

STAND FIRM, TEXTILE WORKERS!



STRIKE UNTIL ETTOR IS FREE!

Industrial Worker

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

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

OAKLAND THUGS ACTIVE

OAKLAND POLICE INVADE INDOOR MEETING—CROWD SLUGGED IN AUDITORIUM AND LAWRENCE TACTICS USED—SEVERAL IN HOSPITAL.

The I. W. W. has been speaking at Eleventh and Broadway for years and when the police ordered them to cease their use of the corner without giving reasons for the action the workers held a conference. They continued the use of the corner for several nights without molestation, but were finally ordered to keep off. Ninth and Broadway was assigned to them and on Sunday, February 3, they marched to the corner set for; them by the police only to be met by 100 patrolmen armed with night sticks. When the speaking commenced the police thugs charged the crowd using their clubs viciously upon speakers and bystanders alike. Despite the fact that signed permission to use the corner was given and the permit present at the attempted meeting the attack took place, and B. E. Hayes, secretary of local 174, I. W. W., together with John Dyke and C. E. Foster, was arrested.

Aided by recruits from San Francisco, and other radicals from Oakland, a parade was attempted. The marchers formed at I. W. W. headquarters proceeded up Washington street with the red flag at their head. The police automobile filled with patrolmen in charge of Captain of Police Lynch swung full speed into the procession, and returning quickly proceeded to bludgeon all in the street, even the usual Sunday night throng who had taken no part in the affair.

The regular Sunday night meeting of the Socialists was in session at the Hamilton Auditorium and the members of the crowd made that their objective point. The meeting was about to adjourn when the marchers arrived and announced another meeting to be held in the hall. The police auto approached the spot in front of the hall and the rebels united in three cheers for free speech.

The meeting in the hall had not gotten under way when another police auto appeared and the reserve police jumped from it clubbing those who had not yet entered the hall, driving them inside. Here the police followed them and those who were quietly seated in the hall received a taste of "Lawrence tactics."

The Oakland World in a special issue gives the following account of what then occurred. "For the third time indiscriminate clubbing was resorted to. Many of the audience inside the hall were quietly seated and were thunder struck when they found the hall filled with striking and cursing blue coats.

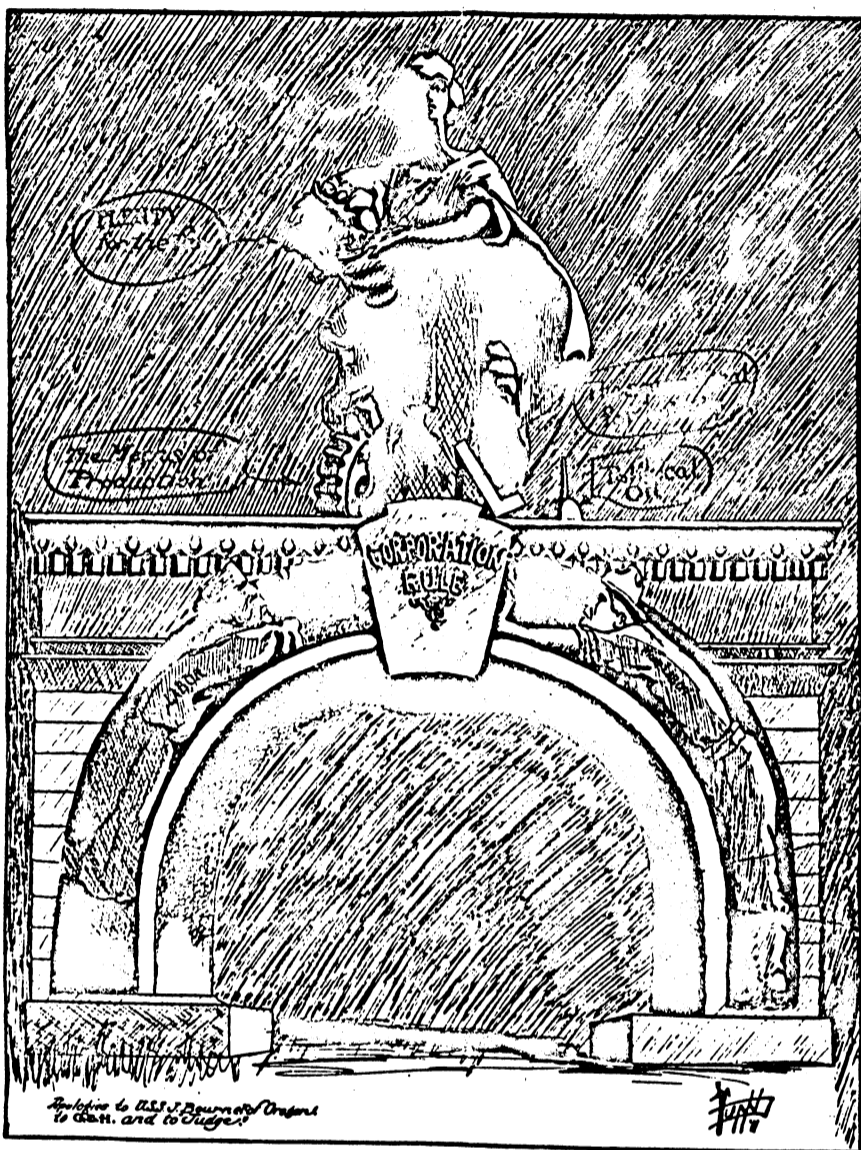
The police seemed beside themselves. Women were roughly pushed and prodded to the doorway; men were beaten to the floor and flung bruised and bleeding down the stairs, where they lay on the pavement unconscious. County Organizer Frank Strawn-Hamilton, who was in the rear of the hall, was beaten over the head by two policemen and, dazed and streaming with blood, hurled to the pavement below. Inside the hall the policemen were striking with an abandoned brutality. They ran men down the aisle; they climbed over the backs of seats after them. When men fell under their blows, they beat and clubbed them as they lay.

Comrade J. B. Chestnut, chairman of the meeting, was dragged from the platform, receiving a severe scalp wound from a patrol man's stick. C. A. Bascom, a Berkeley Socialist, was beaten into insensibility, and flung bodily to the sidewalk.

But the crowning infamy of all came when a maddened patrolman attempted to club Comrade H. C. Tuck, editor of the World, who is nearly 60 years of age and totally blind. The blows would undoubtedly have fallen on his head but that Comrade Mace stepped in between and warded them off. No attention was paid to the pleading of his blind wife, who clinging to him, called pitifully to the frantic policeman not to strike her sightless husband.

While the raid was being made upon the hall, J. H. Foines, a Socialist and labor agitator, who has been speaking on the streets for years, was arrested at Thirteenth and Jefferson streets. Holding aloft a banner, he vigorously asserted his right to free speech. He was surrounded by policemen and blows were rained upon him. Dragged to the police station, he was again set upon, and once more the brave defenders of the city glutted their vengeance on an old man of over sixty, striking and kicking him as he reeled in the cell, bleeding profusely from a scalp wound and with one hand disabled by the breaking of bones in his wrist.

(Continued on page four.)



CAPITALISM WILL FALL WHEN LABOR WITHDRAWS ITS SUPPORT

STRIKERS RANKS REMAIN UNBROKEN

Although it is stated that some of the skill operators affiliated with the A. F. of L. have returned to work the great body of the strikers are still showing the wonderful spirit of solidarity that has marked the strike since its inception.

Samuel Lipson gave the reason for this fact when he said to the rules committee at Washington, "There are sixteen nationalities represented in the Lawrence mills but they commingled before, owing to the difference in tongues. But the stomach language speaks to all."

The leaders of the A. F. of L. after having used every device in their power in the Lawrence district to break the strike, and after calling the I. W. W. anarchists now hope to retrieve themselves by talking in favor of the anarchists strongest argument—the general strike. But they dare not contribute their part to the general strike for they know that with the I. W. W. on the scene any such move would precipitate the final conflict which would end only with the ownership of the mills by the toiling textile operatives.

Dynamite plots continue to be the order of the day and so far-fetched have been the efforts of the hirelings of the Wool Trust that the general body of people laugh at their clumsy antics.

Federal injury into the strike has begun. The only possible result of this will be to ad-

vertise some self-seeking politicians and to leave the textile workers in the same miserable condition as before.

The Iron Moulders showed their class instinct by withdrawing from the Central Labor Union when that body showed decidedly scabby tendencies under the leadership of John Golden. Gompers indorsement of Golden's scabbery has not increased respect for him among the moulders.

The I. W. W. still remains firm in its demand that 15 per cent increase be granted and that the mill owners have their prostituted tools release Ettor and Giovannitti.

The offers of small increases has been met by refusal and more men than ever are on strike. Picketing is becoming more business-like and productive of results than at any time during the strike.

No further news of Ettors hearing can be gleaned from the Lawrence or Boston papers. Haywood, speaking at Cambridge, showed the truth of the matter when he said: "John Ramy was killed by the inhuman brutes who wore the uniforms and Annie Lo Pozzi died the victim of a police officer. If the murderer of Annie Lo Pozzi is found he will be found wearing the policeman's uniform and if the real accessory to her murder is found, instead of Ettor it will be Colonel Sweetser. The powers behind the governor are the members of the textile trust and they are the real culprits."

One of the tools of the mill owners demanded a full accounting of all funds received at Lawrence by the I. W. W. This was in hopes of embarrassing the strike committee. Menzie, Golden, and other A. F. of L. leaders were also vociferous in demanding an accounting. Edwin S. Morse, a noted public accountant, and two well known lawyers from Boston made a thorough examination of all receipts and expenditures. The report was favorable to the I. W. W. and no discrepancies or misuse of funds was discovered.

The accountant's report, in part, is "The method of accounting for receipts and payments in the early weeks of the strike was, as might be expected, crude. Later on, however, the method was improved and the accounting system now devised when in complete operation, should produce satisfactory results.

"The receipts as they arrive, by mail or otherwise, are numbered and entered in a cash book, under three heads, viz: 'A. F. of L.,' 'Socialists,' 'I. W. W. and others,' and the fourth column is for total of the preceding columns; these four columns are footed daily and the amount as thus shown is deposited with the Lawrence Trust company.

Funds are still needed and every one should send all they can spare to aid the strikers to Joseph Bedard, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass.

Organizer Thompson Murderously Assaulted

As an outcome of the Lawrence strike James P. Thompson, General Organizer of the I. W. W., received a severe slugging at the hands of unknown parties in Lawrence on March 4th.

The attack occurred at about 7 a. m. Thompson was awakened in his room in the Marlboro by knocking upon the door and arising in a half dressed condition answered by opening the door. Three men entered and proceeded to use the blackjack upon Thompson's head.

The attack was so unexpected and as Thompson at first thought his assailants were police officers no resistance was offered. When he realized the true state of affairs he made his escape from the trio, down the hallway. Two shots were fired after him, neither reaching the mark.

The men then fled leaving a broken blackjack in Thompson's room and the revolver with which the shots were fired in the alley nearby. A derby hat was found in the hallway bearing the mark of a New York firm. No other clues are at hand.

The men are believed to be foreign speaking and as Thompson had no personal enemies in Lawrence the whole affair seems to be planned at the instigation of the mill owners.

George Colburn, who attempted to capture one of the men, was also slugged in two places. Thompson, upon escaping from the thugs, found refuge in a harness shop close at hand, and from there was removed to the hospital. His wounds are of a critical nature. This is another evidence of Russianized tactics in Lawrence.

EXTRA POLICE IN SAN DIEGO

CONFLICT IN SAN DIEGO STILL RAGES—PINKERTONS IMPORTED TO SCENE—FIVE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL POLICE PLACED ON FORCE—MEN WANTED.

(Special to "Worker" by Leased Wire.)

San Diego, March 4.—Fight still on in San Diego. Nearly two hundred men in jail. San Diego jails full and men are being shipped to jails in surrounding counties. Expenses all fall upon San Diego county and tax payers are howling. This fight is one of the hardest we have ever had. It means something more than free speech. The merchants and manufacturers of Los Angeles and San Francisco are behind this and it means a determined effort to peonize California. The master class have started at San Diego and will make an attempt to reduce to subjection the workers of the coast. An anti-picketing ordinance has just been passed by the San Diego council in addition to the anti-free speech ordinance. The A. F. of L. unions are helping us here as well as other branches of the working class.

City police are importing gun men and stool pigeons to wreck I. W. W. and other labor organizations. Notorious Pinkertons who have been recognized here. The citizens are aroused and a big mass meeting was held in Germania Hall Sunday night. J. Edward Morgan of Western Federation of Miners was the speaker. Mass meeting held in front of jails and it is said that 500 extra policemen have been added to force. The men in jail send their greetings and say to all fellow workers that they will fight to the finish. Men are coming in slowly and arrests are made nightly. It is reported that the march of the unemployed will start on San Diego this week. Money not needed so much as men. Get busy; the climate is good here.

Press Committee, Free Speech League.

Further reports on the 7th state that the men incarcerated in the city jail locked out their keepers and by united action endeavored to tear down the cells and break out of the concrete building. This report is from the Associated Press and is not verified by authentic information from San Diego local.

The news dispatch goes on to state that the solid steel doors leading to the big cell rooms had been locked by the jailers to keep the prisoners from making too much noise. When this was done the prisoners plugged up the locks with strips from their tin cups thus making it impossible for the jailers to open the cells.

The men are said to be entrenched against the police, and the latter have decided to starve the men into submission. Crowds gather nightly in front of the jail.

Every live rebel should head for San Diego to give General Otis and the other human hyenas of the M. and M. a taste of high life. We must win this fight. It takes money but that is the least. It takes MEN. Get on the firing line of the class struggle and shop the bosses in California that the I. W. W. is in the fight to win. Ever "red," whether he or she goes by the name of Industrialist, Socialist, Anarchist, Single-taxer, Trade Unionist or something else should be on hand. Send all funds to Wood Hubbard, Box 312, San Diego. Go yourself to the Rebels Lodging House and eat at the taxpayers expense.

—On to San Diego, Rebels!

MURDER IS MURDER.

For fear that you may miss the announcements elsewhere in the paper this article is for the purpose of informing you that issue number 157 of the "Industrial Worker" will be a special anti-patriotic number. Two weeks are soon over. Order now. The issue will show the uninitiated that murder is murder even when done in the name of patriotism. War is hell and this issue gives hell to hell.

MINE EXPLOSION IN MERRITT, B. C.

On March 7th an explosion occurred in the mine of the Diamond Vale collieries due to the use of naked lights, and seven were killed and two injured. Merritt is the camp where men were recently laid off for an indefinite period because they dared to organize. It seems that organization is necessary if the mines are to be made safe. The employers will murder all the miners in their employ rather than loosen their hold voluntarily upon their stolen profits. Capitalism means murder.

A political freak writes to the "Worker" that he uses the paper in place of a physic. We advise him to try sitting on a copy. Parliamentarians keep their brains in strange places.

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 James P. Thompson, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
 Joe. J. Ettor, Thos. Halcro, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, Geo. Speed
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The seed ye sow, another reaps;
 The wealth ye find, another keeps;
 The robes you weave, another wears;
 The arms ye forge, another bears,
 Sow seed—but let no tyrant reap;
 Find wealth—let no imposter heap;
 Weave robes—let not the idle wear;
 Forge arms—in your defence to bear.
 —Shelley.

A word to the wise. Use direct action on the spittoon philosophers.

If you are slapped on one cheek turn the other for the boss gets tired of slapping the same cheek all the time. Good Christian doctrine.

No criticism is accepted in regard to being too radical, but if the "Worker" ever pleases a labor skinner write us a vitriolic red ink roast on asbestos paper.

Events occur in just two ways; by merely "happening" and by the use of direct action. "Let evolution evolve," says the philosopher. "Let's use direct action," says the awakening toiler.

A SPELL OF CAPITALISM.

Crime,	War.
Assassination,	Adulteration,
Prostitution,	Graft,
Insanity,	Evil,
Treachery,	Syphilis,
Avarice,	Yellow-press,
Inust,	Seabbery,
Ignorance,	Theft,
Superstition,	Exploitation,
Murder.	Mismanagement.

SPECIAL ISSUE.

A Special ANTI-PATRIOTIC issue of the "Industrial Worker" will be published on March 28. It will be number 157.

Several excellent articles are at hand. Special articles are forthcoming from writers well known in the labor movement. The issue will be a hummer.

WAR, MILITARISM, PATRIOTISM, and similar devices whereby the employing class protect their stolen booty and enslave the workers for further exploitation will be plainly exposed.

Every local should double their bundle order and each live rebel should order a bunch with which to peel the scales from the eyes of the scissorbills. Price is two cents per copy.

Issue number 157 is but two weeks off. Order now so we may know how many extra to print. Help to fan the flames of discontent.

SABOTAGE.

The employing class and the politicians have something in common. In their denunciation of sabotage they have discovered an identity of interests. The former fear for their profits; the latter for their jobs; and hand in hand they work against the interests of the militant proletariat.

Sabotage menaces the God-given right of the masters to compel production to be carried on by armed force even though the workers starve. The new method of warfare cuts off the master class munitions of war and controls his base of supplies. It strikes him at a point where he is powerless to retaliate. It gives Wood a headache.

Sabotage knocks the props from under the theory of a "peoples" revolution and makes for a workers revolution. It fights where parliamentarianism cannot—at the point of production. It takes the battle right into the lives of the producers and leaves the sky pilots, the "powerful middle class" and the "intellectuals" in the same position as their theories—up in the air. And so Lena Morrow Lewis has a headache.

Wood fears to settle the strike without giving in to all the demands of the strikers, including the freeing, by the prostituted judiciary, of Jos. J. Ettor.

"Comrade" Lena fears that emery dust might destroy machinery which by "patient, plodding propaganda work" will some day belong to "all the people." "Brute force," says Mrs. Lewis, "is destructive. Intelligent action is constructive. The former wins victory immediately." And she then proceeds to

point out that a probable future victory is better than an immediate one. And Wood thoroughly agrees with her and sighs for Sammy Gompers, too.

What is this sabotage that so worries politicians, preachers, profit-grabbers, and parasites generally?

It is a realization on the part of the workingclass that property has no rights that its creator is bound to respect. It means that the workers know that might makes right and that they are possessed of a tremendous might in the productive process. It means that they are conscious of the fact that any action which weakens the employer and strengthens the worker is justified. It plainly states "To hell with capitalist ethics."

A slashed warp, a loosened bolt, an uncaught thread, a shifting of dyes, will make Billy Wood see the "justice" of the men's demands quicker than all the votes cast since Billy Bryan commenced to run for office.

Sabotage is an individual act performed for a class purpose. It may be denounced as "anarchy" but that scares no workers in these rebellious days. In return we might urge that casting a ballot is an individual act. But the former gets results; "the former wins victories immediately."

Sabotage means that the profitmongers are paid in their own coin; they are treated to a dose of their own medicine. For a low price the merchant hands you inferior goods and for a higher price you purchase a better grade. How much human flesh and blood does Billy Wood buy for \$6.35 a week?

Sabotage, coupled with revolutionary industrial unionism, finally means that it will be so dangerously unprofitable to operate the industries that the employing class will be forced to turn them over to those who perform the useful work in mills, mines, factories, workshops, forests and farms.

And that will be the culmination of the present social revolution.

DAYBREAK IN LAWRENCE.

The rising sun of Industrial Freedom casting its illuminating rays full upon naked and hideous capitalism at Lawrence causes grotesque shadows to appear upon the political horizon and throws in bold relief a most revolting scene.

In silhouette against the sky is seen the figure of Gompers with arms linked lovingly 'round the forms of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot.

Darting here and there are political vultures seeking a place whereon to feed, while golden lambs of God bleat aimlessly, bewildered by the light.

The Militia of Christ, a monster of hideous mien, is belched forth by the Dark Ages.

From out of the darkness, dripping with slime, creeps David Goldstein to hurl against Socialism the ineffective slanders of his servile tongue.

Weird things in black, with collars buttoned in the back, hold up uncalled hands in vain endeavor to shut out the light.

In semi-darkness militiamen are seen wiping upon their cloth of blue the stains of red from off their bayonets, while brass buttoned brutes pick nervously the blood-clotted human hairs clinging to their bludgeons.

Judges, in the dawn, attempt to cover with their bloody hangman hands the master's excrement that streaks their robes of wool.

From two months obscurity emerges a big shape and Commissioner of Labor Neill is hurried to the scene of suffering.

Congress, the blackest shadow of them all, invited by an alleged apostle of the light, is to investigate. The shadow proceeds to proclaim as clean its casters form, and stirs with air of doubt and dread the legal whitewash.

While in his dungeon cell Joe Ettor calmly smiles in thought that shafts of light from that self-same sun proclaim the dawning of a better day for Labor.

The sun ascending to its noonday point will serve to dissipate the gloom, dissolve the shadow, and from the substance strip the aged shell.

Slavery will have ceased to hold its sway and Liberty will have blazed the trail for all mankind.

THE BRITISH MINERS STRIKE.

Great Britain is in the throes of a gigantic struggle between the coal miners and the operators, and in the clash of industrial forces the whole nation is dragged in willy nilly.

This struggle is not a spontaneous outburst of discontent, lacking plan or purpose, but is the result of the development of a class consciousness, not of an academic nature, but of the sort that betokens on the part of the colliery workers a realization of their class self-sufficiency.

It is the re-enactment of the last years railway strike upon a set stage, with actors who have the knowledge that is born of bitter experience. It is freighted with revolutionary meaning.

In past conflicts that portion of society not directly engaged has gone heedlessly about their task of garnering profits from other sources, pausing to inquire only when their economic interests became involved. Labor, in realization of this fact, proposes in the present fight to involve the whole social body. Labor's opponents must suffer the same sense of hunger felt by the strikers. Society is to be starved into compliance with the miners' demand for a minimum wage.

Mass industrial action, industrial unionism, syndicalism or by whatever term different countries know it, is the compelling force that makes for workingclass power. With direct action in the industries there can be no production of foodstuffs, no creation of clothing, no erection of habitations, no transportation of goods. Guns and governments stand helpless before this power and naught can withstand its onward march.

Labor gained a taste of power in the railway and longshoremen's strike. The taste was to their liking and they are prepared this time to take a mouthful. From a mouthful to a meal is not a long step.

On the heels of the demand for a minimum wage will likely follow a clarion call for "THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS." Soon the miners will be asking that the collieries be given into their hands to be operated for their benefit, and society in the face of starvation will be forced to acquiesce. And as surely as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump" will the rest of the toilers arise through the law of self-preservation and follow suit.

Yet there are those who declare that the revolution is not on!

TRANSLATED NEWS

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Switzerland.

The next quarterly congress of the federation of trades unions of Latin Switzerland will be held at Vevey early next March, place and date to be named later. The preliminary agenda is: Reports of the federative committee, of the Voix du Peuple, of the printing works, of the trades unions and organizations; the attitude of the working class in case of war (proposed by the federation of trades unions of Geneva).

Portugal.

In a recent number we chronicled the facts regarding the arrests of the officers of the trades councils at Lisbon, and the arrests of some 600 others. This number has been increased by police raids. The prisoners are kept under unhygienic conditions on warships. Notwithstanding the severe censorship we learn from the Portuguese press that some prisoners have been transferred to the hospital, and the water soaked mattresses upon which the prisoners were forced to sleep were ordered destroyed by a government doctor. The military tribunals are beginning their work which will mean deportation for many of the arrested men unless public opinion interferes.

Germany.

The lockout in the German porcelain industry is about to start. The Employers' union promises to dismiss all workers who have joined the union. These will number 20,000. If difficulties are not settled in favor of the masters they will close practically all factories for one week. During that time all non-unionists will receive pay and work will be resumed at the expiration of that period with non-unionists only. The factories at Tripis, where not a single worker belongs to the union, will alone be exempt from the lockout, the employers there being in agreement with the other masters, however. These tactics of the masters are reducing the German unions to helplessness as the workers are prone to rely too much upon funds. It is another proof of the necessity for the German workers to change entirely their tactics and adopt revolutionary direct action.

From Prussia comes the press report that 30,000 men tailors, representing 31 cities, went on strike on March 2, in dissatisfaction with their wage schedule and working conditions.

France.

At the congress of Angers the French miners received the following letter from the secretary of the International Federation of Miners: "The International committee will meet February 21 at Westminster Palace Hotel in London. The English and Scotch miners have decided on a strike. The miners of South Wales have consented also. We repeat that since February 1 all the contracts in the mines are broken. We do not know if we will be able to evade a strike." The strike has since broken out and threatens to paralyze all British industry. The gas and electrical plants are crippled and other industries are being forced to close down. At the sitting of February 16 the Angers congress declared in favor of the general coal strike.

The congress discussed many important phases of the labor movement and upon motion their former declaration for nationalization of the mines was changed to read "socialization." A delegate precipitated the debate by declaring that it mattered not to the workers whether they were exploited by the state or by a company. The vote stood 20 to 14. The discussion would make interesting reading.

APACHES AND COSSACKS.

"Hit the women on the hips and arms. We don't want to break any woman's head."

Press dispatches tell us this was the cry of 100 special Lawrence policemen, who swung heavy clubs against the defenseless ranks of striking Textile workers last week.

"Hit the women on the hips and arms."

What a revelation to these women, whose eyes glistened, only a few months previous, at the tales of lying ship agents, who told them of freedom's land across the sea, where all men are equal, and where free press, free speech and free assemblage were never denied.

"Hit th women on the hips and arms."

With what mad zeal would we protest against such an order by Russian Cossacks, living so far away that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

"Hit the women on the hips and arms."

What a mockery on Liberty's holy paeans, sung by lip servers and chanted by cheats and dealers in human chattels, whose monstrous crimes create little comment from a people steeped in such muck of profit-mongering that they have lost all sense of those finer instincts for which men suffered, sand and died.

"Hit the women on the hips and arms."

"We don't want to break any woman's head," cry men who could give points on fiendish cruelty to Apache Indians and Russian Cossacks as they batter and bruise God's most wondrous mechanism, which suffers a thousand deaths that are mingled with untold joys at the coming of every new life.

"Hit the women on the hips and arms."

And this from American "law enforcers," who blindly ignore reasons why ignorant foreigners, goaded to fury by the lash of hunger and industrial despotism, throw themselves in helpless rage against solid lines of hickory clubs and pistols, wielded by those who would strike their mothers, that property, the god of law, might again triumphantly strangle the right to live as men.—Toledo Union Leader.

A DIFFERENT PARIS COMMUNE.

(By Caroline Nelson).

Forty-one years ago the "reds" of Paris by the aid of the National Guard captured the city and held it for some weeks. They made their last stand in the cemetery, where thirty thousand of them were shot dead. Never in history had there been a more brutal slaughter. With it Socialism seemed to be utterly killed out and routed in Europe. But it only grew more vigorously after a little while. And our wisest enemy of today no longer attempts such childish nonsense as to go out gunning for Socialism. He knows the best he can do is to shape it and mould it, until it becomes harmless. The preachers can be used to render valuable service in that line, and are so doing right now.

However, the "reds" have learned many things in forty-one years. One of these all important lessons is that our power is not in guns, houses, government buildings or palaces, but in our labor power, and that all money is but so many metal checks upon our labor. When we get in control, therefore, of our labor power, the world is ours. We need not run anywhere to take possession of it. We have it. All we have to do is to withhold it from our masters. Our inertia would make civilization fall to pieces a thousand times more effectually than guns could shoot it to pieces. And Morris Hilquit, who invited us not long ago to mount the barricades to fight like tigers to seat our politicians if the capitalists should refuse to do so, will have to play the tiger himself. We are not going to shed any more working class blood to seat officials. We have done that too often in the past. We are going to seat ourselves at the banquet board because we are the providers and the cooks.

But, you say, the workers can't quit or they would starve. They are starving now. Many of us go without food for a couple of days. Starvation constantly stares us in the face. We will soon be so used to it in large masses that starvation will have no terror for us. But why should we starve? The world is groaning under its burden of food, clothing and shelter, that we have produced. We can't take them, you say? We don't need to take them. They'll be pushed into our hands with prayers that we go back to work on our own terms.

Now look here, you politicians, you who think you understand politics, and I'll show you a political trick that we workers can turn on you the moment we have a few more object lessons. The papers came out a few days ago with scare headlines such as this: "Asquith may take over the British mines for the government." Was it because the politicians had been busy in parliament? No! It was because the British miners had threatened to quit their jobs in a bunch. A mere threat of a small part of the workers had more effect in a day than the spouting of the politicians in half a century. When the miners and transport workers actually do quit in England, the ruling class will find that it isn't like arguing with their representatives in parliament. And if meddling and ambitious politicians will but keep their hands off it will be a victory for labor the world over. Supposing the transportation workers and the miners here in America should do the same thing? How long do you think that such a strike could last? Don't you know that stock in Wall street would come tumbling down like bricks in a rotten house under a storm? Millionaires would become paupers overnight; and every member of the ruling class would be scared stiff. Do you think that, under the circumstances, they would refuse to set the "mill" going for the sake of the less profit in the higher wages and shorter hours? If you do, you are not even a politician, but an ordinary fool. Yes, we believe in political action, but not of that hot air kind that asks us to mount the barricades to hoist officials into power, while we starve, rot and die with the world power in our hands. Go to, you who have so much hope and faith in yourselves and none in us. The world is ours. It is in our gnarled fists and fast awakening brain.

"We mustn't use DIRECT ACTION." Bah! Shall we ask you soft handed hot air merchants what we must do!

REBELS WANTED IN HAWAII.

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 7, 1912.

Editor "Industrial Worker":
 I have been instructed by the local to write to you and have inserted in the "Worker" that we would appreciate it if some live rebels would drop down here and help us out as we are in sore need of agitators and organizers. No one here is thoroughly conversant with the work.

Will be plenty of work and we want men, who will get on the job and agitate, not on soap boxes on the corner.

Hoping some of the boys will be able to help us out, and wishing the rebels on the mainland success, I remain, yours for ONE BIG UNION in Hawaii,

A. G. ARMSTRONG.

VANCOUVER FIGHT OVER FOR PRES-ENT.

The fight in Vancouver is dropped for the present with the winning of the Powell street grounds as a meeting place. The Vancouver locals desire that all efforts at this time so far as men are concerned be centered upon San Diego and all funds which can be spared be sent to aid the striking textile workers in Lawrence, Mass. The gaining of the grounds as a place to speak is considered a partial victory for the I. W. W. and the locals have decided to devote more of their energy to agitation on the job so as to be in shape to resume the fight with renewed vigor at some time in the future should the men in jail be forced to serve out their term. The fight is not over even if this battle is concluded and with a body of men fighting inside the industries in Vancouver the next battle will be a complete victory.

MILL OWNERS FEAR SABOTAGE.

(Lincoln Steffens in Oregon Journal).
 A plan, an intelligent plan, for the settlement of the textile workers' strike has been mapped out at last by some men who understand it. They are Boston men, experienced in business diplomacy and labor politics. They have settled other strikes, big ones, and they see some of the differences between this and other such problems that they have tackled. That is to say, they may effect a compromise and get the workers back to work. But will that end the matter?
 That's the question which bothers those men and the owners of the mills. They have in the councils of the strikers spies who report that the worst form of fighting is to follow a compromise. When the workers have returned to their looms sabotage may begin. The men, women and children are being enrolled and organized now. After that, it is said, they are taught how to spoil goods in the making and to mangle machinery. And there you have the true reason why it has been so difficult to deal with this strike.
Two Sides to the Controversy.
 The labor leaders have not been ready to settle it, and the employers are afraid to.
 Frank P. Sibley, the correspondent of the Boston Globe, puts it straight in one of his dispatches.
 "The mill men dread the end of the strike and the starting of the mills," he said. And he went on to tell how one of the officials of the American Woolen company took him through a wool mill. "He pointed out," Mr. Sibley wrote, "the baskets of various worsteds which are made into cloth and explained that if one kind got mixed with another a cloth might result which would crinkle up like crepe. And it is impossible to guard against the mixing, which would be the easiest thing in the world for a malicious operator to do."
 "It is not emery dust in the oil boxes we fear," the official said. "There are a thousand ways in which mills and machinery are at the mercy of the workers. The owners know this, and they are lying awake nights in their worry over sabotage."
Sabotage Feared.
 "Sabotage" is a French word for a way labor has found to make war between battle; to fight more fiercely and more safely while at work than on strike. Tradition has it that a French worker in a rage one day threw his wooden shoe (sabot) into some machinery and when others saw the damage done they picked up with the shoe the suggestion to destroy property and spoil goods as a policy. It spread like a disease in France and in Austria. The Scotch have the thing, and a phrase of their own for it: "ca' canny." The English and American workers did not take to it generally, but they know it. They name it "passive resistance." And the spirit that prompts it is here.
 We had it in Los Angeles. "Direct action" it one manifestation of the hate which resorts to sabotage. The sticks of dynamite thrown back of the Times building were, in a sense, developments of the wooden shoes. The trials preparing at Indianapolis are dealing with it. The 87 or 110 bridges and buildings blown up around the country were destroyed as a policy. And what the mill men dread at Lawrence is the "passive resistance" which their agents tell them the strikers are contemplating after the "active resistance" of the strike is "settled."
Manifestation of Condition.
 In other words, this textile workers' strike is but another manifestation of a serious, general, national condition which should be generally understood and seriously met; not piecemeal; not at haphazard; here and there, now and then; but by the general, national policy. And the aim of that policy should be to seek and, if possible, to cure the cause of the trouble. Repression isn't enough. That was the old way. There was a strike somewhere. We fought it out or starved it out or we "settled" it. The mill owners here are fighting it out, and they are not afraid to fight, you understand. But they are afraid to settle, as you see; they are afraid it won't stay settled.
 "It's a new kind of a strike," said one of the Boston men who are trying to settle it.
 "It isn't new," said William D. Haywood, who is in command of the strike. "It's neither the first of its kind, nor," he added, in his gruff contradictory way, "nor will it be the last."
Recalls Great Strikes.
 And he went on to recall the great strikes in the mines out west, where he and the Industrial Workers of the World came from. Which is the point that the Boston man appreciated when he and his strike-settlers showed that they understood the difference between this and other strikes, and why it was so hard to deal with.
 This is an I. W. W. strike. It's a western strike in the east; a strike conducted in New England by western miners, who have brought here the methods and the spirit employed by them in Colorado, Idaho and Nevada, improved, if you please, or corrected by their experience there and by radical philosophies from abroad. The strikers at Lawrence are not westerners, of course; they are not even Americans. They are as mixed a lot of foreigners as you could find anywhere in America. They are innocent. The mill owners who imported them, by the way, are talking now of exporting them again gradually and bringing French-Canadians. Why? It isn't the foreigners that are making the trouble. These poor, ignorant, innocent foreign workers are led by Americans.
Movement Spreading.
 The I. W. W., which is conducting this strike, is an international organization now, but it started out west and is spreading with the rapid growth of what may be called the insurgent labor movement against conservative labor and capital. It is a rival of the American Federation of Labor. It is revolutionary in character. Its stated purpose is not merely to increase wages, but to abolish the

whole wage system; not to close shops, but to open them; not to make collective bargains with capital, but to undermine and finally destroy what it calls capitalism; and, finally, not to organize the workers by crafts, but industrially, or, as I heard the Lawrence foreigners taught to say "all in ONE BIG UNION."
 All I. W. W. strikes, therefore, have purposes beyond those expressed in the demands made by the employes upon their employers. The textile workers, for example, went on strike to protest against the reduction of their pay when the state law reduced their hours from 56 to 52 hours. After they were out, the I. W. W. taught them to ask other things: a 15 per cent increase in wages, the abandonment of the premiums (an abused speeding up) system, and no discrimination against scabs is asked; and no closed or union shop; no contract. The I. W. W. expects any agreement to be departed from by the employers in time, and it wants to be free to judge for itself when that occurs and to be free to fight it in its own way. In brief, it wants to keep up the war after the battle is over, whether it be lost or won.
Situation at Lawrence.
 This, then is the situation the millowners of Lawrence are facing alone. This is the problem the settlers are trying to settle. How are they going to do it? Well for one thing, they are trying to effect their settlement through the Central Labor Union, which is the local labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It's an appeal from Haywood to Gompers. One of the Boston men put it well.
 "Haywood makes Gompers look like an angel," he said. "The I. W. W. makes the mill men sigh for the A. F. of L."
 It may seem amusing to have a lot of anti-labor union business men sighing to re-establish the union in their mills, but the reasons for their change of attitude takes all the fun out of it for them and their friends, and if business men in other parts of the country are inclined to resent this and if business men in other parts of the country are inclined to resent this as a weakening in their fight against Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, let them wait a while before passing judgment.
 I quoted Haywood as saying this textile strike was not the last of its kind. He meant that.
 The textile strike is but one of a series of industrial uprisings planned not only to carry on in a new way the war of labor on capital, but to force the reorganization of the American Federation of Labor or put it out of business and set up in its stead the Industrial Workers of the World.
B. C. COAL MINERS WAKING UP.
 Whereas, The present system of craft organization and their methods of fighting are becoming obsolete, and whereas it is absolutely necessary for the workers of the world to belong to ONE organization, so that they may be able to combat against capitalism which at the present time is organized to such an extent that craft organizations are unable to cope with it, consequently the workers are defeated at all times; therefore, be it
 Resolved, That we, the delegates of this Ninth Annual convention go on record as being in favor of ONE Industrial Organization for all workers, and be it further
 Resolved, That we do all within our power to obtain this end, so that each worker may receive the full product of his toil."
 Submitted by Michel local union 2334, U. M. W. of A., New Michel, B. C.
 The above resolutions were carried after many attempts at sidetracking by some of our officials, only one delegate voting against. A resolution favoring a general strike of all coal miners on April 1, when the coal miners in the U. S. strike, was turned down. A resolution against signing time agreements was carried, much against the will of some of our officers. As a whole the tone of the convention was far more radical than on former occasions, the workers realizing that their only hope lay in an industrial organization of all workers. The tactics of the I. W. W. were discussed and the officials made attempts to belittle the I. W. W. The writer had the pleasure of disproving the accusations and proved to the satisfaction of the delegates that the I. W. W. was the only true labor organization, the A. F. of L. being merely an accumulated job trust, their efforts being to keep the workers out of the organizations already formed, through high initiation fees, closed books, limitation of apprenticeship, etc., most of their time being taken up in jurisdictional quarrels and matters of no labor interest. This was well taken by the men in spite of the machinations of some of the men higher up in Dist. 18, U. M. W. A.
 You will remember that we passed through an 8 months strike lately in which our fellow workers in the U. M. W. of A. in the United States scabbed us back to work. We are now employed under worse conditions than those before we struck. However, it has taught many the lesson that craft organization is useless and has made them more open to reason.
 The writer will do his best to show this bunch of slaves how to change our present system, and how to get all they produce by organizing into ONE BIG UNION. Of course it means a hard fight for me, not only against our common enemy, the capitalist class, but against the old foggy ideas of our own fellow slaves, and more especially our crafty craft union leaders. We, the rank and file have nothing to lose, but the leaders are in danger of losing their meal tickets, therefore their opposition.
 Knowing that nothing can stop the good cause and that emancipation of the workers can come only through the workers themselves, we will fight on, although odds may be against us at present, until we have overthrown capitalism and ushered in the new era of INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. H. ELMER.

CONDITIONS IN FRISCO.

A line relative to conditions in San Francisco where the greatest fair in the world is to be held, land of sunshine, civic pride, prosperity, and industrial peace, if we are to judge by the bunk peddled over the country. Thousands have been induced to sell their little all and come to California and the real estate shark and his kin, ably assisted by a prostituted press, has developed Frisco to the souphouse stage. Organized labor, gulled by their leaders into buying fair bonds through false patriotism and land loyalty are now face to face with a serious situation. All indications point to an open shop. Bricklayers signed a four years' contract. P. H. and bunch doing all possible to sign up carpenters. Metal trades figuring on returning to 9 hour day. Caulkers and shipwrights out. Steel trust by virtue of ownership of dry docks has compelled independents to line up. Gas and electric workers demands are refused and many laid off. Cooks called off the 8 hour day, and unrest and doubt prevails in all trades. Sentiment toward ONE BIG UNION changing and workers see the value of Industrial Unionism. The Kean incident is evidence of fact. His own union communicated with Local No. 173, I. W. W. requesting an answer to Kean's slanderous attack. They now request that the answer be published in the Clarion. Work on fair grounds is opened. Scab contractor building fence for inclosure. Contractors want to open red light district, nickle show and bunk and cook houses for labor employed so as to keep things in the family. Building trades and labor council protests. The council fears the unemployed, estimated at 40,000 to 50,000. Wants to parade them to prevent further influx. Has voted \$2,000 to advertise conditions in the eastern press in all languages. Raymond Robbins and Men and Religion Forward Movement are civic federalizing the workers through identity of interest chloroform and labor skates are boosting the game. The ONE BIG UNION agitation and the little fighting I. W. W. is the sore spot that both masters and labor fakers fear. Was recently stopped from speaking on streets although Starvation Army and others hold forth nightly. We will weigh our forces and test matters at some future date. The workers in Frisco are in the darkness that precedes the light. The future of the I. W. W. is bright.
 GEORGE SPEED.

JOHNNY GOLDEN'S JOKE.
 The news dispatches of today tell that John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, has arrived in Lawrence, Mass., "to act as new leader of the strike;" that he "had come to stay to the finish;" that "he would conduct the strike personally for the trades unionists as distinguished from the Industrial Workers of the World;" that he would "create first a new general strike committee representing the American Federation of Labor, the United Textile Workers of America and such bodies of craftsmen as desired to be affiliated;" that "the demands of the strikers would then be put into form and placed before the mill owners as the official grievance of the new strike committee;" and that, as John himself is quoted as saying, "Failing to secure consideration of these demands I shall plan for the immediate inauguration of a general strike which shall affect every department in every mill in the city."
 Coincidentally with this declaration of Golden there appears in the press an announcement to the effect that the mill owners, facing investigations by national, state and local authorities and the prospect of a still greater strike have announced a readjustment of wages which in no case will be less than a five per cent increase to take effect March 4th.
 This is pretty good! After lurking in the background while this struggle has been waged for eight weeks and devoting his energies in imprecations upon the anarchists who were conducting the strike, offering his services to the police of Lawrence and condemning the transferring of the strikers' children to other cities the president of the U. T. W. of A. now breaks into print with bombast of a general strike. Too late, Johnnie, a fairly general strike of textile workers has been in progress for eight weeks while you have been cooking up war medicine so as to be able to emerge from under the ammunition wagon at this crucial moment with the purpose of sidetracking the approaching victory.
 There is more than mere coincidence in the appearance of Golden upon the scene as we will observe by later developments. While the striking workers of Lawrence have put forth the demand for a fifteen per cent increase in wages and have carried the mill owners to the point where they are ready to concede five per cent now we see that the solicitude of John Golden brings him upon the scene to formulate the demands of "the new strike committee." What these demands will be remains to be seen but from past performances it is not difficult to imagine that the demands of this "personally appointed and conducted" new strike (?) committee will meet in the perfection of harmony with the 33-1-3 per cent concession of the employers and that the efforts of this craft separating committee will be directed to the end of attempting to induce a portion of the striking operatives to accept this and to leave the balance chewing their fingers on the outside.
 There is such a thing as carrying a joke too far, though, Johnnie, and this time you will find the joke is on you! O. K.

"SOMETHING DIDING IN PATTERSON"
 An order has been received at general headquarters in Chicago from Patterson, New Jersey, for 500 dues books and 1,000 dues stamps. James P. Thompson, General Organizer, and Ewald Koettgen, G. E. B. member from the textile industry, happened along that way with the above result. That's pretty good for a "dead" organization, isn't it? And just an economic and not a biplane movement at that!



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.

Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters at 20 East Missouri avenue. Address communications to 20 east 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.

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

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.

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 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.

Locals Nos. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn., meet every Thursday at 8 p. m. Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon 2.30 p. m., at room 6, 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.

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.

National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers has headquarters at 211 Occidental ave. (rear), Seattle, Wash. Address all communications to F. H. Allison, Nat. Secretary.

PERTINENT QUESTION.
 "Will the police look nice in their new uniforms? Sure. Didn't they order them from the Vogue Clothes Shop. Why did they go to Vogue? Why they advertise in The Free Press. Why don't you?"
 The above is from an alleged Socialist party paper in Pennsylvania. It is followed directly by an advertisement of a sky pilot meeting at Baptist church.

Pennsylvania socialism is a weird and wonderful concoction. Is there no class struggle in that Cossack ridden state?

CHILD LABOR.
 No fledging feeds the father bird!
 No chicken feeds the hen!
 No kitten mouses for the cat—
 This glory is for men.

We are the Wisest, Strongest Race—
 Loud may our praise be sung!
 The only animal alive
 That feeds upon its young.
 —Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

DETROIT ON THE MAP.
 The Lawrence strike has awakened responsive echoes in Detroit and a joint meeting of the I. W. W., Socialists, A. F. of L. and other citizens for the purpose of raising funds for the strikers is to be held on the 10th of March. The speakers will be C. E. Ruthenberg of Cleveland, O., Miss Pauline Newman of Chicago, Judge E. J. Jeffries of Detroit, and Vincent St. John of Chicago. The meeting will be held in Moose Hall, 46 E. Congress street, at 2 p. m. An admission of 10c will be charged and at least 2,000 people are expected to attend.

CORRESPONDENTS TAKE NOTICE.
 As frequent changes are made in the secretaries of the different locals, particularly in the west, it is best to address all correspondence to the local without including the secretaries' names. Also when sending money orders to the "Worker" make them out to the "Industrial Worker" and not to individuals.



PRESS FUND.
 Previously acknowledged \$11.51
 J. W. Nelson, Turlock, Cal. 1.00
 Lewis W. Becker, Erie, Pa. .50

C. L. Filigno sends \$25 in payment for prepaid cards from Eureka, Cal.

Dan Peterson sends \$10 for prepaid cards to use in Raymond, Wash. The local has E. J. Lewis waking up the slaves.

Albert Brilliant orders \$5 worth of prepaid cards and pays \$2 of his former card account.

J. W. Johnstone sends \$8 from Nelson, S. C., for subs, \$1 being for Solidarity. Most of these are renewals. The "Worker" will furnish lists of expiring subs to all boosters and local secretaries.

J. W. Nelson sends \$1 for his sub and kicks into the press fund as recorded above.

Alfred Tucker send# two subs from Victorville, Cal.

A. Black locates \$1.50 worth of subs in Chicago, Ill.

T. J. Powell sends \$1 from Rhynehart, La., in payment of subs.

John Musselman, Sec. Org. Com. Seattle locals, sends \$1.50 for subs.

Martin Olson, Clarks Fork, Ida., gets to bat with \$1.50 worth of subs.

Dave Inder slips in a dollar from Denver for prepaid cards.

Lewis W. Becker renews his sub for six months and gives four bits to the press fund.

Secretary Prevestel, Gold Road Miners' Union, W. F. of M., Gold Road, Ariz., sends \$2 for two copies to the union for a year.

Nester Dondoglio, Milwaukee, Wis., sends his self-imposed assessment of \$1 to the "Worker." It is his monthly habit.

Boost the press fund and watch the paper grow.

Order a bundle of special anti-patriotic issue number 157 right away.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.
 The Daily Nome Industrial Worker, official organ of local 240, Western Federation of Miners, in its issue of December 26, has the following to say in regard to the actions of their delegate to the last W. F. of M. convention. A. S. Embree was the delegate:

"In a recent issue of the Miners' Magazine John M. Neil says things because the Nome Miners' union saw fit to unanimously endorse the actions of its delegate at the annual convention held in Butte last summer. The delegate's actions were not unanimously in accord with that of the administration and although not a word of the delegate's policy in this regard is mentioned, we are inclined to think that John received his virtuous indignation on that account. However some of the delegates to the convention saw fit to hide behind the skirts of Mother Berger and Granddad Debs, and John M. with characteristic auto-deception persuades himself that it is also in defence of these two that he dips his pen in his slush pot to whirl abuse.

None can deny his gifted ability in a stink pot fusillade, and even though the firing is short and sharp in this instance, he adds a little more zest than usual to the engagement.

Had the Nome Miners' union delegate lined up "right" there would have been none of this virtuous indignation, we are firmly convinced, but he did not and so will have to take the consequences.

It is about time, however that it should be recognized that men will differ in organizations, and surely it is late in the day for any bunch however perfect may be their policy to assume infallibility.

In all conscience we have the greatest admiration for O'Neil. His has been a valiant, a notably gifted and a fearless pen for the workers, and the miners organization will never get a better man to fill the position he now occupies. Unfortunately we believe that he is extremely in error when he turns that pen in the direction of those in his own organization who happen to differ with the policies pursued by the officials thereof.

We can't for the life of us see how he consistently so persistently attacks Mitchell and Gompers with bitter pen exceedingly and at the same time boosts an affiliation which brings us closer to the machine controlled by them. This policy is not understood in Nome, perhaps on account of our own lack of intelligence, perhaps because it is too glaring an imposition to impose on anyone.

Fact is that there is no consistency about it, and in consequence O'Neil reminds us of Swift's fly—"I have observed," he said, "with singular pleasure, that flies will leave the honey pot and feed on excrement with the same eager zest."

All communications intended for local 26, Denver, Colo., should be addressed to Dave Inger, care P. Zoller, 1508 Boulevard F

