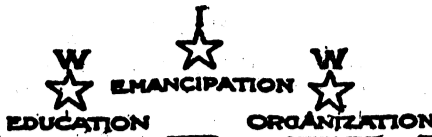


NOTHING TO LOSE BUT MISERY!



FREEDOM TO GAIN FROM SLAVERY!

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 4

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1912

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Whole Number 160

EVERY LUMBER WORKER IN THE NORTHWEST SHOULD STRIKE ON FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

LUMBER WORKERS GAINING GROUND

MILL STRIKERS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—WOMEN PICKETS BEATEN AT ABERDEEN—HINDOOS QUIT MILLS.

The Grays Harbor strike has been on a month. At first the workers were allowed to walk the streets unmolested; but week after week the authorities became more vicious until this week even women were not spared.

It has become too common to see men beaten and plugged on the streets of Aberdeen, that our good legal sand baggers had to do an extra stunt in order to satisfy the mill-owners. So the women get it now.

Following the closing of all halls at the point of the gun, the workers became only more determined to win. Last Monday the strike was supposed to be over, according to the capitalist press here which gets all its news from the mill owners; yet so strong did the workers hang together, that the mills were losing scabs instead of gaining. Working men in the vicinity of the mills could not stop on the sidewalk without being clubbed.

The women began to help picket the mills. This sudden move on the part of the women practically tied up all the mills which opened Monday, and put the Slade mill in such bad shape that slabs had to be hauled from the outside to keep the fires going.

Tuesday the thugs began their dirty work against the brave women. At the Slade mill the fire hose was turned on the women. Some had no place to leave their children and had them near by; even these got a wetting. One of the women had her baby in the baby carriage near by; the child was nearly washed out of the buggy. The mill owners' press only made fun of the incident and lyingly told the public that the women had no children along and if they had, they were only dummies.

The same day at the Donovan mill one woman was clubbed about the face and head because she protested when her husband was being beaten. Affidavits of both these cases have been published in our "Strike Bulletin."

In the meantime the mill owners have been trying to fill the mills with scabs. These are not usually gotten through the employment office's which are watched, but through advertisements inserted in the prominent papers all over the country, calling for mill hands. All the scabs coming here are brought in this way. Their baggage is taken from them and if the unfortunate refuses to scab he does not get his clothes. Then these persons become an extra burden on the strikers. One of these ads in a Portland paper instructs the applicants to call upon J. W. Thomas, Grand Central Hotel. It is a wonder that such ads are not watched more closely by the workers on the outside. Scabs are being sent from the Atlantic coast as well as from near by. They are told that there is no strike here.

Wednesday several women were arrested on the streets. One woman was knocked down, kicked and dragged about by the specials. She is under a doctor's care with a wrenched back and many bruises.

Last Sunday in an interview Governor Hay admitted that the mill owners dominate over the authorities and are using them to break the strike. Thursday the chief of police, Templeman, stated to a newspaper reporter that he "would break the strike or break the heads of the strikers." So this confirms the governor's admission.

The struggle continues with the employers stooping to the dirtiest methods in order to break the strike.

Thursday two newspaper reporters were arrested for carrying a camera near the mills. They were afterwards released.

The secretary has been threatened with hanging unless he leaves town. All this in the name of "law and order."

Get busy all you on the outside. Don't forget the relief fund. J. S. BISCAY.

P. S.—All relief money should be sent to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental (rear), Seattle.

The following telegram shows that the strike is on in full swing and scabs are hard to find:

"Seattle, Wash., April 13, 1912.

"Hindus are out of the mill and bosses are trying to get negroes to act as scabs. We are gaining ground every hour. All attempts to break strike are futile. The mill whistles are barely operating. F. H. ALLISON."

The reason the Hindus worked in the first place was because there was no way in which to explain the situation to them. When an English speaking Hindu was found he made the situation clear to his countrymen and they all quit. The strikers are going to send a (Continued on next page.)



YOUR CHAINS CAN BE BROKEN. WHY FEAR TO STRIKE THE BLOW?

PROCLAMATION !!!

ATTENTION! LOGGERS!

THE LUMBER STRIKE IN WESTERN WASHINGTON IS STILL ON—AND IS GROWING. TACOMA AND OTHER MILLS ARE JOINING HANDS WITH THE STRIKERS. THE SHINGLE WEAVERS, THE LONGSHOREMEN, THE SAILORS AND OTHERS ARE OUT IN GRAYS AND WILLAPA HARBOR. WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

HINDUS WHO WERE PUT TO WORK ALL QUIT WHEN CONDITIONS WERE EXPLAINED. ONLY A FEW SCABS CAN BE OBTAINED. WHY REMAIN AT WORK THEN AND HELP TO BREAK THE STRIKE?

IN RAYMOND MEN HAVE BEEN HORSEWHIPPED AND DEPORTED. IN ABERDEEN MEN HAVE BEEN SLUGGED AND THEIR HALLS CLOSED. IN HOQUIAM THE FIRE HOSE HAS BEEN TURNED UPON WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES WASHED FROM THE CARRIAGES. ALL AT THE ORDERS OF THE MILL OWNERS. THESE MILL OWNERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR MISERABLE CONDITION AS WELL.

THESE BRAVE STRIKERS CANNOT HOLD OUT FOREVER. MONEY IS NOT SO IMPORTANT AS MEN. IT IS YOU WHO ARE NEEDED.

STRIKE! LOGGERS! STRIKE!!

STRIKE TO SAVE THESE MEN FROM SLAVERY IN THE MILLS. STRIKE BECAUSE "AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!" STRIKE FOR THEM.

BUT STRIKE FOR YOURSELVES TOO!

YOU COULD NOT PICK A BETTER TIME. LUMBER PRICES ARE HIGH. THE DEMAND IS GREAT. CONTRACTS SIGNED BY THE MILL OWNERS MUST BE MET. ALL CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE TO SUCCESS.

YOU WILL HAVE BEHIND YOU THE STRIKING WORKERS OF WESTERN WASHINGTON, THE SHINGLE WEAVERS, THE LONGSHOREMEN AND MANY OTHER BODIES. BACKING YOUR EFFORTS WILL ALSO BE FOUND THE GREAT ORGANIZATION THAT WON THE BATTLE FOR 25,000 TEXTILE WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND SECURED A GENERAL RAISE OF WAGES FOR FACTORY WORKERS IN THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY.

WHEN YOU STRIKE IT WILL BE AN EASY MATTER TO TIE UP ALL SHIPPING IN THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER DISTRICT. VICTORY IS CERTAIN.

STRIKE! LOGGERS AND LUMBER

WORKERS. FOR YOUR OWN AND FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE, STRIKE!

LAY DOWN TOOLS IN EVERY MILL AND THROW WIDE THE PICKET LINES.

CEASE YOUR LABORS IN THE CAMPS AND MARCH FROM ONE TO ANOTHER, CALLING ALL MEN OUT TO AID THE STRIKE.

DON'T WAIT FOR OTHERS, BUT ACT YOURSELF. LET EACH LOGGER BE A LEADER.

FRIDAY IS THE DAY FOR ACTION. FRIDAY, APRIL THE NINETEENTH. LOGGERS OF THE I. W. W. HAVE VOTED TO STRIKE. NOW IS THE TIME FOR UNITED ACTION.

ALL LABOR BODIES SHOULD GIVE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO THIS STRIKE. ALL FOOT-LOOSE REBELS SHOULD HEAD FOR THE CAMPS.

TIE UP THE ENTIRE LUMBER INDUSTRY AND GAIN YOUR DEMANDS. SHOW THE POWER OF THE WORKERS.

STRIKE! LOGGERS AND LUMBERWORKERS, STRIKE!!

FRIDAY, APRIL 19. ISSUED BY ORDER OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LUMBER WORKERS.

PAVING WORKERS STRIKE IN VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEGRAM.

Victoria, B. C., April 13, 1912.

Four hundred Greeks, Italians, Americans, Canucks and colored men have tied up all street paving in Victoria, being done by Canadian Mineral Rubber Co. Demand 25 cents increase, less work, full time. Special police are guarding small gangs of scabs. Large force of thugs ready to stop street meeting, but we kept away. SAM HIGGINSON.

LETTER.

Victoria, B. C., April 13, 1912.

Our hall was surprised yesterday morning when 200 discontented slaves, of seven differ-

ent nationalities, swarmed in quietly and arranged themselves for a meeting. When asked the purpose of their visit, they answered in chorus, "We want to join the I. W. W." Two secretaries were kept busy the rest of the day making out the red cards.

These men were employed by the Canadian Mineral Rubber Co., who have contracted nearly two million dollars in street paving. The minimum city scale is \$3.00. This firm was only paying \$2.75.

Only 10 men are working this morning and we learn they did not know of the strike. They have since come out.

A meeting was held last night in this Hall, Fellow Worker Johnson, a colored man, was elected chairman. Demands were drawn up and adopted. Committees elected for picket duty and to wait on employers.

All men will keep away from any paving work in Victoria until this strike is settled.

All men are careful to preserve order and prevent any violence. The demands are for 25c all around increase; no overtime work and full time while on job.

Awaiting reply from Boss now and will hold meeting tonight. SAM HIGGINSON, Organizer 58.

SAN DIEGO WORKERS ARMED FOR DEFENSE

San Diego, Cal., April 14, 1912.

Industrial Worker, Spokane, Wash.

A. R. Sauer, editor of the Herald, comes back today greeted by a monster crowd at the depot. He speaks at open-air mass meeting with Casper Bauer and trades union officials. Sauer says justice not obtainable now in San Diego, but will continue to tell the truth about grafters and vigilantes in his paper. He recognizes one of his kidnapers and denounces him. Will prosecute to the limit. All speakers serve public warning to any future action of vigilantes will meet with retaliation in kind. This action was taken at joint meeting of trades unions and socialist party. Positive information of men being hired to do Harry Orchard stunt supplied with money by capitalists and told to blow up local institutions, the perpetrators to turn fake states evidence and go free while public sentiment turns against innocent victims of con-

spiracy. One act of violence will precipitate small but desperate civil war, as both sides are determined and armed for finish fight. Particularly bitter denunciation of vigilantes by Casper Bauer, old-time socialist, causes expressed determination to get Bauer tonight, but latter well prepared and guarded. St. John telegraphs that only unconditional surrender will be considered by Industrial Workers, who have paid the price and will go the limit. Unemployed army nearing city. I. W. W. Hall closed. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

San Diego, Cal., April 8, 1912.

"To the Worker:" Affairs have been moving rapidly here the past week. Threats of death, illegal arrests and deportations of men by the police and detectives, kidnapping of citizens and taxpayers who have lived here for years, the maiming

and murder of unresisting men, the poisoning of the public mind by the lecherous press and pulpit kept by the Sprechles crowd of bandits, the horrors of the inquisition coupled with the police methods of bloody Diaz in Mexico, are part of the game that is being played by the master class here. And they are playing it for the dollars on which are "A-bird of prey, a woman's bust, and the lying, legend, 'In God we trust.'"

On Good Friday the Catholic Church here celebrated the three hours agony of Christ with a grand ceremonial and appropriate music but the true agony was out on the desert north of San Diego where nearly a hundred men were being robbed, starved and clubbed.

On this glorious Easter morn. when all is supposed to be peace in commemoration of One who died in poverty for the poor of the (Continued on page four.)

CONSTRUCTION ON C.N. STILL TIED UP

CANADIAN NORTHERN STRIKERS MAKE DEMANDS—MAN SHOT IN LEG BY DEPUTY—STRIKE WELL CONDUCTED.

Eight thousand men are reported to be out on the Canadian Northern Construction Co., and if the contractors are willing these men will return to work upon the following demands being complied with:

- 1.—Provincial Health Act to be strictly enforced at all camps.
- 2.—A 9 hour day with minimum wage of \$3. For tunnelmen 8 hours at \$3.
- 3.—Meals to be charged at the rate of 25c each.
- 4.—Cooks, teamsters and muckers to be paid \$3.
- 5.—Blacksmiths \$4 per day; nine hours outside work, eight inside.

The strike was not because of wages paid but was a spontaneous uprising due to the unsanitary nature of the construction camps.

One striker puts the case this way: "I didn't mind paying \$6 a week for board but I did object to paying 50c to the contractors for an armful of straw to put in my bunk. The horses in the camps got a certain amount of fresh straw for their bedding every night—for the horse is an expensive animal around a railway grading camp and must be looked after—but the men could only get fresh straw to sleep on at long intervals and were charged ten times its value at that."

Some of the camps were so situated that no drainage was possible and the smell of the accumulated offal was sickening. Reports of sanitary inspectors were laughed at because the contractors had their power backed up by the railroad.

Fellow Worker Thos. Whitehead writes on the 5th, the letter having been received one mail too late for our last issue, as follows:

"The strike situation is all that could be desired. Line is tied up from Hope to Kamloops and as far up the North Thompson as camps have been established. The station men stopped when the day men struck. Some few started work since they stop when our pickets reason with them. They are, however, between the Devil and deep sea, as they have but small amounts of work to finish up, and the contractors are trying to use them to break the strike by promising government protection.

We hope the strike will continue to be carried on in line with the principles and tactics advocated by the I. W. W.: We have a good commissary committee and funds enough to feed the men while they take a needed rest.

Between picket duty all spare time is being utilized in holding meetings, discussing matters of interest to workers, reading, studying, developing the dormant gray matter and singing revolutionary songs.

If too many wage slaves who do not know what the I. W. W. stands for should come into this part of the country we will get back on the job to carry on the silent strike and will educate these other wage slaves at the same time.

Word has come in that the bulls at Ruby Creek are taking money from the men and driving them across the river. The committee at Yale is investigating and will stop the graft. Blind pigs are closed and will remain out of commission so long as the strike lasts.

Last Monday afternoon some of the strikers went to Griffin and Welsh's barn at Lytton to try to get the barn boss to quit. While they were talking to him a cur came out of the nearby office saying he would shoot the first man who crossed the barn sill. One man was sitting on a feed box near the door and in uncrossing his legs one foot struck the sill whereat the scissorbill fired giving a flesh wound in the leg and making it necessary to carry the man to the hospital.

The man who fired the shot was arrested, but at police headquarters it was stated that he was a deputy. No badge had been in sight and no mention made of his position prior to the shooting.

An inspector of police from Vancouver said that the law guaranteed protection to private property and that it would be protected if it took man for man. When asked why the laws regarding sanitation in the camps were not enforced this lackey was as silent as the Sphinx.

The men are enjoying themselves and the business men are dumfounded at the way in which the majority of the men keep sober and with the manner in which the few drunks are dealt with. Not a man has been arrested so far with the exception of the stiff who shot one of our fellows in the leg. The same news comes from Yale and other points."

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One thing commends sabotage more than all else; its enemies.
 Questions of taxation do not concern the workers at all. As a class we pay no taxes.
 King Slugger and Murderer J. Keno Wilson of San Diego says that the "Industrial Worker" has libeled him. Impossible!
 Better give the strikers a little more of the value their labor creates, Mr. Mill Owner, or else necessity will force them to take it all without your consent. Speed the day when the workers get wise.
 Any wage worker is eligible to join the I. W. W. if they subscribe to its principles and agree to abide by its regulations. None are barred. We accept young and old, woman and child, male and female, white, black and yellow, native or foreign born, homeguard or blanketstiff. Join now.

Austin Lewis says: "When these little differences between the head of the firm and yourself arise why the machine may get out of gear and the goods that are manufactured may not be quite up to sample and the parcels that are sent may not reach the destination for which they were intended. Those are very slight things. Accidents are apt to happen any time and they always tend to impress the boss with the fact that you have something to do with the ownership of the machine, and if you convince him of that he is a great deal more amenable to reason and he behaves himself a great deal better than he would if you were so awful pious and gave him everything that 'belongs' to him."

A MINIATURE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.
 In reporting the strike on the Canadian Northern the daily press called the camp of the strikers at Yale, B. C., a miniature socialist republic.
 They marvelled at the order maintained and the sense of solidarity that showed in the actions of all the men in the camp.
 While it would require a great stretch of imagination to conceive of a Socialist Republic in the midst of Capitalism, yet the actions of the strikers on the Canadian Northern, and they are typical of nearly all the recent strikes, show that the day when the workers will control society in their own interests is not far distant.

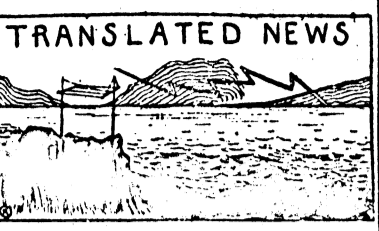
The strike committee prohibited drunkenness, but did not stop there. Lectures were instituted showing the reasons for wanting the men to retain their sober senses.
 The spare time of the strikers was utilized in meetings to discuss working class matters, not only from the view point of the immediate strike, but also as to the future.
 Passive resistance, sabotage, the silent strike, the intermittent strike, and the general strike are being thoroughly discussed and weighed with a view toward determining their value to the workers.
 The necessity of building the framework of a new social order within the shell of the present society is being impressed upon their minds.
 The men, when they return to work at the close of the strike, will go back to their tasks with a consciousness that they are something more than pawns in the profit-grubbers game.
 While the Canadian Northern strikers of the I. W. W. are not having any miniature socialist republic at Yale, still they are laying a broad and deep foundation for a system of society managed industrially by those who do the world's work. More strength to the strikers at Yale.

THE GRAYS HARBOR STRIKE.
 The workers of Grays Harbor are standing together. Conscious of their power, resourceful in their methods and determined in their actions they are displaying most magnificent solidarity.
 Although of many nationalities there exists no difference of opinion as to the common aim of labor. But one foreigner is common to them all—and that foreigner the employing class.
 The Shingle Weavers, the International Longshoremen's Association, the Sailors' Union and allied workers, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the I. W. W., have developed a class consciousness that is simply marvelous.
 And all this against odds that would dismay any but the most unflinching fighters.
 The lumber strike at Grays Harbor presents a scene that resembles a composite photograph of the atrocities at Lawrence, Mass., and the barbarities at San Diego, Cal.

In Grays Harbor men have been falsely arrested as in Lawrence; others have been kidnapped as in San Diego; women have been brutally beaten as in Lawrence; the fire hose used upon the workers as in San Diego; children have been assaulted as in Lawrence; wholesale deportations have taken place as in San Diego; halls have been closed to the strikers as in Lawrence; a citizens sluggers mob rules as in San Diego; and as in Lawrence and San Diego there are many sections of the A. F. of L. proving themselves true to the working class, while some few are playing the part of Judas.
 The strike is being conducted in a creditable manner. No dissensions have appeared among the strikers, nor will there be any, for the fight which must be waged has solidified all forces of labor.
 Victory is perching upon the banner of the united workers and Grays Harbor promises to be the Lawrence of the West.
 The winning of this strike means the organizing of the entire lumber industry on the Pacific Coast.
 Should the strikers lose, their condition could be no worse than before. Should they win there awaits them a better standard of living, an awakened working class in the lumber industry and a consciousness of having taken a step toward their final emancipation.
 They cannot and will not lose. Funds, publicity, and if the situation warrants, a widespread strike in the logging camps, will gain the ends of the lumber workers. These are forthcoming.
 And then—onward to the goal—the World for the Workers.

DO YOUR PART.
 In the May Day Issue we hope to have something more than usual. If, by your help, we can make it eight pages, there will appear articles on all live topics, a few theoretical discussions, some extra good poems, and some matter of a historical nature.
 Some of the writers will be Covington Hall, Justus Ebert, "John D.," Caroline Nelson, Lucy Parsons, William Thurston Brown, William Craig, with others not yet heard from. From the firing line will come articles of the strikes and other evidences of the class war.
 Writers should forward manuscript at once. And do not forget to order a bundle before April 22.
 Let us make this issue a never-to-be-forgotten number.

WHAT SAN DIEGO NEED EXPECT.
 At the command of those enemies of society known as the Merchants and Manufacturers Association the city of San Diego has seen fit to exclude from peaceful assembly on the public streets those who would voice their opinion of the wrongs inflicted upon the producers of wealth and thus determine methods of a peaceable settlement of the great labor problem.
 With the stopping of peaceable assembly naturally went the denial of the right of free speech. Then as a logical sequence came the abolishment of a free press, followed by violence on the part of that portion of society who are the loudest declaimers for "law and order."
 The Industrial Workers of the World did not start the free speech fight in San Diego. The corner of Fifth and E streets has been used for years as a place for open meetings of all descriptions, commercial, religious, political and industrial. The first person to be arrested on the corner was a Single Taxer. Other arrests have included trades unionists and Socialists, although the bulk of the fighters have been members of the I. W. W.
 As usual we are willing to bear the brunt of the fight. With us the words "An injury to one is an injury to all" is not simply a phrase; it has a very real meaning in our lives. And we know that actions in San Diego affect the labor situation in other cities. To cringe in one place means to crawl in another, and cowardice is not one of the I. W. W. faults.
 Had the fight simply taken the phase of arrests for street speaking the Industrial Workers of the World would be satisfied merely to regain the right to speak on the corner of Fifth and E. But now that the police have committed deliberate murder; now that men have been handed over to an illegal committee by accredited agents of the city; now that San Diego has seen fit to transgress all bounds of decency; San Diego must pay the penalty.
 The I. W. W. will not cease in this fight until the right to speak upon the streets, the right of peaceable assembly, the right of free, unsubsidized press is again allowed in Southern California, not only for us but for all who desire those things. The fight of the Single Taxer, the Socialist, the Trades Unionist, and the Herald and Bulletin is, in this case, our fight.
 Nor will we be satisfied with victory in the fight. The I. W. W. proposes to see that the murderers of Michael Hoey are placed behind the bars for life, and that every member of the vigilante committee is given a term as well. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties responsible for the outrages.
 Every business man who has had a hand in the Russianized methods will be made to suffer for his actions. An unending boycott will be established against these profit patriots, and it will extend to their persons as well as their petty businesses. The San Diego Exposition will be placed under the ban and this advertising of the shame of San Diego will be extended until past the year 1915.
 You, who are but the blind and abject tools of a band of commercial handitti, that despises you and your incompetency to rise beyond the position of menials, will be made to suffer that great soul hunger that comes to your decaying class from loss of profits.
 In stopping street speaking the act was but an unconscious effort to protect your position in society, to retain your place by licking your masters' hands, but in committing murder you stepped beyond the bounds of all forgiveness on the part of the aroused workers.
 The day of working class supremacy is even now dawning and in the hour of our triumph we will not be unmindful of the wrongs inflicted upon our class. Silly sentimentalists may slobber but the workers will have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.
 The aristocrat who advised the workers to eat grass in the days of the French Revolution was found in the hour of victory strung on a gibbet with his bowels stuffed with grass.
 "An injury to one is an injury to all."



England.
 The situation due to the coal strike has again grown serious. The government had hoped that work would be resumed after voting a law recognizing a minimum wage to be fixed by District Boards. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues thought to have evaded obligatory arbitration and the fixing of the miners' minimum. They wished simply to make a pedant by saying to the two parties, come to an agreement. In consequence they have satisfied nobody. The Miners' Federation has declared that the strikers will not resume work unless the coal mines bill contains the minimum of 5 shillings for an adult and 2 shillings for a boy, and the schedule of each district. The labor-members have been told to move amendments to that effect. The owners and conservatives are also not favoring the bill. Pessimism has become general, especially as the number of unemployed is increasing. The disorders which took place in Scotland may be repeated elsewhere. The refusal of the workers is remarkable as it proves that they are in reality against any obligatory arbitration. The railway men were deceived last year, but their example has served the miners.

Germany.
 The strike in the Ruhr district has failed through lack of solidarity. On March 10 the district conference of the three miners' unions which were on strike decided to resume work by 349 votes against 215. A condition which has lately been criticized a good deal in Germany that a strike must be decided by three-fourths of the members, had not been obtained in this case. The miners unions therefore had to accept the hard necessity to resume work. Besides the scandalous interference by the government the betrayal of the Christian unions was the cause of failure. The lack of unity and solidarity among the miners has been the real obstacle to success. From the point of solidarity the German miners have shown themselves inferior to the English. Again it is shown that the workers can only win by unity and solidarity. As to the strike in the Saar and Moselle districts it is finished. The men gained an increase of five and one-half pence. Though the strike in Saxony, Upper Silesia, Hanover and Schaumburg-Lippe continues it is likely that the failure in the Ruhr district will influence the partial strikes in other parts of the Empire.

France.
 The executive of the Miners' Federation held a meeting at Lens on March 10. The delegates of Anzin, Bexant, Evin and Carrière had a mandate from the strikers to declare a general strike. After consideration the executive declared not to be able to go beyond the decisions of the Angers congress. A referendum which has taken place since declared against the general strike. The executive has explained its attitude in a manifesto calling on the miners of Anzin to resume work. The miners of Denin have decided to continue their strike which even seems to spread to Aniche.

Belgium.
 The Federation of Miners' Unions of the Borinage district has decided on March 17 to claim 15 per cent increase of wages. Several companies have granted 10 per cent increase, and this partial success may change the decisions of the Belgian miners on strike.

Bohemia.
 The socialist, nationalist and the anarchist miners, together forming a majority, began to strike on March 18 instead of March 31 as the minority of social-democratic miners wanted. Four-fifths of the workers are on strike.

CURRYING FAVOR.
 Here are quotations from an article which was originally printed in the Fresno Republican and which was copied by the Fresno Labor News for the purpose of currying favor with the bosses. It is added proof that the Wall Street Journal was correct when it stated that "The A. F. of L. is the greatest bulwark against Socialism."
 "The one-time 'Citizens' Alliance' is dead and damned and its ghost has become a mere huzaboo to scare San Francisco voters with, but the blind ignorance that once inspired it still darkens like a trance a certain class of minds. These are belated somnambulists who still dream of solving the labor problem by dissolving the trades' unions and restoring the old individual relation between employer and employed. If these comolent survivors of a former age could only open their eyes long enough to see what is going on around them, we should find them, instead, praying aloud before the altar of Conservatism for more strength to the arm of the trades union movement. For it needs no more than the barest glimpse of the newer labor conflicts to make clear that the trades unions are the one effective force in them on which we must rely for the protection of property and the integrity of the social order.
 The newest labor disturbances are not strikes, but revolutions. They are directed not by the trades unions, but against them. The textile strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, is conducted not by the unions, but by the I. W. W. The great coal strike in England is a "syndicalist" strike. And the very first purpose of American I. W. W. and European "syndicalist" alike is to break down the trades unions."

Here follows a description of the A. F. of L. in which it is stated that the right of the employer to exist is not denied, and the trades unions are simply for the purpose of bargaining. It is misstated that the I. W. W. lumps all workers together to transact detailed business all in the same meeting on the same night, and the article concluded with these words:
 "Between the I. W. W. revolutionist and the American Federation of Labor trade unionist—that is the choice. And whether you regard the union as a good thing, or only as a less evil, the choice either way is the same. The one safeguard of the existing order of society against revolution—and revolution not remote and hypothetical but present, and now actually fighting—is the organized trades unions. They are fighting for their life and for the stability of society. The capitalist or the employer who would fight to undermine them is simply siding unwittingly with their enemies and his. The sooner all conservative men wake up to this fact, the safer we are against revolutionary radicalism."
 "Wouldn't that jar you, Mike!"

PIECE WORK IN THE WOODS.
 (By G. W. Reese).
 Down on Coos Bay the fallers and buckers work by the piece or by the thousand, they get from 18c to 25c per thousand. The boss loggers have found out that the workers will work faster and turn out more work than they will by working by the day, so the piece work system is in all the camps on Coos Bay. Its effect is easily seen. Some of the camps have enough logs to run the rigging crews for several months to come, as the fallers and buckers have worked so hard that they are ahead of the rigging crews. When they get so much timber down they lay off the fallers and buckers and then they will come back to take some other workers' job and put somebody else on the hammer. After the bosses have found out how much work these slaves can do they cut the prices which they have already done here and the suckers take the reduction without saying a word.
 These men working by the piece work work longer hours and don't take time to come to the camp for dinner; they will be seen with their dinner pail and when the noon hour arrives they will stop just long enough to eat their cold lunch and then to work again at a break neck pace. These men don't want to get into the union as they say we will put a stop to this piece work. True that what we are organizing to put a stop to every system that will speed up the workers. We want to get organized so as to be able to force the bosses to come through with more pay for the day workers and not have to work at the pace that kills as you are doing today to make wages, that you should get by working by the day.
 It's up to the loggers to get into the Union and stand shoulder to shoulder with the mill workers then and then only will we be able to make the lumber BARONS come through with more pay in the envelope and shorter hours on the job. Join the Union where you are working and read the literature we put out and then we will know how to act to our best interest. The lumber kings are raising the wages on the coast now as they fear the loggers and mill men will organize. Organize and then we will make them come through with shorter hours, more pay, and better conditions in and around the camps. It's up to you, Mr. Timber Beast.

WAR AND PEACE.
 As a people we are not inclined to condone offenses against the sacred rights of property. Far from it. Our fetish is "property rights," nor do we have to turn the pages of the Old Testament to find worshippers of the golden calf.
 So when a building is wrecked by dynamite all voices are heard in condemnation. No punishment can be too severe for such outrages, we proclaim. We rush into resolutions; we press into public print; long and loud and far are heard our demands for "justice" on the offenders.
 Nor is the writer of this comment offering any contrary opinion. No amount of sophistry could make it seem a gentlemanly or kind deed to blow up your neighbor's office, or fire his stable, or rob his hencoop. These things may flourish in less cultivated lands; but with us they are not considered indicative of fitness for our really best society. There are finer methods. Such acts are crude as well as illegal. Let all things be done decently and in order. Acquire your neighbor's goods, of course; that is the first rule of competition. But don't on any account, permit yourself to be rude and unmannerly in making such acquisition. Reap where you have not sown; but without haste or violence, if it may be. If there must be haste and violence in the reaping, consult your attorney first.
 Los Angeles has furnished us with an example of how not to do it. Lawrence, Massachusetts, is furnishing an example of how it may be done. Take the officers of the law into your confidence and pay, and you may attack little children with impunity. E spouse the sacred cause of property and all else shall be added unto you. If letting these children escape starvation means a loss of money in your idle workshop, by all means send them back to starve. "To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" was not written for the children of strikers. "What's the Constitution between friends," anyway?
 Somewhere we have read that when war is waged non-combatants are not to be slaughtered. Attacking the defenseless and unoffending isn't in the rules of war game, say our "peace" conferences. But this is not war we are discussing. This is an era of peace in the land dedicated to freedom, liberty-loving America.—F. W. Smith, in Quest.

