

Industrial Worker

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

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DEMAND THE RELEASE OF ALL IMPRISONED STRIKE LEADERS IN THE TEXTILE DISTRICT

COURTS SHOW CLASS CHARACTER

CONTRACTORS CAN'T BREAK STRIKE
—MORE GUN MEN ARE IMPORTED
—STRIKERS REMAIN PEACE-
ABLE—MANY ARRESTED.

The fourth week of the railway construction strike on the Canadian Northern is over and the signs are that the men will win their battle. So far there has been absolutely no trouble at points where police were not stationed and the violence at other points has all come from imported gun men.

The provincial government is working hand in glove with the contractors and is loud in its declamations for patriotism despite the fact that many of the contractors are from the United States and are not citizens of British Columbia.

These police have arrested many of the I. W. W. men in hopes of getting the leaders of the strike but as fast as the men are committed there seem to be new leaders developed from the ranks.

In an effort to cow the strikers by making examples of certain men the police have selected from each nationality some one to be persecuted. Five men who were bound over to the assizes are Steve Menichi, a Montenegrin; Louis Holton, a Swede; Elof Olson, a Norwegian; Toni Rosi, an Italian; Mike Hurley, an Irishman, and have refused bail in the case of John Peterson, a negro member of the I. W. W., and have sentenced him to six months at hard labor on a false charge of vagrancy.

The Collins case goes to a higher court. Charles Nelson, one of the I. W. W. secretaries, was arrested on the night of the 24th on a charge of participating in an unlawful meeting. The defending counsel is endeavoring to secure his release on bail pending a new trial. Finances are needed to carry on this part of the work and these funds should be sent to Morris Levine, 34 Pender street E., Vancouver. Other funds for the strike should go to Thos. Whitehead, Box 35, Lytton, B. C. Both of these are the accredited agents of the strikers.

Fellow Worker J. J. Stark writes in from Lytton on May 1st about conditions along the line as follows:

"To the fellow workers everywhere let me say that the camps are tied up tight for a distance of 300 miles. The solidarity of the construction workers is a grand spectacle to behold. Will this strike be won? Yes! The construction workers have nothing to lose and everything to gain."

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN STRIKE.

(By John M. Foss).
Another week has passed in the C. N. strike and the line is still quiet, except for a few gun men who are trying to run steamshovels and working engines to make people passing on passenger trains believe the strike is broken. Every man who dropped his tools on March 27th is still out, and the men are more than determined to stick until all demands are granted. The line from Hope to Kamloops is infested with imported sluggers and tools of the contractors. Every way is tried by these traitors to intimidate the strikers in order to get them to start trouble, but the game has never worked as yet. The business men and the Fraser Canyon scissorbillers are deputized, and feel the pressure of bad business because the workers don't work—in fact it proves that when workers don't work, that there is nothing doing. One camp that was established at Hope, was raided by the sluggers and orders given the men never to return. The camp was on government land, but the contractors own the great government of Canada, too, also the C. P. R. R., also the government cables, across the river. The law and order tribe is breaking all the laws that were ever made. Men who were stationed at Spuzzum, Spences Bridge, Savona, Hope and other points were driven from their own I. W. W. camps. Orders are being issued by the provincial government that men must either go to work, or leave the scene of action against the contractors. In fact the contractors from the U. S. who have the contracts here, are the government of Canada. Men who were driven from Spences Bridge by the bulls, had their board paid in advance for two weeks ahead, others had as high as two or three hundred dollars in safe keeping. It is also the opinion of the I. W. W. that the strikers mails are being tampered with, letters having been received showed evidence of having been opened. Letters written to the I. W. W. headquarters have never reached their destination. The papers claim that most of the men on strike are foreigners and should be deported—the same should apply to the American con-

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"MOVE ON" FOR SPEAKERS, LATER WILL INCLUDE PICKETS

LUMBER WORKERS TYING UP THE CAMPS

(By Frank R. Schleis).

For two weeks now a strike has been in progress in the camps surrounding Puget Sound, yet so quietly has it all happened that very few people are aware that a real strike is on. Fully five thousand men have responded to the strike order with more coming out every day. Over forty camps are effected, either completely closed or so badly crippled that they are unable to operate. Strike headquarters have been established in several of the smaller towns adjacent to the logging camps where active picket lines are doing duty keeping away any such individuals as might have been misled into purchasing a job in a camp where a strike is in progress. Strike headquarters at these very places are busy lining up the strikers and preparing them to put up a determined fight in order to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion. As a result the membership of the various lumbermen's locals have rapidly increased.

Seattle, the storm center of the affair, is carrying on a ceaseless agitation with meetings afternoon and evening. Here is where the central strike committee meets, arranging for whatever speakers and organizers are needed to hold the men together at the various points while the strike is in progress. Here is the central recruiting station for the larger part of the lumber industry. Men are shipped from here to all parts of the western portion of the state, and naturally an active picket line must be maintained around the employment offices in order to prevent the slimy sharks from sending out any men to jobs where strikes are on. Clashes have been frequent with them, but so far the I. W. W. has been able to more than hold its own. We hear that the latest wrinkle on the part of the sharks is to obtain an injunction prohibiting members of the organization from picketing on the streets. Naturally this would greatly handicap the work of keeping scabs from the jobs, and of course, the I. W. W. will do nothing to infringe upon the sacred precincts of the law and hold their injunction in such holy reverence and do nothing to violate it even though it be issued by a prostitute judge at the behest of the corporations. An eating place has been established where all those willing to act as pickets or do any such other work as may be assigned to them receive their meals regularly. An information bureau has been established with a secretary in charge whose duty is to collect all the information he can from members arriving from various points and give out same to all who may ask for it. Another valuable feature is the correspondence bureau which keeps all the various camps and members in

various parts posted on current events in connection with the strike.

No disorders of any kind have been reported from any part of the strike zone in spite of the fact that at various points the strikers had to overcome intense opposition before they were able to hold meetings of any description, due to the fact that the press has systematically poisoned the public against this "anarchistic" organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. At Granite Falls not only were the members refused the rental of any hall, but a saloon keeper who had the temerity to rent them a room was forced to retract the rental of same or himself lose his place of business. In spite of all this opposition the strikers are sticking like glue, and it is a noticeable fact that the workers, with few exceptions, place little confidence in editorial screeds, and in most cases are only too willing to join hands with the organization in this struggle.

Another noticeable fact, in connection with the strike, is the absence of all newspaper accounts. Evidently, they are maintaining a policy of silence, considering, no doubt, that such notices would only stimulate the strike movement.

We are now beginning to feel for the first time the effect of the persistent agitation of the past. Without it, perhaps, this strike would not have met with the success with which it is meeting. Everywhere the organizers or agitators have appeared the men, as a rule, responded most readily. Of course, on almost all jobs will be found a few spineless curs who are always willing to do the bosses bidding, but these are a small factor among the logging camps where the homeless, propertyless, familyless, countryless workers abound. Fully a hundred and fifty dollars a week has been the receipts of the Literature and Organization committee of the Seattle locals and as a result very few workers are there in the Northwest that have not some notion of what industrial unionism is.

Another notable feature of the strike is the number of new active members whom have been brought to the front, men whom the labor movement will hear from in the future.

As a result of the strike a few boss loggers with about two actual workers met at the labor temple to form a dual organization hoping thus to head off the I. W. W. influence, but these efforts are in vain. A considerable number of I. W. W. members hearing of the meeting decided to attend and see what transpired but they were promptly told at the door to "keep out." However, this organization is apt to meet with very little success outside of the boss loggers, and to these the I. W. W.

heartily welcomes them. But lest some misinformed workers might be attracted by this little coterie the Central Strike Committee has issued the following notice: "Every Logger should watch out for some agents for the boss loggers who are trying to form a bosses' union. Some of these traitors are flashing a big bank roll in the fond hope that they may be able to attract some weak minded logger to join in with them. Every organizer of the I. W. W. carries credentials signed by the General Secretary-Treasurer or by the Secretary of the Local Union and all men posing as organizers should be made to produce these before any money is paid over to them. Also mark that these credentials bear the seal of the organization." The following is a partial list of camps which are already on strike and all workers should make it a point to stay away from them until a settlement is reached. Further information can be obtained from any of the Secretaries in the strike districts:

- Three Lakes Logging Co.
 - Shohomish Logging Co.
 - Williams Lumber Co., Snohomish.
 - Rucker Bros., Harford.
 - Soby's Manufacturing Co., Granite Falls.
 - Brown's Bay, 3 and 5.
 - Merril & Ring's Camp 2 and 3.
 - Simpson Logging Co., Shelton, 4 camps.
 - Port Blakely, Camp H, C and I.
 - Nordeax Logging Co., camps 5 and 1.
 - Oakland Logging Co.
 - Fredson Bros., Shelton.
 - Phoenix at Potlatch.
 - Taylor at New Port.
 - Kent Lumber Co., Barneston.
 - A. M. McDougal & Co.
 - North Western Lumber Co., Kerriston.
 - Maple Valley Lumber Co.
 - Sultan Ry. and Timber Co.
 - Sultan Lumber Co.
 - Gold Bar Lumber Co.
 - Stillwater Logging Co.
 - Standard Ry. & Timber Co.
 - English Camp, Hamilton.
 - Dungeness Logging Co.
 - Western Logging Co., Ohop.
 - Mud Bay Logging Camp.
 - Big Lake Logging Camp.
 - Salsae Lumber Co., Langley.
 - Clemmons Camp, Montesano.
 - Johnson & Dean.
 - Eby Logging Co.
 - Parker, Bell & Co.
 - Florence Lumber Co. Stimson Camp 2.
- Funds to aid this strike are necessary. Send all monies to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental avenue (rear), Seattle, Wash.

INQUIRY STRIPS MASK FROM THUGS

GOVERNOR ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF SAN DIEGO—INQUIRY REVEALS FRIGHTENED OFFICIALS—MEN STILL ENTERING CITY.

San Diego, Cal., April 22, 1912.

To the "Worker"—The most notable event of the past week has been the taking of testimony in the Free Speech fight by a commissioner, Mr. Harris Weinstock, appointed by Governor Johnson to come to San Diego to get the facts in regard to the complete abrogation of all law by the police and vigilantes. And incidentally this investigation has been the means of showing as fine an example of unqualified heroism as the world has ever seen.

The governor has appointed the commissioner in response to requests from scores of people here and elsewhere who knew of the lawlessness that was being carried on here, and he had issued invitations to all who wished to come forth and testify regarding the methods of the police and the justification for the vigilantes.

It would seem that here was a chance for the lovers of "law and order" to come forth and prove what martyrs the people of San Diego had been, but with the exception of two police officials and two others, one of them a vigilante, there was no one in all the town who had the nerve to come forth and justify their actions.

The first of the "citizens" to come forth had been well loaded with whisky, and he wanted to know if the commissioner was going to take the word of a lot of "anarchists and ragamuffins who were there to make trouble." He then wanted the commissioner to go somewhere to get the statements of "a thousand citizens who were willing to testify, but the room where the investigation was being held was no fit place for them to come." His scheme failed, as the commissioner told him plainly that no star chamber proceedings would be held.

Detective Shepherd was also on the job, but was unable to hold it down for more than a few minutes. When he was asked one or two questions about taking men out to be slugged by the vigilantes his prompter at a side door said "Telephone message for Shepherd," and that was the end of his talk.

But it was not the end of the record. Thomas Kilcullen and one of the other I. W. W. men at once took the stand and testified that Shepherd was telling a point blank lie in the very essence of his testimony. He had had the nerve to state that no men were beaten up and that no one was turned over to the vigilantes. But men were there to prove him to be an unqualified liar, and the proof went into the record next after Shepherd's attempt at a whitewash.

The true heroes were seven men who had been driven from the town and clubbed, some of them to insensibility, and told that if they ever returned to San Diego they would be killed. Some of them had been driven out two or three times, some had been clubbed on the streets of rotten San Diego, all had been threatened with death if they ever returned, yet they were defying the most vicious gun men of the west to give their story of cruelty to the governor that there might be the evidence for him to give us a measure of justice and fair dealing in our fight.

Space will not permit of giving much of the evidence introduced, but taken in all its details it gave as terrible an arraignment of the present police system as the world knows. Here were men who had been guilty of nothing but the crime of speaking on the street who were in danger of their lives every minute they were in San Diego, yet they told their stories without any show of fear or of braggadocio, and these true stories will take their place with any from darkest Russia.

All told of the brutalities of the police and vigilantes on the road to San Onofre; of how the men were kicked and clubbed under the direction of Detective Shepherd and a U. S. Immigration officer, and finally thrown from the train; of how they were driven into a filthy corral and abused by drunken, armed guards till morning; of how Joe Marco was clubbed into insensibility and thrown into a tent for dead; of how the men were robbed of money, tobacco, and knives; of the running of the gauntlet of over a hundred crazed brutes by these defenseless men; of how Charles Hanson was crippled for life by having his knee-cap broken with a pickhandle; of the disgraceful proceeding of being compelled to kneel before a dirty rag called a flag of the U. S. and kiss it in token of loyalty; and finally of the weary march over thirty

(Continued on page four.)

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
 General Headquarters—318 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.
 Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.
 James P. Thompson, General Organizer

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

"They never die who fall in a great cause.
 The block may drink their gore,
 Their heads be sodden in the sun,
 Their limbs be strung to city gates and castle walls,
 But still their spirit walks abroad.
 Tho' years elapse and others share as dark a doom,
 They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
 Which overpower all and turn the world
 At last to Progress!"—Byron.

The government is sending ships to the North to protect the seals from destruction. When the I. W. W. proposes to organize to prevent human life from destruction they are called "enemies of law and order." Property, not people, is what capitalism would conserve.

The crew of the Titanic are heroes. They're dead. The crew of the Olympic are "mutineers" because they refuse to sail without proper life saving apparatus on board. They're alive.

The employers howl about "outside interference" whenever a strike occurs. Yet they never live in the same town in which they conduct the robbery that allows them to live in idleness. So far as the worker is concerned the only "outsider" is the boss.

What is right? Anything that benefits the working class.
 What is wrong? Anything that harms the working class.
 This is the only way to judge, for every institution today is a class institution in favor of the employing class. Unless the slave class think in terms of their own interests they will never become free. The working class and the employing class have NOTHING in common.

SAN DIEGO LOCAL NEEDS FUNDS.

The situation in San Diego is becoming acute and funds are needed at once to carry out the free speech fight to a successful conclusion.

The men in jail stand in need of some of the necessities of life and it seems that the free speech league is unable to supply them.

It is also the case with the men who have successfully run the blockade and entered San Diego. There are now quite a number on the inside of the city and more are arriving daily. These must be fed awaiting a favorable time to present their united forces and by their numbers win the fight along the lines of "passive resistance" as in the past.

In the opinion of those workers who are on the scene there is nothing to be hoped for in San Diego in the way of legal action. There is no law in San Diego. The supposed supporters of the law are the most unblinking of criminals. Therefore they desire that all locals of the I. W. W. and all other parties collecting funds for the fight send them direct to the treasurer selected by the men engaged in the fight so that they may be used to carry on the battle directly along the lines laid down by the men themselves.

Each local which has not a strike or some similar matter upon their hands should see that the cash is supplied to carry on the fight. It is to be regretted that constant appeals for funds have to be made but when men are giving their lives it is not asking much that the balance give a few cents each. In giving you are not conferring a favor upon the men engaged on the firing line, you are simply gaining that much protection for yourselves. The winning of this fight means much to the revolutionary movement and your interests are bound up with those of your fellow workers in San Diego.

So beatir yourselves, fellow workers, and send funds at once to C. R. Neeley, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS.

In reading over the exchanges that come to the "Industrial Worker" one thing is particularly noticeable and that is the constant use of the phraseology of the preamble of the I. W. W. on the part of other organizations.

The craft union organizers realizing the hold that the I. W. W. has upon the wage workers who are yet unaffiliated with any organization are making the words go as far as possible in bolstering up their decaying craft institutions.

They also are using the words "ONE BIG UNION," which has become known as the I. W. W. motto and for the purpose of gaining recruits are declaring that "the fight of one is the fight of all."

Of great significance as well, is the action of the Pennsylvania State Socialist party in their recent convention. In-

dustrialism was debated at length and was defeated by a much narrower margin than at the previous convention. It was the opinion of many delegates that an indorsement of industrialism was practically the same as endorsing the I. W. W. for when anyone says industrial unionism in Pennsylvania it is at once thought that the I. W. W. is meant.

A discussion of Industrial Unionism in general, and the I. W. W. in particular is going on within the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators Union and various other bodies. A recent declaration from the unions of Kansas City to the effect that the I. W. W. is doing what the craftsmen are afraid to do speaks well for the fighting qualities of the industrialists.

In looking over the field it is seen that the I. W. W. has made the conservative bodies more conservative and the radical bodies more radical. Nowhere is this more clearly demonstrated than in the Socialist party and in the state of California in particular.

It is plainly evident that the I. W. W. has done more to create revolutionary discussion and promote revolutionary action than any other single agency in the entire range of working class action.

WHERE THE BLAME WILL REST.

If Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are allowed to be imprisoned for life or legally murdered for the terrible crime of having helped to raise the wages of the starving textile operatives the blame will rest upon you, Mr. Reader.

These men, and perhaps other, will be railroaded by the capitalistic courts unless all of the workers are aroused to the point of demanding their liberty.

The textile workers themselves are proclaiming that the employers must "open the prison doors or we close the mill gates." That is the action that will count, but for those outside the textile industry there is also a task to be performed. You must give the matter publicity.

Show by your actions that an injury to one is an injury to all. If the facts of Ettor's arrest are made known the tools of the mill owners will not dare carry out their murderous purpose. It is up to you.

Every local should at once arrange an Ettor protest meeting. Every speaker should tell of the lawlessness of Lawrence in halls, on the street, and in conversation. Those who can write should send short articles to the public press and do their best to have them printed.

You should send for Ettor-Giovannitti buttons at \$4 per hundred to Joseph Bedard, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass., and thus help to spread the news of the outrage that is about to be perpetrated.

And every active member should write a letter of protest to the authorities at Massachusetts, briefly giving the facts in the case, and demanding the release of the imprisoned men. Then write to five or ten of your friends asking them to do the same, and requesting them to pass the word along to the same number of their friends. Let the endless chain of letters roll in and let all other methods of protest be unceasing. It is up to every real rebel to act at once. You may be next.

CAN REVOLUTION BE LEGAL.

The persons who believe that the present social system "always was and always will be," are growing fewer each year. Nearly everyone, young and old, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, believes that a vast and far reaching change is due to take place in the structure of human society.

In examining the past there is seen no record where any deep seated social change took place by legal methods or according to rules laid down by the disappearing society.

From savagery to barbarism, from thence to feudalism and on to capitalism every change has taken place by building up within the older from the structure of the new society. Each laid its own foundation and up to a certain point brought forth its own morals, ethics and customs. And all were illegal when judged from the view point of those who wished to delay progress and retain the outworn social forms.

Yet there are today many who style themselves revolutionists who claim that a social change may be made by working with the materials of the present society, based as it is upon exploitation coupled with unemployment.

To deny past history is foolish, to expect the employing class to work against their own material interests is still more so, but the "legal revolutionists" go even further and deny present facts.

Five European countries, Russia, Roumania, Holland, Belgium and Italy, prohibit under severe penalties strikes in that work which is commonly called public service. In Australia, South Australia, Victoria and in smaller countries there are various penalties attached to striking, no matter what may be the provocation. This is the tendency of every civilized country.

There are no laws against lockouts so far as can be learned and if this does not suffice to show the class character of "legality," it can also be seen that picketing is rapidly being classed as a crime and the boycott is already in that category.

That the workers will continue to use the weapons of the strike, picketing and the boycott is evident, for the misery imposed upon us by the employers will continue to force such action.

To expect the wrongs of labor to be righted by law is to expect a slave class to legislate. That is an absurdity. To expect the State to benefit the toilers is to demand that it perform a function for which it was not intended.

Even should the legal method be seriously tried, not as a means of gaining notoriety for self-seeking politicians, but actually for the purpose of benefiting the workers, there will be repeated the scenes of Lawrence.

There, they were practically placed in the position of having to strike to enforce that which had already been given them, on paper. Had the strike been illegal according to Massachusetts law it would have made no difference. There are no laws a nation of hungry workers are in any way bound to respect.

Let place seekers prate of "legality;" we workers who have nothing to lose but our chains will use the methods at our command as a class to gain our freedom. If "legality" gets in the way that will not stop the chariot of progress.

Let us leave legality for the lawyers and take the world for the workers.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

The Revolutionary Syndicalist Press—We have received the first number of the paper "La Combat Social (The Social Struggle), the organ of direct action appearing weekly in Bruxelles. This paper continues the work begun by the "Reforme Sociale" which the Bruxelles comrades had begun to publish, but after the first number were obliged to discontinue. In the introduction the editor explains the aim of the paper: It is the absolute truth to say that in our country no energetic and independent organ exists. All papers belong to political parties which are more interested in gaining electors than in upholding the truth. We wish to help disinterestedly the organized workers or those who try to organize themselves against the capitalists. The trade unions and unionists will find in our paper an organ of support, which will take the right attitude in all questions and especially economic. The address of the editor is: George Thonar, 12-14 Rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels.

The Coal Crisis in England—The executive committee of the Miners' Federation held a sitting on April 4 in London. The results of the referendum were announced: Of 445,024 votes 224,071 were for the continuation of the strike, and 201,013 against. The majority against the resumption of work was 12,998. The executive has announced that as two-thirds were necessary to begin the strike, the same majority ought to decide its continuation, and therefore they advise to resume work. Consequently it is expected that after the week after Easter work in all the coal mines will be started, especially as many miners without waiting for the results of the referendum had already resumed work.

It is true the English miners have gained only partially as the acceptance of the principle of the minimum wage by law is not sufficient. Evidently the leaders wished to prevent the breaking up of the union of labor forces which might have been caused by the continuation of the strike. Perhaps they are right, but it must be not forgotten that it is their timidity which have brought about the present condition. Once again the events have proved to be beyond the leaders. But in any case the English miners have given a magnificent example to the whole world.

Strike and Lock-Outs in Germany—The tailors on strike in Berlin on April 1 have rejected by 1,386 votes against 39 the agreement drawn up by the arbitrator, Dr. Hillier of Frankfurt on the Main. This rejection must not be considered as a reproach to Dr. Hillier, but as a vote to protest against the humiliation felt by the tailors because they were ordered to resume work even before they were acquainted with the contract concluded in their name by the trade union officials with the employers. Therefore notwithstanding the decisions taken the representatives of the Berlin tailors took part in the negotiations which were reopened at Jena on Tuesday. This shows that the old ideas of "labor discipline" and obedience to trade union officials begin to change. As to the negotiations before the court of arbitration a new proposal has been laid before the employers and workers which proposes that the representatives of each locality shall bring their claims before the committee which will decide definitely, and the decision ratified by the referendum of the local unions. This proposal has been accepted. Afterwards the local tariffs were discussed. Up until now only those of two towns, Bochum and Chemnitz have been fixed. As the tariffs of 26 towns have to be fixed the discussions are sure to last the whole week, after Easter.

MUST FREE OUR FELLOW WORKERS.

With violence and brutal force did the mill owners of Lawrence try to quell the industrial and peaceable revolt of thousands of textile workers against conditions that had become well-nigh unbearable.

They failed—then they resorted to the last desperate act. Without warrant of law: under the pretext of being accessories to murder which, according to witnesses, was perpetrated by the same parties opposing the workers in their legitimate efforts to secure redress, two loyal members of the working class were arrested, placed in solitary confinement, where they are still held—bail being denied them. We textile workers of the City of Lawrence, Mass., in mass meetings assembled and through the Central Executive Board, which represents 20,000 mill operatives know all the reasons why these fellow-workers of ours are held in confinement, and we look with amazement at such brutal, outrageous abridgement of the rights allowed the most debased criminals.

We, therefore, ask of the Court of Essex County that they should, at least, allow Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti and others indicted with them to be released on reasonable bail: knowing as we do, when trial is held, they will be honorably acquitted from the foul charges launched against them at the behest of the mill owners of the New England states. Be it resolved that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Labor Press everywhere, to the Honorable Court of Essex County and all others who may be interested in ascertaining the true feelings of the hundreds of thousands interested in these cases.

JOSEPH BEDARD, Sec'y.
 Labor papers please copy.

A STRIKE OR A REVOLUTION.

In the American Magazine for May Ray Stannard Baker has an interesting article upon the Lawrence strike. It is a noticeable thing that practically all of the articles dealing with this strike, with the exception of those appearing in journals directly subsidized by the Woolen Trust, or in reactionary religious periodicals, seem inclined to give a fair view of the matter.

Baker, in his article, deals with the class of men who make up the Lawrence strikers and quotes from a striker one of the reasons that redress for the wrongs inflicted upon the textile workers was not sought through parliamentary action: "It costs \$4.00 to take out papers, and I have never seen the time when I could spare so much money." Only three out of each ten who are eligible for citizenship have been able to secure papers.

Here are some of the striking portions of the article:

"The Lawrence strike and the type of strike which it typifies is fundamentally and threateningly different from the trade union strike of the past. The trade union strike was and is a more or less sporadic revolt of working people demanding higher wages or better conditions of labor. But the strike at Lawrence, as I shall show more fully later, was far more than a revolt; it was an incipient revolution. It was revolutionary because it involved a demand for fundamental changes in the basic organization of industry. Thinly veiled behind its demands for higher wages lay the outspoken declaration of the leaders for the abolition of the entire wages system, and a suppression of the private ownership of capital. In as many words the organization declared its position: 'Instead of the conservative motto "a fair days wages for a fair days work" we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword "abolition of the wages system." In short this was a socialist strike as contrasted with the partizan craft or trade union strike. Now, the same revolutionary organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, which conducted this strike at Lawrence with so much skill is at this moment organizing rapidly in other parts of the country. Its victory here will give it added prestige and enthusiasm. . . . "Beware of the movement," said a Frenchman, "which generates its own songs." "It is the first strike I ever saw which sang," he says. "I shall not soon forget the curious life, the strange sudden fire, of the mingled nationalities at the strike meetings when they broke into the universal language of song. And not only at the meetings did they sing, but at the soup houses and in the streets. I saw a group of women strikers, who were peeling potatoes at a relief station, suddenly break into the swing of "The Internationale." They have a whole book of songs fitted to familiar tunes—the "Eight Hour Song," the "Banner of Labor," "Workers, Shall the Masters Rule Us?" and so on—but the favorite of all was the socialist song called "The Internationale." Here are two stanzas:

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
 Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
 For justice thunders condemnation,
 A better world's in birth.

No more tradition's chains shall bind us,
 Arise, ye slaves, no more in thrall!
 The earth shall rise on new foundations,
 We have been naught, we shall be all.

Refrain:
 'Tis the final conflict,
 Let each stand in his place,
 The Industrial Union
 Shall be the human race.

"It is not short of amazing, the power of a great idea to weld men together. Each morning at the strike meeting they called the roll of the races—Armenians, Syrians, Germans, Jews, Americans, Italians, Poles and so on—and as each was called the representative arose and gave his report for his people. There was in it all a peculiar, intense, vital spirit—a religious spirit, if you will—that I never felt before in any strike. Moreover, the meetings were conducted with the utmost publicity—no secret conclaves, no underhand dealing. At first everyone predicted that it would be impossible to hold these divergent people together, but aside from the skilled men, some of whom belonged to craft unions, comparatively few went back to the mills. And as a whole the strike was conducted with little violence."

A CRUEL MOTHER
 (By R. Wright.)
 "What do I owe thee! British Isles?"
 I'm no partaker of thy spoils;
 In these vast regions which you claim,
 I get a look of cold disdain.

A time there was when life was new;
 I saw no fairer land than you;
 I fancied you my mother:
 But since in other lands I've roamed,
 I am a son whom you've disowned,
 Old fancies now I smother.

"Why should I cheer thee, Union Jack?"
 When I'm compelled to turn my back
 On lands o'er which you wave;
 Beneath the flag or far Peru
 More welcome was, than now with you;
 No more your folds I'll crave.

A day will come, 'twill not be long,
 When every slave will sing a song,
 And joyous freedom feel;
 That day the world will draw no lines,
 No beggar feel these chilly winds,
 Which penetrate through steel.

These lines were written on the Canadian border by a British subject who was not allowed to enter Canada because he had not \$50 on his person.—Ed.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

EXPERIENCE FAILS TO TEACH.

Chicago Pressmen's union, A. F. of L., either do not learn by experience or else are absolutely under the thumb of their international officials. United Press dispatches of May 2 state that 70 pressmen on the Hearst newspaper struck, and as a result the members of the Publishers' Association withdrew their papers from circulation and locked out about 600 pressmen. This same thing happened in 1910 and the men were sold out by their international officials, with one exception, and this one official who was true to the working class was deposed by the balance of the labor fakirs at the direct command of the Publishers' Association. The Publishers' Association, by withdrawing publications not directly affected by the strike, show that an injury to one labor skinner is an injury to every one of them. Just in proportion as the workers use the same line of thought to govern their actions will the employing class lose their power.

RAISING FUNDS IN VICTORIA.

The recent strike in Victoria, B. C., caused the arrest of several of our fellow workers for doing picket duty. Six were given 30 days each, and Sam Higginson is out on bail pending an appeal of his case. Fellow Worker Floyd Hyde spoke in Victoria on April 28 and raised \$81 for the appeal of the case and \$82 for the Canadian Northern Strike. The Trades and Labor Council have taken up the matter as they fear that the cases may be used as precedents by which they will be prevented from doing picketing during labor troubles. Together with the Socialist party, the Social Democrats and the I. W. W. they also raised \$75 at a meeting with but 76 persons present, and sent this amount on to the strikers on the Canadian Northern.

WOBBLY 'GENE.

If the Appeal to Reason Debs pleads powerfully for Clarence S. Darrow, his argument being that we should stand by Darrow because plutocracy is so obviously his enemy. Good; but why not stand also by the Mexican revolutionists? They have done ten thousand times more damage to capitalism than Darrow ever dreamed of, and they are the ones, therefore, whom capitalism is eager to shoot down like wolves.

Debs also writes an article in favor of confiscating all "the means of production," and declares that all talk of buying them out is rubbish. Good; but instead of talking, the Mexicans have been doing that very thing, and Debs was the first to declare it lunacy, asserting in the International Socialist Review that such a step would lead to chaos.

It is hard to reconcile these things; it is in fact impossible; just as it was impossible to reconcile Debs' oratorical praise of Direct Action John Brown with his former anxiety to crucify Direct Actionists. In other words, Debs wobbles, and the man or movement that wobbles has only hysteria, not strength.—Regeneration.

MAY DAY AND THE FLAG.

The International Labor Day parades throughout the country, with the marchers carrying the crimson banner, has caused the daily press to throw its usual spasms about "anarchy." According to press reports the paraders in New York City tore down the stars and stripes and hoisted the red flag. The stars and stripes were said to have been trampled under foot amid the playing of the Marseillaise. This was at a joint meeting of all radical bodies.

Victor Berger broke into print by declaring that it was anarchists and not the socialists who were responsible for the action.

A parade of more than a thousand persons in San Francisco was attended by the red flag, the stars and stripes being absent, according to the press reports.

Throughout the country come reports of smaller meetings in which the red flag was displayed.

In Seattle a joint parade of the radicals was held, the Associated Press giving out the statement that the G. A. R. and the Spanish war veterans seized the red flag from the hands of the standard bearer and fled through a saloon. Major Col Welton is said to be the one who took the flag and then showed his Philippine war training by dashing to the rear of the nearest saloon. He was protected in his favorite haunt by a bunch of police thugs and Pinkertons. This armed guard was on the scene in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, and an otherwise peaceable parade was broken into by the degenerate patriots.

To expect that any widespread respect can exist for a flag when it is used as a pretext to break up an orderly meeting of wage workers is asking a great deal. It will, but add another instance to the long list of happenings that will lead every intelligent worker to believe that the stars and stripes represents, not a country, but a class, and that class the one which robs the workers of four-fifths of what they produce.

Everywhere where Capitalism is the pre-dominating mode of wealth production and distribution, there too are the interests of the robbers and robbed coming into bitter conflict with each other with increasing force and rapidity. This conflict of interest must go on and on until the workers come together into a union of their class and abolish the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms. The I. W. W. is the only industrial organization that has the necessary machinery, weapon and structure for the successful accomplishment of such. Get into line, then, and help build up the I. W. W.—Auk. Soc. Dem.

Of one thing I am, and always have been, convinced, it is not by the state that men can be regenerated, and the terrible woes of this darkened world effectually lightened.—Wm. E. Gladstone.

ALIVE AND KICKING.

One has but to read the journals of the employing class on the Pacific Coast to learn that the I. W. W. is the principal issue in the industrial world today.

The lumber workers' strike has made the employers sit up and take notice.

The Canadian Northern strike has also caused many employers to awaken to the fact that, while exploitation may continue for a time, the day of submissive slavery is at an end.

The anti-patriotic agitation has created a considerable stir as well. Through the unceasing agitation of the revolutionists the profit scoundrels find themselves unshielded when they seek the refuge of patriotism.

The Pacific Lumber Trade Journal in its April issue devotes a great deal of space to the I. W. W. They quote at length from St. John's pamphlet, The History of the I. W. W., and comment thereon. Two pages are devoted to what is termed "The history of the labor troubles at Aberdeen and Hoquiam Lumber Mills."

The West Coast Lumberman has very little else besides articles against the I. W. W. They start out their magazine with the words "Swat Sabotage." This particular line of action seems to occasion them considerable worry. They realize that there is a difference between the I. W. W. and other strikers, and they show the difference in the following little paragraph:

"The striking coal miners in the east furnished men to run the pumps, while their troubles were being settled, and prevented flooding of the mines. The strikers on the coast were not in the same class as the striking coal miners."

The editor expresses fear that the French revolution will be repeated, and asks that a reverence for law and order be taught by every teacher in the land. Further on the magazine advocates violence itself by stating in an off-hand way that conditions should create a heavy demand for ax handles. One of its quotations in that respect is: "The advent of the I. W. W. has created considerable activity in the billy-making department of some mills."

Secretary Allison's letter to Hepler is reproduced and a rather lengthy account of the San Diego Free Speech Fight, together with a brief note of the Vancouver outrages, is given.

Taking these facts, in connection with the great demand for patriotic teaching in the schools, and the various questions that are asked of the applicant for citizenship papers, there is no reason to believe that the I. W. W. is a back number.

If we never did any more, we would have justified our existence, but as our friend, Peter Petaud, says, "what has gone before is but the tuning of the fiddles. Wait until we commence to dance."

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALEXANDER IRVINE.

(By J. J. McNeill.)

Fellow Creature:—In a recent issue of the Social Democrat, I read an article written by you on the San Diego Free Speech fight in which you have suggested that the Socialist party withdraw their support from the San Diego fight. You say that Labor organizations should fight their own battles, and that the socialists do likewise. Like a yellow "cur" you take cold feet when the workers are engaged in a life and death struggle with the plutocrats, but when it comes to a question of getting elected to the office of dog catcher, you will always be found fawning for the votes of labor organizations. Oh, yes, we are getting wise to your "brand" of the meal ticket office seeker specie.

I have respect for the policeman or vigilante, who under cover of darkness, kidnap and beat up working men because these poor deluded fools are paid by their masters to do their calling, but words cannot express my contempt for the spineless specie of men who wriggle their way into labor movements, and under cover of being saviours of the working class, pick their bones dry, and who never fail in a crisis (where the workers have really something to win) to cringe and leer around to the side of the oppressors.

Yes, Alexander, we know the Socialist movement is becoming stagnant with men of your type. We know the political party which a few years ago represented the interest of the proletariat, has been dragged into the cesspool of capitalism, the stench of which is driving all liberty loving class conscious wage workers away. We know that you and your brand of peanut politician variety has swung the socialist movement of California to represent the interest of the small Bourgeois who intend to overthrow the capitalist system and emancipate the wage workers with such battle cries as Old Age Pensions or governmental control of cigarette packages and the running of gas and water through the same pipe to save expenses.

In conclusion, Alexander, I would advise you to soft pedal in future, as the toilers are getting wise to their power and all over the world the workers are rising in their might and are ridding themselves of such maggots as you, and if there is a spark of manhood in your decayed body—get out on the firing line and help to usher in the greatest victory of the human race since the dawn of humanity.—Industrial Freedom.

WHO'S WHO IN BOISE CITY.

The propagation of industrial unionism inside of the socialist party in Boise City, Idaho, has caused a split in that organization, 75 members having withdrawn, leaving the supporters of industrialism in possession of the regular socialist organization. Russell C. Massey, reputed to be a millionaire and who bears all the earmarks of a capitalist politician, is the leader of the bolters. The industrial union faction is said to be represented by Henry Crabbe and Michael Cimbalò. The withdrawing faction demands a charter from the national socialist party, and in a lengthy set of resolutions de-

mands that no discussion of I. W. W. principles, program or tactics be given a hearing before any socialist local, and that any member selling or distributing I. W. W. literature shall be subject to expulsion from the party. It is now up to the national socialist party to decide who's who in Boise City—whether socialists are socialists, or whether politicians are socialists.

WHERE THE FRAZER RIVER FLOWS.

The strikers on the Canadian Northern are singing songs as they carry on the strike. The songs are said to be the work of Fellow Worker J. Hill. Lack of space prevents the publication of more than one of them. We insert the following which is sung to the tune of "Where the River Shannon Flows:"

Fellow workers pay attention to what I'm going to mention,
For it is the fixed intention of the Workers of the World,
And I hope you'll all be ready, true-hearted,
brave and steady,
To gather 'round our standard when the Red Flag is unfurled.

Chorus:

Where the Fraser river flows, each fellow worker knows,
They have bullied and oppressed us, but still our Union grows.

And we're going to find a way boys, for shorter hours and better pay boys,
And we're going to win the day boys, where the river Fraser flows.

For these gunny-sack contractors, have all been dirty actors,
And they're not our benefactors, each fellow worker knows.

So we've got to stick together in fine or dirty weather,
And we will show no white feather, where the Fraser river flows.

Now the boss the law is stretching, bulls and pimps he's fetching,
And they are a fine collection, as Jesus only knows.

But why their mothers reared them, and why the devil spared them,
Are questions we can't answer, where the Fraser river flows.

DOG IN THE MANGER.

The following letters will show that the Canadian government, like all other governments, is a class institution and will not give the workers any aid even when it costs them nothing to do so:

Prince Rupert, B. C., March 15, 1912.
Deputy Minister of Canada Lands,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—A man by the name of Henry Hanson and myself built a log cabin on the government reserve across the river from Prince Rupert. This cabin is on the water edge.

We would very much like to know whether we could get permission to live on this land until such a time when the Government decides to sell, then we would like to have the first chance to buy it. We would also like to improve on this land if you will grant us permission, but if not able to, we would very much like to live here until such time as the government tells us to get off.

Thanking you in advance for this information and hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am, yours truly,
(Signed) EDWARD KEYES.

Lands Dept., Victoria, March 27, 1912.
Edward I. Keyes, Esq.,
Prince Rupert, B. C.

Dear Sir:—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. stating a man named Henry Hansen and yourself have built a cabin on the Government Reserve which is across the bay from Prince Rupert, and asking whether you can live on this land and obtain the first right to purchase the same when the government decides to put such land on the market. In reply I beg to say from the description you give, I infer that you have settled on a piece of land within the boundaries of the reserve covering Timpson Peninsula.

I must notify you that you have no right to enter on this land or build a cabin thereon. The department has no authority to give you the privilege of remaining on said land, and I have to notify you to vacate the same without delay. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Deputy Minister of Lands.

THE SQUOK.

(By J. S. Biscay.)

There is a peculiar biped mingling with the revolutionary elements of different organizations. This animal is to be found hugging a spittoon while its mind is wandering in a confused labyrinth of its own nonentity. Here, therefore, for want of a scientific understanding, this mammal was often mistaken for human and was known by the unique title of "Spittoon Phylosopher." Since science has been able to classify this creature, it has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that this animal belongs to the specie of BONE-HEAD—it is called the SQUOK.

The Squok is to be found in practically every headquarters maintained by revolutionary organizations. When observed superficially, a person is apt to mistake this creature for a human being endowed with unusual intelligence. This is but a trick of the Squok which enables it to mingle with people.

The Squok can be easily recognized by its lassitude and mental inertia. It is obsessed with a cranial leakage and while the most active, it is devoid of all power of locomotion. At least there is no record of a full fledged Squok ever moving, outside of the motion of the jaw. The jaws are usually working rapidly. Tobacco seems to be the usual lubricant, which is begged from some interested zoological student. One of the chief duties of a Squok is to keep a steady stream directed at a nearby cuspidor, pausing now and then to take breath or to emit vituperation.

The Squok labors incessantly trying to dazzle curious hearers with its mental luminosity and thus often succeeds in making a person believe that it is really human. When surveyed carefully, it is found that the animal never does a thing but find fault with everything but itself. Organizations, individuals and the human race is denounced, criticized and maligned. The reason for this is plain. The Squok finds progress distasteful and tries with all its might and main to turn every human being from the path of light into the valley of despair and inaction. It hurls its carefully masticated phrases borrowed from books written by human beings, in order to prove that all action and effort is useless—all hope in vain. It becomes very miserable when no one listens and soon removes itself to other quarters where it is yet unknown.

The agitator who is doing his utmost in the struggle, the editor who is striving against odds, the officials who are doing the best they can, the rank and file who are learning by experience; all are reviled, criticized, denounced and maligned by the Squok in a mordacious manner, usually when they are not present to defend themselves. It reveals in mortuary platitudes and often succeeds in casting an unsuspecting human into an abyss of gloomy dejection.

It is found that enemies of labor take very kindly to the Squok and are willing to assist it with a view of disorganizing the working class. It is even suggested that the capitalists carefully pick Squoks and send them into radical movements in order to cause friction. Be that as it may, the Squok does valiant service to the enemies of labor. For this the capitalists look with favor on the Squok, who it nobly assisting them.

The Squok clings to a chair as a rule with desperate tenacity. In fact that it is the only pose which the animal is known to assume when left to its own inclinations. Occasionally it is projected through the door on the toe of a strong boot—but that is only when its identity is discovered. Usually cobwebs are seen fastened to the animal and the chair, proving that the Squok seldom moves.

If a struggle for free speech is on, the duty of every Squok is to throw cold water on the fight and thus discourage others from helping to win. When a strike is on the Squok is the first to pick flaws and explain how the struggle should be conducted. When the struggles are over, duty of the Squok forces it to shout "graft," or "traitor" and everything else to discredit someone and thus help the capitalists.

The Squok is very careful never to take part in any struggle and is to be found sneaking for a place of safety. Later it returns with its loud and vociferous mouthing against everyone who had the courage to do something beyond holding inoffensive chairs to the floor.

Until a professor of Paleontology made a study of this animal, it was thought to be a menace to revolutionary organizations. Now that the Squok is understood and watched, it is found that this specie of the Bonehead is rapidly nearing extinction, much to the chagrin of the bosses. An effort is being made to secure a perfect specimen of the Squok for a museum of mammalian freaks.

With the advent of strong revolutionary organizations which will not allow the Squok to use the headquarters in the interest of the enemy, the creature will soon be a relic of the past, whose bones will be viewed by curious children paying 10 cents a look.

STANLEY B. WILSON—LIAR.

Just why the capitalist class should ever go to the trouble of hiring Pinkerton detectives when there are men like Stanley B. Wilson within the ranks of labor, is certainly a mystery. Stanley B. Wilson, editor of the Citizen of Los Angeles, is undoubtedly of blood relationship to the infamous J. Keno Wilson of San Diego. No other explanation could account for his despicable actions.

In answer to the absolute lies published by Wilson in the Citizen, and re-printed in the Toledo Union Leader, we give the statement of a third American Federation of Labor paper, the Labor Leader of San Diego. The latter is certainly in the best position to judge as to the real facts in the case. We trust that the Toledo Union Leader will print the answer, but such a manly action is too much to expect from the editor of the Citizen.

Here is the answer by the San Diego Labor Leader:

"In its issue of April 19 the Citizen of Los Angeles contained a first page article entitled 'San Diego and Free Speech Fight.' The article is very much misleading and Stanley B. Wilson, the editor, knows it. He states it is simply an Industrial Workers of the World fight. This is also untrue and Stanley B. Wilson knows it. The whole free speech fight was started by Harrison Gray Otis and the 'M. & M.' to put wage earners out of business. It is the aim of the 'M. & M.' to stop free speech, and with the 'move-on' ordinance in force there will be no 'picketing' and a policeman can arrest any citizen for simply standing on the street. Had Stanley Wilson interviewed the members of the American Federation of Labor who have been assaulted, deported and threatened with death, and not spent so much time in the company of Chief of Police J. Keno Wilson, who is reported to be his relative, he would probably have been in a better position to render a report at least in justice to the members of the American Federation of Labor. The Citizen questions the kidnapping of Editor A. R. Sauer, which everybody in San Diego knows to be true. Stanley B. Wilson knows that Sauer was kidnapped and threatened with death; he also knows that labor men in San Diego have been threatened with kidnapping and death. Then why does he make such false statements? If he desires to represent the 'M. & M.' permit him to do so, but don't give him the opportunity to 'double-cross' good and true members of the American Federation of Labor."

PRESS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$33.06
A. "Red," Marinette, Wis. .25
Joe Russell, Maricopa, Cal. .100
Why is your name not on this list?

Lost—Membership card of Frank Ryan, joined Seattle 432, transferred to Tacoma No. 380, paid for May. Look out for this card.

Don't forget the Special Organization Issue early in June.

The A. F. of L. has started a lumber workers union on the coast and are paying men \$15.00 to join. They have already secured nine charter members. Bobby Hunter should write an article on dual unionism.

ADDRESS WANTED.

Joe Mikolasck (Bohemian) is supposed to have been deported or otherwise made way with at San Diego. This fellow worker also took part in the Fresno Free Speech Fight. Anyone having knowledge of Mikolasck is asked to forward it to Jos. Kucera, 1033 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORGANIZERS, ATTENTION!

The "Industrial Worker" is in receipt of letters demanding that organizers be sent to certain localities and we are forced to wait each time until the paper is issued so that an advertisement may be inserted. If all organizers and speakers would keep the "Worker" informed of their addresses it would help matters greatly. This applies to foreign speaking organizers as well as those who speak only English. We have a place now for an Italian or Austrian organizer at \$21 per week, work to last until fall and perhaps longer. Write to the "Worker" at once, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

DO SOME PROPAGANDA WORK.

The "Industrial Worker" took occasion to order a few thousand extra copies of the May Day edition and after filling all the late orders there are quite a number of these remaining on hand. They are the best kind of propaganda and as the issue is eight pages there will be no reduction from the regular price of bundle orders. If your locality is well supplied it might be well to send in some money so that the papers can be sent to the different regions where strikes are in progress. Help to do some propaganda work.

TO RE-ESTABLISH "SOLIDARNOSC."

Fellow Worker Frank Wolney of Spokane has forwarded one dollar to the General Office for the purpose of starting a fund to re-establish the Polish paper "Solidarnosc." Fellow Worker Wolney's idea is to have one thousand Polish workers send in one dollar as an advanced subscription for one year and as soon as the thousand subscriptions have been received, the paper will be started. This will guarantee a sufficient fund to defray the expenses of publishing the paper until it is able to extend its subscription list sufficiently to be self-supporting. Fellow Worker Wolney sends in his dollar and calls for 999 Polish rebels to respond in like manner. Send your dollar to the General Headquarters and specify that it is for the Polish paper. It will entitle you to a year's subscription as soon as the paper starts. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary.

JACK MOSBY IMPROVING IN HEALTH.

Vallejo, Cal., April 28.—Friends of General Mosby will no doubt be pleased to learn that he is improving in health. For the last two weeks he has been confined in the "Stone Frigate" at the Marine barracks on Mare Island, where he was transferred from the Los Angeles county jail. Sanitary conditions on the island are fairly good and Jack will be afforded the fresh air of which he is so much in need. Sam Murray.

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI INDICTED.

Ettor and Giovanniotti have been indicted on 22 counts and there is every indication that private detectives are working up a case against them. It is probable that they will await a time when interest in the case has lapsed and will then try to railroad the imprisoned men to the penitentiary. Every effort should be made to give the matter publicity in order to prevent the mill owners from carrying out their evil designs.

Others who took an active part in the strike at Lawrence have been indicted though some of them are not yet under arrest. Wm. Yates, Wm. E. Trautmann, Wm. D. Haywood, James P. Thompson and Edmund Rosoni are named in the indictments. The latter three are not yet in custody.

Joseph Sciute was indicted, charged with having murdered Anna Lo Pizzo, who was shot on January 29. It is as accessory to this murder that Ettor is being held. The strikers claim the murder was committed by a police officer.

There is a great deal of resentment over the fact that the mill owners did not keep their implied promise to release Ettor at the conclusion of the strike and the textile operatives are actively discussing and making preparations for a general strike in case the indicted men are railroaded.

Fifteen thousand textile workers returned to work at Lowell after a strike of 28 days. Under the I. W. W. banner they won a flat increase of 10 per cent. At Clinton a body of 2,300 strikers won the same increase through the efforts of the I. W. W.

Every effort should be made to secure the freedom of these men to the end that the textile industry be thoroughly organized into ONE BIG UNION.

Get a song book. Ten cents a copy. It's red hot. The boss don't like it so it must be good for you

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

COURTS SHOW CLASS CHARACTER.

(Continued from page one.)
tractors, some of whom belong to Ireland. These and other points in this strike should be known by all who believe in the working class movement. There can never be too much done to help win this strike, it means more than 9 hours and \$3, it means a lesson in solidarity to the workers of Canada. The action of the government against the workers will open the eyes of those who are not yet familiar with the ONE BIG UNION idea, that the only way for workers to get more of the product of their toil will be along I. W. W. lines. When the contractors are so fierce, and the government so willing to suppress, at the command of masters, the I. W. W. should be investigated by all workers, because what's bad for bosses is good for the workers.

The charges against Collins could not be proven at Westminster, so they took him back to Yale for trial, in order to deal with him just as they please. That also won't work, as legal defence will be with him when the trial comes off. The secretary of the various branches and strikers camps are busy as bees keeping the workers together. Harmony prevails among the 7,000 strikers at all points. Central headquarters at Lytton is working night and day. The C. S. committee is also handling the affairs of organization along lines of success. The clockwork of solidarity is doing fine considering the positions of the camps and other things. The latest strike bulletin says: Nelson, the secretary at Yale, has been arrested—but the jails are very small, when it comes to hold 6 or 7 thousand determined workers. A good dose of direct action is needed in the law and order country, and before this strike is over, the weak minds of gun luggers and stool pigeons for the foreign contractors will have learned a lesson. J. J. Stark is at Kamloops, working hand in hand with George Fenton, and H. M. Miller. Some forty men are in jail at this place. What the charges are no one knows, and no one can find out. The books and others in the various strike camps are doing all they can to help whip the bosses. The health officers who should have gotten after the contractors for unsanitary conditions are now helping the contractors to find fault with the I. W. W. camps. All this is in B. C., along the line of the C. N. construction workers strike. Russia is also in B. C. More from Russia later.

MILL WORKERS GAIN INCREASED WAGES.

In response to a bulletin issued by the joint strike committee of Aberdeen and Hoquiam the striking mill workers have returned to work at an increased rate of wages. Common labor will now receive \$2.25 per day in place of the \$1.80 formerly paid.

The first pay day will be on May 10th and should the mill owners fail to live up to their promises a still greater strike will be sure to follow. The strike committee's proclamation says on this point: "Your duly elected strike committee would advise that you go back to work in the mills prepared to strike quick and to strike hard at the slightest attempt to force you back to the old conditions and wages or should the promised increase in your wages not materialize."

In view of the situation it is best for the fellow workers on the outside to keep on their picket work and to send all possible funds to the secretary of the N. I. U. T. W. at Seattle.

A report from Aberdeen on April 25th states that Gus Schultzer, who had been a resident of that city for several years, had been run out of town by armed thugs. George Decker, who was delivering the "Strike Bulletin" from house to house, was set upon and severely beaten and the papers confiscated. On April 24 the thugs broke into the strikers boarding house at midnight and drove the men who were sleeping there out into the street, beating some of them so badly that the wounds required medical attention.

The brutal actions of the degenerates hired by the mill owners, as well as the manner in which the "ax-handle-law-and-order" citizens treated the men, will not serve to establish the most friendly of feelings between masters and slaves.

Stay away from Grays Harbor as the first attempt of the mill owners to force the workers back to the old conditions will mean a general strike in the lumber industry. And the next time the preparations will be more careful and the strike a still greater success.

Every local should pay their account right up to date at once, including their extra orders for the May Day Edition. We must meet the bill for printing and clear off some of the old debt.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent.
SONGS OF JOY!
SONGS OF SORROW!
SONGS OF SARCASM!
Songs of the Miseries That Are.
Songs of the Happiness To Be.
Songs that strip capitalism bare; show the shams of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class; and drown in one glad burst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderband.

SONGS! SONGS!
I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.
10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

An Injury To Ettor Is An Injury To You

To All Wage Workers, Men and Women.

Fellow Workers:—Climaxing a long train of abuses and criminal outrages on hundreds of thousands of our class who for years had been ground down and exploited to a point hardly to be believed, and determined that the textile workers should not only drink the bitterness contained in the cup but the very dregs, the textile mill barons of Massachusetts, taking advantage of the 54 hour law passed to reduce the admittedly long hours of labor for women and children, feeling sure and arrogant in their power, they reduced the wages of the workers an average of 40 to 50 cents a week.

Little did the masters dream of any protest on the part of the workers, they had kept the Iron Heel on the neck of labor so long that it was figured they would never protest. But the workers of Lawrence en masse on the 11th and 12th of January, rebelled against the further robbing. And now you all know the story of the heroic struggle—the nine weeks conflict was crowned with the greatest labor victory of America. As a result of the Lawrence battle and a desire on the part of textile owners everywhere to avoid the deluge that they also feared, wage increases varying from 5 to 10 per cent were granted to nearly half a million textile workers. So that it is conservatively estimated the wages of the workers have been increased close to ten million dollars annually.

At the very opening of the Lawrence conflict, answering the call and cries of their fellow workers, Joseph J. Ettor, member of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., and Arthur M. Giovannitti, Editor of *Il Proletario* of N. Y. City, came to Lawrence to help their fellow workers win better conditions. They succeeded in short time and in spite of all the outward and covert opposition of the mill owners in organizing the entire body of strikers into a disciplined body and outlined such plans in the conduct of the struggle that eventually was won. As chairman of the strike committee, composed of representatives of various nationalities and departments of workers, the masters sought to discredit Ettor, and at first he was virtually ordered by the political agent of the bosses, known as Mayor, to "leave town on the next train." Then they sought bribery and flattery. Failing at that Pinkerton agents were detailed "to attend to him and others." Dynamite "plants" were sought to be placed in his temporary office, but the sleuths made a mistake and went in to the wrong door planted the dynamite and proceeded to arrest the innocent owner of the shoe store where "a gentleman had left

a package." At last he and a committee of nine was invited to the office of the American Woolen Co., ostensibly to talk over the workers demands, but from the bouquets freely thrown at him and committee it was sought to cajole him and companions to drive the workers once more back to their machines without an advance. This failed miserably. The masters grew desperate at defeat staring them in the face.

On Monday morning, January 29, taking advantage of a large crowd of strike pickets being on the street spies and agent provocatives led a simultaneous assault on the street cars. At last thought the masters the opportunity had come to have Ettor and Giovannitti arrested, so the mill agents and owners met in a bank building, that is known, and conjured and agreed that they should be arrested for "inciting to riot." But that is a bailable offence, and they could easily enough get bail. But Dame Fortune came to their rescue. In the evening of the 29th at a police instigated and created riot a striking girl, Anna Lo Pizzo, was shot dead. The next night the two fellow workers, Ettor and Giovannitti were arrested as accessory to the murder.

A preliminary hearing lasting nine days before a police judge of well known hostility to the strike, for it was the same judge that in one session sent 34 strikers to jail one year each, the district attorney was allowed free play and tried to bring in all kinds of irrelevant testimony in spite of the repeated and strenuous objections of counsels for the defense. The theory of the prosecution being that Ettor being chairman of the strikers becomes responsible for whatever happened on the side of the strikers. That neither of the accused were anywhere near the "riot" and knew nothing of its happenings until hours afterwards. That witness after witness for the defense swore that they saw a police officer fire the fatal shot and many more pointing out the murderer in open court, made no impression on the police judge and he remanded them to the Grand Jury closing his remarks with "Mr. Ettor admits he believes in the two sentences of the I. W. W. Preamble."

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system "and instead of the conservative moth" a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, we must inscribe on our banner, the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system," and intimated that because Ettor believes in those sentiments he should at least spend

months in jail waiting for the action of the Grand Jury.

By law in Massachusetts these fellow workers are entitled to bail, but at the discretion of the judge, the Honorable Judge Mahoney most discreetly refused to allow them out on bail, and so they have been in jail two months. If Ettor and Giovannitti are indicted, it requires little imagination to understand that the mill owners who have been defeated at the cost of millions of dollars will exert all of their power and influence to the end that by a picked jury and perjured testimony of detectives and agents to send our two fellow workers to the electric chair.

Fellow Workers:—It remains for you to decide if the reward of these heroic comrades shall be death when their only crime is that of "loyalty to the working class." If Ettor and Giovannitti are convicted it will mean that a court made law and decision will have been made to act as the sword of Damocles in future labor struggles so that those men and women who happen to be at labor's head and do not conduct the strike to suit the masters and their judicial and political lackeys; they can be thrown into jail on any trumped up charge, their liberty denied and played with by masters servants!

Hundreds of thousands of textile workers eagerly await to be organized. Ettor and Giovannitti can render yeoman service to this sacred task. They fought for the well being of others on the economic field. Now in their defense we are called upon to meet the masters of the mill upon their own ground, in their courts.

Workers unite! The call of your fellow workers rings forth loudly for solidarity. War is on! The masters seek to stay those whom they could not cajole, bribe and bluff.

Funds are needed to defray the expenses of the trial.

We appeal to all those who seek and strive for a better day to help financially and every other way possible that victory may be won, that jailed men may be freed. Organize mass meetings of protest. Make your voices heard by resolutions and letters to the governor of Massachusetts and Chief Justice of the Superior Court. Let your voices and feelings be heard and felt. Send all moneys to Wm Yates, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass. Send for subscription lists to use among your fellow workers.

"An injury to one is an injury to all." It is Ettor and Giovannitti today who need your support and solidarity, who knows it may be you tomorrow?

THE VICTORIA STRIKE.

The strike of street workers employed by the Canada Mineral Rubber Company is over, but the agitation still goes on.

This strike was not called by the I. W. W. but was a mass uprising of workers, principally Greeks and Italians. About one hundred out of five hundred on strike joined the I. W. W. The strikers did not seem to understand the carrying on of the strike but other members of the local helped them out to the best of their ability. The strikers would hardly picket the jobs. Four or five men were arrested and let go after one hour's imprisonment. Later Higginson, our organizer, and several others were arrested and sentenced, in a Kangaroo court, to one month or \$50 fine. They took the time. On the same day fellow Worker Gould, one of the most able picketers, was beaten up by several scabs, receiving injuries which confined him to his bed for several days. The unorganized strikers seemed to lose heart and the strike was over.

The charge placed against our boys was "obstructing the sidewalks." This was ridiculous on the face of it as there was no sidewalk there. It had been torn up preparatory to putting down one of concrete. The place where it should have been was obstructed for half a block, and the main street was closed to traffic, by order of the city engineer, to allow the scabs to put down the concrete. In fact, there was no evidence against our fellow workers. The real reason for the sentence, as the judge practically admitted in summing up their case, was that they were members of the I. W. W.—an unpardonable crime.

As the right to picket had been denied, the A. F. of L. was willing to make a test case of one. The money was to be obtained by propaganda meetings held jointly by the S. P. of C., the S. D. P., the I. W. W. and the Central Labor Council. The first meeting was held on Sunday night, April 28, in the Empress Theatre and a collection of \$81.10 was taken up to appeal the case.

A collection of \$84.00 was taken up at the door after the meeting for the C. N. R. strikers. A few hours previous to that a collection of \$85 was taken up in the I. W. W. hall for the same cause.

So radical were some of the speakers that a group of sky pilots called on the mayor the next day and resolved with him that the I. W. W. must not get a foothold in this city. (God bless them!).

We will hold another meeting next Sunday. Local No. 328 and 58, Victoria, B. C.

Spokane Locals meet every Monday at 7 p. m. Address communications to headquarters, 203 Front avenue, Spokane, Wash.

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.

KIDNAPED AGAIN.

Secretary Thorn and I were taken out of our room in Hoquiam about 10:30 p. m. on May Day and hauled out through Aberdeen, sent down the road while shots were being fired at our feet.

The door to the room happened to be unlocked, the thugs suddenly broke in with drawn revolvers grabbing us before we realized what was up. Thorn resisted while I had no chance to do so, being dragged down stairs first. Thorn pulled the railings along before they got him. We were taken toward the jail separately. I was told that we would be locked up. Upon nearing the jail I beheld an automobile and heard Thorn shrieking for help at the top of his lungs. A crowd began to collect and before we were finally loaded up there were several hundred collected. Yet none offered to interfere while Thorn was being beaten. The thugs came from Aberdeen and had no stars. While being hauled away they had Thorn down on the seat and sat on his head while the blood flowed from cuts and bruises about the face and head. On being unloaded we were both beaten, stripped and beaten again. I was struck in the stomach and kicked while down. Nearly had one eye clawed out by one of the drunken thugs. Thorn was beaten far worse than I, probably because he was better known locally. We were forced to walk to Montesano, arriving there early in the morning. We were both badly bruised about the body. Thorn's clothes were torn and face in a badly battered state.

This is the second deportation within ten days which we both experienced. There seems to be but one gang which does this dirty work.

J. S. BISCAV.

CONSTRUCTION STRIKE AT SALEM.

The workers on the Oregon Electric Railway are on strike with the I. W. W. in charge of affairs. The trouble first broke out about April 21st on account of the poor quality of food served by the grub contractor. On May first the complaints took the form of a strike and the men made other demands beside the better food. They have set a scale on the steel gang of \$2.50 minimum for 9 hours, surfacing gang (Greeks) \$2 and fence gang \$2.25.

Everything is tied up in the line of track work except a few "white" men on the steel gang. The extra gang of Greeks and Bulgarians are out to a man. The pickets at Eugene were stopped by the chief of police from carrying banner but the strikers have matters well in hand and hardly any men are entering from the employment offices. There has been no trouble and the man have established a commissary and camp near Salem. There are 100 men to be fed and funds are urgently needed. Send all contributions to P. A. Lefgren, 751 N. 15th street, Salem, Oregon.

A fellow worker reports as an incident in the strike that one of the bosses named Nelson ordered drinks for all the men who had been on the job and the men waited until the bartender had set out a drink apiece and then refused to touch them.

STRIKE IN CRANBROOK, B. C.

At Cranbrook, B. C., on April 25th, all city employees working on the sewers went on strike for a raise of 50 cents per day increase at their present hours, or 25 cents increase and nine hours instead of ten. About two hundred men are out, Italian, Slavonian and French, and all are standing together, recognizing no race lines. They feel that success will crown their efforts as all other places in British Columbia and Alberta pay \$3 for nine hours, while the strikers were working 10 hours for \$2.50.

PIANO WORKERS STRIKE.

Fellow Workers: The Piano and Organ Workers of New York City by a unanimous vote of 525 members, decided to join the I. W. W.

Upon learning that some of its workers had become members of the "ONE BIG UNION" one of the employers immediately discharged seven of the most active members of the organization.

This attempt on the part of the bosses to victimize the active members and thereby break up the organization was met by the workers walking out of the factory. Over five hundred workers walked out. Some of them are members of the A. F. of L. craft unions; some of them are not members of any organization, but they one and all responded to the call of solidarity and struck to uphold their right to organize.

All of these workers are without means and need all of the financial and other assistance that the I. W. W. can render them. All locals and members are urged to raise money to carry this strike to a successful conclusion.

Circulate lists; take up collections from your shop mates. Help to win this strike and it will mean that the Piano and Organ Workers of New York and vicinity to the number of over 10,000 will be organized in a very short time, then they will be able to assist you in turn.

Send all funds to Frank Roth, 424 W. 49th street, New York, N. Y.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec. Treas.

GIVE YOUR AID.

Fellow Workers Fernando Paloramez, Dora, Lomes and Franco have been sentenced to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for a period of one year. Violation of the neutrality laws is the charge on which they were committed. Some of these fellow workers leave families behind them and all locals and members should contribute their mite toward their support and thus show that "solidarity" is not a mere catch phrase with the I. W. W. Forward financial assistance to Miss Basillisa Franco, 309 Fifth street, El Paso, Texas.

THINGS ARE RIPE.

A fellow worker writes from Santa Ana, Cal., that oranges are ripe and that some of the pickers are also ripe—for industrial unionism. Conditions are not of the best but the climate is good. Agitators should get into Southern California, win the San Diego Free Speech Fight and then organize the fruit pickers.

INQUIRY STRIPS MASK FROM THUGS

(Continued from page one.)
miles of desert before any relief could be obtained.

Detective Myers was one of the policemen on the stand and he proved himself a star liar; he declared at first that he would not answer any questions from "these people who are under indictment, or their legal representatives," and then said that no one had been clubbed by the police, and besides if they had been, the police were justified. He said that orderly meetings would be permitted outside the congested district, but when three men put it to a test by reading the declaration of independence on the street at 3 o'clock today, they were moved on with clubs. All Myers' testimony was made up of lies.

There is something doing now all the time. Men are coming in and large numbers are on the road. Funds are needed to care for the men here, but there is one thing that should be attended to by everyone, and that is to advertise San Diego's crimes to the world.

Tell it to every one. Get your local paper to give an account of it. They want to hold a Fair here in 1915 and they expect the money of outsiders to make it a success. See that they do not get it.

We are the most alive proposition here at the present time, but with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association to fight we need your help. And one of the best ways to help is to boycott San Diego in every respect.

Prominent men in the A. F. of L. on the Pacific coast were here a few days ago to get first hand information on this fight, and they stated that this is but a continuation of the fight in Los Angeles and that if we are beaten here it is a matter of but a short time till all forms of labor organizations in the west will be hopelessly crushed.

The Spicard papers here state that we are here to invade Mexico as soon as possible, but that is as big a lie as the rest of their statements regarding the fight. They have also insulted Governor Johnson by saying that he had no business to send a man here to investigate conditions. The reason of this is that the investigation has shown up the brutal and rotten condition of San Diego as nothing else could have done. It will be one means in winning the fight for free speech.

In the "Worker" of the 18th my article states, "Among others who were kidnaped and killed, etc." It should have read, "Among others who were to be kidnaped and killed."

The vigilantes and police here are scared stiff. If one of the thugs sees a workingman walking his way he hikes off at once, while the police wear their stars to bed or sleep standing up. Principally the latter, as robberies have been very numerous since the I. W. W. was "driven out."

A few days ago the guards were withdrawn from the county line, but now there is a new scare and sluggers armed with guns and booze are rushing out there to keep out the red terror. Bulls are apt to go wild at the sight of red.

Many men here would like to know what became of two machine guns that disappeared from Fort Rosecranz some time ago. Will those two guns be used to pump us full of pacification?

A list of vigilantes is being made up, and will be published as soon as the more prominent ones can be tabulated. One of the most vicious of the lot was Walter P. Moore, City Street Commissioner.

I am not at liberty to state the names of the men who kidnaped Editor Sauer, but they were three of the worst of the bunch who took our boys out the night previous.

Ten of the men in jail are upon a charge of wrecking some jail property, and an attempt is being made to get a jury that will convict, but the court has worked all day and not one man has been accepted as yet. Since men have had time to think they are coming to see the dirty work that is laid out for such a jury and they don't want to do it.

San Diego is hard to approach, there being a long narrow valley between the mountains and the sea to come through, but plans are nearly completed to get men here and when they begin to come there will be lots of them here.

We realize that if the social revolution is ever to be more than a pink tea discussion we had as well start now. So come on, you philosophers, put your theories to work. The fighters are here to come. Show us what you are good for. STUMPY.

Any one having information as to the whereabouts of Eddie Groat, who was arrested April 4 at San Diego, kindly notify the "Worker." It is rumored that he was killed at San Onofre.

Peter W. Collins, second vice president of the Militia of Christ, has virtually been forced to resign as international secretary of the Electrical Workers' Brotherhood because of his bitter warfare against socialism. Peter declares that he will take the stump against socialism. If socialism is to be judged by its opponents, Collin's antagonism is the greatest boast it could possibly receive.

Solidarity

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