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DIG MEETINGS IN

(By Daniel T. Murphy.)

Direct Action versus Political Action was the theme which caused lively discussion at a meeting held in the Labor Temple, Stockton, California, on Sunday evening, December 31st.

The principal speaker, Harry Patterson, was the exponent and defender of direct action. He delivered a forcible, brilliant and logical address.

The speaker gave an economic interpretation of the evolution of human society and institutions presenting irrefutable reasoning deduced from historical facts. Then he demonstrated by careful analysis of the economic interpretation of history, the important fact, that "IT IS THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS TO DO AWAY WITH CAPITALISM." As he reached the main part of his lecture which had reference to Direct Action, the speaker continued to wax more eloquent and more interesting for he realized that the audience came to hear something about Direct Action. He explained clearly and convincingly the principle, structure, tactics, and ultimate aim of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Then Patterson, knowing that a host of "polities" were present eager to denounce and deny, threw down the gauntlet and courageously but firmly dared them to pick it up.

Fools rush in where wise ones fear to tread. The polities who were nervously scratching and violently ruminating on the "POLITICAL DUNG HEAP" frantically rushed forward.

Poor polities because they believed that the fools who surrounded the walls of Jericho caused the walls to fall by blowing horns, that they could likewise cause the impregnable fortress of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism to crumble, by throwing "paper wad arguments" against it.

Poor polities (the rank and file I have reference to) they are laboring under the hallucination that they have the working class hypnotized and the capitalist class terrified by "CIVILIZED METHODS" pop guns, while A LA OSTRICH they are hiding behind the "POLITICAL SHIELDS."

The polities rushed forward with all their sacred political paraphernalia—consecrated capitalist ballot box raised on high; but alas and alack, their onslaught was futile. Like drops of water trickling down a window pane the paper wads fell harmlessly with a silent goise.

But the warriors of "The Lost Cause" fought valiantly guided by the LITTLE intelligence they possessed.

One of the leading "political saviors," it is reported, purposely swallowed a dictionary, just previous to his entering the arena.

Some credence should be given to the rumor for certainly words belched forth out of his mouth—words, words, words in meaningless array.

Another conspicuous warrior of the political Spark of Hope Brigade enmeshed himself in such a maze of inconsistencies, tangled himself in such a labyrinth of contradictions and being unable to extricate himself, fell limp, bewildered, and subjugated by a mental chaos super-induced by himself.

An apostle of Blackstone, a legal gentleman who has just started to follow the trail of Marx, and several others saved the air, punctured holes in the atmosphere, but they can be collectively dealt with by classing them as "ALSO RAN." (You are at liberty to use your own interpretation of the words "also ran.")

However, in justice to the lawyer I must say that he was the only one of the "Political Action" speakers who showed any signs of comprehension and reasoning. The others had worked themselves into a political hysteria, and during the paroxysms, all that could be heard besides the political dope was denunciations and denials, the polities being unable to refute the logic of Patterson.

Then Patterson got on the floor to reply to his critics and when he got through the floor was littered with "PAPER WAD ARGUMENTS," "INTELLIGENT METHODS," "CIVILIZED PLANES," political twaddle, tin-selings and other gee-gaws, that the credulous, unreasoning workers accept from the political Judases, and applaud with idiotic glee, while the political Judases are "getting the goods" for themselves and feathering their own nests.

Patterson's discourse was explicit and cogent and good results are sure to follow.

The revolutionary proletarians present derived considerable humor at the expense of the polities, for instance WHENEVER PATTERSON MENTIONED DIRECT ACTION THE POLITIES SHIVERED, AND WHEN HE MENTIONED SABOTAGE THE POLITIES WEPT. CONSTERNATION REIGNED in the ranks of the polities, when Patterson shattered the big defense gun in the arsenal of the polities—that is the bug-a-boo about the army annihilating the working class, and the policemen's clubs bouncing off the head of the wage slaves if they refused to participate in capitalist-ballot-box-action.

However, on account of the severe battering the political phantom received, at least a portion of the political muds oozed out of the cerebrums of some of the wage slaves present in the audience, and Patterson then acting as an economic doctor gently but firmly let some economic TRUTHS filter in through their craniums. Judging by indications the operation was beneficial to many of the political patients. Although perhaps some further similar operations may be necessary in order to completely remove whatever remaining political pus may be secreted in the near and deep recesses of the deluded political dupes' think-tanks. According to latest reports the

patients are convalescing.

The meeting was a success for the position of the I. W. W. as a revolutionary proletarian organization was clearly explained and conclusively proven.

There is nothing to equal or excel, than a good vigorous use of a broom made from "Direct Action" economics to sweep the cobwebs of political superstition from the brains of the wage slaves.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

A short time ago the daily press contained an article stating that a certain New York millionaire, resident of Fifth Avenue, was about to build a million dollar addition to his ten million dollar house (rather "mansion" as house sounds, so vulgar "don't cha know.")

Accustomed as we have become in reading and dealing with big figures (in themselves almost incomprehensible) this statement, perhaps, elicited very little surprise outside of passing notice from most persons. Indeed, after figures run into the millions they lose their true significance unless contrasted with things more concrete. So let us stop and contrast.

Go into the lumber camps where the trees are felled and made ready for the mills and estimate the cost of the bunk house in which the men live. It is a safe estimate to state that at twenty dollars per man every bunk house which these men inhabit can be constructed. On that basis, which rather exceeds than under estimates the cost per capita, it will be found that the addition alone to that millionaire's house will provide accommodations for 50,000 men! Think of it! An addition to a rich man's palace COSTING AS MUCH AS IT DOES TO HOUSE ALL THE LUMBERJACKS AND LOGGERS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON—AND THEN SOME.

But let us proceed: This, as we have stated, is only the cost of the addition; the main structure was built at a cost of ten million or enough to house 500,000 men in the bunk houses of the usual description; enough to house the LARGER PORTION OF ALL THE LUMBER WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES.

What have you to say to that? Can it be said that the amassing of a fortune large enough to build such a structure is the result of thrift, industry, sagacity and honesty of its owner? Is there any man living that possesses more thrift and industry than half a million men? No, rather is it the result of cunning and deceit; the obtaining of concessions from corrupt legislatures, and the ruthless exploitation of those engaged in the production of wealth. Palaces and hovels are the result of the same cause—exploitation. Without the one the other would not exist. It lies in the hands of the Workingmen through their organized efforts to say that such things shall not be, and to render onto each man and woman (child labor is unnecessary), who is willing to put their hands to the productive forces of society all of the necessities and most of the luxuries of life.

FRANK R. SCHLEIS.

GRAFT IN CHICO, CAL.

This is to let it be known to all who read of the official graft that is being played in this burg of Chico, Cal., on the working stiff and at the expense of the county.

The game is this: The city officials here pinch the so-called "boes" emigrating to the sun flower state by the Southern Pacific route. If any out-of-works happen to be caught on or alongside of any train that stops at this station he is "pinched" by the town "bulls" on the pretext that he is or was trespassing on S. P.'s sacred property and thrown into the can for at least one night, and for each "bo" captured, the police officials coupon \$1.30 from the county's treasury. When they get hold of a fellow it makes no difference whether he is able to pay his own lodging or not, to the "jug" he must go for the police are hell-bent on holding their petty larceny jobs. As for a drunk, he will know better how he comes out when he gets well sobered up.

The "scalp commission" is not a secret and is even acknowledged by the editor of "Chico Record." So if any fellow workers happen along this way, be careful how you tread on S. P.'s property for it is very sacred, and don't get caught, for it means a sleepless night in the city bastille if nothing more. It doesn't require a Philadelphia lawyer to understand why the city stool-pigeons so diligently look after railroad property at the expense of the county. Legality has no sentiment under capitalism's regime, and we cannot expect it otherwise until enough of the wealth producers get wise to the game that is being played on them by the parasites, and when we do wake up in sufficient numbers and show it by organizing in the Industrial workers of the World, then, and only then, can wealth producing society free itself from exploitation. I want to say, too, that inside of a jail is a good place to agitate industrial unionism, and for that reason I appreciate going to jail; a man you can't talk industrial unionism to in jail is sure a hopeless case, but glad to say they are not so many when they reach the lowest, filthy condition and degradation between the four walls of a jail.

Though I do think it to be a reflection on ordinary intelligence for a person to not be able to see the iniquity and unjustness of the capitalist system before they become ground to the very bottom, which seems to be the case with some. The accommodation of jails, is about as bad as a man can endure, and if such serves to open the eyes of any working mule, then the jails and bullpens are doing a good mission, for the workers must be woke

up and out of them.

If it requires such ability and unimpaired conditions as prevail in the Chico city jail (for refrigeration more properly) to bring some of the working stiff to a realization of the damnable system we are living under, well enough. But for a few who do realize, there is only two things they alone can do at present, and that is agitate industrial unionism to the workers and prosecute the grafting criminals where it be possible by their own laws.

L. J. BLOOM.

LIKE TO BE HUMBUGGED.

P. T. Barnum said "The American people like to be humbugged." It certainly is the truth in regards to the loggers and lumber workers on the Pacific Coast.

They will stand for more graft, longer hours, and poorer conditions than any set of men that I know of.

They will stand for packing a dirty bundle of blankets from one camp to the other and pay from 25 cents to \$4.00 for a bunk and a bum spring and mattress, and \$1.00 per month for hospital fees. Each company has a different "sawbones" to send you to when you are hurt, so you will have to pay \$1.00 every time you change camp. The Grays Harbor loggers work 11 to 12 hours a day for about eight or nine months, so that they can tramp from place to place with a blanket on their back for the rest of the year.

Oh yes, they are the wig ginks all right, all right.

It seems that each one wants to be the best man in camp; they will talk about their work at the table and in the bunk house; they have work on the brain at all times.

When they come to town to "blow in" at the toughest saloon they can find, they take their work along with them in their boneheads. A couple of good loggers and a quart of booze can work wonders.

Can the I. W. W. wake up these men? I have worked in the woods for years and talked union to them. But most of the loggers say that men won't stick together. If you give them something to read most of them will just glance at it and begin to tell you that union for the loggers never has been and never will be.

I don't want to throw cold shivers on the I. W. W. movement, I am a member myself. I try to do my best at all times. But it sometimes looks like an uphill fight. Yours for the ONE BIG UNION.

"HEMLOCK SAVAGE."

UNITED VERSUS DIVIDED ACTION.

It is a remarkable fact that the craft union body has utterly failed to profit by their experiences of the past, and more especially by the object lessons which have been taught in the last decade by the organizations of capital. There is one case in particular that shows

convincingly the effectiveness of Solidarity and the results that can be achieved by general concerted action.

I refer to the death of E. H. Harriman of the Southern and Union Pacific railroad.

In order to commemorate their president and pay a tribute of respect to his memory it was decided at a meeting of the executive officials of the road that all activities should cease, that every wheel should stop in its various construction shops, and that all trains over the system should come to a stand still for a period of five minutes.

To decide in this case was to act and it went on record as the most complete stopping of a transcontinental industry that the world had ever heard of.

Now for a little moralizing: If we could only imagine that these men had been less grief stricken during the five minutes of enforced idleness and instead of making vows to emulate, etc., they had devoted that time to meditation on the modus operandi of the organization which the deceased labor exploiter had perfected, and compared same with the strangling tactics adopted by their own craft job trusts, the working class would in all probability have been spared the pitiable spectacle, the hopeless bungle, which the A. F. of L. is vainly endeavoring to elevate to the dignity of an effective strike.

But these people have traditions that there is "a unity of interests," "the sacred contract," "fair day's work," and, OH HELL! They make me tired.

W. F. CONNERY,
Local 178, Seattle.

ON POLITICS.

I was glad to note "certain" comment made by Scott Bennett per medium of last week's "Worker" anent the I. W. W., and especially so with reference to the industrial organization refraining from dabbling with politics. I believe that dabbling in the political frying pan has a tendency to disrupt and shatter any organization that participates, in addition to being ultimately faced with defeat.

This is one reason why I favor the I. W. W. as distinct from any other organization, inasmuch that it religiously leaves the political game, alone, intent and determined to work out its own destiny and ultimate emancipation by its own intelligence, training, might, and scientific organization.—Editor Social Democrat, Auckland, N. Z.

NOTICE.

C. E. Spencer and Joe Young are requested to communicate with E. F. Lefferts at Brawley, Cal., at once.

To reject an idea because it is new is not a proof of shrewd sense—it is a proof of bigoted ignorance.—Robert Blatchford.

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.

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Whole Number 146

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

THUGS MADE TO BACK UP

CALIFORNIA I. W. W. MEN PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST LAW AND ORDER THUGS—SHERIFF AND SLUGGERS FORCED TO BACK UP.

Brawley, Cal., Dec. 30, 1911.

On the 21st of this month three fellow workers, E. F. Lefferts, Pete Le Blanc, and W. Marshall, respectively were working in a corn field, 4 miles from Holtville and were arrested and accused of the nefarious crime of stealing a pig. They were promptly incarcerated in the county bastille. The under-sheriff of El Centro, and deputy sheriff of Holtville, with five assistants endeavored to search the Holtville hall for evidence with no favorable results. They then sought the advice of their able superior, Sheriff Mobley Meadows, the Arizona Bad Man, who on the following day sallied forth to Holtville to disperse the undesirable. The entire population following at the heels of their brave and imminent upholder of law and order. They then tried to enter the hall, identify and apprehend if possible any that may have been implicated, but were confronted by the muzzles of many drawn guns in the hands of trusty members who knew too well the justice that would be meted out to workers in that vicinity and thereby informed his nobs that they would not stack arms. The Sheriff then told them he was only there to protect the people and their interests, and one of the members retaliated with the remark that such as his type had protected the people at Cripple Creek, and assisted in the kidnapping of members across the Mexican border, for a paltry few dollars a head. The shot went home for there was no answer and he and his scissorbill assistants retreated to more healthy quarters. This hall was searched on the same day and the same tactics applied, but with no favorable results. Fellow Workers, it looks as if they want to rib up some petty charge and stamp out the progress of this organization in this valley. They will have an obstacle to remove far larger than they imagine. They had just as well remove the rock-bound coast of New England.

Brawley Local 439.
Press Committee.

BUTTE MINERS HELP FIGHT ABERDEEN.

Butte Miners' Union No. 1, the largest single local of workers in America, has forwarded to the free speech defence committee in Tacoma \$250.00 to be used in the fight against Aberdeen for Freedom of Speech. There are 7,000 union miners in Butte and these fellow workers will not lay down with either men or money until Aberdeen is as free for free speech as the air is for the birds. Poor Patterson and the rest of the sluggers are going up against it.

MORE SLUGGERS.

"Business men" vigilantes, of the Aberdeen, Wash., ax handle and club brigade type, are driving all the striking foreigners from the New Jersey Zinc Company's private city at Franklin Furnace, N. J. Sad commentary on our "American" spirit of independence is that most of the Americans went back to work, deserting their Slavonian and Hun fellow workers.—Oakland World.

PROTEST AGAINST ABERDEEN THUGS

The Oakland locals of the I. W. W. are to hold a monster protest meeting at Rice's institute in the near future, to protest against the outrageous treatment given to the members of the I. W. W. and others of the working class in Aberdeen, Wash.

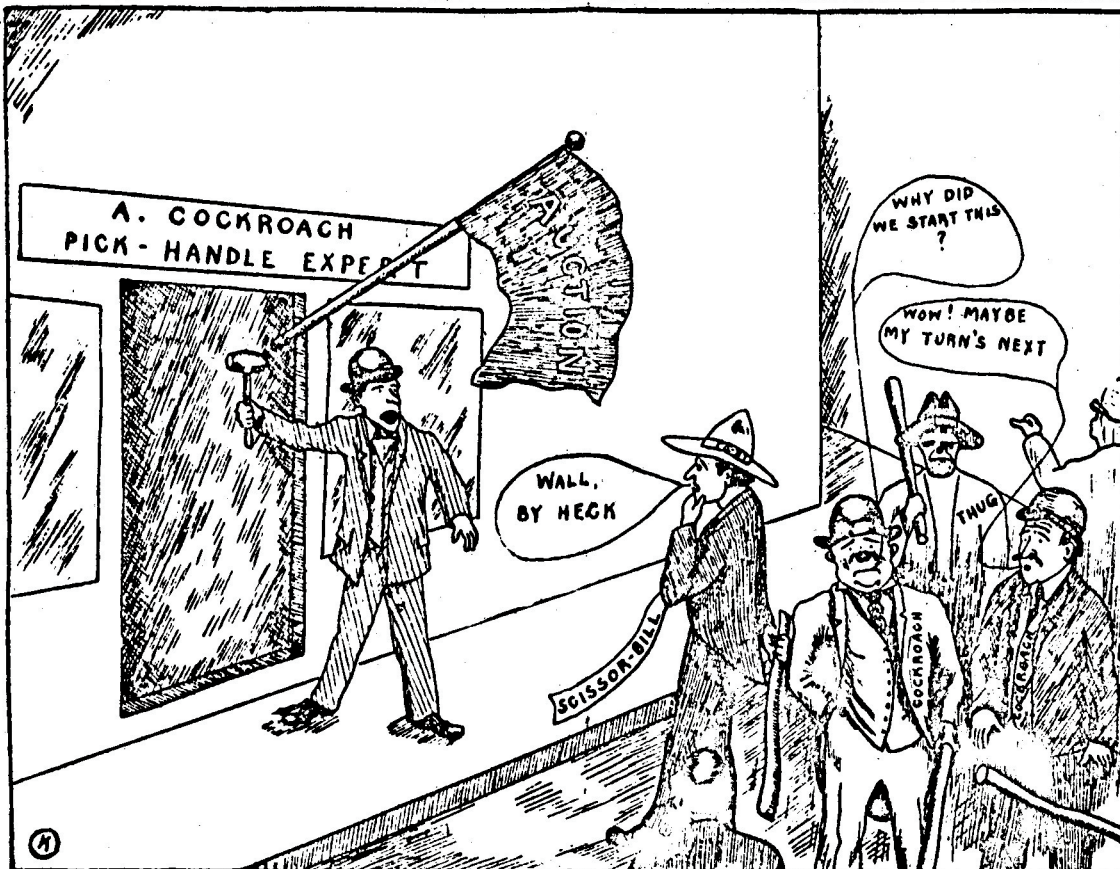
SLAVES FEAR FREE SPEECH.

The community that will not allow its humblest citizen to freely express his opinion, no matter how false or odious the opinion may be, is only a gang of slaves.—Wendell Phillips.

GET BUSY.

In the twentieth century war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, royalty will be dead; but man will live. For all, there will be but one country—that country the whole earth; for all, there will be but one hope—that hope the whole heaven. All hail, then, to the noble twentieth century, which shall own our children, and which our children shall inherit.—Victor Hugo.

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



THE RED FLAG WILL WAVE IN ABERDEEN.

PREPARING THE GROUND IN ABERDEEN

Aberdeen, Wash., Dec. 27, 1911.

To the "Worker":—A month ago the ax handle brigade of this slave pen loudly proclaimed that the I. W. W. was a thing of the past in Aberdeen. Two weeks later they sealed their boast with the blood of workingmen on a lonely road at midnight. But today the I. W. W. is the most alive topic of discussion on Grays Harbor, for "like Banquo's ghost, it will not down."

The latest scare they have experienced is from a handbill that has been generally distributed through Aberdeen and Hoquiam offering a reward of \$5,000 for the parties who slugged Pierog and Pederson on the night of December 7. This bill scared them so bad that they at once proceeded to pour whiskey into Jimmie Barton, the man who ran the auto that Peterson and Pierog were taken out in. After getting Mr. Barton gloriously drunk they gave him some hundreds of dollars and persuaded him that he needs a vacation in California this winter, and started him away at noon today. They need not, however, have gone to that expense and trouble to get him out of town as the evidence regarding the ones who did the slugging will soon be in the hands of the workers anyhow.

Crowding on the heels of their scare over the reward offered, there comes dispatches saying that 250 workers have started from St. Louis to help establish free speech in Aberdeen. The chief of police has telegraphed to St. Louis to find out if it is true, and the local papers say that the citizens' organization is intact and awaits the raid with calm determination.

They have as good a right to calm determination as a cur has to lice, but it will be no more benefit to them than lice to the cur. What they need is a little intelligence and horse sense.

In the meantime all is not smooth sailing in the city council. Cringea, a machinist, is accused of stealing sand from the city streets and selling it for moulding purposes. Elder, a transfer team owner, is accused of doing hauling for the city. Myles, a lumberman, is accused of selling lumber to the city. One member, an insurance solicitor, is accused of writing insurance on the city's buildings for his company. O'Hara, a saloon keeper faces a misdemeanor charge, with possible loss of his license for keeping his saloon open after closing hours. Hilts has been fired out of the council for getting his picture taken with three prostitutes while another member of the council is accused of going with Hilts to the red light district to make collections for the Catholic church of Aberdeen at the time that sanctimonious outfit was holding a fair to raise \$40,000 to glorify God with.

It looks as if they would have to take turn about trying each other on the charges. It is not likely, however, that anything will ever come of the charges, though there is pretty good proof that all the charges are true, for the lumber barons, with Banker Patterson at their head, need the services of just such men in their efforts to stifle free speech.

The boycott is beginning to work, and it don't feel good to the ax handle brigade. Allan Dougherty of the Rex Theatre is trying to

crawl back into the good graces of the working people by taking his printing to the New Era, which is the only paper on Grays Harbor that is disposed to give us fair treatment.

The proprietor of a large department store here was asked to carry a club on November 24, but he said, "Nothing doing, I make my living off the working people, and I won't help drive them out of town." A few days before Christmas a lady went into this department store for some goods, and found all the clerks jumping sideways to wait on customers, while the shelves had been stripped almost bare by the holiday shoppers. Presently she crossed the street to the store of George J. Wolf, one of the ax handle merchants, but there the clerks were standing with folded arms and the shelves were piled with goods as if they had hardly been touched.

May the U. S. bankruptcy courts soon have good reason to make Aberdeen their general headquarters!

As to what we are doing, there are five fellow workers in Aberdeen and Hoquiam who have distributed a few bills and sold some papers, but even that little has served to keep the agitation alive. We are just getting into shape to turn a broadside of literature and agitation loose on the masters here. That will prepare the way for the more active work of street speaking, which hundreds of workers are clamoring to have started. And when it is started the woods and mills and vessels and city streets on Grays Harbor will soon ring with the cry of victory for the workers!

STUMPY.

THE FIGHT IN ABERDEEN IS NOW ON!

Aberdeen, Wash., January 3, 1912.

To the "Worker":—Owing to the peculiar situation of Aberdeen, where there is practically but one road into the town, the task of working out the details of a winning fight has been necessarily very slow. It seems, however, that this preliminary task is now nearly accomplished, and before these lines can be published the fight will be in full swing. Five men came in from Tacoma on December 30 and at once began distributing literature, and have been able to do a great amount of agitating by getting the other fellows to talking.

The main topic of conversation is not "Can the I. W. W. come back," but "How soon will they be here." There are but few who believe the fight will not be renewed, and those few will have their eyes opened to facts very soon.

The boycott is beginning to work, and sev-

eral loggers have the annoying habit of asking dealers, "WERE YOU ONE OF THE SLUGGERS?" And the dealers are confiding to each other that they are sorry they joined the clubbing gang.

The Socialist local at Aberdeen has appointed a committee to arrange for a public protest meeting here in Aberdeen and the committee is working hard to get the meeting held on the 7th inst, although the time is very short.

The mills and logging camps are resuming work, and many men are coming from Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, and there may be a few I. W. W.'s mixed among them.

W. J. Patterson returned from San Francisco a few days ago, likely to superintend the repelling of the invasion that they believe imminent. He says he is very optimistic regarding the lumber outlook for the coming year, but added in reference to the I. W. W. situa-

tion: "If we live up to the reputation we have gained in this direction we will indeed be exceedingly fortunate."

Later—It has just come to my knowledge that one man was arrested yesterday and two more today for distributing literature.

The authorities have forced our hands, now let us play trump and see if they can follow suit.

All men coming here should report to Tacoma for instructions.

STUMPY.

What's the use of electing four hundred and thirty-three BERGERS to congress to make our laws when we have nine supreme judges setting them aside? Put on your glasses so you can see the joke.

E. Z. MARKS.

HOW DOES GOV. HAY STAND?

GOVERNOR HAY FAILS TO ACT AGAINST SLUGGERS IN ABERDEEN SAYS THINGS HAVE QUIETED DOWN—QUIET SLUGGERS ARE ALL RIGHT.

In response to letters and affidavits which have been forwarded to Governor Hay of the State of Washington, detailing how armed sluggers were deporting men from their homes and families in Aberdeen as well as manhandling them by knocking their teeth down their throat, the following letter has been received by the Free Speech committee in Tacoma from this upholder of "law and order?"

State of Washington,
Office of Governor,
Olympia.

December 28, 1911.

Mr. Ed Gilbert,
Industrial Workers of the World,
Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Sir:—I have just returned to the capitol and find on my desk a joint letter from you and two other gentlemen relative to alleged lawlessness in Aberdeen, Chehalis county. This is the first complaint I have had regarding the matter and I have had none from the citizens of Aberdeen or of that locality, other than the affidavits of Mr. Christian E. Pedersen and Mr. Troy Newell, which you enclose. These two gentlemen seem to have been invited to leave that locality by a body of three hundred men armed with guns and clubs, but as this happened some time ago and nothing more has been reported here, I suppose things have quieted down... Yours respectfully,

(Signed) M. E. HAY,
The Governor seems to be able to smooth things over in his own mind by saying that these men who were deported, slugged, etc., were invited to leave Aberdeen by 300 men armed with guns and clubs, but as the crime was committed some time ago and has now quieted down, everything is lovely.

The invitation to leave Aberdeen was an invitation that few would care to have handed out to them. An invitation consisting of getting your teeth kicked out and otherwise maltreated is all right so long as it has quieted down. The victims are likely trying to earn enough money to get new teeth and after the wounds have healed up it is all right as far as this Hay is concerned. If he is concerned any further than merely commenting on it we fail to hear of it.

Things had quieted down after the Los Angeles Times was destroyed; Otis got a new plant, the widows of the victims dried their tears and all was well. Just why the master class should have interested themselves in spending thousands of dollars to hire detectives is a mystery to us, especially after reading the above letter from Governor Hay. It's useless for Governor Hay to say that he knows nothing of this matter, except what he has heard from the affidavits of those who were slugged and deported from their homes. Every paper in the state and in the United States was loaded down with scare head accounts of the slugging in Aberdeen, in fact the matter was reported in the minutest details in every degree. It surely is not possible that the governor of the State does not read the papers.

Had this been Banker Patterson who was deported and slugged by 300 armed workingmen, the Governor would have known all about it in a few minutes and no effort would have been spared in bringing the guilty workers under the strong arm of his "law and order" brigade. Well Mr. Governor we are going back to Aberdeen as we can find no law to keep any one out of any town in the United States, and there is no part of the foundation of this great country known as the "constitution" to debar any man, woman or child from expressing opinions whether such opinions meet the approval of the lumber trust or not. The I. W. W. is clearly within the letter and the spirit of every law in America and we intend to FORCE our rights from a bunch of grafting upstarts if it takes ten years. If the governor is so true to his class (and we don't blame him) as to overlook in such a casual way, the crimes that have been committed by lumber trust agents in and about Aberdeen, then the workers will have to force their rights through at any cost and if more crimes are committed against the workers by this armed band of sluggers, the blood will be on the governor of the State of Washington and all other officials who have winked at these depredations, knowing that such winking was but

(Continued on Page Four.)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Jas. J. Ettor, Thos. Halcrow, F. H. Little, Francis Miller, Geo. Speed.
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The men who labor spend their strength in the daily struggle for bread, to maintain the strength they struggle with. So they live in a deadly circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of wearisome life, and wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—Daniel Defoe.

PATTERSON NOT SURE.

Banker Patterson of Aberdeen, leading light and main squirt in handling the affairs of that small burg, has recently arrived from California points, where he has been recuperating from the nervous strain he has recently undergone in trying to suppress free speech in Aberdeen by the use of his paid ax-handle brigade. Patterson was one of the principal speakers at the chamber of commerce luncheon held in the Washington hotel, Aberdeen, on January 2. As the I. W. W. fight for free speech is the only live issue on Grays harbor at the present time, it was up to the banker to indulge in a little rhetoric in explaining the progress being made against the young and thriving labor organization. Patterson is quoted in the Aberdeen Daily World as vomiting the following froth at the big dinner:

"I was surprised to discover the interest which is being taken throughout the state in our effort to control our own city affairs. If we live up to the reputation we have gained in this direction, we will indeed be exceedingly fortunate."

Patterson is evidently not taking such an optimistic view of being able to keep out the I. W. W. as he and his cohorts did a few weeks ago. We can assure Patterson that he will be extremely fortunate if he makes his slugging tactics win out in the long run. We are truly sorry for a banker and a few lumber trust stiff who are so fortunate as to have the full say and swing of a one-horse town like Aberdeen. It's deplorable to have to listen to some wealth-producer who has been so unfortunate as to have to slave in a saw mill or logging camp for the bare necessities of life in order that the "good citizen" be allowed to take trips to California and live in luxury and idleness.

It's certainly queer that a wage slave who has been drawing the magnificent salary of \$2.00 per day in a saw mill, can not have sense enough to go ahead with his work and keep his mouth shut. This thing of gabbing off all you know about the job, the country, the liberty and the freedom, the profit system with the grafter and the suckers, the slaves and the masters, should be met with a punishment commensurate with the crime, and as the crime is one that is unpardonable in the eyes of the "good citizen" we would advocate the thumb screw and the rack and if that don't work we see no reason why the tongues should not be extracted from the guilty slaves. However, we might suggest before these extreme measures be adopted to keep the slaves quiet, that the "men and religion forward movement" be introduced in every town and hamlet in the great and glorious land of freedom where "guarantees" of liberty and freedom of speech, press and public assembly are as thick as flies around a molasses barrel in July. The following little verse that was taught us when children in the public schools of Canada, might be substituted in place of the Lord's prayer in opening the meetings:

One honest John Tompkins, a hedger and ditcher,
Although he was poor did not want to be richer.
For all such vain wishes in him were prevented,
By the fortunate habit of being CONTENTED.

If this stuff won't have the tendency to make the slave reverse the chains that bind him, take him out and kill him.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 23.—"Men go hungry so long then resort to crime for food," said Councilman Burguard in discussing his measure to provide \$5000 appropriation from city funds to give work to unemployed married men. Burguard says this is the only means to keep down crime. It is probable that the measure will pass.—News Item.

Bully for you, Burguard! You have at least been honest enough to tell to the world the cause of crime. There are few grafters that will admit it, but there is no doubt but what they know it to be a fact. If all the profit mongers would admit what this Portland councilman has admitted, it would be the means of quickly overthrowing the capitalist system that produces a millionaire at the one end and a few hundred tramps at the other. Rather than change the system and go out and do their share of the work of the world, these "good citizens"

will always be found advocating machine gun companies as was recently installed in Spokane, more guns for policemen, extra policemen, longer sentences for "criminals," etc. Anything, in fact, rather than go to work themselves and get off the backs of the toilers. It will be up to the workers themselves to kick the parasites off their backs if it will ever be done. To do this we must have a way of doing it, so we say we must organize the workers in such a way that they will act as a unit and when force enough has been obtained by organization, the parasite will be put to work. We will never do it without organization and we will never be able to do it unless we have an effective organization. The I. W. W. has the plan of organization and now it wants the members. Have YOU studied up on this I. W. W. plan of organization? Well, do so.

A DIRTY BUNCH.

The gang of sluggers in Aberdeen are proving to the world by their attempt to create a prejudice against the I. W. W. by misrepresentation and lies, that they have no case when it comes to defending themselves in their slugging tactics and their disregard for all civilized procedure.

The latest attempt to create this prejudice against our organization comes in the Aberdeen Daily World of December 30, in great scare headlines, inferring that the I. W. W. have poisoned the water leading to the city from the reservoirs.

It is evident the intention of these slimy monsters to create a feeling of hatred with these lies that will be the means of having a lot of ignorant dupes take the lives of our members in the belief that they are protecting themselves from being poisoned. The following is a part of the garble that is being used for this purpose and is clipped from the Aberdeen Daily World:

"Close on the heels of anonymous threatening letters received in Aberdeen to the effect that the Industrial Workers of the World must have their way here or death will be visited on the city officials and the water supply of the city will be poisoned comes a report from North Aberdeen that a possible attempt to poison the water of a private system in that section was made today, and as a consequence, all of North Aberdeen is both excited and up in arms.

"This forenoon a very rough-looking man carrying a brown-colored pasteboard box and a roll of blankets crossed the North Aberdeen bridge. He was seen to enter a large barn on the Lafayette road that leads to Dabney hill. After entering the barn he remained a time and then started eastward toward the water supply. He was followed quietly, but seeing probably that he was being observed, he left the water tanks and started back, going up Dabney hill and disappeared. He took with him only the blankets and either hid the box and its contents or emptied the box. The box could not be found.

"Robert Dinse, who superintends the water system, was notified, and emptied the water tanks, but no trace of anything was found. There was no appearance of the water being discolored. On the ground near the tanks was found a new pair of hinges around which was a wrapper with the name of a Hoquiam firm upon it. The hinges, which were large and brand new, had been dropped by the man as they were near the tracks he had made in the snow. His tracks led clear to the water tanks, which are some distance back in the hills.

For some days it has been noticed that strange men were crossing Dabney hill from the east side and making their way to the city by that route. Whether these men are Industrial Workers of the World it is not known, but it has been inferred that they may be."

A HARVEST FOR THE GRAFTER.

The click of hob-nailed boots and the "swish-swish" of heavy "tin" trousers, the most welcome sound in the world to the Grays Harbor restaurant men, barbers, clothiers and merchants generally may be heard in every portion of Aberdeen and Hoquiam today for the annual pilgrimage of the woodmen to Grays Harbor is on.

Beginning yesterday afternoon the advance guard of the army of employees of the scores of logging camps began pouring into the city and by tomorrow night the big camps will be practically deserted as only a few whose pre-holiday excursions to the cities made it imperative that they remain at the camp to enjoy the few luxuries of the camp chef, will not join with the merry throng.

It is estimated that at least \$150,000 will mark the annual Christmas payroll to the loggers. A greater portion of this amount will be paid out in Hoquiam.

This morning several hundred employees of the Polson camps reached Hoquiam and tomorrow employees in the offices of the logging company, it is expected, will be about \$75,000, while the Lytle company will pay out about \$20,000.—"Aberdeen World."

These are the men who are the backbone of the lumber industry. These are the men who make it possible for grafters to fatten and live in luxury from their toil. These are the men when once organized industrially, will have the POWER to put every slugger in Aberdeen on the bum and do it in jig time. These are the men who could settle the free speech fight in Aberdeen in one minute if once organized. These are the men who have to be brought under the fold of the ONE BIG UNION and the sooner the better. These men will make more noise in Aberdeen and Hoquiam while the holidays are on than all the street speakers could from Aberdeen to New York. But it is a noise that the grafter likes to hear. It is the noise that accompanies the spending of the hard earned wages, which means the quick return to the hands of those who doled it out. These loggers have more power when organized industrially than all the grafters on the Pacific coast. What master is it that would be so untrue to his own interests that would not deport agitators, when thousands of loggers would be in town to hear the message of the ONE BIG UNION? The message will be delivered, however, and it will be delivered right in the bunk house and after the logger understands what the I. W. W. stands for, he will not stay aloof from the organization that means his freedom. On with the education! Down with the pick-handle rule of the grafting thug that hates to be disturbed while he is quietly robbing his slaves!

TRANSLATED NEWS

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

December 17, 1911.

Syndicalist Press—A new paper, "The South African Labor Herald," has been started at Capetown. The first number which appeared at the beginning of this month contains eight pages.

Holland.

The Transport Federation at Amsterdam. During last summer's great port strike four unions, those of the dockers, seamen, carmen and boatmen took part, the first two in a very active and direct way, the latter two in a lesser degree. One of the first lessons learned by the transport workers in that conflict is the conviction that there is not enough cohesion among the different categories of workers in the transport trade, and that the old trade unions must be replaced by industrial unions. There existed already a local transport federation at Amsterdam, but it was insufficiently organized. During the whole of the conflict the carmen and the boatmen especially were not in enough solidarity with the seamen and dockers. Therefore the transport unions have made it their first business to strengthen the organization. It has been decided to appoint as a special propagandist, Markmann, the active leader of the Seaman's Union and to publish a special organ "De Propagandist." This is good news for the revolutionary syndicalist and direct action propaganda, in Holland.

France.

Against the "Exceptional" (sclerated) Laws—The Labor Exchanges and Trades Councils of France have been invited by the French Confederation of Labor to organize everywhere protest meetings against governmental repression which grows worse from day to day. "Our comrade Dumoulin," says the circular of the Confederation of Labor, "has just been condemned to two years imprisonment, Broutchoux' turn will be tomorrow, Delsant and others the day after. This condemnation together with that of Pengam (18 months), Roullier (3 years), makes it necessary to increase our energy. To allow the "Exceptional" laws to be applied without protest would be to seriously compromise our future. And we have not the right to do that." The Confederation of Labor asks therefore, besides local meetings which ought to be held everywhere, to organize a general massmeeting in each province or large town.

England.

Railway Peace Assured.—The directors of the railway companies and the delegates of the four large railway unions held a conference at the Board of Trade on December 10, and arrived at an agreement. The report of the Inquiry Commission which the mass of the workers had rejected, was adopted and will be applied May next. But certain additions on essential questions have been made. The two chief modifications to the present conditions are: 1. The local conciliation boards are maintained, whilst the central board which had to deal finally with all questions, will be abolished. Instead, a chairman has been appointed who in case of disagreement has to preside over the local conciliation board. He will have a casting vote, and his decision will be final. 2. The leaders of the unions are admitted to the conciliation board as representatives of the men even if they do not work at that railway company. To a certain point this concession by the companies constitutes recognition of the unions, but according to the men not sufficiently. The great bourgeois press declares triumphantly that railway peace is assured. That remains, however, to be seen. Till now the men have insisted on the pure and simple recognition of the unions and notwithstanding the concessions made by the companies—especially on the question of salaries—the men may go further than the leaders wish. For the moment, however, the movement seems paralyzed. There is not enough unity among the men to impose their will on the leaders at present, and as these have made peace, some months must elapse before the men can recollect their enthusiasm to carry their claims forward.

The English Labor Movement and the Right to Strike.—The 12th annual conference of the Labor Party will be held at Birmingham next January. The Independent Labor Party will propose a resolution expressing great gratification at the "Labor unrest" during the last year and urging trade unions to promote a stern fight for more humane industrial and social life. A resolution from the London Trades Council expresses indignation at the repressive policy of the government towards trade unionism, and declares that the right to strike must be jealously guarded, and every attempt to impair it must be energetically resisted. The Carlisle Trades and Labor Council will move: "That the Labor Disputes Bill introduced by Mr. Crooks, M. P., be strongly opposed, and that any attempts to weaken the value of the Trade Disputes Act be emphatically condemned." The Birmingham labor representation council will suggest that the whole of the United Kingdom be organized into convenient centers, with responsible trade union executives so that should any bill for depriving workers of the right to picket during a strike be presented to the House of Commons with any hope of its being passed into law, a general strike may be declared, with a view of compelling its immediate withdrawal. The I. L. P. will move a resolution against the use of soldiers in labor conflicts, as "it constitutes a menace to organized labor."

It is clear that the English labor unions are

far from being intimidated by the government and capitalist repression; on the contrary, England is awakening, the old fighting spirit of Chartism and of the earlier labor movement is rekindled, and all attempts of the upper classes to paralyze the action of labor organizations, or to deprive of the right to strike certain categories of workers as railway and public service workers, will meet with a most determined resistance.

Spain.

Ferocious Reaction in Spain.—The Callera Trial. During the trial of Callera, an impressive scene took place on December 9. The president of the military court tribunal having asked the accused if they had anything to add to their defence, all protested their innocence of the murder of the judge Sueca and his alguazil. They related the tortures they had been submitted to in prison. The correspondent of the Espanana Nueva has stated that the details given by the tortured are terrible, but cannot be published as the censor would not allow it. The military tribunal has given judgment on Dec. 10, which will be made public when confirmed by the supreme military Tribunal. It is however known that six of the accused have been condemned to death, three to hard labor for life, and 12 to hard labor for a certain number of years.

LABOR BATTLE SONG.

"Are ye Willing to Work and Wait?"

Tune:—Three Times Round Went our Gallant Ship.—C. W. Beckett.
Are ye willing to work and wait,
To work and wait for the day
When brotherhood and mirth shall beautify
The earth,

And weariness and want be away?

Chorus—

When leisure and pleasure shall be free,
And hardship and hunger shall go;
When the worker has his place at the top of
The tree,
And the loafer is somewhere down below,
Below, below,
And the loafer is somewhere down below,

Keep clear of the poison of the press,
Let your grand old misleaders alone:
It will pay you for your pains to educate your
brains,
And do a little thinking of your own.

Have justice for ever in your eye;
Steer wide of the charitable sneak,
Who, to lull the cry of toil, spares a trifle
from the spoil,
He has wrung from the wreckage of the
weak.

Don't play into the stock jobber's hand;
'Tis masters, not men, are our foes;
'Tis because the workers' bands is busy linking
every land,
That the tyrants are shaking in their shoes.

Have done at last with higgling for a wage;
Too long you've nursed the swindler and the
drone,
Why labor at a loss for the profit of a boss?
Get ready now to labor for your own.

DO YOUR OWN THINKING.

In my judgment slavery is the child of ignorance. Liberty is born of intelligence. Only a few years ago there was a great awakening in the human mind. Men began to inquire by what right does a crowned robber make me work for him? The man who asked this question was called a traitor. Others said, by what right does a robed priest rob me? That man was called an infidel. And when ever he asked a question of that kind, the clergy protested. When they found that the earth was round, the clergy protested. When they found that the stars were not made out of scraps that were left over on the sixth day of creation, but were really great, shining, wheeling worlds, the clergy protested and said: "When is this spirit of investigation to stop?" They said then, and they say now, that it is dangerous for the mind of man to be free. I deny it. Out of the intellectual sea there is room enough for every sail. In the intellectual air there is space enough for every wing. And the man who does not do his own thinking is a slave, and does not do his duty to his fellow men. For one, I expect to do my own thinking. And I will take my own oath this minute that I will express what thoughts I have, honestly and sincerely. I am the slave of no man and of no organization. I stand under the blue sky and the stars, under the infinite flag of nature, the peer of every human being. Standing as I do in the presence of the Unknown, I have the same right to guess as though I had been through five theological seminaries. All I claim, all I plead for, is simple liberty of thought. I simply claim that what idea I have I have a right to express, and whoever denies it is a tyrant.—Ingersoll.

NON-RESISTANCE, EH?

One more word on non-resistance and giving up the best and strongest of our organization into the hands of the enemy.

As many as six or eight (all I have heard from) who went to the Leeds Farm at Kansas City became quite ill right away or shortly after release. Poisoning by disease germs has been widely discussed here for some time and some time after the fight one of the leading drug stores had on display and sale the germs of twenty or thirty diseases, all the way from pneumonia to tuberculosis down to typhoid fever and syphilis. Wonder if we will discover the truth of this. The evidence is bad against the hound dogs of the capitalists.

We know our enemy I hope and also know they would do it. Would like to hear how the non-resistance people get around this.

P. R.

"IS THE I. W. W. TO GROW?"**New Locals Organized.**

Railroad Constructors Industrial Union No. 327, Lytton, B. C., August 21, 1911. Arthur Holland, Box 35.

Boise Industrial Union No. 59, Boise, Idaho, August 21, 1911. Sewell H. Chapman, General Delivery.

Transportation Worker Industrial Union No. 249, Victoria, B. C., August 23, 1911. Joe Weir, 1230 Langley street.

Victoria Industrial Union No. 58, Victoria, B. C., August 28, 1911. Ed. Venables, 1230 Langley street.

Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 3, Chicago, Ill., August 28, 1911. B. Schenk, 1951 Armitage avenue.

San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, Latin Branch 2, San Francisco, Cal., August 29, 1911. J. Lebon, 909 Howard street.

Packing House Workers Industrial Union No. 144, Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1911. Tony Plainer, 1517 N. Park avenue.

Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 33, Branch 2, Cleveland, Ohio, September 20, 1911. W. Deepin 2333 E. 49th street.

Bakery Workers Industrial Union No. 407, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 21, 1911. J. Lebon, Secretary, 909 Howard street.

Clothing Workers Industrial Union No. 193, Kansas City, Mo., September 25, 1911. J. E. Spielman, Secretary, General Delivery.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 433, Raymond, Wash., October 2, 1911. Dan Pedersen, Secretary, Box 721.

Railroad Workers Industrial Union No. 250, Chicago, Ill., October 3, 1911. John Ominger, 709 E. 92nd place.

Automobile Workers Industrial Union No. 16, Branch 2, Detroit, Mich., October 6th 1911. J. Petrasnas, 571 Cavalry street.

Building Workers Industrial Union No. 152, Devils Lake, N. D., October 11, 1911. J. Werl, General Delivery.

Marine Transportation Workers Industrial Union No. 246, Redondo Beach, Cal., October 16, 1911. Tom Hennessey, Box 146.

Railroad Workers Industrial Union No. 251, Philadelphia, Pa., October 19, 1911. S. Knebel, 1305 Arch street, room 10.

Amusement Workers Industrial Union No. 526, Chicago, Ill., October 24, 1911. Joseph Kral, 2538 Nineteenth street.

Iron and Steel Mill Workers Industrial Union No. 302, Niles, O., November 1, 1911. J. H. Curry, 316 Chestnut street.

Coal Miners Industrial Union No. 242, Staunton, Ill., November 2, 1911. H. Sheffield, Box 727.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Industrial Union No. 182, Nelson, B. C., November 6, 1911. J. W. Johnstone, Box 653.

Railroad Constructors Industrial Union No. 327, Branch 3, November 11, 1911. Spences Bridge, B. C.

Chicago Industrial Union No. 85, Branch 4, Chicago, Ill., November 21, 1911. Joseph Ondenkovich, Secretary, 1135 Sedgewick Court.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 435, Marshfield, Ore., November 21, 1911. John Pancer, Box 633.

Hawaiian Section I. W. W., Honolulu, T. H., November 25, 1911. J. G. Armstrong, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.

Marine Transportation Workers Industrial Union No. 252, Seattle, Wash., November 27, 1911. John Ramsay, Secretary, 211 Occidental avenue, rear.

Lamp Workers Industrial Union No. 539, Warren, Ohio, November 27, 1911. Miss Bessie Fullweiler, 107 1/2 Atlantic street.

Packing House Workers Industrial Union No. 144, Chicago, Ill., Branch 3, November 28, 1911. Joseph Tahorski, 1927 S. Loomis street.

Railroad Constructors Industrial Union No. 327, Branch 2, Yale, B. C., November 6, 1911.

Australian Section I. W. W., Adelaide, So. Australia, September 26, 1911. E. Moyle, Secretary, Wakefield street, Socialist hall.

OUT OF JAIL AGAIN.

I am out of the "can" again and again on the job. It has got to be a regular thing and I don't suppose it will surprise any one to hear that I have been in jail again. On December 1, I got a bundle of "Workers" and "Solidarity" in Galveston, Texas, and at once got busy to let the natives know that the I. W. W. was on the job. I was handicapped from the start, as that was the day that the McNamara had pulled off their stunt in Los Angeles, and as soon as I said anything about unions, the natives went up in the air, condemning all unions and union methods. I don't blame them either, as they had never heard of the I. W. W. I was kept busy all day explaining the difference between the Gompers-McNamara brand of anti-unionism and the ONE BIG UNION, the most of the patriotic, contented slaves had never heard of the I. W. W. and didn't care to hear anything about it, as they said, "We are doing very well as it is," and the only way I could get them to read the "Worker" and "Solidarity" was to give them a copy. I hustled around all day, selling a few papers and giving away a good many more. That night I met Fellow Worker Ham, who is a veteran of the Franklin school in Spokane. On Sunday morning I was again on the street selling papers when a "fly bull" stopped me and asked me if I had a license to sell papers. I said "no," and that I had never heard of any one being required to get a license to sell papers. He "pinched" me and I was given a ride in the band wagon down to interview the chief of the slugging committee. The chief asked me what my business was. I told him I was agitating and selling literature for the I. W. W. "Well," he says, "we don't allow any Socialist agitators in this town and you can't hold meetings in this town either. I hadn't said anything about holding meetings and I asked him if the Salvation Army was allowed to hold meetings on the streets, and when he said

they were, I asked him if the I. W. W. didn't have as much right to hold meetings on the streets as they did. He said "No," and if I or any one else tried to hold meetings on the streets they would be arrested, and he ordered me locked up for agitating and selling papers. I asked him if I would have been arrested if I had been selling a capitalist paper and he refused to answer me. The next morning I was taken before the dispenser of "justice" and charged with "disturbing the peace." The judge nearly fell dead when I pleaded not guilty and he handed me "ten and costs," which meant that I would eat macaroni at the expense of the city for the next 25 days. I was held until the 22nd then I was put in solitary confinement, with nothing to eat, not even macaroni. The next morning about 2 a. m. I was taken out of the cell, thrown into the wagon with the brass trimmings and taken down to the Santa Fee station. To make a good job of it they took my own money that I needed to eat on and bought a ticket to Virginia Point. I was put on board the train and an officer went along with me to see that I reached my destination all right and when I was ditched at the blind siding called Virginia Point I was told that they would try and run Galveston without my assistance.

From what I can see the only way to do any agitating in Galveston for the present at least, is to get on the job and as I can't connect with a job there I will have to pass it up. The colored people have got control of most of the work in Galveston and as they have been given a pretty raw deal by both the unorganized whites and the craft unions, it won't take very much work to get them to come into the union that recognize no race, creed or color. In fact, when I was arrested I had a date to meet a bunch of the colored men who wanted to learn about the new union. If some of the fellow workers would go to Galveston and get a job there they could do some good work toward getting a local started. There is one of the "Ham track" Mich. bunch of knackers in Galveston. He is holding street meetings in contradiction to the chief's statements to me. He distributes leaflets knocking the eight hour proposition, in fact knocking everything that the I. W. W. stands for and he claims that he is organizing for the "only real" I. W. W., but I was unable to find a single person that he had got to join his (as he claimed) the GIGANTIC ORGANIZATION. He is allowed to hold his street meetings whenever he wants to, unmolested by the "czar" of Galveston, but Socialists and labor agitators will be put in jail if they try to hold street meetings. And so I guess the disciple of De Leon, hailing from "Ham track" is neither a Socialist or a labor agitator, but merely a common labor fakir and judging from what results he has got in Galveston, he isn't doing much harm.

ALBERT V. ROE.

ROSSONI IN FRISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1912. Edmondo Rossoni, the Italian speaker, started his propaganda tour last Monday, December 25. He spoke on the street and attracted a good crowd; explained to the slaves how they were working too long hours and kept the other workers out of jobs; how they could shorten the hours by joining the I. W. W. and fighting for better conditions.

Tuesday, December 26, he held the meeting in our hall, 1504 Powell street, and spoke on the subject: "One Big Union for all the Workers."

The subject was handled masterfully by the speaker, who exposed the aims and methods of the I. W. W. He made a fine explanation of sabotage and the "pearled" strike.

Next day he spoke on "From the Workingman's International to the Revolutionary Syndicalism or Industrial Unionism."

The workers came in great numbers and almost filled the Washington square theatre we had rented for the occasion.

He went to speak Saturday night and Monday night in Oakland.

We expect to have two language branches in Italian, one in Oakland and the other in Point Richmond.

Last Sunday, December 31, he had for his subject: "The War in Tripoli."

The topic must have been interesting for the workers, for although we charged 10 cents admission we had a big crowd.

We expect to have a debate with a mental prostitute editor of "Italian," an Italian daily.

This capitalist tool who must be drawing money from the Italian government secret funds, has been lying every day since the war started. He talks about the enthusiasm of the Italian people for the war and says all the people were in favor of it.

But when the workers in Italy were holding protest meetings and monster parades he never said a word.

Then this parasite on being invited to have a debate with Rossoni on this subject, thought it was more prudent for him to keep in hiding.

He answered in his paper that for him the subject was settled, his paper having a circulation of about 20,000 and every reader of it being in favor of the war it was right to say everybody was in favor.

He added, too, that about two dozens were against it. If he dared to debate he would have seen many hundreds calling him down for his dirty work.

As we had no paper we printed an edition of "Il Proletario" of two thousand, all dealing with the war in Tripoli.

The paper deals about the conditions of the workers on the Pacific coast and makes propaganda for the I. W. W.

Rossoni starts Jan. 3rd for Eureka and from there will go to Portland and Seattle. Yours for the Big Union.

B. SAFFORES.

For the Latin Branch, I. W. W., Local 173, Branch 2, San Francisco, Cal.

ATTENTION!

Any local wishing to do propaganda work among the Italians, should communicate with E. Rossoni or the Secretary Latin Branch, I. W. W., 1504 Powell street, San Francisco.

Rossoni is a fine speaker in Italian and a good exponent of the I. W. W. aims and methods.

Secretary Latin Branch No. 2, Local 173, San Francisco, Cal.

ATTENTION!

J. O. Heal, a member of L. U. No. 380, employed by the Mason County Log Co., at Shelton, Wash., was killed while in their employ on November 28, 1911. Anyone knowing of his relatives or dependents please communicate with.

ALFRED J. AMOLSCH, Secretary No. 380, 110 S. 14th St.

TO ALL LOCALS OF THE I. W. W.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 1, 1912. At the last business meeting of local No. 66 it was decided to advertise Oscar A. Hargrave as one not entitled to be accepted as a member of the I. W. W.

While taking all advantages accruing as a member, he refuses to pay dues, being more than a year behind and has torn up his card.

W. F. LITTLE, Secretary No. 66.

FROM PENSACOLA, FLA.

Just a few lines from this neck of the woods to let you know how conditions are here. The wages are for common labor from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, some work nine and some ten hours a day. Board is from \$5.00 per week and up. Work is scarce and the slaves are plentiful. Longshoremen are getting 20c per hour. Men working on some of the docks are handling fish for \$1.50 for nine hours. Now is the "red snapper" season.

In Tampa, Florida, the conditions are about the same as here. South of Tampa, in the celery country, the wages are \$1.50 per day and board is from \$5.50 per week and up in town and in the country wages are \$1.50 per day and \$4.50 for board and some places \$20.00 per month.

Jacksonville is the worst of all; wages are \$1.50 and \$1.25 per day; board \$5.00 and up. Negro laborers get as low as \$1.00 per day on construction work. Longshoremen get 17 cents per hour. Night and Sunday work 20 cents per hour with plenty of slaves waiting for a chance.

Most all of the common laboring work is done by colored men and they can live with their own people for less than a white man can get board here. When I was in Jacksonville there was a move on hand by the parasites to appoint a special deputy sheriff to keep tab on the working man and any man who didn't work six days in the week was to be arrested and put to work on the public road. The parasites want good roads and want them built cheap.

Godfrey Ebel, No. 13.

STRIKE ON AT PRINCE RUPERT.

A telegram from Prince Rupert to the I. W. W. local in Vancouver, B. C., states that there is a general strike on at that point and asks that all men refuse to ship to Prince Rupert at this time as the workers have full control of the situation and if left alone will win out hands down. If you are not organized to win out where you are, or you have made no effort to organize to do so, be kind enough to the fellow workers in Prince Rupert by staying away and letting them win out. "Don't be a scab, be a man," should be the watchword of every working man, woman and child that works for wages.

IS YOUR MAIL HERE?

There is mail at the I. W. W. headquarters in Sacramento, Cal., for the following members:

Fred Heyer, H. C. Adams, F. Myers, George Swasey, G. Gothart. Those desiring their mail forwarded will notify P. P. Hill, secretary No. 71, I. W. W., Sacramento, Cal. Address 320 M street.

IS YOUR MAIL HERE?

The following members have mail awaiting them at Missoula, Mont., headquarters:

William Johnstone. Lewis B. Ore.

Address communications to Walter Knox, secretary No. 40, I. W. W., 303 Second street, Missoula, Mont.

FROM STOCKTON, CAL.

Local No. 73 is still in the running. We are going ahead slow but sure. A few fellow workers from this local have left for Aberdeen and more will follow in a day or two.

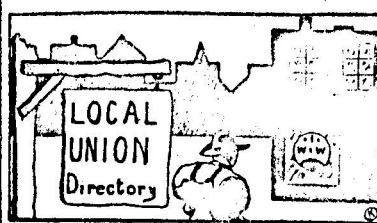
The following members have letters awaiting them at our headquarters:

Victor Jonson, 1 letter. Viktor Vogl, 2 letters. William Holmes, 1 letter. D. W. McDaniel, 1 letter. Robert O'Brien, 1 letter.

GEORGE J. PAYNE, Secretary No. 73, I. W. W.

NOTICE!

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



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. 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.

TO BUILD THE "WORKER."

It seems to me that the I. W. W. press is too slow to carry on the work of the organization such as propaganda, information and communication with a weekly issue.

The need of a semi-weekly paper is being felt. Two issues weekly would add greatly to the power of the I. W. W. As a revolutionary movement is only as strong as our propaganda, our educational work would be twice as strong under the double hammering of a twice a week paper. Let every member put his shoulder to the wheel and the trick can be turned. A fund made up of donations could be created for the express purpose of buying up-to-date machinery.

Of course lots of members will say "it can't be done." No it will not be done unless we want to do it that is true. There are lots of hot air rebels who could turn the energies they are wasting in useless squabbles to good account if they were really in the I. W. W. with good intentions.

Let the ever ready fault finders who can always tear down but never build up, get busy on this proposition.

The "Worker" and "Solidarity" twice a week if we want the goods! Why not? A strong press means a strong movement.

LOUIS MOREAU.

ARE YOU BOOSTING?

Now that the holidays are over and the workers have quit singing about "peace on earth and good will," would it be asking too much if we ask every member of the I. W. W. as well as every sympathizer of the I. W. W. to try and secure one sub every week for the "Industrial Worker." That is not asking you to do very much, yet it would be a great step towards our freedom. Education is everything and we must get busy with the literature if we hope to accomplish our purpose. Try it and see how it will work.

DROPPING BACK.

The receipts of the "Industrial Worker" have taken a slump during the last three weeks to the extent that they have failed to meet current expenses. Don't let the paper go backwards now that we have done so well in the old year. Pitch in and make up for the slump during the Xmas holidays. We must have the subs.



Otto Weik dropped into the "Worker" office last week and dropped \$4.00 on the desk. Otto takes a bundle order every week for distribution among the natives around Colville, Wash.

Seattle locals comes into camp with \$6.00 for subs this week.

E. M. Clyde sends in \$5.00, \$1.50 for combination sub and balance for prepaid sub cards.

Chas. Nelson sends \$6.00 for combination subs from Vancouver, B. C.

F. H. Allison sends 75c for subs from Raymond, Wash.

Fred Parsons sends \$2.00 for combination subs from Vancouver, B. C.

J. W. Johnstone sends \$2.15 for subs from Nelson, B. C.

FIGHTS FOR THE "WORKER"

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 30, 1911.

Dear "Worker":—Something must be done to help the "Worker." Last year I assessed myself 25c per month to help sustain the "Worker." A few fellow workers followed, but they were very few.

If the boys will only get busy we can soon have a daily paper. I don't know what the others are going to do, but I will keep on just the same.

If I can keep my job for a few months I am going to assess myself a dollar a month for the "Worker" and see if we cannot have a daily by the first of May. I hope many more will follow me and then I know it will be a success. Enclosed find \$1.00 as my first assessment that I have levied myself and it will pay for the month of January, 1912. If I can save enough I will keep on with my assessment of a dollar a month until December, 1912.

NESTOR DONDOGLIO,

Member No. 85, Chicago.

OUR PRESS.

In my recent ramblings "throughout the land" I had an opportunity to visit several I. W. W. locals and observe the doings of each. And while I found the same proletarian atmosphere pervading our halls, the same celebrated and not to be despised "brigade" chewing tobacco or rather rags, and the same way of pounding "One Big Union" idea into the heads of every newcomer, I also found a distinguished local peculiarity in the methods and tactics employed to make that "BIG" idea an accomplished fact.

One of the peculiarities of the most pronounced type is the handling of our press.

While some of our locals at their street meeting are successfully disposing of large quantities of "Solidarity" and "Industrial Worker," the others are making a slow headway in that respect.

The reason for the latter lies in the fact that some members are reluctant to use what they brand as "Salvation army tactics." Let us analyze what those so-called "Salvation army tactics" really are? The locals of Portland are known as the largest subscribers to the bundle order. A soapboxer impresses upon the audience the fact of necessity of education amongst the masses by reading our literature. He does not rest there, he goes farther than that; he lays stress upon the bad times (and they are always bad) which prevent the slaves from buying the papers, so he appeals to the men who are placed in better circumstances to contribute voluntarily any amount they like to give.

For the sum that is gotten by such tactics, the equivalent value in newspapers is given away to the slaves that are broke.

By appealing in such manner to the wage slaves we are teaching the First Principle of Solidarity—"MUTUAL AID."

There is no "begging" in this case as some members are arguing; on the contrary, the wisdom contained in our papers will give a hundredfold return, in the near future, to the slave that invests his nickel that way. And thanks to those tactics we have a large distribution of literature, while the locals which don't use them have a poor one.

The latter locals usually have a fellow worker circuiting behind the backs of audiences like a cowboy rounding up a herd of cattle and mumbling under his nose the titles of our papers to the bystanders who hardly pay any attention to him, and then returning to our quarters we say in dismay: "slaves won't buy!" Indeed they won't buy if one approaches their backs instead of front.

In order to set the slaves thinking, we have to distribute our literature; to do so we must employ any methods and tactics to accomplish that end.

Remember, the end justifies the means! Yours for the building up of our Press.

RALPH V. CHERVINSKI.

NOT ANIMALS.

They have a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. But then we are not animals.

H. J.