

To Help Us Grow

For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

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

**We Must Have the Subs
Lend Us a Hand**

I. W. W. Song Books

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

Cash must accompany all orders. Make all orders payable to Sec'y I. W. W., 203 Front ave., Spokane, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.

"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.

"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stinton.

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

"Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.

32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.

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

"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!

50 cents per thousand.

REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE.

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

Address VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

"Solidarity"

A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.

Yearly..... \$1.00
Six Months..... .50
Canada and Foreign..... \$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy..... .01

Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. McCARTHY, Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

The Industrial Union

Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.

Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Printed in Spanish.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months.

312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

The Industrialist

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

Subscription Rates: 10 cents; Six months, 25 cents.

Published Monthly.

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

The Agitator

A Worker's Semi-Monthly

Advocate of the Modern School

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

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

JAY FOX, Editor

Lakebay, Washington

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Bi-Monthly Syndicalist Review

Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month.

Subscription Rates:

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

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

Loggers are Black-listed

(Continued from Page One.)

not like anything but profits unless it be MORE profits and YOU, Mr. Logger, must bend your back harder and faster to create those profits or carry your own fate in your own hands and hand it to your boss in the office, who in return will see that you obtain no more work in the logging camps of his or his brother grafter's. Are you going to be a man and organize to fight for better conditions or work harder than ever so that your dear, loving master will allow you to abide in the land of your birth and a record in the capitalist's books that you are a good worker and a valuable asset to the boss in helping that gent pile up more money? Its one way or the other for YOU. Which is it?

HISTORY MADE TO ORDER FOR SLAVE

Tradition of the bible tells us that absence of work (idleness) constituted the first man's happiness before the fall. A love for idleness remains just the same even in fallen man; but the curse still hangs over mankind and it is impossible for us to be slothful and easy-going. Not alone because we are required to earn bread in the sweat of our brow, but by the very condition of our moral nature. But something warns us that to be idle is violating the fundamental laws of nature. If it were possible for a man to find a situation where he could feel that he was of use in the world and fulfilling his duty while still remaining, he would have found one of the conditions of the first man's happiness before his fall. And such a condition of obligatory and irreproachable idleness is enjoyed by one class in society, the parasitic class. And this state of obligatory and irreproachable idleness always has been and will be the chief attraction of the parasite and his retainers. History whether religious, political, sacred or individual, is always written for the interest and benefit of the parasitic or master class. And here tradition is not fabulous but a fact. Such history through uninterrupted centuries has been the biography of might, a persistent conspiracy against the truth, whose practical purpose it is to oppress and deceive the present with the assistance of the past. By means of it the exploited masses are educated in thoughts and feelings that lead them to see no injustice in the parasitism practiced upon them. This method of the historians is getting punctured and the graft of the parasite entirely exposed. So let us disregard this fabulous and christian myth, and consider its true meaning, which is very clear. Man is emancipating himself; he has begun his distinctly human history and development by an act of disobedience and science, that is, by rebellion and by the thought and reason. And this rebellion will make the parasite fall hard enough from which they can never recover. And to this end there is but one means. Destroy all the institutions of inequality; establish the economic and social equality of all, and on this basis will arise the freedom, the morality, the humanity of all.

E. KRONING.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STATE.

(By Robert G. Ingersoll.)

I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

I see a world without a slave. Man at last free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

I see a world at peace adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth—a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl in trying to win bread with the needle—the needle, that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame.

I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.

USE YOUR HEAD.

The more we use our heads the less our hands will have to do. Our backs, bent by heavy toil, will become straightened when our minds grasp the true significance of how we live—some doing excessive work, some working not at all.—Exchange.

NOTICE!

Harry Jenson is requested to correspond with his mother at 3817 N. 47th ave., Chicago, Ill.; also to W. F. Little at Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

The union is the only organization that can raise your wages and shorten your hours; stand by it till the last foe expires.—Ex.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

"LAY ON MacDUFF" SAY TRUGS

Aberdeen, Wash., Dec. 28, 1911.

To the Worker: During the past week the sweet peace of a despotism has hovered over the lumber trusts slave pen known as Aberdeen. The slaves go to and fro about their toil; the business men wear their Christmas smile for those who have the coin and the half dozen really important men in the financial affairs of Grays Harbor try to look unconcerned when their henchmen fawn at their feet with mouthy praise.

To a stranger or a superficial observer all is well. But beneath the surface there are things moving that all would do well to know and heed.

'Tis true that Banker Patterson considers his work so well done that he may spend the winter among the orange groves of California, but that is because he believes his machine for suppressing the workers to be in good running order.

One of the wheels in that machine is as slimy a bunch of stool-pigeons as ever infested any place on earth.

What must the people who talk of the freedom of the U. S. think when they know that a Russian spy system under the direction of the Thiel Agency is making daily reports to the police department of Aberdeen for the purpose of keeping the workers in subjection?

Another wheel in their machine of suppression is the public press of Aberdeen (with the single exception of the New Era) which, true to their harlot like nature, lay themselves at the feet of any who will buy. As is ever the case with those in the wrong they cut some queer capers in their endeavor to hold their jobs.

The Grays Harbor Post of the 9th inst. said: "They (the I. W. W.) have challenged the Aberdeen spirit to a combat. It is now a case of 'Lay on MacDuff,' and cursed be he who first cries, 'hold! enough!'"

Are we to understand that the business men of Aberdeen have taken murderer Macbeth as their patron saint? That would be appropriate. If so here is one of his statements that should be placed with their other mottoes: "False face must hide what the false heart doth know." Also, "We but teach bloody instructions, which being taught return to plague the inventor." Also, they might consider the windup of Macbeth's career. But the greatest wheel in their machine of suppression is a deceived working class. This is the great drive wheel, without which their machine could not run a minute, and Patterson could spend his winters in California at his own expense.

The mayor and Lawyer Hogan came to the meeting of the Grays Harbor Trades and Labor Council on the 15th inst. for the express purpose of deceiving the workers by "explaining" their recent conduct. The mayor pretended to speak for himself, though his manner and typewritten statements did not contain much dignity. His manuscript probably came from Patterson's private office. Hogan stated that he spoke for Patterson, as the latter was too busy to come, thus taking on himself the dog's part of driving the sheep to the fold for the master. Will the workers never see that the game of the boss is to break down all forms of labor organizations, taking the most active first, but always with the intention of breaking them all down?

The only hope of the most conservative is in keeping the most radical constantly in fighting trim, for if the front line of battle is beaten back it is only a question of a short time till all must be crushed.

Here are a few of the gems of thought the mayor worked off: "Aberdeen is the best place on earth to live in." He wants the co-operation of the trades unions of Aberdeen, and has reason to believe he will get it. "The I. W. W. has made threats that they will make grass grow in the streets of Aberdeen. They are liable to come in here several hundred strong and break every window in town. They have imported men to break the laws. They create much dissension among the workers. They are not peaceable like the craft unions." And more slush to the same purpose.

Lawyer Hogan said there were no classes in America, and the threat of the I. W. W. to run the town was useless while the citizens are here to prevent it. All of which was for the purpose of deceiving the workers.

It seems, however, that in spite of the loving slush of the paid retainers, the workers are instinctively turning to class solidarity. As an instance of this, Dougherty, the proprietor of the Rex Theater, recently said: "I have always been a union man but the unions are doing me up properly now." Does he suppose the workers have forgotten his vicious activity with the ax handle?

Let me tell him this, however; the boycott has not been organized and set into operation as yet, but when it is there will be several more howls that will sound like the auctioneer's call for bids.

The "Worker" last week had a list of a few of the men and firms that were active members of the citizens slugging committee; here are a few more who helped to drive working men from their doors with clubs and should be left in gloomy loneliness:

Blyth & Blyth.
Hamburger Clothier.
J. Kaufman.
Heffron Saloon.
Fairmont Hotel.
Laine Liquor Co., known as the Lion bar.
Pioneer Bar.
Rex Theater.
Sam Bowes.
Dan Bowes.
Mailey, cigar maker.
Jimmie Smith of Frye & Co.
Frye & Co.
Hemricks of Aberdeen Brewery.

Ed Benn of Grand Theater.
H. L. Cook, hardware.
West & Slade, wholesale grocers.
Davidson Bros., grocers.
Prentice, grocer.
Johnstone Transfer Co.
Grays Harbor Railway and Light Co.
John Hanson, tailor.

The driving out and slugging of the Fellow Workers on the 7th inst. has made it necessary to change the plans of the free speech committee, and the actual work in Aberdeen had to be done by three or four men who had to work very carefully in order to stay here at all. This has made the work go very slow, but the plans of the committee in Tacoma are being worked out in a way that is expected to get results.

The headquarters is still in Tacoma, at 110 S. 14th street. Ed Gilbert, secretary. Send all remittances there.

It was stated last week that we have Aberdeen's goat right now. As proof of this, the mayor sent for the man who drove the auto that the fellow workers who were slugged were taken out of town in. He then asked the auto driver if he had told any one of the occurrences of that night. The driver said that he did not just remember, but might have done so.

The mayor then said, "Well, I don't give a damn whether you did or not. I am sick of the whole business. They have started it, now let them finish it," referring to the slugging committee of the business men.

And as time goes by they will become more and more disgusted with holding the sack for Patterson and the lumber trust.

STUMPY.

UNDER A LABOR GOVERNMENT.

Sydney, October 6, 1911.

Mr. Justice Edmunds, sitting as a royal commission, has opened an inquiry into the allegations of gross cruelty to the sick prisoners in the Darlinghurst Gaol by the medical officer. It is alleged that one of the victims (Denmead) suffered from continuous involuntary diarrhoea, and that the doctor, instead of taking remedial steps, ordered Denmead's face to be rubbed in his own excrement. The instruction was carried out to the letter by the warder.

Other atrocities will also be inquired into. The commission has adjourned.—Australian "News Item."

If some workers bothered their heads about their own affairs half as much as they do about those of the plutocracy, they would be better off.

THEY SHALL TAKE AND HOLD.

(By H. E. Holland.)

There is want in the homes of the people,
And the children are crying for bread,
And the Church sweeps the sky with a steeple
That o'ershadows the graves of our dead.

There's a wail in the wind at the dawning,
There's a sound of a sob in the sea;
There's an evil that shudders when morning
Flings a mantle of gold o'er the lea.

There is hate betwixt toiler and toiler,
There is malice and envy and strife;
Labor lengthens the rule of the Spoiler
With the plunge of a fratricide's knife.

But there's hope in the hearts of the Teachers,
Their Gospel rings clear in the night—
Revolution's brave army of Preachers
Who've learned Hist'ry's hard lessons aright.

And the wage slaves are waking from slumber,
Where the long lands are washed by the seas
And each day-spring is swelling the number
Who will fling their red flags to the breeze.

And the war drums of Labor are throbbing
Their loud call from the depths of the years,
And they'll end the young children's wild sobbing
And the sorrow of sad mother's tears.

They shall TAKE all the earth and its treasure,
They shall tear down the banners of Wrong.
They shall HOLD all the wealth in full measure—
They shall gladden the world with their song.

WHY NOT?

Remember we have but one weapon against that organization of selfishness which we attack, and that weapon is Union. Yes, and it must be obvious union which we can be conscious of as we mix with others who are hostile or indifferent to the cause; organized brotherhood is that which must break the spell of anarchical plutocracy. One man with an idea in his head is in danger of being considered a madman; two men with the same idea in common may be foolish, but can hardly be mad; ten men sharing an idea begin to act; a hundred draw attention as fanatics; a thousand and society begins to tremble, a hundred thousand and there is war abroad, and the cause has victories tangible and real—and why only a hundred thousand. Why not a hundred million and peace on earth? You and me who agree together, it is we who have to answer that question.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

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.

NEW EDITION

HAYWOOD'S

"GENERAL STRIKE"

An Address delivered for the defense of a member of the Bank and File against Capitalist Aggression. Strong argument for INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION—the Power that makes good the motto, "An Injury to One Worker is an Injury to All Workers." Gives many illustrations of the General Strike as a Working Class Weapon in different capitalist countries.

In English, \$2.50 per 100. In Italian, \$3.00 per 100.

Address all orders to,

CHAS. LINFANTE, 212 E. 15th St., New York City.
Secy. Bucafori Defense Committee.

The union is the only organization that can raise your wages and shorten your hours; stand by it till the last foe expires.—Ex.

If some workers bothered their heads about their own affairs half as much as they do about those of the plutocracy, they would be better off.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

Branches, Industrial Councils and Circuit Organizations.

In this article on the form of organizations, it is not necessary to deal with the unit of the organization, the local industrial union, as there is practically no difference of opinion on this point.

It is in the sub-dividing of the local unions into branches that mistakes are apt to occur.

While no universal rule can be laid down, it is safe to say that these fundamental rules should as far as possible be adhered to. First, the sub-dividing of a local into branches should only be done when necessary to the proper conduct of business, and to the up-building of the local. Second, the utmost care should be used to prevent the branching of a local along craft lines, when it can be avoided. Thirdly, that the ultimate form of the branches of a local, in most industries, will undoubtedly be the shop branch, i. e., all the workers employed in a given plant.

Most of the textile workers locals are sub-divided into language branches, for educational purposes. The local that is correctly organized on the language branch plan has the advantage of being in a position to develop shop branches, in time doing away with language branches without any trouble. For example, local No. 157, New Bedford's by-laws provide for branches in following languages, English, French, Polish, Portuguese, German and Italian. Now whenever they get a large number of members in any one shop they can proceed to form a shop branch, consisting of all the members in that shop irrespective of what branch they formerly belonged to. The shop branch would be represented on the Central committee on the same basis as the language branches.

The management of the affairs of the local union are conducted by the general meetings and a central committee. As a rule general meetings are held once a month. The general meeting is the highest tribunal, and its decisions final as far as the local is concerned. Branches also have a meeting at least once a month.

The central committee is the executive body of the industrial union and is composed of delegates of the various branches. A good form of representation is as follows: Three delegates for the first 100 members or under, and one additional delegate for every additional 100 members or major fraction thereof, each delegate having one vote:

Members.	Delegates.
English branch 300	5
French branch 130	3
Polish 80	3
Italian 180	4

Central Committee 15 Delegates.

It is the duty of the central committee to see that the actions of the general meetings are carried out, to assume the conduct of the affairs of the organization between meetings; to take charge of the educational and organization work; and it is empowered to spend such moneys as are necessary for the running expenses of the organization.

All the money collected for dues and assessments in the different branches go into the treasury of the local, and cannot be spent without the consent of a general meeting. This rule of one treasury should be strictly adhered to, irrespective of the size and number of branches; any deviation from this rule will prove suicidal. In some locals the branches have a treasury from the money raised by picnics, balls, etc., but experience shows that even this may prove a source of trouble.

Industrial Councils.

Our Constitution states that, "Industrial Councils for the purpose of establishing general solidarity in a given district may be organized, and shall be composed of delegates from not less than 5 local industrial unions."

The work of the industrial council at this time consists of directing the propaganda, the organizing and educational work of the locals, to co-ordinate the efforts of the locals when any of them are involved in struggles with the master class. The industrial councils will in time develop into organizations as important as the French, "Union locale de Syndicats," miscalled, "Bourse de Travail," or "Generalkachafis Kartelle." A good form of representation on the council is three delegates for the first 200 members or less of each local union, and one additional delegate for every additional 200 members.

Example:

Members.	Delegates
Metal workers 400	4
Textile workers 250	3
Mixed local 90	3
Clothing workers 190	3
Bakery workers 120	3

Delegates to Council.....16

The revenue of the Industrial District Council consists of a monthly tax levied on the membership of the locals composing same. The per capita tax and assessments to the general organization are not collected through the council as that breaks the connection between the local union and the general organization, and the experience of the I. W. W. shows that this is detrimental to the organization as a whole.

Attempts to define the limits of jurisdiction of the industrial councils has proven a fruitful source of debate. The best definition, from a common sense working standpoint, that I know of, is given by Fellow Worker James P. Thompson, "The industrial council shall not cover a territory so large but what the delegates of all the locals composing it can attend the meetings of the council after their days work and return home in time to get a night's sleep." As all the locals in the district defined in the charter are required to maintain affiliation with the council, and as it is essen-

tial that the council hold regular and frequent meetings, a limit as outlined above is needed. As the I. W. W. grows it will be found that the council bringing together the pick of the active militants from all the unions in each locality will be the advance guard of the organization; and it would be well for the I. W. W. to consider giving the district councils representation in the conventions. One delegate for each council, delegate to carry one vote would be sufficient. The constitution requires that it shall take at least 5 locals to form a district council; and very properly so, on account of the powers given the District Councils; but there is nothing to stop two or more unions from forming a central committee and in that way prepare for a district council.

Circuit Organizations.

The Pacific Coast conference shows that there is something lacking in our plan of organization; and a good deal of the trouble that arose in connection with the conference can be traced to a lack of understanding of the functions, scope and limitations of the district council. As briefly as possible I will give my ideas as to what is needed, circuit organizations, and what its functions would be. First, it should direct and co-ordinate the propaganda and organization work. Secondly, this form of organization should not extend beyond the limits of a practical working circuit for speakers and organizers. Thirdly, it should be formed in such a way as to do the work and get results for the least possible expenditures of money and energy.

A voluntary association of the district councils, and local unions where there are no district councils, within the limits of a circuit organization would answer all purposes. The executive body of such an organization would be a committee consisting of one delegate for each council, or a joint delegate for the unions in each locality; meeting as often as necessary at some central point. On big circuits a meeting every six months might prove sufficient. The delegates bring reports from their localities; listen to reports of work done by organizers, and lay out further work. Better results in the way of directing and controlling the work of organizers can be achieved this way, than by any other plan. Where special leaflets, etc., are wanted such a committee is in a position to get results at once, as they could determine how much, and what is wanted. Again in cases of Free Speech fights, etc., such a committee would be invaluable.

For revenue, an assessment on members represented is levied monthly; and notice by this plan that practically all moneys received can go for propaganda; postage being practically the only expense, as there are no jobs created. The secretary's work may prove a little arduous at times, but there will always be fellow workers able and willing to do the work in their spare hours.

The New England States conference in 1907-08 was such an organization, there being about 10 cities represented as a rule. They assessed themselves 10 cents a month, and besides doing other work, kept organizer Thompson in the field. The mileage of the delegates was pooled, so that all organizations represented were on equal terms as far as mileage was concerned; it costing the delegate from Providence, where the meetings were held, as much for mileage as the delegates coming from Bridgeport, Conn., or Boston.

One big advantage of this form of organization is its elasticity; it can readily be adjusted to suit conditions.

Perhaps the best basis of representation would be one vote for 100 members represented. One point where this organization differs from the district council is that the council to properly function must take in every local in its district; not so with the circuit organization, if a local does not see fit to take part it does not interfere in any way with the work of the other locals. Again, in places where a circuit organization's jurisdiction covered a territory where a national union had locals, it would not be necessary for these locals to send delegates, as a delegate representing the executive board of the national union would be in a position to know the conditions of the locals, and to what extent they could participate.

One point I want to bring out, tremendous as are the possibilities and opportunities of the district councils and circuit organizations, the need of the present hour is, organization on the job, and forming of national unions in the industries. One fact alone is sufficient to put the district councils, circuit organizations, etc., in a secondary position, it is that only through organizing on the job and forming national unions that the mass of the workers can be organized. Organize a national union of lumber workers and you will find that the locals affiliated will become strong substantial organizations, free to a great extent from the fluctuations in membership that the mixed local is subject to, and that they will be able to weather storms that would wipe out the mixed local.

The work of the organization, sessions of the executive board, conventions, etc., will bring the active fellow workers in the various locals in closer touch with one another, and you will find that most of them will become broader gauged, free from the sectionalism that an organization on territorial lines is apt to engender.

Again, the local union, national unions and departments, the industrial district councils are necessary parts in this structure that is building within the old. Is an organization practical when based on geographical lines? And if so, what will its functions be?

Recent articles in the "Worker" by Fellow Workers Pancer and Biscay and others, show that they fully understand the necessity of organizing on the job; and if that spirit and enthusiasm is kept up, the first convention of the National Industrial Union of Lumber

Workers the 11th of next month. To sum up—do not waste your energy, do not waste your money, do not waste your time on the job. Yours for One Big Union,

FRANCIS MILLER.

Is Your Local Here?

Below find list of mail at headquarters of Los Angeles, Cal. If same is not called for one week after publication all or any mail will be returned to postoffice.

J. J. McKELVEY,
Secretary Los Angeles Locals.
327 E. 6th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wright, 2.

Frank Watts, 2.

C. McFarland.

R. M. Keener.

H. Baar.

J. Vincent.

Oscar Weber.

T. T. Lenten.

Charles Linden.

T. M. Leford.

Miss Edith Crisand.

Mrs. Ada Mills.

G. L. Fraser.

Joseph Vincent.

Richard Reiss.

Mrs. C. F. Gooding.

Modesta R. Cotta.

George D. Grabau.

Alex Beeson.

N. Daring.

Louis Howard.

Richard Soderquist.

William Stohrer.

Sam B. Rayona.

F. E. Rancy.

Fred La Ford.

NO. 12 ELECTS OFFICERS.

Below you will find a list of officers elected by local union No. 12 for the ensuing term:

Chairman—H. Weinstein.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Eva Berg.
Financial Secretary—J. J. McKelvey.

Auditing Committee—Joe Rzezak, Libbie Levinson, Harry Bishovsky.

Yours for organization,
J. J. McKELVEY,
327 E. 6th Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

MR. WORKINGMAN!

Oh, Mr. Workingman, just one moment! Don't forget that the I. W. W. is a fighting organization!

Don't forget the I. W. W. is the one union that the boss is afraid of. Get next? Don't forget your "Industrial Worker," take a few copies with you out on the job.

Don't forget to take your union principles out on the job with you. That is where they will do most good.

Don't forget the business meetings. They are important.

Don't be a mutt! Get up and take part in your local's business meetings.

Don't forget your dues; keep your book full of stamps. Better a few too many than not enough. Your local needs the money.

Don't forget that the I. W. W. has no leaders, every member is supposed to be a Napoleon or a Ney. Tin gods don't go with us!

Don't forget the I. W. W. doesn't fear police, bullpens or jails.

Don't forget to boost for the eight hour day. That is the big thing just now.

Come all you wage slaves, wake up, get in the ONE BIG UNION. Don't forget an injury to one is an injury to all.

"HEMLOCK SAVAGE."

Member Local 435,

Marshfield, Ore.

A ROTTEN DUMP.

Marshfield, Ore., Jan. 4, 1912.

Oh yes, this is Coos Bay! The home of Smith and Powers' logging and saw mill fame. It is the home of busted blanket stiffs, looking for a job. It is the land of fat saloonkeepers, rotten boots, bum grub, low wages, long hours and hard work.

Seven churches and a rotten jail, suckers and real estate sharks, scissor-bills and boneheads, shacks and clamdiggers.

It is claims or no supper for some of us.

Three show shops and sky pilots galore.

If anyone thinks Coos Bay is not on the map he is away off.

There is an I. W. W. local here trying to organize the hemlock savages in ONE BIG UNION. We are boosting as hard as we can for the eight hour day. Lots of men say the eight hour day is all right, but they are afraid that we are not strong enough to do anything.

How are you going to handle mutts like these? It looks as if the workers want some one to do all their thinking for them while they make money for the boss. It looks like they have work on the brain. All they can talk about is work and rum. When they come to the bunkhouse at night I often wonder if these Rip Van Winkles will ever wake up.

Oh yes, we have a Socialist local here, one of the mild and ladylike ones—that would not hurt the capitalists in a thousand years. How is voting going to help us working stiffs when we have no vote? Some one please answer. There seems to be one way and one only: Join the union of your class and boost for shorter hours and more wages. Naf sed!

W. B., Local No. 435.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

LOCAL UNION Directory

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 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. Stereoscopic 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.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Socialist local of Missoula, Mont., Dec. 31st, 1911:

Whereas, The citizens of Aberdeen, Wash., have made a determined and brutal effort to prevent the members of the I. W. W. from speaking on the streets of that city, and

Whereas, We believe that only through free speech and a free press can we hope to attain higher civilization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Socialist party of Missoula, Montana, condemn the unlawful action of the citizens of Aberdeen in attempting to restrict the rights guaranteed to all classes by the constitution of the United States; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to our fellow workers of the I. W. W. our sincere sympathy, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the "Industrial Worker," to the "Butte Socialist," to each of our daily papers, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

M. E. PLASSMAN,
H. J. HAMILTON,

A NEW MAGAZINE.

We have just received a letter from the editor of "The Ray," a new propaganda magazine, and the best of it is that it declares for the I. W. W.

"The Ray" will be printed in English and Russian, and will appear monthly. The price of "The Ray" will be 50c for one year and 35c for six months. Address all communications and money orders to D. L. Orlowaky, editor and general manager, 258 Fourth avenue, Detroit, Mich.

TRAIN WAITS FOR PARASITE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Mrs. J. Ogden Armour today awarded a railroad conductor and his crew of three men \$3 a minute for 20 minutes of patience.

Mrs. Armour had taken a party of friends on a special train to her summer home at Melody. Mrs. Armour with her guests arrived at the station to return 20 minutes after the time scheduled for the train to start.

As she stepped on the train Mrs. Armour handed J. D. Plum three \$20 gold pieces with the words: "Here is a New Year's gift for you and your men."—News Item.

M. M. Horton, secretary Branch 2, No. 327, City, B. C., sends in \$13.25, \$125 for subs and prepaid cards and balance is on bundle order in advance.

Seattle local sends in \$2.00 for subs this week besides paying for regular bundle order of 400 in advance.

H. J. Backen sends \$5.00 "for a bunch of them 25c prepaid cards" from Sumner, Wash.

Chas. E. Chambers sends \$2.00 for prepaid cards from Goldfield, Nev.

J. H. Ratgea sends \$2.50 for subs and 50c donation for the Aberdeen Free Speech fight.

D. Peterson sends \$3.25 for prepaid cards and subs from Raymond, Wash.

Gust Alonen sends \$1.50 for subs from West Berkeley, Cal.

George Fenton, secretary Branch 3, No. 327, Spencer, Bridge, B. C., orders a bundle order of 50 a week for that branch and expects to increase it soon.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF 432, SEATTLE

All camp delegates are requested to send in their credentials of 1911 and address all communications in the future to the new secretary, Jno. Musselman, 211 Occidental avenue.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA.

Following the near-riot Saturday night during a clash between the police department on the one hand and Socialists, Industrial Workers of the World and others on the other, the Socialists and I. W. W. members held a re-union street meeting last night at Fifth and E streets, but the meeting was orderly and there was not any semblance of trouble.

During the speaking members of the organizations policed the sidewalks and kept them clear, so that the city police would have no objection to make. Among the speakers were Mrs. Laura Emerson, Messrs Hubbard and Gosdon for the Industrial Workers of the World, and George Washington Woodby, Kasper Bauer and Attorney E. E. Kirk for the Socialists.

The part played by the police in the affair of Saturday evening was denounced, but none of the speakers grew radical. It was announced that the fight for free speech will be waged with vigor.—News Item.

THE LUMBER WORKERS N. I. U.

The Lumber Workers locals have now arrived at a stage of the growth that makes it necessary to form a National Industrial Union in order to better facilitate their business. The locals are now growing by leaps and bounds and it is often the case that it takes too long to wait for supplies to come from headquarters and in forming the National Union at this time we can form a better system of communication as well as co-operation in different ways. The sentiment is now in our favor all over the coast and all that remains for us of the Lumber Workers' local is to crystallize it.

With the lumber industry organized the other industries will of necessity have to follow. That would be an object lesson for the rest of the country and object lessons are what the workers need the most at this time above all forms of education. There is no part of the working class but what wants to better their conditions. It seems to me that it is a case of one waiting on the other; at the present time the workers know what the I. W. W. stands for and they know that that is what they want.

Seattle Local Union No. 432 of the Lumber working industry has a system to send out organizers into the camps and pays them a salary and commission so that if they don't get results they get very little pay. We have the country covered by districts, each organizer having a district of his own and thus soon gets acquainted and the results have been that each time he goes over it he gets better and better results. The workers want to see first, that we who are organized, mean business and when they see that we will soon have the ONE BIG UNION.

JOHN MUSSELMAN,
Secretary 432, Lumber Workers.

BIG MEETING IN VICTORIA.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 7, 1912.

Victoria was treated to a clear cut talk on Industrial Unionism by Walker C. Smith tonight, January 7th, at the Crystal theatre. The building was packed to its limit, which is about 700 and it is estimated nearly as many more were turned away. The audience showed its appreciation of the address by staying to a man till the time was up. Industrial Unionism is the main topic here today and we expect great results in the future.

Without any special effort in that direction, a collection of \$32.70 was taken in and literature sold to the amount of \$12.60.

Local No. 58 will follow this meeting with similar ones and there is no doubt but what we will get results.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

"As long as a nation harbors a body of men authorized to inflict punishment, as long as there are prisons in which such a body can carry out those punishments, that nation cannot call itself civilized."—Francis D. Parker.