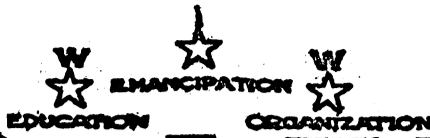


AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



Industrial Worker

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One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1911

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Whole Number 139

LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS' SPECIAL

HEAVY SNOW HELPS OUT

SPOKANE I. W. W. MEN ORGANIZE SNOW-SHOVELERS UNION—SET A PRICE FOR WORK—HUNGRY MEN EARN A FEW DIMES.

Though no men were sent out of town yesterday on emergency work calls by local employment bureaus, a steady stream was kept going from the city free employment bureau to residence districts. Each employment office, however, registered as many men as possible in anticipation of a "chinook," with resulting snowslides. The railroads, it was stated, apparently are able to care for the situation at present.

Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning a local union of the Snow-shovelers of America had been organized. The least price work would be done for, it was agreed, as the men congregated in the basement corridor of the city hall, was 50 cents. After that it was to be "up."

To carry on the work of organizing two walking delegates, Sam Kelly and Conrad Johnson, both members of the I. W. W., were given their credentials, with instructions to carry news to "independent" snowshovelers on the downtown streets of the minimum price agreed on. Many of the more industrious and lucky type reaped rich harvests out of weather conditions. To earn 50 cents in many instances less than 15 minutes was necessary, so that as much as \$10 and \$15 was picked up. —"Spokesman-Review," Nov. 14.

COAL MINERS STRIKE OFF.

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Nov. 16.—The 6,009 coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass district, who have been on strike continuously since the beginning of April, will return to work Monday morning, November 20, at 7 o'clock.

This statement was made by President Carter of the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 18, embracing Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, who said employment would be given to 7,000 men at increased wages.

A meeting of the miners will be held either in Bernie or Frank tomorrow, at which the votes will be counted and the announcement made. Later in the day the executive committee will meet. Lewis Stockett of the operators' association and will officially inform him of the action of the miners.

Orders will then be given for the opening of the mines on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, at which time all miners that have been out on strike will be ordered to report for work.

DIFFERENT PIMP.

A pimp is a man who lives off the earnings of a prostitute. The average man looks with scorn upon a pimp. He is considered to be a low-lived creature, too mean and dirty to be tolerated. Yet, do you know, there are many legalized pimps in high society? On September 28th, Inspector O'Keefe of the so-called morality squad of police of Montreal, and his assistants arrested fifty-six men and women in disorderly houses. On September 29th they appeared before Mr. Recorder Dupuis, and \$1,200 in fines were collected. The money comes from the earnings of prostitutes and is used to pay the salaries of the recorders who assess the fines. What are the recorders but legalized pimps who live off the earnings of prostitutes? The pimp who depends upon his private activity for getting a share of the earnings is regarded with contempt. The Socialized pimp, the judge who fines his own salary out of the prostitutes, is looked up to with respect. For capitalism is so rotten that it is one mass of hypocrisy and inconsistency. —Cotton's Weekly.

SPOKANE, NOTICE!

Any member of Spokane locals who have not received a ballot on the convention proceedings, can have one by applying to the Secretary at 203 Front avenue.

Not "the right to work," but more of the things their work creates, with leisure to enjoy them—this is what intelligent wage-workers demand.

LAFARGUE.

The more I see of the world the better I like the woods. W. N.

If the Lord answered all prayers, I wouldn't do a stroke of work. W. N.



ALL HANDS ARE WANTED TO REMOVE THE LOG

Special Address to All Lumber Workers

MANIFESTO.

To All Woodsmen and Workers in the Lumber Industry.

Deep in the woods where the lumber worker drifts from camp to camp following his hard and arduous toil, isolated from the large communities for weeks and months, he feels as keenly as the workers in industrial centers the oppressive hand of the employing class. He has less chances to resist the condition he suffers from, because he is separated from the other workers in factories and workshops.

Concentration of the control of capital into fewer and fewer hands has resulted in an increase in the misery of the workers in the woods. All land covered with timber today is owned and controlled by gigantic corporations. Although operating under different names in various parts of the North American continent, the grasping hand of that octopus has established a monopoly, not only in the United States but in Canada and Mexico as well. The organized employers own all the means by which the workers make a living; they have used the weakness of the toilers to rule with iron hand in the domain they survey, and working conditions have been rendered almost unbearable.

Competition among employers in the working of lumber possessions is eliminated. Competition among workers for jobs has become more keen; the speeding up of work, the introduction of modern machinery for cutting and preparing lumber for the market, has destroyed former human skill. Well paid jobs have been abolished. Better paid workers are crowded out and displaced by lower paid labor—the latter have not learned yet, that the hand of friendship offered by the agents of the employers conceals the dagger by which dissatisfied workers are cut out of their jobs, if they refuse to be contented with conditions that the employers impose, conditions which the workers are forced to accept because of the lack of understanding and co-operation with all other workers in the same industry. While the capitalists have organized and concentrated their power to reap all the benefits of advanced methods of production, the workers are separated from each other, and for the most part disorganized.

Those in Eastern Canada and Maine, working for the same employers, have no connections with the thousands in Louisiana, Texas and the southern states. The latter again are separated from their fellow workers in

the big lumber districts of Montana, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and other western sections of the North American continent.

But under the heavy load of capitalist oppression, the workers in the industry are rapidly being driven to a common level of peonage. By long hours of toil, in these days of fabulous profits, created by the workers for the corporations, the workers help to keep a reserve army of toilers on the labor market. This reserve army, competing for jobs, help the employers to keep wages down so that those at work can hardly earn enough to provide for the necessities of life for themselves and their families.

The employers no longer care whether a worker is white, yellow or black; whether a "free born American," French-Canadian or Hindoo emigrant, so long as they are satisfied to work under the most appalling conditions. The employer treats them all alike and fights them all alike if any of them try to resist the outrages that the workers are compelled to suffer.

In the treatment of their wage slaves, the employers know no nationality or color—it is the muscle, the strength of the body that they need so that production for profit may continue.

Long hours of toil and low wages are not the only wrongs the lumber workers endure; other abuses help to make life a burden of misery and despair. They are compelled to pay for all risks and insurance which the corporations establish in order to shift the expense of caring for the victims of reckless exploitation on the shoulders of the workers themselves.

The employers have had undisputed control over the life affairs of the workers because they have the power of possession, and all their institutions are well organized to function in the protection of their interests. They have reduced the expenses of production. With the increase of the immense profits that their possessions yield, they have lowered the standard of living of the hundreds of thousands who create all their wealth—millions of dollars flow into their pockets every year, pressed from the maimed and crippled bodies of the wage workers. Lumber workers in efforts to escape the grinding pressure of unlimited exploitation, have drifted into new fields, only to find that the corporations rule is supreme, no matter where they set their feet. There is no hope and no solution except the oppressed resolves to assert their rights and use the

means at their command to enforce their claims.

Lumber workers have combined and in their efforts of resistance they have stood and fought together. But when united here and there the agents of the employers, disguised as labor leaders, forced one portion of them to stay at work producing goods for the same corporation, while in other parts they were bleeding to death in hopeless struggles to force a stop to the appalling conditions under which they toiled.

The experience of the past must not go unheeded.

Whenever lumber workers organized for a struggle with the oppressors they always succeeded in bettering conditions for thousands in the industry. All the achievements of previous conflicts were snatched away every time they allowed the employers to divide them and force them into organizations which the employers could use to protect themselves against injuries to their game of profit making.

Thousands of lumber workers in Montana had reduced their hours of work, more men were given employment. Better wages were paid because the unemployed ceased to be an enemy of the men with a job. All this was accomplished when the lumber workers organized into an industrial union—when they used the fighting tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The employers alarmed, fearing the consolidation of all workers in the industry throughout the width and breadth of the land, sought to escape by dividing the workers. Organizers of the American Federation of Labor accomplished for them what the employers themselves could not accomplish. They signed iron-clad agreements with the employers of labor by which all previous gains of the workers were lost. When the lumber workers rebelled against such outrageous infringement of their established conditions, when they struck together to retain the right to be united in one union, the "Labor Leaders" furnished strikebreakers to fill the places of the strikers. Lumber workers who refused membership in the American Federation of Labor by order of the employers were discharged and black-listed and union strikebreakers helped to enforce the will of the employers and their allies of the American Federation of Labor. Clubs and guns of hired Hessians were used by the traitors to compel obedience to their mandates. The workers were thus deprived

(Continued on Page Four.)

WOULD PAY BOSS TO "LAY DOWN"

McNAMARA PERSECUTION SHOULD QUIT, SAYS DARROW—IF CAPITALISTS GET FEAST OF BLOOD WHAT THEN?

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. Every one knows that. And you can't make martyrs unless you kill somebody. Why, I tell you, if the people on the other side of this fight were really wise, they would drop this struggle right where it is—that is, if they are looking to the peace of mind of the easy and comfortable. Suppose they do arrest a few more labor leaders and that they are all convicted and the prosecution gets its feast of blood—what then? Will that remove the causes of the trouble? If they hanged John D. Rockefeller to the top of the tallest tree, would that mean there would be no more trusts?"—Clarence Darrow.

WORKERS ARE VICTORS

BOSS FAILS TO MAKE REDUCTION OF WAGES STICK AT PRINCE RUPERT MOST OF LONGSHOREMEN ARE I. W. W. MEN—THE FEW SCABS ARE CRAFT UNION MEN.

Prince Rupert, Nov. 6, 1911.

The Northwest is panning out fine, Prince Rupert and vicinity being no exception. The Grand Trunk Pacific looks like another Canadian Northern so far as the I. W. W. is concerned. The actions of the men on the construction has a stimulating influence in the town here by way of stiffening the backs of the workers as well as throwing the big scare into the boss.

The Longshoremen's Union received notice a week ago that their wages would be reduced from 50c (which had always been paid) to 40c per hour, the cut to start on November 1st. Well anyway the master didn't make it stick. The dockworkers were there with what they call SOLIDARITY and it worked wonders. It might be said that a big majority of them the also I. W. W. men. The only scabs obtainable were craft union men (God save the mark). I have seen the document these scabs have signed. One of the things they agree to is that they will be loyal to their masters. However the Stevedoring Co. did not receive sufficient of these union (?) men to break the strike so the few scabs got lonesome and drew their time, although the company threatens to prosecute them for violating their sacred agreement.

About the time victory perched on the banner of the Longshoremen, along comes a cry from Mile 44 tunnel on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The "RED TERROR" as we are dubbed, had heard of the longshoremen's strike and to prevent a break in the ranks of the tunnel men from coming to Prince Rupert to help win the strike, it kept the straw bosses busy visiting the union hall to plead with the men.

Well all the boys are back at their old wage scale, which has a tendency to climb a notch now instead of going down. Yours for the works.

SECRETARY I. W. W.

FROM TACOMA.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 14, 1911.

Despite a heavy rainfall the great Commemoration meeting in memory of the Haymarket martyrs, held at the I. W. W. ball last night, was a big success, all seats being taken. An excellent program was rendered.

The program included singing by selected voices and audience, recitation by the Misses Sophie and Merian Loerner (two young lady revolutionists), reading by Fellow Worker A. J. Amolsch, and good speaking by Fellow Workers J. L. Spicer and Geo. S. Holmes.

The audience was enthusiastic throughout and showed their appreciation by investing liberally in the literature and responding generously to the collection. M. Cringle acted as Chairman.

ALFRED J. AMOLSCH, Secretary No. 380, I. W. W.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
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Many a man thinks that it is goodness that keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles.—Thomas Carlyle.

"OHINKS" TIE UP STEAMER.

Not until extra money was given them did the crew of the big Jim Hill steamer "Minnesota" return to the ship at Yokohama after tying up the ship for 10 days. Regardless of what caused the strike of the Chinamen, it is significant in view of the fact that even though they are members of the "yellow peril" race, they were powerful enough when acting together to force more wages from the boss. May their victory be the means of inspiring them to greater efforts along the same line.

LET US PRAY.

"Gipsy" Smith, who was recently imported from Europe to attempt to civilize the American savages, has met with unbounded success in demonstrating his power. In Portland the "Gipsy" was annoyed at not being able to make himself heard on account of the rain pattering down on the roof and he straightway ordered God to stop the rain. Newspaper reports of the affair say that the rain immediately stopped and even the "Gipsy" was appalled at the result of his orders. This exposition of the power of the "Gipsy" resulted in an increased number of people accepting the cure-all of superstition and no doubt it will have a beneficial effect in adding a few shekels to the already enormous salary the "Gipsy" is receiving for saving souls. It is now in order for the Harriman strike to be a victory for labor as there are 14 sky pilots in Chicago (many of whom are working men on strike) holding religious meetings for the purpose of exhorting their God to assist them in whipping the Harriman railroad companies. If God can be told that he has GOT to stop the rain and he obeys, there is no reason why the Harriman strike cannot be made a great victory for labor. While our exhorters for divine aid are at it, we might suggest that there are a few million tramps, the same of prostitutes and a million and a half of child slaves are eager no doubt to receive some of the good things in the way of some food and clothing and at least a happier life. We hope the powers of this imported gipsy are not limited in any manner as there is a great work to do. The whole thing puts us in mind of the negro who prayed long and loud that the Lord might send him a chicken, but it was not until he prayed that the Lord would send him after the chicken that he had any success. We are afraid that the workers will get only what they have the power to take.

SOME UNION THIS.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 7.—In summarizing the report of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association for the month of September, covering 575 mills, Leonard Bronson, national manager, with headquarters here, today issued the following statement:

"Oregon, Washington and Idaho all show a heavy excess of production for September, Washington the smallest and Idaho the largest, but in the latter case the mills do not run in the winter and may be supposed to accumulate stock during the summer for the winter trade. The percentage of cut over shipments for Washington was seven and three-quarters and for Oregon 12. California also had a heavy surplus of output.

For the whole country, however, there is a better balance between supply and demand. In Arkansas and Louisiana the output was less than shipments."—News Item.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is some union, when it keeps tab on the output, the sales, the surplus and demand of the product of 575 mills situated in many states. Note carefully that the Southern mills are not producing as much as the sales amount to. This is caused by the bitter war that is being waged in the South by the Lumber trust against the Brotherhood of Timberworkers. The purpose is to freeze out the Brotherhood of Timberworkers and again leave open competition among the workers so that there will be no impediment in the way of this gigantic concern in their mad rush for more and ever more profits. Had the workers been organized in the several states where this trust has control, we would now be able to witness a demand for lumber greater than the supply and the workers with the situation in the hollow of their hands. Are we ready to admit that the southern lumberjack and mill worker is made of bet-

ter fighting material than his northern fellow wage slave that such a scare can be thrown into the ranks of the grafting slave drivers? Regardless of what is the cause of the lack of organization to meet this huge combination of wealth, we have to admit the necessity of the ONE BIG UNION and that right away, or the labor saving devices, the strictest economy practiced by this great trust, will force the workers in the lumber industry to yet a lower standard of living. This lumber trust has already made preparations for the introduction of more modern machinery both in the woods and in the saw mills. Small saw mills must make way for the great combination mill which not only manufactures shingles but makes a house ready to be nailed together. The small shingle mill must go and with it must go the shingleweaver's union. No craft union would be worth powder enough to blow it across the street when engaged against the big combination mill. There is no use waiting until we are ground to the degree where it will be impossible to unite our forces. We are still able to build this ONE BIG UNION big enough to give battle to the ONE BIG LUMBER TRUST. Let us get at it. Unions must feature as something else than a sick-and-death-benefit-society. We must be a fighting force. Every union of lumber workers, every shingleweaver's union and every union of loggers should have its delegates in Seattle on the morning of February 12, 1912, so that the National Industrial Union of lumberworkers can be formed,—which in turn will mean better and more systematic organization in the lumber industry.

SAW-MILL SLAVES.

The men and boys who work in the saw mills, especially the large mills operated by the trust, are no doubt the poorest paid workers in America. The company has somewhat of a cinch on the saw mill slave that is not so easy to fasten onto the logger. The logger moves from place to place, as a rule is not tied down by family ties, and although he is often forced to live in a bunkhouse that would disgrace a mule, yet he escapes the company town with all the evils attendant, which is the lot of the sawmill worker. There are company towns on the Pacific coast, also in the inland states to a less extent, where it is impossible to buy a cent's worth of provisions, of clothes, or even a needle, but what must come out of the company store. The houses are owned by the company and rented out to the slaves, the church is owned by the company and has generally a company tool for a sky-pilot, the water works is owned by the company and the water is sold to the workers and the fuel is owned by the company. In many places the postoffice is situated on company ground and in case of a strike the workers are restrained by court injunctions from treading on company ground and therefore deprived of visiting the United States postoffice. This was true in Somers, Mont. Men were clubbed by deputy sheriffs for trying to get through the gate to get their mail. The workers, although they make the finished lumber, are generally housed in the cheapest kind of houses and charged an exorbitant rent. At the time of the strike at Somers, Mont., in 1909, the great majority of the workers, although they had been working steady, were in debt to the company store.

To reach this great army of men and boys in the company towns will be the work of the National Industrial Union of the I. W. W. This work must be accomplished even though it presents many obstacles. The loggers when organized will give the necessary encouragement to those behind the company high-board fence. Let no stone be left unturned until every worker in the lumber industry is organized under the banner of the National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers of the I. W. W.—THE ONE BIG UNION.

THE LOS ANGELES FARCE.

The McNamara farce that is being enacted at Los Angeles is making yet but slow headway, as after nearly two months of work in securing or trying to secure a jury, there are five men sworn in to do jury duty. The capitalist press is making a howl throughout the country at the slowness of the trial. They are clamoring for a law that will work quicker to their advantage when they wish to strangle some labor agitator. The taxpayer is already beginning to scent a rise in taxes to meet this bill of the persecution. The boss no doubt thinks it awful that McNamara will die with old age before he gets around with the rope. We welcome the delay because the master class hates it. We know that delay is dangerous to the persecution, as many of their infamous schemes will be exposed by the defense prior to the trial. As Mr. Burns the detective will be tried in Indianapolis in January for the crime of kidnaping, there is no doubt but what he will be serving time before McNamara gets to trial.

HERE IS THE REAL DOPE.

"The attempt to substitute unlimited competition for trade agreements or agreements in restraint of competition is as futile as would be an attempt to sweep back the sea with a broom," Mr. Ripley said. "Everybody knows that the spirit, if not the letter, of the Sherman law is violated every day and all over the country... It always will be no matter what laws are made."

How does that strike you, you trust busters? That is what the I. W. W. has preached to you for years and its the truth. This statement was made by President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in Chicago on November 8, 1911. That is not very long ago. Regardless of LAWS you cannot bust a trust says Ripley. All this trust busting that is going on, is but a lot of political slush in order to catch votes and make the poor dupe of a slave believe that a trust can be destroyed, competition re-established, and thus cheaper food and clothing. Its bunk of the worst kind. Organize the workers into One Big Union so that we can control our labor power and we have a trust that cannot be swept back any more than can the sea. Its the trust of all trusts and will capture all other trusts and make them subservient to the will of the workers. In fact own them.

HELP THE TEXTILE WORKERS

(By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.)

I want to refresh the memory of your readers on a matter of vital importance which appeared in the "Worker" recently, viz.: the strike of the textile workers. An appeal was published from Local No. 20, I. W. W., of Lawrence, Mass., which deserves the serious attention and enthusiastic support of every local and individual member of our organization.

Since its publication the appeal has been received by the locals everywhere and has, in all likelihood, been given consideration at their respective business meetings. Therefore the facts set forth in the statement of conditions in the Atlantic mills should be familiar to all of us. The corporation attempted to increase the individual weavers' output from fourteen to twenty-four cuts per week, accompanied by a reduction in price from 79c to 49c per cut. Thus each weaver would be compelled to tend twelve looms instead of seven, yet receive but 70 cents a week for the additional work, while the company pocketed \$7.20 a week more on each man. But three men were to be hired for every five hitherto engaged.

Against this virtual decrease of wages, lengthening of hours the speeding and forcible stimulations of the unemployed ranks, one hundred members of our organization rebelled last August. They have been engaged in a bitter struggle with their employers, against such heavy odds that but for their indomitable spirit, they would have been crushed weeks ago. Now after waging their brave battle alone and unaided for over three months, they come to us for assistance. They ask for funds, for our "spare ammunition" that their wives and little ones may be protected from the pangs of hunger and the merciless cold of a New England winter. They ask in the spirit that "An injury to one is an injury to all," and knowing that their victory or courageous battle, supported by the entire I. W. W., though it may end in temporary defeat, will give new impetus to the spirit of industrial banks of the Merrimack river. They want to safeguard their own conditions, as well as prove by deeds more eloquent than any speaker's words to the oppressed and disheartened slaves of the mills that the I. W. W. stands for their interests and fights their battles.

What has been the reception accorded this appeal in your local, fellow worker? Are you so busy discussing referendums, "decentralizing," the tyranny of the G. E. B. the necessity of a 2c per capita, etc., that this appeal was simply read in a perfunctory manner and filed? Did you, like one local I know of, turn it over to the secretary and "let him see what he can do," which is a polite way of sliding out of doing anything yourself? Or did you save your "conscience" for your stinginess with platitudes like another member of the I. W. W. I heard say, "We need our money ourselves, besides a long strike is a lost strike and you can't beat the bosses with money." This happened in two separate mixed locals, ladies that are never forced out as a unit on the firing line of the economic warfare; but who unfortunately too often degenerate into a position similar to a drummer boy, making much martial noise at a safe distance from the fight.

A long strike may often be a lost strike, yet surely those who are on the ground aiding the fighting and the suffering, many of whom have been in the I. W. W. since it was launched, are in a better position to judge the chances of success than those who are many miles away? They may be wrong but if so, they are the ones who must learn through the experience. They are certainly not going to learn through our withholding assistance, and liberally giving cold-blooded advice. Platitudes are no substitute for nourishment! We must not become dogmatists who measure all conditions by the yardstick of a theory or we become as ridiculous as an English Socialist I met who said, "I understand all about American conditions I've read Marx."

When men and women are engaged in a legitimate struggle they don't want verbiage. If they want economic and financial support. If we fail to do our best in this regard we forfeit their respect and lose them from the organization. If we are not so situated that we can help them through economic action, there is but one alternative—give them every possible financial assistance.

IS YOUR LOCAL DOING THIS?
ARE YOU DOING IT?
GIVING EVERY POSSIBLE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?

If not, get busy!
Get that appeal from the secretary's files next meeting and dig up a dime, a quarter, a dollar for the list. Get the local to donate a few dollars from the treasury. If you've done it once, do it again. It won't hurt you and it will help lighten the load of your fellow worker in Local No. 20 and keep his children over the holidays.

Of course you can't fight the boss with money alone. We all know that, so do the textile workers. But while you are struggling to conquer them by the power vested in you as workers, its good to know there's a commissary department and you're going to have your dinner. Still better is it for a man to know that while he's fighting his fellow workers will take care that his family do not suffer needlessly.

A strike in a New England town is quite different from a free speech fight in a western city and to my mind in the difference lies the reason why the "Roater" should not be given undue credit when he fights at the drop of a hat and the "homeguard" sneered at when they hesitate. Young, single, husky fellows with

no dependents and no personal responsibility weighing heavily on them have little excuse not to fight. But the man of the mills is usually struggling under the burden of a large family and lacks the physical strength and endurance of the western Roater. Consequently when he, the weary, nerve-racked weaver raises his head from the loom and resists oppression, he becomes a truly heroic figure!

On behalf of these fellow workers I appeal to you.

Think of men trying to raise families on \$11.06 a week and put a donation in an envelope addressed to Wm. Taylor, 4 Mechanic street, Lawrence, Mass., as a blow at such a system.

Are you opposed to more work for less pay?

Are you opposed to the speeding up that throws men on the street and makes nervous wrecks of the worker?

Are you opposed to enriching greedy mill owners, while weaver's children starve or weave their lives into cotton and woollen cloth?

Do you believe in less work, shorter hours, more pay, health and happiness for the textile worker?

Do you want to see ONE BIG UNION of all the textile operatives throughout New England, English, French, Portuguese, united as one man?

Then answer the appeal of local No. 20; answer it every week till the fight is over.

Send the brave fellow workers repeating replies in the form of coin of the realm.

Make their fight your fight! Help them on to weave the shroud of capitalism!

Speed them to solidarity, victory and freedom.

Much Misery in Chicago

COLD WEATHER CATCHES 25,000 PEOPLE IN CHICAGO DESTITUTE—MANY HAVE DIED FROM EXPOSURE—WORK OF CHARITY HEAVIER BY 40 PER CENT THAN LAST YEAR.

The hand of charity has had to be extended in Chicago to save the lives of thousands of people who have been caught unprepared by the recent cold wave which swept over the country. Charity lodging houses as well as police station have swarmed with the homeless looking for a place to keep them from freezing to death. In the face of this statement appearing in the daily press, we are informed that this is a free country and that there is no one who needs to feel the bitter grip of winter or the hand of charity. We are daily reminded by the smug citizen who poses as decent, that there is plenty of work in the country and that those who are hungry and idle prefer to be that way. This is a brazen and a malicious lie and one that is intended to help bolster up the capitalist system and keep it in force as long as possible.

In regards to the suffering in Chicago during the cold snap, County Agent Joseph Meyer says:

"Because of the suddenness of yesterday's biting cold, which is unprecedented in our experience and is causing such terrible suffering, we are giving out coal to the poor earlier than usual.

"The number of applications for this time of year has exceeded last year by 50 per cent and yesterday's cold has driven many who had refrained from asking aid to seek food and coal at our stations. We already have over 5,000 families on our books who are receiving the regular monthly ration and I expect to see this list greatly increased from now on.

"We had 127 lodgers last night, which is forty more than usual," explained Mr. Rogers, superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, when asked about the effect of the cold upon his patrons.

...S. C. Kingsley, superintendent of the United Charities, when seen this morning, stated that the suffering among the poor was great because the poor were at best poorly prepared for such a sudden break in the temperature as was experienced yesterday.

"Our work this year," said Mr. Kingsley, "has been 40 per cent heavier than last year and we anticipate a hard winter."

If the hand of charity is extended 40 per cent more than it was last year, it certainly is a beautiful commentary on the capitalist system. It looks that it was about time that such a system was overthrown and a better one established. If any one knows of a quicker and better way than organizing the workers industrially into ONE BIG UNION, we would be glad to hear of it.

FROM NEW YORK.

All mail intended for local 179, I. W. W., New York City, should be sent direct to local 179, care of I. W. W. Headquarters, 212 East 12th street, and not to individual members.

MORRIS MESNIKOFF.

Recording Secretary No. 179, I. W. W. Many locals of the I. W. W. send their mail to individual members. It frequently happens that the members forget to bring along the letter or else they don't show up.

Local 179 is holding well attended lectures every Sunday evening. Lively discussions take place. M. M.

