lieseke by a good majority. Comrade W. H. Hazen is the hold over so the Socialists are now in full control of the board.

## STATE TRIED TO BRIBE WITNESS

### Everett Prisoners' Defense Attorneys Charge Prosecution Attempts to Influence Defendants to Betray Fellow.

Attorneys George Vanderveer and Fred L. Moore announced they have several affidavits and dictagraph records, purporting to show that the state had attempted to bribe defendants in the Everett I. W. W. cases.

This announcement was made on the heels of the statement of the Snohomish officials that several of the prisoners had confessed to a conspiracy made in Seattle in which the I. W. W. planned to go to Everett and shoot up the town.

Attorney Moore exhibited an affidavit signed by I. P. McConnell, another prisoner, in which the latter swears he was offered \$5,000 and expenses to Honolulu providing he would identify the photographs of Tracy and five other prisoners as those who carried guns on the Verona.

## SCHOOL ROOM MISS ROUSES FLAG WAVERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Miss Leonora Warnson, twenty-two years old, a teacher in a city school, must appear before the Board of Education to explain the following legend written on a blackboard in her schoolroom recently:

"Why enlist? You have nothing to gain and your life to lose. I refuse to kill my brother and hide my fists in the folds of my flag."

The matter came to the attention of a recruiting officer of the marine service here, and a report of it was forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington. From the latter source came a request for an affidavit from the teacher. This, it is said, was refused by Miss Warnson.

## LOSES LIMB AS RESULT OF EVERETT BATTLE

H. Golden, the man who recently had his leg amputated, has been discharged from the hospital, but is in no fit condition yet to move. Joseph Ghilezani, who was wounded four times and who was given a silver knee-cap, has had to return to the hospital, his leg being in a serious condition. Both of these workmen, who are still but boys, will bear for life the marks of the treatment received at the hands of the "law and order" gang.

The defense has secured the services of Caroline A. Lowe, who has entered into the campaign for the release of the 74 workmen who are threatened with life-long imprisonment for their belief in free speech. Miss Lowe is an attorney-at-law, practicing in Kansas and California. She was prominent in the fight for free speech in Kansas City, Mo., in the winter of 1913-14, when the workers won a clear-cut victory.

Leather Goods, Trunks and Repairing at Everett Trunk Factory, 2815 Rockefeller.

## LEGISLATURE COSTS MORE EACH YEAR

### Rotten Legislation Entails Much Greater Expenditure of State's Money.

Legislative expenses in the state of Washington are keeping pace with the high cost of living, judging from the records of the last four sessions, covering a period of eight years and the end is not yet in sight.

In 1911 there was appropriated for legislative expenses a total of \$85,500, of which \$75,000 was for expenses, payment of salaries, etc., and \$10,500 for legislative printing. Of this sum the entire \$75,000 was used up for expenses and \$10,478.02 for printing, making a total cost for the session of \$85,487.02.

Two years later the legislature decided that \$90,000 for salaries and expenses and \$15,000 for printing would be sufficient for the 60-day period. One hundred and one thousand, three hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-four cents was needed.

1915 Cost Higher  
Then in 1915 the session attempted to hold itself down to the amount appropriated for the previous session and started off with an appropriation of \$90,000 with \$15,000 for printing, but found a deficit staring it in the face and appropriated late in the session an additional \$12,000. A total of \$106,194.48 was used during this session.

When the present session of the legislature convened, in order to be on the safe side \$100,000 was appropriated for legislative expenses and \$15,000 for printing, and the leaders are facing a deficit and the embarrassing position of having to make an additional appropriation to carry the session through.

## TRADE UNIONS DO MUCH FOR ARKANSAS WORKERS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"These statistics show organized labor to be more prosperous and enjoying shorter hours of labor and better wages than unorganized," says Commissioner Clary in his biennial report on labor conditions in Arkansas.

He says that at least 50 per cent of unorganized are receiving as low as \$1.50 a day, and some even less, and one-half of these workers are men of families.

"It seems to us," continued the state official, "impossible for a man to support his family and educate his children on \$1.50 a day, yet these conditions exist. To better these conditions we heartily endorse organized labor. Labor organizations have become a part of our latter-day civilization and the right of the working man to bargain through his labor organization with his employer must be upheld.

As an individual, the wage-earner has little chance to determine the wage he is to receive, yet he is compelled to purchase the product of his own labor and pay whatever is demanded from him for it, and his only opportunity for bettering his condition is to combine with his fellow-workmen. Organized labor has done much for the wage-earners of Arkansas."

## NEW ZEALANDERS WAR AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—In every corner of New Zealand there is a serious discontent arising out of the situation created by conscription in that country. Miners all over that dominion are out on strike, while other industries have decided to strike if their union members are drawn in the conscription ballot and forced to go to war.

And the discontent is fast spreading amongst all shades of the public and in all sections.

The general opinion is that the New Zealand parliament should be called together and that the conscription law should be repealed at once. More especially in the light of the result of the recent referendum in Australia. Conscription in New Zealand was forced on the people against their wish, and in defiance to the protests of the labor unions.

And it is painfully plain that these bodies will make an organized stand in the matter if it is carried any further. Discussion and uprising is not to be thought of at the present moment, and the only way out of the trouble is for the government to get together and remove the cause. With the repeal of the conscription law tranquility would come once more to New Zealand.

Just received another supply of "War, What For? Look at OUR price. 25c post paid.

## "FRAME-UP" TRIED ON PRISONERS

### Evidence Against Workers Can Only be Attained by Bribing Their Fellow Men

(By C. E. Payne)  
Any one who has any doubt regarding the character of the frame up that the prosecution is trying to use in the case of The State of Washington vs. Thomas H. Tracy, should acquaint himself with the methods that the officials are using in trying to secure what they are pleased to call "evidence."

The latest exhibition of their methods was made on Monday last, and was well calculated to trap innocent men into making some statement that could be twisted by the employees of the Lumber Trust into testimony against the defense.

The man who set the trap called himself Minor Blythe, an attorney from Los Angeles, and he tried to catch Harvey Hubler, a lad of twenty-one years of age. It seems that he expected to work on Hubler because of his youth and possible lack of experience, but the vicious surroundings of the jail atmosphere for the past four months has taught caution to all, and the Blythe gentleman obtained no results for his labor.

Blythe tried to work his game by having Hubler called out "to see a lawyer," but Hubler refused to go unless the jail committee could go with him. This was allowed, and the "lawyer" told Hubler that he had letters from Hubler's father authorizing him to represent Hubler, and further that he could get Hubler out of the jail "before night, if you want to go."

Blythe had some letters that he said were from Hubler's father, but Hubler refused to look at them, and the "lawyer" refused to read them to Hubler while the jail committee was present. The result of this interview was that all the inmates of the jail knew at once just the game that the prosecution was trying to play with Hubler, and he was returned to the "tank" with the jail committee.

This occurred in the forenoon, but shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon Hubler and one of the men named Mitchell were in the corridor just outside the tank, when one of the deputies stepped to the door of the tank and closed and locked the door, with Hubler and Mitchell on the outside. Then four or five deputies took the two men by force to the women's detention room on an upper floor, but Mitchell was soon returned to the tank, leaving Hubler alone with a deputy.

After Mitchell was taken away, "attorney" Blythe came into the room, and again told Hubler that he could get him out of jail before night if he wanted to go. Also he offered to let Hubler read the letters that he called his authority, but Hubler refused, and Blythe read them himself. Blythe asked Hubler if he intended to testify for the state, and tried to draw him into conversation, but Hubler merely told him that the I. W. W. has attorneys employed to defend him, and refused to talk further with the self-styled "lawyer." Shortly after, Blythe said, "well, don't say anything about this interview," and went away, and soon after that Hubler was returned to the tank where the other men are confined.

When the men in the tank found that Hubler was being taken out of their presence by force, they began a protest by "building a battleship." But since the last battleship was built in January a hose has been installed in the jail, and this was at once set into play on the men in the tank, and all were driven into the cells, where they were locked in by the deputies.

Members of the I. W. W. and an attorney of Everett tried to gain access to the jail to find out what the trouble was, but the jail authorities had a guard on the walk in front of the jail, and this guard very emphatically said that "we don't want any one around here now." In a few minutes a reporter for the Herald went to the jail entrance, and a window was raised for him to enter the Sheriff's office, but the attorney was kept outside for over an hour before he was allowed inside.

One member of the I. W. W. interviewed the Rev. Robert Elmer Cooper of the First Presbyterian Church, and asked him what the trouble was in the jail. Rev. Cooper lives next door to the jail, and was at home during the trouble in the afternoon, but he said he didn't know what the cause was, but that "they are raising Ned in the jail." When asked if it were true that the hose had been turned on the men in jail, he replied in a very Christian-like voice, "Well, perhaps, but I would not blame the jailers if they did."

Northwest Worker, 3 months, 25c.

## A NATURAL END

The freight congestion on the Atlantic seaboard, which has extended to the west, as the mass of freight has accumulated and "backed up," is not so much due to the German submarine edict, with the consequent paralysis of sea traffic, as to the inadequate equipment of the American railways to meet the demands of the industrial activity that has been stimulated by our exports and the absence of centralized control and management of the means of transportation.

The paralysis of transportation has become so acute that we are told that Chicago "grain operators and elevator men at a conference, urged government seizure of trunk lines until the present crisis shall be broken."

The Iron Trade Review, voicing the complaints of the iron and steel industry, insists that "the railroad system of the United States virtually has collapsed." There is no doubt whatever that private ownership of railroads at last has come to an inglorious failure. It has failed to make any provision to meet the growth of industry and agriculture. It has not been able even to keep its equipment in repair. It has neglected making necessary expenditures for betterments and repairs to such an extent that on every line locomotives and freight cars are being forced out of commission. They can be operated no longer without being repaired and so great is the need for repairs that the facilities to make them are wholly inadequate.

The great difficulty in the existing management is the absence of any co-ordination and co-operation among the hundred or more separate and independent railway "systems." What sort of postal system would we have if the postal service were conducted by 100 separate departments, each acting independently of the other and each seeking to make a profit for private owners rather than to serve the public needs? Yet that is precisely what our transportation "system" is doing. There is no head to it and no system. It is ending, naturally and inevitably, in congestion, confusion and paralysis.—Milwaukee Leader.

## CALIFORNIA SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION

The California Socialist State Convention, just closed at Fresno, was the most significant ever held in the state.

Radical changes were made in the state constitution. Provisions were made for organization of locals without regard to territorial jurisdiction, the entire management of all political activity to be resident in the membership of each political subdivision. Provision was made for the complete reorganization of the state executive committee, along new and original lines. This plan provides for one representative on the committee from each of the following industrial groups:

Farmers, miners, transportation, manufacturing, building trades, printing, office and service employees, professional, housekeeping. Each member of the committee will at the same time become a state organizer, elected by his or her particular industrial group, and devoting his entire time to propaganda and the organization of said group.

The following initiative measures will be placed on the ballot. A fair election law. A bill covering social insurance and embracing old age pensions, sickness, accident, unemployment and mothers' pensions. A bill covering a comprehensive system of public ownership of all public utilities and embracing control of state water power, the extension of the state highway and the establishment of a state owned passenger and freight auto and truck system, state and city owned markets, same to be financed by a special tax on land values. A bill exempting personal and individual property and all improvements on realty from taxation.

A state bulletin of the party will be published monthly. The initial dues for all new members will be one dollar; twenty-five cents to apply to subscription to the state bulletin, fifteen cents to pay the national dues for three months and the remainder to go into a special organization fund.

Plans will be made to furnish an auto for each of the nine state organizers. There are two machines now partly paid for. Instead of attempting to stave off the sentiment which has crystallized into the non-partisan movement of the Dakotas and other western states, it is proposed to so organize the Socialist Party of this state as to make the non-partisan scheme both unnecessary as well as impossible.

## "HEROES" START A NEW "DRIVE"

### English Soldiers and Sailors Form Union to Insure Collection of "Wages"

LONDON.—What is practically a trade union of soldiers and sailors and their dependents entitled to pension or separation allowance has just been organized. It is called the Naval and Military War Pensions and Welfare League. Its objects are to prevent corruptions in the administration of pensions and to see that justice is done to pensioners in "this and other wars."

Some idea of the power that the new organization may wield in the affairs of the nation may be gained from the fact that there will be 5,000,000 discharged soldiers and sailors, who form at least half the electorate of the country.

The league is the most comprehensive scheme yet suggested for dealing with the pensions problem. It is proposed that membership shall, for sums varying from 6 pence (12 cents) to one pound be open to all directly associated with the issue of pensions—that is potentially the whole of the army and navy—to their wives and dependents, and to any one else who is interested in the welfare of soldiers and sailors. The objects of the league include those of "representing the returned soldier in parliament," watching the administration of pensions, "protecting the future interests of pensioners," and "organizing all pensions for this and other wars."

Some idea of the scope of the following recommendations:

That there should be a minimum scale of pensions below which no one should fall.

That the scale should be elastic so that the pension should fit the man and not the man the pension.

That every man accepted as medically fit should, if he is afterwards "scrapped," be pensioned as if he had been really medically fit.

That every consumptive soldier or sailor should be helped.

That a mother should be entitled to receive from the state the support that she would have received from her son if she had not lost him in the war.

That disabled men should be cared for, trained and employed.

That children should be provided for more generously, especially motherless children and orphans; and

That a civil liabilities committee should be set up to help men discharged from the army.

## SEEK CAUSES OF UNREST, SAYS WOMAN LEGISLATOR

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Mrs. Ina P. Williams, representing Legislative District No. 15 in the State Legislature, believes in seeking to find the causes of industrial unrest. She says: "I do not believe in ignorant stating, 'I do not believe in labor unions,' we should find out what the causes are that have brought about the unrest and the agitation for changed conditions. We are living in a revolutionary period, both socially and commercially. A new sort of statecraft is needed to cope with the problems of such an era. We must get to the bottom of things, learn the fundamental causes of the disturbances in labor, education and society."

## ST. PAUL WILL BE POLITICAL CENTER

ST. PAUL.—This city will become the political center of all rural America. The Farmers' Nonpartisan League has leased the entire third floor of the Gillfillan block, Fourth and Jackson streets. A. C. Townley, president of the national organization, conducted the negotiations on behalf of the league.

"All the organizing and campaign directing will be done from the national headquarters," Townley continued. "By next fall there will be 1,000 organizers working in every agricultural section of the country. About that time the league will call a national convention of Nonpartisan members from all these states."

## MUNITIONS PLANT EARNS \$1,652,094 IN PROFITS

NEW YORK.—Gross earnings of \$29,309,955 and net earnings of \$4,652,094, equivalent to 465 per cent on its capitalization of \$1,000,000, were reported by the Winchester Repeating Arms company for the year ending Feb. 5.

## "Our National Kitchen," by Anna Maley

"The Genesis and Evolution of Slavery," by E. T. Kingsley.....10c  
"Socialism Made Easy," by J. Connolly.....10c

The three postpaid for.....25c

## M. AND M. HAS FINGER IN THE EVERETT PIE

### Notorious Detectives Continually on Job in Behalf of Big Business

The taxpayers in the county of Snohomish will not be paying all the expenses in connection with the trial of the 74 men charged with murder. There are several detectives around town who have been working on the case since the middle of November, but who are not drawing pay from the county.

One of these is the notorious Malcolm MacLean, who worked with Burns in the conviction of the McNamara Brothers in Los Angeles. This man's job was to fix up witnesses and get a line on the jury so that a "cooked" jury could be obtained. After the trial Burns and MacLean quarreled over the spoils and parted. MacLean started a detective agency of his own and later on gave very valuable service to the railroads in the Oregon Land Frauds case.

J. Veitch is another of the slimy creatures whose work lies in "cooking" cases for the fellows who can pay the price. He worked in the Prosecuting Attorney's office in Los Angeles and has helped send many a poor fellow to the pen who should not have been there.

What object have these depraved wretches in this case if they have not been engaged by Black's office and Black has not engaged them nor anybody else connected with the county administration. Their object here is on behalf of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and when the M. & M. wants to "get" anybody these are the animals that are used, so we can infer from that that somebody is going to "get his" because the M. & M. wants them out of the way.

## LIFE OF FOLLOWING MIGRATORY WORK

Born in Nebraska thirty-six years ago with a section man for parent, at a time when workers were still under the delusion that the section was a stepping stone to the presidency of the railway system, in the life of Thomas H. Tracy, the first I. W. W. to be tried in connection with the Everett affair, there has been nothing but the dread and presence of privation and want.

Denied an education as the result of the circumscribed life of his parents, he left home when he was but eleven years of age to battle with a world that means a hell for the children of the poor. He left as there was at home a lack of barest necessities of life. The comforts and enjoyments that should surround childhood were entirely absent.

Unable to attain an education, there was left for him nothing but the slavery of wandering from place to place taking such seasonal work as there was available. He became a construction worker, a homeless and often foodless, modern Ishmael.

The most of his life has been spent as a teamster in the various Western states. He was also for a time a prospector in Nevada during the days when fortunes were made and lost in a day around Goldfield. But he found that fortunes were not for the migratory worker. He was also for a time foreman of construction for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake in Nevada. Later he freighted from Las Vegas, Nevada to Rhyolite, Beatty, Gold Reed and Goldfield.

"My life has been one of following the job through hell of abuse, scorn, robbery and hunger. At the best the average life of the migratory worker is a little worse and less carefree than the life of the average dog. I have not learned that there is a class struggle from the I. W. W. Every job I have worked on has taught me that the migratory workers are hated by the very men who live in ease as the result of their labor."

Thomas H. Tracy is thirty-six years old, is 5 ft. 8 inches tall and weighs 175 pounds, and appears to be of that tough, enduring fiber, which, when coupled with a servile mind, is so much sought by employers. But one glance into his clear, blue eyes will convince you that Tracy has no servile mind, but that he wishes to stand up and meet every one as man to man, without humility being expected from either side.

## MARGARET SANGER'S BOOKS

The following books can be obtained from the Northwest Worker for 25 cents each:  
What Every Mother Should Know.  
What Every Girl Should Know.  
Hygienic Methods of Family Limitation.

Bargreen's Golden Drip Coffee. Imperial Tea Co., 1407 Hewitt Avenue.

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW OF THEM?

### Witnesses Who Will Testify For State in Trial of Everett Workers

Following is a list of the witnesses who will testify for the state against the men who are charged with murder in connection with the Verona battle.

By going over the list carefully you will find several prominent citizens who should be behind the bars, but instead of that they are going to do their best to have some boys sent to the pen for life or perhaps hung.

Some of them are drunkards, others are wife beaters, others are petty thieves, and most of them have something against their character that would be useful to the attorneys for the defense.

What do you know about these men? Is their character such that a jury would not give much credence to their evidence? Have their own habits been that bad that an honest jury would consider their testimony as truthful? The defense wants to have a "case" against each of these witnesses. You can supply the case. No matter how small the item, it may be of tremendous value to the defense.

Write out what you know and give your name and address and the defense will investigate.

Address your communication to Fred H. Moore, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

John Zelavosky, George J. Picker, James Broadbent, Mrs. E. N. Shircliff, H. B. Arnold, James Anderson, A. E. Smith, Ed Armstrong, L. S. Davis, Harry Blackburn, Lloyd Thomas, James Meagher, J. J. Overman, Chas. Hall, W. R. Booth, E. W. Latie, Chas. E. Tucker, John Hogan, Wm. H. Bridge, Al Betts, Lee Walquist, H. W. Shaw, B. H. Bryan, Wm. Kenneth, A. L. Forbes, C. E. Murphy, I. A. Howie, W. T. Werschul, W. P. Bell, S. C. Stanford, O. L. West, B. O. Nelson, W. C. Hulbert, C. E. Broadbent, C. F. Oliver, L. A. Reichman, Ed. E. Messinger, E. C. Mory, P. F. Quinn, E. M. Klapesky, Robt. Moody, J. A. Norway, M. McDermott, Adam Hill, D. D. Merrill, W. W. Blain, Carl F. Klapp, C. W. Miley, A. S. Coates, Roy S. Smith, A. B. Gorrill, Edwin Stuchell, W. T. Taylor, R. N. Shircliff, Bert Rabey, Roy Norris, S. E. Wiman, Elmer Behrer, Thos. Robinson, S. A. Taylor, D. P. Oswald, N. C. Jamison, Jos. Irving, H. L. Metzger, Harry Ramwell, H. J. Clough, W. O. Walgren, John Kopskynsky, H. P. Findley, Thos. Shields, T. L. Grant, M. Harrison, Jr., D. M. Clough, W. F. West, J. E. Harris, John Robinson, W. E. Delano, L. L. Crosby, W. C. Pabst, J. E. Stone, F. A. Luke, F. S. Plymale, J. B. Gibson, C. A. Hudson, E. M. Metzger, T. E. Headlee, Dan Currie, H. O. Day, W. R. Conner, L. C. Conner, A. B. Borden, C. H. Dougherty, F. A. Durr, W. H. Sievers, H. L. Gary, Pear Pearson, John Sievers, Donald McRae, Geo. Woodruff, Fred Spence, H. J. Pendleton, James Thompson, W. S. Dawes, Roy West, Ed Carlson, Martin Johnson, Geo. Carlson, A. J. Ettenborough, A. E. Andrus, Owen Clark, Harry Paup, J. A. Ryman, H. Barton, J. Drom, G. C. Bergstrom, C. M. Ballard, Chas. Tennant, E. Schwartz, J. G. McConnell, D. M. Blaine, Max Myers, Jennie B. Ames, J. E. Moline, R. E. Brown, W. J. Miller, Thos. Swale, K. B. Thurber, Wm. O. Koppes, C. A. Mead, David B. Young, Chester L. Beard, Lester Beard, C. D. Fratt, E. A. Poyner, J. F. Boettner, Nora Whitson, George Schofield, E. M. Pызant, Herbert Mahler, J. A. McDonald, Peter J. Adamson, W. E. Jones, J. J. Underwood, Geo. E. Buchanan, J. A. Juleen, W. A. Sutton, P. H. Olwell, W. S. Downs, W. R. Cunningham, C. L. Fuhrman, Walter Smith, Fred Weida, B. Weida, W. J. Britt, Courtney Smith, E. M. Hawes, C. R. Schweitzer, A. Johnson, H. G. Keith, J. C. Boyer, Elizabeth J. Davis, R. M. Westover, E. J. Scollard, W. W. Walsh, Harvey Miller, Ray Walquist, Johnston McCassey, Howard Hathaway, W. M. Maloney, Sanford Asbury, John C. Donlan, H. A. Douglas, Addison H. Galligan, T. N. Henry, Ronald Johnson, Raymond Peterson, A. R. Riggs, M. J. Fox, William Sheller, Russell Anderson, Arthur S. Johnson, John Gans, T. J. Kelly, Sam Mellison, E. G. Shaver, T. S. Tift, David Daniels, Richard Brennan, C. A. Dailey, Chas. A. Lawry, D. Carl Pearson, J. H. Fox, N. B. Challacombe, J. E. Gleason, Mrs. C. W. Miley, Herman Kackmeister, A. Burke, Ernest Shelligren, H. P. Howard, A. R. Maulsby, C. A. Bergstrom, W. H. Lewis, S. A. Mann, Mrs. E. J. Harger, Elmer E. Burton, Charles Maher, John Sandidge, W. A. Taro, Charles Auspos, Florence Robinson, John Scott, Harry Blackburn, W. J. Petrain, W. L. Griffith, F. E. Merrifield, William Clay, Charles Flannery, Henry C. Gray, C. A. Mitchell, R. A. Stuart, W. G. Zimmerman.

Northwest Worker, 3 months, 25c.