

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

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ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT

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EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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

CLASS WAR RAGES IN LAWRENCE

STRIKERS HOLDING OUT MANFULLY—A. F. OF L. IN PART TRYING TO CAUSE DISSIDENTIONS—SEVERAL I. W. W. ORGANIZERS ON THE SCENE—EDITOR'S CASE CONTINUED.

The strikers in Lawrence are standing firm and many among the Italians who believe that the contest will be a long one are reported as leaving that section of the country. The employers, aided by sections of the A. F. of L. are trying to create friction between the English speaking workers and the balance of the strikers, but class solidarity seems to have imbued the whole body of textile toilers. The meetings of the A. F. of L. are very poorly attended and many of those in attendance go for the purpose of blocking any attempts at disruption. The strikers have been fooled so often by the craft unionists that they are not anxious to repeat the experience. The organs of the Woolen Trust are stating that the strike is about to fall into the hands of the "white men" and the A. F. of L. wants to settle up for the skilled workers and ignore the balance. As one paper puts it "the I. W. W. represents 10,000 strikers and the A. F. of L. has aspirations to represent the balance." The Transcript of February 6 says, in speaking of the safe, sane and conservative crafters, "It is believed that the owners will be more willing to meet with this committee, or a sub-committee, than with the strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World." This fact alone shows that the I. W. W. best represents the interests of the strikers. A number of I. W. W. organizers are now on the scene. Among their number are J. P. Thompson, W. E. Trautman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William Yates, Ewald Koettgen and Francis Miller. Members of the executive board of the I. W. W. may be called to Lawrence soon. Haywood is making short tours in order to raise funds. Fall River sent \$81 as a result of the big miners meeting. A Saturday and Sunday meeting in the New England states netted \$850. The New York Italian Socialist Federation has pledged its support. On February 3 according to newspaper reports, at a debate in New York, between Emma Goldman, Anarchist, and Sol Fieldman, Socialist, Haywood arose in the crowd during the progress of the affair and asked for funds to aid the strikers. Money was showered upon him, and the debate came to a close. The amount collected was \$452.04. Direct action seems to get the goods. A French band from Lawrence has gone to Boston, accompanied by some of the women strikers, to solicit funds for the carrying on of the strike. Haywood in an interview stated that he believed that John Golden of the United Textile Workers Union was in Lawrence in the interests of the mill owners. The actions of this craft union leader seem to bear out the accusation. Funds are needed to carry on the strike but the fight cannot be won with funds alone. Letters addressed to Haywood and to Ettor, purporting to emanate from the general office of the I. W. W. state that the strikers should break into jail and thus win the strike without incurring additional and unnecessary expense. These letters were introduced as evidence against Jos. J. Ettor, I. W. W. strike leader who is being held as accessory to murder. The woman who was killed by a reflected bullet has her death laid at the door of Ettor, when in all probability the hired Hessians are to blame. On February 6 a writ of habeas corpus was denied in the Ettor case and William E. Trautmann, who had by that time arrived in Lawrence, said that the only reasons for denying such a writ were popularly supposed to be when rebellion or invasion took place. In speaking further upon the matter Trautmann stated, "If the court shall refuse to issue the writ it will assume that Lawrence is in a state of rebellion, and this is no longer a strike, but actual civil war. If it is civil war then the 1,500 uniformed and heavily armed soldiers who are patrolling the streets of this city today are soldiers of one class, while the strikers compose the enemy." No parade was allowed at the funerals of either Anna La Piazza or the young Syrian lad, John Rami, who was murdered by the militia. Demonstrations were feared. The militia continue to look for trouble and trumped up charges will probably be made against all who are active in the strike. Confirmation of the letters from the general office may to a degree be seen in the following telegram sent to the strikers by Gen.



"THE EARTH IS LIKE A BIG BOMBHELL. THE HIGH COST OF LIVING IS THE FUSE. THE FUSE HAS BURNED NEARLY TO THE SHELL. SOMETHING IS ABOUT TO HAPPEN. EITHER THE FIRE WILL BE PUT OUT AND ALL WILL BE WELL, OR THE FIRE WILL NOT BE PUT OUT, AND ALL WILL BE HELL." —Allan L. Benson, in January Pearson's.

SHALL IT BE WELL—OR HELL?

JOIN THE LUMBER WORKERS' UNION

Stand Up, Mr. Logger! Look conditions squarely in the face. You are a slave! Not a slave to a particular boss but a slave to the master class. You can quit one boss but you must then seek another. The employing class own the timberland, they own the mills, they own the means of transporting the lumber to the market. They own everything worth owning. They don't own you because you are not worth owning. But owning all the natural resources and all machinery they have forced you into a most degrading form of slavery. You own nothing but the blankets upon your back and the power to toil in the woods and the mills. You are denied a home. You are denied decent food. Your clothing is of the shoddiest kind. You are forced to long hours of degrading toil in order to allow the lumber barons to fatten in ease and idleness. They sell lumber and through combination have raised its price. You sell labor power and through division have lowered its price. If a lumber trust is good for the employers why will not a labor power trust be good for the lumber workers? You sell labor power and they buy labor power. You want high wages, short hours and safeguards to life

and limb. The employers want low wages, long hours, and as safeguards cost money they do not want to install them. Shorter hours lengthen your life but shorten the bosses profits. High wages mean a better standard of living, but a poorer rate of profit for the bosses. You cannot represent two opposing interests. You are either for or against your class. If you want longer hours, lower wages and worse conditions your interests are the same as the employer. If you want shorter hours, higher pay and better conditions you have nothing in common with the employing class. You must make your choice for you belong to a class that soon will force you to choose. Your father was a wage slave before you. You are a wage slave. If capitalism permits you to raise children they will be wage slaves after you. There is no escape from your slavery unless the whole class escapes. What are you doing to end the slavery? Things cannot remain as they are. Wages may be fairly high in proportion to the underpaid workers of the South, but the lumber trust recognizes no points of the compass in their greed for gold. Weyerhaeuser, Kirby, or the smaller employers are gradually forcing penance upon all workers in the woods and mills.

The employers organize by industries and they all stand together when attacked. They have their minor branches to carry out local details and are so subdivided as to get the best results. You, Mr. Logger, must do the same. Get into the ONE BIG UNION. Help to form the Lumber Workers Industrial Department. Have your district organizations, and your locals and branches in order to get action in affairs which need not be handled by the whole membership. Make an injury to one an injury to all. There is a convention now being held in Seattle. It means more to you than all the happenings so widely heralded in the capitalist press. It means liberty if you aid its deliberations and it means slavery if you fail to do your share. Watch that convention. It will be composed of sober, earnest men who will die rather than become the cringing, cowardly, spineless slaves of the lumber barons. When their deliberations have ended a national union of lumberworkers will be launched. You are wanted as a member. Be a man, Mr. Logger, and fight for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions now, and for the whole product of your toil as soon as you gain the power to take and hold the machinery and natural resources. Join the I. W. W.

I. W. W. WILL WHIP VANCOUVER

VICIOUS VANCOUVER UP IN THE AIR—CRIME RUNS RAMPANT WHILE FREE SPEECH IS SUPPRESSED—I. W. W. MEN TO BE PUT ON CHAIN GANG—FIGHT STILL ON.

Vicious Vancouver seems to be up in the air. They are having to deal with a situation such as they never before confronted. Mayor Findlay and the other city officials are giving the fighters for free speech so much attention that crime is allowed to run rampant. Orangeman Findlay is also greatly concerned in the Ulster anti-home-rulers and can find little time to spend in such common affairs as protecting the life and property of Vancouver citizens. Three daring hold-ups occurred in the heart of the business district on the night of the 5th, and an epidemic of burglaries and bank robberies seems to have overtaken the city. On Sunday of last week a safe was blown on South Granville street, and the daily papers are full of similar occurrences. The February County Court opened with 273 cases awaiting trial. Business is on the down grade and it will take more than the lying advertisements of the real estate sharks to convince homeseekers that Vancouver is peaceful and prosperous. The I. W. W. will uncover the rottenness of conditions and will advertise Vancouver from coast to coast in a manner that will not draw many investors. Free speech will be won in vile Vancouver and the withholders of that right will be hit in their most vulnerable spot—the pocketbook. Spokane has not yet finished paying for her experience with the I. W. W. and the taxpayers of Vancouver had best get busy right now if they would not see an enlarged tax list next assessment day. Through misleading advertisements of "unparalleled prosperity" Vancouver brought many seekers of work to the city and upon their arrival proceeded to claim that they did not want work and sent out the Cossacks to bludgeon them out of town. Conditions in the camps near to Vancouver are about as vile as it is possible to conceive. Wages are but \$2.50 with meals at 30c, and a charge of \$1 hospital fee if but one day's work is done. The food is rotten, the work is hard, and the sleeping quarters alive with vermin. And even to get jobs of this description it is necessary to buy them from the employment sharks who infest Vancouver. On the C. P. R. a regular contract system is in vogue. A man works for a certain length of time and when he is paid off he finds deducted from his money such charges as these: Hay, \$50 per ton; coal, \$1.50 per hundredweight, and blacksmith work at a charge of \$8 per day. Sometimes the jobs are bought and upon arrival at the place where the work is supposed to be, there is nothing in sight. If the authorities would use less effort in wielding their clubs on the heads of workmen and more time in stopping hold-ups and in investigating conditions on the Northern Pacific railroad, there would be less cause for discontent on the part of the toilers. Letters of protest continue to your into the papers in Vancouver and the board of police commission in order to escape the public criticism are now holding star chamber proceedings. They propose secret trials of all citizens having complaints against the police department. The chief constable has recommended a raise of \$5 in the pay of all city sluggers. This will lend added zest to their work of cracking the skulls of unarmed men, and will furnish a further reason for riding down women and children in the streets. New patrol wagons are asked for and the completion of a new police headquarters is urged. The police commissioners decided to put all the arrested men upon the chain gang, where they will be set to work opening up new streets. The amount of work the men will do will not greatly lessen the burden of taxes upon property owners, for it is part of the policy of the I. W. W. in fighting for free speech to do all within its power to make the citizens see that the fight is not in their interests. The large employers of labor reap the benefit and the small tax payers foot the bill. A news item informs us that the Vancouver police force is to be completely reorganized in a short time. We advise the police department to wait, for when the I. W. W. has finished this skirmish another reorganization will take place. At Fresno, Cal., the chief of police was forced to resign, in Spokane a corrupt ring of city officials lost their fat jobs, and the officials of Kansas City, Mo., only saved themselves by

FIGHT ON IN SAN DIEGO

On January 30th, the jury in the Grant case failed to reach an agreement and was discharged. Seven stood for acquittal and five for conviction. Grant was defended by Attorney E. E. Kirk, the young lawyer who successfully defended Mosby, Lullin and Read. Kirk made Prosecutor Glidden (he of the Endless Chain Cooperative Store Fame) look like a shyster, and Glidden resorted to personal invective and other cheap methods common to an inferior lawyer. In all probability the case will be thrown out of court but that will not be the end by any means. On February 8, the ordinance, passed a month ago as an emergency measure to shut out public assembly and freedom of speech in San Diego, goes into effect. A summary of events leading up to the situation will perhaps give our fellow workers a clue key to read the probable dispatches from San Diego on February 9th. A little more than two months ago, Zehandeh and Otis of Los Angeles visited San Diego and rounded up the merchants and real estate.

On the heels of the grand jury request, stepped a petition from certain merchants and real estate in the downtown district—85 in number—petitioning the council to create a restricted district in which no street speaking would be permitted. Petitioners called specific attention to the legend that they were respectable business men desiring the best interest of this (their) city. C. M. Andrews was retained by the petitioners to show the urgency of the matter to the council. A. F. of L., Socialist party, I. W. W., Single Taxers and other bodies were represented by E. E. Kirk, who also presented to the council a counter petition signed by 250 citizens and tax payers. The council were disinclined to act, feeling the strong pressure of both elements. A free speech league was organized to secure publicity and further the interest of those desiring public assembly and freedom of speech upon the streets of San Diego. Wood Hubbard of the I. W. W. was elected secretary; Kasper Bauer of the S. P. treasurer, and E. E. Kirk, attorney, and a vigorous campaign was undertaken. Attorney Kirk prepared a booklet for free distribution setting forth the claims of the free speech league and printing the list therein of the merchants asking for the prohibitive ordinance. This created some sensation. Many petitioners asked to have their names withdrawn.

The next move of the league was the getting out of a card to be placed in the windows of merchants and restauraners in favor of free speech, reading thus: "This Place of Business is in Favor of Free Speech and Public Assembly on the Streets of San Diego." This worked like a charm and already many of the petitioners are sorry they ever signed the petition to deny the freedom of speech. During the holidays and the early part of January, the I. W. W. organizer, Ed J. Lewis, made things hum nightly on the streets and as a result many were won to the side of free speech. Seeing that public opinion was swinging to the side of those in favor of free speech, the merchants and lemon estaters undertook a coup de tat. A meeting was held in U. S. Grant Hotel and a mandate issued to city council ordering the passage of an emergency ordinance. A committee was elected to wait upon Chief of Police J. Keno Wilson, to urge police activity. All arrangements for the preliminaries completed, January 6th was selected by the conspirators to make the first move against free assembly and free speech. On that evening Lewis was speaking to an immense audience when an auto driven by P. H. Walsh, a "lemonetter" and deputy sheriff, jammed his auto into the crowd and tried to provoke a disturbance. Lewis defeated the

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WALKER C. SMITH Editor
FRED W. HESLEWOOD Ass't Editor

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General Headquarters—318 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John..... General Sec'y-Treas.
W. E. Trautmann..... General Organizer

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DR. SAM (GOMPERS).

(By Eugene Field).

In all neurastenic ailments
I hear that he excels,
And he insures immediate cures
Of wierd, uncanny spells;
The most unruly patient
Gets docile as a lamb
And is freed from ill by the potent skill
Of Hoodoo-Doctor Sam.

Argument with a fool proves that there is a pair.

Cut out the cuspidor philosophy and agitate on the job.

Proof that the other fellow is wrong does not always mean that you are right.

He who yells loudest against leaders is generally the most easily led.

We are told to be thankful to the idle rich because they give us work, yet look how ungrateful they are when we propose to do as much for them.

The present demand for French champagne amounts to nearly 40,000,000 quart bottles per year. The extravagances of the blanket stiff is simply appalling.

There is a toast to be drunk by all fellow workers: "Let the Preachers have their Heaven, give the Capitalists Hell, and take the Earth for the Workers."

WHITE LIES.

In reading the trade union and socialist papers one thing is brought to view quite forcibly. Their sins of commission are great, but their sins of omission rank larger still. Almost without an exception in reporting the Lawrence textile workers strike, these sheets, from Pope De Leon's Comic Weekly, through the gamut of craft union and socialist political organs, down—or up—to the Inland Echo, no mention can be found of the work of the Industrial Workers of the World. Organizer Ettor is casually referred to as "the New York strike leader," and the I. W. W. affiliations of other notable figures in the strike are purposely effaced. Without other, and correct, information one would imagine that the strike was being conducted by the A. F. of L. Even the capitalist papers in this instance have more regard for the facts in the case. Those who lie by inference are infinitely more contemptible than those who are boldly brazen in their falsehoods. These futile attempts to stem the tide of working-class solidarity are at once pitiful and disgusting. The I. W. W. has every reason to be proud of its enemies.

SUGAR-COATED CAPITALISM.

No slave class ever made a law and never have the instruments of oppression been wielded in such a manner as to secure freedom for the oppressed. All attempts to use the present government in the interests of the workers are sure to result in failure. Politics is based upon property and the state is simply the mailed fist of the master class. The workers own no property as a class, and are not concerned in capturing the government, but are anxious to capture the tools of production and the natural resources so as to render the capitalists powerless. The laws that are made by the workers in an industry and enforced when they work are the only ones which really touch our lives. All else is folly and rainbow chasing. No revolution was ever accomplished by legal methods, and even attempts in that direction are met by the sneers of the organs of the oppressors. The following clipping from the Saturday evening Post has hit the nail on the head:

"Theoretical Socialism is the most ambitious of political programs, involving nothing short of a whole-nation-wide—or world-wide—revolution; but, except a solitary congressman and seventeen members of state legislatures, Socialists so far have been elected only to local offices, and those usually of an administrative rather than a legislative nature—elected, that is, not to bring in a brand new, all-embracing revolutionary program, but to work the lumbering old bourgeoisie machine in a little honester, more intelligent, kinder manner perhaps than some Republican or Democrat would work it."

The German Social Democracy with its numerous members in the Reichstag, hand in hand with militarism of an extreme type and bitter poverty as well; and Australia, with its labor legislation, starvation, and strikes, are further proofs of the absurdity of trying to settle economic problems by dealing with the effects springing from those problems. The cause of our slavery can be found in industry and in industry must the remedy be applied. Organization into a class union along industrial lines, for the fighting of every-day battles and the final abolition of the wage system is the only hope of the disinherited and dispossessed producers of wealth.

WHO MADE HIM SO?

There is no real revolutionist but realizes that the emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by the workers themselves. There are many people, however, who reason from the above that the workers are to blame entirely for their present miseries. IF the workers were properly organized and educated the present condition would not for a moment be tolerated, but that "if" when examined, discloses the fact that ever since the days of tribal communism the ruling class have maintained an efficient corps of priests, preachers and teachers for the purpose of preaching obedience to authority and contentment with existing conditions. The up-to-date chloroform is administered in the form of the daily polluted press, the monthly subsidized magazines, and the patriotic motion picture shows. The prostituted pulpit still has influence among the more ignorant peoples. When the people rebelled against these teachings the brutalized army (misinstructed from the same source) gave them cold steel and hot lead in place of the hell fire of the preachers and the dope of the press and platform. Are the workers to blame? The anti-work intellectuals will say yes to the question, but others, who have more regard for facts, will reason along the line offered in this poem:

"Low browed and brutish lipped and dull,
With thickened thews and hardened skull,
And eyes that shift and squint and peer
Devoid of mirth or warmth or cheer,
He shambles on his weary way
Back to his slum at close of day,
A brute? a Beast? unkempt and low?
But if a Beast, who made him so?

For centuries we tender folk
Have fashioned for the neck the yoke,
To keep our fingers slim and white,
His own have grown to clumsy might;
That we might climb to light and sun
In darkness has his toil been done;
An Ox—unthinking, heavy, slow?
But if an Ox—who made him so?

His brow is low—WE beat it down
That we might win to wealth renown;
His eye is dull—WE took from him
His light, for fear our own would dim;
Through as his woe and sweat and pain
We built our palaces in Spain.
And now we call him Beast—yet know
If he IS Beast, who made him so!"

THE BOY SCOUTS.

The Roman Catholic Church has said that if they were allowed to have the child until it was 12 years of age no agency could then shake its belief in their religion. In advancing the boy scout movement the capitalist class is simply following out the line of this argument. Patriotism, among grown men of sound mind, is decidedly on the wane. No man joins the army these days except the pressure of economic conditions forces the step upon him. The country has to become so rotten that it is not worth fighting for before men can be forced to fight. The militia is even harder to recruit than the army and militarism has become synonymous with scabbery. Even the conservative crafts in self-protection have been forced into hostility to the militia and their ranks no longer serve as recruiting stations as of yore. Failing to longer fool the men capitalism is taking the child when its mind is yet unformed and moulding it to the trade of murder. Obedience to authority, love for a country of which they own not an inch, loyalty to a flag which has been dragged into the mire in every conflict from 1776 onward, and which never did represent the interests of the toilers, and patriotism of the kind that is based upon real estate and ends with imaginary lines, all these and more are heaped upon the plastic young mind to mould it into shape to guard the strong-boxes of the master class and to murder the toilers who may in their misery demand a decent existence. The prattling babe with its toy drum, tin sword and khaki suit is the first scene in the grewsome tragedy. Next follows the boy scout, from 12 to 18 years old, with the lackeyed livery of legalized assassination. The final scene is when the workers are on strike and these brainless, pliant tools of the thieving class are called forth to shoot them down. "Free" America can boast of 400,000 of these murderers in embryo. They number throughout the world over two million. They represent the last effort, the dying gasp, of a decayed and decadent system. The navy is honeycombed with revolt. The army cannot be depended upon by the masters of the bread. Revolutionary literature is everywhere among the adults. The child alone is neglected. Anti-militarism, or rather anti-patriotism (for patriotism underlies all militarism) must be more widely propagated. It must be made to permeate the minds of children as well as of adults.

We must be unrelenting in the forwarding of this idea, for the growth of the boy scout movement is fraught with danger to the revolutionists. We must build up such a strong economic organization that all industry can be paralyzed and the soldiers thereby rendered comparatively harmless. But while building this union we must create among the children of the workers such a class conscious spirit that nothing could induce them to bear arms save in the defence of those who toil. Thus we will have protected ourselves, and in clearing their mind of the capitalist rubbish we will have fitted them to be the citizens of a new social order.

TRANSLATED NEWS

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Norway.

At Drontjem, one of the most important towns of Norway, a dissatisfied party has commenced to form within the old reformist unions. It is openly in sympathy with the syndicalist movement and is opposed to the old tactics and trade union formation. To render their opposition more effective no less than 23 syndicates with 2,000 members have formed a local federation. A propagandist is upon a lecture tour spreading the idea of revolutionary syndicalism for this body. This new spirit, which for the moment is working from the inside, is gaining considerable ground and is causing disquiet among the reformist leaders.

Denmark.

Discontent against the authoritarian and bureaucratic spirit of the leaders of the Denmark labor movement is growing. The national federation of unions "De Samverkende Fagforbund" is especially affected. In consequence of the increased discontent, due to the leaders having concluded contracts against the will of the men, the federation of masons decided at the end of 1911 to separate from that organization. Woodworkers are now considering a similar move and the printers and compositors recently rejected the proposition by a very small majority.

Sweden.

The revolutionary syndicalist movement in Sweden is facing a critical period in consequence of the increased emigration of young and courageous members and also because of the systematic persecution by the employers and the authorities. It is expected that the movement will soon regain its former vigor.

In connection with the foregoing some interesting points may be found in the following correspondence from Christiania published by the Frankfurter Zeitung of January 10. "In the labor movement of Norway in the last weeks an important change may be observed. In Sweden and Denmark the revolutionary syndicalist movement has been growing rather strong lately, but in Norway this tendency was unknown until the last year. Here a special shade of syndicalism has developed; whilst not denying parliamentarism is nevertheless wants to apply in labor struggle sabotage and all the other revolutionary syndicalist means. This movement counts some very intelligent agitators who have gained great influence. Their centre is still now Drontjem. Recently after a three days' discussion the radical resolution was rejected by 181 votes against 164 and a more moderate resolution was adopted. But last week the principle basis of the syndicalist struggle was discussed in a closed meeting during four days, at Christiania, and notwithstanding the intervention of the labor leaders the radical resolution was adopted by 221 against 212 votes. It recommends besides sabotage the non-observance of contracts with employers. During the discussion the chief editor of the "Socialdemokraten" (the Norwegian social-democratic organ) in strong terms had denounced certain doctrines of the propagandists of the new movement. In consequence the meeting by 300 against 3 and in spite of the opposition of the party passed a resolution of protest against the paper "Socialdemokraten." The editor gave his dismissal though the executive committee of the social-democratic party thought this step not necessary. As the meeting had been organized by the political organization of the social democratic party in Christiania which has a directing influence in the country, very likely other sections will follow. It is undoubtedly the first time that a politico-parliamentary party of social democrats accepts the tactics of the revolutionary syndicalists."

Portugal.

On January 16 a conference was held at Lisbon by the unions of the workers of the town who are for the greater part socialists and revolutionists in order to discuss the social and political situation. The conference decided unanimously to organize a protest movement against the tyranny of the government against the workers. In Portugal the workers are as badly off as elsewhere though the republic has been established.

England.

The definite results of the miners referendum has been officially announced to the conference of Birmingham where the Miners' Federation assembled on January 18. For the strike 445,801, against 115,721. Majority for, 330,080. So an enormous majority, not only of the necessary two-thirds, but nearly four-fifths is in favor of a general strike. It is not yet quite certain if the strike is inevitable and will break out at the end of February. Negotiations will only now begin and before all the delegates at Birmingham must formulate the exact demands.

Spain.

After the strongest measures against the revolutionary unions affiliated to the "General Confederation of Labor" of Spain with its centre at Barcelona (which resembles the French Confederation of Labor) after having de facto suppressed this confederation the Spanish government now has dissolved the General Union of Workers which has reformist tendencies and has its centre at Madrid. On January 17, by a judicial decision the General

Union of Workers was declared dissolved. Those two suppressed organizations represented the organized working classes of Spain, counting no less than 80,000 members. The members of the executive committee of the Union will be prosecuted. It remains to be seen what the Spanish workers will do.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The recent gains made by the unions of New South Wales has caused the employers to back a movement called "The Federal Conference of Non-Unionists." Such a move can do no harm and it but serves to show what extremities the employers are forced to in order to protect their stolen booty. The different labor governments have so disappointed the workers of New Zealand and Australia that there appears to be a revival of direct action. Arbitration boards are considered a huge joke and there is open revolt against the governments policy of interfering with the wages of the laborers while leaving the prices of the necessities of life strictly alone. The wharf laborers of Sydney are now among the dissatisfied workers and the U.L.U. is denounced as having held a brief for the Employers' Federation in past labor disputes. The South Australia State Labor government recently locked out a number of men for asking a 25c raise, and it is probable that a general walk-out will follow. Evidently the politicians cannot satisfy all the people—the robbers and the robbed—at the same time. Sydney building laborers are also locked out, the large contractors having declared a reduction of 25c, and to enforce their dictates have cut off all supplies from small contracting firms. The New South Wales labor cabinet locked out a gang of construction laborers for daring to ask their government for a raise on a certain date. When the stated time arrived there had been scabs enough recruited to finish the job. Nothing revolutionary is desired by the practical socialist ministers of the crown. The slaves now have no alternative save direct action through industrial unionism.

AUGUSTE SCHNEIDER.

BRAWLEY ASKS ASSISTANCE.

To all I. W. W. Locals and Organized Labor in General:

Fellow Workers: On the 13th of November, last, Cirso de la Toba, former Mexican Liberal party insurrecto and member of the I. W. W., was kidnaped near Holtville by Sheriff Meadows of Imperial County, and deputies and a Mexican official, and was taken to Mexico to be shot, without any legal jugglery to make the kidnaping "legal." It was later learned that the Mexican government paid \$500 for officers and \$100 for privates for former Insurrectos. Many I. W. W. men fought with the insurrectos and all members of our organization were classed as such. Many kidnapings took place in this and San Diego counties. Under these circumstances there was only one thing to do; I. W. W. men proceeded to arm themselves.

Sheriff Meadows told Captain Hollen, former insurrecto, that the I. W. W. was going to get wiped out, and on the 23rd of December he proceeded to make good his threat, presenting himself at the hall in Holtville and demanded the surrender of any arms in their possession. Knowing that unarmed they were in danger of being kidnaped and taken to Mexico, where short shift would be made of them, they refused. He went away saying he was going to "get" them. In order to avoid further trouble they quietly left, starting towards San Diego.

The sheriff organized a posse of thugs and captured twelve of them. Some have been released, but Skulte, Dodson, McRane, Stanford and Niles are still in jail. Skulte is charged with conspiracy against the Mexican government; and the same or other charges will, no doubt, be trumped up against the rest. They are going to try to railroad them.

The hall was burned on the 31st of December. The fire department turned the hose on the lumber yard hard-by before the torch was applied. A merchant took up the cudgel on behalf of the I. W. W., saying they were justified in arming themselves, and his store went up in smoke.

Money is needed to secure these men as fair trials as is possible in a capitalist court. Change of venue must be secured. Fair trial in Imperial County, where officials are subsidized by the Mexican government, is impossible.

Fellow Workers, don't forget that Local 437 contributed liberally to the Spokane Free Speech fight, and have repeatedly emptied their treasury at calls for money. Don't desert them in this trouble. Send all contributions to Peter Le Blanc, Box 485, Brawley, Cal. L. U. 439, I. W. W., Brawley, Cal.

THE NEW HESSIANS.

(By Covington Hall).

Dedicated to the noble? and heroic? militia in appreciation? of the great services? rendered to their? country at Lawrence, Mass., McComb, Miss., and a thousand places elsewhere. Death-spawn, from harpies and from vampires sprung:
Cheap patriot murderers of the old and young;
Curs; slave-born sons of slave-born truckling sires;
Destroyers of hope's lanes and altar fires;
Eunuchs in spirit, soul and heart and mind;
Dead unto honor and to justice blind;
Cursed atavisms barring labor's way;
Brain-troglodytes, left but the sense to slay;
Reversions to the race's savage youth;
Head-hunters and assassins of the truth;
Ye pimps to pand'ers, cold and grim and gray;
Ye damned, self-sold Hessian army of today!

ON A SUNDAY MORNING.

Parson (to nephew)—Willie, ain't you going to church today?
Willie—No.
Parson—Why, I am.
Willie—Hah! You've got to, it's your job.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

John P. White, by inference, says that those who are trying to change the U. M. W. A., so that it will be a real force against the employers, are traitors. White does not believe in progress and his argument against those who do is an innuendo to the effect that those who are active in bringing about changes have no income besides their labor power and yet seem to live. Considering its source this is a very weak argument. John eats regularly.

At the Indianapolis convention of the U. M. W. A. several resolutions were introduced calling for withdrawal from the A. F. of L. and asking that a separate National Organization of Labor be formed along industrial lines. Evidently the mining department of the A. F. of L. is not what its supporters claim. The demand for industrial unionism on the part of the rank and file is real but the officials are trying to throw the men off the track by offering them an emasculated form of industrial organization—the shell without the substance.

Thomas McConnell gives the I. W. W. a full page in the San Francisco Bulletin of January 13th, in the form of a supposed conversation between an I. W. W. butler and an employment agent. The butler is supposed to have taken his wealthy employer to an I. W. W. meeting. The whole article is a piece of witty sarcasm directed toward the parlor socialists who talk about labor but never perform any. McConnell is wise to the I. W. W. idea all right and his article is good advertising for the ONE BIG UNION. Thanks Mac. Come again.

An A. F. of L. exchange informs us of a persistent rumor to the effect that a secret, oath bound organization exists within the International Typographical union. The old "Pinfinders" was broken up, but apparently it has been succeeded by the "Wahnetas." Perhaps it is a coincidence that the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs is practically controlled by a group, most of whom are staunch Catholics and members of the Elks lodge. Boreders from within the unions are promptly blacklisted by some mysterious means. Many typographical men have been forced to other vocations because of the blacklist operated by a portion of the I. T. U. in the interest of the employing class. The Typo union never was of a class character.

NEWS FROM VICTORIA.

The annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, with 86 delegates representing 8,600 members, was opened on the 22nd by Parker Williams, Socialist M. P. P., and Premier "Dick" McBride.

Parker Williams advised them to break any trade agreement they were forced into and said that in order to win strikes they must tie up industry completely. Premier McBride counseled moderation and maintained that he represented not solely labor, nor capital, but both. The report of the executive board stated that the failure of the so-called general strike in Vancouver last year was due to the overcrowded condition of the labor market, ignoring the state of disorganization primarily responsible. Machinists are reported as still on strike after two years and regrets were expressed at the lack of support by the other metal trades. The convention next criticized the action of the management of the B. C. Sugar refinery in refusing to "permit" the men to organize or meet the walking delegates. Examples of the safe, sane and conservative conception of the labor movement were furnished by resolutions demanding clean overalls for bakers, milk inspection, taxation of church property, etc. Some good resolutions were submitted condemning the Boy Scout movement and militarism.

That many of the delegates realized the need of closer organization was shown by the number of resolutions favoring industrial unionism, universal transfer cards, universal label, and other moves looking toward solidarity. A resolution asking for a referendum vote to endorse or reject the principles of socialism, after a lively discussion, was carried by a vote of 78 to 2. President J. W. Wilkinson gave a clear exposition of socialism and was wildly applauded.

The advancing idea of industrial unionism is forcing even the A. F. of L. into progressive motion.

On Sunday, January 28, the great "Pooh Bah" of R-R-Revolutionary Scientific Socialism (the only brand warranted not to rip, fade or shrink) in the person of E. T. Kingsley, spoke in the Crystal Theatre to an audience of less than 400 persons. The meeting was well advertised and a special effort was made to get out a big crowd, but without success.

One reason for the failure of "Holy Ghost" Kingsley to draw the crowd was because Jos. S. Biscay, organizer for the I. W. W., was speaking in the Bijou Theatre to an audience of 700.

A few short years ago Kingsley could draw a big house, but the slaves are getting wise to his ultra-scientific impossibility and are seeking freedom from their slavery per economic organization at the point of production.

A meeting of the I. W. W., Socialist Party of Canada, Socialist Federation and the B. C. Federation of Labor was held in the largest theatre in Victoria, the Victorian (seating capacity 1,200), on Sunday afternoon, February 4th, to protest against the action of the authorities in Vancouver in suppressing free speech and peaceful assembly. Chairman Winkle of the S. F. opened the meeting and introduced Siverby of the B. C. Federation as the first speaker. After stating that the action of the police in Vancouver was in direct contradiction to the ideals and traditions of the British race, the speaker made an ap-

peal for the return of working class candidates at the next election. J. S. Biscay of the I. W. W., the next speaker, was received with a cheer. In forceful language he described the riots in Vancouver and the causes that led up to them. He characterized the action of the police as brutal in the extreme and produced the end of a policeman's club picked up on the battle ground as evidence. He read a clipping from the Vancouver "Sunset" in which the I. W. W. men were described as the degenerates of society, with dog like faces. This produced much amusement and when he said that the editor of that paper probably had his brains at the wrong end of his spinal column, the crowd roared. He ended up with an appeal for action, not sympathy, and said, "If they want to down free speech in Vancouver they will have to bury us with it." Parker Williams, Socialist member in the Provincial house, was the last speaker. He was pleased to see the way the different organizations had come together in this trouble. He then made a plea for greater solidarity in the future. He portrayed the distressing condition of the unemployed in Vancouver and said, "The man who would starve rather than steal deserves to rot." During the meeting a collection of \$94 was taken up for defense of free speech. In the evening the I. W. W. held another meeting in the Bijou theatre. Every available seat (over 600) was occupied long before the advertised time to start. Biscay was again the speaker. He traced the revolution of industry together with that of unionism from a remote period up until today, and ended up with the ONE BIG UNION as the sole hope of the workers. The audience paid strict attention and when he finished were still eager for more. A collection of \$33 was taken up and good sales of literature made.

SOME REAL REBELS.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 30, 1912.
Editor "Industrial Worker."
Enclosed find a copy of letter sent to Local No. 174, by Branch Alameda, Socialist party. Same was sent to Local No. 174 in view of the fact that the Oakland officials refused to renew our permit, at the first of the year, to talk at Eleventh and Broadway. They gave us a permit for Ninth and Broadway which local refused to recognize. We were ordered three different times not to come out any more but still hold down the old corner and intend to continue to do so. Yours for ONE BIG UNION,

B. E. HAYES,
Fin. Secretary No. 174.

Alameda, Cal., Jan. 26, 1912.
I. W. W. Local 174,
Oakland, Cal.
Fellow Slaves and Job Hunters: At a regular meeting of Branch Alameda Socialist party, January 23, the following was adopted:
"In view of the possibility of the city officials of Oakland attempting to suppress the I. W. W. in their efforts to reach the workers with their message, by denying them the right to speak on the streets of that city, be it
"Resolved, That we the members of Branch Alameda, Local Alameda Co. Socialist party at a regular meeting assembled, do hereby tender to the I. W. W. any support demanded of us as members of the working class. Be it further
"Resolved, By this body that our delegates to the county central committee are hereby instructed to bring the attention of the county central committee to the impending conflict and initiate and support such action as becomes a working class organization.
"It is further ordered that copies of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press; also to the county central committee, Socialist party and the I. W. W.

O. A. WAGURETTE,
Chairman.

A. I. C. SWEETESO,
Secretary, Branch Alameda.
GIORDANO BRUNO COMMEMORATION
Latin Branch No. 2, Local No. 173, San Francisco, Cal., will hold a meeting in commemoration of the death of Giordano Bruno, the martyr who was burned at the stake by the Catholic church on the 17th of February in the year 1600. Edmondo Rossoni will speak in Italian and George Speed in English. The close relation of the church to the employing class has brought many Italian working men to a realization that they have nothing in common with either. The commemoration will take place in the Washington Square Theatre, Union and Powell streets, on Sunday, February 18, at 2 p. m. An admission of 10c will be charged. The Latin Branch has changed its headquarters from 1504 Powell to 1660 Stockton, where propaganda meetings are held every Tuesday night and business meetings every Wednesday night. Address all communications to A. Ranissio, 1660 Stockton, St., San Francisco, Cal.

LABOR BRINGS SUCCESS

The free speech of Aberdeen has come and gone, and the working class in general has greatly benefited thereby. Cobwebs have been removed from the brain of the lumber worker in particular, cobwebs which have been spun there by the misleaders of labor and their publications. We should feel encouraged by the success achieved and should accordingly labor all the harder to make the I. W. W. a still greater success. Your attention, fellow workers to Vancouver, B. C., to Holtville, Cal., and to Lawrence, Mass. It is better to die fighting than to die starving. Lumber workers, do not forget February 12! The big convention at Seattle. Get into the ONE BIG UNION. The final victory is ours.
F. H. A.

MERRITT HAS NO MERIT.

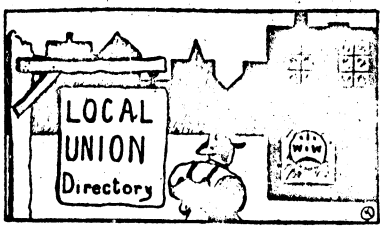
Merritt, B. C., which is advertised as the coming coal center, is one of the worst hell holes of the mining corporations in Canada. It is simply a casual happening, a makeshift of a shanty town on a branch line of the C. P. R. R. hovels and huts surround the mines on the south side of the track and these pass by the high-sounding name of Middlesboro. The name should be Fiddlesboro, for if ever a spot could be said to resemble the fabled Fiddlesboro Green, that place is in the locality of Merritt. It is as near to Hell as one can get without falling in. And there is a good chance to fall into hell in Merritt, B. C., for the lives of the miners are cheaper than mine props and the whole works will cave in when the bosses commence to rob the pillars. In Merritt there is a wash house fee of \$1 per month and the wash house consists of a couple of tin tubs and a row of rusty nails. There is a doctor fee of 50c, a hospital fee of \$1, and an elegant check off system to clean up any surplus there is after you have paid for tools, paid for sharpening, paid for fuse and powder, your 35c per meal for rotten grub at the company boarding house, and the rent of a shack on company ground. The pay is 70c per ton but if you mine five ton or over you are paid at the flat rate of \$3.30 per. When you have worked hard for a month you owe the boss for all the work you've done. A great game, with the bosses yelling prosperity while the workers starve. A great city where the mud is knee deep in the streets, the mines unsafe, the houses thrown together, and the bosses organized to cow the men into being submissive slaves. Merritt, B. C., is a beautiful place—to stay away from. There is one American mine owner in the burgh, the rest are Canadians, but they are all foreigners to the workers. They are all opposed to unionism in any form, so far as the wageworkers are concerned, but they stick to their Industrial Union—the Mine owners' Association—like a cockle-purr to a long haired dog. Their tactics are up to date, too, for they use the intermittent strike tactics. They close down their mines and then reopen them simply for the purpose of making cringing cowards out of the men in their employ. The bosses in their lying advertisements about the merits of Merritt state that the demand for coal is far in excess of the supply. Why are they laying the miners off then, unless it be to frighten them into accepting the damnable conditions under which they are forced to labor. And all the companies are claiming to rush their development work. The mine inspectors do not work overtime in investigating conditions in the camp. Last week John Manson, a miner, was killed in the mines. The runaways were not wide enough to allow room to evade the cars and his young life was snuffed out to make profits for the greedy employers. The death of this young man in the prime of life is not so seriously considered by the employers as the death of a poodle dog belonging to one of their mistresses. A poodle of the rich would be entombed in a silk lined casket but all the useful worker gets is a pine box. The miners who risk their lives to feed the idle rich have to wake up. They must organize into ONE BIG UNION—the I. W. W. The pay envelope must be increased now and as strength is gained the miners must get more and more of the value they create. Finally they must gain their freedom from wage slavery. Join the union of your class. Make an injury to one an injury to all. Make the prosperity real, for yourself not for the boss. Remember that the harder you work now the sooner will the bosses say "Well boys, you've done fine. There is lots of coal on top. Take a long, long rest without pay." Join together and agitate for less work and more pay. Hit the mine owners in their soul—the pocket-book. The Industrial Union of the miners includes all miners in coal and other mines, all men engaged in or about the mining industry. The miners of Merritt are a part of the mining industry and should be a part of the miners industrial union. If you want to do something for yourselves, for your wives, and for your children, join the I. W. W. We can make Merritt the best workingman's camp in B. C. if we get busy and get every worker into the union. Make every man a union man from the newshy to the waiters, carpenters and printers. Let every person who sells their labor power join and we will manage things so that a scab cannot live here. Waiters must refuse to feed him, clerks refuse to wait upon him, hotels forced to refuse him rooms, and so on down the line. Fix things so the scabs will have to walk if they want to come to Merritt. That is UNIONISM, anything else is SCABBERY. So Merritt wage workers, all together in a big boost for the ONE BIG UNION that will bring shorter hours, longer pay, safer working conditions, workers prosperity, and the industrial freedom that will mean a heaven on earth.

JOHN M. FOSS,
Organizer.

THE BUTCHER AND THE SHEEP.

The working man who expects any consideration from the capitalist is in the brainless posture of the sheep licking the butcher's hand that is about to stab it. All the hand-licking that the sheep may do avails it naught. The butcher is there to kill, and kill he does. Likewise with the capitalist he is there to skin the worker and skin he does. The workers should act like men and not like sheep. So long as they act like sheep they will suffer their present fate.—"The New World."

Speaking as an industrial peace advocate to the local government, Mr. F. C. Wade urged the paramount necessity at the present time of winning the confidence and respect of the working classes. Now why does that sound funny here in Vancouver?—Vancouver World.



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 Friday at 7 p. m. Headquarters at 1314-16 D street. Address communications to P. O. Box 312.

Local No. 84, St. Louis, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 1214 Franklin Ave. Address communications to 1214 Franklin Ave.

Spokane locals have business meeting every Monday at 7 p. m. Open air meetings whenever weather permits. Hall and reading room 203 Front avenue. Address all communications, orders for song books and money orders to Secy. Spokane Locals, I. W. W.

Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 61 East Missouri avenue. Address communications to 61 E. Missouri avenue.

Local No. 380, Tacoma, Wash., meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. Headquarters at 110 South 14th street. Address communications to 110 South 14th street.

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington street, near Fifth avenue. President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; recording and corresponding secretary Ed Hammond, 208 Hill St.; financial secretary, Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State street.

Joint Locals, Portland, Ore., meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. Headquarters at 309 Davis street. Stereopticon views and lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m. Address communications to 309 Davis street.

Locals 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 members are requested to attend. Working class papers of all languages on file. Address communications to secretary, Joint Locals.

Local No. 66, Fresno, Cal., meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. and Sunday 3 p. m. Headquarters at 657 I street. Address communications to P. O. Box 209.

Local No. 179, New York City, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Lecture Sunday evenings. Headquarters at 212 East 12th street. Address communications to Jane A. Roulston, Secretary, 128 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Industrial Union of Textile workers No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday in I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass. Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED.

Twenty-five thousand men, women and children, employed in the textile mills of Lawrence, mostly employes of the American Woolen Company are out on strike against a reduction in wages, that at best are only an average of five to six dollars per week.

The Textile industry, especially the wool portions that receive the highest protection, pays the lowest wage scale of any industry in America.

Workers have dared to rebel against conditions that were unbearable. Because they have dared to assert their manhood and womanhood and determinedly insisted upon an opportunity to live by their labor, hired military Hessians have been sent to Lawrence to terrorize the workers into going back to work.

We workers, who have done our utmost share to clothe the world, are now asking the world of labor and all those who sympathize with the cause of the workers, for bread.

Contribute liberally. It is our fight today, who knows but that it may be you tomorrow who will need support.

Issued by authority of the Textile Workers' Strike Committee.

JOSEPH BEDARD,
Secretary, 9 Mason Street,
Lawrence, Mass.

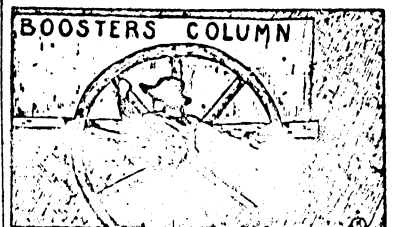
RELIGION OR VAUDEVILLE?

HILLSDALE, N. J., Feb. 5.—Church services here were opened with an excellent imitation of a college yell, after which a boys' choir whistled several Sunday school tunes, yesterday. The experiment is pronounced a complete success by the ministers.

The choir of boys lined up on the platform at the opening of the services and gave this "club yell":

"Say, my friend,
"Have you seen
"Second Timothy
"Two fifteen.
"First Thessalonians
"Five twenty-two,
"Tells you exactly
"What to do."

Then they whistled "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus" and other hymns.—News Item.



Charles Finter, Wallace, Idaho, thinks the time is ripe for the starting of a fund for the "Worker" to purchase its own printing plant. He sends \$5 for January, \$5 for February, and announces that he will contribute a like amount monthly until the plant is purchased. The move is a necessary one and we ask the boosters to get busy with this fund. Amounts will be acknowledged each week.

Finter does not confine himself to donations, but sends also a yearly sub and an additional dollar for prepaid sub cards.

F. H. Alexander, Omaha, Neb., comes in twice during the week with those thirteen week subscribers, four each time.

Sydney Kingsford sends a six months combination sub from New Zealand.

J. J. McKelvey, secretary Los Angeles locals, sends \$5 for prepaid cub cards. Every local should do the same.

Albert Brilliant, Portland, Oregon, sends \$1 for two 6 month subs.

Chas. Downey, secretary Org. Com., Seattle, Wash., sends in \$3.75 for subs, pays \$8 in advance for the regular bundle order, and orders by wire 200 copies extra to be used at a Lawrence strike demonstration on Sunday.

W. G. Allen, secretary No. 107, W. F. of M. sends \$15 for the yearly bundle order of his union.

The boosters are what keeps the paper alive. Join the push.

NEW LOCALS.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 440, Nelson B. C., January 1, 1912. J. W. Johnstone, Box 653.

Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 419, Redlands, Cal., January 2, 1912. (Reorganized). H. Baar, Box 357.

South African Section I. W. W., Johannesburg South Africa, January, 1912. A. B. Dunbar, Box 1380.

Packing H-use Workers Industrial Union No. 441, Polish Branch, Chicago, Ill.

Oil Workers Industrial Union No. 450, Coalings, Cal., January 15, 1912. J. J. McNeil.

Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 5, Buffalo, N. Y., January 15, 1912. Steve Rabner.

Bisbee Industrial Union No. 65, Bisbee, Ariz., January 18, 1912. G. H. Perry, Box 203.

Coal Miners' Industrial Union No. 241, Merritt, B. C., January 22, 1912. John M. Foss.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Industrial Union No. 184, Prince Rupert, B. C., January 24, 1912. A. O. Morse, Box 917.

Point Richmond Industrial Union, Point Richmond, Cal., Jan. 29, 1912. Romolo Bobba.

Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 405, Philadelphia, Pa., January 31, 1912. George Neuber, 1453 N. Etting street.

Is the I. W. W. to Grow?

RAYMOND LOCAL ELECTS OFFICERS.
Local Union No. 433, I. W. W., Raymond, Wash., elected the following officials for the ensuing term. President, V. Westerholm; vice president, J. Gallanis; financial secretary, Lee Helper; recording and corresponding secretary, Nels Abrahamson. Address all communications to Box 341, Raymond, Wash.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Correspondents please take notice of the following rules:

Write plainly on one side of paper only. Give correct name and address upon all manuscript as well as your pen name.

Make your articles as brief as possible, but be sure to give all important facts in connection with the subject.

All clippings should be accompanied by name of paper and date. If whole paper is sent mark the important parts.

State whether same article is being sent to other labor papers.

Avoid personalities, stick closely to facts, and make sure of the correctness of all quotations.

Information for I. W. W. members only, or material mainly of local interest should be very brief. The "Worker" is a propaganda paper.

Poetry is judged by brevity, wit, or adaptability to the labor situation. We prefer subs to verse.

Notices of changed address, delayed papers, renewals, etc., and all financial affairs should be upon a separate sheet.

All money orders should be made payable to the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER," and not to an individual. Try sending a few for practice.

Put enough stamps on your letter. The "Worker" has to pay a large amount of postage due on unavailable material. Enclose stamps if you desire the return of manuscript. Cut this out as it may not appear again.

"Nearer still and nearer to our glorious goal,
March we on together with united soul;
North with South is banded, East and West as one;
Hail the dawn of freedom, the rising of the sun."

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, 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 VINCENT ST. JOHN,
518 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 Months50
Canada and Foreign\$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy..... .81
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.

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; 50c 6 Months.
Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

The Industrialist

Official Organ of the Industrial League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World
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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
Lakeway, 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.

EVOLUTION OF LUMBER INDUSTRY

(By F. H. Allison.)

Far back in the dim and distant past some one conceived the idea of felling trees and making therefrom many useful articles. No doubt the necessity for some suitable shelter has much to do with the utilization of the virgin forest. At that day and age, however, and until quite recent times, the only means of felling trees was with the hand saws and the steel axes.

"Necessity is the mother of invention" and the increasing demand for lumber made it necessary to seek newer and faster means of production. No doubt some skilled mechanic invented some of the modern means of producing lumber, the machinery now in general use.

In the past many mills have derived their power from the old fashioned water wheel, so generally used during the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century. But with the introduction of the steam boiler and the perfecting of the steam engine and electrical appliances the old water power will naturally grow more and more obsolete and will finally disappear altogether.

With the entrance of the boiler and engine came also a few venturesome men, who were not afraid to introduce these new ideas in production. These men are not today known for their venturesome spirit alone but for their ability to exploit labor, as well as machinery.

Although the present generation has but small recollection of the condition of the wage laborer in the earlier days we can surmise that he must have been an extra strong specimen of manhood. The axe was in use before the cross-cut saw and this could be handled satisfactorily by men who were heavy muscled. Also the means of getting the monarchs of the forest from their birth place to the execution block—the head saw—required much strength. Cattle, particularly oxen, were in general use for transportation until they were displaced by cheaper and better power in the form of the horse. The difference in speed made up for the other differences between them and the cattle.

In many instances the mill was located on the banks of a river or small stream, having sufficient depth to float the logs and enough force to furnish power for the machinery. The natural means of transportation were never overlooked by those who were interested in "making her pay."

In the great valley of watershed of the Mississippi stood great tracts of virgin timber. The sound of the saw and the axe was soon heard in places where, but a few years before, "Poor L.O., the Indian, was master of all he surveyed. The onrush of modern civilization was not long in causing the clearance of great districts of this timber and soon nothing remained but a few charred and blackened stumps to show that this was once the scene of a mighty forest.

Civilization, urged on by the discovery of gold in California in 1849, soon spread over the entire west. The coming of many people, led by the gold-seekers, meant the exploration and exploitation of vast tracts of timber along the slopes of the Pacific coast.

In handling and getting out this timber very different methods were required on account of its great size, but for some time operations

were carried on by means of the horse and the ox as in the eastern lumber districts. This was entirely unsatisfactory and as the demand for lumber was on a steady increase, more up-to-date methods of getting the logs to the mills and sawing them had to be introduced. Then it was that modern machinery made its advent into the logging portion of the lumber industry.

Meanwhile the steam engine had been perfected in many ways and the use of the donkey engine became more and more popular with the boss loggers. The first engine was a very crude affair, somewhat resembling a large sized coffee mill, but as perfected today they are machines with a hauling power that is equal, if not greater, to that of a small locomotive.

The necessary increase in the out-put of logs meant the starting up of more and more camps, each new camp being further from the cities and towns. Close to the larger cities no timber remains and even the stumps have been removed to make room for farming operations.

The additional cost of hauling brought forth still other machinery and in the resulting experiments the overhead system or what is commonly known in the woods as "the flying machine" was created. It derives its name, no doubt, from the fact that the logs seem to simply fly to the cars and the hooks used fly back for another load.

A word in regard to this latest step in evolution might not be out of place. First, it can be used most successfully by companies operating a railroad. Second, it does away with large crews of men. The means of its operation are as follows: In felling the timber a straight tall tree is selected near the track and is left standing. The machine proper sets right at the base of the tree and about 90 feet from the ground a large chain is wrapped around the tree to enable the necessary block to be hung. A large cable, 2 inches in diameter, is stretched from this spar tree to another tree some distance in the woods. On this cable is placed what is known as the bicycle or trolley. Various other lines run back and forth through this trolley to the engine and at the end of one of the lines is suspended a monster pair of hooks. These grasp the timber and convey it to the cars.

Ordinarily a crew for one donkey engine consists of from 13 to 16 men, but this number is reduced to 9 or even lower with the introduction of the flying machine. So it can readily be seen what modern machinery and evolution mean to the lumberjacks of today.

A few more flying machines and the logger who looks for a master will be compelled to have a diploma showing that he has started to grow a pair of wings. A few more grinds at the wheels of production and he will be on the direct path for heaven—or hell perhaps. Every machine adds to his chance to starve.

This is a condition not a theory. Act now, before it is too late. Grasp the chance to join a class conscious fighting body of workers. Help to form the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union. Even a mule will kick and surely you loggers have as much brains as a mule. Kick to some purpose by joining the I. W. W. Organize boys and we will own the woods. Send to the nearest local for information. Do it now and you will never regret having taken this important step. Step lively, you lumberjacks.

AID VANCOUVER.
General Headquarters, 518 Cambridge Building, 160 N. Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
February 2, 1912.

Fellow Workers:—
The Free Speech fight in Aberdeen has resulted in a complete victory for the organization.

With the close of the Aberdeen fight the police of Vancouver, B. C., made an attack upon the meetings held by the organization.

The meetings have been subjected to attacks by mounted police armed with riot sticks. Spectators and speakers alike have been ridden down by these Cossacks of Vancouver.

The reasons for this attack are not hard to find. Through the agitation carried on by the locals in Vancouver, the propaganda for the ONE BIG UNION has been spread all over British Columbia.

Results have begun to show for the work done in the past by the fellow workers in Vancouver. Therefore the orders have been sent out that the I. W. W. has to be put out of business there as a start towards putting it out of business in the whole of the B. C. country.

The locals at Vancouver have decided that they will stand firm and fight for the right to carry on the educational work for the ONE BIG UNION. They call on all locals and members of the organization to come to their aid in the fight.

They want MEN and money to carry on the fight until it is won.

In the past the locals at Vancouver have always responded to the full extent of their power to every call that has been made upon them.

They are confidently expecting that they will be accorded the same measure of support given in the past.

Keep the men traveling to Vancouver until the city gets enough and is willing to say so. Raise money and send the same along to carry on the fight.

Do not dilly. Take action on this matter at once.

Send all money to Frank Wilson, Secretary I. W. W., Box 2167, North Vancouver, B. C.
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer.

SASSY SAYINGS.
(By W. Northrop.)

The winter of discontent shortens the days of the wage worker.

It is much easier to find fault than to lose one.

The man of few words seldom has to take any back.

Standard Oil is now plural in law, but singular in the cash book.

It takes a pretty big man to say just what he thinks.

Some people never learn because they begin by thinking they know it all.

Most of us can find fault without the aid of a search warrant.

Make Fate your football. Kick to the goal of Freedom. It is better to kick to a purpose than to deteriorate into a human football.

SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE.

If you receive the "Industrial Worker" without having paid for it you can rest assured that it has been paid for by some live wire in the labor movement. No bill will be sent you and the current will be cut off unless the coin is dropped into the meter. You will be notified before the juice is turned off and if you wish to be galvanized into activity send two-bits for thirteen volts, four-bits for six months, or a dollar for a year. Don't be a dead one. Be a live wire.

"Great combinations of industry are threatening our country with a worse slavery than that which our fathers have driven from the land.

We boast of our enormous resources. If we are not careful, those resources will be our undoing. The mines will be our slave pits, the railroads will be the bonds of our slavery, the whirl and clang of the mills will be the noise of the lash and clanking of our chains."
JAMES H. WILKERSON,
U. S. District Attorney.

WILL WHIP VANCOUVER.

(Continued from page one.)

giving in to the I. W. W. at an early stage of the game. Several big meetings have been held by the advocates of free speech and additions are being made daily to the ranks of those militant revolters who are prepared to face the filthy jails of vicious Vancouver rather than see the rights of the toilers trampled upon by the lickspittle lackeys of the plundering class. More money is needed to feed the men as they arrive. New post cards have been issued and can be obtained by addressing Frank Wilson, Box 2167, North Vancouver, B. C. Send all contributions and orders to that address. All available men should be rushed to Vancouver from the Northwest. Let us make the reign of Czar Findlay short but hard while it lasts. The I. W. W. never gives up and we will have free speech in Vancouver or else make the grass grow in the streets.

FIGHT IN SAN DIEGO.

(Continued from page one.)

provoking agent by informing the crowd of his (Walsh's) intention, and he shortly afterward pulled away. About a quarter of an hour afterward, Lewis closed his meeting and the single taxer who was on the opposite side of the street began to address the crowd.

The single tax orator had been speaking but a short time when the police arrived and with them P. H. Walsh, the man who earlier in the evening had tried to break up Lewis' meeting, Walsh this time had his auto filled with plain clothes men. The police began the law and order racket immediately. They jerked the single tax orator from the box and hurled him to the pavement.

The police seeing the colored Socialist party organizer, G. W. Woodbey; standing nearby pounced upon and man-handled him. Finally one big brute, Joe Myers by name, caught Woodbey and hurled him about ten feet. They next fell upon the secretary of the Socialist party, J. R. Cothran, and gave him a severe mauling. All of this was done without the slightest excuse as there had been perfect order and no disturbance of any kind.

The news soon spread and a great crowd gathered. The stool pigeons and police began to jostle and otherwise intimidate and incite the immense crowd that had gathered to witness the antics of law and order on foot and in autos trying to incite a riot. Between nine and ten o'clock the over-anxious police began to get angry and redoubled their efforts to incite the good natured and curious crowd. Unable to get trouble thrust upon them, they began singling out individuals. About this time, Charles Grant, a member of the I. W. W. started across the street and was struck by a plain clothes detective, Wistler by name. Grant protested and was immediately jumped upon by two more plain clothes men and after being man-handled was jammed in the patrol auto.

The I. W. W. secured bail and the trial of Grant was set for the 25th of January—this was the first and the last attempt of the police to disturb the street meetings.

From January 6th onward, Hall and street agitation redoubled, trades unions co-operating. The police were advised by the district attorney to not take advantage of the emergency ordinance passed the Monday following the Saturday attempt of the police to cause a riot, but to put over contest for enforcement to February 8th.

Meanwhile the Free Speech League has provided a monster parade to usher in that contest, the trades unions; the Socialist party, the I. W. W. and all other liberty loving persons in San Diego taking part.

When Grant came to trial, it took five days to secure a jury. No union man was allowed on the venire and the prosecution wished to try the case with six or nine men. Attorney Kirk blocked that move as he did several others.

It came out during the trial that detective Wistler and the other policemen were instructed to go to the street meeting as early as 7 o'clock. This let the cat out of the bag and clearly showed that the job was cooked. The jurymen plainly saw through the game but there were those on the jury who would stand for nothing short of conviction. One young fellow on the jury was a clerk working at Smith's clothing store on Fifth street, and Smith, by the way, was one of the petitioners.

Of course Grant was guilty of no crime, as Kirk said, "To be an I. W. W. man is a crime."

Meanwhile, we are on the eve of an inglorious back-down on the part of the M. & M. mixed police power—or a battle to be added to the long list of campaigns for freedom in our time. Yours for the One Big Union.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local 13, I. W. W.

Since the above was received information regarding further moves of the San Diego authorities has been gained through the following Associated Press clipping:

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 9.—Another demonstration by persons opposed to the enforcement of an anti-free speech ordinance which went into effect here yesterday was held in the business section of the city tonight. About 3,000 persons were held in check by a force of 100 regular and special policemen in uniform. As rapidly as speakers would mount the improvised platform they were marched off to jail and held in detention without bail. A dozen were arrested in this way. This makes 58 arrested since last night. The prisoners will

be charged with conspiracy under the state law.

It was announced today that between 5,000 and 10,000 members of the I. W. W. soon would head this way to protest against the new law. As a result plans are being made tonight to organize a vigilance committee armed with horsewhips to turn the invaders back when they reach the outskirts of the city.

ANOTHER DIRECT ACTIONIST.

The latest convert to DIRECT ACTION is H. P. Nerwich, editor of the District Ledger, Fernie, B. C. He not only believes in direct action but he puts it into practice. In a late issue of the Ledger, Saturday, February 3rd, there is an excellent editorial on free speech. The reason we are so sure it is excellent is because it appeared in the "Worker" on January 25th under the heading "Free Speech Fights." Bruce Rogers is the author. Nerwich knows that it takes direct action to get the goods. We will not chide him for his action, but rather will give him praise because of his keen discernment. More power to your editorial shears, Editor Nerwich, may their blades never grow dull.

WAR IN LAWRENCE.

(Continued from page one.)

eral Secretary-Treasurer Vincent St. John. In part it says, "Before strikers allow themselves to be starved into submission they should fill every jail in the state of Massachusetts. Food and accommodation in most jails are better than wages in the textile mills provide." The strikers are sending their children to relatives in nearby parts of the country and a more determined struggle will now be engaged in. The Woolen Trust certainly can afford to pay living wages to the men, women and children, who produce the wealth which allows them to live in luxury, idleness and ease, and the down-trodden Lawrence strikers in ONE BIG UNION will not only force these conditions to be bettered but will soon be an important factor in the overthrow of the entire wage system.

NEWS FROM ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen, Wash., Feb. 6, 1912.

To the "Worker":
Things are getting in good shape here for the ONE BIG UNION. E. F. Doree and G. W. Reese have been holding street and hall meetings since the free speech fight was settled, and have been given close attention by the workers at all times. We have done fairly well with literature sales, and have taken several new members.

The only interruption we have had on the street has been from the Salvation Army. They have a man in charge who does a muscle dance on the street, which, of course, draws the attention of the fun-lovers for the time being, but as soon as he has danced himself out the crowd returns to the I. W. W. speakers to hear the message of Industrial Unionism. Good food and clean beds now appeals to the men more than does pie in the sky when they die. Our hall meetings are well attended. Last Sunday evening 175 crowded into the hall which will comfortably seat about 100, and listened attentively to Reese explain I. W. W. tactics, and seemed anxious for more when he had finished his talk.

John Pancner arrived yesterday to help keep the ball rolling.

The local expects to have a camp delegate system in operation soon. The workers here are pleading dead-broke-ness as a reason for not joining at present, and the reason is quite good with most of them, as the wages are low and there has been a long dull season.

We have elected a logger as a delegate to the Seattle convention to be held on the 12th.
STUMPY.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

According to the reports of the boy scout movement, its membership has now grown to 300,000.

A rich harvest of young blood. The patriots for profit may well calculate with a smile of satisfaction: If the army is declining as a drawing card, or even if the soldiers should refuse to shoot and kill to order, we have these 300,000 boys that can be let loose upon the discontented "mob." If it should happen now and then that some youth kill his father or brother, it will in no way detract from the glory of the country. Does not patriotism cover, indeed glorify, a multitude of crimes which under other conditions are regarded dishonorable and are punished with prison and the gallows?—Mother Earth.

"The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change; Then let it come; I have no dread of what is called for, by the instinct of mankind. Nor think I that God's world would fall apart because we tear a parchment more or less. Truth is eternal, but her effluence. With endless change, is fitted to the hour; Her mirror is turned forward, to reflect The promise of the future, not the past."

If the toilers are not content to continue to risk life and limb every day and every hour of their existence, they must themselves seek security in thorough organization and in solidarity activity.—Ex.

The "Worker" does not give premiums to sub getters. It puts what would be premium money into the paper thus making it a better factor in our emancipation. So hostile in the subs.

Judging from the behavior of certain labor men, one would imagine the class war a Sunday school picnic.

We often mistake our best friend for our enemy.

Industrial Unionism stands for class emancipation—not for "mutual aid" purposes.