

## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

An apologetic organ of capitalism has the following to say about the pet of the Civic Federation: "The country's debt to John Mitchell's courage in denouncing violence and sympathetic strikes is a great debt." Whatever may be the opinion of the acts of the McNamaras there can be but little doubt that the risks they encountered entailed greater courage than is required to denounce sympathetic strikes at so much per denounce. It is plainly a case of "Diddle, diddle, my son John, the workers' shoe off, and the bosses' shoe on."

The city council of Spokane has appropriated the munificent sum of \$300 to feed the 10,000 unemployed and hungry men within the city limits. This sum is meant to cover the remainder of January as well as the following month. Three cents per man to feed him for forty days! Charity is said to cover a multitude of sins but something is needed here to cover the sin of charity. Charity never has been able to allay one half of the misery it has created. What a hollow mockery is our vaunted civilization. It may be that the workers will soon heed this call, "Ask for work, if you are not given work, ask for bread. If you are not given bread, TAKE BREAD."

Not satisfied with emptying the bellies of those who have produced the wealth of the world, capitalism must needs empty the heads of those who are to be the producers of the future. From an account of a recent high school graduation we glean the nauseating fact that the 24 graduates appeared dressed as kindergarten scholars (probably to have their clothing conform to the state of their minds) and debated the momentous question: "Resolved, That the Cow is More Graceful Than the Mule." To these brilliant products of the profit system are to be entrusted the destinies of the human race. Empty heads and empty stomachs are the results of 20 centuries of civilization.

Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, has compiled a list of 51 multi-millionaires, all of whom are possessed of over \$20,000,000 of stolen booty, and who together are in possession of over one thirty-fifth of the entire wealth of the nation. Jeff left out four other thieves who should have been included in the list. These, with about 4,000 more of the common, or garden variety of millionaires own 87 per cent of the country's wealth. In looking over the list of names and comparing them with the subscription list of "The Worker" there are no duplicates in evidence. Perhaps this paper does not represent the interests of these pampered parasites. If your name can be found among the myriads of toilers who produced the wealth represented by those millions then see that it also appears as a subscriber of "The Industrial Worker," the foremost organ of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism published in the English language.

## IS THE REMEDY MORE LAWS?

The Coal Digger has patched no fig leaves to hide the naked truth in presenting the following comments on the case of Jay Fox, who by the way was found guilty. The Digger seems to be inclined to be "seditious" and the position of the "Worker" regarding the clipping is that "them's my sentiments."

Jay Fox, editor of The Agitator, Home Colony, near Tacoma, is in a peculiar situation. At the time of this paper going to press, Fox is being tried for the "crime" of editing printed matter calculated to arouse a disrespect for the state laws. He is said to have printed an editorial last July, in which he is alleged to have criticised the prosecutions of the members of the colony, charged with bathing in the nude at the colony.

The jurors in the case were artists in the art of "swearing to do their duty."

First they swore to tell the truth. Then they swore to support the state laws, which deny the right of free speech. They swore to convict anyone guilty to violating the law which denies free speech. Then they swore to uphold the federal laws, guaranteeing free speech. That's going some.

In a mess like that it is a wonder that 12 jurors could be found with sufficient respect for the laws to try the case. Anyway, it is our opinion that anyone who has respect for such contradictory "laws" has but little respect for himself.

## A CARD OF THANKS.

To the Workers of America, Greeting:  
We, the duly appointed representatives of the better classes, desire publicly to express our heartfelt thanks to the working men and women of America for a most delightful summer.

Your great industry, coupled with your heroic self-denial and philanthropic spirit, has provided us with an immense fresh-air fund by which we have been enabled to see the Cora, the continent, Monte Carlo and other restful spots abroad to say nothing of the many attractive resorts upon our own shores.

We are now returning buoyed in health and spirit, ready to settle down to hard work. We propose to show that we can merit your continued generous contributions of rent, interest and dividends. For full particulars of our work along this line, we refer you to the society columns of the newspapers during the fall and winter. With renewed thanks and sympathetic regards. Yours affectionately,

SPENDERBY CASHE,  
CONSTANTE LE LUSHING,  
Committee.

—Life.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

Under the leadership of the I. W. W. a parade was held in Vancouver, B. C., on the 17th, in which more than 1,000 unemployed men were in line. It is an event like this that shows capitalism at its worst and which throws fear in the hearts of the master class.

The Right Reverend J. Stiff Wilson, Socialist mayor of Berkeley, California, announced on New Year's day that, beginning on Sunday, January 7, he would speak at 11 A. M. in order not to conflict with the Gipsy Smith revival services. This evidence of mutual interests is quite touching. In fact nearly everything these gentlemen do is "touching." It is to be hoped that the wage slaves of Berkeley were able to attend both services.

Sedro-Woolley sends in an account of a debate between J. G. Brown, President of the International Shingle Weavers' Union, and Forest Edwards, of the I. W. W., on the subject, "Resolved, That it is to the interest of all wage workers to join the A. F. of L. rather than to join the Industrial Workers of the World." Edwards entered into his side of the discussion with the majority of the audience favoring craft unionism and wound up with nearly everyone present convinced of the necessity of ONE BIG UNION of all wage workers. Logic is sure to triumph over mud-slinging and misrepresentation.

The British railway workers are considering seriously the proposition to arm themselves in order to offer resistance should troops be used against them in case of another strike. It is but natural that violence on the part of the master class should find a counterpart in the actions of the workers. Arms may yet be necessary to accomplish a revolution, but arms alone are as futile to accomplish that end as was dynamite against the Steel Trust. There must be a closer formation of labor on the economic field, a marshalling of working class forces along industrial lines, before capitalism can be overthrown.

A free speech protest meeting was held in Portland on January 17 and the sum of \$31 collected to aid in the fight, despite the fact that there are more than 10,000 unemployed in that city and cash is scarce. The large hall of Branch 1, Socialist party, was filled with a crowd of over a thousand, and many were turned away. The philosophy of "Direct Action" was handled in an able manner by Wm. Thurston Brown of the Modern School, Tom Lewis of Branch 1, Socialist party, and Allen McDonald of the I. W. W. This meeting by general acclamation has been termed the best propaganda meeting ever held in Portland. The telegram announcing the victory in Aberdeen was received the next day, just at a time when the Portland I. W. W. was getting ready to give that jerkwater burg the fight of its life. Assinine Aberdeen gave in just in time.

New York City was awakened by a protest meeting held in Arlington Hall on January 11. The speakers were Leonard D. Abbott, William D. Haywood and James P. Thompson. Abbott, in the introductory remarks said that while popular ideas were accorded the right of free speech all new ideas had to force that right. Haywood, the next speaker, dealt with the previous free speech fights of the I. W. W. and advocated the use of any weapon available in order to accomplish the overthrow of the present system. Thompson, in his humorous manner, explained the causes of the fight in Aberdeen and the necessity of direct action to accomplish results. As a result of the meeting 29 members were enrolled in Local Union No. 179, and many persons volunteered to go to Aberdeen to help fill the jails in case their services were required. This is the indomitable spirit of the revolution.

Edmondo Rossoni, national organizer of the Italian Socialist Federation, who has recently come from New York, has been holding very successful meetings in Eureka, Cal., under the auspices of Lumber Workers' Industrial union No. 431, I. W. W. Rossoni has been filling the halls wherever he has spoken and great applause has greeted his lectures upon industrial unionism, anti-militarism, and anti-clericalism. The six talks delivered in Eureka were made more successful by the work of the Italian band, and great results are expected. An English speaking organizer, and Swedish and Finnish camp delegates are needed to carry on the work. The government is about to open up work on the Humboldt Bar jetty, employing about a thousand men, and in about a month the saw mills and logging camps will be in full operation. This, in connection with the construction work of the North Western Pacific, means that the live wires must get busy. Agitators in all languages should get on the job and carry on the work of reaping the grain Rossoni has so ably sown. Rossoni's next date is Portland, where he speaks for the I. W. W. From there he goes to Tacoma, Seattle and British Columbia, before leaving for a tour of the middle west. Locals who can use an Italian organizer should communicate at once with Albino Braidia, 530 Emerson street, Palo Alto, California.

All past history has been the succession of master classes. One master class would be overthrown and be replaced by a new master class. And even the slaves had to support some parasite class of rulers. But now, owing to the development of the capitalist system, the slaves are facing their masters. The last class war is being fought. It will be won by the slaves who, in freeing themselves, will free humanity.—Ex.

## FREE SPEECH FIGHTS.

(By Bruce Rogers.)

Controversies over the use of the streets of any city or village invariably settle themselves around one definite issue, and it is my purpose here to show that while they may sometimes be long drawn out, entailing much suffering on the one hand and loss of money on the other, they can never have but one ending, and that in favor of the principle of freedom of speech.

Business men have their homes, libraries, clubs, churches, golf links, universities, etc., for their social, political, religious, educational and amusement purposes. The business man uses and requires the street for business purposes only, and it follows as the most natural thing in the world that he comes into the habit of thinking that the privilege of using the streets is limited to the interests of business traffic. With this habit fixed he concludes that he merely tolerates their use by religious bodies and other toothless institutions whose inane propaganda can never interfere with business. So much on the one hand. Now on the other, that of the community, there is a far greater preponderance of people who know that the streets are not alone for business purposes but are also for the social, religious and educational uses of the people as a matter of inalienable right.

Now when the conflict arises we find the business men actuated from the most callous and sordid considerations and they cannot be expected to fight long with such motives after they see the cat. On the other we find sturdy men fighting for a principle and who have nothing but principles to lose; men devoted to a cause that has claimed the brightest and best of the human race. Men endure torture, languish in dungeons, freeze in exile, and die for a cause. Their bones bleach in the desert sands and mark the long trail of human progress.

The phenomena that ultimately puts a quietus on a free speech fight is the discovery on the part of the business man that the very fight he wages is hurting business. He splits himself upon his own sword and finds that he is merely eating his own rump. The lumber king of Aberdeen in sheer obstinacy may hold out for months but in the end he will conclude that at best he is but driving ducks to the I. W. W. pond and seasoning the mulligan of the workers. At this juncture has health will become very poor and he will "permit" the council to pass a compromise ordinance, but the I. W. W.'ers have learned by much experience not to grow over anxious for the empty forms of victory, and whether the struggle is long or short it will never end except in one way, and that is for the right of freedom of speech.

## THE SLUMS.

Death! death!  
Convulsive groan!  
Gasp! breath!  
Dying moan!  
With sallow cheek,  
Diseases rife!  
Foul odors reek!  
Departing life!  
With tears blood-red!  
They cry for bread!  
HUMANITY!

—Epsilon.

## AN INQUIRER ANSWERED.

No, the Aberdeen fight has not been lost, and the turning of their tactics upon themselves has not shown the Industrialists the futility of that kind of warfare. As a matter of fact, the police always apply direct action. To lock men in prison is as direct an action as to drive them from the city. So I don't see where this "turning of tactics" comes in. The change of tactics was not expected, and there are geographical difficulties that make it hard to meet the change. But the fight has not been given up. It has really not begun yet. Although the merchant police are beginning to squeal about loss of business, they have been marked for the boycott, and it is being applied. Every self-respecting working man in the city resents the outrageous attack on free speech, and the murderous assault on the men who dared to uphold it. Still the fight has hardly begun. These I. W. W. fellows don't give up a fight till they're licked; and they have not been licked yet.

The fight for free speech in Aberdeen is practically won. The bourgeoisie is weakening, and the presence of 150 agitators in the town at this time is going to effect its downfall in a hurry, and before this answer reaches your eye, Mr. Question Mark, you may have learned through other sources that the streets of Aberdeen are again open to the soap boxer, for the free expression of his opinions.

Ten men were arrested the other night, and discharged next morning. The leaders of the pick handle brigade asked for a conference with the I. W. W. at which they requested a truce of three days "in order to consider methods of agreement." Does that look like failure?—The Agitator.

## A FEW HITS.

"Servants obey your masters," is about played out.

Masters only remain masters because of foolish toilers.

Organization is the pivot of working class life.

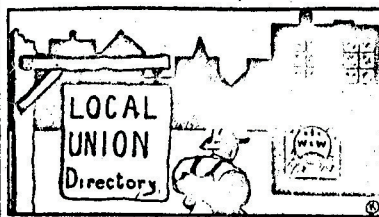
Contentment is the dry rot of the Labor movement.

Education is the torch which will light the path that leads to victory.

Agitation means preparation for fullest freedom.

Organization is intelligence finding adequate expression.

Humanity mourns and suffers for the ignorance of the people.



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. Hall and reading room at 1314-16 D street.

H. MINDERMAN, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters, 1214 Franklin avenue. Business meeting every Friday, 8 p. m.

M. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

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

No. 61—Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters 606 Southwest Boulevard. Thomas Doyle, Secy., 211 Mo. ave.

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.

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

Portland I. W. W. headquarters and free reading room at 309 Davis street. Business meetings every Sunday at 2 p. m. Stereopticon views and lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m.

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

Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at room 3, Webb block, 10 Third Street S. All members are requested to attend. Working class papers of all languages on file.

All communications addressed to  
SECRETARY JOINT LOCALS.

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

W. F. LITTLE, Sec., Box 209.

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

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

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

Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

## FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE.

Mr. Davies of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association, in a recent issue of one of the official publications of the lumber barons, makes the following remarkable statement:

"We think the wages paid for fire fighters should be a little above local wages paid to woodsmen, but not enough higher to suggest to an unprincipled man the setting of fires to prolong the job."

The woodsmen, of course, only run the risk of being maimed, crushed, or killed, while the fire fighters, in addition to that, face starvation, and death by burning or exposure. This fact so touches the tender hearts of Kirby, Davies and his breed, that they have to show their appreciation. Money being the only terms in which they are capable of thinking, it is fitting that they give fire fighters a few pennies more per day. But not enough to suggest to an unprincipled man the setting of fires in order to prolong the time in which his life might be risked to protect the property of the lumber trust. It is a great commentary of twentieth century civilization to have a condition of affairs where even the thought of such an action does not seem out of place.

Jobs must be scarce or else the lumber barons would not have spoken of the possibility of such a thing. That the wage workers should take their jobless condition as a reason for prolonging a job seems monstrous to those who believe in the inherently sacred right of private property. But as all ideas have a class view point we can see nothing in such an action that cannot find its match in some action of the employing class. From our point of view it is just a retaliation of the speeding up process by the bosses. Its match can be found in the remarks of Kimball of Kalamath Falls, who suggests that the prompt firing of a portion of the men employed will have a beneficial effect upon the work of the balance. It all depends upon whose bull is gored.

WALKER C. SMITH.



F. A. Carter of Pismo, Cal., donates \$1.50 to help keep the "Worker" in the field.

Spokane locals sold \$11.00 worth of papers during the Walker C. Smith meetings.

Francis Miller of Providence, R. I., sends in \$1.50 for subs.

William Yates sends \$5.50 from New Bedford, Mass., \$5.00 for a yearly card for one year for the local and 50c for a sub.

E. Shilling sends \$1.50 from Cleveland, Ohio, 25c for a sub and \$1.25 for prepaid cards.

## OUR MISTAKE.

In the last issue of the "Worker" in giving notice of the donation of \$250.00 towards the Aberdeen Free Speech fight, we neglected to state that the donation was from Butte Miners' Union No. 1, of the Western Federation of Miners. The president of the Butte Miners' union No. 1, W. F. M., has requested that we make this correction and we are pleased to do so. Now that the fight in Aberdeen is over and another victory is scored for Free Speech by the I. W. W., we are not unmindful of the fact that the generous donation from Butte Miners' Union No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners was a huge factor in helping to plant the fighting banner of the I. W. W. on the streets of Aberdeen. We are sure that every member of Butte Miners union No. 1 of the W. F. M. will be gratified to know that the I. W. W. is victorious in Aberdeen.

## ORGANIZATION AROUND COOS BAY.

Now that the lumber workers are to start a Lumber Workers' National Industrial Union of the I. W. W. it would be a great help to them for all members in mixed locals that are close to where there is a lumber workers' local to transfer their membership to it. Those who can get any work to do or stick around those towns or camps should do so and help to get this division of the I. W. W. on solid footing. Now this district surrounding Marshfield offers a fine opportunity for a big bunch of agitators that are live ones, not to agitate in the hall, but around the camps and mills.

There will be quite a lot of work here about the 1st of March. There is to be a railroad built into here. There are about 4,000 lumber workers employed here, and about 300 coal miners. We have a fine headquarters, about 1,000 pieces of literature. Yours for the One Big Union.

B. O'HALLORAN.

## LOCAL 85, BR. 2, ELECTS OFFICERS.

The following officers have been elected to handle the affairs of Branch 2 of local 85, Chicago, for the ensuing term.

President—Wilbur M. Wolfe.

Recording Secretary—Edward Hammond, 208 Hill street.

Financial Secretary—Tillie Meyer, 612 North State street.

## NEW LOCALS.

Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1911.

Steve Lady, Secretary, 2728 Hereford street.

Chicago Industrial Union No. 85, Branch 4, German, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1911.

Jos. Odenkovicz, 1135 Sedgewick Court.

Garment Workers Industrial Union No. 183, Philadelphia, Pa., December 5, 1911.

Simon Knebel, 1305 Arch street.

Salem Industrial Union No. 75, Salem, Ore., December 5, 1911.

P. A. Lofgren, General Delivery.

Marine Transportation Workers' Industrial Union No. 252, Seattle, Wash., November 27, 1911.

C. H. Reynolds, 211 Occidental Avenue.

Packing House Workers' Industrial Union No. 144, Branch 3, Chicago, Ill., December 12, 1911.

Frank Raska, Secretary, 1800 Harding avenue.

Hungarian Propaganda League, New York, N. Y., Ernest Liebman, 334 E. 77th street, December 20, 1911.

Detroit Industrial Union No. 62, Branch 2 (Hungarian), Detroit, Mich., December 26, 1911.

M. A. Samogyi, 2451 W. Fort street.

## HAYWOOD ON McNAMARAS.

The following extract is taken from a speech delivered by "Bill" Haywood in Cooper Union Hall, New York, recently and which has been the means of bringing the verbal wrath of the politician who is going to beg, pray or vote for the overthrow of the capitalist system:

"The McNamara boys who went to San Quentin out of Los Angeles," said Haywood, "knew what the class struggle means. For that reason my heart is with them. Let the capitalists count their own dead. There are twenty dead in Los Angeles and we have 207 dead in Briceville, Tenn. The deaths in Briceville were just as much murder as any premeditated crime could have been. The mine owners knew an unventilated mine meant a mine ready to explode. But it costs money to ventilate, and so we lost 207 of our men. And again I repeat I am with the McNamaras, and always will be.

"Let us Socialists be frank. We want to overthrow the capitalist system and establish in its place an industrial democracy. Why, then, say we are law-abiding?"



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

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## I. W. W. Song Books

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.

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"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.

"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.

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4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

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32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.

Pamphlets in Foreign Languages—"Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more. In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!  
50 cents per thousand.

### REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE.

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

Address VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
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Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

## The Industrialist

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

American Subscription Rates:

Year, 50 cents; Six months, 25 cents.

Published Monthly.

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

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A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

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

JAY FOX, Editor

Lakebay, Washington

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Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month.

Subscription Rates:

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

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

### LUCKY DOGS AND OTHERS.

Boston bulls are leading favorites with the young girls who like to be considered just a bit sporty. There is nothing at all sporty about Miss Rosalia Smith, who is to marry Roderick Buchanan next month; but her pet and pride "Rags" is the sportiest proposition in his mistress's set. He is a heavy-weight bull terrier; his parents are in the canine blue book, and he owns several blue ribbons himself.

Miss Smith, who is very blond and very pretty, takes Rags out with her, even to afternoon receptions. At all times Rags wears a knowing look and a bright red leather collar with a gold name plate. He has his meals prepared especially for him. He eats from a silver platter, and has a silver bowl to drink from. Oh, Rags is a lucky, lucky dog!

From the New Orleans "Glean" of December 31st, 1911.

Twelve thousand of them, the poorest of little children, gathered from all sections of the city. They came to Washington Artillery Hall to partake of the Christmas bounty of Times-Democrat Doll and Toy Fund. Into the hall they went, into the presence of Santa Claus, then to the toy counters, and out they trooped, each with a gift, a stick of candy and five cents car fare. The gift-giving lasted from 10 o'clock to 3 o'clock.

This was not the largest distribution ever given by the Doll and Toy Fund, but it was one of the best. In fact, no other one, probably, seemed quite so successful in calling together the very poorest of the poor children, and by that token the distribution yesterday went more directly to the heart of the fund's purpose than any of the preceding ones. It was a wonderful sight, those little ones of starved lines.

Concerning the condition of the children, Judge Andrew H. Wilson of the Juvenile court, who knows thousands of them by sight and is known to them, declared that a big majority of them represented actual poverty. In all his experience as a committee chairman at the distribution he never saw a crowd so thoroughly worthy of charity.

From the New Orleans, La., "Times-Democrat" of December 24th, 1911.

(By United Press).

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—When stores closed here tonight Chicagoans had spent \$50,000,000 for a Merry Christmas.

Monday morning 20,000 children will be cold and hungry and unvisited by Santa Claus. The first estimate is that of the board of trade, the second of the charity organizations made here tonight. It is estimated that the hungry children who will have no Christmas on Monday would form a line four miles long, if placed shoulder to shoulder.

President Fitzpatrick of the local trades union council estimated tonight that there are 150,000 workmen in Chicago out of work.

From the Houston, Texas, "Chronicle" of December 24th, 1911.

I BELIEVE IN MY JOB. It may not be a very important job, but it is MINE. Furthermore, it is God's job for me, if I am honestly trying to do His will. He has a purpose in my life with reference to his plan for the world's progress. No other fellow can take my place. It isn't a big place, to be sure, but for years I have been molded in a peculiar way to fill a peculiar niche in the world's work. I could take no other man's place. He has the same claim as a specialist that I make for myself. Yes, I believe in my job. May I be kept true to the task which lies before me—true to myself and to God, who entrusted me with it.

I BELIEVE IN MY HOME. It isn't a rich home. It wouldn't satisfy some folks, but it contains jewels which cannot be purchased in the markets of the world. When I enter its secret chambers and shut out the world with its care, I am a lord. Its motto is service, its reward is love. There is no other place in all the world which fills its place, and heaven can be only a larger home, with a Father who is all-wise and patient and tender.

From a "prayer" (?) by the "Reverend" Charles Stelzle in the "American" Magazine of September, 1911.

This nation is not improbably within a year of the consideration of drastic wage reductions—the incident which comes just before the end of that series of successive economic phenomena which constitutes an industrial depression.

From "Collier's, The National Weekly" of December 23, 1911.

Comment on the above is scarcely necessary, but wouldn't you like to be an aristocratic dog so you wouldn't have to be the object of "Christian charity" and have insult added to injury by having "Reverend" Charlie Stelzle "pray" for you?

Also the 12,000 New Orleans children who were the recipients of the "Times-Democrat's" charity were all white. Christ draws the race lines even on charity down here—and, as the population of the city at the last census was only 339,000, these children and their parents represented fully ten per cent of the inhabitants, for one-third of the population is colored and negro, and had Christ's followers included them in his charity, the percentage of utter poverty shown would have run far beyond ten per cent, for the negro is the "mudsill" of "Southern civilization" still. To say that this is a "natural" condition is a self-evident lie, for in soil and natural resources the territory covered by the state of Louisiana is one of the richest and most productive on earth. This "charity" is the gift (?) of the very men most directly responsible for the state's poverty. It is the direct outcome of wage-slavery and religion, of a pendantic agricultural and industrial system founded on

the theft of all the state's forests and other natural resources and maintained by an army of United States marshals and other gunmen—it is the Gray system applied to an entire state, and that system is being rapidly applied to the entire nation.

Sleep on, you railway "Brotherhoods," sleep on, you great "free born American citizens" of the grand old American Scattering of Labor; sleep on, you dupes of Bergerism; sleep on, you Stelzleites, building in your dreams that phantom palace in the skies which you hope to enter through the cold and hungry mouths of worms—sleep on! sleep on! If an I. W. W. speaker or organizer tries to wake you up and show you that, beyond all contradiction, One Big Union of the working class can end all this shame and degradation in less than a decade, tell him to go away and let you alone; that you know its truth but its "illegal," and you don't want to do anything that will shock the extremely sensitive souls of grandmas Gompers and Berger, of Saints Moyer and Mahony, of sissies Hillquit and Mitchell—that you wouldn't commit such a crime against the Holy Ghost of the labor and socialist movement even though freedom were the reward thereof. Then, if that don't crush and silence him, swell up and say: "The I. W. W. is too damned radical." Then he'll leave you alone sure, for he'll know your mind has been Stelzleized beyond all hope of ever again awakening, that it is alive to superstition but dead to THOUGHT. The I. W. W. is the only thing that can bring the working class victorious out of the industrial panic predicted by "Collier's" and foreshadowed by all present economic conditions. The fires of the hell of capitalism are being heated red-hot and the working class will be tested to the uttermost limit. The workers can win only through Industrial solidarity, only through the I. W. W.

### COVINGTON HALL.

P. S.—Sissy Hillquit, in his attacks on Wm. D. Haywood via the "International Socialist Review," says that it is very, very naughty for working men to even think of fighting in any other way than on the "civilized plane of the ballot," except, of course, in the event "we" elect "our" ticket and the "capitalist" parties refuse to surrender the government, then "we" would have to and must fight to seat "our" officers. Sure! I am in favor of letting "we" do all the fighting. But suppose the supreme court declares the election to be "unreasonable," "unconstitutional" and "illegal" and issues an injunction restraining "we" from interfering with the duly constituted authorities, what are "we," the "legalists," going to do then?

Also little Robert Hunter accuses the I. W. W. of contemplating the commission of a dark and frightful crime—says we are trying to build up a "rival unionism." Ain't it awful, Mabel?

### ARE POLITICS METAPHYSICS?

Up to the present time, all phases and aspects of cosmic force such as biological, sociological and similar phenomena were and are interpreted by two distinct methods of reasoning; one method being scientific—inductive; the other—metaphysical and solely deductive.

Every student of natural history knows that the inductive method is the correct one.

While science, being based upon close and frequently repeated observation of natural phenomena, is an accumulation of a concrete knowledge; metaphysics, being based upon superficial observation of phenomena, is an accumulation of artificial knowledge in its most abstract form; in other words, it is want of concrete knowledge.

While science admits the limitations of human knowledge; metaphysics, with its supernaturalism, is easily solving the most complicated phenomena of our life.

The convictions of science are undergoing a constant modification, with every newly discovered truth; the convictions of metaphysics remain stationary, and if they do modulate, in order to escape ridicule, they do so under compulsion of scientific researches. All natural phenomena have their causes and effects. Once the causes and effects are known, a phenomenon no longer remains an unknown quantity.

The teachings of science impell us to interpret and solve the problem of a given phenomenon by a strict adherence, in our methods, to the concrete causes and effects of that phenomenon; metaphysics, on the other hand, in trying to solve the same problem, is adhering not so much to the causes and effects as to an abstract reflex of the effects produced by that phenomenon.

While certain phenomena are still incomprehensible to the scientific world and still waiting for solution, some are already known. One of the latter is—sociological phenomenon, causes and effects of which were expounded scientifically by Karl Marx, the discoverer of the law of development in human society—"The struggle for existence." When the common goal that the sociological branch of science is leading us to: Abolition of the wage system and the full product of our toil—is reached, the struggle for existence in its economic aspect will cease, and the social problem that is agitating the mankind will be solved.

But how to reach that goal? Which of the two methods of reasoning shall we adopt for solution of the problem?

Shall we follow the road that science clearly indicates to us, to deal strictly with causes and effects—exploitation and economic conditions; or, shall we bend our knees to the obtuse teachings of metaphysics and deal with a reflex of economic conditions—politics?

The first one is trying to remove the cause of social evil by striking at the very foundation of it; the other, is trying to captivate the reflex which that evil presents, to-wit: political power.

Metaphysicians, since the Aristotelian time,

with their superficial method of reasoning, were not only retarding the progress of humanity, but were forcing their views into the brains of posterity as well. They were playing the role of saviors of mankind in their own way.

The delusive influence that metaphysics hold and ever held the human mind is enormous. It controls our thoughts, it shapes our language, it moulds our morals and ethics, it governs our actions, it invades our whole being, the very atmosphere is permeated with it. Nor could it be otherwise.

From the moment we leave our mothers' womb, from the first gleam of perceptive understanding in our cerebrum, we are surrounded with multitudinous reflexes and subterfuges of natural phenomena, and are receiving our first unconscious lesson in metaphysics. We are fed from bottle instead of breast, we are rocked in cradle instead of lap and our parents are glad that we cannot tell a subterfuge from the essential, very IT.

In our school days, our heads are crammed with learning, of the kind that causes fastidious dreams re presidency, senatorship and what not. The teachers, in their metaphysical wisdom, call such reflex of learning an inborn ambition, and we, like obedient pupils, agree with them, because we do not KNOW.

In our manhood, left upon our own resources and keeping abreast of the rest of mankind in competitive struggle for existence, we are still chasing, playing and dealing with reflexes, because, as in our babyhood we can not KNOW.

The deceptive influence of metaphysics finds its expression in our mode of selecting methods, tactics and ground on which to fight our common foe—the capitalist class. While some of us in strict conformity with science, fight our foe on economic ground—organizing industrially; the majority of us, under the hypnotic spell of metaphysics, are meeting (or rather linking with) our enemy on the political field—organizing politically.

Both methods have vast adherents represented by two distinct groups. One of them is the I. W. W., the other is the Socialist party. And as science and metaphysics can never be reconciled, how is a conciliation of these two groups possible? Only by the proletariat of the Socialist party discarding its metaphysical politics and keeping within the confines of science and logical reasoning based on facts.

That we are robbed is a scientific fact, which, thanks to our own everyday observation, has become to some of us a painful, self-evident fact, nay, the truth!

That the present deplorable economic conditions are the outcome of the effect of that robbery is another fact. Hence, to better our economic conditions we must exterminate that robbery.

In order to do so we must rally out organized forces where the robbery exist—in the mills, mines, forest, factories, etc.—AT THE POINT OF PRODUCTION.

The sooner we arrive at such uniformity of reasoning the sooner the road to our common goal will be cleared of enticing cobwebs spread by metaphysics, and so much sooner the concrete, direct action of science will triumph over the abstract, spasmodic twisting of politics.

RALPH V. CHERVINSKI.

### IN A FREE COUNTRY.

The following pitiful appeal for help was received by the Standard yesterday. The address of the needy family may be had at the Standard Butte office:

To the Editor of the Standard:

I will ask if you will kindly let me have a little space in your paper to print a line. My husband and self are among the many unfortunate in Butte whose circumstances are pitiful. No one knows how we live and with it all we expect a new arrival in a very short time. My husband is out of work and has no prospect of getting any. He has tramped the city over.

I have no baby clothes, my husband has not a second suit of clothes to put on and we have barely enough to live on. I have asked the city and county both to help, but they don't

## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

### WHAT WE BELIEVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

seem to. And what I want to ask is this, if there is no one in Butte who would kindly give a helping hand? I know there assuredly are such, if they knew all. To think of bringing a poor unfortunate into the world with no clothes to put on its back. Oh, please, help us, or some one help my husband to secure steady work. He will do anything there is to do to help to make a day's wages. The Salvation Army has helped us some, but as they have so many they cannot do as much as they would like to. Is there a mother or gentleman who would help us, or help my husband in securing steady work? He does not drink liquor of any kind, nor is he lazy. He is just unfortunate enough not to have steady work.

Butte, Jan. 5.

—Anaconda Standard.

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

(By J. B. King).

Craft unionism is based upon the identity of interests between the robber and the robbed, and a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Craft unionism organizes the workers into sections. The workers are grouped into the various sections according to the tool they use. Craft Unionism fits in with an economic condition long past when production was carried on to a great extent by hand; the tools used were simple and few, consequently there were few crafts, but the developments of the modern machines have made an ever-increasing number of crafts until today the industrial army is divided into 1,133 distinct sections.

Craft unionism distracts the attention of the workers from the main issue, and keeps them wrangling among themselves over paltry matters. It breeds a spirit of hatred between the various sections, and breeds dissension and makes unity of action impossible. It legalizes scabbery by forcing the various sections to sign contracts with the bosses expiring at different dates. It divides a single shop into several sections. If one section goes out on strike for better conditions, the other sections remain at their machines, and in many instances they take the places of their fellow workers until the boss can get scabs to take their places, and then work side by side with the scabs. It can be easily seen that in the past the workers have defeated themselves in all their struggles for better conditions. Craft division is the backbone of capitalism. It does not try to remove causes, but battles with effects.

A spectre is haunting the capitalist world today—the spectre of Industrial Unionism, an organization that is based upon the class struggle must go on until classes are abolished; an organization that recognizes that an injury to one worker is the concern of the working class; an organization that says the hours of labor and wages will be regulated by the might of the organization; as their might increases the hours of labor decrease and the wages increase, until they get might enough to overthrow capitalism and usher in the Industrial democracy. Industrial unionism organizes the workers into industrial departments, each department having jurisdiction over its own affairs. Each industrial department will be affiliated with the central body. The various departments will hold annual conferences to discuss the needs of the department, and elect delegates to the central conference, where the business of the whole organization will be transacted, and anything that affects the whole will be the concern of the general organization, and will be dealt with through the referendum, so each member will have his say as to how things are to be run. Much more could be said about Industrial Unionism, but space will not permit of it being said at present, but in conclusion I wish to call your attention to one fact. If the workers of New Zealand were industrially organized they would be able to place their demands before the masters at one time, and if they refused to grant them they could fight all together, and by fighting together they would have the might to force their demands.—Social Democrat, New Zealand.



# Industrial Worker

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

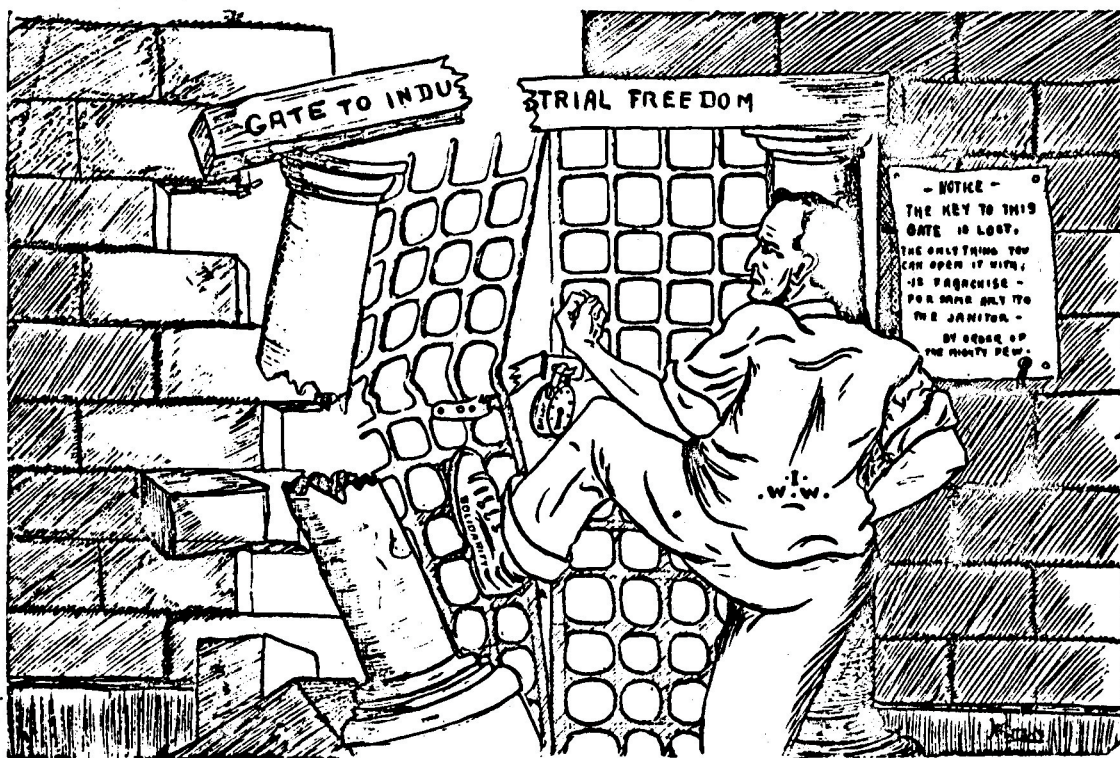
Wright was taken to the city jail in the patrol wagon, but was later released on bonds of \$60, his trial being set for the 18th. Later on, in the same evening two other members of the I. W. W. were arrested for being near the place where the trouble had occurred. They were also released upon bail.

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

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

Weather permitting, we will hold another

(Continued on page four.)



DIRECT ACTION WILL BRING FREEDOM

### HISTORY OF ABERDEEN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

To the "Worker":

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page four.)

### TEXTILE STRIKE GROWING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He asked if they favored a continuance of

(Continued on page four.)



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W. E. Trautmann General Organizer

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

The sun has never shone upon an honest business man.

Do you believe in DIRECT ACTION or in INDIRECT ACTION?

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

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

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

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

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

## ANOTHER GRAFT.

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

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

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

## LABOR LAWS AND OTHERS.

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

## WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

## THE DAY OF RECKONING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# TRANSLATED NEWS

## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

### England.

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

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

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

### Belgium.

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

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

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

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

## HOW IS YOUR IMAGINATION?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NEW MECHANICAL DEVICES.

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

## HEMLOCK SAVAGE.

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



# TO COOS BAY LUMBER WORKERS

## A PLAN OF ACTION TO ORGANIZE AND HOLD THE COOS BAY DISTRICT.

To members and sympathizers of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 435, I. W. W. Fellow Workers:—This local is almost three months old and the camps and mills are about to resume operations full blast. We have a task before us which will need our best thoughts and very much hard work.

Whenever funds will permit we must seize the opportunity to establish branch headquarters at Coquille and Bandon.

I would advise getting a cheap building and not waste too much money on the landlord, the idea is to have many small headquarters close to the job, instead of one big hall far away from the job.

### Camp Delegate System.

All fellow workers who wish to help build up the organization can get application blanks, credentials, books and stamps by asking the secretary. We should have at least two live camp delegates in each camp, and saw mill. Every delegate and active member should drop a line to the secretary at least once a month in regard to the conditions in the camp or sawmill. Members should use cool, sound judgment in agitating in the camps.

When groups of members in some settlement or camp wish to hold a business meeting the secretary should furnish them with the monthly financial report, and records of the business meetings. If the organizer can not visit these groups regularly, the secretary should send typewritten address about the condition of the organization, and on such subjects as Economics, Tactics, Methods and History of the Labor Movement.

### Strikes.

In case of a strike we should try to use such well proven tactics as our French fellow workers and other militants have used, i. e., the general strike, irritation strike, sabotage, etc.

Once we have a strong minority organized we can march from camp to camp, from mill to mill and shut down the industry in the entire district, send out a call for funds to all progressive organizations, picket the camps and mills, establish camps for the hungry, watch every move of the enemy and go them one better each move.

The irritation strike used nationally would surely bring to terms the Lumber trust. In case we are losing ground we can always use the great weapon, sabotage.

### Free Speech Fights.

In case of a free speech fight let part of the members go to jail and part remain on the job and organize during the excitement, let the incoming volunteers do the same and let us not tax the entire organization, but if possible win the fight with the assistance of the nearby locals.

### Town Workers.

Just as soon as we have a few hundred loggers and saw mill workers organized I would advocate that all members display their buttons when in town.

Next issue a manifesto to all town workers, i. e., cooks, waiters, dish washers, chambermaids, porters, bartenders, butchers, bakers, clerks, laundry girls, laborers, teamsters, etc., to form a public service workers industrial union of the I. W. W.

Once we would have a few barbershops, stores and restaurants we could boycott the rest and make them fall into line. In case of a boycott we may have the support of the socialists, and longshoremen, all those employing I. W. W. members could display the Union House Card. Thus we could have a gigantic labor trust in this district. The lumber workers could use the boycott and the power of the town workers would be a great help to the lumber workers.

With this powerful labor trust we could control even juries and politicians. Once in control we could establish a local paper to mould public opinion and resist reaction. Experience in Goldfield and Tonopah, Nev., has proven this.

Our numerical strength would make it unprofitable for the enemy to use physical violence by mob or military.

Our camp delegate system and group business meetings would make it impossible to break up our union by raiding our headquarters.

To do this we must have not only one organizer, but an organizing machine, all members must co-operate with the district organizer and secretary. Set each worker in his place—some can be camp delegates, some sub-rustlers, some can sing, some can get ready to step into the secretary's place in case of sickness, death or imprisonment.

We must not accuse other members of wrong doing until we have the proof. While we are keeping a sharp lookout for spys, we must not forget that we cannot build up an organization on the quicksands of suspicion.

### Education.

We must have discussion meetings in order that the members can learn to express their thoughts. The more public speakers we have in the union the harder it will be for some labor fakir to mislead us.

We must give entertainments, such as smokers, boxing matches, picnics, dances, keep up the excitement, keep the pot boiling and never let up. Remember that with forethought there is action. Action itself is the greatest educator.

Let the I. W. W. agitators hold back their individual opinions as much as possible and remember that the official attitude is neutrality on race, creed, color and politics. We want a powerful organization!

Now let every member become a part of this organizing machine! Remember you are a

part of the union, you have a voice and vote just as well as the secretary or the organizer. Remember this is your union. We have no boss in the union. This is not like an insurance company, where you pay and have nothing to say. Neither is the organizer or secretary your slave. He is your fellow worker. Study the camp delegate system, study the camp organizing system, used by local 432, Seattle, Wash.

Let every worker read this, study it, think and act.

You will be rewarded with freedom and happiness for your activity. Yours for a Powerful I. W. W.

JOHN PANCNER,  
Organizer 455, I. W. W.

## ATTENTION! DOCK WORKERS

To the Water Front Workers of Seattle:

The object of this appeal is not merely to describe the miserable conditions that prevail on the water front of Seattle today, but to show you the principles of organization and methods through which the causes can be eliminated.

The cause of the poverty, and suffering of the workers is to be found in this system of exploitation, under which we exist (not live) and toil. Labor produces all wealth, but the wealth does not accrue to the laboring class. On the other hand, the portion of social labor product, which the owners of the machinery of production (the capitalist class) own enables them to live in luxury and profusion.

Do you really like the water front as it exists today? Do you know that you are as necessary as the steering gear on a ship, and that the longshoremen here are worse off than anywhere on the Pacific Coast?

Your bosses are piling up wealth each day by exploiting the longshoremen, sailors, steamboatmen, draymen and all other workers connected with the maritime industry.

You then ask why is it that the stevedores are riding on our backs? Simply because they are organized in their class. The Steamship Owners' Association and the Dock Owners' Association—they understand class lines, and most of you do not. There are only two classes in society today, the working class and the employing class, and they have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Ask yourself why on some docks you receive 25 cents per hour and on other docks you receive 40 cents per hour for the same kind of work. You have nothing to say about the scale of wages or the conditions under which you work. Many a day you have walked up and down the water front in the cold and rain without suitable clothing, and so hungry you would eat a sea-gull if you could get one, looking for a job on a ship or some news as to when one will arrive, but generally all the information you receive is that she is coming to some certain pier, and you have to stay around in the cold and wet until she ties up, and take your chances with sometimes as many as two hundred men crowding and pushing to get up where the boss can see you and get a job. It would be much better to have a hall that working men could stay in and make the boss send for you when he wants you.

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

Mr. Waterfront Worker, Sailors and Steamboat Men, to you we are appealing. Individually you can accomplish nothing, unorganized. Organized in your numbers, you become a power well nigh irresistible. Don't say: "Well, I know those fellows have the right kind of an organization, but I will not come in yet, but wait until they get a little stronger;" and don't expect George to get better conditions for you, or wait until your boss sees fit to raise your wages and better your conditions. His sight and thinking capacity along those lines are so dim and slow that you may have cashed in your checks and gone to play the harp before he gets ready to do anything for you. You have got to do it yourself. Do your duty to yourself and your class and join Local Union No. 252, Marine Transportation Workers of Seattle, Wash.

We are organizing and growing steadily. Are you with us? If not, why not?  
I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS.  
211 Occidental Ave., Rear.  
Business meeting every Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

All persons sending articles or matter for publication are requested to state whether same is being sent to any other paper. We wish to avoid as much as possible the duplication of articles appearing in Solidarity or other English papers dealing with the class struggle.

Alfred Johnson of Duluth please communicate with W. T. Nef at 309 Davis St., Portland, Ore.

## HELP THE CAMP DELEGATES.

To the Loggers and Lumber Workers of Coos Bay, Oregon:—Fellow workers, I have been working in and around the Coos Bay camps for some time and I find conditions very bad. The Smith and Powers camps are not fit for humans. Why do you sleep in bunk houses with 20 men to one room, and eat potatoes that are but half done and meat and butter that was rotten before it left the cold storage plant. Why don't you join the I. W. W. and make conditions so that you would not have to live like dogs, or worse than dogs, for a dog is taken care of and you are not? Why do you put it off when you are asked to join and say for the camp delegate to wait until pay day? Is it because you are afraid to join, afraid to lose a job that is no damn good anyhow? Come on you loggers, get wise to your present conditions and make them better by getting into One Big Union. Don't wait for others to better the conditions and then sneak in like a coward and say "I always did think you fellows were all right." Don't make conditions so hard for the camp delegate, but read the papers, study the I. W. W. principles, and join the union. When you boost the camp delegate you are boosting yourself.

FRANK SMITH.

## CAPITALISM CLAIMS FINGERS.

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1912.

### "Industrial Worker."

Dear Sirs:—I write you a few lines to let you know how conditions are here among working people. Times are very hard and work scarce. I, as a member of that class, have been trying to make a living at any kind of work I could get.

I went to the ice fields and as the temperature was about twenty degrees below zero it was impossible to be outdoors for more than an hour or two. Hundreds of men were with me in the same camp and the sufferings were terrible. Most of the men had their hands and feet frozen and are now in such a bad condition that it will be impossible for many of the number to work for weeks, or even months. The treatment we received from the company was shameful. Men with frozen hands were forced to stay out all day as the doors of the boarding houses were locked and no one was allowed to enter during working hours. Men who were disabled could not warm themselves and so had to face the grim and bitter cold. Most of these unfortunates had to make their way back to Chicago on foot, a distance of about 40 miles, without having received a cent for their services.

Now as to myself; my hands are so badly frozen that I am forced to have medical treatment. I am unable to even do so much as wash myself, and I am liable to lose three or four of my fingers. The doctor who attends me has tried to have me allow him to amputate two fingers and I believe I shall have to give in to him or I may possibly lose my hands. But I do not despair for I have hopes that soon the workers will awake and start the war-cry:

Down with the Capitalists.  
Down with the Monopolists.  
Down with our Oppressors.  
With my best regards, I am, yours very truly,

FRANK WINTER.

Member No. 76, I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn.

## PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER.

Under the above title the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau has issued Gustave Herve's famous pamphlet on anti-patriotism. The pamphlet is a translation (H. Beaumont and Sons, Bradford, England) of the speech of Herve before the jury which sentenced him to four years in prison for his anti-military propaganda. Herve, through his persistent agitation of anti-patriotic ideas has come to be inseparably linked with all such activity throughout the world. No revolutionist should be without a copy, and every local should order a large number for street sale. The pamphlet is issued in a handsome blue cover and contains a brief introduction by the publishers, together with a biographical sketch of Herve's life up to the present time. The price is 10c per copy. Order of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A court-martial held at Nantes has sentenced a soldier named Lebris to one year's imprisonment as an anti-militarist. Lebris is a young man who had become imbued with anti-militarist ideas, and decided to put them into practice in a passive way.

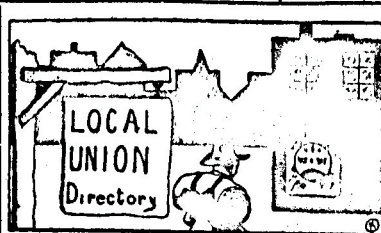
## A COWARD.

"You have no enemies, you say.  
My friend, your boast is poor;  
He who has mingled in the fray  
Of duty that the brave endure,  
Must have made foes. If he has none  
Small is the work that he has done.  
He has caught no coward on the hip,  
He has struck no cup from perjured lip,  
He has never set the wrong to right,  
He has been a coward in the fight."

## POLICE FIGHT AGITATORS.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 28.—An attempt of Industrial Workers of the World to hold public meetings in the street today resulted in an attack by the police and the arrest of 25 of the participants in the meetings, on charges of vagrancy and interfering with the police. Among those arrested was R. P. Pettipiece, editor of the Federationist, a local labor paper, and former secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Forty constables and a number of mounted police ordered the men who had gathered in large numbers on the Powell street grounds to disperse, and when they refused to do so charged the crowds, using their clubs and riding whips freely. Several men were severely bruised.—News Item.



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. Hall and reading room at 1314-16 D street.

H. MINDERMAN, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters, 1214 Franklin avenue. Business meeting every Friday, 8 p. m.

M. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

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

No. 61—Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters 606 Southwest Boulevard. Thomas Doyle, Secy., 211 Mo. ave.

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.

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

Portland I. W. W. headquarters and free reading room at 309 Davis street. Business meetings every Sunday at 2 p. m. Stereopticon views and lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m.

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

Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at room 3, Webb block, 10 Third Street S. All members are requested to attend. Working class papers of all languages on file.

All communications addressed to  
SECRETARY JOINT LOCALS.

Local 66, I. W. W., Fresno Cal. Headquarters reading room at 657 I street. Meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 p. m. Reading room open at all hours.  
W. F. LITTLE, Sec., Box 209.

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

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

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

## MORE MEXICANS KIDNAPED.

Any one who knows anything about border officials, working under the fee system and multiplying arrests, can well suspect the unsavory reputation they possess, and the county officials of this county, "Imperial" are nothing but plant tools in the hands of the above shrewd, domineering minions of the law. The underground, sneaking manner which Tirso de la Toba, Mrs. Isabel Fieros and Jesus Amador were abducted is a stench in the nostrils of every man, woman or child in this country. Just think of it men, for a brute like Immigration Officer Gonzales to snatch a poor defenseless little Mexican woman by the name of Juana Berniz, with two toddling children and place her in the county bastille for a period of over 20 days, and then shove her on the Mexican side. What was a poor woman with no friends, a nursing babe and one child hanging to her apron to do in such a vile and unspeakable place as Mexicali, Mex. Mind you this woman had lived here over 8 years. She was later permitted to cross the line to see a friend she had known previously. This man, Carlos Valadez procured a license to marry this girl and appeared before the eminent magistrate of Calixco, who with satanic smile thrust them aside like so much chaff. The superfecto, Rodolfo Gallegos, an evil eyed rat, thereupon orders her from Mexico, where under the sun, this is poor innocent being to live. Such actions only stir the ire in every man and help apply the torch to an inevitable revolution.

A. J. WILSON,  
Secretary L. U. 439,  
Brawley, Cal.

The following cards have been found and turned over to F. H. Little, Secretary No. 66, Box 209, Fresno, Cal.: John Murphy, No. 13815, issued by local No. 92, and C. F. W. Eickhorn, No. 5147, and James Murray, No. 5024, both issued by local No. 66.



In response to a circular letter the locals and boosters are making additional efforts to increase the "Worker's" circulation.

G. A. Norton orders a bundle for Bisbee, Ariz., where a live local is being formed.

F. H. Alexander sends \$2 for yearly subs from Omaha, Neb.

J. Lebon of San Francisco, sends \$2.50 for prepaid cards and subs.

G. W. Reese sends \$3 for subs from wild and woolly Aberdeen.

John M. Foss orders a \$2 bundle as an aid in organization work in Merritt, B. C. There will be a local soon.

W. I. Fisher sends \$1.50 for subs and orders a weekly bundle of fifty for a new local at Hoquiam, Wash. Hoquiam is next to Aberdeen.

Seattle Joint Locals send \$2.50 for combination subs and pays in advance for their regular bundle of 400 per week. Get the habit.

Local No. 252, Seattle, Wash., advances \$3 to pay for 100 weekly for distribution among the water front workers.

## GONE TO REST.

Yale, B. C., Jan. 21, 1912.

Fellow Worker:—Please stop sending the "Industrial Worker" to Hans Fauska, care Palmer Bros. & Henning, camp 3. He was killed by a rock rolling on him yesterday. Fellow Worker Fauska was a whole hearted rebel. In revolt.

E. M. HORTON.

## ACTIONS IN BAKERSFIELD.

It appears the Bakersfield, Cal., authorities are heeding their masters' voice to the extent of arresting a few I. W. W. men for speaking upon the street. The Kern County Socialist Bulletin for January contains an article by Attorney T. F. Allen, which shows clearly the animus behind the persecution. Allan says that the I. W. W. were breaking no city law, committing no crime, blockading no traffic, insulting no one, and forcing none to listen who did not desire to do so. The Bulletin also contains an exposure of the revolting conditions within the city jail in which the men are incarcerated. Bakersfield is quite close to Fresno and we advise them to compare notes before it is too late. If these men are not speedily released that bunch of unpremeditated shacks thrown up in the sage brush will be added to the increasing list of burghs that tried to keep the I. W. W. from speaking and who, one and all, failed.

## WHO DEFEATS THE MINERS.

The members of the Western Federation of Miners who have been locked out on the Homestake properties for over two years have issued a circular letter direct to the membership of that union asking for funds to pay further strike benefits. Many members have refused longer to pay the \$1.00 per month assessment and as a consequence the men are in a deplorable condition. While the "Worker" knows the cause of the men to be right, we realize that it is a question of might and not of right. There is but little use in trying to fight the boss with money. Labor disputes can never be settled on a cash basis. It would make interesting reading if the amount of coal mined by members of the U. M. W. of A. and shipped by "union labor" over the railroads to Lead, South Dakota, was published. The mining department of the A. F. of L. is advised to get busy.

## PORTLAND IDLE MEN MARCH.

A league for the unemployed is being formed in Portland and relief will be demanded of the city. The league grew out of an open air meeting held in the park streets on Sunday, January 21. The speakers at this meeting, according to newspaper reports were Ed J. Lewis and Allen McDonald of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Tom Lewis of Branch 1, Socialist party. Five thousand people were in the crowd and when one of the speakers asked all who were unemployed to raise their hands nearly 1,000 responded. Money was subscribed to the amount of \$22 to defray the expenses of the league and a demonstration was planned for the following Sunday. It will take the form of a silent parade through the streets of the city, followed by a second meeting in the park streets.

Notice—The membership card of J. Soumrock, Local No. 322, Vancouver, B. C., was stolen from him at Sand Point, Ida. Anyone locating same please return to Vancouver, 232 Pender Street east.

Local No. 337, Bellingham, Wash., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Fin. Sec., Henry Larsen; recording secretary, G. O. Wilson. Headquarters open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., at 504 W. Holly street; business meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock; propaganda meetings on Sunday at 8 p. m.