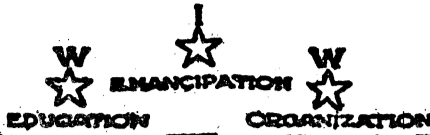


"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



Industrial Worker

VOL. 3 No. 37

One Dollar a Year

SPokane, Washington, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1911

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 141

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

TO CIVILIZE THE LOGGERS

"SKY PILOT" WANTS MONEY TO HELP HIM "CIVILIZE" THE "LUMBER JACKS"—SAYS THEY ARE IGNORANT AND BRUTAL AND DO NOT SAVE THEIR MONEY.

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Students paper of the University of Pennsylvania on "Sky Pilot Higgins," who spoke there Sunday. His posters said he was the "pastor of all the lumber jacks," so four of us fellow workers went out to hear him tell about his flock. The meeting had been announced in all the churches and there were about 60 people present, mostly saintly hymn-singing old maids and a small smattering of "rah-rah boys."

He started in with a couple of hymns, a prayer in which he implored Jesus to "soften the hearts of the audience so they would contribute their little mite to save the souls of the poor, degraded lumber jacks." Then the pious old fraud went on with his spiel and told what ignorant, brutal drunkards the lumber jacks were because they did not save their money, but added that for every new missionary sent out there thousands of "poor lumber jacks" could die happy in the arms of Jesus Christ. Then he pleaded with his audience to give freely because it cost \$300 to start a missionary in the business. There being lots of missionaries ready and anxious to save lumber jacks souls but on the money end of the game he was considerably shy.

While the usual collection was being taken he remarked (so as to encourage those who were slow in passing over their hard earned money) that he passed out 5 1/2 tons of tracts last year, but that if the collections were good he would hand out twice as much next year.

He was, however, much disappointed with the collection, especially when his "capper" came around to the four fellow workers who sat well down front. They gave the collector a laugh showing that they were wise to the bible game.

The fakir concluded his sermon very quickly after he sized up the small collection, by saying that the trouble with the "lumber jacks" was that they didn't save their money and didn't love Jesus, but that if he had enough money he could "bring them to the Lord" and make them content with their lot, and when they died they would die happy in the arms of the Lord Jesus.

At any rate he is making a rich harvest in the east. He is thinking of starting a boy scouts brigade out west if he can get enough money.

It seems that the fellow workers in the pine woods would be woken up a little if they could hear how this old freak talks about them as if they were a lot of hottentots who fall for any cheap bunk that is passed out to them. Yours for Industrial Freedom.

EDWARD M. CROWE, Local 11, Philadelphia, Pa.

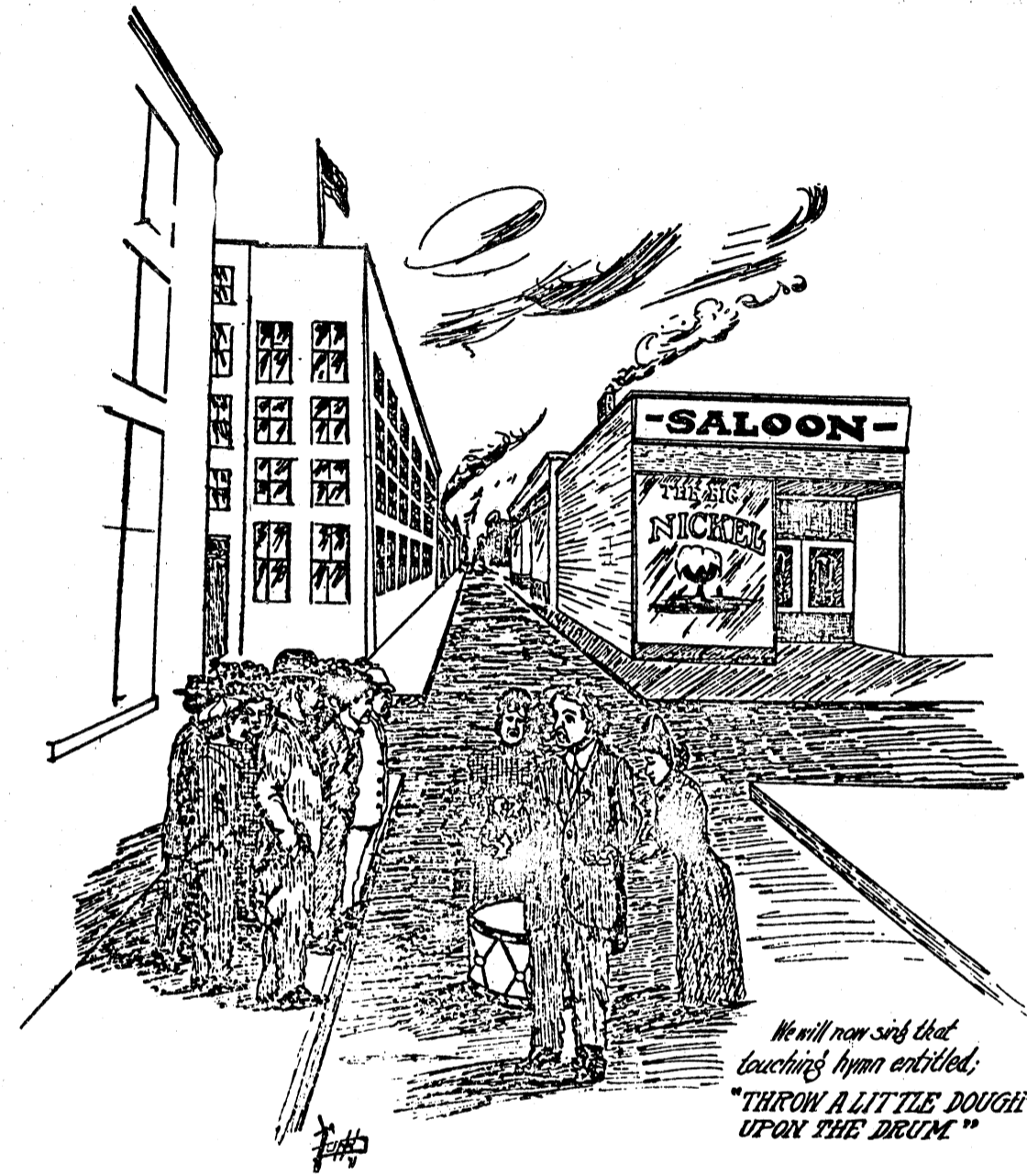
ONE BIG UNION.

Industrial Unionism means organization of all workers, regardless of occupation, into one big union of the working class, so that at all times they can act unitedly like an army in a bloody war, but instead of acting unitedly in ignorance to kill other workers, we should be united for such a purpose that we should be able to understand the real object of living, and would so reconstruct society that we should be able to live at peace with all mankind.

Get into line then, and bog into the work of propagating the revolutionary idea. Spread literature broadcast, and thereby hasten the day of equal opportunity for all and the coming of the time when the Workers of the World shall unite.—Adelaide.

COSTS \$395 TO SAVE CHICAGO SOUL.

According to statistics prepared by "Billy" Sunday, ex-ball player and now "evangelist," the cost of saving a single soul in Chicago was \$395. Think of paying \$395 for saving a soul, when that price could perhaps save a whole family from starvation, sickness or death. Religion? Bah!—Peoples Press.



FREE SPEECH IN ABERDEEN FOR GRAFTERS

ABERDEEN FULL OF THUGS

A LULL IN THE STORM—700 AUTHORIZED THUGS TO STOP FREEDOM OF SPEECH—MAYOR PARKS THREATENS TO MURDER.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 1.—Aberdeen is quiet after the storm. The I. W. W.'s have left, and can't come back now if they want to. In fact, they did petition the mayor for permission to return peaceably, and were refused. So say the citizens.

Sympathizers with the organization, however, say guardedly that the "woods are full" of I. W. W.'s waiting for the proper time to strike a second blow against the town which, they say, has denied them the right of free speech.

The bustling lumber town is in a hubbub of excitement. The recent "invasion" is the topic of conversation on every street corner. Every one is aroused. "Aberdeen for law and order," is the motto.

The 700 citizen police are still in authority and have their hickory ax handles and stout wagon wheel spokes handy in case they are needed again. The town is unnaturally quiet—like the calm before a storm. Serious men realize that the war may not yet be ended, and are waiting.

When the first skirmish took place five men mounted soap boxes on prominent street corners and demanded the right to preach their doctrine wherever they pleased. They were arrested. The next night 150 men wearing red tags made a demonstration before the city jail in favor of their imprisoned comrades. City officials ordered out the fire department and the crowd of I. W. W.'s and many bystanders were soaked with water. Several arrests followed. Friday Mayor Parks gave the oath to 500 special police. The number has since been swelled to 700. The I. W. W.'s attempted to hold a meeting in the Empire theater and the hardest struggle of the week took place. Citizen police patrolled all streets in squads and arrested every man they could find wearing the red tag of the I. W. W.'s. The meeting was dispersed.

Friday at midnight came the sensational "silent cure." Thirty of the ringleaders under arrest were taken to the eastern edge of the town by a strong guard of citizens. They were stationed several feet apart and not allowed to talk.

"Don't hurry, boys; the tar isn't hot yet," was the only word spoken by the Vigilance committee. The prisoners had no knowledge of their fate. In the band were men who have for years been citizens of Aberdeen. They were drummed out of town for a difference of opinion with their fellows in authority.

Each man was given two loaves of bread and told to move, and keep moving. "God be with you if you keep going; God help you if you come back," was the final word as the party moved across the bridge.

The men have left the country. It is said they are gathering in Seattle, where a meeting will be held in February to discuss further plans for securing their rights.

"We surprised them at their own game," said Mayor Parks. "They thought we would arrest them and throw them in jail, at a great expense to the town. We arranged the citizen police plan of getting rid of them, and I think it was a wise move. I hardly think they will return."

"If the I. W. W.'s come back we have little jail room for them, but plenty of rope. Their diet will be bread and water, with lots of water," are the two expressions frequently heard.

"Can the I. W. W.'s come back?" That is the interesting question at Aberdeen right now.—Spokane Press.

ON THE ROAD TO ABERDEEN.

Pasco, Nov. 29, 1911

You ought to have seen the bunch that pulled out of Spokane last night. We were 40 strong and all in one car. We were ordered to unload by Mr. Brakeman, but we told him to come in and unload us. Well we were met here by a posse and they were armed to the teeth, two guns apiece and they did their best to "start something." They turned us back and told us to get off the right-of-way. I cut across lots and beat them back to town. More news later. DEV.

To the Mayor and Officials of Aberdeen

(By Frank R. Schreis).

Sirs:—Prompted by some motive or other your city, through its officials, has seen fit to discriminate against members of our organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. Why this should be it is very easy for us to understand. Other cities in the past for like reasons, have done likewise—much to their discomfiture. Your reasons are the same that prompted the Spartans to fight the Helots, the Roman Patricians, the Plebians, the German royalty the Peasantry, the English Aristocracy the Chartists, the Bourbons the Workers and the Mexican Financiers the Peons.

Just as the slave holders of the South sought to keep the black man in bondage so you at the present day seek to perpetuate a wage system but little removed from chattel slavery. It is the battle of the ages—an oppressed class fighting against its oppressors—fighting for their right to live.

You wish to keep us, the disinherited, in subjection; in passive submissiveness; to perpetuate the wage system.

Our speakers have been teaching the workers to think and act.

Upon this you looked as treason.

You would have suppressed us altogether had you but dared. But no, as diplomats, you would infringe upon our rights gradually—relegate us to a side street at first; deny us the same privileges as other organizations enjoy.

We understand your motive. We UNDERSTAND THAT CURTAILMENT IS THE FIRST STEP TO SUPPRESSION, AND WE SHALL FIGHT YOU. We UNDERSTAND OUR RIGHTS and we shall UPHOLD them.

Call upon your citizenship if you will. We shall WATCH THEM, MARK THEM, BOYCOTT THEM. They will patrol the streets until they drive us out of town, will they?

Well, WE SHALL GIVE THEM A PERPETUAL JOB.

We know how to fight—never bump our heads up against stone walls.

Missoula, Spokane, Fresno, Philadelphia, Kansas City, each in turn have learned to their sorrow.

Thousands of men tramp the Northwest without a job. The employment shark's boards (true weather-cocks of the job market) are empty, meaning there are no jobs to be had. Most of these men are homeless, countryless and familyless—"Hoboes"—as you have so often called them. They are simply men out of a job. But they are not ashamed of the term with which you have labelled them, for they realize that they are not the creators of the system which has made them that. Many of these are I. W. W. men. Others are sympathizers. They have nothing to lose by going to Aberdeen, and they WILL go. Not in a body—no indeed not, but they shall be there to keep the fight going.

You have seen fit to precipitate this fight, to infringe upon our rights, to deny us the privilege granted to other organizations. You have sown the seed, the whirlwind shall be yours.

We come not on bended knee to beg or supplicate, we know our rights and we shall defend them, and mark you this—WE SHALL DEFEND THEM WELL.

McNamara Makes Startling Confession

At the earnest request of the attorneys for the defense, the McNamara brothers have pleaded guilty of the act of blowing up the Times building and the Lewellyn iron works in Los Angeles.

A. F. of L. unions everywhere are now denouncing the McNamara brothers in order to save them from the wrath of their masters. So

far as we are concerned, the men were innocent until proven guilty and they have proven that out of their own mouths at the suggestion of their attorneys because, as Darrow says, "it involves higher-ups" to go ahead.

We are no more in favor of killing people by labor union members than we are in having people killed by the thousands daily by the

capitalist class. The unconstitutional acts of the city of Los Angeles in denying freedom of speech and persecuting men for carrying on the work of picketing in time of strikes, together with the hatred displayed against organized labor by Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Times, is responsible for the destruction of the Times. (Continued on Page Four.)

FREE SPEECH must be established in Aberdeen! ON TO ABERDEEN!!

THE OUTCAST'S PRAYER.

"The Outcast's Prayer" has been distributed by the thousands at the Gipsy Smith revival meetings in Portland, Oregon.—Editor's note.

Oh, Lord, hear ye this my humble prayer, I beseech Thee—looking over all the land and seeing all the bounteousness and abundance that have been created, and it nearing the time we celebrate each year, Thanksgiving Day, we have much to be thankful for to You.

Behold the millions unemployed who are willing to work, but unfortunately cannot find a master. Also behold that those who do labor get but a bare living and must live in hovels, while the drones who rob them live in palaces.

Lord, all is peace and joy, therefore we have much to thank Thee for. We thank Thee for your ever watchful eye over our girls in the red light district, which is ever on the increase.

Behold the real estate and employment sharks! Are they not maintaining their noble reputations of "skin 'em"?

Lord Jesus, we do thank Thee for the crime that prevails, and for the grand brotherhood of dog eat dog, hypocrisy, prostitution, liars, deceivers, thieves, brutes, scabs, strike-breakers, Pinkertons, murderers, suicides, merchants' associations, drunkenness, soldiers with guns, police with clubs as a proof of peace on earth and good will among men.

WAS ONLY A HOBO.

On October 30, 1903, a wreck of one of the Santa Fe passenger trains occurred. We are told that many persons were injured and killed and prompt suits for damages against the railway company were instituted.

Now every proletarian knows what a "goat" is. He is the man who takes the blame without deserving it. He is the man who suffers for the crimes of another, or the man at whose expense somebody else or some corporation rises to greater financial heights.

John Devine, a hobo, was convicted of wrecking the Santa Fe train. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. From the day of his incarceration until the time of his death, six years later, we believe, he never spoke one word. He was known as "the silent prisoner."

And then, the story runs, a man dying in another state confessed to knowledge that positively exonerated Devine of any complicity in the accident whatsoever.

It seems that the State Board of Pardons of Colorado wrote to Thomas R. Hoffmire, attorney for the Santa Fe railroad, asking whether there was any possible doubt of the guilt of the tramp, who had already served several years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Wm. Thom, Secretary State Board of Pardons, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 24th of July at hand and contents noted. At the time I was quite familiar with all the facts and circumstances

connected with the wrecking of Santa Fe passenger train No. 6, October 30, 1903, as I was specially employed by the company to take charge of the case and to prosecute John Devine, who was convicted and given a life sentence in the penitentiary.

You ask me for my advice upon the certainty of John Devine having committed the crime and I must be frank and tell you that I am not certain, nor have I ever been, that a crime was ever committed by any one in connection with this wreck. I prosecuted the case upon the evidence furnished by the special agents of the company and as public sentiment was very much aroused against the defendant, it was not much effort to obtain a conviction.

I might say in conclusion that the conviction of Devine saved the Santa Fe Railway Company a great many thousands of dollars as several damage suits had been instituted against the company by those who were injured in the wreck.

Very respectfully, (Signed) THOMAS R. HOFFMIRE. John Devine died inside the prison walls. In the wonderful days a-coming future generations will read the history of capitalist society with horror and amazement. They will refer to the twentieth century as the Diabolical Age of PROFITS.

FROM VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 22.—As press committee of local 58 we offer a few remarks in reference to the parade held under the auspices of the A. F. of L. last Saturday, which was held as a protest against the Empress theater management, or Considine & Sullivan, in employing non-nioun musicians.

The Industrial Union has had the advantage of seeing the mistakes of the Trade Unions, and will take care to avoid them. With Industrial Unity almost all the things which hindered the success of Trade Union strikes will be swept away. But the Industrial Unionists have a theory of strikes which is quite opposed to that of Trade Unionism.

The Industrial Union will not be concerned about being "officially recognized" by the employers, believing as it does that, if the union is powerful enough, it can enforce its demands, acknowledgment or otherwise.

FROM PALO ALTO, CAL.

To the locals of the Industrial Workers in the State of California: The noted Italian agitator, E. Rossoni of New York, will be in San Francisco, Cal., about the first week of December for the purpose of organizing the Italian workers of California in the Industrial Workers of the World.

His desire is to speak in all the Italian colonies of California, and organize the Italians in the I. W. W. Many localities had already called for him, but not having a strong organization we are compelled to ask all the locals of the I. W. W. to take this matter up.

To have E. Rossoni it doesn't cost anything in any locality of the state of California. If the local doesn't want to take up this appeal, please put some of our Italian sympathizers in communication with us. Being late, that is to say, not having any

time to lose, we request all the locals to write immediately to

A. BRAIDA, 530 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, Cal. Local 173, Latin Branch No. 2 of the I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23, 1911.

FROM SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Things are moving a little down here. There has been a McNamara parade here, and for once I had the pleasure of seeing the Socialists, I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. unite together for a common cause.

A SLAVE.

ONE BIG UNION

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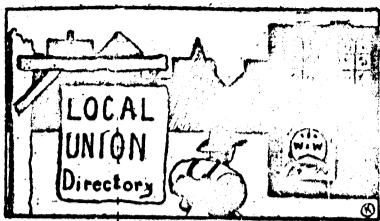
There are other methods of striking besides coming out of the shop. The Italian railway workers won a strike against the State railways simply by putting all rules into force. Each minute rule was rigidly enforced, and the result was that the entire system was paralyzed.

NOTICE.

A special Christmas number of the "Industrial Worker" will be issued in time to reach all points for Xmas day. Special articles dealing with charitable institutions, and the curse of charity in general are requested.

The circulation of the "Worker" is almost double to what it was one year ago. Everything in the shape of debts will be cleaned up by January 1st and then we have clear sailing for the plant.

Send for a bunch of those 25c prepaid sub cards now and help the "Worker" to grow. Five sub cards for \$1.00.



Under this head, local unions may have their cards printed and carried continuously for one year. Rate \$5.00 per year.

Local No. 13, San Diego, Cal., meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Hall and reading room at 405 H street.

R. THOMPSON, Secretary, P. O. Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters, 2214 Franklin avenue. Business meeting every Friday, 8 p. m.

M. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Spokane locals have business meeting every Monday at 7 p. m. Open air meetings whenever weather permits. Hall and reading room 203 Front avenue.

No. 61—Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters 211 Mo. avenue. Thomas Doyle, Secretary, 211 Mo. Ave.

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every Friday night at 183 West Madison street, near Fifth avenue.

Local No. 380, I. W. W., Tacoma, meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. Address all communications to Sec., Local Union No. 380, 110 South 14th street, Tacoma, Wash.

Portland I. W. W. headquarters and free reading room at 309 Davis street. Business meetings every Sunday at 2 p. m.

Local Nos. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn., meet every Friday night, 8 p. m.

Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at room 3, Webb block, 10 Third Street S.

All communications addressed to SECRETARY JOINT LOCALS.

Local 66, I. W. W., Fresno Cal. Headquarters reading room at 657 I street. Meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 p. m.

Local 179, I. W. W., New York City, has headquarters at 212 East 12th street. Business meetings every Wednesday evening.

JANE A. ROULSTON, Sec'y, 128 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORKERS OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY ATTENTION!

Owing to the urgent call for Industrial Unionism and National Industrial union of Lumber Workers, and Convention call for same by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., all Loggers and Lumber Workers paying dues at Spokane are requested to communicate with the secretary of Spokane locals, 203 Front avenue.

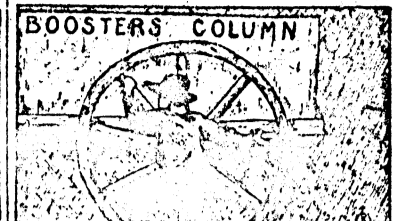
JOHN M. FOSS, Organizer.

By Order of Organizing Committee, Spokane Locals.

PART OF THE SCUM.

SEATTLE, Nov. 16.—Guy C. Stratton, a prominent lumberman, who was given until tomorrow to pay his fine and costs against him on an old manslaughter conviction, today paid the \$300 fine and \$216 costs.

Send for a bunch of those 25c prepaid sub cards now and help the "Worker" to grow. Five sub cards for \$1.00.



Dan Mahoney (not Charlie) sends in \$14.50 all told from Fairbanks, Alaska; \$9.50 is for subs and prepaid cards and \$5.00 is a donation to the "Worker" by G. H. Johnson.

"Unknown" sends in \$2.00 for subs from Cranbrook, B. C.

Harry McGinnis sends in \$1.00 for 4 subs from Kokomo, Ind.

H. Abrahamson sends in \$1.25 for 5 subs from Raymond, Wash., and says the Loggers local is growing fine, that they have held a big protest meeting against the action of the Aberdeen thugs and that they are sticking like glue.

Wm. Clark sends \$1.50 for subs from Bellingham.

C. H. Smith sends \$1.00 for subs from Cleveland, Ohio.

C. E. Spencer sends \$1.00, 50c sub and 50c donation, from Porterville, Cal.

NOTICE.

Fellow Workers W. P. Leslie, Chas. Carson, and Louis Howard please send your address to Secretary, 309 Davis St., Portland, Ore. B. E. Nilsson, Secretary.

ATTENTION! LOGGERS AND SAWMILL WORKERS.

A Lumberworkers Industrial Union has been organized here. The number of the local is 435. We have rented a hall at the corner of Market and Second streets, Marshfield, Ore.

All working men and women are invited to come to our headquarters. Any local wishing to donate books can do so and thus help us get a library. Just wait till we get the National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers started.

JOHN PANCRER, Secretary Pro Tem, Box 633, Marshfield, Ore.

FROM BOISE, IDAHO.

I find articles in the "Worker" and "Solidarity" to the effect that the Socialist party is becoming reactionary and are "playing the game" in a great many places. I do not deny this charge for I know that they are and that as they grow out of the propaganda stage they will become more reactionary in the future.

But enough of this. Fellow Worker Workman was speaking on the street a while back on anti-militarism and the boy-scouts in particular, when one of the youngsters stepped up and drawing out his sword said: "I will run this through you if you say another word about our organization."

We were reading about the lecture bureau that one local advocated for the northwest and would say that we like the idea and would like to get in on it. Yours for industrial freedom and ONE BIG UNION.

S. H. CHAPMAN.

A XMAS NUMBER.

Fellow Worker: I believe we should make the paper of December 21st a Christmas number. If need be send it to press a couple of days sooner, so the reader can have something to read and think about Xmas day.

Let's show up the cheap charity which will starve a person 364 days in order to give him a banquet on the remaining day of the year. And this curse must be charged to "Man's inhumanity to man." Find enclosed a starter for the Xmas number. Yours, etc.

F. H. ALEXANDER.

P. S.—The fellow worker can make the "Industrial Worker" a Xmas present by ordering a bundle for distribution.

We still have a few thousand of those 25c sub cards—Five cards for \$1.00. Fire in your order today.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

To Help Us Grow

For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see *The Industrial Worker* grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

We Must Have the Subs Lend Us a Hand

I. W. W. Song Books

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.
Cash must accompany all orders.
Make all orders payable to Sec'y I. W. W., 203 Front ave., Spokane, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.
"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.
"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stirton.
4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.
"Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.
32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.
Pamphlets in Foreign Languages—"Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more. In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!

50 cents per thousand.

REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE

A book has been printed which contains some of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to locals.

Address VINGENT ST. JOHN, 118 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

"Solidarity"

A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.
Yearly..... SUBSCRIPTION\$1.00
Six Months 50
Canada and Foreign\$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy..... .51
Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. McCARTHY. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month.
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Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 24 Quai Jemmapes, Paris.

McNamaras Confess

(Continued from Page One.)

tion of life in the Times disaster more than is James B. McNamara. The greatest crime that can be committed today by the master class is to prohibit freedom of speech. Such cards as the mayor Aberdeen is allowed to fly into public print with threats against lives of working men because they wish to tell the truth to the workers of Aberdeen and elsewhere. The statement "WE HAVE LITTLE JAIL ROOM but lots of rope" is an open-threat to murder. This bluffer would murder men for voicing their ideas. Hundreds of tyrants have been killed in different parts of the world for oppressing and grinding down to the dust those who toil. McNamara was not even a revolutionist. He is a member of a Catholic society and prominent in craft unions. Secret orders are detrimental to intelligent action on the part of the workers as they are based on a false theory, which is, that master and worker can be brothers in the lodge room as well as out of it. Craft unions are wrong as they deny to the workers the strength they could have by real industrial organization. The Structural Iron Workers were alone in their fight and some of the individual members were no doubt trying to produce a power that should have been possessed by concerted action of the workers in the industry instead of a single craft. There is nothing to be gained in murdering each other, although we will insist that EVERY LIFE THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE CLASS WAR SHOULD BE CHARGED TO THE MASTER CLASS, AND THEIR AGENTS who foster a system that breeds the rich at one end and the pauper at the other. Our power lies in being able to produce wealth. We produce all of it. When we are organized to control the wealth we produce we have then a power that is greater than all the dynamite that was ever manufactured. Detective Burns says that the confession on the part of the McNamara brothers will result in the suppression of radical organizations of labor. Because a labor organization is radical it does not mean that it intends to blow up any one. That power is left for the Mayor of Aberdeen, Otis and his ilk. No one ever accused the A. F. of L. or any of its little independent, divided branches of being radical, yet we see that dynamite has been used. Industrial organization is the best dynamite we can use.

HOW LAW WORKS IN SALEM

JUDGE SLAPS ON 5 DAYS TO KEEP I. W. W. SPEAKER FROM MEETING—PORTLAND I. W. W. BACKS FIGHT—BIG LOCAL STARTED.

Salem, Ore., Nov. 24, 1911.
We are now doing things, big things, in Salem. Fellow Worker Clark came here from Vancouver, B. C., and when he arrived in town on the 10:10 car he was arrested and sentenced to ten days in the city bastille. Fellow Worker Napier then advertised a meeting in Commercial hall for Saturday, Nov. 28, the day Clark was to be released, and when it was found he was to talk and found a hall had been rented, the judge slapped on another 5 days. Word had been sent to Portland and Fellow Worker McDonald and I was sent to this city to talk and organize a local, if possible.
The first thing of any importance that happened was the release of Clarke. Clarke spoke on the street Sunday night and was arrested again on Monday afternoon. Clarke was charged with disturbing the meeting of the Salvation Army. He got a fine of \$50 or 25 days. He took the 25 days. McDonald and I was sent again to this city last Tuesday and after a confab with most of the city and county officials we got the release of Clarke, although the fear of direct action was expressed by most of the people of the city. Portland backed us up for free speech and we got it. Clarke was released on a pardon granted by Governor West of Oregon. No further trouble is expected.
Meetings are being held every night with grand success and expect to send for a quarter Sunday night.
E. F. DOREE.

KIDNAPPED FROM AMERICA

LIBERALS ARE KIDNAPPED AND TAKEN TO MEXICO—AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SILENT—DIRTY ACTION NEEDED.

Holtville, Cal., Nov. 23, 1911.
On the 13th of this month U. S. Immigration Officer Gonzales, a deputy sheriff from Calexico and Superfecto Rodolfo Gallegos, an official from Mexicale, Mexico, came to a camp near Holtville and arrested a Mexican named Toba. The alleged charge was that Toba was wanted for the theft of certain revolvers, and these officers said that Toba would be taken to 'El Centro, Cal., and tried for larceny. Toba was not put in jail in 'El Centro, but was taken across the line into Mexico and has probably

been shot by the Mexican authorities. Toba was an insurrecto and was prominent in the Liberal movement in Lower California.

So far as can be learned by most diligent inquiry there was not a pretense of legal jugglery to lend a color of fairness to the outrage. The taking of Toba appears to be raw kidnapping, with the United States and State officials a party to the act. Toba demanded to be shown a warrant, but was shown a six-shooter, and told that it was warrant enough. These upholders of the peace and dignity of the state and United States stole two revolvers from other men in the camp, and in answer to their protest, told them that unless they kept "mum" they would be taken along.

Since Toba's kidnapping a Mexican girl, a member of local 437, was caught on the street in Calexico, while on her way to the postoffice and carried across into Mexico by a Mexican thug, named Villosenor. A Mexican named Amador and his son have since been illegally taken across. If those kidnapped are killed outright they will be lucky, but they will surely suffer hours of torture before death relieves them.

There seems to be no legal redress. Governor Johnson of California was informed of the outrage by telegram, but replied that he could do nothing until he received further details.

Some sort of direct action will be necessary to stop this murder.

LOCAL UNION NO. 437, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

THE FALL OF KANSAS CITY.

In Kansas City a few weeks ago a working man was arrested for obstructing the streets with certain economic truths which he had accumulated during his experience as a wage slave.
Now if there is one thing a government does not like to see scattered around, where working people can pick it up, it is Truth. And the most feared of all truth is economic truth, or the truth about things.
The streets of Kansas City have for years been literally strewn with gospel truths, but the policemen picked their way carefully through them, never falling, never complaining. So soon, however, as a few hard economic facts came bounding down the thoroughfare, the guardians of the peoples' ignorance became aroused and, with all the splendor of their corrupt anatomy, pounced upon the speaker and jailed him. But the speaker wasn't alone; and herein lies the secret of what followed.
No sooner was he off the box than others leaped on to fill his place; and the word was flashed throughout the country that the war for free speech was on. A call for volunteer soldiers was issued from the headquarters of the I. W. W. An industrial army invaded the city and established a camp on the outside, in true military fashion.

In the meantime arrests were being made and the jail and work farm were becoming overcrowded, and the politicians were beginning to feel uneasy about the outcome. They were face to face with a new condition. Nothing muddles a mudhead like a step from the beaten path.
The justice was ordered to lay it on heavy in the hope of scaring the bunch away. "I fine you five hundred dollars," he growled at the next "obstructionist" that was brought before him. "Thank you," politely answered the smiling soldier of peace; and a sigh of horror spread through the court room, and all the officials traded looks of dismay and anguish.
The game was up. The jail was nearly full. And when men smiled at the limit of the law, that was surely the limit of official understanding.
They saw then what manner of men they were up against, and wisely decided to quit, for while there was a limit to the capacity of the jail there didn't seem to be any end of the stream of Industrialists that were pouring into the city from all quarters of the country.
The jail was unlocked, the men marched in triumph and mounted the boxes on the corner of the next street to tell the people how a great city fell before a bunch of Agitators— "Agitator."

HURRAH FOR THE 'BO!

(By Robin Ernest Dunbar).
While pulling knives cram up their knees—
Bend double o'er their money;
We stretch at ease, amongst the leaves,
And sip our milk and honey.
CHORUS.
Hurrah! for the 'Bo! the red nosed 'Bo!
Gent are we of high degree,
Hurrah! for the rollicking hobo!

2
Me and my pal, old Chinook Hank,
(The road's chock-full of rummies!)
Light at the tank, pick up Chi Frank—
And how we trim the dummeal!
CHORUS.
3
We jump a freight, flop on the floor
And dose amidst the rattle;
A bloke who'll snore, we pitch out door
And bid him herd with cattle!
CHORUS.
4
We hit a burg and pan some grub,
Then slip a keg down the valley,
Hide under a shrub—O rubby-dub-dub!
We're kings—me and my pallie!
CHORUS.
5
Why should we cringe at a boss's curse,
Or slave 'til we're gaunt and bony?
We're not so worse—we're like our verse—
We're genuine—not phoney!

LOGGERS ARE WORSE OFF NOW

(By George Speed).

San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1911.

Editor "Industrial Worker."—
As one interested in seeing the lumber workers organized I took more than usual interest in your "special" of November 23. The encouraging report of Fellow Worker Reynolds of 432, showed renewed effort being made all along the line to build up the ONE BIG UNION. Why am I more interested in the building up of this one industry than any other at this time? First, because I look upon it as the basic industry of the coast, as important to the coast as is the W. F. of M. to the Rocky Mountain states, as one holding the key to the labor situation throughout the coast, because I can see in it the beginning of the end of that domination of the few over the many in the field of labor, because I can see in it the breaking down of the power that holds labor in check in the cities who has ever looked with contempt upon those not possessed with what they call skill. Because I can see the lining up of the longshoremen and sailors who have been held so long in check by the fossilized leadership of the A. F. of L. and further because I took an active part in the foundation of the first Lumberman's Union at Eureka, Humboldt county, California, in the early eighties, as well as that of the sailors' Union. The former affiliated with the K. of L., the conditions of labor in the lumber camps in those days were much better than they are today. It was the changes being attempted by a big lumber pool that brought our organization into being. Their attempt to reduce wages, introduce hospital

NICE TO BE THE LORD.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lord Ashton, who is a big manufacturer of linoleum in Lancashire, employing thousands of hands, has issued a notice to his employees which is one of the most remarkable developments in the struggle between capital and labor. Lord Ashton's notice says that his firm recently arranged an advance of wages in certain departments, but that now for reasons of which the men are aware, no advance will be made. The notice says:

"In future, when trade is bad we shall only keep men whom we regard as friendly and loyal to their employer, who for nearly half a century have upheld the cause of the working classes: We shall not, as in the past, keep those who are bereft of all sense of what is due, not only to their employer, but to themselves. It is with sorrow much greater than I can express that we are compelled to give this notice, but the present state of things is so intolerable that we are determined to put an end to it no matter what it costs."
Lord Ashton is said to have given \$2,500,000 to philanthropic work, besides his public benefactions to Lancashire.—Province.

"All workmen not satisfied and who think they can do better, or even as well elsewhere, must leave our employ at once, no matter how large may be the number, as we would rather close the whole works forever than give an advance of wages in any department at the present time. We have also to say that in the event of the works being closed down through railway or coal strikes, wages will not be paid.

Before any effective social renovation can take place, men must efface the abuse which has grown up out of the transition from the feudal to the more modern state; the abuse of land being held as absolute property.—Harriet Martineau.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

WHAT WE BELIEVE.
The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

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

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

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

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

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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An Address delivered for the defense of a member of the Rank and File against Capitalist Aggression. Strong argument for INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION—the Power that makes good the motto, "An Injury to One Worker is an Injury to All Workers." Gives many illustrations of the General Strike as a Working Class Weapon in different capitalist countries.

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