

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

ORGANIZE RIGHT



ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT

Industrial Worker

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AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

STRIKE ON IN TACOMA

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE IN TACOMA. SHIPS TIED UP.

Tacoma, June 16, 1911. The warehousemen employed on the Milwaukee dock struck spontaneously this morning. The strikers are paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour and their demand is for the re-establishment of the old wage scale, namely, 30 cents per hour.

Previous to the fourth of February they were receiving 30 cents; on that day the Milwaukee Co. decided to reduce the wages to 25 cents. At that time many men were unemployed and as a result the men had to accept the reduction. About 60 men are out and the dock is completely tied up. The "Tacoma Maru" is in port and the cargo can't be unloaded unless men can be gotten to take the places of the strikers. The strikers are displaying a fine spirit of solidarity; they are out to win or bust. The Milwaukee Co. is up against the real thing, and the boss who is in charge of the dock is simply wild.

This morning that gentleman (?) went to one of the strikers and the following conversation took place:

"Are you the man that agitated this strike?" asks the boss.

"No," replied the striker, "when I got to the dock the men had already decided to strike for an increase."

"That is no way to act; you should have given two or three days' notice before striking."

"You did not give us much of a notice when you cut our wages."

While this conversation was on, most of the strikers were listening and the boss, thinking back to work, said to them in a tone of voice that would induce some of the strikers to command: "Well, you fellows go back to work for the present rate of wages."

That request had no effect upon the strikers. Finally the boss made a bluff by trying to make the men believe that he could get all the men he wanted from the Milwaukee yards. The bluff didn't work on the strikers.

The employment agents are playing their old game by selling scab jobs to men; however so far, as soon as the men sent from the employment offices to take the place of the strikers were made acquainted with the true situation they refused to scab.

The I. W. W. members are on the job and are doing their best to help the strikers. Seattle locals have been notified of the strike. The strikers deserve to win, although unorganized they are acting like veterans of the labor movement.

FRED ISLER.

BOSS GETTING "BUSY."

(United Press. World's Leased Wire). CLEVELAND, June 8.—A fight to make Cleveland an open shop city was launched here at a meeting of the Cleveland Employers' Association when General Harrison Grey Otis outlined his methods that had been employed in Los Angeles. President Kirby and Attorney Drew of the National Erectors' Association, spoke in favor of the movement. Eight of the largest employing concerns in the city are allied in the employers' association.—"World."

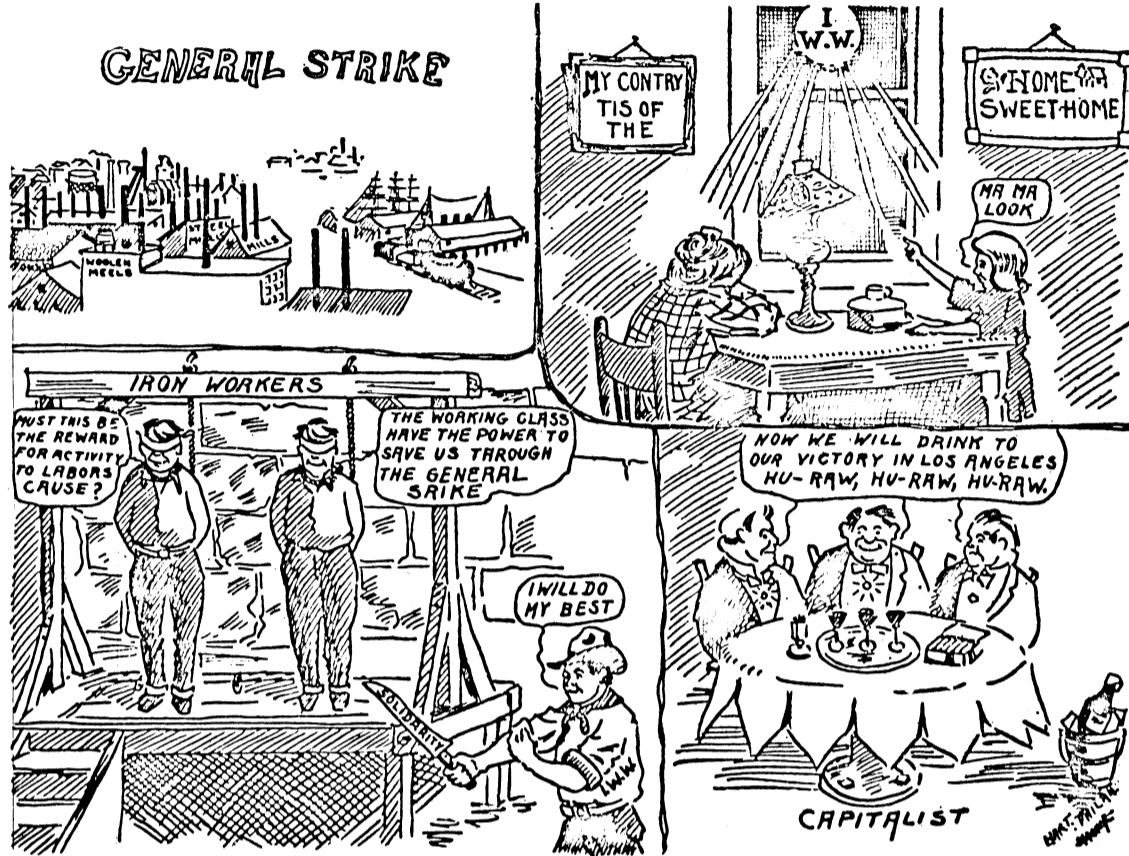
HEAR HAYWOOD.

Don't fail to hear William D. Haywood, ex-Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. M., who was kidnaped from Denver by capitalist sluggers and held nearly two years in the penitentiary at Boise, Idaho, without as much as a preliminary trial. After two years of confinement he was acquitted by a jury of farmers. Haywood will speak in the Princess Rink, Spokane, Wash., Sunday, June 25th, at 8:15 p. m.

CAPITALIST RESPECTABILITY.

The respectability of today is the respectability of poverty. There is nothing so respectable as being well-off. The law confirms this: everything is on the side of the rich; justice is too expensive a thing for the poor man. Offences against the person hardly count for so much as those against property. You may beat your wife within an inch of her life and only get three months; but if you steal a rabbit, you may be "sent" for years. So again gambling by thousands on "Change is respectable enough, but pitch and toss for half-pence in the streets is low, and must be dealt with by the police; while it is a mere commonplace to say that the high class swindler is "received" in society from which a more honest but patch-coated brother would infallibly be rejected.

EDWARD CARPENTER.



SHALL WE ALLOW THE M. AND M. TO SCORE A VICTORY?

THE VANCOUVER STRIKE

CHINESE UNION MEN CURSE SCABS. CRAFTS ARE STICKING TOGETHER.

The strike situation in the building industry in Vancouver, B. C., remains unchanged. The bricklayers is the only craft working. They seem to be more numerous than the open scabs. The structural workers have tied up completely their line of work; the same in most other lines. Much was looked for from the street car men and electricians and power men, but they are standing loyal with the bosses when it's in their power to win the strike in one hour, if they would only act. There is considerable feeling against the street car men who are working. Recently several Chinamen stopped on the street in the middle of the car tracks, a car came along and stopped, the motorman opened the vestibule window and called out for the Chinks to get out of the way. "Go long, you damn scab, me union man, was the startling answer he got. It must be remembered that the Chinese carpenters are out with the others. That seems to be the sentiment.

In walking about the town, I noticed very little actual construction going on. The bluff is being put up by the employers that work is going ahead, but it's too thin to fool any one. Rumors are floating about of some of the smaller contractors being about ready to give in, which looks reasonable enough, as the loss must be enormous. A few scabs are being sent across the line from the "land of the free" with tools wrapped up in bundles of blankets, but these are few.

There are something like 21 crafts out in this strike, all still holding together. That is the marvelous part of this struggle, that so many different unions should be able to act together for any length of time. Some have even disregarded the advice from their head bodies to stay at work. However, even the more intelligent of the craft union men are beginning to see that if this was an organization along industrial lines the bricklayers would not be working, nor the other workers helping the boss. The strike would have been won long ago. But under the circumstances there is nothing left but for all these crafts to hang together until the strike is won. So far as I am able to find out the sentiment is nothing but FIGHT on the part of the strikers, which we all hope will continue. Many are beginning to see the necessity of industrial unionism in this strike and are deploring the fact that the other workers in kindred industries do not help when it's most needed. That is making the strike so much longer. I have confidence in the future and in the successful issue of this strike for the workers. As the sentiment is now, it would not be profitable for the bosses' future if this strike is lost, as the sentiment for industrial unionism will unite all these separate crafts into one big union, which will shake things up to the workers' satisfaction.

The different craft unions have meetings daily in order to keep the members enthused; often one of our speakers is allowed, even asked to make a short talk. I wish that instead of the talk it was more which we could do, but we must await the intelligent action of the men themselves. In the meantime the struggle goes on and only a coward would call quits. I expect the word will not be called by the workers on strike here. From the outlook at the present writing I do not expect the workers to quit until the demands are granted.

J. S. BISCAY.

GOOD NEWS

PRESTON AND SMITH MAY BE FREED—COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF PARDONS.

Special to the "Worker." The last legislature of Nevada passed a sort of memorial recommending to the Pardoning Board the serious consideration of the Preston and Smith case. Advantage has also been taken of an old statute, which provides for a standing committee of five, whose business it is to look into the merits of the cases of any imprisoned men. In the Preston Smith case four of this committee have recommended to the board parole for Preston and pardon for Smith; the fifth member of the committee strongly recommending pardon for both.

A MINER.

WM. D. HAYWOOD TALKS ON THE GENERAL STRIKE

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH DELIVERED BY WM. D. HAYWOOD IN NEW YORK, MARCH, 1911.

I came tonight to speak to you on the general strike. And this night, of all the nights in the year, is a fitting time. Forty years ago today there began the greatest general strike known in modern history, the French Commune; a strike that required the political powers of two nations to subdue, namely, that of France and the iron hand of a Bismarck government of Germany. That the workers would have won that strike had it not been for the copartnership of the two nations, there is to my mind no question. They would have overcome the divisions of opinion among themselves. They would have re-established the great national workshops that existed in Paris and throughout France in 1848. The world would have been on the highway toward an industrial democracy, had it not been for the murderous compact between Bismarck and the government at Versailles.

Use Ballot in Union.

We are met tonight to consider the general strike as a weapon of the working class. I must admit to you that I am not well posted on the theories advanced by Jaures, Vandervelde, Kautsky, and others who write and speak about the general strike. But I am not here to theorize, not here to talk in the abstract, but to get down to the concrete subject of whether or not the general strike is an effective weapon for the working class. There are vote-getters and politicians who waste their time coming into a community where 90 per cent. of the men have no vote, where the women are disfranchised 100 per cent and where the boys and girls under age of course are not enfranchised. Still they will speak to these people about the power of the ballot, and they never mention a thing about the power of the general strike. They seem to lack the foresight, the penetration to interpret political power. They seem to lack the understanding that the broadest interpretation of political power comes through the industrial organization; that the industrial organization is capable not only of the general strike, but prevents the capitalists from disfranchising the worker; it gives the vote to women, it re-enfranchises the black man and places the ballot in the hands of every boy and girl employed in a shop, makes them eligible to take part in the general strike, makes them eligible to legislate for themselves where they are most interested in changing conditions, namely, in the place where they work.

I am sorry sometimes that I am not a better theorist, but as all theory comes from practice

you will have observed, before I proceed very long, that I know something about the general strikes in operation.

Going back not so far as the Commune of Paris, which occurred in 1871, we find the



WM. D. HAYWOOD

great strike in Spain in 1874, when the workers of that country won in spite of combined opposition against them and took control of the civil affairs. We find the great strike in

Bilba, in Brussels. And coming down through the halls of time, the greatest strike is the general strike in Russia, when the workers of that country compelled the government to establish a constitution, to give them a form of government—which, by the way, has since been taken from them, and it would cause one to look on the political force, of Russia at least, as a bauble not worth fighting for. They gave up the general strike for a political constitution. The general strike could and did win for them many concessions they could gain in no other way.

While across the water I visited Sweden, the scene of a great general strike, and I discovered that there they won many concessions, political as well as economic; and I happened to be in France, the home of all revolutions, during the strike on the railroads, on the state as well as the privately owned roads. There had been standing in the parliament of France many laws looking toward the improvement of the men employed on the railroads. They became dissatisfied and disgruntled with the continued dilatory practices of the politicians and they declared a general strike. The demands of the workers were for an increase of wages from three to five francs a day, for a reduction of hours and for the retroaction of the pension law. They were on strike three days. It was a general strike as far as the railroads were concerned. It tied up transportation and communication from Paris to all the seaport towns. The strike had not been on three days when the government granted every demand of the workers. Previous to this, however, Briand had issued his infamous order making the railroads soldiers—reservists. The men went back as conscripts; and many scabs, as we call them over here (I don't know what the French call them; in England they call them "blacklegs"), were put on the roads to take the places of 3,500 discharged men.

The strike apparently was broken, officially declared off by the workers. It's true their demands had all been granted, but remember there were 3,500 of their fellow workers discharged. The strikers immediately started a campaign to have the victimized workers reinstated. And their campaign was a part of the general strike. It was what they called the "greve perlee," or the "drop strike"—if you can conceive of a strike while everybody is at work; everybody belonging to the union receiving full time, and many of them getting overtime, and the strike in full force and very effective. This is the way it worked—and I tell it to you in hopes that you will spread the

(Continued on Page Four.)

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There is no line of demarcation between genius and talent, between talent and merit, and the minds of most persons are capable, if afforded an opportunity, of accomplishing some kind of useful work.—Lester F. Ward.

USELESS RESOLUTIONS.

There are thousands of unions in America that believe they have accomplished something, when they have assembled in a union hall and passed a RESOLUTION. Unless the resolution can be backed up it is a useless proposition. The most of these union resolutions end within two seconds after they have been recorded by the recording secretary. We are drawing very close to the time of the McNamara trial in Los Angeles, and we have consistently advocated the general strike for the purpose of showing our POWER and prove to the parasites that we know where our POWER is, and that when we lay down the tools that they (the masters) cannot move or eat. By this we prove that labor produces all wealth. On with the agitation for the general strike the day McNamara is tried. Let us show the boss by the only weapon that amounts to a tinker's dam that we are dead next to him and that kidnapping in this country as elsewhere must stop. In a word, let us FORCE the master to obey his own law. When you RESOLVE to do something, DO IT.

UNEMPLOYED.

The first thing a railroad contractor does, after starting work or preceding the work, is to create an army of unemployed so that he can always have a surplus to draw on in case of trouble or so that he can FORCE down the wages. To do this he uses such methods as we show in this issue and which was circulated all over Great Britain. There is only one way to meet this slimy work of the boss, and that is to extend the circulation of the labor press so that every worker gets the I. W. W. papers and thus keeps posted on true conditions in different parts of the world. Every worker that helps to get subscriptions for our papers is doing more good than probably he himself realizes. What might have been fairly good conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work has been turned into a veritable hell-hole of the worst kind of a slave pen by the method of the boss in creating an unemployed army or surplus labor so that he might pit one set of workers against the other. Get next to the importance of our papers and push the circulation for all you are worth. English exchanges take notice.

MUST NOT STRIKE.

An injunction has just lately been issued by the Superior Court of Cook County in Chicago, to the effect that the Marble Cutters' Union must not strike, pay strike benefits, etc. Here it is anyway, so read and get next to LAW and the power of the boss:

"Inducing or soliciting persons to leave the service of the complainants from calling upon the employes of the company for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment; from attempting to induce persons to abstain from working or accepting work from the complainants; from organizing or maintaining any boycott against the complainants; from calling strikes, or endeavoring to have strikes called against buildings in which employes of complainants are employed; from paying or promising to pay strike benefits; from further maintaining or assisting to maintain the strike against the complainants."

All of which things labor unions have the legal right to do, yet the judge in this instance, as in many other instances, became in composite form the legislative, judicial and executive authority.

A GOOD THING.

A woman in Berkeley, Calif., has had a piece of bone taken from her head so as to cure the disease of kleptomania. If taking a part of the skull away will cure the disease of stealing, we would suggest that the master class (who live by robbing labor of its production) be immediately operated on in a like manner. The proclivities are so strong for "stealing" with them that it might be necessary to take a huge chunk of the skull and some of the brain. The following is the case referred to:

Mrs. Jean Thurnherr, who was recently arrested in Berkeley on the charge of having stolen a number of articles from Albert Seizner, a merchant of that city, will be released from the

county jail this evening and taken to the Merritt Hospital, where Dr. H. N. Rowell, assisted by other surgeons, will perform an operation on her cranium in hopes of curing her of kleptomania with which she is believed to be possessed. After several days of surveillance at the hospital the operation will be performed. It is expected that a good sized piece of bone will be removed and that the result will be a cure for the strange desire on the part of the woman to take things that do not belong to her.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

The much expected strike of English and other foreign seamen is on. So far everything points to success. There is only one thing that can stand in the way of victory for the seamen, and that is craft division. The working class was never yet whipped by the boss. Strikers must be displaced by other workers, so therefore we have always been whipped by the members of our own class. Craft division and organized scabbery is in the interest of the master class, therefore we must work to unite the members of our class together. That is our mission. After that the boss is EASY.

London, June 14.—The strike of seamen and firemen was launched officially at Liverpool and at some other ports of the British Isles and Europe this morning. The first big steamers to be tied up were trans-Atlantic lines. The crews of the Teutonic and the Empress of Ireland, numbering 350 and 300 men, respectively, refused to sign.

GATLING GUNS FOR SPOKANE.

Spokane is to have the honor of having a machine gun corps in connection with the National Guard. The Chamber of Commerce has worked faithfully to get the machine company in Spokane, and in a circular letter sent to all business men in Spokane they have shown the NECESSITY of having the big, fast shooting gun. The only regrets the boss in Spokane has now is that he did not have this murderous arrangement at the time of the Spokane Free Speech fight. It would have saved feeding 500 men on an ounce of dry bread a day.

NICE TO BE A SOLDIER.

With nearly an eighth of the brigade out of ranks, the ambulance filled and scores riding the wagons, the sun wrought havoc among the soldiers hiking to Houston and the pomp and glory of the First separate brigade was somewhat dimmed as the men limped into South Houston yesterday afternoon. With a temperature about 97, the men had hard work marching over the blazing shell road and throughout the day Old Sol levied a heavy toll. It is estimated that 500 men were out of ranks some time during the day. Some cases were serious. A number were seized with convulsions; many bled from the nose and mouth, and several scores are reported on sick list and will be unable to make the march today.

This is but a small piece clipped from an article appearing in the "Houston Daily Post." The soldiers cursed the officers who rode along the ranks exhorting the men to "stand firm," etc., and make the march. This "hike" was to test the endurance of the army. It's enough to make a dog sick to think of it. A civilized government allowing men to fall bleeding at the nose with their mouths plowing through the hot sand as they fell, so as "to test the endurance of the army." Surely this is not the gang that cheered and threw their caps in the air when they were told of the likelihood of getting into Mexico, where they would have a chance to shoot down their fellow man. If this is a part of the present civilization, it ought to be damned quick. Pour out the anti-military literature.

GURLY FLYNN ACQUITTED.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn was acquitted in the city of BROTHERLY LOVE on the most terrible and awful charge of DISTURBING THE PEACE (of the boss of the Baldwin Locomotive Works). She was tried by an Irish Judge, which was all to the good, as Elizabeth is some Irish herself. The following dialogue took place between the Irish Judge and the attorney for the parasite that owns a large chunk of the BROTHERLY LOVE:

Judge: "Oh, is this Miss Flynn?"
"Yes," said the lawyer, "this is Miss Flynn."
"Well, what's the matter?"
"Speaking on the streets."
"What's the matter with that?"
"Well, the Baldwin Locomotive people don't want it."
"Don't they, now? Well, do they own the street?"
"No, but—"
"But what? Don't the Republicans and Democrats hold meetings on the streets? What did she say?"
"She said something about INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE."
There was a roar and then the judge said: "I dismiss the complaint!"

Let us desire more. Don't confine us to any limits but those which are set by our want of understanding. Is there anything too good for the workers? Then why do they produce them? Let us clamor, struggle, urge and wrestle for that which we should enjoy. Cease to believe the theories of our masters, to copy the manners of our tyrants; he is the genius, the man or woman who can mould and lick new teachings into shape. Obedience and obedience of our master's teachings never can set us free!—Ravenworth.

When the working man has got tired of looking for a job he either commits suicide or begins to think. If he follows the former course, we are extremely sorry; it is so sad to die of want; but if he begins to think, then he begins to be a man. A man cannot be a slave; only an animal can be a slave.—Ravenworth.

There is a value in the society of the I. W. W. not found in any other body of men in the country. True life is struggling for breath, and in every member is found a something not met with in any other union.—Ravenworth.

Any errors in the way of not getting receipts for money sent to the "Industrial Worker" or any other matters pertaining to the financial business of the paper, should be taken up with Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, as well as with the management in Spokane.

THIS IS NO. 117

If this number appears on the yellow label alongside of your name, it means that your subscription expires with this issue. To insure getting the "Worker" continuously you should renew a little in advance as the paper will be immediately stopped when your number appears above.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

HOW SLAVES ARE "GULLED IN" TO COME FROM ENGLAND AND BUILD RAILROADS IN AMERICA AND CANADA.

"Ten minutes later the gong was clattering another tattoo, and a party of men of all nationalities were filing into the shack, ready to do justice to a meal such as they had never enjoyed in their own countries either in quantity, quality or variety. Railway building in the mountains is hard work, the bracing air creates a fierce appetite, and the contractors know only too well that Jack cannot work on a poorly equipped stomach.

What a meal that breakfast was! There were steaming plates of muscle building oatmeal, followed by mackerel, herring and other canned dainties, while a large dish of smoking mountain trout caught the evening before in the creek disappeared like magic with the aid of rolls and chunks of bread and butter. Chops and steaks were in plenty, and the cook had natty prepared potatoes in two or three appetizing ways. That chef, a breezy young Londoner, was a master of his craft, and could have put many a hotel culinary exponent to blush. Then came fruit, such as prunes, apricots, pineapples, peaches, and so forth, either stewed or done up in the form of attractive pies—the westerner is an epicure in regard to pastry—washed down with copious draughts of tea or coffee.

Dinner was just as varied as breakfast, the first round being nourishing soup or bouillon of the stock variety, followed by a cut from the joint, hot or cold, with such vegetables as potatoes, boiled and baked, Indian corn, peas, beans, and so on, with a following of sweets in the form of pies, jam pasties, milk puddings, finishing up with cheese, butter and soda crackers, with liquid refreshments in the form of tea and coffee. One could not refrain from comparing the lot of these workmen in a typical Grand Trunk Pacific railway construction camp with that of the workman at home who has to subsist on a mid-day meal of limited variety, and quantity, invariably cold. Strange to say, although such navvies would tolerate such fare in Britain, if a cook dared to give them the same in the West a riot would ensue!

One husky Irishman was seated opposite to me and was demolishing the fare with a gusto that would have made a British housewife faint. Course after course disappeared with amazing rapidity, and he was enjoying his meal with the greatest relish.

"What would you have given for a dinner like that at home every day in the week?" I ventured.

"Aye, sonny, you're right. There it was cold meat, bread and spuds day after day, with bread and cheese for a change. Here I live like a bloomin' lord! Heave along that mince-pie, mate!"

That navy was right. I got far better food, more varied in character, of better quality, greater quantity, and infinitely better prepared in a Grand Trunk Pacific railway camp 200 miles from civilization than I ever obtained in a hotel in the Canadian cities. At one o'clock these men trudged off again to their work, which was continued without cessation until six o'clock in the evening, when they sat down to another square meal, similar to their mid-day repast, which was to satisfy the claims of Little Mary until six the next morning.

And what does it cost them? At matter of three shillings a day. Three good, substantial meals where they can eat as much as they like, and are entitled to complain if things are not just to their fancy, with the certainty that their outcry will be investigated and that, if substantiated, immediate steps will be taken for rectification!

On Sundays there is a complete cessation from labor, and the time is passed in performing essential domestic duties, such as mending and washing, or in visits to neighboring camps, for these communities are scattered from two to three miles apart. Forest and stream, however, offer illimitable attractions to those of a sporting turn of mind. Among the camps on the Skeena River the Young Men's Christian Association is accomplishing useful work by the provision of reading material, and other harmless forms of recreation.

In certain quarters statements have been circulated as to the harsh treatment meted out to the men, the indifferent food with which they are provided, the sweating tactics adopted by the employers, and in particular the absence of fresh meat. The whole of these statements are erroneous. So far as the harsh treatment is concerned this is a mere fabrication, for the men perform a full day's work six out of the week; with regard to food enough has been said to prove that no complaints can be levied on this score; sweating tactics cannot prevail inasmuch as the supply of labor is far below the demand. On the eastern side of the mountains pay ranges from eight to nine shillings per day for unskilled labor, and as there is no stopping for wind or weather it is purely the man's own fault, apart from illness, if he does not put in a full day's work. His sole deductions from the pay are three shillings a day for food, and a dollar per month towards the hospital and medical expenses, which secures him all comforts and the highest skilled

attention in case of accident, and all medicine and physician's services during illness.

During my journey I met Mr. J. W. Stewart, the head of the contracting firm building the remaining 800 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway through the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Stewart is a self-made man, having emigrated from Scotland some thirty years ago, and commenced work in the railway camps of that date. He is thoroughly conversant with the prevailing conditions, and the experience he then acquired has been of invaluable service to him in rendering the men in his employ absolutely comfortable. He pointed out that the erection of the timber dwellings necessary to house one of these communities of workmen cost anything from 300 to 1,000 pounds, while the stocking of provisions sufficient for six months at least ran into several hundreds. On the string of camps between Wolf Creek and the Yellowhead Pass—a distance of about 100 miles—over 2,000 pounds worth of provisions was in a cache at the end of last July, while a similar quantity was distributed among the camps over the 200 miles up the Skeen River. The workman who quarrels with his lot in these camps is indeed querulous and difficult to please.

The above was clipped from an English paper, "The Weekly Telegraph," and the stuff was supplied by a correspondent by the name of Fred Talbot, no doubt a paid agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific. That this mass of lies is deliberately peddled to the gullible Englishman for the purpose of getting him on the railroad grade, is easy to believe. When these same contractors were building the Crows Nest Pass Railroad in B. C. the men were treated with such brutality that even the capitalist government of Canada was forced to take cognizance of the reports emanating from the workers and did order an investigation. Men were actually murdered on that railway work and chattel slavery in its most debasing and degrading effects on the slaves, was a bed of roses compared to the hell-holes that men were forced to work in while building the railway in Canada. We have taken up considerable space in the "Worker" this week in reproducing a part of this fellow's article, so that the workers may know of the schemes and plans used by the master class to create an unemployed army on the job. Any man that has ever worked on railroad construction knows this story to be a conglomeration of lies. No doubt thousands of young English workers are being gulled in by these beautiful articles and no doubt they believe that building railroads is a kind of a pleasure and about enough work to keep a man in good fighting shape, so that he can go fishing and hunting in the evening. Leave it to the boss, the Y. M. C. A. and the liars that write the "dope" for the boss and there is no doubt but what the workers will get "roped in." The article from the pen of Fellow Worker Doyle who has visited the camps and worked in them, ought to be taken by the workers everywhere as a true statement of facts, as they really are on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Doyle has nothing to gain by telling a falsehood, while the contractors have everything to gain by creating an unemployed army of willing workers, as it means a reduction of wages (cheaper labor for the boss). Once the I. W. W. press can be put in the hands of the workers everywhere, the day of the paid liar who is hired to deceive the workers will be at an end.

SPOKANE WORKERS WILL PROTEST.

Minutes of meeting held Sunday, June 11, 1911:

Moved and seconded that the following Constitution be adopted:

"We, the Delegates of the different Labor Organizations, have met at I. W. W. hall and have organized as the McNamara Brothers Protest League, for the purpose of holding a Monster Protest Meeting and Parade and have speakers at the meeting who will show how Labor is being abused on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, and explain the cause of the kidnapping of McNamara Brothers.

"By the Committee."
Moved and seconded that a committee of five (5) be appointed to arrange for speakers, advertising, and set time and place for speaking. Motion carried.

Committee appointed—M. Dazettel, chairman; F. W. Van Buskirk, secretary; T. H. Rohen, C. Nelson, W. G. Fagan.

Moved and seconded that next meeting be held in Federal Hall, Sunday, June 18th, 2 p. m. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that a copy of Minutes of this meeting be transmitted to each and every local. Motion carried.

Hoping each and every local will be fully represented at the meeting, Sunday, June 18th, we are, yours fraternally,

COMMITTEE.

The meeting will be held in the open air on Thursday evening, June 22, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets. The different crafts of the A. F. of L. will be represented by speakers and the I. W. W. will be represented by the editor of the "Industrial Worker." All workers are invited to come to the meeting.

HAYWOOD ON THE GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page One.)

good news to your fellow-workers and apply it yourselves whenever occasion demands—namely, that of making the capitalist suffer. Now there is only one way to do that; that is, to strike him in the place where he carries his heart and soul, his center of feeling—the pocketbook. And that is what those strikers did. They began at once to make the railroads lose money, to make the government lose money, to make transportation a farce so far as France was concerned. Before I left that country, on my first visit—and it was during the time that the strike was on—there were 50,000 tons of freight piled up at Havre, and a proportionately large amount at every seaport town. This freight the railroads would not move. They did not move at first, and when they did it was in this way: they would load a trainload of freight for Paris and by some mistake it would be billed through to Lyons, and when the freight was found at Lyons, instead of being sent to the consignee at Paris it was carried, straight through the town on to Bayonne or Marseilles or some other place—to any place but where it properly belonged. Perishable freight was taken out by the trainload and sidetracked. The condition became such that the merchants themselves were compelled to send their agents down into the depots to look up their consignments of freight—and with very little assurance of finding it at all. That this was the systematic work of the railroads there is no question, because a package addressed to Merle, one of the editors of "La Guerre Sociale," now occupying a cell in the Prison of the Saint, was marked with an inscription on the corner, "Saboteurs please note address." This package went through posthaste. It worked so well that some of the merchants began using the name of "La Guerre Sociale" to have their packages immediately delivered. It was necessary for the managers of the paper to threaten to sue them unless they refrained from using the name of the paper for railroad purposes.

Nearly all the workers have been reinstated at the present time on the railroads of France. That is certainly one splendid example of what the general strike can accomplish for the working class.

Another is the strike of the railroads in Italy. The railroads there are organized in one great industrial union, one card, taking into membership the stenographers, train dispatchers, freight handlers, train crews and the section crews. Everyone who works on the railroad is a member of the organization not like it is in this country, split up into as many divisions as they can possibly get them into. There they are all one. There was a great general strike. It resulted in the country taking over the railroads. But the government made the mistake of placing politicians in control, giving politicians the management of the railroads. This operated but little better than under private capitalism. The service was inefficient. They could make no money. The rolling stock was rapidly going to wreck. Then the railroad organizations issued the ultimatum to the government, and it now stands: "Turn the railroads over to us. We will operate them and give you the most efficient service to be found on railroads in any country. Would that be a success for the general strike? I rather think so."

Strike in Wales.

And in Wales it was my good fortune to be there, not to theorize but to take part in the general strike among the coal miners. Previous to my coming, or in previous strikes, the Welsh miners had been in the habit of quitting work, carrying out their tools, permitting the mine managers to run the pumps, allowing the engine winders to remain at work, carrying food down to the horses, keeping the mines in good shape, while the miners themselves were marching from place to place singing their old-time songs, gathering on the meeting grounds of the ancient Druids and listening to the speeches of the labor leaders; starving for weeks contentedly, and on all occasions acting most peaceably; going back to work when they were compelled to by starvation. But this last strike was an entirely different one. It was like the shoemakers' strike in Brooklyn. Some new methods had been injected into the strike. I had spoken there on a number of occasions previous to the strike being inaugurated, and I told them of the methods that we adopted in the West, where every man employed in and around the mine belongs to the same organization; where, when we went on strike, the mine closed down. They thought that that was a very excellent system. So the strike was declared. They at once notified the engine winders, who had a separate contract with the mine owners that they would not be allowed to work. The engine winders passed a resolution saying that they would not work. The haulers took the same position. No one was allowed to approach the mines to run the machinery. Well, the mine manager, like mine managers everywhere, taking unto himself the idea that the mines belonged to him said, "Certainly the men won't interfere with us. We will go up and run the machinery." And they took along the office force. But the miners had a different notion and they said, "You can work in the office, but you can't run this machinery. That isn't your work. If you run that you will be scabbing; and we don't permit you to scab—not in this section of the country, now." They were compelled to go back to the office. There were 325 horses underground, which the manager, Llewellyn, complained about being in a starving condition. The officials of

the union said, "We will hoist the horses out of the mine."
"Oh, no," he said, "we don't want to bring them up. We will all be friends in a few days."
"You will either bring up the horses now or you will let them stay there."
He said, "No, we won't bring them up now." The pumps were closed down on the Cambria mine; 12,000 miners were there to see that they didn't open. Llewellyn started a hue and cry that the horses would be drowned, and the king sent the police, sent the soldiers and sent a message to Llewellyn asking "if the horses were still safe." He didn't say anything about his subjects, the men. Guarded by soldiers, a few scabs, assisted by the office force, were able to run the pumps. Llewellyn himself and his bookkeeping force went down and fed the horses.

Had there been an industrial organization comprising the railroads and every other branch of industry, the mines of Wales would be closed down today.

We found the same condition throughout the West. We never had any trouble about closing the mines down; and could keep them closed down for an indefinite period. It was always the craft unions that caused us to lose our fights when we did lose. I recall the first general strike in the Coeur d'Alenes, when all the mines in that district were closed down to prevent a reduction of wages. The mine owners brought in thugs the first thing. They attempted to man the mines with men carrying sixshooters and rifles. There was a pitched battle between miners and thugs. A few were killed on each side. And then the mine owners asked for the soldiers, and the soldiers came. Who brought the soldiers? Railroads manned by union men; engines fired with coal mined by union men. That is the division of labor that might have lost us the strike in the Coeur d'Alene. It didn't lose it, however. We were successful in that issue. But in Leadville we lost the strike there, because they were able to bring in scab labor from other communities where they had the force of the government behind them, and the force of the troops. In 1899 we were compelled to fight the battle over in a general strike in the Coeur d'Alenes again. Then came the general strike in Cripple Creek, the strike that has become a household word in labor circles throughout the world. In Cripple Creek 5,000 men went on strike in sympathy with 45 men belonging to the Millmen's Union in Colorado City; 45 men who had been discharged simply because they were trying to improve their standard of living. By using the State troops and the influence of the Federal government they were able to man the mills in Colorado City with scab millmen; and after months of hardship, after 1,600 of our men had been arrested and placed in Victor Armory in one single room that they called the "pullben," after 400 of them had been loaded aboard special trains guarded by soldiers, shipped away from their homes, dumped out on the prairies down in New Mexico and Kansas; after the women who had taken up the work of distributing strike relief had been placed under arrest—we find then that they were able to man the mines with scabs, the mills running with scabs, the railroads conveying the ore from Cripple Creek to Colorado City run by union men—the connecting link of a proposition that was scabby at both ends! We were not thoroughly organized. There has been no time when there has been a general strike in this country. There are three phases of a general strike. They are:

- A general strike in an industry;
 - A general strike in a community; or
 - A general national strike.
- The conditions for any of the three have never existed. So how any one can take the position that a general strike would not be effective and not be a good thing for the working class is more than I can understand. We know that the capitalist uses the general strike to good advantage. Here is the position that we find the working class and the capitalist in. The capitalists have wealth; they have money. They invest the money in machinery, in the resources of the earth. They operate a factory, a mine, a railroad, a mill. They will keep that factory running just as long as there are profits coming in. When anything happens to disturb the profits, what do the capitalists do? They go on strike; don't they? They withdraw their finances from that particular mill. They close it down because there are no profits to be made there. They don't care what becomes of the working class. But the working class, on the other hand, had always been taught to take care of the capitalist's interest in the property. You don't look after your own interest, your labor power, realizing that without a certain amount of provision you can't produce it. You are always looking after the interest of the capitalist, while a general strike would displace his interest and would put you in position of it.

That is what I want to urge upon the working class: to become so organized on the economic field that they can take and hold the industries in which they are employed. Can you conceive of such a thing? Is it possible? What are the forces that prevent you from doing so? You have all the industries in your own hands at the present time.

So the general strike is a fighting weapon as well as a constructive force. It can be used, and should be used, equally as forcefully by the Socialist as by the Industrial Worker.

The Socialists believe in the general strike. They also believe in the organization of industrial forces after the general strike is successful. So, on this great force of the working class I believe we can agree that we should unite into one great organization—big enough to take in the children that are now working; big enough to take in the black man; the white man; big enough to take in all nationalities—

an organization that will be strong enough to obliterate State boundaries, to obliterate National boundaries, and one that will become the great industrial force of the working class of the world. (Applause).

I have been lecturing in and around New York now for three weeks; my general topic has been Industrialism, which is the only force under which the general strike can possibly be operated. If there are any here interested in industrial unionism, and they want any knowledge that I have, I will be more than pleased to answer questions because it is only by industrial unionism that the general strike becomes possible. The A. F. of L. couldn't have a general strike if they wanted to. They are not organized for a general strike. They have 27,000 different agreements that expire 27,000 different minutes of the year. They will either have to break all of those sacred contracts or there is no such thing as a general strike in that so-called "labor organization." I said "so-called." I say so advisedly. It is not a labor organization; it is simply a combination of job trusts. We are going to have a labor organization in this country. And I assure you, if you could attend the meetings we have had in Philadelphia, in Bridgeport last night, in Haverhill and in Harrison, and throughout the country, you would agree that industrialism is coming. There isn't anything can stop it. (Applause).

MASTER CLASS ORGANIZES

BOSSSES GETTING BETTER ORGANIZED—WILL FIGHT FOR "OPEN SHOP."

Portland, Ore., June 9.—Adopting the motto "open shop" business men representing open shop advocates from every city of importance on the Pacific coast from San Diego to Vancouver, B. C., met at Tacoma Wednesday and organized the "Federation of Employers' Associations of the Pacific Coast," with the avowed object of waging a war against the closed shop, according to a report made public here today.

W. R. Rust, president and manager of the Tacoma, Wash., smelter, was elected president; D. P. N. Little of the Founders' and Employers' Association and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, Vice-President; and Bruce Gibson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Everett, Wash., treasurer.

H. S. Hastings was appointed secretary and general manager of the organization, with headquarters at Portland.

The federation will work along the lines laid down by the National Association of Manufacturers.

According to the policy to be followed as officially given out here will be to "secure for employers and employees the freedom of individual contract in matters of employment; to oppose restrictions of output, sympathetic strikes, lockouts, boycotts and other acts that tend to undermine man's constitutional rights."

Officers of the federation stated that they will co-operate with similar organizations in the United States and Canada to accomplish the object which inspired its formation.

Labor leaders here look upon the creation of the federation as the first step in a gigantic fight to kill organized labor on the Pacific coast.

Only one union of the working class can meet this array of parasites that are thoroughly organized on the industrial field to crush the last bit of resistance that still remains in the slave. Labor leaders, if they be true to their class, had better do something besides talking about what the boss is doing. The question is now, What are the workers going to do? One union, one button, one enemy is the thing that will whip the boss.

SPRINKLING WITH ROSE WATER.

One of the most pathetic features of our industrial situation is the ever springing hope, in the breasts of certain radicals that real progress toward improvement can be made without disturbing the foundations of the existing capitalist order, by sprinkling rose water over our troubles.

One of the most convincing proofs that reconstruction of the entire industrial system must speedily be effected is offered by the absolute inability of the present system to yield the relief demanded by the sufferings of the workers.

Reformers make able and eloquent pleas for nice little changes, enlist support among the liberally inclined and take their hack at mitigating the evils that press upon us. Their efforts, when not merely ludicrous, end always and inevitably in failure. Any serious move to alter the graver abuses of the present system comes in due time slap against the stone wall of entrenched capitalism.

Capitalism is capitalism. The decorators may fuss with it to the end of time, tint its ugliness, sprinkle it with cologne and strive to make it fair seeming. Its nature remains untouched. As long as it endures it will be and must be the same bulwark of injustice, oppression, inequality and special privilege.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL,
In "The Coming Nation."

NOTICE.

All mail intended for the Kansas City I. W. W. Propaganda League should be addressed to Don. D. Scott, Secretary, 1333 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL STRIKE AS A WEAPON

(By Albert Brilliant.)

Having the pleasure of living opposite the jail in which our fellow workers are imprisoned, and being a member of their class, I am more than proud to say a few words in their behalf, irrespective of their guilt or innocence. Although the President of the A. F. of L., with which my organization is affiliated, and which is also the organization of these two accused men, said that the case is not a class fight, but a mere personal accusation and that therefore labor was not on trial. Is that so? Let me reply to our dear beloved President Gompers, who still persistently states that the interests of labor and capital are identical, thus justifying his holding an office in the Civic Federation; dines and wines with the very individuals who are the sole cause of the imprisonment of our two fellow workers. If it were only a question of these individuals, if the plutocratic and parasitic class wanted to take revenge on these two men, if they wanted to take the lives of these workers, they could do it for even a less amount of energy and money than was expended in kidnaping and bringing them here from the east. The reasons for spending so much money in the hiring of detectives and concocting of frame-ups were not because they could not otherwise take these lives, but for the fact that they want to take the lives of these two workers in the face of all you people, thus accentuating the fact that might makes right. Therefore, it shows every class conscious man or woman who understands the economic relations of society, that the fight is not between the McNamara Brothers and General Otis, but between labor and capital. And if our beloved President could not see it in Indianapolis, if he were in Los Angeles, he could smell it. I am more than sorry for him. But there is one thing about him, and that is, he will be remembered and mentioned in history as one of the stumbling blocks of the labor movement. So much for our beloved President Gompers.

Now fellow A. F. of L. men, what are we to do about this case? Are we going to stay cool and join in chorus with our beloved President Gompers, or are we going to denounce the action of our head? This is the only way that we can show the working class of the world our intelligence, and adopt or use every weapon to defeat our enemy, namely, the capitalist class. No one can save the lives of the McNamara Brothers but the working class.

Our past experience has shown where Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnaped and sent to the penitentiary of Idaho under the charge of murder. The working class did not stop one moment in protesting against this kidnaping. The officers of the Western Federation of Miners did not come

out with such a statement as the one of Gompers. They were not afraid to tell the working class that it was a class fight and a Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone fight. Because of their activities along class lines, they saved the lives of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. In France when Durand was sentenced to death the working class of France told the capitalist of that country, "If you take the life of our Comrade, not a single wheel will turn." Which meant economic loss to the capitalist class. What was the result? The capitalist class of France began to turn and finally released our fellow worker.

Now if the French working class method was successful and also the one referring to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair, why in the name of common sense can we exercise the same weapon? Let us say to the capitalist class of this country, "If you take the lives of our Comrades we will stop every wheel of industry." Which will mean, in last analysis, starvation or, in more simple language, H—— to the capitalist class.

An industrial general strike is the only thing that will save the lives of our two fellow workers. There is no other weapon on the face of the globe that is more effective than the one above mentioned. The McNamara brothers would not be in the hands of their enemies if it were not for the fact that the transportation department is organized along ultra-capitalistic lines. If the transportation industry were industrially organized and conscious of its class interest, they would be in a position to say that no wheel would turn unless these two brothers are freed. Then we would be saved all the trouble of demanding their release.

But the case is not hopeless by any means. The working class can as yet make the capitalist class come to terms—providing they will strike at the place of production, or other words, at the mill, mine and factory also railroad, etc. If the tool owning class dare to call upon the troops, it is up to the railroad workers to refuse to carry them; the people who supply the food stuffs should refuse to supply the army with food. Then they attempt to enforce the Dick Military Law each working man and woman should utilize it to the best purpose and give a death blow to the system of a tool owning class, and for all, to emancipate ourselves from this degrading exploitation and all other capitalist evils, for all these evils are the product of capitalism and cannot be solved otherwise than by abolishing the capitalist mode of production.

If my statements are treasonable to the capitalist class, then let them act accordingly; and if they are advisable to the working class, then let them act accordingly.

RESIGNS FROM PARTY

LETTER FROM TOM MANN TO H. W. LEE, SECRETARY SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY, LONDON, ENG.

Dear Sir and Comrade: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the S. D. P. I do so, partly because of the endorsement by the recent conference of the official attitude of the party on the subject of war, but more because, since rejoining the party a year ago, on my return to this country, I find myself not in agreement with the party on the important matter of parliamentary action.

My experiences have driven me more and more into the non-parliamentary position; and this I find is most unwelcome to come members of the party. After the most careful reflection I am driven to the belief that the real reason why the trade unionist movement of this country is in such a deplorable state of inefficiency is to be found in the fictitious importance which the workers have been encouraged to attach to parliamentary action.

I find nearly all the serious-minded young men in the labor and socialist movement have their minds centered upon obtaining some position in public life, such as local, municipal or county councillorship, or filling some governmental office, or aspiring to become a member of parliament.

I am driven to the belief that this is entirely wrong, and that economic liberty will never be realized by such means. So I declare in favor of Direct Industrial Organization, not as a means but as the means whereby the workers can ultimately overthrow the capitalist system and become the actual controllers of their own industrial and social destiny.

I am of the opinion that the workers' fight must be carried out on the industrial plane, free from entanglements with the plutocratic enemy.

I do not forget that it was in the ranks of the Social Democratic Federation I first learned the principles of revolutionary Socialism, and I believe I am entirely loyal to those principles in resigning my membership for the reasons given. Yours fraternally,

TOM MANN.
London "Justice," May 13, 1911.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Editor "Industrial Worker," Spokane:— Fellow Worker: I am glad that Tom Mann has decided thus. Its a clean cut statement of resignation from the English Socialist party and a strong stand for "Industrialism." If memory serves me aright Tom joined the S. D. P. in 1884 or 1886. At some future time I'll give you a sketch of his long life. I take his present action to be of value to the International movement.

I'm no hero worshipper, but we want all

these good old fighters from the old school. Guess Haywood will be here, notwithstanding the circular letter sent out by the State executive committee of the S. P.

Reminds me of King Canute asking the waves not to wet his royal feet. Can't stop nor stop the growth of this sneered at Industrialism. Yours for Industrialism.

JACK WOOD,
Local No. 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles.

ARE YOU LIVING?

Living and existing are two widely different things. Existence alone isn't worth while—human beings. Life is the only thing that is worth while for them. And we live or can live exactly in the measure in which we are free. We can exist as slaves, as beasts, as things, and nothing more. We can live only as we are free. He only is a man who is free. She only is a woman who is free. Freedom is infinitely more the mark of a man than anything in his anatomy. If you are to live—whether it be a day or a year or five or fifty years—you must assert your freedom. It is you who are to live; no one else, not a lot of mouldy ideas and silly customs and cramping prejudices through you. You must gain your own freedom, too. No one else—not the whole of society—can give it to you or gain it for you. It isn't a gift, it is an achievement. And this is true of a race or a class as much as of an individual. Freedom cannot be given to wage-slaves—it must be won by them at any price, and they can't have it unless they will pay the price. One sentence in John Mitchell's book, "Organized Labor," damns it forever and shuts out its author from the paradise of humanity's eternal gratitude: "The average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-worker." That is the word of a man who exists, who does not live, whose energy has never risen to the level of the struggle for life, but only to the low level of the struggle for existence.

Freedom is an achievement. "You are not going to be carried into freedom on the tide or current of some blind movement. You are not going to wake up some fine morning and find yourself free. The mind of a slave could not discover freedom in a thousand years; only the mind of a freeman can know freedom."

WM. THURSTON BROWN.

The supreme purpose of sociology is the betterment of society. If knowledge be had action will take care of itself.—Lester F. Ward.

The state is always as good as society will permit it to be.—Lester F. Ward.

Those 25c sub cards are selling, but are not selling fast enough. Every I. W. W. man and woman should have a few for sale. Let us build up the circulation of our papers everybody help.