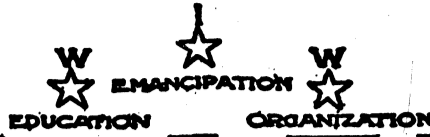


ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



# Industrial Worker

VOL. 3 No. 45

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 149

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

### POLICE FIGHT FRISCO I. W. W.

FIGHT ON IN SAN FRANCISCO—I. W. W. MEMBERS ARRESTED—POLICE THUS THREATEN LIVES OF THE WORKERS.

San Francisco is due to have another earthquake in the form of an I. W. W. invasion unless they allow our membership the right to speak upon the street. Recent events show that it is up to the reds to get busy with the Exposition City. The Agitation committee of Local Union No. 173 sends in the following account:

Headquarters, 909 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal. January 18, 1912.

Fellow Workers:—The agitation committee of local No. 173 held an open air meeting on Friday the 12th, which lasted but a few minutes, for no sooner had the speaker started to expound the doctrine of One Big Union than he was stopped by the police. He was informed by the two officers that the I. W. W. could not hold meetings at that point nor any other place along the beat which extended the full length of Third street. When the speaker failed to conclude his remarks soon enough to please the hired slugs he was unceremoniously pulled from the platform. As Aberdeen, Wash., had not yet come to terms at that time it was deemed advisable to postpone action for a while. But a special meeting at the headquarters declared itself in favor of holding a meeting on the same spot on the next night with the same speaker to open the speaking.

Accordingly, on Saturday at 7:30 p. m. Fellow Worker Russell took the platform and spoke for several minutes, his remarks being mainly devoted to informing the assembled audience that there would probably be arrests for daring to exercise the right of free speech, supposedly guaranteed to all persons by the constitution. Before he had time to speak upon industrial unionism, two of the hirelings of the ruling class hauled him from the box in a rather rough manner, and tried to disperse the crowd. The crowd, however, were not so submissive as the police wished and they remained in the vicinity. A call was sent in for more police and even then the crowd remained to await developments. For more than thirty minutes the police held Russell, but finally took him to jail. He was released on bail to appear on Monday. Upon his appearance the judge dismissed the case from court on the grounds that there was no city ordinance to prohibit street speaking. This was satisfactory to the I. W. W. for the time being.

Fellow Worker Russell opened another meeting on the same corner on Wednesday night. He spoke for about 15 minutes and introduced Fellow Worker Wright, who talked for nearly 30 minutes without interruption. At the end of this time, however, the meeting was violently broken up by the arrival of Corporal Lennon and several other lesser lights of the police force, who bludgeoned their way through the crowd and ordered Wright to cease speaking. Wright refused to stop exercising his right as a citizen in speaking to the people. The uniformed slugs at once pulled Wright from the platform and beat him severely with their clubs. Several stitches have had to be taken in Wright's face as a consequence of this police brutality. Some of the thugs of the Law and Order gang drew their revolvers and one of them was heard to remark, "Instead of beating you up I ought to have shot you down." These are the brave protectors of the public morals, the prostitutes, and the possessions of the plutocrats.

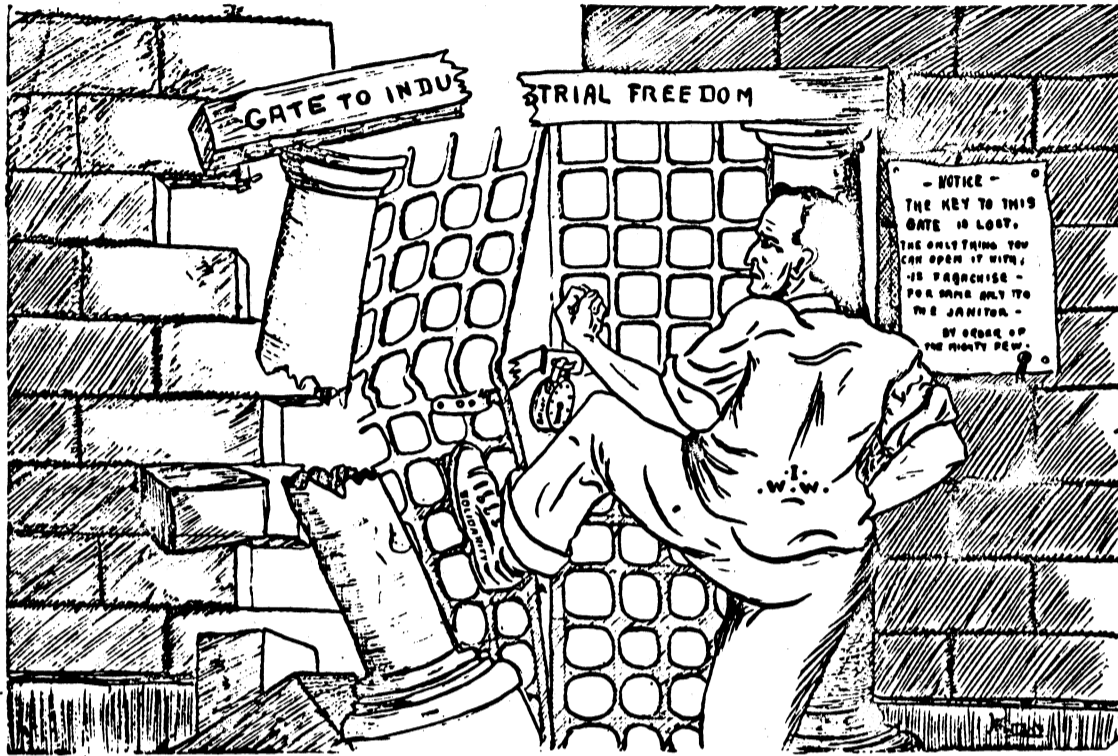
Wright was taken to the city jail in the patrol wagon, but was later released on bonds of \$60, his trial being set for the 18th. Later on, in the same evening two other members of the I. W. W. were arrested for being near the place where the trouble had occurred. They were also released upon bail.

Fellow Worker Wright had his "hearing" on the morning of the 18th and his case was postponed, with the other two, until Tuesday, January, 23.

It is generally believed that is another method of the employing class to silence our agitation. To disperse the crowds without arresting the speakers would mean far less publicity to the I. W. W. The fact that the crowds did not move as rapidly as the wielders of the night-stick desired probably resulted in the above events transpiring.

Weather permitting, we will hold another

(Continued on page four.)



DIRECT ACTION WILL BRING FREEDOM

### HISTORY OF ABERDEEN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

To the "Worker":

Now that the free speech fight in Aberdeen has been won by the Industrial Workers of the World, a short history of the struggle and its causes may be of interest.

The first attempt by the city administration to prevent free speech was in passing an ordinance to prevent the I. W. W. speakers from talking on the street between Councilman O'Hare's saloon and the Sailors' Union Hall. A mistake was made in complying with this unconstitutional ordinance, but we did not wish to enter into a conflict with the city at that time. It was hoped that we could soon get the workers on Grays Harbor organized to the point where street speaking would not be necessary.

In July, 1911, W. A. Thorn was arrested on the pretext that he was trying to raise a riot with some drunken marines, but it was proven in court that the marines were the ones at fault. This, however, gave the city council an excuse to issue ordinance No. 1084, which forbids speaking and assembling on all the principal streets. This was later amended, but in such a way as to give no relief.

In regard to this amendment one councilman stated that they would not molest any organization but the "I Won't Works," as these set the employees against their employers, and that this was their intention was proven by the fact that the Salvation Army held meetings where they wished, regardless of the ordinance.

On Nov. 9 Local Aberdeen put an organizer at work, and at once the Local began to grow and general interest was aroused. To combat this, on Nov. 13 several employers met in secret council in the Washington Hotel and passed word that all I. W. W. men were to be run out of the Grays Harbor district. But a city election was under way, and it was decided to let matters stand until that was settled, though the local papers were busy inciting criminal hatred and prejudice against the I. W. W.

It was later decided by the I. W. W. to pay no attention to the ordinance as the Salvation Army was violating it every day, and on November 21 the first arrests were made for speaking over the "dead line," although the men arrested were fifty feet nearer this line at the time than was the Salvation Army. The men arrested, Train and Thorn, were bailed out the next day, and that night Johnson, Locke and Pederson were arrested for speaking over the line. We saw that the conflict could be no longer avoided, and telegraphed to other locals for men.

It was at this time the employers got busy in organizing their infamous "Citizen Police." On Nov. 23 the demonstration was the largest ever seen on Grays Harbor. The immense throng marched to the city hall to demand a repeal of the street speaking ordinance and the release of the men in jail. Here the fire hose was brought into play and thousands

of men, women and children were drenched for being "rioters." A demonstration of working men in their own interest is a "riot," but violence and terrorism on the part of the capitalists and their tools is "law and order."

The city administration at this time was powerless, but the employers association and the chamber of commerce came out undisguised and took over the administration and constituted themselves the city government.

On the afternoon of Nov. 24 a truce was arranged between Police Judge Tucker and the I. W. W. and the men in jail were released, and there was to be no street speaking until their trial could be held on the 27th. Accordingly the I. W. W. made no more demonstrations, but engaged the Empire Theater for a meeting on the evening of the 24th for the purpose of discussing the street speaking ordinance.

But calm discussion and open trials in court were not to the liking of the "citizen police," who wanted to run workmen out of the town, and accordingly on the evening of the 24th the streets leading to the theater were roped off and guarded by armed thugs and the light wires were cut.

A few minutes later the citizen police came charging down the main street, driving people right and left and arresting all I. W. W. members and sympathizers they could find. At the police station John C. Hogan, a former city attorney but not then a city official, acted as booking clerk, and all who could not prove their innocence of the charge of being I. W. W.s were locked up. Also about thirty dollars worth of literature was seized by the "police."

That night the men arrested were marched out of town in a drenching rain by a mob of armed thugs and told to never return. L. G. Humbarger acted as official spokesman for the mob, and said "What we have done we did by taking the law in our own hands. You men go and never return. God bless you if you remain away, but God help you if you ever return."

The men who were driven out established temporary headquarters in Montesano. Here they were visited by Mayor Parks of Aberdeen the next day, who asked them to send a delegation to patch up a peace agreement with the "Citizens' Committee." The committee from the I. W. W. in Montesano came to Aberdeen on the 26th, but were kept waiting in the office of the Chief of Police for several hours and denied admission to the council chamber where the business men were holding a stormy session, replete with fury and hatred against working men. Wilcox of the Union Lumber Co. said that "there is not room enough for the I. W. W. and the business men in Aberdeen, and before I will submit to see them come back I will spend my last cent." The only result of the I. W. W. committee's labors in Aberdeen was to be told to leave the town and never return.

The members in Montesano then established Free Speech Headquarters in Tacoma and made an appeal for men and funds.

On Dec. 6 a few of the members returned and reopened the I. W. W. hall, but were arrested the next day and at midnight five were driven out of town. Two of the members, C. E. Pederson and A. Pierog, were blindfolded and badly beaten and kicked by the slugging committee of the "Citizen Police." A reward of five thousand dollars was offered by the General Organization for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties, and this reward is still open.

The tactics of the bosses, however, did not deter the free speech fighters from coming to Aberdeen, and they began to come in one or two at a time, and at once began a campaign of distributing literature to explain the I. W. W. position. These men were arrested at times on suspicion, but they kept getting bolder and more numerous, until on Jan. 2 they established a headquarters where eating and sleeping arrangements were provided.

Six men were arrested on the 6th for selling papers, distributing literature and on general suspicion. All of these men were run out of town that night with the usual warnings. One of the men, Tracy Newel, dared the slugs to start something, but the offer of reward had evidently taken some of their nerve.

On Jan. 8 the Aberdeen headquarters was raided by the Chief of Police with a bunch of "Citizen police," and ten men arrested, and that night they were driven beyond the city limits and warned never to return. None of the men were beaten, and it was the last time that any men were driven out. W. A. Thorn was arrested the same evening for speaking on the street, but was held till the next night before being taken out. He was taken in charge by four masked men and when beyond the city limits they tried several times to strike him with clubs, but only inflicted a few minor bruises on his shoulders.

As a result of the police activity in Aberdeen a temporary headquarters was established in Hoquiam, three miles from Aberdeen.

On the evening of Jan. 10 fifteen men were detailed to start speaking on the streets of Aberdeen. They felt that they now had sufficient numbers to keep the ball rolling in good shape, as they could have put ten men on the street every night for two weeks, and by that time men would have arrived from more distant points. The speakers were arrested as fast as they appeared and immediately taken to jail. Several men who had taken no part in the demonstration were arrested, and some of them were held all night.

The "Citizens' Committee" now saw that we were determined to establish free speech on the streets of Aberdeen, and the Mayor began to make anxious inquiries where the of-

(Continued on page four.)

### TEXTILE STRIKE GROWING

MORE WORKERS TO STRIKE AT LAWRENCE—I. W. W. REFUSES TO ARBITRATE—LABOR FAKIRS NOT WANTED—HAYWOOD ON THE JOB.

Latest reports from the Lawrence strike of textile workers show that no settlement is in sight. It is stated that unless the strikers return to work within a short time the mills will shut down completely and 25,000 additional workers locked out. The threat does not seem to have disturbed the strikers who are remaining firm and under the leadership of I. W. W. organizers are pressing onward to victory.

In a statement issued over his signature January 16 Organizer Etor positively declared that the strikers would not submit their grievances to arbitration.

"We are merely willing," he said, "to deal with members of the state board insofar as furnishing them evidence of conditions and grievances is concerned, but we are not willing to submit any matter for settlement. This is what Mr. Holman asked and we willingly acceded."

The American Thread company of Falls City also threaten to close down unless a speedy settlement is made. The customary juggling with figures is seen in this company's statement that their pay roll is \$271,150. This sounds large but when the fact that there are more than 35,000 operatives employed is considered, it will be seen that the weekly pittance of the slaves of the mills is something less than \$7.75.

The strikers have been quite orderly, considering their grievances, and the strike leaders have counseled moderation in all acts. Employers claim that Bland Hand letters have been sent them and Secretary Holman, acting for the governor, showed apprehension at the size of Etor's body guard. The situation is somewhat strained and in reply to one of the soldiers who said: "There's the fellow we've got to get," Etor answered at a city hall mass meeting, "There is going to be no getting. If it comes to the proposition of getting someone, I am going to take my chances of getting someone, too." At the mass meeting more had to be turned away than were seated and Etor was greeted with cheers. Red flags were in evidence and "The International" was sung. Following are extracts from Etor's speech:

"We have enjoyed industrial peace. Yes, the peace that fills the cemetery."

"If that is industrial peace, what is industrial war? They starve you by inches in the textile mill by feeding you on less than the food that is given the pet dog of the mill-owner's daughter."

"Don't go to work Monday. Hang together. Fight it out. Remember one thing—they call you foreigners, but the only foreigner on Monday is the boss at the mill."

"The strike is just beginning. It is like a snowball rolling down hill, carrying all before it."

Other speeches were made in Italian, Belgian, Lithuanian, French and Lettish, and the men were advised to remain out until their demands were granted. The strike meetings have done much to counteract the effect of the discouraging remarks of the Boston papers.

On the 19th the strikers were joined by English speaking operatives numbering about 1,400. These comprise perchers, menders, burlers and speckers. They are the last to handle the cloth before it goes to the shipping department. Their demands are the same as the others. It was arranged that they join the Industrial Workers of the World and executive and strike committees were selected.

Leo Phillips, who is a member of the I. W. W., according to newspaper accounts, was arrested on Friday last on a charge of inciting to riot. Several strikers have been arrested on charges of carrying concealed weapons.

Thousands were in line at a monster parade on Monday. Revolutionary songs were sung along the three and one half miles of the line of march and not an incident occurred to mar the effect of the parade. According to the Boston Globe Etor's remarks to the marchers were as follows:

"While we have been called anarchists, socialists, dynamiters and every other name, there is yet a human life to be destroyed," he said, "Remember that if you lose you will have to pay for the soldiers, the police and the detectives; but if you win, the bosses will have to pay the cost."

He asked if they favored a continuance of

(Continued on page four.)

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.  
BOX 2129,  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.



WALKER O. SMITH Editor  
JOSEPH O'NEIL Ass't Editor

Subscription Yearly ..... \$1.00  
Canada, Yearly ..... 1.50  
Subscription, Six Months ..... .50  
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada) ..... .02 1/2  
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States) ..... .02  
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.  
General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.  
Vincent St. John.....General Sec'y-Treas.  
W. E. Trautmann.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
Jas. J. Ettor, Thos. Halcrow, F. H. Little, Francis Miller, Geo. Speed.  
Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

It is a "bird" of a labor movement that needs two wings.

The sun has never shone upon an honest business man.

Do you believe in DIRECT ACTION or in INDIRECT ACTION?

United We Fall heir to the wealth we have created.  
Divided We Stand for the interests of the employer.

No strike is ever entirely lost for there are always some who learn how to strike better the next time.

The workers are entitled to all they produce only when they have the manhood to fight for it and the Might to take it.

Say Mike, did you know the Standard Oil was busted flat and the 35 now independent companies which used to make up this great combination have gone back to cut-throat competition? Well its in the papers. Don't believe all you see in the papers.

The class struggle takes place every day, not once every four years. It exists on the job, not in the cathedral or in the polling booth. The battle must be fought out in the mines, mills, factories, workshops, forests and fields. The workers must free themselves by organization at the point of production. The I. W. W. alone points the way to Industrial Freedom.

## ANOTHER GRAFT.

The following clipping from the capitalist press leads us to suspect that ere long the enterprising members of the Plunderbund will arrange to have an apparatus placed upon the nose of every wage-slave, to enable them "to mete and vend the light and air."

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—Private benches, big enough to seat only two, and opened automatically by dropping a nickel in the slot, may be the latest innovation in the Los Angeles parks. Park Superintendent Shearer believes that they will be fine for moonlight couples who are fond of "spooning" and who dislike the idea of sharing with others the larger public benches.

Evidently Los Angeles is so utterly opposed to "free love" that they intend making everyone pay a nickel for each shaft from Dan Cupid's bow.

## LABOR LAWS AND OTHERS.

Already the political "friends of labor" are abroad with the wail, "IF the workers had their representatives in the law-making bodies the militia would not have been used in the Lawrence strike to intimidate the workers." They overlook, perhaps purposely, the fact that the strike is the outcome of so-called labor legislation. It is the direct outcome of the foolish attempt to substitute law for economic action. The legislature by legal process shortened the hours of labor and the economic power behind the law at once proceeded to cut the wages of the operatives. Even had the textile workers gained the shorter day without a corresponding cut in their pay they would have been actually harmed thereby, for they would have learned to place reliance in a power not in their possession. A shorter workday gained through the economic might of the toilers means that to some extent the workers have fitted themselves to run industry. They have to that extent built the new society within the shell of the old. Slowly, but none the less surely, the workers of the world are awakening to the fact that the only laws that are worth while are the ones made in the union hall and enforced upon the job.

## WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A great deal has been said about the high wages of the American working class. This bubble is being pretty well punctured by reports from all sources. In a book recently published, "Wages in the United States," the author, Dr. Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, shows by undeniable statistics, that a large proportion of American wage workers are unable to maintain an efficient standard of living. Three fourths of the adult men and 19-20th of the adult women actually earn less than \$600 a year, or to give the author's more detailed account, one-half of the men are earning less than \$500 a year, three-fourths less than \$600, nine-tenths less than \$800, while less than 10 per cent receive more than that figure. Of the women, one-fifth earn less than \$200 annually, and

three-fifths less than \$250, while only one-twentieth earn more than \$600.

After this let us have no more duncombe from the star-spangled stiffs about the superior condition of the workers in the United States. Just because the Fates caused you to be kicked into existence this side of an imaginary line is no reason why you should yell "Prosperity" while flying the red flannel flag of distress from the seat of your copper-riveted overalls. The wheat exports may have been 40,000,000 bushels last year, but that gives small satisfaction to the millions who have no bread to grace their scant board. Industrial organization means more bread now, and finally the ownership of the broad producing agencies by those who toil. Capitalist prosperity and commercial patriotism are poor substitutes for food.

## THE DAY OF RECKONING.

"Millions can be starved for a time, and starved with safety to the starvers. So slowly does the human mind act. But such power carries with it the seeds of its own destruction. It will not always be safe to keep millions hungry. Unless the system is changed, the day of reckoning will come. These hungry men will demand a right to live. They will stop at nothing to secure this right. AND THEY WILL GET IT!"

So says Allan L. Benson in Pearson's Magazine for January. When the capitalist magazines print articles such as the above; when countless thousands are striking for the right to exist and the strikes are ever more bitter; when little children must needs be forced into servitude to eke out the family income; when women are forced to sell their sex in order to eat; when crime increases in direct proportion to the cost of living; and there are millions of idle men stalking the land, anxious to gain the employment that is not to be had; when the food we buy is so adulterated that it does not contain proper nourishment; when economic conditions have made consumption a common malady, and syphilis has its tenacles spread in nearly every home, do you think it is about time to take stock of ourselves? Is Civilization such as we know today worth the cost it entails? Our class, the producers of all wealth, make up the starving millions of whom Benson speaks. What are we going to do about it? Will it always be safe to starve us?

Were this hunger necessary because of the struggle to wrest from nature the good things of life there would be no cause for revolution, but if any workingman can read the following clipping without feeling a desire to overthrow the damnable system that make such things possible, then he is not worthy of the name of Man:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The "animal" dinner given by Mrs. Andrew Welch at the Fairmont hotel Friday night has created a sensation in highest society circles. Mrs. Welch's dinner table represented a scene in a jungle. Figures of lions and tigers, giraffes and elephants peered from miniature thickets, but it was the introduction of living creatures into the picture that furnished the element of eccentricity. Ducks, parrots, frogs, lizards, canary birds and crabs kept strange company with the lay figures of beasts from the jungle.

The commotion of the seating of the guests roused two parrots, and one began to cheer vociferously for Mayor Rolph, while the second, who was of the exaggerated profane type, consigned every one to perdition by shrieking, "You go to hell."

Frogs hopped from the grass-covered tangle into the laps of the guests, and were received in shrieks.

The climax of the fun was reached when a wag suggested that the "sportiness" of the parrots be tested by giving them bread soaked in champagne.

One became more noisy and vociferous and changed his mild conversational tone to a wildly declamatory command: "Have a good time! Have a good time, but be sure and come home by three." And the one that had been swearing all evening subsided and fell asleep. Goldfish were fed on champagne soaked crumbs and turned over and died. Ducks released from their cage flew wildly among the electric light bulbs, and stray crabs were found crawling slowly about the dining room.

It would be an insult to the lower animals to call these brainless idiots beasts. They are fiddling before the fall of Rome and no worker can view their actions without mingling a great deal of class hatred with his class-consciousness. A home for the hopelessly insane is a place of peace as compared with the almost nightly orgies of the class of idlers who have so long and so successfully robbed the toiling and starving millions.

Read below what one of their paid organs with a prostituted editor has to say in order to allay the rising tide of discontent:

The New York Sun has tabulated the benevolences of 1911. One is amazed to learn that the publicly announced benefactions totaled \$260,000,000, more than doubling the amount of 1910, and making a new record in the glorious story of human beneficence.

Millions also were privately given in this country and the vast sums were distributed between miscellaneous objects, educational purposes and the promotion of social betterment.

Miscellaneous objects received \$160,000,000; educational purposes \$13,000,000 and social betterment \$83,500,000. The largest gift was Carnegie's \$25,000,000 for the spread of knowledge among Americans. James Patton of Chicago gave \$4,000,000 to fight consumption. Women began to give great sums to women's colleges. Miss Woerishoeffler leaving \$750,000 to Bryn Mawr.

Rich men's feeling of responsibility to society for unselfish use of their money is deepening. More people every year take the position that they are trustees to the community.

The rich men's feeling of responsibility leads them to feed goldfish champagne while little children starve at their mothers' breast because no nourishment is forthcoming. How well these men are acting as trustees for the community can be gleaned from this newspaper report.

MONTOCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 20.—While his mother is in Europe, 9-year-old William B. Leeds, Jr., is master of a mansion here, with forty servants, consisting of valets, governesses, maids, grooms and gardeners.

Fellow slaves, the day of reckoning is near at hand. We hungry men DEMAND the right to live. We will stop at nothing to secure that right. AND WE WILL GET IT!

# TRANSLATED NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

### England.

Many thousands of the railway men are utterly dissatisfied with the present position of affairs and there is a demand to dismiss all present union officials with a view to electing more militant ones. The railway men are not likely to remain long quiet under the existing condition and in a few weeks a plan of campaign will be decided upon.

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union have decided to share in the general movement for a substantial reduction of working hours. The movement with them will take the form of a demand for a proper manning scale. Britain has fully 10,000 merchant ships and most of these are under-manned. On the average it is estimated there should be two additional firemen and two additional deckhands on each boat. This would mean an additional 40,000 men to the mercantile marine. It is necessary that this should be an international movement, and the demand to obtain these better conditions must be made in 1912.

The Railway Men's Unions.—A scheme for amalgamation of the railway four unions has been prepared by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose by the joint executives of the unions, and it will be submitted for adoption at a conference to be held at Salford on January 28. The organizations concerned are the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Associated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, the General Railway Workers Union, and the United Pointsmen's and Signalmen's Society. The total membership is stated to be nearly 180,000.

### Belgium.

Under the pretext that the application of the new law on the miners old age pension entails increased expense on the administration, the mineowners have decided to pay wages fortnightly instead of weekly. In consequence in the Mons region where this has happened, a referendum among the miners has been taken; by 9,766 votes from the 11,518 who voted the general strike was decided for January 2. The next morning already 26,000 miners were on strike in the region, and since the movement has been growing. The wages are low, especially in the Borinage district, and the workers live from day to day. To pay the wages fortnightly would inevitably lead to debt for the workers.

It is also interesting to explain the reasons of the employers against weekly payment of wages. The work attached to the fixing and payment of wages in large works has been increased by the numerous papers and forms of the old age pensions. The pensions are raised by contributions from the workers, the employers and from the state. The employer is charged by the law to arrange for the contribution of the workers by keeping back a certain percentage of their wages. If this is done weekly it is on the basis of fr. 0.3461 (about 3 pence) for workers of 18 years, fr. 0.4615 (about 4 1/4 pence) for workers of 21 years, and fr. 0.5760 (5 1/2 pence) for workers of over 30 years. The employers assert that these fractions make the accounts very difficult whilst on the contrary if calculated fortnightly the figures are simplified much. The workers from their side say that the employers must manage the inconveniences of their bad laws.

It is doubtful if the Borinage region will remain alone in the struggle, in the Charleroi district the miners are also agitated over a question of the hours of descent and coming up which have to be fixed again owing to the introduction of a new law of the 9 hours day.

Argentine is fast becoming a "modern" state, something like Russia and the government is using all its forces to surpass the most cruel oppression of old Europe. The brutality of civilized reactionaries is joined in the Argentine to the semi-barbarity, and at every movement the workers are shot down! Whole regions of this immense country—wherever labor organizations exist—are constantly in a state of siege. Naturally the workers are always on the alert to answer violence by the same method, but of their acts little is heard. At present hundreds of active propagandists are under arrest, and arrests are daily taking place. Nevertheless the government seems powerless to crush the movement, and strikes increase in number and intensity. A telegram of January 4 from Buenos Ayres states that the general strike of the railway men announced long ago will begin on January 6. The government offered its intervention to both parties without result; especially the engineers and stokers are exasperated by the refusal of the companies to give higher wages and shorter hours. As the strike has been declared in the middle of the harvest the loss will be great.

## HOW IS YOUR IMAGINATION?

Addressing the most powerful body of capitalists in the world, John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "The present ills of society are more imaginary than real, and are not the result of any actual cause."

If Kirby of the National Association of Manufacturers had as little food as he has brains we imagine he would soon starve to death. We reproduce here a number of imaginary strikes taken from the daily paper accounts. These have no real cause, unless one calls a desire to eat regularly, a cause. The seamstresses in New Mexico city recently went on strike.

Because two persons would not join the union, a few hundred Manchester cotton spin-

ners struck, and the cotton masters locked out 160,000 workers.

Twenty-five hundred miners in the Santa Eulalia district, Mexico, struck on January 4th for an eight hour day and an increase of pay of 25 cents per day; 700 troops were immediately despatched to the district.

In the San Antonio cotton mills, in the state of Puebla, Mexico, 2,500 men struck at the beginning of January. Troops were hurried to the scene of the strike.

Three thousand employes of the Tokio, Japan, street railway system, struck on January 1st for an increased wage to meet the increased cost of living.

Two thousand wool combers of Bradford, England, are on strike, and a lockout of 12,000 is expected.

The Traffic of the Argentine Republic was tied up by a national strike of the railway workers. The government called out the troops on January 10th, and the men were given three days in which to return to work.

The strike ballot among the British miners has resulted in a vote of seven to one in favor of striking on March 1st. The miners' organization has \$10,000,000 in its treasury. There are 1,049,000 coal miners of which 611,000 belong to the union. The British navy lords are already commandeering coal for the fleets, and the private coal users are feeling the pinch. Even the capitalists fear that this strike may be the beginning of the revolution.

On January 10th, a series of violent riots occurred in Paris in the vicinity of the court house. A large number of rioters and policemen were injured. The demonstration was brought about by the trial of several union men on the charge of distributing circulars of a revolutionary character to soldiers serving with their regiments.

Rioting between union and non-union taxi drivers again broke out in St. Louis, January 20. Five union and several non-union men have been severely beaten.

Washington—For the first time in the history of the government a labor strike held up the machinery of congressional legislation. The house committee stenographers refused to work because the accounts committee reduced their compensation from 25 to 15 cents a folio. The sugar trust investigation committee had to adjourn. The committee on accounts, which had been following out the house democratic program of economy, immediately began to arbitrate with the stenographers. Outside stenographers were employed to help the regular reporters of the salaries committee. The reduction of pay would save about \$5,000. Chairman Lloyd of the account committee said if the regular reporters interfered they would be dismissed.

Owing to a reduction of wages in the Lawrence, Mass., mills, caused, as the employers explain, by a law reducing working hours where women are employed from 56 to 54 a week, 30,000 workers were reported as idle on the 15th.

In Boston 6,000 longshoremen, engaged in trans-Atlantic traffic, have struck for more wages. They are sympathetically supported by the Boston and Maine freight handlers and the New Haven freight clerks, to the number of 3,600.

In New York City new school construction is badly tied up by strikes of marble workers and metal workers chiefly. Thousands of laundry and gas workers are also out for more wages and better conditions.

Add to the above the thousands of coal miners on strike in Northern Colorado and other fields, the numerous shopmen on the Illinois Central and other Harriman lines, and the thousands of strikers throughout the world, and then imagine Kirby, the King of Ontologists, seated upon an absent throne in the second story of a vacant lot juggling effects that never had a cause. Imagination is a great thing and when the workers imagine that they cannot exist without the machinery of production and the natural resources we will soon thereafter see Kirby sweeping Grape Nuts from the floor of a sawmill or doing some other work suitable to his massive intellect.

## NEW MECHANICAL DEVICES.

In the Cosmopolitan magazine of February last there appeared an interview of Thomas A. Edison by Allen L. Benson in which the famous inventor is quoted as having said that machinery is taking the place of labor every day. The Jacquard loom can, with cards having holes punched in them, control twenty or thirty shuttles. Adjust the cards in one way and mottoes may be woven; adjust them in another manner and the result will be a portrait. The same card principle may be applied to many kinds of machinery. There is but little doubt that a machine could be produced which, with the aid of this system, could develop the finished suit of clothing from the raw materials by one continuous process. The day of the seamstress and tailor is almost at an end. Edison states that he believes there will be some big experiments tried in government in the next fifty years. He thinks that serious industrial troubles—clashes of a sort that will threaten dynasties and thrones—are due in Europe at any time, and that similar actions may be expected in this country within ten years. He predicts that all England will some day stop at the command of one man and that man will be a working man. Now, if what Edison says is true, it is about time to look to ourselves as wage slaves. Don't you think that the time has come for us to get together into One Big Union. You, mister workingman Today is the day to join the I. W. W. Get next!

## HEMLOCK SAVAGE.

"Throughout the union labor field leaders are coming up, who are convinced that peaceful means no longer avail to secure relief from present conditions."—(Henry George, Jr., Congressman.)



### 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. Storton.

4 page leaflets, 2c 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 88 page book. Single copy, 25c. discount to locals.

Address VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

### "Solidarity"

weekly revolutionary working class paper published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 Yearly, \$6.00 Six Months, \$10.00 Canada and Foreign \$15.00

Single Copies, per copy 10c

Address all communications for publication to J. J. WILLIAMS, Editor, all remit to the manager, J. J. MCCARTHY, 317 1/2 E. Third St., New Castle, Pa.

### The Industrial Union

Published weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.

An exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Printed in Spanish.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, \$6 6 Months

Address 312 E. Buchanan St. Phoenix, Ariz

### The Industrialist

Official Organ of the Industrialist League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World

American Subscription Rates:

Year, 50 cents; Six months, 25 cents.

Published Monthly.

Address all communications to T. O. Montgomery, 447 Wharnciffe Gardens, St. John Wood, London N. W., Eng.

### The Agitator

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Yearly, \$1 Quarterly, 25c. Sample Free

JAY FOX, Editor

Lakebay, Washington

### "La Vie Ouvriere"

Bi-Monthly Syndicalist Review

Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month.

Subscription Rates:

Foreign, 1 year, \$2.50; 6 months, \$1.25; 3 months, 75c.

Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris.

## MACHINERY AND MORALS

(By Covington Hall).

There appeared in a recent issue of "The Item" an article entitled "The Trusts were not created by machinery" in which the "New York World" takes issue with George W. Perkins for so asserting. Says "The World": "George W. Perkins before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the senate repeats a trust argument which is becoming quite the fashion nowadays.

This argument sets forth glibly enough that the laws of nature have just been repealed by the inventions of man, that "Edison is the father of trusts," that the steam engine, the telegraph and telephones have revolutionized the principles of political economy and metamorphosed the laws of business morality, that an assemblage of fly-wheels, pistons and connecting rods containing a heap of burning coals has relegated competition to the junkheap; that some wires and electro magnets and microphones have made honest what used to be dishonest, fair what used to be unfair, laudible what used to be criminal. This bit of sophistry had better be pricked before it goes any further.

Mr. Perkins and his friends ought to remember that every invention that facilitates monopoly equally facilitates competition. The long-distance telephone which enables two gentlemen of New York and Chicago to consummate a conspiracy in restraint of trade makes it equally easy for the Chicago gentleman to conduct from Chicago an enterprise in competition with that of the gentleman in New York. The locomotive which enables a trust to expand its monopoly from a locality to a continent makes it equally easy to project competition into any locality from a distance.

Machines do not change morals, nor do human contrivances give the lie to eternal truths.

The trust springs from no new invention called a steam engine or a telephone but from an old passion called greed. And this old passion can be best cured by an old invention: the lock of a prison door.

It was noticed that neither of the papers quoted have brought forward a single FACT in support of their contention, and for the simple reason that they cannot, for the modern trust is so clearly the child of the machine that only they who think (?) while standing on their heads will attempt to deny it.

It was the invention of the steamship and the railroad that made modern transportation possible and made monopoly therein imperative and inevitable for, apart from these machines, there would be nothing worthy the name of a transportation system in existence, and system spells monopoly, and for the reason that it means the co-ordination of all the branches of an industry into one consistent whole. And, too, the modern transportation system is the child of competition—the railroad COMPLETED the stage-coach, the express, the mule-train, the flat-boat and the steamer out of existence; the electric street car, the horse car and the steamship the sailing vessel out of existence.

And what is true of transportation is true of every other industry and public service corporation in the world today—back of all, making them all possible, is the machine.

However, set forth, whether "glibly" or otherwise, the steam engine, the telegraph and the telephone HAVE revolutionized the principles of political economy and metamorphosed the laws of business morality. "relegated competition to the junk heap," "made honest what used to be dishonest, fair what used to be unfair, laudible what used to be criminal" and knocked into a cocked hat the naive assumption on the part of little business that the petty rules governing its devotees were as one with the "laws of nature," and this without acknowledging that business, big or little, has ever had, or ever will have any "morality" other than that summed up in the motto: "He takes who has the power and he keeps who can."

The machine FORCES co-operative labor upon the race and, in so doing, changes the relations of men toward each other at the point where their most vital interests center, where their food, clothing and shelter is at stake, and compels them to re-adjust and revolutionize, not only their mode of living, but their ideas of law, justice, education, marriage, morals, religion, philosophy, and the form and structure of their governments, as well; wherefore, to assert that "machines do not change morals," is to assert that which is denied by the whole history of the race, written and legendary.

Neither the laws, Morals, customs or religions of this age are the same as were those of the age in which Joshua lived and made the sun and moon stand still or of the age when Holy Mother Church filled all Europe with miracles and misery. Morals, like all things else, change with the ever-changing environment of the race and are the direct product of its material surroundings. Outside of this: "Anything which injures the welfare of the race is immoral, anything which promotes its welfare is moral," there is no "law of morals." And, "human contrivances" do not "give the lie to eternal truths," because there is no such thing as "eternal truth," for truth is only truth when it squares with the known facts, and at any hour the ever-restless mind of man, delving into the mires of nature may discover and bring forth facts which will make that we accept as truth today a superstition or a lie.

Morals depend upon the necessities of the race and that only is truth which squares with the facts man gathers through experience, experiment and doubt.

It is because their environment and necessities are not the same that the working class and the capitalist class have drifted so wide

apart in their ideas of what is moral, lawful and right, and they will continue to drift yet wider and wider apart, and more rapidly, and their interests will clash more fiercely as the days roll on until the working class, driven by the necessity to improve its environment, rises in revolution, abolishes the capitalist class and founds on the ruins of the State the Industrial Democracy, wherein the earth and the social machinery will no longer be capital but commonwealth.

The machine did not only repeal the bourgeois' "laws of nature," revolutionize his "principles of political economy," metamorphose his "laws of business morality" and create the Trust, but it also brought into existence the modern working class and is rapidly creating the Industrial Labor Union, the Revolution and the Socialist Republic.

Science and invention, chemistry and the machine, these are the mightiest agitators, propagandists and organizers working for the triumph of the blood red banner. And at the last, if "the trust springs from no new invention called a steam engine or a telephone but from an old passion called greed," capitalist society is still doomed for the greed of the working class, hunger-whetted, will compel it, even though it has to break every lock on every prison door in this world and in the world to come, to attempt and carry through the social revolution, for one of the main and principal causes promoting the revolution is the inability of the capitalist system to any longer satisfy the greed of the race, its desire for all the fruit of its labor, for more leisure, for more enlightenment, for more happiness, for more love and for a wider and more noble life.

## B. C. WORKERS STARVING

THOUSANDS OF SLAVES STARVING IN VANCOUVER, B. C.—BIG PARADE OF 2,000 JOBLESS—POLICE CHARGE THE CROWD WITH CLUBS.

The demonstrations of the unemployed in Vancouver last week so exposed that city's misery and degradation that the Law and Order bunch put a stop to all outside meetings, including those formerly held in the public parks. The newspapers began to explain that there was no unemployment of a serious nature and that artful prostitute of capitalism, known as the Associated Charities, said that the unemployed were all "transients" and therefore undeserving. The first parade of unemployed was held on the 17th and 2,000 men were in line. The second held on the 20th and the number of marchers had greatly increased, although they still represented but a small proportion of the jobless men in Vancouver. The real estate sharks, realizing that the demonstration was hurting their graft, together with other "honest" business men who were afraid business would be harmed if the actual condition of the city were known, had the police ordered out to stop all open-air meetings. The result was, that on the 20th when the parade had proceeded to the main part of the city, the police, many of whom were mounted, charged the crowd. Six men were arrested, several were knocked down, and women and children who were just leaving a nickel show were ridden down by the mounted thugs. The slugging committee of the capitalist class were putting down the workers' agitation and trying to grind the toilers beneath the iron heel of the plunderers. On the 21st the members of the I. W. W., the Socialist Party of Canada, and the A. F. of L., who were active participants in the former demonstrations, tried to hold a meeting on what is known as the Powell street football grounds—a public park. Before the meeting was concluded the mounted constables, followed by a swarm of brutes in blue and many plain clothes men of the despicable type that would disgrace a cess-pool, arrived upon the scene and dispersed the crowd. Two men were arrested, making a total of 8. Three of these are members of the I. W. W. and the other five are either of the S. P. of C. or of the A. F. of L. The Trades and Labor Assembly has gone on record as being in favor of free speech and assemblage and as being willing to back up that right. The S. P. of C. are also backing the men, and this co-operation of forces regardless of differences, means that Vancouver will be in receipt of the dose that made other cities sit up and take notice. Seventy-four dollars have been collected (Jan. 21) to help carry on the work of gaining free speech and for the purpose of forcing Vancouver to take steps toward the alleviation of the starvation of the unemployed. The men who have this matter in hand will never be intimidated by the hellish prisons of Canada, or the lashings, the starvation system, and the hard convict work, enforced by the lickspittle lackeys of the employing class. Rebels, with red blood in their veins should get in readiness to give the necessary aid. Notice will be given if men or money are needed. Greetings to Aberdeen with the knowledge that Vancouver will soon be another red spot upon the map along with you.

CHARLES NELSON, Secretary No. 45 and 322, I. W. W. Vancouver, B. C.

The union is the only organization that can raise your wages and shorten your hours; stand by it till the last foe expires.—Ex.

## Textile Strike Grows

(Continued from page one.)

the strike and there was a sea of hands waved in the air. His greetings to them when they returned after their long march through the streets were: "They were afraid of all sorts of things if you paraded. Bankers and business men said that there would be trouble all around; but everything has been smooth. I hope that you have demonstrated that the basis of this strike lies in the hearts of the people. Victory lies in your hands.

The capitalist dailies had no criticism to offer on the parade. The Globe, speaking of Ettor said: "The control which this leader from New York has over the strikers made up of so many nationalities is the marvel of disinterested persons."

All signs point to a great upbuilding of the Textile department of the Industrial Workers of the World. The strike will be won.

#### Labor Fakirs Not Wanted.

Questioned regarding the position of John Golden of Fall River, president of the United Textile Workers of America, leader Ettor said he did not and could not recognize the opposition labor leader in any way. He explained that his organization has no connection with the Industrial Workers of the World which is directing the strike here.

Ettor declared emphatically that Golden would not be acceptable to the strikers as one of the employees' representatives on any arbitration board. Nor, he believed, would State Senator Samuel Ross of New Bedford, who is international secretary of the Mule Spinners' Association, be acceptable. The names of both men have been mentioned.

#### Haywood to Raise Funds.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 24.—Prospects of an early settlement of the strike of 15,000 textile workers in this city looked dim tonight when the mill owners' representatives refused to enter a conference with a committee of 48 strikers in the presence of the state board of arbitration.

The hitch apparently came from the fact that the mill officials were empowered only to meet a committee of the striking employees of the mills instead of a general committee.

At an outdoor meeting this afternoon W. D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, urged the strikers to remain firm and said he intended to go west soon and solicit aid for them. Referring to the presence of the militia in Lawrence, he said:

"I have been in other strikes where soldiers were at hand, but I never saw a strike defeated by soldiers. All you have to do is to keep the check upon yourselves, and not give the other side a chance to get you. If you must keep this strike on, we will do our best to shut off all railroad traffic in Lawrence."

Haywood expressed the opinion that it would not be impossible to stop the bringing of coal and other necessities to Lawrence, so that there would be no light or power in the mills. He also thought that if necessary, the soldiers could be starved out of Lawrence.

## Aberdeen Free Speech Fight

(Continued from page one.)

officials were who had the power to settle the affair. He did not come to the men in jail for information, but after several hours he sent to the men in Hoquiam asking who had authority to arrange a truce. The men there at once referred him to the men in jail, but it was several hours more before he could catch the idea that men in jail were rational beings who could make an agreement and abide by it.

However, when he saw there was no other place to go, and being assured that another group would speak on the streets that evening, he reluctantly sent to the jail requesting that a committee be sent up to arrange terms of a truce. A committee was formed, terms of a truce arranged, and all men released in fifteen minutes after the men were informed that the Mayor wished to treat with them.

One of the terms of the truce was that a committee from the I. W. W. and a delegation from the Citizens' Committee were to meet the next day, Jan. 12, to arrange the terms of a street speaking ordinance. These committees met twice, with the result that the I. W. W. was given everything they demanded, and the only terms required by the Citizens' Committee was the request that the I. W. W. would not crow over their victory to such an extent as to make the citizens of Aberdeen feel humiliated.

Thus the Free Speech Fight in Aberdeen passes into history as a clean-cut, unqualified victory for the Industrial Workers of the World.

The most noticeable feature of the fight, aside from the solidarity of the I. W. W., has been the very subservient position of the city officials at all times. They have acted merely as the messenger boys of the big interests which are headed by Banker W. J. Patterson. This has been freely acknowledged at all times by the Citizens' Committee, as when they took out the ten men on the night of Jan. 8 their spokesman said, "We, the business men, make the laws of Aberdeen and we propose to enforce them," thus proclaiming the city officials to be entirely out of the

## Police Fight I. W. W.

(Continued from page one.)

meeting at the same place at an early date. We have volunteers who are willing to fight for free speech at the expense of the Exposition City. We will establish our rights in spite of all the master class efforts, through the medium of those pimps who wear brass buttons to hide the hollows in their gray matter, to put a stop to the onward march of the ONE BIG UNION.

AGITATION COMMITTEE, Local No. 173, I. W. W. San Francisco, Cal.

#### SLUGGERS IN FRISCO.

"Just ten days after the representative of greater capitalism of San Francisco took office, the quills of the porcupine made their appearance.

For some time the street speakers of the Industrial Workers of the World have been holding meetings in the vicinity of the employment agencies around Third and Howard streets. The vulturous habits of the "sharks" were made plain to the innocents that must buy a job. Of course, this is not to the liking of the beasts of prey that run the agencies. Under the "P. H." administration the English speaking I. W. W. men were not molested, though the Italian comrades had the officers "Union Labor" club dance upon their heads and had the pleasure of counting the bars of a "Union Labor" coop. But "P. H.'s" crowd waited until their political jobs were cooled off before the "rough stuff" was employed.

On Wednesday night, January 17th, Fellow Worker Wright was speaking to a large crowd of workers. Wright is a young man and has experience sufficient to have the "dope" on the layout. At the beginning of his speech he noted three officers in his audience. Quite naturally three officers, at one meeting, especially when they stand together and whisper causes a sort of commotion among the auditors. But notwithstanding the nuisance of three officers whispering among themselves, Wright continued in his exposure of capitalism.

The meeting had been in session one hour when suddenly, without warning, at a signal from one of the disorderly policemen, a rush was made on the crowd. With night sticks playing upon the heads and bodies of the surprised audience, the meeting was broken up by "mad bulls." One of the offending "coppers" selected the speaker for a victim and after landing severe blows upon his body deliberately aimed a blow at his head, it struck home, cutting him frightfully. Then this very "officer of the law" yanked out his gun and, flourishing it madly, told Wright "that I. W. W. S. B.'s ought to go to the morgue."

Wright and two others were arrested. Their trial takes place in a police court January 23. While in the "coop" a doctor was sent for and Wright's torn head was sewed up.

We can assure Mr. Rolph that FREE SPEECH will be maintained in San Francisco under his, as it has under past administrations.—From "Revolt."

#### controversy.

As another instance, when the I. W. W. committee was in conference with the delegation of the Citizens' Committee, Patterson did all the important talking for his committee and Mayor Parks merely assented to his statements. In the negotiations a difference of opinion arose as to the distance the speaker should stand from the "main stem." When this matter had been smoothed out to our satisfaction, Patterson instructed the Mayor to insert the number of feet in the draft of the ordinance under discussion, and then Patterson was the one who gave us his personal word that the City Council would pass the ordinance and the Mayor would sign it. This agreement was carried through without a dissenting vote.

A rousing street meeting was held on the evening of Jan. 18 and everything passed along without a hitch. The crowd was large, but orderly and attentive, and the speakers dwelt on the necessity of thorough organization. There were several police in attendance, and they had an hour of nothing to do as we had our own committee to police the meeting.

The state of mind of the Citizens' Committee of Aberdeen is perhaps best describe in one of the daily papers which said recently: "We will now sit back and watch San Francisco show how to squelch the I. W. W."

C. E. PAYNE, W. I. FISHER, J. T. MCCARTHY, Committee.

#### NOTICE!

Financial account of the Aberdeen Free Speech Fight will appear next week.—Ed.

#### BUILDING WORKERS ORGANIZE.

I. W. W. headquarters in Oakland was crowded to the doors Wednesday night with building trades workers to organize the new union of Building Workers of Oakland. George Speed of San Francisco was the principal speaker. A committee was elected to secure a larger hall for the next meeting. About 200 have signed the charter roll.—Oakland World.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker