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## McNamaras Confess

(Continued from Page One.)

tion of life in the Times disaster more than is James B. McNamara. The greatest crime that can be committed today by the master class is to prohibit freedom of speech. Such acts as the mayor Aberdeen is allowed to fly into public print with threats against lives of working men because they wish to tell the truth to the workers of Aberdeen and elsewhere. The statement "WE HAVE LITTLE JAIL ROOM but lots of rope" is an open threat to murder. This bluffer would murder men for voicing their ideas. Hundreds of tyrants have been killed in different parts of the world for opposing and grinding down to the dust those who toil. McNamara was not even a revolutionist. He is a member of a Catholic society and prominent in craft unions. Secret orders are detrimental to intelligent action on the part of the workers as they are based on a false theory, which is, that master and worker can be brothers in the lodge room as well as out of it. Craft unions are wrong as they deny to the workers the strength they could have by real industrial organization. The Structural Iron Workers were alone in their fight and some of the individual members were no doubt trying to produce a power that should have been possessed by concerted action of the workers in the industry instead of a single craft. There is nothing to be gained in murdering each other, although we will insist that EVERY LIFE THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE CLASS WAR SHOULD BE CHARGED TO THE MASTER CLASS, AND THEIR AGENTS who foster a system that breeds the rich at one end and the pauper at the other. Our power lies in being able to produce wealth. We produce all of it. When we are organized to control the wealth we produce we have then a power that is greater than all the dynamite that was ever manufactured. Detective Burns says that the confession on the part of the McNamara brothers will result in the suppression of radical organizations of labor. Because a labor organization is radical it does not mean that it intends to blow up any one. That power is left for the Mayor of Aberdeen, Otis and his ilk. No one ever accused the A. F. of L. or any of its little independent, divided branches of being radical, yet we see that dynamite has been used. Industrial organization is the best dynamite we can use.

## HOW LAW WORKS IN SALEM

JUDGE SLAPS ON 5 DAYS TO KEEP I. W. W. SPEAKER FROM MEETING—  
PORTLAND I. W. W. BACKS  
FIGHT—BIG LOCAL  
STARTED.

Salem, Ore., Nov. 24, 1911. We are now doing things, big things, in Salem. Fellow Worker Clark came here from Vancouver, B. C., and when he arrived in town on the 10:10 car he was arrested and sentenced to ten days in the city bastille.

Fellow Worker Napier then advertised a meeting in Commercial hall for Saturday, Nov. 28, the day Clark was to be released, and when it was found he was to talk and found a hall had been rented, the judge slapped on another 5 days. Word had been sent to Portland and Fellow Worker McDonald and I was sent to this city to talk and organize a local, if possible.

The first thing of any importance that happened was the release of Clark. Clark spoke on the street Sunday night and was arrested again on Monday afternoon. Clark was charged with disturbing the meeting of the Salvation Army. He got a fine of \$50 or 25 days. He took the 25 days. McDonald and I was sent again to this city last Tuesday and after a confab with most of the city and county officials we got the release of Clark, although the fear of direct action was expressed by most of the people of the city. Portland backed us up for free speech and we got it. Clark was released on a pardon granted by Governor West of Oregon. No further trouble is expected.

Meetings are being held every night with grand success and expect to send for a quarter Sunday night.

E. F. DOREE.

## KIDNAPPED FROM AMERICA

LIBERALS ARE KIDNAPPED AND  
TAKEN TO MEXICO—AMERICAN  
AUTHORITIES SILENT—DIRTY  
ACTION NEEDED.

Holtville, Cal., Nov. 23, 1911. On the 13th of this month U. S. Immigration Officer Gonzales, a deputy sheriff from Calexico and Superfecto Rodolfo Gallegos, an official from Mexicali, Mexico, came to a camp near Holtville and arrested a Mexican named Toba. The alleged charge was that Toba was wanted for the theft of certain revolvers, and these officers said that Toba would be taken to El Centro, Cal., and tried for larceny. Toba was not put in jail in El Centro, but was taken across the line into Mexico and has probably

been shot by the Mexican authorities. Toba was an insurrecto and was prominent in the Liberal movement in Lower California.

So far as can be learned by most diligent inquiry there was not a pretense of legal jugglery to lend a color of fairness to the outrage. The taking of Toba appears to be raw kidnapping, with the United States and State officials a party to the act. Toba demanded to be shown a warrant, but was shown a six-shooter, and told that it was warrant enough.

These upholders of the peace and dignity of the state and United States stole two revolvers from other men in the camp, and in answer to their protest, told them that unless they kept "mum" they would be taken along.

Since Toba's kidnapping a Mexican girl, a member of local 437, was caught on the street in Calexico, while on her way to the postoffice and carried across into Mexico by a Mexican thug, named Villosenor. A Mexican named Amador and his son have since been illegally taken across. If those kidnapped are killed outright they will be lucky, but they will surely suffer hours of torture before death relieves them.

There seems to be no legal redress. Governor Johnson of California was informed of the outrage by telegram, but replied that he could do nothing until he received further details.

Some sort of direct action will be necessary to stop this murder.

LOCAL UNION NO. 437,  
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE  
WORLD.

#### THE FALL OF KANSAS CITY.

In Kansas City a few weeks ago a working man was arrested for obstructing the streets with certain economic truths which he had accumulated during his experience as a wage slave.

Now if there is one thing a government does not like to see scattered around, where working people can pick it up, it is Truth. And the most feared of all truth is economic truth, or the truth about things.

The streets of Kansas City have for years been literally strewn with gospel truths, but the policemen picked their way carefully through them, never falling, never complaining. So soon, however, as a few hard economic facts came bounding down the thoroughfare, the guardians of the peoples' ignorance became aroused and, with all the splendor of their corpulent anatomy, pounced upon the speaker and jailed him. But the speaker wasn't alone; and herein lies the secret of what followed.

No sooner was he off the box than others leaped on to fill his place; and the word was flashed throughout the country that the war-for-free speech was on. A call for volunteer soldiers was issued from the headquarters of the I. W. W. An industrial army invaded the city and established a camp on the outside, in true military fashion.

In the meantime arrests were being made and the jail and work farm were becoming over-crowded, and the politicians were beginning to feel uneasy about the outcome. They were face to face with a new condition. Nothing muddles a mudhead like a step from the beaten path.

The justice was ordered to lay it on heavy in the hope of scaring the bunch away. "I fine you five hundred dollars," he growled at the next "obstructionist" that was brought before him. "Thank you," politely answered the smiling soldier of peace; and a sigh of horror spread through the court room, and all the officials traded looks of dismay and anguish.

The game was up. The jail was nearly full. And when men smiled at the limit of the law, that was surely the limit of official understanding.

They saw then what manner of men they were up against, and wisely decided to quit, for while there was a limit to the capacity of the jail there didn't seem to be any end of the stream of Industrialists that were pouring into the city from all quarters of the country. The jail was unlocked, the men marched in triumph and mounted the boxes on the corner of the next street to tell the people how a great city felt before a bunch of Agitators—"Agitator."

#### HURRAH FOR THE 'BOI

(By Robin Ernest Dunbar)

While pulling knaves cramp up their knees—  
Bend double o'er their money;  
We stretch at ease, amongst the leaves,  
And sip our milk and honey.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! for the 'Boi! the red nosed 'Boi  
Gent are we of high degree,  
Hurrah! for the rollicking hobo!

2

Me-and my pal, old Chinook Hank,  
(The road's chock-full of rummies!)  
Light at the tank, pick up Chi Frank—  
And how we trim the dummiest  
CHORUS.

3

We jump a freight, flop on the floor  
And dose amidst the rattle;  
A bloke who'll snore, we pitch out door  
And bid him herd with cattle  
CHORUS.

4

We hit a burg and pan some grub,  
Then slip a keg down the valley,  
Hide under a shrub—O rubby-dub-dub!  
We're kings—me and my pal!  
CHORUS.

5

Why should we cringe at a boss's curse,  
Or slave 'til we're gaunt and bony?  
We're not so worse—we're like our verse—  
We're genuine—not phoney!

## LOGGERS ARE WORSE OFF NOW

(By George Speed).

San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1911.

Editor "Industrial Worker."

As one interested in seeing the lumber workers organized I took more than usual interest in your "special" of November 23. The encouraging report of Fellow Worker Reynolds of 432, showed renewed effort being made all along the line to build up the ONE BIG UNION. Why am I more interested in the building up of this one industry than any other at this time? First, because I look upon it as the basic industry of the coast, as important to the coast as is the W. F. of M. to the Rocky mountain states, as one holding the key to the labor situation throughout the coast, because I can see in it the beginning of the end of that domination of the few over the many in the field of labor, because I can see in it the breaking down of the power that holds labor in check in the cities who have ever looked with contempt upon those not possessed with what they call skill. Because I can see the lining up of the longshoremen and sailors who have been held so long in check by the fossilized leadership of the A. F. of L. and further because I took an active part in the foundation of the first Lumberman's Union at Eureka, Humboldt county, California, in the early eighties, as well as that of the sailors' Union. The former affiliated with the K. of L., the conditions of labor in the lumber camps in those days were much better than they are today. It was the changes being attempted by a big lumber pool that brought our organization into being. Their attempt to reduce wages, introduce hospital,

without giving us any in its management, while we were compelled to pay expenses of same. We defeated them in their game and their quack doctor was compelled to depart for parts unknown. We also exposed the lumber pool in their attempt to steal thousands of acres of timber land. The wages paid at that time were \$50.00 a month and board for swampera, and up to \$150.00 for bull punchers, yet the price of lumber in the market was from 30 to 50 per cent less than it is today. What a contrast! From that day to this wages have fallen in the neighborhood of 50 per cent, and the end not in sight. Workers, wait for no Moses to bring you out of the wilderness. If you will be free, you yourself must strike the blow. It must be your own act. Organize! Organize now is the ONE BIG UNION of your class. Show that you still have courage and manhood, that you are not cowed and will not be; that you dare and do. That from this day forth you will be men, with all that it implies, realizing you have nothing to lose, but a world to gain, by organizing as a class, solidifying your power through organization with your fellow workers in all industries, thereby perfecting organization and education in all departments of labor, to carry out the historic mission of the working class, the emancipation of labor from wage slavery. This is our mission fellow workers, and none can do it for us. This must be the work of our own hand and mind. Only a cringing coward says it cannot and will not be. It can and will be or a living hell will be the lot of the worker. So on with the work of organization and education.

#### NICE TO BE THE LORD.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lord Ashton, who is a big manufacturer of linoleum in Lancashire, employing thousands of hands, has issued a notice to his employees which is one of the most remarkable developments in the struggle between capital and labor. Lord Ashton's notice says that his firm recently arranged an advance of wages in certain departments, but that now for reasons of which the men are aware, no advance will be made. The notice says:

"All workmen not satisfied and who think they can do better, or even as well elsewhere, must leave our employ at once, no matter how large may be the number, as we would rather close the whole works forever than give an advance of wages in any department at the present time. We have also to say that in the event of the works being closed down through railway or coal strikes, wages will not be paid."

"In future, when trade is bad we shall only keep men whom we regard as friendly and loyal to their employer, who for nearly half a century have upheld the cause of the working classes. We shall not, as in the past, keep those who are bereft of all sense of what is due, not only to their employer, but to themselves. It is with sorrow much greater than I can express that we are compelled to give this notice, but the present state of things is so intolerable that we are determined to put an end to it no matter what it costs."

Lord Ashton is said to have given \$2,500,000 to philanthropic work, besides his public benefactions to Lancashire.—Province.

Before any effective social renovation can take place, men must efface the abuse which has grown up out of the transition from the feudal to the more modern state; the abuse of land being held as absolute property.—Harriet Martineau.

#### 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 lookout 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.

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ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT

# Industrial Worker

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

### ABERDEEN TRIES WATER CURE

5 I. W. W. MEMBERS IN JAIL IN ABERDEEN—FIRE DEPARTMENT WAS BROUGHT INTO ACTION—LOTS OF "BULLS."

Aberdeen, Wash., Nov. 23, 1911.  
Great doings in this 2x4 city tonight. After having arrested 5 members for street speaking the police refused to "follow their hand."

Fellow Worker Fisher spoke for one hour outside of the sacred precinct prescribed by ordinance No. 1084.

Immense demonstration followed in which members and sympathizers took part. We marched to city hall to hold a meeting outside and Fellow Worker Train was pinched again.

The crowd protested loudly against his arrest and the fire department responded nobly with the hose amid loud jeers of the crowd.

The Fresno tactics used by the police came early in the game, but it will be a fine large boost for the ONE BIG UNION. Thousands of red free speech tags were sold on the streets during the excitement. Over 200 special police were sworn in and it is supposed will try some more Fresno tactics on the streets.

Cut the hose next time.  
Let every rebel be prepared to move on to this town.

While they have refused to arrest our members for violating the ordinance it is regarded as only a blind to throw us off the track.

They have got to be licked and it might as well be this winter as next.

So just keep your ear to the ground and when you hear the noise just be on your way. Yours for free speech.

F. H. ALLISON,  
Secretary Local 354,  
Box 371, Aberdeen, Wash.  
Hall address: 408 E. Heron Street. Right on the main stem.

### I. W. W. MAN OUT TOO LATE

I. W. W. MEN ARRESTED FOR BEING OUT LATE—HAD ROOMS AT HOTEL—IS PARDONED BY GOV. ERMOR.

Salem, Ore., Nov. 23, 1911.  
The name of this town should be scalded, for they scale you here all right. Fellow Worker W. E. Clarke and myself arrested in town at 10:10 p. m. November 10, and were immediately "pinched" for being out "after hours."

We were on our way to a first class hotel where we had engaged rooms, when the "bull" grabbed Clarke and asked him where he was going. After being told he said, "You had better come with me. We have a nice clean place where you can spend the night," so there was nothing to do but go along. When we got to the jail we found 35 men in a place about 50x25 with 8 beds in it. The rest of the men were sleeping on the floor and the stench from the place would knock a hog down. We could see the "crumbs" on the door and wall. The next morning we were brought before a kangaroo court. Clarke got 10 days for being on the streets after hours and 5 days more for calling the Judge a son of a b. when demanding a jury trial. We were denied a jury trial. I got 5 days as I was a little tamer than Clarke. Clarke got out in 10 days and after speaking on the street and in the Socialist hall, he was arrested while we were walking down the street and charged with "disturbing a religious meeting." Although we spoke on the opposite side of the street to the Salvation Army. We have about 40 names on the list for a charter. Clarke is to be pardoned by the governor today at 2 p. m.

GORDON NAPIER.

How many subs did you get this week for the "Worker"? There is work for every member to do and it is good work if you only get a 25c sub a week. If every member of the I. W. W. would do that much the "Worker" would be the largest paper in America and have the greatest circulation in one year.



THE MASTER'S DREAM

## FREE SPEECH FIGHT IS ON IN ABERDEEN

Like a bolt from a clear sky flashes the news in the big daily papers, that Free Speech is denied in Aberdeen, Wash., and that 500 men have been sworn in by the mayor of the town to act as special police and that their duties are to deport from the town every I. W. W. man, woman and child found within its borders.

Not a word of condemnation can be found in the capitalist press against this utter disregard for "law and order" on the part of a bunch of middle-class scissor-bills who are but acting in the interests of the lumber trust.

This gang of scab policemen who are now carrying axe handles and other weapons for the purpose of doing to death if possible the I. W. W. as well as its members, are the last persons who should fight against those who are trying to bring about better conditions for the great army of unpaid toilers in and about Aberdeen. We cannot meet physical force with physical force, as that weapon is reserved by LAW for the grafters, thugs and pluguglies who fatten from the toil of labor. FORCE, with all its brutality, is the cream of law when the profit monger is attacked.

The "law and order" thugs of Aberdeen evidently intend to use different tactics than was used in Kansas City, Spokane and other large places. They realize that the I. W. W. has the best of the argument when the fines and imprisonments are being handed out to a lot of busted slaves, so a faster way they think will be to club our members to death. We are up against new tactics. We must be prepared to meet these new tactics and we must not meet them with axe handles because we have the queer faculty of knowing that there is no such thing as EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW. If one of these "sworn in" scabs should kill an I. W. W. man he would be lauded as a hero and a defender of the flag, country, morals and civilization in general. Should an I. W. W. man kill one of these profit mongers, he would

be denounced as a thug, a tramp, a hobo and an undesirable citizen. He would forthwith be strangled by LAW.

There must be decent people in Aberdeen who are opposed to this axe-handle-propped authority on the part of a certain class of lumber trust pimps. There must be some men among the craft unions who will make themselves heard in this matter and in a way that these scissorbills will feel the protest in diminishing sales daily in their stores. There must be some people in Aberdeen who know the truth when they hear it if it does come from the mouth of a slave who has been exploited almost to death by the lumber barons of Grays Harbor.

The I. W. W. headquarters guarantees moral and financial aid in carrying on this struggle. Literature must be printed and distributed from house to house. Crafts must be appealed to to boycott the wares of these would-be sluggers who are scabbing on a policeman. Make the protest so felt that the red flag of the auction sale will wave over the doors of their places of graft. Make them bow to the red flag of the auctioneer after they have been driven into the street. Keep up the irritation and publicity end of it and force these thugs to call for their militia to shoot down those who would fight for the right to tell others that they have found out why they are robbed and by whom. Line up the slaves against the sluggers in a class war that can be heard to the utmost ends of the universe. Let no man falter and no man shirk his share of the work of bringing this upstart village to its knees to a point where every grafter and slugger will respect the red button and bow to the slave that he lives from as a spaniel does to the master that feeds him.

There must be no surrender on the part of the I. W. W. If we can be whipped by these new tactics in a village like Aberdeen, we may

as well shut up shop and forever bow our heads to our beloved masters and say that we are a pack of whipped curs and are sorry we ever stood for freedom. On to Aberdeen! On to victory! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!

#### QUESTIONS COME LATER.

Scout for the life of you,  
Soldiers come riding!  
Children and wife of you  
Safely be hiding!  
Thus gods the law's command—  
What could be straighter?  
"First comes the firing,  
Questions come later!"

"Shoot for the life of you,  
Faster and faster,  
Soldier, though wife of you  
Fall in disaster!"  
Thus goes the Law's command,  
Grim in its slaughter—  
"Shoot down the striker-band;  
Questions come after!"  
—L. A. M., in Justice.

#### JUST THE SCUM.

Says William D. Haywood:  
"Society is composed of three layers: Depu- ties, detectives, and strike-breakers are the dregs of the bottom.  
The working class—the great pay streak—is the center.  
"And the parasites are the scum at the top."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE  
Industrial Worker

### 500 THUGS IN ABERDEEN

WILL FIGHT THE I. W. W. WITH CLUBS—ALL STOOL PIGEONS AND LUMBER TRUST AGENTS SWORN IN HALL. MEETINGS ARE SUPPRESSED.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 24.—Five hundred men numbering the most prominent in this city, in all walks of life, stood in Elks' hall this afternoon, raised their right hands and were sworn in by Mayor J. W. Parks as special policemen to "maintain law and order" in Aberdeen, and to resist to the utmost a threatened invasion of Industrial Workers of the World, who propose to attempt to force the repeal of an ordinance which prohibits street speaking except within certain specified limits.

Tonight the streets are under patrol, the white badges of the special police being everywhere in evidence. Guards are stationed on all roads leading into the city, with orders to arrest every suspicious character and turn back all those who cannot give good accounts of themselves and satisfactory answers as to their presence.

The business men are determined to stop at the very outset the Industrial Workers' proposed invasion, and by a resolution passed today they pledge their "services, morally, financially and physically."

All saloons were closed at 6:30 tonight by order of the mayor, and the order was scrupulously obeyed.

Curfew Law Enforced.  
Notices were sent out during the day by the city superintendent of schools, Arthur Wilson, to parents to keep all children under the age of 18 at home tonight, and every child on leaving his schoolroom for the day was given printed notice to that effect.

The special police were given orders when they assembled at police headquarters tonight to break up any assembly where men gathered in large numbers and to arrest those who resisted, and to arrest every man who attempted to speak on the streets, whether within the prescribed limits or not. All men that are arrested are to be given a diet of bread and water until they are shipped out of town.

Hoquiam, Montesano, Elma and other towns in Chehalis county will unite with Aberdeen and there will be no place of refuge in this county for Industrial Workers. The Industrialists will be shipped out of the county in box car lots when sufficient have been accumulated.

"With the backing of our citizens," said Mayor Parks today, "we have no doubt that we can maintain law and order. We shall win this fight before it gets started."

Banished from City.  
At midnight the men arrested tonight were escorted out of the city and told not to return. These joined about 50 Industrial Workers who camped all evening at Junction City, just outside Aberdeen, not daring to come in until they should have received word from their companions. They never got the word.

The Empire heater had been rented by the Workers for a meeting, but it was decided to prevent the meeting. The theater was placed under guard and those who came in there wearing a red tag were placed under arrest. Then word went around that the Industrial Workers were assembling in another hall. This, too, was visited, but it was empty. Thorough search of the city was then made.

Red tags began to disappear suddenly and by 9 o'clock no more could be found, the Workers having evidently gone into hiding to escape arrest. Tonight's trains have been searched by citizen police and every suspicious character taken to headquarters. The citizen police are armed with wagon spokes and hickory axhandles for use as clubs, weapons which have proven most effective.

Reinforcements From Vancouver. — VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 24.—At the local headquarters of the I. W. W. it was declared tonight that 368 men are going from here to Aberdeen, Wash., to participate in the free speech fight there.—"Spokesman-Review."

Did YOU get a sub for the "Worker" last week? Did you even ask your fellow slave to subscribe? Well, try this week and see if we cannot clean up the debt of the "Worker" in one week. Its not much now and besides we want our own plant soon. Everybody get busy.

## FREE SPEECH must be established in Aberdeen! ON TO ABERDEEN!!

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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

Inequality is the source of all revolutions, for no compensation can make up for inequality.—Aristotle.

## BORING FROM WITHIN.

When the W. F. M. officials proposed to the membership of that organization the affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, one of the future hopes held out was that they would be in a position while in the A. F. of L. to work for Industrial Unionism. The first chance that the W. F. M. has had since the affiliation to "bore from within" was at the A. F. of L. convention which has recently adjourned at Atlanta, Ga. An attempt was made by the so-called radicals to oust from the Civic Federation, President Gompers and fourteen other International officers who are also members of that "harmony of interests" body. After a day of stormy debate the resolution to tie the can to these fifteen labor misleaders was defeated by a vote of 11,349 to 4,559. John Mitchell scored the convention delegates that separated him from a \$6,000 job with the Civic Federation and claimed that he was ousted by a "packed" convention and that the "packing" was done by the mine owners. After Mitchell has been the most prominent actor in the work of tying the miners up in state contracts which expire at different times and in view of the fact that he was drawing \$6,000 a year from the capitalist for the purpose of fostering agreements between labor and capital, it certainly comes with poor grace now for him to be accusing the capitalists of being behind a scheme to have him ousted from the very thing that all capitalists are clamoring for, which is to have the workers chloroformed with the "identity of interests" dope.

At the rate the "boring from within" is proceeding, there is no doubt but what we will have Industrial despotism whereby the master will give us a bite to eat for making national automobile roads for him and parks to enjoy himself in, long before we get Industrial Unionism by the method of "boring from within" in the A. F. of L. As Biscay says it is "boring" instead of building. Let us go ahead with the real building and see that the building is placed on a solid foundation whereby it will never have to be torn down and the flimsy structure like the A. F. of L. propped up while a new foundation is in progress. The whole thing is certainly a bore to intelligent workers.

## THE HARRIMAN STRIKE.

The Harriman strike has settled down to a long drawn battle which may not be decisive one way or another for many months to come. At the opening of hostilities there was some hope that other crafts of railroad workers working for the Harriman system, might come to the rescue of the shopmen and refuse to move trains until the demands of the strikers had been conceded. All these hopes, however, have vanished as there is little hope of such an event at present. The following interview given out to the press by William Hannon, International organizer in the west for the International Association of Machinists, is worthy of reproduction as it clearly sets forth the position of the shopmen on strike and the uselessness of craft organization. Hannon says:

"This, I believe, is about the worst strike the country has ever had, and we are not encouraging our union forces in the belief that it will be settled in short order, or without a long, hard fight. That is unnecessary and would likely be foolish, or every man who voted to strike did so after the matter had been carefully considered and with the knowledge that the struggle would last for an indefinite period—years perhaps.

"So far the Harriman roads have been inconvenienced by little else than running repairs to their equipment.

"Within another month or so under present conditions engines and equipment will begin breaking down in general. Disabled cars will congest yards and sidetracks all along the Harriman lines and many of the engines that so far seem little the worse for the lack of expert attention will begin to go out of commission. I don't believe the strike will continue long after that.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission is already investigating the condition of the Harriman equipment, and the roads involved in the strike can not possibly keep their cars and engines in safe running order with the small, inexperienced forces of shopmen now at work."

This admission that the railroads have been inconvenienced but little, after the strike has been on for several weeks, is the

admission that damns the craft union movement and is the best argument possible for Industrial Unionism. Engines will begin breaking down in a month or two, says Hannon. Wonderful! The way to break down an engine is to quit operating it, but as long as an engineer has been taught that he has nothing to do with any other craft in the transportation industry, there is little to expect in the way of victories. The I. W. W. says that craft unionism breeds selfishness. How true it is. The engineer has a schedule (contract) which gives him a certain wage for a certain length of time and he will live up to that contract regardless of who is the goat.

If the Harriman strikers have to depend on engines breaking down in a few months from now, we may say that they are depending on a very flimsy line of action for a victory. Before the Harriman system will give in to a portion of their employees on account of such power as a broken engine in a few months, they will take steps to provide extra new engines to do the work. In the meantime recruits will be gained by the company as TIME WEAKENS EVERY STRIKE. The Interstate Commerce Commission is not the place to look for POWER, it is in the ranks of the workers. THE POWER is in concerted action in the industries and not in one or two crafts. The strongest argument ever used against craft unionism or even shop federation on a railroad system is to be found in the words given out by International Organizer Hannon. His statement alone should bring every striker to a full sense of his position and prove to him the weakness of craft unions or even two or three crafts banded together. No body of workers can fight a giant combination of railroad interests and 80 per cent of the employees at the same time and expect to be victorious. If we have gained any experience and have profited by strikes of the past, no strike was ever lost. We may seem impatient as the issue looks so clear cut but it seems a hard matter for thousands of craft unionists to see the point. Craft autonomy has bred craft selfishness. We have sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind. With a false teaching and a fake doctrine we are split and torn asunder. Our ranks are divided and we are "easy pickings" for the enemy who has closed up his ranks and presents a solid front.

## MCNAMARA TRIAL.

Any one who had the least suspicion that there would be such a thing as a "fair trial" for the McNamara Brothers, should now at least get from under such a delusion after reading the daily papers on events taking place in the selection of the jury. Judge Bordwell has refused to allow the challenges of the defense attorneys who challenged veniremen for bias after they had said that they believed J. B. McNamara guilty of blowing up the "Times" building and causing the death of a score of people. To go to trial with men to judge who are self-admitted to be prejudiced against the defendants, is certainly going up against fearful odds. We are more convinced than ever that our POWER in these fake trials lies in the general strike. Once we get the workers organized PROPERLY there will be no danger of being railroaded to the gallows or even to jail for a minute on any trumped up charge by a lot of company stool pigeons and detectives. An organized working class could even FORCE Mr. Bordwell to be FAIR whether he liked it or not. Its POWER we need and the only way to get it is to build up the ONE BIG UNION of the working class.

## FAIR WARNING.

We wish to notify the scissor-bill grafters that are in Aberdeen and armed with pick handles, axe handles and spokes of wagon wheels to say nothing about other weapons that may be concealed, that each and every "good citizen" who dares to inflict bodily harm on any member of the I. W. W. or any other person who may be fighting for the right of Free Speech, that such a person will be held personally responsible for such an act. If it is true that 500 "good citizens" of Aberdeen have been armed and "sworn in" as police and have guaranteed moral, financial and PHYSICAL aid in the suppression of the truth, we may say that it is a very barbarous way of meeting an argument and such an act on the part of the people of Aberdeen is a disgrace which will be chronicled against the town of Aberdeen which time even cannot efface. The club and the gibbet has over been the answer to the truth on the part of the ruling class. Just how long such an argument can be used will depend on the working class and no others. If the craft unions even have sympathy for the right of Free Speech, it might not be amiss to notify every member of the crafts in and about Aberdeen that a boycott placed immediately against the lumber trust stool pigeons who go about in the disguise of "good citizens" will not be a bad move at present and might have the effect of instilling it into their wooden heads that they, too, are petty grafters who are trying to shun work by living from the toil of the workers.

## CAN'T UNDERSTAND.

General Frederick C. Grant, commander of the Department of the East, can't understand why so many men have taken advantage of the Proctor law and have purchased their discharge from the army. He says that twice as many men have left the army in the last year than the two preceding years. Grant says that he can get no light on the reason for all this quitting of the army. As there is no one so blind as the fellow who refuses to see, it may be well for some one to catch this blind general and shove a little of that anti-military dope down him. If he cannot see he might be able to taste it. It's hot! Keep up the anti-military agitation. It's doing good work.

## ASHAMED, EH?

We are reminded in the daily papers that the Reverend Joseph Lambert who married John Jacob Astor to some little girl in short dresses, has become so ashamed of his deed that he has resigned from the church. It is but a day or two ago that a preacher said he was offered \$20,000 by Astor if he would marry him and that he refused to do so. Wonder if Lambert did not get this amount or more and can well afford to be ashamed. It is our opinion that about 99 per cent of the preachers of America are dead sore because they did not get the opportunity of gloating onto this "easy money."

# Loggers Should Organize

(By Frank R. Schiele).

Swiftly, in recent years, has science been reducing the cost of production of commodities to a minimum. Issue after issue of our scientific periodicals are filled with information of new labor saving devices which, if applied universally simultaneously, would throw whole armies of men out of employment. And yet in spite of all this vast increase in productivity we find that the material conditions of the workers have not been bettered. In fact, we are constantly receiving a lesser and lesser portion of the things we create.

Take the Loggers and Lumber workers for instance. Owing to the better means of handling logs and lumber, it does not cost as much today to manufacture logs and lumber as it did twenty years ago. At the same time the average price of lumber the country over has increased some 38 per cent. This the lumber barons themselves admit. Read the 1911 report of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association convention held at Chicago. Uniformly, also, the price of all the other things which the people use, has risen. Again, today, the wages paid in the lumber and logging industries are smaller than at any preceding time, with the possible exception of periods of panic. So here are the facts: Wages have gone down; the price which we pay for things which we use has gone up; the price of lumber also has gone up; while the conditions of the workers have not been bettered, or the hours shortened. From these facts, if we were to draw a rule, it would be safe to say that increased means of wealth production simply mean poorer conditions for those who toil. In face of this what does all this much vaunted progress amount to? I repeat, what does it amount to if the condition of those who create it is not to be bettered? It amounts to nothing, as far as the working class is concerned. But there is another way of looking at the matter. All this increased means of creating wealth should mean something for the workers. It has not for the simple reason that they have allowed the employers of labor to dictate all the terms.

The workers can change this. Through organization they could command an ever increasing portion of this wealth which they create. In it lies their only hope.

Here are a few of the practical demands which the Loggers and Lumber workers should seek to realize as soon as possible:

1. All camps to supply single bunks with springs, mattresses and blankets furnished free of additional cost.
2. That the amount paid for board be actually used in purchasing necessary things such as vegetables in season.
3. The construction of individual clothes lockers equipped with lock and key.
4. Abolishment of employment sharks.
5. Regulation of payment of hospital fees.
6. Uniform wage scale.
7. Eight hour day.

Let us now stop and analyze these demands. In the first place, in many camps, especially east of the Cascades, it is the general rule to have two men occupy a single bunk. In this way one often does not know who it is to have for a bed partner—a very disagreeable thing, to say the least. Springs and mattresses are such an evident necessity and to be had

at so small a cost that it is almost needless to dilate on this point, save to point out that most of the camps have them not, and those that have, generally make an extra charge. It is time that the board bunk with a handful of straw or hay thrown in was giving way to a more civilized mode of sleeping place. Such a bunk is good enough for a dog or a horse to sleep in but for a civilized human being, never! Blankets, too, must be furnished. Times are changing, the present mode of packing one's bed on his back is about due for the discard. The continual packing of blankets around makes them unsanitary, and it is a wonder that any escape from being infested with vermin.

Now take clause the second: Five to six dollars is the usual charge for board. It is safe to say that usually nearly one-half of this is clear profit for the company, while the "kick" that the "grub is on the bum" is one of the most frequent heard. Individual clothes lockers can be constructed at the expense of a few pieces of lumber and a lock and key. Here the camp worker could place whatever clothes or other things he would have and know that they were in perfect safety. It would do away with the necessity of stowing them away around the edges of his bunk or using them as a pillow. Along with the elimination of blanket carrying the loggers would be able to carry clothes along with them. When arriving at camp they could be neatly put away and when leaving taken out again. Thus he could keep in his possession neat apparel, which at the present time, for the large body of workers, is almost an impossibility as good clothes without any place to put them become crumpled and wrinkled until they have neither shape nor appearance.

Clause four and five speak for themselves. Now take the uniform wage scale. At the present time the boss is the sole judge of what wages he is to pay. Consequently he pays as little as he can, and still less if he finds that the army of unemployed is growing. He knows that the greater the number of men out of employment the keener the competition for jobs. Men must work in order to live. If unable to secure high wages they must go to work for such wages as they can get, or starve to death. While work is plentiful the worker will hold back from accepting jobs that pay small wages. When it becomes scarce he must accept what he can get. Once organized and a uniform wage scale established the process would be changed. No matter whether times are good or bad there are only so many jobs to be had. By securing jobs through the union each would be placed to work in rotation, the wage scale maintained, and the workers receive much more in the aggregate for the labor performed than where they scrambled for jobs. As it is at present the bosses practically auction off the jobs to the workers. Those who bid the lowest get them. When the wage scale is once established and maintained it would preclude any possibility of the boss being able to cut the wages when work was scarce.

The last article we will also pass over as it is a sure thing that it is desired. And now we come to a close. We have pointed out the means by which these demands can be obtained—ORGANIZATION. It is up to you, Loggers and Lumbermen.

## SMITH IS PAROLED.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 14.—J. W. Smith, formerly a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, convicted with John Preston of having murdered John Silva, a restaurant keeper, at Goldfield, during the labor troubles there several years ago, was paroled at a special session of the board of pardons here today. Preston's application for parole was denied.—"Spokesman-Review."

Smith was sentenced along with Morris Preston four years ago. Smith was given 10 years and Preston 25 years in Carson penitentiary. The trouble occurred during the strike waged by the I. W. W. of Goldfield for better conditions, in which Preston was forced to kill a scab restaurant keeper in self-defense. Preston was doing picket duty in front of the restaurant in question when the proprietor rushed out of the restaurant using language and brandishing arms in a manner that left Preston with no other alternative than to protect himself. Smith was entirely innocent of the trouble at the time he was arrested at his home, yet he was sentenced as was Preston on the sworn evidence of a bunch of Pinkerton detectives and ex-convicts and cattle thieves. In summing up the evidence in the case the prosecutor said that "even though these men be innocent, it will be for the best interest of the state of Nevada to send them to the penitentiary." They were sentenced because they were agitators and were battling against corporate greed for more of the product of their toil as well as for their fellow men. It was one of the nefarious schemes used by the mine owners' Association and Citizen's Alliance in destroying the I. W. W. in Goldfield. It was but more proof that the laws are made in the interest of the master and are executed to protect their ill gotten gains. As John Devine was sentenced to life imprisonment to save the Santa Fe a great many damage suits, so was Preston and Smith sentenced in order to save the capitalists of Goldfield from paying more wages to the workers of that camp. From the same paper which we clip the above dispatch and on the same date we clip the following:

MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 14.—The grand climax of surprises came today in unconditional pardon by President Taft of Clarence Robnett, former bookkeeper and clerk in the Lewiston National Bank.

Robnett was sentenced yesterday by Judge Deitrich on five indictments for embezzlement, returned about three years ago by the federal grand jury in the Lewiston National bank cases, and he was given ten years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas. This morning United States Marshal Hodgins received a telegraphic pardon for Robnett direct from the president.

Robnett was turned over to Marshal Hodgins yesterday noon and lodged in the county jail. At 10 o'clock this morning, while Deputy United States Marshal Beamer was preparing for the journey to Leavenworth with Robnett, Marshal Hodgins received the pardon and telephoned Sheriff Brown to release Robnett. About ten minutes later Robnett, a free man, appeared at the Hotel Moscow, paid his bills for entertainment of the day before and went back on the morning train to Spokane, whence he came yesterday.—"Spokesman-Review."

This man Robnett is a rich man. He was found guilty on several counts of stealing from the bank. He not only stole all of the capital of the bank, but dug into the surplus also. He gloomed over \$140,000. Before the ink was dry on the papers that was to take him to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., he was pardoned by the President of the United States. He was not in jail a minute yet was sentenced to ten years on one indictment and five years each on others. He was entertained at a first class hotel while waiting for his pardon. Preston is an I. W. W. man and defended himself against a brutal thug who rushed at him to murder him. Robnett is a rich man and admitted thief. Had he been a poor man who was forced to steal in order to live, he would have been given the full limit of the capitalist LAW. Robnett arrived home and went directly to his ranch at Opportunity, Wash., and can live in luxury the rest of his life. Its only one phase of the class struggle, but it is enough to awaken any latent fight in the breast of every wage slave in America and show them the necessity of the ONE BIG UNION which is the only thing that can ever protect our class from the evil designs of a lot of grafting dogs who can railroad a working man to the pen in order to save paying damage suits.

# LUMBER TRUST DESPERATE

500 SPECIAL POLICE TO FIGHT I. W. W.—FIRE DEPARTMENT TRIES TO DOWN FREE SPEECH—ALL TRAINS TO BE MET BY POLICE.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 23.—A riot following the arrest of members of the Industrial Workers of the World was barely averted here tonight by the timely arrival of the fire department, which drenched the would-be rioters and scattered them for the time being.

Serious results are expected from tonight's clash. The Industrial Workers of the World have telegraphed to other cities in this state and in Oregon and British Columbia summoning aid, and it is said 250 recruits are on their way hither from Vancouver, B. C., alone. In anticipation of trouble a force of 500 special policemen was sworn in tonight.

## Try to Speak in Streets.

The Industrial Workers of the World have made several attempts recently to hold meetings in streets of this city other than those assigned them. This has resulted in numerous arrests.

Tonight, a crowd, carrying a red flag, persisted in using streets they had been forbidden and defied arrest. No arrests were made. Then the mob was organized and marched toward the city hall to take from the cells men imprisoned yesterday for violating street speaking ordinances who were awaiting trial. The council was in session in rooms above the jail at the time, and when members were notified by the police of the coming of the mob Mayor Parks immediately called the police and went into action.

In the meantime the mob had arrived and a speaker had just mounted a soap box. His arrest was ordered.

The I. W. W. began a demonstration and Chief Tamblin of the fire department ordered the hose turned on the crowd.

The crowd was driven from one street to another, and finally gave over the battle.

## May Ask for Troops.

The entire town is wrought up over the occurrences tonight and it is the anticipation of Mayor Parks, Chief of Police Tamblin and the 500 citizen police who have been sworn in to meet every train as it arrives here and turn all Industrial Workers of the World back.

An effort will be made by the citizens to maintain control of the situation, but if they find this beyond their power Governor Hay will be asked to call out the militia.

Hogium, which adjoins Aberdeen, sent word tonight, through Mayor Harry Ferguson and the chief of police, that it would co-operate with the Aberdeen authorities to keep out workers from the Grays harbor countries.

Two months ago Mayor Parks received a telegram from the Industrial Workers of the World headquarters in Chicago, saying they intended to force the repeal of the street speaking law here or make "grass grow in the streets."

Since that time Mayor Parks and his officials have been preparing for the present trouble.—"Spokesman-Review."

## MORE JUSTICE?

That Salem is a very bad place to live is the opinion of W. E. Clarke, the I. W. W. organizer, who was tried before Judge Webster yesterday for disturbing the Salvation Army street meeting and was given 25 days in the county jail or a fine of \$50. Clarke acted as his own attorney. He stated that he arrived in the city a couple of weeks ago about 10:10 p. m. and that he was arrested for being out after hours at 10:30. He was only released from the city jail Sunday and had but a few hours of freedom before he was re-arrested.

In his own behalf Clarke stated that it was not his intention to disturb the meeting of the Salvationists, but that his meeting had been widely advertised and that he waited for the army people to get through with their meeting. They seemed reluctant to leave, however, and so after their regular time to close, Clarke started his meeting across the street. Clarke admitted that he said some things about the Salvation Army people but maintained that his statements were correct. This made no difference with the jury who found him guilty on the proved fact that he did disturb a gathering of people met together for religious purposes.

The jury was composed of F. W. Durbin, F. J. Chapman, Joe Adolph and J. A. Mills. Clarke entered strong objections for cause to some of these who admitted their prejudice, but these were overruled by Justice Webster.

The circuit court room was crowded to overflowing with interested spectators and on several occasions there was boisterous applause as Clarke maintained the principles of free speech on the streets for himself as well as the Salvation Army.—News Item.

## GURLEY FLYNN IN DETROIT.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who calls herself America's youngest working girl orator and LOOKS IT, spoke at Morris hall, Mack and McClellan avenues, last night. The room was cold, and benches were without backs and very hard, but the earnestness and power of this slip of a girl held the audience throughout her address.

She spoke on the labor movement as it affects women; at least that was the subject announced, but early in her remarks she pointed out that the women's problems are the men's problems also, and thereafter she used the term fellow worker without regard to sex. The country is on the verge of pauperism,

for the working class is starving," she said. "Some of you in this room did not have the honor of being free born, and you came to this country. When you saw the statue of liberty in New York harbor, you thought you had come to a land without kings, where every man has a chance, but you find you are just as far from being rich and prosperous in this country as you were at home."

Before the lecture, Gurley Flynn, as she is called, spoke to a representative of the Free Press of conditions in the northwest whence she is recently returned.

"It is a great country out there, rich in possibilities," she said, "but there is the direst poverty, too. I was in Spokane in the interests of the fight for free speech and of course I heard much of the women's campaign for suffrage."

"Suffrage is all right and I would not put an obstacle in its way, but after all the ballot is merely a way to express an opinion; action alone can bring about results, and the surest way to secure effective action is through unions."

Gurley Flynn will be in Detroit for the remainder of the week and will address meetings of union men every night during her stay. She goes to New York City next Monday.—Detroit "Free Press."

## FROM ELEPHANT BUTTE, N. M.

November 10, 1911.

Well, I have come to the dam that so much has been written about. Have been here one week. As you know it is government work. Here are the full details:

We have good food, good quarters in a building at \$4.50 per month or a tent with four men with stove, no bunk or blankets, at \$2.00 per month (4 men 50c each).

Board 25c per meal.

Eight hours work per day, laborers \$1.50. Now you have it: \$1.50 per day and 90 cents per day to live on. No Sunday work. So that the end of a week you have \$2.70 clear per week. But you have to pay \$1.00 for the doctor whether you work one day or more in the month. At these wages you see it would take a man over a month to get himself a pair of shoes which you will certainly wear out inside of a month. There are nearly as many bosses as there are men.

They stand over you all day long. Worse than contractor work. There are a few white laborers here but most are Mexicans.

The brass collars are very well up. They have separate quarters for them on a hill, while the stiffies are contented with the banks of the Rio Grande. They have a commissary store here and the prices are higher than in any department store.

Would not advise any one to come here to work, regardless of what the trust papers say. Enclosed herewith you will please find copy of statement dated September 2, which came from the office to the night walker.

This will show you the cost per cubic yard for the flume work. How it could cost so much with the wages paid is a surprise. Wish I could get copy of the quarry where I have been working and see what the cost of opening that quarry will be. There is a waste of manual labor on all this work. I have been working at this kind of work for contractors all my life and I know that a contractor would do this work for one-third the cost. Where the money goes to I cannot tell. But I do know the laborer is not getting it. Am writing this for the benefit of all laboring men to prevent them from coming here to labor hard for nothing. It is worse than working for any contractor I ever knew. The boss stands over you all day long and even drives the poor Mexicans. I am sure that the white men here will all say that they have moved more dirt since they have been here than they ever did in the same length of time for any contractor.

Hope you will let the fellow workers know exactly how conditions are on the "big Elephant Butte dam" in New Mexico, 100 miles from nowhere.

MEMBER No. 26, I. W. W.

## I. W. W. MAN PARDONED.

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 23.—Governor West issued a pardon today for W. E. Clark, the I. W. W. agitator, who was recently arrested here on a charge of disturbing the Salvation Army at its open-air meeting. Petitions from District Attorney McNary and officers of the Salvation Army caused the pardon to be issued. Clark made threats that the I. W. W. people would "duplicate their feats in Spokane and other cities unless he was released from arrest, and it is understood that his friends have agreed to have him leave the city as soon as he is free.

It was declared tonight that a mob of I. W. W. workers would pour down on the town and storm the jail if necessary to have Clark removed from his quarters there.—"Spokesman-Review."

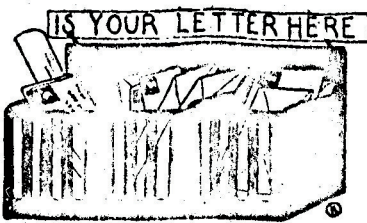
## BETTER THAN HUMAN FLESH.

Dog flesh comes high, especially when it is in the form of a Yorkshire prize winner. Pork chops, mutton chops and the choicest beef cuts are from 15 cents to 30 cents per—this little purp has an actual market valuation of \$18 per ounce.

It is the property of Mrs. Frank D. Elkins of Vancouver, and has won many prizes, both in this country and in England. It weighs three pounds and five ounces, and is valued at \$1,000.—Ex.

## DON'T BE A MUTT.

"Society can have no respect for the intelligence of workmen who take no interest in the organization of labor. To maintain a strong organization in the true spirit of unionism is the only way for labor to be prepared for a crisis."—From a recent address of Judge Alfred Murphy, Detroit, Mich.



The following members have mail waiting for them at Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 64.  
T. D. Buxton, post card.  
J. S. Clemens, 1 letter.  
A. Beeson, 1 letter.  
Harry Jones, 1 letter.  
James K. Goldie, 1 letter.  
A. Fielinski, 1 letter.  
Mail for Flen Lyod Rease is at the headquarters of local No. 13, San Diego, Box 312.

## FROM SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 18, 1911.

Allow me to congratulate you on J. W. Biscay's article in this week's "Worker." I think he has said what a great many of us think. If you can get more of this stuff there is no reason why the "Worker" should not be the greatest educational paper in the country.

The members need education along these very lines if the I. W. W. is to be the revolutionary movement. We must learn that the job is the only place that we can make any real forward move. Street meetings were all right in the past and possibly we can do some effective work there at the present in the line of agitation, but the only place you can organize the workers is the only place they need an organization, ON-THE-JOB, where they fight the masters.

As to the A. F. of L. the most effective method of "boring" is to "build" and this must be done in the same place. We have had very good success with this kind of "boring." Every A. F. of L. man on one job here carries an I. W. W. card also.

You can't lead a horse by striking him over the nose, and you can't convince an A. F. of L. man that Industrial Unionism is correct by calling him a scab. Let us practice what we preach for a while, change our tactics, and try some constructive work and not so much destructive. Then if we need a change either in regard to our methods or our form of organization I am certain the membership of the I. W. W. is intelligent enough to make that change. Yours for the One Big Union.

H. C. ADAMS.

## ROCKLIN-COLFAX CUT-OFF.

Auburn, Cal., Nov. 21, 1911.

Editor Industrial Worker:  
We are still alive and business is good on the Rocklin-Colfax cut-off. Any fellow worker who wants to help the cause can come here. Conditions are not of the best, but we will better them, and the more men on the job, the quicker. We have a good large hall, and a strong membership, and plenty of work for some time to come. Good soap boxes are welcome. Any local that can donate foreign language literature will confer a favor by forwarding. Copies of "Regeneration" are especially in demand. Address communications

IONE WOLF, Camp Delegate.

Auburn, Cal.

# JUST POLITICS

(By Walker C. Smith.)

Chicago is in the throes of a gambling investigation.

The heads of the police department are being dragged into the limelight. Their rottenness is being exposed to the public gaze. The policemen upon the beat are having to shoulder some of the blame. Of course they are as innocent as babes unborn. Policemen always are!

Now comes the Chicago Daily Socialist with an editorial addressed "To the Rank and File of the Police Force." This is not a misprint for "rank and file," for the editorial goes on to say:

"To the policemen on the beat, the workingmen of the Chicago police force, the Daily Socialist desires to offer its services at this time. . . . Your job means as much to you as any other workingman's to him. . . . The rank and file of the police force are honest. . . . The Daily Socialist invites the confidence of the rank and file of the police department," and so on ad nauseum.

Perhaps this is the "sitting at the grimy board" that Charles Edward Russell refers to. It may be "nobly waging the class struggle" in accordance with political ideals. Apparently politics leads to policemen. This is merely a sample of the result of trying to wield the instruments of oppression to the purposes of the workers.

If this be revolution, then of what does compromise consist? On what is reaction founded? At what time did the police become workingmen on our side of the class line? Since when did the police—especially of Chicago—become honest?

This is not the first time the Chicago Daily Socialist has rushed to the rescue of the "slugging committee" of the capitalists. Prior to this they have attempted to reduce the hours of the uniformed thugs. This of course meant more sluggers defending the frontier of wealth for the robber class.

It is well that real revolutionists are aware of the fact that the working class have nothing in common with their exploiters, neither politics nor policemen—nor yet the Chicago Daily Socialist.

WALKER C. SMITH.



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 Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Hall and reading room at 805 H street.

R. THOMPSON, 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 211 Mo. avenue. Thomas Doyle, Secretary, 211 Mo. Ave.

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every Friday night at 183 West Madison street, near Fifth avenue. President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; recording and corresponding secretary, Karl Rathje, 881 La Salle avenue; 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.

## NEW YORK—FREE LECTURES

Arranged by the Industrial Workers of the World, local union No. 179, 212 E. 12th street, New York, every Sunday at 8 p. m.

Sunday, November 26, J. A. Roulston, secretary of Local 179, I. W. W., subject: To be announced in N. Y. Sunday Call.

Sunday, December 3, subject: Unionism and the Negro, by Herbert H. Harrison.

Sunday, December 10, subject: "Woman in Industry," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Lecturer Industrial Workers of the World.

Sunday, December 17, subject: American Fortunes, by Gustave Myers, Author U. S. Supreme Court now appearing in N. Y. Sunday Call.

Sunday, December 24, subject: Failure of Ferrer's Educational System, by A. Beney. Everybody welcome. Free admission. Open forum. Bring your friends.

## NOTICE.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Fellow Worker Frank Krueze, will do a great favor in sending his address to secretary I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn., Webb Block, Room 3.

## STRIKE IS OFF.

Fernie, B. C., Nov. 17, 1911.

We take this opportunity of notifying you that the strike which commenced on April 1st of this year was brought to a finish today, the two parties having signed an agreement to expire March 31st, 1915.

We thank you very much for the co-operation you have given in publishing through the columns of your paper warnings regarding the fact of the existence of this struggle. We might say, however, that as there is a large number of men throughout the districts affected who are not able to obtain employment that it is inadvisable for those in search of work in the mining industry to come this way expecting to find employment.

Reiterating our thanks, and assuring you if at any time an opportunity to reciprocate is afforded we shall be most willing to do so. We are yours for the workers.

J. W. BENNETT.

War means an entire suspension of the moral code, yet many so-called Christians advocate it. Where is the Prince of Peace?



Gunnar Hellberg sends in \$3.00 from Darby, Mont., for prepaid sub cards. Darby is on the map now.

A fellow worker in Grand Island, Neb., sends in \$1.50 for prepaid sub cards. He is just a slave for Uncle Sam.

I. J. Blotes, formerly of Taylor, Alaska, sends \$2.00 for sub and prepaid cards from Portland. Fellow Worker Blotes says the "Worker" has convinced him of the folly of "boring from within" the A. F. of L.

Martin Olson of Clarks Forks, Idaho, sends in \$1.10 for a sub and some papers for distribution.

Edward Stark sends in \$16.50 from Mount Vernon, Wash., for subs. Say, Bill, what do you know about that?

J. Humphries sends in \$2.00 from Cranbrook, B. C., 50c donation and \$1.50 for a yearly sub.

C. L. Filigno sends in \$5.00 for prepaid cards from Eureka and says he is going to root like hell for the "Worker."

C. L. Lambert sends in \$2.50 for prepaid cards from Marikopa, Cal.

F. H. Alexander gets in with the usual dollar from Omaha, Neb. Its the steady grind that counts.

Lorenzo Bouchard sends in \$2.00 from Quebec, Canada. Lorenzo renews his sub for a year and donates half a dollar.

G. T. Rodgers sends in \$2.50 for subs from Coalinga, Cal., and says he is after more.

H. Allard sends in \$2.00 for subs from Kenosha, Wis. Kenosha is now on the map.

## FROM WESTMORLAND, CAL.

Enclosed find \$3.00 for which you will please renew my subscription for one year to the "Worker" and "Solidarity." The balance of the \$3.00 is a thanksgiving donation towards the printing bill.

Local Brawley is booming up again as the winter tourists are arriving daily, and all workers are welcome. The weather here is ideal—just superfluous.

If not too much bother I wish you would insert a notice asking Robert J. McLain and William D. Robb to write to me. Keep the old sheet going and keep it up to the chili-pepper style. Yours for Freedom.

CHRIS DUTLER.

## ITALIAN SPEAKER READY.

Any local on the Pacific Coast wishing to have an Italian speaker is requested to correspond with us. Fellow Worker Rossoni will be in San Francisco on or about December 5th. From this place he will go to speak at Oakland, Point Richmond, Sacramento and Eureka. All locals wishing to have him can get full particulars by addressing local 173, Latin branch No. 2, I. W. W., 1504 Powell street, San Francisco, Cal. Rossoni is a good Italian speaker and a very active I. W. W. propagandist. The expenses for such a propaganda tour will amount to or about \$100.

If we can get a few more locals to take part in it, the expenses will be reduced to \$10 or less for each. Yours for the I. W. W.

B. LAFFORES,

I. W. W. Local 173,

1504 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Latin Branch No. 2.

## LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

All secretaries of local unions of the I. W. W. are requested to look out for Chas. Duncan who was acting as organizer for No. 71, Sacramento, Cal. He left here with about \$25.00 and supplies which left the local in bad shape. He carries card No. 7386, is about 6 feet tall, stoop shoulders, dark hair and a kind of a hawk like expression, made so by a Roman nose.

H. C. ADAMS,

Secretary No. 71.

## PAMPHLETS IN GERMAN.

Der Sociale General Strike, by Arnold Roller, 5 cents.

Die Directe Aktion, by Arnold Roller, 5 cents.

Syndicalismus, by Max Baginski, 5 cents.

Die Gottespest, by John Most, 5 cents.

100 copies \$3.00 postpaid.

Politische Rechte und ihre Bedeutung fur die Arbeiterklasse 3c.; \$1.50 per 100.

Anti-Syllabus, by Dr. F. Krasser, 3 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

In English:

The Social General Strike, by A. Roller, \$2.50 per 100.

GEORGE BAUER,

P. O. Box 1719, New York City.

Really great deeds have been accomplished by the common folk.

## NOTICE.

All literature, song books, etc., should be ordered direct from the address given in ads in the "Worker" and NOT from the "Industrial Worker."