

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



Industrial Worker

VOL. 3 No. 46

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 150

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

VILE VANCOUVER'S CIVIC SHAME

THIRTY MEN NOW UNDER ARREST IN VANCOUVER, B. C.—PEACEFUL MEETING DISPERSED BY BRUTAL POLICE—I. W. W., S. P. OF C. AND A. F. OF L. INVOLVED.

The unemployed situation in Vancouver is assuming a more serious aspect and the Manufacturers' Association, through their tools, the City Council, announce that they are prepared to put down all labor agitation with an iron hand. The recent demonstrations, as depicted in last week's "Worker," were more than eclipsed by the subsequent action of the bosses slugging committee—the police. At a free speech meeting on the Powell street football grounds, where there was no possibility of obstructing traffic, several thousand persons gathered on Sunday, January, at 2 p. m. In spite of the rain these people listened attentively to the speakers, and there were no signs of disorderly conduct. Finally the other speakers gave way to R. Parm Pettipiece, editor of an A. F. of L. paper, and at this juncture the peaceable gathering was broken up by the arrival of the police. The mounted Cossacks were lined up on the north and south sides of the park, the uniformed sluggers on foot on the west side, and the plain clothes gun men in the arena. The police gave orders to disperse and then charged the crowd. Pettipiece stood his ground and proceeded with his talk. He was arrested, with about twenty others who had protested against the force used by the wielders of the club. These men were taken to the hencoop called the city jail, where most of them are being held. That they could easily escape from the jail if they desired to do so, is the opinion of one of the Vancouver attorneys.

The judge has stated that the penalty for exercising the right of free speech is four years in the penitentiary. This has no terrors for the bunch of militant refs, who know that their forces will be so greatly augmented that Vancouver cannot cope with the situation. The men arrested are members of the I. W. W., of the Socialist party of Canada and of the American Federation of Labor. All organizations have joined forces and are prepared to fight to a finish. The employers boast that the unions and all forces of labor are disorganized because of the failure of the strike in Vancouver last summer. They claim that they are now prepared to put the finishing touches to make the victory over labor complete. That they will fail is sure for labor becomes more determined each year and the day of our complete emancipation draws nearer with each class conflict.

The mayor has advised the citizens not to congregate in groups. Acceptance of that advice means slavery. Aroused workers will never submit. The outrageous conduct of the brutalized and degraded police can be judged by the following extract from the Vancouver World of January 29:

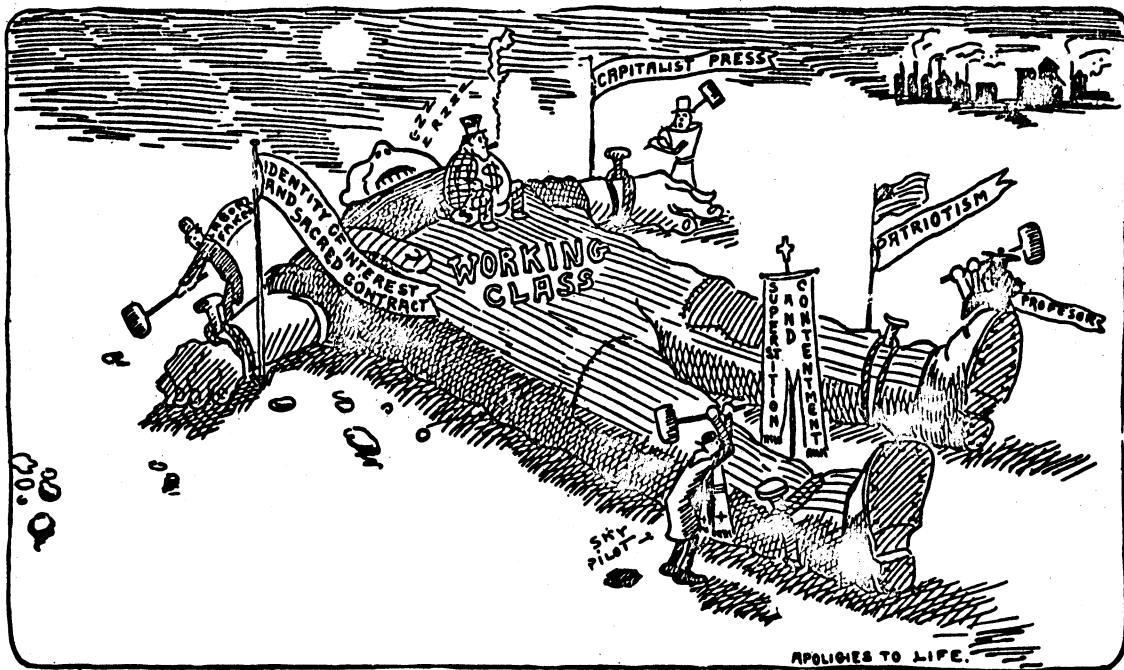
Fearing further trouble the authorities requisitioned the services of the mounted police and with their advent the trouble commenced. The action of the police at this juncture seemed unwarranted. In clearing the streets of the crowd, peaceful citizens wending their way through the main thoroughfare of the city were hustled and jostled in an unceremonious manner from the sidewalks and from the places in convenient door ways where they had taken shelter from the rushes of the police.

In spite of what the police could do the spirit of the crowd, following this rough usage, became hostile.

Groups assembled at the street corners in the twinkling of an eye, eagerly and excitedly discussing the situation while the main body of the demonstrators paced the sidewalks hurling muttered imprecations and casting fierce glances in the direction of those who held the master hand.

Either under the impression that the disturbance had been quelled, or with the intention of throwing a bluff, the police returned to headquarters. The scattered bodies of men thereupon again made Powell street grounds their objective point and within a very short time that space was a seething mass of demonstrators. It was quite an orderly crowd and although they had been roughly handled by the police, not one attempted to retaliate.

Warned that the crowd were again assembled to listen to the flow of oratory, the police turned out in force. About twenty mounted and some 40 other constables marched in order (Continued on page four.)



WHEN WILL THE SLEEPER WAKE?

IRRESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE WRECKERS?

A strong letter denouncing the Industrial Workers of the World and terming them "Irresponsible Wholesale Wreckers," has been sent to 50 locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by President John Kean of the Pacific division.

President Kean's letter speaks of the I. W. W. activities as a "menace to the organized labor movement." The letter says:

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 1912.

Affiliated Locals.—I deem it my duty to call the attention of affiliated locals to a menace that is threatening the organized labor movement. There is a body of men in this country who have banded together and call themselves the Industrial Workers of the World, or the I. W. W., which to my mind stands for IRRESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE WRECKERS. The avowed policy of this irresponsible floating conglomeration is to disrupt the trade union movement as it is organized today and to substitute in its place a reign of terror, not alone to men of great wealth but to every man in this country that endeavors to provide a home for himself and his family. If this band of vultures were to be confined to the most venient spot in the world and each given an equal share, they would destroy themselves in a very short while. They have nothing, do not want anything, and are not entitled to any consideration. They have tried for years to disrupt the labor movement from the outside and, finding that they cannot accomplish anything of any advantage, they have changed their tactics and have instructed the men belonging to it to become members of our labor unions and disrupt them from the inside.

As long as employers of labor will employ these men at any time, and use them as strike breakers at other times, it is rather difficult for the organized labor movement to keep them out of their ranks, but we should not allow any person that is a member of this conglomeration to become an officer in any of our locals.

Experience has proven, by the disruption of some of the smaller locals, that wherever they

get in control they follow out their policy of misguided tactics and the result is disaster and ruin.

I sincerely trust that the members of our affiliated locals will stand for equal chances in pursuit for life, liberty and happiness, and will seriously consider the character of the men whom they may place in charge of their affairs, in order that we may follow a course that will ultimately bring success in relieving the conditions of the men who toil and give to them that which they are entitled to, an equal share of the good things of this world. Yours fraternally

JOHN KEAN,

President Pacific District I. L. A.

John Kean you are a fraud. John Kean your name is misplaced. You are not keen, you are dull, dull to the point of wearisomeness. Your letter would give any thinking man a pain, not because of the ideas expressed, but because of a total lack of them. You are trying to stop an evolutionary movement by calling names. You remind one of another microscopic individual located in the effete east who also uses adjectives as a substitute for thoughts. IRRESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE WRECKERS. That is the best argument the American Federation of Labor can bring, in defence of the division is has created, after thirty-one years of work, with two millions of men in their ranks, millions of dollars at their disposal, and the backing of large sections of the employing class. The defence of your repeated scabbery and the downing of the Industrial Union will take more than three simple words from a simple minded capitalist apologist. You prate about the menace to organized labor when you really mean the menace of your pie-card. You, and Andy Furuseth, and Charles R. Case of Washington, are all in the same boat. Think of members of the A. F. of L. using pick handles upon unarmed men the way they did in Aberdeen recently and then ask yourself who the wreckers may be. You speak of a floating conglomeration and then talk of them capturing offices in your little 2 by 4 union. How

can floaters hold office? Do you not know that a member of the I. W. W., is not allowed to hold office in the A. F. of L.? You try to convey the impression that we believe in "dividing up." Forget it, John. That Chestnut is so old it has whiskers. "They have nothing, do not want anything, and are not entitled to any consideration." Yes, we have nothing—except principles—ever run across the word before, John? We want nothing—except the earth and the fullness thereof—that is not much, is it John? And we are not entitled to any consideration—yet you write an idiotic letter, send copies to fifty unions, and then fan at the feet of the capitalist press to secure its publication in their prostituted organs. We are strike breakers and enemies of great wealth at one and the same time. You're positively brilliant, Jack. If you, John Kean, will produce the names and addresses of members of the I. W. W. who are scabbing, or who have scabbed, upon the I. L. A., those men will be expelled from our ranks. And for every case you produce we can guarantee that the Coast Seamen can furnish a hundred instances where the I. L. A., through their officials have been forced to break strikes and scab upon its members. You stand for the "Pursuit of Life, Liberty and Happiness" and while you may have caught up with it, there is little doubt that the members of the I. L. A. are still in its pursuit. You are a cheap phrasemonger, John, and your closing phrase is the cheapest of all. "An equal share of the good things of the world." Equal to what? You have left the world in darkness and despair. Do you mean—equal to what they do not get—or equal to what YOU get—or equal to what the thieves who own the ships get? John Dull, this space is wasted upon you. It may, however, make the longshoremen see that their idol has feet of clay. When the longshoremen awaken they will demand, not an "equal" share but the full product of their toil. And you, John, will be allowed to help unload the fertilizer scows at some inland port.

MILITIA USED ON STRIKERS

STRIKERS UNABLE TO MEET MILL-OWNERS—WOMAN KILLED BY GLANCING BULLET—SOLDIERS BAYONET YOUNG SYRIAN TO DEATH—JOSEPH J. ETTOR ARRESTED.

The textile strike in Massachusetts, caused by the cutting of wages of operatives when the hours were reduced by legislative action, still continues. The workers are making a brave stand and there is such solidarity that victory seems certain. The strikers have been endeavoring to confer with the mill owners but their efforts have not been successful. Strike leader Joe Etor refuses to allow any settlement which does not include all strikers. The mill-owners wish to deal with the men individually or by departments. Chairman Howland in proposing such action to Etor on the 25th, said in part:

"I think this conference ought not to end here. If we were to deal with committees from one branch of the industry or another, could we not accomplish more than by dealing with a large committee representing all branches? And if we are unable to reach an agreement tonight, we might postpone.

"I urge going on tonight. We have already talked with the manufacturers with a view of having them adopt the plan of conferences you propose."

A further proposition to have that mysterious third person called the public form a part of the conference brought protests from Etor and from Gilbert Smith, the leader of the English strikers. "It seems strange," said Etor, "that the representatives of the other side, while these workers were still at work, could always deal with them without appealing to outsiders. And if they are here—and they are here—let them come out and speak for themselves now.

"They weren't afraid of the workers while they were still in the mills, and they needn't be now. The only difference is that then the workers were their economic slaves—now they are their equals.

"This all doesn't look to me like very clean play—these men are not playing fair. If they are willing to make arrangements let them come in here and arrange for a conference. We are willing. But we can make no arrangements through a third party.

"There is no use making arguments on the differences in industry. We prefer to talk those over with the employers.

"There is only one lash of hunger which the employers have wielded over these people, and now there is only one union for them to deal with."

A member of the Mule Spinners' Union, a portion of whose members have not yet left their work, said that this organization never experienced any difficulty in obtaining a conference with the mill officials. Oliver Christian, National secretary of the Loomfixers, declared that negotiations were in progress between that organization and the mill officials when the crisis came. The loomfixers, too, are included among those still at work.

In stating the attitude of those whom he represented, Etor said that the matter resolved itself into the question not of whether those who were at work were willing to meet the operators, but rather those who were on strike. The latter are the ones who have raised the issue and those who have remained at work are not necessarily a part of the strike.

An ultimatum issued to the employers under Etor's orders embody demands that all the strikers become affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World; that a 15 per cent wage increase be granted on a basis of 54 hours a week; that the premium and bonus system be abolished in the textile mills; that double pay be given for overtime work and that the strikers be allowed to return to work regardless of any part they may have had in the strike.

The Dartmouth mill of New Bedford has announced a discontinuance of their former firing system. This is supposed to be for the purpose of lulling the men to sleep. They had previously deducted from the pay of all weavers when imperfections occurred, claiming that the amounts would be returnable at the end of the year. This was in order to avoid the state laws against firing the men. The men who did not work a full year got no returns and the whole thing was but a scheme to evade the law.

(Continued on page four.)

UNEMPLOYED INVADE SAN DIEGO

The members of the I. W. W. and the Socialist party are engaged in testing the validity of a new street speaking ordinance of San Diego. The police have been ordered not to enforce the ordinance as trouble is feared. Warrants are said to have been issued for the arrest of the chief of police and captain of detectives in connection with the recent assault upon street speakers. The socialists are going to take steps for the recall of the Superintendent of Police John L. Schon. Assaults were committed upon the San Diego Socialist were committed upon the persons of G. W. Woodbey, negro socialist orator, and J. R. Cothran, secretary of the San Diego Socialist party. The jury in the case of Charles Grant,

member of the I. W. W., has disagreed, the majority favoring acquittal. Grant is charged with disturbing the peace in that he did not cease speaking when ordered to do so by two plain clothes detectives. These detectives admitted that their badges of office were not where they could be seen. A new trial will have to take place or else Grant will have to be freed. The single-taxers and many other radicals are backing the attempts to hold the right to speak upon the streets. The police of San Diego have established camps outside the city and hope by policing the city limits to prevent the entrance of unemployed men. One hundred unemployed men left Los Angeles and were turned back by these authorities. San

Diego fears an invasion and these men will prove a valuable asset in case a fight for free speech is to be made. As these unemployed men have been forced to leave Los Angeles, are denied admittance to San Diego, and are threatened with violence by the ranchers in the places of their encampment it is rather a puzzle to know what they are supposed to do. In case the I. W. W. are denied street speaking privileges these men will be officered by efficient men and used to invade San Diego. The employing class have produced these homeless, jobless, hungry men and they will be forced to deal with them.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.
BOX 2129,
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.



WALKER O. SMITH Editor
FRED W. HESLEWOOD Ass't Editor

Subscription Yearly \$1.00
Canada, Yearly 1.50
Subscription, Six Months .50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada) .02½
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States) .02

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

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

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

“Warm the chairs and talk of Revolution,
Howl about all the social ills!
Talk is cheap, but there'll be dissolution
If you don't get in the money to pay up the bills.”

It is not what you say in the hall but what you do on the job that counts.

Victories are won not with hot air and hope but with calm logic coupled with determined effort.

Oh you patriots without a patrimony! Don't talk about “my country” or John D. will have you pinched for claiming his property.

Unemployed men! What a commentary on the social system! Yet the numbers increase continually and what is worse, these men are not only unemployed but are unemployable. A revolution is near at hand.

The Brotherhood welfare association (J. Eads How) will hold a national convention of unskilled, migratory and casual workers, at Cincinnati from January 31 to February 3. We wonder if “Cincinnati Fatty” Taft, who labors very casually, will be present. Perhaps the “boes” to retain self-respect will deny him admittance.

SELF-DENIAL.

“So numerous are the jewels of Mrs. Macveagh, wife of the secretary, that she is obliged to have a card catalogue system to keep track of them. In this catalogue is a record of each individual piece of jewelry, its present location, its condition, and whether it needs repairing or cleaning, or not. The most costly gems in the collection are Mrs. Macveagh's world famous emeralds. An expert searched the world for years for the choicest specimens of these stones. The principal pieces are a five-pointed tiara combined with wiamonds; a dog collar of emeralds and diamonds, pendant earrings and a corsage ornament of unusual size.”

How this poor old woman must have bent over the washtub, toiling from daylight until dark, to save the necessary money with which to purchase a dog collar. Imagine her in a garret, chilled to the bone, devouring a mouldy crust of bread, denying herself proper clothing, and gaining none of the joys of life in order to get the card catalogue system she was “obliged” to have. Such heroic self-denial should not go unrewarded! It will not go unrewarded! An awakened working class is preparing to relieve her of the tremendous burden.

OUR LOGIC IS DANGEROUS.

The Southwestern Lumbermen's Association recently convened in Kansas City and besides the hot air there was the usual theater parties and banquets. At one of these private banquets, at which ONLY lumbermen were present the theme under discussion was the free speech fight in Aberdeen in particular and the Industrial Workers of the World in general. One of the speakers in the course of his remarks made the following statement: “The logic of the I. W. W. is dangerous, but the tactics are harmless in organizing the working classes.”

The logic of the I. W. W. is that you must find out what the boss wants you to do and then don't do it. Now the above quotation was not tendered as advice to the I. W. W. but was intended for the ears of employers only. It did not appear in the press, but come to the “Worker” via the underground route along with much other valuable information. Had this appeared in the press we could afford to overlook the matter. It is not intended for the workers. It is information for the masters.

If the logic of the I. W. W. is dangerous to the employing class we must use every means to spread that logic among the workers. If our tactics are harmless in organizing the workers we must seek new methods and means of organization. Judging from the number of letters pouring into the “Worker” in protest of purely negative propaganda such as many speakers use, there should be some readjustment there. Organization on the job is necessary. A letter under the heading, “Good Tactics,” appearing elsewhere in this issue, should be carefully read.

When our tactics as well as our logic become dangerous to the robber class then we will be upon the high road to Industrial Freedom.

FREEDOM.

The London Board of Trade has compiled statistics showing the percentage of the working class in the various nations who can secure steady employment. In Austria the number is 51.53, in France 51.27, in Italy 50.11, in Belgium 46.08, in Germany 45.51, in Hungary 44.81, and in this glorious, star-spangled, eagle screaming, prosperous United States the percentage is but 39. Oh say, can you see, how this land of the free, means freedom from eating for you and for me.

BACILLUS BOTULINUS.

In Berlin on Christmas evening in one of the widely heralded municipal lodging houses 100 “tramps” were fed. Seventy-five of them died shortly afterward in most terrible agony. Capitalist science has declared the deaths to have resulted from “bacillus botulinus.” This is said to be a germ that attacks only the “unfit,” and is the result of merciless nature's attempt to remove a danger which threatens humanity.

Back in the days of the Haymarket there was talk of poisoning the food of the unemployed when that class became too numerous. Even lately some of the Christian gentlemen who are the foremost upholders of the capitalist system have advocated the same thing in this country. Like the doctors they would bury their mistakes. Poison is a two-edged sword and the slaves have to cook for the rich. Let capitalist murderers beware.

SINCLAIR'S SLAVERY.

In the Appeal to Reason (Aug. 19, 1911) a plan of “Socialism” is outlined by Upton Sinclair. The plan, like its author, would be beneath consideration from a working class viewpoint were not similar ideas held by many wage workers.

The scheme is too lengthy for reproduction, but it consists of a ruling political state with a president and congress. The wage system is not to be abolished, and all surplus value (profits or unpaid labor) is to be turned over to the government. “Wages” are to be alternately raised and lowered to maintain the requisite number of slaves in each line of work. “Salaries” of executive officials, according to Upton, will be placed upon a “fair competitive basis.” Dishonesty and favoritism will be abolished from all purchases and from contract work. The president is to “appoint” (oh! You Democracy!) committees to tabulate corporation affairs. A majority of these committees must have been members of the Socialist party for at least five years. Corporation stocks and bonds will be exchanged at their quoted value (including water) for government bonds. These bonds will draw 4% interest per annum during the lifetime of the holders thereof, by their surviving widows, and by their children until 21 years old. This, in brief, is what Sinclair terms “THE REVOLUTION.”

Herbert Spencer, who called Socialism “THE COMING SLAVERY,” must have had advance information on Upton Sinclair's peculiar parlor brand.

Industrial unionists understand that any attempts to realize Socialism within the framework of the present society are futile. They know that presidents, congresses, and legislatures, along with all political or territorial divisions, must disappear with the victory of the workers. They seek the downfall of the state; the abolition of the wages system; the discontinuance of profits. They propose to recognize no title deeds, no stocks or bonds, either private or governmental, and will refuse to pay interest on the loot of the labor skinning class.

The workers, forced together because of identity of interests and not through similarity of ideas, are building ONE BIG UNION. This union has subdivisions corresponding with the different industries, capable of developing as the industries change; with continental unions in specified lines of endeavor; with district organizations to weld together the workers in certain sections; and with locals and branches to carry on shop, trade and language details. With this union they propose to fight their every day battles for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions in general. They will make it the means of taking and holding the industries; and will use it as the only logical method of operating the industries once the workers are in possession. Within present society the industrial workers are erecting the framework of the next social order. When the organized might of the workers becomes greater than the forces of capitalism wage slavery will be overthrown. This is the Revolution.

The oppressed workers do not love authority—army, navy, police, judges, lawyers, politicians—well enough to strengthen the power of the state.

Sinclair neglected to state whether vegetarianism would be strictly enforced, whether Esperanto would be the governmental language, whether anarchists would be allowed free speech, or in what manner the state would arrange for the coupling of “soul mates.”

One trouble with the proposed scheme is that, like the capitalist class and also like Sinclair, IT WON'T WORK.

FELLOW WORKERS:—FOR THE PAST FEW “WEEKS” THE INCOME OF THE WORKER HAS BEEN BARELY ENOUGH TO MEET THE ABSOLUTE NECESSARY EXPENSES. THIS ALLOWS NO MARGIN IN CASE OF A FALLING OFF IN RECEIPTS. THE RECEIPTS LAST WEEK FELL FAR SHORT OF MEETING THE CURRENT EXPENSES, DUE NO DOUBT TO THE RECENT COLD WEATHER. THE “WORKER” DOES NOT INTEND TO WASTE VALUABLE SPACE IN ASKING YOU TO DO YOUR DUTY. WE NEED NEW SUBSCRIBERS. WE NEED LARGER BUNDLE ORDERS. WE NEED DONATIONS. WE URGENTLY REQUEST THE PAYMENT OF ALL ACCOUNTS NOW OVERDUE. THERE IS NO DANGER OF SENSATION, BUT THERE IS A LIABILITY OF OUR WORK BEING GREATLY HAMPERED. NO EFFORTS WILL BE SPARED AT THIS END OF THE LINE. DO YOUR SHARE. BOOST THE “INDUSTRIAL WORKER.” THIS IS NOT ADDRESSED TO SOMEONE ELSE. THIS MEANS YOU. GET BUSY.

TRANSLATED NEWS

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

England.

The English weekly, “The Syndicalist Railwayman,” has been changed to an organ of general syndicalist propaganda and will henceforth be issued as “The Syndicalist.” The paper is published by the Industrial Syndicalist Education League and can be secured by addressing Guy Bowman, 4 Maude Terrace, Walthamstow, London E.

Russia.

The Strike Movement—Those who have attentively followed the labor movement in Russia in the hope of its reawakening after the ferocious repression of the last years, are not the only ones to remark that the period of repression seems at an end. The official “Commercial and Industrial Journal” gives the figures of the strikes during the first 9 months of 1911. Comparing with the preceding year a noteworthy increase in strikes and strikers must be observed. In 1911 the number of strikes was 317; of which 22 were strikes for the first of May manifestation, the number of strikers was 86,000. The corresponding number of 1910 were 171 strikes and 32,000 strikers. Nearly half of all the strikes (40%) were in the textile industry to which 66% of the workers belonged. After that comes the metal industry, where the strikes occurred mostly in large factories; here the number of the strikes was the same but the number of the strikers was much less. The results of the strikes were rather favorable to the strikers; 18% were quite won; in 38% a partial success was obtained, concessions being made from both sides. In preceding years the strikes ended nearly always in defeat, especially in the large works where the employers are strongly organized, and the workers instead of gaining an increase in wage could not even prevent a decrease.

The reasons of this new life in the labor movement are many, but one is in connection with the fact that the strikes took place in those industries which improved recently after a period of depression, as e. g. the textile and metal industries. Besides the increased cost of living plays a great role in the claims of the workers, hence the necessity to increase the wages and on the other hand the hope to gain. These continuous strikes may lead to a growing movement. This is also understood by the government, and its official organ speaks of the necessity of labor legislation “before the situation becomes such that it would be necessary to introduce it under the stress of special circumstances.” But the time is past that the government could by a dexterous policy conciliate the workers, and the “special circumstances” cannot be avoided by some promise.

France.

The Case of Viau, Dumont and Baritaud—Since March, 1910, the workers in the building trades have tried to obtain a reduced day of 9 hours. In face of this determination the employers seeing themselves nearly forced to concede, sought help of the government, and found it in Cruppi and Conyba, the ministers of justice and public works. When Viau, as a member of the workers delegation, presented the claims of his comrades to the employers union, the secretary of the union undoubtedly knew that the arrest of Viau, Dumont and Baritaud was decided upon by the government in the hope of checking the movement of a general strike in the building trade. The pretext of the arrest was found in the affair of the “Son du Soldat” (The Soldier's Penny) a trade union organization, the aim of which is the financial and moral help of those syndicalists who have to join the army and thus to promote the anti-militarist propaganda in the barracks. This work which has been continuing for years by the union of the building trade as well as other industries, served as pretext for government intervention, and on January 10 those three comrades were after 6 months of arrest brought before the tribunal to be judged according to the “criminal laws” of 1893-4, the special laws against “anarchist acts.” The day proved a triumph for the workers. A strike of protest had been declared in all the building trades and all workshops were deserted, 40,000 organized workers having come up to show solidarity with Viau, Dumont and Baritaud. The government and the employers had a clear demonstration how indignant the proletariat had become, and ready for resistance. Lack of space prevents us from giving a full report of the sitting of the tribunal; after the hearing of witnesses the trial will continue on January 19. Another demonstration is being planned for that date.

PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER.

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

WAKE UP! LOGGERS!

A broken down logger without a jitney in his jeans and no job in sight is a queer animal. Begin to talk to him and he comes back at you like this: “Look at S. Benson. He started logging with nothing. He saved his money and now he's rich.” Sure Benson is rich but do you know that he was the man who organized the first loggers' association on the Columbia river. You don't! He also was the first one to charge for board and he started the springs and mattresses graft on the Columbia. Benson started poor but he was soon backed by Everding and Farrell of Portland.

About this time another guy will butt in with “I worked side by side with Johnnie Zan.” Maybe he did. And Zan once gave us ham and eggs for breakfast every morning and paid the best wages on the river. Zan used to be a bull-puncher himself and now he owns the tallest building in Portland. He saved his money. Yes, and some of yours as well. Do you know that John B. Zan started in the logging business by Pelton, a capitalist of Portland, and that Zan used to get more work out of his men than any one else? He picked out a few big husky stiffs with strong backs and weak heads, and paid them a ten spot extra each month. These mutts tore their heads off and the sheep followed. Pretty foxy lad, Zan was.

Then another sucker opens up his trap saying, “Look at Pat McCoy on the Sound. There was a fine mon for ye. Micky Durgin, his foreman, would buy ye a drink any old time.” Maybe so. But do you know that Patrick lives in a palace on Slob Hill in Seattle. A great, big, overgrown joint with a private theater and Turkish baths all for Pat. Did he ever invite a timber beast up to his house to see his private show or to take a bath? Not by a mill-site! He has quit the logging business. Durgin had the slave driving game down to a T. McCoy didn't pay Micky \$2,500 a year for nothing. Mickey delivered the goods. You worked your 11 hours in the woods and you didn't do any loafing or stargazing either. If you were not right on the job you got canned.

It don't matter whether you worked for Benson, Zan or McCoy, or any other labor skinner, for when they don't need you any longer you can grab your bundle and hike. Drinking booze and dreaming of the past won't get you any square meals or good clothes. Looking up to a fat capitalist won't buy you any new caulkshoes. Get next to yourselves. Get a glass and take a good look and you will see a bundle of rags with a knob on one end that has a dry and hungry look. That will be you, Mr. Tramp Logger.

You don't see how a union will help you any. Well, how does an organization help the boss loggers? It keeps up the price of logs and puts the blacklist in good working order. If organization is no good why are the capitalists so thoroughly organized? A ring within a ring and all stick together at all times. Ever notice that! It ought to open your eyes when you see the logging camps shut down on the Columbia river every time they do on Puget Sound.

Save your money. Tie that bull outside! It is the money you don't get and not the money you spend that keeps you poor. It is what the lumber trust didn't write on your time check that makes you pack your home on your back. And the lumberjack who works himself grayheaded to get a stake to buy back the land he has cut the timber off of, and then works some more to buy powder to blast out the stumps, and then works some more under the scale to get enough to put in a crop is the worst scissorbill of all.

Sure I know that most of the hooktenders think they are billed to be the next foreman, because most of the watchdogs in the logging camps have been hooktenders. Don't bet on it though, for the new scheme is to get trained men from the colleges, long haired, rah-rah boys. The trust logging companies are now sending them out as timekeepers, scalers, cruisers, and even bullocks, just so that they can learn the difference between a hemlock and a pine. These lads will be the slave drivers of the future. Even the correspondence schools are helping to educate woods hoes, so don't think that wages are going to stay up where they are. I don't see that a hooktender is any better than a swamper or a shovel stiff. If you work for wages it cuts no figure whether you are an engineer of a timberfaller, a bull-cook or a P. F. man, for you are a part of the lumber industry. You are just a cog in the wheel and that's all.

Now the thing for the sawmill men and all loggers to do is to get into the I. W. W. and get possession of the jobs. Work for shorter hours and better conditions and after a while we will own the earth. We can control the lumber industries and the other workers will control their industries. Get some I. W. W. literature and learn how we are going to do it. This is the year 1912 and you know that this is the year of ONE BIG UNION. The I. W. W. is harder to split than an elm log and if you join we will have the lumber trust by the tail with a down hill pull. Altogether for Industrial Freedom.

HEMLOCK SAVAGE.

MORE UNEMPLOYED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Fifteen hundred actors and actresses, it was estimated by hooking agencies last night, are seeking employment in Chicago. The number includes leading men and women, chorus girls and many vaudeville artists.

It is said that within three weeks more than 40 companies have given up “the road” in towns near Chicago. Nearly all of the members of these have hastened to Chicago, looking for “openings.”

The stranded ones are discussing what they claim is the most disastrous year in a decade in theatricals.—News Item.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT OF FREE SPEECH FUNDS, ABERDEEN, WASH.

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries for December 22, 1911, and January 1, 1912, listing various individuals and their contributions to the Free Speech Funds.

Grand total expenses \$52.75
Balance turned over to Aberdeen local, \$ 16.85
T. H. DIXON,
E. SPAULDING,
C. A. OLSON,
Members Auditing Committee.
Tacoma, Wash., January 23, 1912.

UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 26, 1912.
To All Labor Organizations of the Pacific Coast:
There are at present in the city of Portland about 14000 unemployed working men and women. Reports from adjacent cities indicate similar conditions.

THE LEAGUE OF THE UNEMPLOYED.
W. T. Nef, secretary,
309 Davis St.

LOOK OUT SPOKANE.

The Spokesman-Refuse, daily Spokane organ of the labor skinner, is trying to stir up trouble with the I. W. W. in Spokane. They do not intend to let a little thing like the truth stand in the way of doing so.

IS THIS NEUTRALITY?

In a recent debate with Wm. D. Haywood the declared policy of the Socialist party was defended by Morris Hillcovitch, who stated that the S. P. was entirely neutral upon the economic field.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

Lots of people accuse the members of the Industrial Workers of the World of not being gentlemen.
What is a gentleman?
The supreme judge who gives his decisions in favor of corporations in which he holds stocks and bonds paying dividends, that represent the sweat and blood of some unpaid toilers, is a gentleman.

THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

To ask a young man his intentions when you know he has no intentions, but is unable to deny that he has paid attentions; to threaten an action for breach of promise of marriage; to pretend that your daughter is a musician when she has with the greatest difficulty been coached into playing three piano-forte pieces which she loathes; to use your own mature charms to attract men to the house when your daughters have no aptitude for that department of the sport; to coach them, when they have, in the arts by which men can be led to compromise themselves; and to keep all the skeletons carefully locked up in the family cupboard until the prey is duly hunted down and bagged; all this is a mother's duty to day; and a very revolting duty it is, one that disposes of the conventional assumption that it is in the faithful discharge of her home duties that a woman finds her self-respect.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

HAVE YOU LOST YOUR JOB?

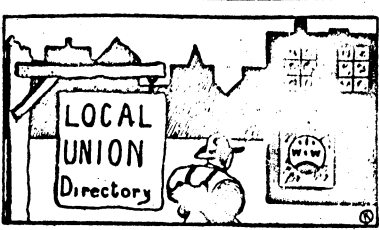
There has been a time in the history of every line of work when the fossils parroted forth the idea "Machinery can never take our places."
The glass bottle blowers do not talk that way any more, and many other craftsmen have been displaced by the machine. The lumber workers have been known to talk in the same strain but are liable to close up as tight as clams if present plans of the lumber lords are carried to completion.

WALKER C. SMITH.

PERSISTENCE!

Bread, meat, potatoes—sordid things
That prop my daily walk and sleep—
Do these base gods inspire my dreams
With all their vasty reach and deep?
Is love but yum-yum fricassee
And hate but red-meat shot with rue?
And life and immortality
A superb, well digested stew?

For man is better far than dust
That, trampled, rears no anarch head
To bomb the pottering Autocrat—
The damned still finer than the dead.
And Omar's grape re-nerves my clay,
Gives edge to eye and ear and tongue;
Ah, damned with life, warm-blamed with hate
More sweet than dust with hate unsung.
—J. Edward Morgan.



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 Local, I. W. W.

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

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every second and fourth Friday night at 180 Washington street, near Fifth avenue. President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; recording and corresponding secretary Ed Hammond, 208 Hill St.; financial secretary, Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State street.

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

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

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.

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

Local 179, I. W. W., New York City, has headquarters at 212 East 12th street. Business meetings every Wednesday evening. Lecture Sunday evenings.
JANE A. ROULSTON, Sec'y,
128 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

TIME WILL TELL.
GALT, Ont., Jan. 18.—The Rev. Madison Hicks of Brantford, president of the Independent Labor League, in an address here this evening, said in regard to the McNamara case that he holds absolute proofs that the McNamaras are guaranteed a pardon to take place within two years from the date of their sentence, and that they will have over half a million dollars in cash when released.

Mr. Hicks was for two years a member of the Australian Parliament and is well versed in that country's labor laws.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Hicks was for two years a member of the Australian Parliament and is well versed in that country's labor laws.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.

Mr. Dollar-a-day: You are not guilty because you are in ignorance of the paramount issue of the day. The CLASS STRUGGLE. But you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance on this vital question. All other ideas such as high and low tariff, free trade and protection, are too futile to even discuss. So cut it all out. Get down to business. Learn why you have no job or if you have a job, learn why you are CHEAP. F. H. A.



Nestor Dondoglio contributes has regular amount of \$1 per month. Go thou and do likewise.

Frank Courtney sends \$3 for subs from San Pedro, Cal.

Phil Snomi sends \$2 for subs from Butte, Mont.

E. H. Wiltse sends \$1 for subs from Pleasant, N. Dak.

Isaiah Buff sends \$1.35 for a renewal and back copies of the "Worker," from Porterville, Cal.

Wm. Sacks renews his sub and sends the paper to two other wage slaves from Clarks Walk, Ida. This kind of work counts.

Geo. W. Sabourin sends \$1 for subs from Eatonville, Wash.

M. C. Warden sends \$1.50 for combination sub from Lewiston, Mont.

This is the open hunting season for subs. All class conscious hunters get out your guns. We need the money.

LOS ANGELES LOCALS MOVE.
Joint locals of the I. W. W. in Los Angeles have secured a more commodious headquarters at 781 San Pedro street. All fellow workers and other wage workers who come this way are invited to call and lend a hand.
J. J. McKELVEY, Secretary.

H. L. Cushing of Local Minneapolis can get his due book by addressing Secretary No. 137 and No. 64, Room 3, 10 Third street, Minneapolis, Minn. The due book of J. J. Sullivan, same address, is lost. Look out for it.

Loggers and Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 435, of Marshfield, Ore., held a large meeting in the Star Theater, North Bend, on Sunday afternoon, January 28th. The famous I. W. W. songs were sung by the boys' quartette of the recently organized Young People's Socialist League. Speeches upon industrial unionism were made by prominent members of the Marshfield local, and great results are expected from the meeting.

Returns from the recent referendum show that for Secretary-Treasurer Vincent St. John was re-elected over Thos. Whitehead; for General Organizer James P. Thompson, elected over W. E. Trautman, former incumbent; for Editor of Solidarity, B. H. Williams, no opponent; for Editor of the Industrial Worker, Walker C. Smith, Fred W. Heeslewood running second and W. Z. Foster last. All of the amendments carried.

GOOD TACTICS.

Bandon, Ore., Jan. 25, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Being a new member of local 435, Marshfield, Ore., of loggers and lumber workers, I feel it my duty to express a few facts relating to happenings down this way. I was a radical socialist until I got a hold of some good literature pertaining to Direct Action Tactics, and I can truthfully say I am doing my share of agitating for Industrial Unionism. Here are some real facts for the "Industrial Worker." While I was working for the Geo. W. Moon Lumber Co. one day last week the superintendent came to me and asked if I was doing any agitating around the mill. I did not answer, so he said: "If you do any agitating around this mill you can go straight to the office and get your time; for you will get it anyway if I hear of you talking to 'my men' about the Industrial Workers' Union. Now old boy if you wish to make your board this winter at this mill you had better get off that coat and some more of those duds and dig right in." "All right sir," said I, and I kept on working for my bread until today, but in the meantime I secured a large lot of names of fellows who will join, so I am sending for Fellow Worker John Pancner to come over and organize the men. This morning I was 7 minutes late (that is to say this mill has been starting at 7:30 a. m. until this morning, then they started to work at 7 a. m.) and I was on the job at 7 minutes past 7, and the superintendent came and told be that I might go and get my time (bread)—for a man can't work enough in 9 hours and 53 minutes to make his bread. I told him if he would give me another chance I would work all I could, so he says "all right, but its your last chance, and I want you to understand it." You see there were a few more men I wanted to get on the list to join so I worked till I got them. I got the last one of them at 10 a. m. then I went and told the superintendent of the mill that I guessed he could keep his bread and I would keep my labor power. I am satisfied now as I have the men all interested in Industrial Unionism and a large list who will join.

W. E. DODD.

"No, we do not threaten violence. But history does, and that is infinitely more important than anything that can be said by feeble man."—(Charles Edward Russell in "The Coming Nation.")

To Help Us Grow
For Three Dollars
Four Sub Cards
If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars...

I. W. W. Song Books
10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.
Cash must accompany all orders.
Make all orders payable to Sec'y I. W. W., 203 Front ave., Spokane, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS
"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.
"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.
"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stirton.

"Solidarity"
A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.
Yearly \$1.00
Six Months .50
Canada and Foreign \$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy .01

The Industrial Union
Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.
An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Printed in Spanish.
Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months. Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz

The Industrialist
Official Organ of the Industrial League, the British Section of the Industrial Workers of the World
American Subscription Rates:
Year, 50 cents; Six months, 25 cents.
Published Monthly.
Address all communications to T. O. Montgomery, 447 Wharnciffe Gardens, St. John Wood, London N. W., Eng.

The Agitator
A Worker's Semi-Monthly
Advocate of the Modern School
INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM
Yearly, \$1 Quarterly, 25c. Sample Free
JAY FOX, Editor
Lakebay, Washington

"La Vie Ouvriere"
Bi-Monthly Syndicalist Review
Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month. Subscription Rates:
Foreign, 1 year, \$2.50; 6 months, \$1.25; 3 months, 75c.
Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris.

STRIKE ASSISTANCE NEEDED

Fellow Workers:—
"We, textile workers of Lawrence, are on strike; we are striking against unbearable conditions.
"It is not sufficient that our wages were low, but the masters, taking advantage of the fifty-four hour law that was passed to reduce the admittedly too long working hours of women and children, have cut our pay to an average of fifty cents a week, which to us means ten loaves of bread.
"According to the figures furnished by the other side, the manufacturers paid out in wages on January 13, for one week's work on the fifty-four hour basis, to a total number of 25,000 operatives, the sum of \$150,000, or an average of six dollars per week, and in making up the average it must be considered that the high weekly wages of the overseers, etc., of the mill, figure in the total wages paid.
"It is considered and admitted that this is the busy season, and if six dollars a week is the average wage in the busy season, then, fellow workers, consider what must be our miserable lot in the slack periods.
"For years past it was not sufficient that the employers had forced conditions upon us that gradually and surely broke up our homes, and what was left was but an excuse; they have forced our wives to the mills to work alongside of us, not that their wages be leveled up to the men, but that the men's be reduced, and they be forced to compete with women.
"They have taken away our wives from the home, our children have been driven from the playground, stolen out of the schools and driven into the mills, where they were strapped to the machines, not only to force the fathers to compete, but that their young lives may be coined into dollars for a parasitic class, that their very nerves, their laughter and joy denied, may be woven into cloth.
"For all these past years the operators have gradually reduced our wages, and at the same time have speeded up the machines so that we turn out in some cases three times the amount of work and receive about one-third of the old rate. All this is admitted, although unwillingly, by the opposition. The secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' association, Mr. Marvin, admits that the wages paid in the textile industry are the lowest in any industry in America.
"It is not sufficient that we had drunk all the bitterness that the cup of misery contained; the masters proposed that we must drink of it to the very dregs.
"Taking advantage of the 54-hour law, they have, it is true, cut the wages, and are now making it their war-cry: "Fifty-four hours pay for fifty-four hours work;" but we submit to a candid world the fact that he hours have only been reduced "officially," and in order to comply with the law, but some of the mills are stealing sufficient time around the hours of starting and quitting each day in the week to make up the two hours "reduced."
"If the cut in wages is allowed to stand, then the weavers and loomfixers, because of the insufficiency of their wages and because of the lure of the premium or bonus at the end of the week, will speed up the looms and weave fifty-six hours into fifty-four; thus all the other workers who are week-day workers and who feed up to the looms, will have to work that much faster in order to keep it up.

It requires little imagination to see that a condition of that nature will have a tendency to make our lot more precarious; it will mean a saving for the companies, the driving of the workers at a speed that more surely than now will soon wreck their nerves and lives and fill the cemeteries with overworked slaves; it will drive the old, our fathers and mothers, who in the past have given of their lives all that is best in weaving cloth for the operators, to compete with their sons and daughters; in competing with younger men and women they will gradually be driven out of the mills and the responsibility and burden on the sons and daughters will be greater, and by that the masters figure to turn matters that much more to their advantage.
"Because we dared to rebel, militiamen have been sent to drive us back to work, and already the bayonets of hired Hessians have wetted in the blood of our fellow workers.
"Fellow workers! Men and women! Take heed! We are waging a battle that means much to us, but we are equally fighting the battle of the wage workers throughout this state who have been affected as we have. If we can, by our devotion and your support, win, it will mean a victory for all the workers of this state and all the workers in the wool and cotton industry. If lack of support on your part drives us back into the mills, then, not only we, but you, may prepare yourselves for the lash that the masters will lay on with that much more force.
"We must win this fight! Our lot is beyond resignation. We must resist now or all hopes in the future are lost.
"So we appeal to all the workers, men, women and children, whose lot may be what ours was, or may be better; we appeal to you and all those whose sympathies are with the aspirations of the working class to support this strike, not merely morally, but financially. Remember that many of our fellow workers have but one week's wages between themselves and starvation.
"Financial aid is needed, and needed quickly. He who gives quickly gives doubly. We propose to establish a commissary for the needy and we ask for clothes, provisions and money. Get among your shopmates, make collections in the mills and factories, hold meetings to raise funds, and protest against the way fellow workers. Send committees to business houses in your cities to secure and send provisions of all sorts.
"Address all communication and make out all money orders to "Textile Workers' Strike Committee," Joseph Bedard, Secretary, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.
"To the aid of your fellow workers who are battling against worse misery than the past. An injury to one is an injury to all. It is we who are in need today; who knows, it may be your turn to ask us after our victory?
"Sincerely yours for the cause of twenty-five thousand men, women and children.
"STRIKE COMMITTEE.
"Joseph Bedard, Secretary."
"P. S.—Our demands on the operators:—Fifteen per cent increase in wages and prices on the fifty-four hour basis. Abolition of the premium system. Double time and pay for all overtime. All strikers must be taken back to their positions occupied before the strike."

SAN FRANCISCO JUSTICE

FARCICAL TRIALS OF FREE SPEECH FIGHTERS—MEN SENTENCED FOR SPEAKING—HEAVY BAIL SET.
A farce was enacted last week in Frisco with the police court as the theater. Fellow Worker Herbert W. Wright, who was arrested and severely beaten by the police authorities of San Francisco, was brought before the justice; together with two others who had refused to move fast enough to please the police. The first charge against Wright was for disturbing the peace (using offensive language and blockading the street it is claimed) and for resisting an officer. The charge of resisting arrest brought to Wright a fine of \$10 or the alternative of 10 days. The latter was chosen. The others received the same sentence.
Fellow Worker Russell, who attempted to speak upon the same corner later on in the week was also beaten by the police and many bystanders felt the crack of the policeman's club as well. Russell was not so severely beaten as Wright, the latter having to submit to seven stitches in his scalp. The only thing that saved Russell from being injured by the police was the interference of some person in the crowd who jumped upon the officer's back and forced him to drop his club. The officer pulled his gun, snapped the handcuffs upon Russell, and called to another copper to arrest the person who had prevented the murderous attack. The man was not caught, however. Russell was rushed to the jail but was released within an hour upon bail of \$60. At his trial on the 23rd he was fined \$10, and through a mistake the fine was deducted from the bail money, instead of allowing Russell to serve out the sentence. While leaving the court room, F. W. Saxe was arrested and charged with "assault with a deadly weapon," the police claiming him to be the man who had jumped the officer. The blue coats swore in the court that iron bars,

horsehoes and knives were used by the crowd upon them. Saxe was bound over to the Superior court with bail fixed at \$1,000. To date his case has not been called. Free speech is not entirely curtailed here but we are driven back from the district where working men congregate. We are allowed to talk on Grant avenue, Post and Fillmore streets but can hold no meetings south of Market. In view of the fact that there is a fight on in Vancouver the local has decided to let matters stand for the present. All forces should be concentrated upon Vancouver and when that battle is over San Francisco may have learned a lesson thereby. Experience is the best teacher, but we advise the Exposition City to watch Vancouver and thus save themselves needless trouble.
PRESS COMMITTEE,
No. 173, I. W. W.
"No man ever ruled other men for their own good; no man was ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his brothers; no man ever ruled other men for anything except for their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of the power and to those over whom it is exercised."
GEORGE D. HERRON.
THE FACTORY BELL.
The factory bell, I know it well;
I have long obeyed its voice.
It tolls aloud to the grimy crowd
Who never can rejoice.
They hurry past, all breathing fast,
At the call of the factory bell,
To toil and sweat, to curse and fret,
Like souls all damned in hell.
Oftentimes the sweat on their hot brows wet,
All in a single breath,
By the fatal blow laden with woe,
Is changed to the sweat of death.
The rank grass waves on their nameless graves,
Unmarked by stone or flower,
And the orphans weep, where the murdered sleep.
Alas! for Mammon's power.
—Duncan Campbell, Toronto.

VILE VANCOUVER.

(Continued from page one)
for two blocks to the scene of the huge gathering. Their arrival was greeted with cheering by the multitude.
"Disperse them," shouted the officer in command and then followed confusion of the most terrifying description. The horses plunged into the heaving human mass. Men were knocked senseless by the indiscriminate use of the policemen's batons and whip-stocks, and the crowd hurled pell-mell in every direction by the onslaught. It was the worst feature of the day's proceedings and the way the people were ridden down reflects little credit to those responsible for the attack.
The sidewalks were swept by three mounted constables abreast and many respectable citizens, curious to see what was happening, were swept off their feet by the rush of the seemingly infuriated police.
One apparently law abiding citizen was struck down at the corner of Cordova and Dunlevy by the relentless club of a constable and remained stretched out in a stunned condition for several minutes. Together with many others, he was pulled to his feet and rushed off to police headquarters. The indignant citizens were by this time thoroughly aroused and the things said about the civic administration and the police authorities were anything but complimentary.
That the 72nd Highlanders are under mobilization orders is an open secret. The troops are ammunitioned with 25 ball cartridges for each man.
It is believed that a general strike involving all labor in Vancouver will be called unless the men are released, all charges quashed and freedom of speech and assemblage granted. That such a strike would be accompanied with the workers' weapon—SABOTAGE—there is but little doubt.
Men and money are needed in Vancouver. If you are at present unemployed join us in this fight. If you have cash to spare send it in. Hold protest meetings. Advertise the depths of degradation of Vicious Vancouver. Spread broadcast their great business depression. Expose their real estate sharks and their false claims of prosperity. Funds are needed at once to feed the men who are arriving. Postcard photos showing police brutality are for sale at \$30 per thousand, \$3.50 per hundred. Order some at once. All profits go to the free speech fund. Send all orders and all funds to Frank Wilson, Box 2167, N. Vancouver, B.C.
TELEGRAM
Box 2129, Spokane, Wn.
Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 4, 1912.
Mass meeting held today on Public Park, police charged crowd, many clubbed, several speakers arrested. Free-speech fight in full swing.
LOCAL 322.
Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 4.—A squad of 500 mounted police charged a group of 500 Industrial Workers of the World, who gathered at the Powell street grounds, a public square, to make a free speech demonstration, and broke up the meeting today. Four arrests were made. Several thousand people watched the attack on the Industrialists at a safe distance.
—News Item.
MILITIA USED.
(Continued from Page One.)
On the 29th street rioting is said to have taken place and in the disturbance a shot was fired from the crowd, the bullet glancing and causing the death of a woman, Anna Lopez. Street car windows were broken by missiles in the hands of persons in the gathering. The militia was ordered out the following day, and their allowance of ball cartridges was doubled. The actions of these hired murderers can best be judged by the following report in the Boston Globe.
"Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 30.—John Remy, an 18-year-old Syrian boy, was bayoneted in the back as he fled from a squad of militia on Elm street today. The police and officials did everything possible to keep the affair quiet. The police admit the boy was doing no wrong. He is not expected to live."
Remy has since been reported as having died.
Knowing that the key to the entire strike situation lay in the hands of the I. W. W. organizer, Jos. J. Etor, the mill owners have made every effort to discredit him. They have even resorted to the planting of dynamite on nearby premises, and would have placed the dynamite in Etor's desk in strike headquarters had the place not been carefully guarded. Seeing these methods had failed the employers caused the arrest of Etor on the night of the 30th on a charge of accessory to murder, claiming that the strike leader was responsible for the death of Anna Lopez. Expecting arrest Etor had made arrangements to give bond, but this was not allowed. It is simply a scheme to take Etor away from the scene and thus break the power that the I. W. W. is exerting in the strike. Haywood's recent meeting greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the men, and it is now reported that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is working among the strikers in the district. The strike still looks favorable to the strikers.
The union is the only organization that can raise your wages and shorten your hours; stand by it till the last foe expires.—Ex.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

IMPERIAL VALLEY OUTRAGES.

Ever since the first outbreak of the Mexican Revolution there have been numerous happenings upon the border that are to be classed with the Spanish inquisition. The border officials have been taking blood money from the Mexican government for the delivery of all persons who have been known to have sought refuge from Barbarous Mexico, and extra payment is made for those who are suspected of having taken part in the revolution. The members of the I. W. W. who gave aid to the downtrodden Mexicans are especially in demand, and as these same men are active in furthering the interests of the wage workers on this side of the line, the border officials are not hampered in any way by the government on this side. Previous issues of the "Worker" have dealt with the kidnappings that took place. The story of Tisro de la Toba, Jaun Montero, Isabel Fieros, Jesus Amador, Jauna Berniz and others has been given to our readers. About 20 have been arrested by the same officials who are known to have robbed the dead bodies of the Mexican Federal soldiers who were shot at Mexicali. J. W. Stanford, Chas. M. Dodson, James McKane, Ferdinand Niles and Hugo Skulte are among the latest ones to be seized. They are charged with conspiracy against the Mexican government. Persons dare not testify to the truth because of the allied corporations who own practically the entire Imperial Valley. These companies want to wipe out the I. W. W. as they fear that the ONE BIG UNION idea might get into the head of the slaves and their profits might thereby be threatened. The Holton Power Co., the California Development Co. and the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Co. (Harrison Grey Otis) are using the officials as the tools with which to accomplish their purpose. That they will fail is certain for Spokane, Missoula, Fresno, Kansas City and Aberdeen are witnesses of what comes of opposing the advance guard of the Revolution. Thinking, however, that we were engaged in other skirmishes with the master class the Southern California ruffians are doing their dirty work. E. F. Lefferts of Local No. 439, Brawley, Cal., was recently released from jail after having served 11 days without being allowed a hearing. Lefferts was charged with vagrancy, although he was working at the time. He demanded a jury trial and for doing so was held in contempt of court. Other cases of a similar nature are coming to light daily. The thing is not to be countenanced and an invasion of the Imperial Valley will be the result unless matters are mended. There are more than 50 I. W. W. men around Brawley and these men will assay sixteen ounces of red fighting blood to the pound. More are needed. The climate is good. For once it might be well to follow the advice of the lying real estate sharks and spend the remainder of the winter beneath the balmy skies of Southern California. So on to the Imperial Valley, boys.
PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local No. 439.
MAY FILE DAMAGE SUITS.
A number of letters have poured into the offices of the Vancouver newspapers telling of the high-handed methods of the police, especially of the mounted Cossacks. Others have gone to the police department and many suits are threatened against the city. J. T. Ewing, a well known Minneapolis capitalist, who was severely beaten by a whip in the hands of the mounted constabulary and whose shoulder was nearly broken by being crushed against a building by one of the horses, is contemplating such action. Others report similar occurrences and the feeling is running high. The police evidently were no respecters of persons: The chief of the slugging committee is trying to lay all the blame upon the I. W. W., but the citizens of Vancouver know that the attacks were unprovoked.
CAPITALIST SOCIETY.
The inner life of society, today, is frivolity and artificiality—fear and anxiety turned inside out. With the laugh of hysteria neurotic pleasure hunters make our modern life a bedlam. The rich lounge on the poor and hop and skip about in hobble skirts and automobiles, appearing at "smart set" functions where giggle, gabble, gobble, git, it the social code, or drive their wage-slaves in dens where dollars and duns, and drink and din hold sway, according to the commercial code. And the poor mimic the rich, smothering their fear with vaudeville jeer and jest, and drowning their anxiety with scandal and sensations flooded out by the newspapers. The power-played organ and the prancing merry-go-round, with the clink of coin and tinsel, tawdry crowds at a summer resort for the poor, while the rich roll and lol on palatial piazzas, inertly trying to be ready for the next feasting hour, are typical of our civilization. Our big critics are, on the one hand, great asylums for the insane whose laughter only mocks the tragedy; while, on the other hand, they are enormous grist mills where the jumping, writhing, sinking grain in the hopper are the workers, and crushed human life is the grist.
GEORGE ELMER LITTLEFIELD.
THE MONOPOLY OF KNOWLEDGE.
The present enormous chasm between the ignorant and the intelligent, caused by the unequal distribution of knowledge, is the worst evil under which society labors. This is because it places it in the power of a small number, having no great natural capacity, and no natural right or title, to seek their happiness at the expense of a large number, deprived of the means of intelligence, though born with a capacity for it, are really compelled by the small number, through the exercise of a superior intelligence, to serve them without compensation.
PROF. LESTER F. WARD.