



Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 8

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 164

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

'SCABS' PROVE UNPROFITABLE

SCABS PROVE VALUELESS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK—GUNNYSACK CONTRACTORS HARD HIT—PICKET WORK EFFECTIVE.

The striking construction workers on the Canadian Northern are still out and displaying a fine example of solidarity. The I. W. W. is the subject of all conversation, and the powers that be are beginning to feel the mistake they have made by trying to keep workers down in the mire.

The contractors and the C. N. R. are doing all they can to break the solidarity of the workers by using gunmen to intimidate members of the organization. To be a member of the I. W. W. is enough to cause arrest. There is at present over a hundred members in the various jails along the line from Westminster to Kamloops. From one to three months are given to these men on a variety of charges, all of which can be simmered down to one charge—that of disturbing the profits of the contractors.

Scabs are not coming in very fast and the ones who have come are evidently not of the right kind. The bosses are afraid to hire even them.

There is some talk that the Grand Trunk workers are about to lay down their tools. Such an action would be a great aid to the strikers.

Misrepresentation of the strike by the Vancouver News-Advertiser and the Sun succeeds only in harming those papers and does not bother the strikers at all.

The contractors have tried to bribe the owners of lots, from whom the I. W. W. has rented, to have camps broken up, but as the settlement is swinging the I. W. W. way most of these attempts are unsuccessful.

The strikers are issuing a daily bulletin which gives accounts of matters at various points along the line. The information thus obtained does much to keep up the spirits of the men.

Many workers who are brought to the strike district under false pretenses quit their jobs as soon as conditions are made known to them. The daily strike bulletin of the 7th states that of 14 men who were sent up to Spuzzum nine returned without going to work. At Kamloops 40 Italians were taken in, given their breakfast in one of the small hotels, and all of them took the next train going east as soon as they learned that there was a strike on.

Some very quiet picket work in Spokane has pulled out several gangs just as they were about to ship.

The lowering of the bars by the Canadian Immigration officials will not be of great aid to the contractors, as there appears to be no desire on the part of the workers to scab when once conditions are explained to them.

Too much cannot be done to help win this strike. Every employment office in the United States and Canada should be watched and picket lines established wherever shipments of men are being made for construction work in Western Canada.

To win this strike means better conditions for 7,000 workers directly involved and will have a general tendency to raise wages on railway construction work in British Columbia.

Funds should be raised and that portion intended for legal defence should be sent to M. Levine, 34 Cordova St., West, Vancouver, B. C., while funds to maintain the strikers should be directed to Thos. Whitehead, Box 35, Lytton, B. C.

THE FACTS OF THE C. N. STRIKE.

Lytton, B. C., May 5, 1912.

Editor "Industrial Worker."

Regarding is as our duty to the public, and in justice to ourselves, and to our fellow working men at present on strike here on the C. N. R. construction work, we submit for publication the following true account, and facts of conditions existing on the line of railroad under construction, so the public may get outside of the question, which they are entitled to.

For the last few years, the Province of British Columbia, its unlimited resources, the opportunity for the small investor, the large wage paid to the working man, the need of laborers, the large amount of Railways under construction, and projected, have been advertised broadcast over the continent, with the result that thousands of men have flocked in to the province, as the Mecca of their hopes, and to make a home for themselves.

When we got here what did we find? We found our old friends or friends the contractors from the other side, Grant Smith, Twohy Bros., Nelsé & Benson, Martin Nelson, George Chew, Griffin & Welsh, and others had got

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KING CAPITAL SEES HIS IMPENDING DOOM

MURDER OF ETTOR IS MILL-OWNERS' DESIRE

TELEGRAM.
The trial of Ettor and Giovannitti takes place in Salem, Mass., on May 27th. The capitalists are in a tremendous conspiracy to crush these men. Evidence is being manufactured by the Callahan Detective agency. The Woolen and Cotton kings are being supported by the steel trust as well as by the anthracite coal operators in their conspiracy to send both men to the electric chair for a crime committed by a policeman as has been testified by many witnesses. The trial of Parsons and Spies, etc., will be used as a basis for prosecution of these two comrades and their associates in the strike, Haywood, Trautmann, Yates, Mazzaroli and Holliday. The penalty for the crime with which Ettor and Giovannitti are charged, but innocent of, is death. In the name of the arrested men we appeal to all to wield their pens and raise their voices to prevent a legal murder. The whole country must be stirred, funds must be raised, the crime must be prevented. In this case the whole socialist movement in all its manifestations is on trial. Help!

The Ettor-Giovannitti Defence Com.
9, Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Labor papers please note.

Fellow Workers and Comrades!
As was to be expected, the mill owners of Lawrence and other points, defeated by the workers in open conflict have rushed to the blindfolded Goddess of Law to secure balm for their wounded hearts. We two have been indicted by the Grand Jury as accessories to the murder of Anna La Pizzio, a girl striker. She was shot in a police created riot on January 29th, and in our belief by a policeman in uniform, one whom numerous witnesses recognized and accused in open court.

Besides this, we together with a number of other fellow workers have been further indicted on numerous counts for "conspiracy."

Let the hiring agents of the masters swear to their "instructions." Our only crime is "loyalty to the working class." If the reward for that be death, we will give up our lives with a song on our lips.

Because of the workers' struggle in which we enjoyed their confidence and played a prominent part, \$15,000,000 increase in wages annually will be reaped by the textile workers of New England and there will be that much less profit to the capitalists. Therefore, the masters are bent upon having our heads and through the machinations of their legal and political puppets they will leave no stone unturned to accomplish their desire.

Comrades! In this struggle as in the past ones, we gave to our fellow workers all of our experience, energies, knowledge, enthusiasm, devotions and love, that children may be taken from the mills and sent to the schoolroom, that fathers may receive sufficient pay to maintain their families, that nursing babes shall not be torn from their tolling mothers' breasts. We were violently taken away from the battle and held as hostages. Hitherto, men simi-

arly charged have been entitled by law to bail in the state of Massachusetts, but this has been repeatedly denied us on judges' discretion!

Now that the struggle is over it is proposed that we shall pay the price for our ideals and activities. It is the duty of the great tribunal of labor and of all who sympathize with labor's aspirations for a better day, to decide the question of our responsibilities and ultimate freedom. Fellow workers! Gathered around this jail a few weeks ago, twenty-five thousand and more, men, women and children, members of our class, cheered and sang the songs of their love and feeling of solidarity for us. But this immense and magnificent popular demonstration was not enough to convince the masters of our innocence. Thus, again, the lesson has been repeated that the basis of law is not the people's will.

We remain, however, unshaken in our firm and profound belief in the final triumph of Truth and Justice. We appeal to you, each and all, to bear witness at our trial when the great cause of human emancipation in the persons of two sincere soldiers, shall once again sit on the felons bench to face and challenge all the combined powers of capitalist reaction.

We are innocent of any crime. We have fought like good soldiers: a loyal, open and fair battle and with the clean weapon of working class solidarity; against enormous wealth; surrounded by thugs with guns and clubs in a forest of bayonets; and we have won the greatest victory in the history of labor.

Therefore, we hope that as in the past workers never appealed to us in vain for support in their cause, so now you will support us in this our hour of supreme need.

Assuring you of our complete innocence and of our faith and loyalty to the cause of labor, we remain, yours for industrial freedom.

A. GIOVANNITTI,
J. J. ETTOR.

By Committee of the Ettor-Giovannitti Defence League.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,
WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN,
WM. YATES.

Workers! Do you realize the enormous crime the master class are about to perpetrate upon the fellow workers who have been so loyal to the interests of the toilers?

Do you understand that Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are to be murdered because of their activity and your apathy?

Do you not realize the consequences of such a judicial murder?

In the persons of Ettor and Giovannitti are represented the hopes and aspirations of the tolling millions and the owners of the mills who deliberately eat bread stained with the blood of the child slaves in the mill will not hesitate to do actual murder to protect their game of theft.

The case is but another attempt to test the

temper of the working class. It is but a desire to learn whether the workers are sufficiently aroused to hold that which has been gained or whether it is safe to start the entire suppression of the socialist and radical labor movement in order to force the slaves under the yoke of still further oppressions.

This is no time for a discussion of theories. Ettor and Giovannitti are in grave danger. With them removed the murderous mill owners will fasten their bloody hands upon the throats of Haywood, Trautmann, Thompson, Flynn, Mazzaroli and Holliday.

Then will come others, and the profit thieves will not be satisfied until every man, woman or child who dares to voice a desire for better conditions and a new order of society will be strangled.

Protest! Fellow Workers! Protest!
An injury to one is an injury to all.

MONSTER MAY DAY PARADE IN LAWRENCE.

Five thousand I. W. W. members in Lawrence, Mass., turned out in line on the night of May 1st and celebrated the International Labor Day by marching through the streets and past the jail where Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti were confined awaiting trial. The marchers were mainly Italians, and the vast procession was led by the Umberto Italian Band. The marchers broke into the revolutionary song "The International" as they neared the jail and 5,000 voices gave cheer to our imprisoned fellow workers and lent them assurance that their fight was also the fight of the rest of the toilers. Myriads of softly glowing Japanese lanterns were carried and by the light the banners could be read. Most of the inscriptions were in Italian, the following being samples: "Open the Cell Doors," "Release Our Prisoners," and "No Scabs Among Us." Such examples of solidarity give assurance of a better day for labor.

DOING SOME GOOD WORK.

Under the direction of Francis Miller, former executive board member from the textile industry there have been enrolled 1625 members into the I. W. W. at Webster, Mass. A strike on April 22 of 1,000 operatives was won, the strikers returning to work with a five per cent increase in wages. Their victory gained the same raise for the balance of the 2,700 employees and these are being taken into the I. W. W. as well. Miller was aided by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Smith, William Jacques, Frank Unger and Charles Weberg. At the manufacturing department of the American Thread Co., 1,500 strikers won a ten per cent increase after striking four days. This was at Williamantic, Conn.

"It is curious to note" that as soon as syndicalism comes into the field socialism appears safe and modest by comparison, and attracts even the conservative members of the community as the lesser of two evils.—Independent.

FREE SPEECH IS THE ISSUE

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IS NOT OVER—WORKERS STILL ARRIVING—CAPITALIST PRESS REPORTS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

San Diego, Cal., May 1, 1912.

To the "Worker."
As time goes by it is gradually being impressed on the minds of the city officials that the Free Speech Fight is not over. They have yet to learn that it will not be over till we have won a complete victory, but that part of it is only a matter of time. The San Diego Union reported three weeks ago that the I. W. W. was a thing of the past in San Diego, owing to their own murderous tactics, but this morning it devotes two columns to the I. W. W. situation and gravely states that there are 150 of them in one rooming house and more reported coming.

Both sides realize that this is a coast-wide fight, and many of the capitalistic papers claim that we even want to extend our operations into Lower California. Every scrap of news that relates to the I. W. W. on Grays Harbor, the Canadian Northern, in Massachusetts, and various other places is given prominent mention, and editorials in the press of the country which mention the fight here are quoted from liberally.

The general trend of the press reports is to the effect that the I. W. W. is coming to San Diego, while the editorials are about equally divided as to whether we should be run into the ocean or be allowed our constitutional rights. But the most absurd and unfounded of all their statements is that we are using the fight here merely as a mask to get men into Lower California for the purpose of taking the holdings of Scabby Otis and his crowd and establishing a socialist republic. I have carefully inquired from a large number of the I. W. W. men here as to the truth of that rumor, and have not yet found one who knows of any one who is either directly or indirectly interested in such a movement, or has any desire to go to Lower California. No one man expressed it. "The Peninsula is not big enough; we want the world."

It is reported that W. D. Haywood and Emma Goldman are on the way here, and that is giving the authorities grave concern, the chief of police stating that if they come here they will be taken care of. If he thinks this fight depends on "leaders" he has much yet to learn.

Before the citizens here place too much confidence in Chief J. Keno Wilson and his work they should look up his record. There is a common report which is generally believed to the effect that he was at one time employed by a rancher named Wood at Santa Ana to work as a cattle rustler, and that he now has a brother engaged in that lucrative though shady business. Can it be that he shouts "anarchist" because he himself defies all law? One sample of the lawlessness of the police was their stealing of ten dollars from John Van Wormer on April 4, when the I. W. W. hall was raided. The money was in the form of a money order, and was taken from him on his arrival at the police station by one of the arresting officers and turned over to the desk sergeant. Van Wormer was one of those driven from town, but has returned, and yesterday went to the station with a request for the money order. The officers told him they had never taken the order from him, and drove him from the office with curses and threats of bodily harm.

At the last meeting of the socialist party local two men reported that the police officials had taken enough interest in their cases to get them fired from their jobs. This thing has been such a common occurrence in the past two months that it has been impossible to keep account of the individual cases. The police have no time, however, to prevent the robbing of a jewelry store in daylight.

A young man, G. C. Kraze by name, who is unable to perform heavy work went to district attorney Uttey a few days ago and asked if he would be permitted to sell the local papers, the Herald and Labor Leader, but the wise attorney said, "No, they publish lies about our city and if you sell them you are liable to the penitentiary for circulating a libel." He stated when asked that the Union and Tribune might be sold without incurring a penalty. Let those who believe me have a free press and a free people come to San Diego and they will lose their faith in such things.

Some two weeks ago the governor of the state sent Harris Weinstock here in response to a large number of telegrams and letters to make an "investigation" regarding the conditions in San Diego. The investigation itself

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INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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



WALKER C. 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) .02 1/2
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.
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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.

We have nothing to arbitrate. We want the earth.

Contracts are for contented slaves. We oppose slavery.

Insecurity is one of the greatest crimes of Capitalism.

You are robbed of the major part of what you produce. The robbery takes place where you produce. The way to stop the robbery is to organize where you produce to take and hold the machinery with which you produce.

The bringing together of labor's army must be not only for the purpose of better fighting their every day battles, but must be with the view of obtaining possession of the industries and operating them with profit eliminated.

Society today is based upon fraud and is upheld by force. It cannot be patched up to represent anything of value to the class of slaves. Revolution is the remedy. Reconstruction of society must come on a basis of products to the producers.

You can get full information on how to breed cattle and how to raise pigs but if you dare mention that better children might be bred and raised you will be thrown in jail as proof that this is a "free" country. It is a great country where you can raise pigs and produce, but not babies and wages.

Mr. Reader, do you know that it is your own fault that you do not get an eight page paper instead of four. If each reader were to send in one thirteen week subscription at 25 cents the paper would be increased in size within a week. Every cent this paper takes in goes back into producing a better paper the next week. No profits and no advertising. Get busy.

In the history of the world there is no record of any change taking place when based upon sentiment alone. There must be economic reasons for every revolution. The coming change is because the workers must have the means of production in their own hands or else starve. Sentiment may enter into the question but the basis of it all is the materialist and matter of fact desire for food, clothing and shelter. The I. W. W. is a logical organization.

SYMBOLS—THAT'S ALL.

The whole country seems to have gone flag crazy during the past few weeks and as our friend who manufactures "Post Mortem" near-coffee is wont to say "There's a reason."

The truth of the matter is that the participants in the discussion are intent on preserving something that bears but little relation to the pieces of cloth each so valiantly defends. The issue is profits versus producers with the red flag on the side of the producers.

But flags are no more than symbols and the tearing down of the red flag or the stars and stripes will in no wise affect the causes that fling each to the breeze. To the producers the reality is the thing for which to fight and not merely the colored cloth which typifies freedom.

Destroy every red flag in the universe and conditions will produce the discontent symbolized in its folds. Destroy every national emblem and the patriotism of profit will still curse the land.

Every revolutionist will uphold the principles for which the red flag stands, and will give his life, if need be, in defence of those principles, but it is to be hoped that none are so foolish as to risk anything in defence of any piece of cloth, no matter what its color.

A red silk flag costs \$50, and with this amount nearly half a hundred thousand revolutionary leaflets can be printed. It would not take a real rebel long to make a choice between the two.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Freedom can be gained only through strife and no man is worthy of more liberty than he is willing to fight for. And no man ever received more freedom than he demanded and enforced.

Last week we asked that the revolutionists take up the case of J. J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti and make public the facts

of their arrest and demand their release from the hands of the agents of the textile mill owners. It was asked that you write to five of your friends requesting them to do the same and to pass the word along to five of their friends. How many of you responded to that call? How many of you valued your liberty at the price of a few minutes work and 10 cents in stamps? If by any oversight you neglected the matter there is still time to act.

In the arrest of these men the working class is arrested. In the legal murder of these men, if such sentence be passed and executed, you will be murdered by proxy. And who knows but that some of the readers of this may be selected as the next victims to be offered up on the altar of greed.

If you value your liberty at all take up your pen and write to the Governor of Massachusetts in protest, then speak the word to your neighbor, and to your shopmate. Arrange meetings, write short articles for the papers, and play your part in the great class struggle.

Shall we let it be said that these men may be murdered merely because they are not so prominent in the labor movement as were the imprisoned officials of the W. F. of M.?

An injury to Ettor and Giovannitti is an injury to you. Act then to save yourself.

ARE TACTICS REVOLUTIONARY?

To state that tactics cannot be revolutionary is foolish, but to state that they may be revolutionary when considered apart from a revolutionary class aim is more so. Tactics are revolutionary only as they are in accord with revolutionary ends.

No exact formula can be set down as the proper tactics to pursue, for precisely the same actions may be revolutionary in one case and reactionary in another.

Every day there are thousands of bell boys in the hotels of the world who foul the drinking water of guests who do not tip them. The revolution is not moved forward one inch because of that fact. It brings the workers no nearer to the control of industry through organization. But under different circumstances the mere hint that some such action might be taken would be a boost to class organization and an aid in the revolution.

In Lawrence one of the reasons for the settlement of the strike on terms favorable to the strikers was the fact that the employers feared that the cloth might not be produced in the best of condition by workers who were entirely dissatisfied. This knowledge, shared by the strikers, gave to the toilers the feeling that they were a necessary portion of the social mechanism and brought them that much nearer the time when the toilers as a class shall feel capable of managing industry in their own interests. Had the destruction of cloth been carried on when no grievance had been laid before the employers, or demands made of the owners, the actions would have lost their class character and at the best would have been merely neutral in effect.

While the bearing of arms by the workers during the struggles in France was revolutionary and similar actions might again take on a revolutionary character under certain conditions, it is most decidedly evident that the killing of individuals is criminally reactionary.

The labor problem is a class problem and must be solved by class action.

THE LUMBER TRUST.

There was a time, and that not so long ago, when a craft union of lumber workers stood some chance of winning a strike in the Northwest by picking a time when the different factions of the employing lumbermen were at war with each other. That time is gone forever.

Weyerhaeuser, the timber king, is backing a merger into which practically every mill of any size in the states of California, Oregon and Washington is being forced to cast its lot. Promoter Pierce, as representative of the holdings of Weyerhaeuser, totaling to more than a half billion dollars, has canvassed the heads of all the big firms, from the interests centered in Gray's Harbor to the Hammond in San Francisco, and is now engaged in taking over the holdings of 65 per cent of the fir manufacturers in Washington.

The pool is mainly for the holding up of prices at this particular time and each firm will retain its identity in order to escape any effects that might ensue were the merger to be dissolved. Orders are to be divided pro ratio to the present productive capacities of the mills and will be subdivided according to the kind of timber handled. These few interests which remain outside the pool dare not cut the price on lumber for fear of a destructive price war that would surely follow. The whole process is modelled after the example of the Standard Oil Company and the results will be almost the same. Every step is planned so as to avoid the legal pitfalls that are popularly supposed to beset the Oil Octopus.

For a short time the increased profits from this co-operative manner of handling affairs will satisfy the promoters of the trust and then the conditions will be such as to force them to seek new avenues of profit. Following the actions already taken will come a closer watch upon the timber itself, and then a cutting of wages and a speeding up of workers to add to the already enormous fortunes of the lumber lords. As this is an age of progress this last action will follow closely upon the heels of the first. Where then will be the power of craft unions with local contracts?

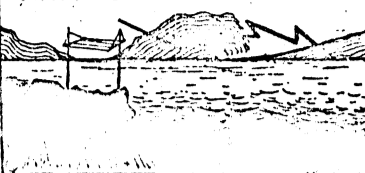
The hopeful sign—the only hopeful sign—lies in the fact that side by side with this development of capital comes a corresponding development of labor organization. Alongside of the ONE BIG LUMBER TRUST is growing the ONE BIG LUMBER WORKERS' UNION.

Having no desire to "unscramble eggs" we watch the formation with interest and not a little pleasure. It is indeed kind of the capitalists to do this preliminary construction work for us.

When the industrial process of merger development is fairly complete the workers will have developed sufficient consciousness of their power to allow them to take and hold the lumber industry on behalf of those who do the useful work of the world.

Competition and craft unionism must disappear in the face of co-operation and class unionism.

TRANSLATED NEWS.



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Holland.

The congress of the revolutionary syndicalist Secretariate held during the Easter days in Amsterdam has been a complete success. Of the 82 affiliated organizations 47 were represented by 125 delegates. Most of the unions which were not represented are poor unions, as that of the cigarmakers, which is at present exhausted by long struggles against the employers. The represented organizations have a total of 5,400 members which is 90 per cent of the workers affiliated to the Secretariate.

Owing to the illness of the president the congress was presided over by the secretary of the Secretariate, M. Koltheck, who declared in his opening speech that the number of members has doubled since the last congress in 1910. But this growth in number is not the most remarkable. Above all is of importance the great social influence of revolutionary syndicalism on the whole Dutch labor movement. This was shown at the congress of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor party, also held at Easter, which devoted more than a day to the discussion of the attitude of the party against the revolutionary syndicalist movement, especially during the great seamen's and dockers' strike last year in Amsterdam. The result of the discussions was that this party of socialist politicians approved officially an attitude which was worse than that of the bourgeoisie. Of course this attitude will do more harm to these politicians than to the National Labor Secretariate.

As well as the revolutionary syndicalist movement is an apple of discord in the ranks of the social democratic politicians, so it is among the anarchists. There is a section of the Dutch anarchists which more and more leaves socialism and becomes hostile to any regular labor organization, it is actively opposing the Secretariate, and the last year especially the neutrality of the Secretariate in religious and political affairs. In religious matters the congress by a large majority declared in favor of the existing statutes.

The influence of our movement on the situation of the whole working class of our country is reflected in the considerable sums collected by the Secretariate for the strikers which are under its guidance. In 1910 the Secretariate could distribute a total sum of 43,000 florins (1 florin is about 40c) besides 8,500 florins distributed by the affiliated organizations. In 1911 this total of 50,000 florins has been surpassed. The number of readers of "De Arbeid," published twice weekly by the Secretariate, is increasing and the paper gives every year a considerable profit for the propaganda. The congress had to discuss two important questions; internal organization and social legislation. The latter is in Holland in a very backward condition. The Dutch government has introduced a project of law of insurance of invalidity which is a perfect scandal. Besides a bill is proposed on obligatory insurance against sickness and old age. This bill proposes to find the necessary funds for the State contributions by an increased entrance fee which would fall directly on the workers.

This is the reason that the workers had to occupy themselves with politics though opposed to parliamentarianism. By a large majority the congress voted a resolution proposed by the executive committee of the Secretariate; a resolution which opposes both governmental projects of law, and demands that the workers should make a positive propaganda in favor of an old age pension without any contribution for those invalidated by their work and for those having reached 60 years of age. Though neutral in politics the Secretariate wishes to bring to bear a direct pressure on all political parties.

The congress of Amsterdam has confirmed once again that the revolutionary syndicalist movement in Holland has the best prospects.

France.

At the national congress of the Federation of the Building Trades at Bordeaux on April 7-11 an important decision on international labor congresses has been taken. The Secretary of the Federation, Pericat, explained the necessity to hold in future international conferences of the Building Trades not at the same time as international socialist congresses. He insisted upon keeping international labor congresses free from any political infiltration, and called upon the congress to state its opinion. The congress by its vote was of the same opinion. According to a remark of the Treasurer, Clement, and affirmed by the Belgian delegate, the Belgian delegate to the Federation of the Building Trades would support this view.

This decision of Bordeaux again brings to the foreground the necessity to finish once for all the international relations between labor congresses and those of social democratic politicians. As long as the latter can influence the congresses, no real international general congresses can exist; for that reason in special trade congresses—of the building trade or others—there will be important organizations which will keep aloof, as those of Latin and Anglo-Saxon countries.

For the revolutionary syndicalists who so often have insisted that the large French federation should take the initiative to convoke real international trade congresses, accessible to trade unions and trade councils of all tendencies, the frank decision of the French

Federation of the Building Trades is welcome news. All the more as the Federation is a strong and combative organization, now already counting 70,000 members, and rapidly growing in power and influence on the whole labor movement of France.

England.

A serious conflict threatens to break out in England between the Shipping Federation and the committee of engineers unions. The men ask that their claim of increase of wages of \$7.50 to \$15 a month, with a minimum wage of \$40 a month for engineers on steamers shall be fixed on a national basis. The Shipping Federation has refused on the ground that the shipowners in each port must arrange these questions. The unions directly concerned in the conflict are: Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society and the Marine Engineers' Association. After long discussions the latter of these unions has answered that they do not wish to address separately the shipowners as the National Shipping Federation not long ago also fixed the wages of the seamen and firemen on a national basis. It seems as if a struggle is imminent.

Russia.

Three thousand workers of the Lena gold fields (Siberia) have been on strike a month. On April 18 some disorders took place and the troops sent by the government fired on the men killing 120 and wounding over 200.

A great movement of protest is going on among the commercial employes against a proposal of the Labor Commission of the Imperial State Council to fix the working day at 15 hours and abolishing the Sunday rest. Though harrassed by the Czar's government the trade unions continue to fight the cause of labor.

Exciting meetings have taken place in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Penza, Tsaritsin, Kaluga, Omsk, Yenesisk, Rastof, Uofka, etc., where resolutions of protest were voted. Everywhere agitation among the employes is growing, and direct action against the employers and boycott of the law is threatened if the bill is voted by the State Council and ratified by the Duma.

Hungary.

In consequence of numerous strikes and boycotts by the bakers in Budapest the masters have decided to lock out all men and to do the necessary work themselves.

Spain.

In consequence of the intervention of the government all the mine owners of Asturia have voted 10 per cent increase of wages. Hereby the threatening strike is evaded.

Saxony.

The negotiations started in the mining industry of Saxony have completely failed. The owners of Zwickau and Oelnitz-Lugan refuse any concessions. They will increase wages if business prospers, which they say has happened except at the present. The men's representatives must now pronounce themselves on this formal refusal of the companies.

Tom Mann, English Labor leader, who was arrested on March 21, charged with inciting soldiers to mutiny, was found guilty on May 9 and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

A MOST IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING. As previously announced the Industrial Worker is to issue a special number early in June the contents of which will be mainly devoted to organization.

In the number contemplated there will be articles from some of the liveliest wires in the revolutionary labor movement. These articles will tell in detail how to approach prospective members, how to conduct street and hall meetings, how to sell literature, how to conduct commissaries, establish picket lines, how to raise funds, to fact, all the details that are necessary for the carrying on of the daily skirmishes of the great class war. These will not be theoretical but will be the practical methods used in Lawrence, in Grays Harbor, on the Canadian Northern and elsewhere. The articles will be by those who have proven by action that they can produce the goods.

It is of vital importance to the I. W. W. that this number have as large a circulation as possible for this kind of education is needed to supplement the other agitation that has been and is being carried on.

Every local should double their bundle order and every rebel should endeavor to influence other organizations to secure bundles.

The issue will be Number 166, dated May 30. Send in your extra orders and it may be possible to increase the size of the paper.

AUSTRALIAN I. W. W. OFFICIALS. The officers of the Australian Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World are: Financial secretary-treasurer, E. Moyle; general organizer, H. S. Clarke; executive board members, P. J. Reilly, C. Day, R. Powell, J. Gillen, E. Trenwith. Headquarters are at Socialist hall, Wakefield street, Adelaide, South Australia.

The Builders' Exchange has declared for the open shop in Spokane. The building trades have decided to accept the change and will thereby lose their shop control to a large extent. Next will come a decrease in wages and a lengthening of hours. Any organization that will not contest every inch of ground cannot claim to represent the interests of the toilers. In case the crafts decide to fight they can be sure that the I. W. W. will aid them by keeping common labor from working on buildings.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

WORKERS ARE MAKING HISTORY.

(By Caroline Nelson.)

The fight in San Diego has made the I. W. W. famous. It has actually hammered out a great deal of the foolish stuff that backward trade unions used to peddle about them. This is what is on the 'front page' of "Organized Labor," the official paper of the building trades council of San Francisco.

"Of course, the Industrial Worker of the World stands out conspicuous because he has the real martyr's spirit. He is willing to give all he has—his body and his life for an ideal. That possibly is why J. Keno Wilson confesses his inability to punish them.

"They may be clubbed, man-handled and maltreated, starved, whipped and slugged, yet they shout and sing, acclaim and decorate the walls of their cells with their motto: 'Educate, Agitate and Emancipate!' And in a community of such nervous tension as San Diego—this martyr's spirit spreads rapidly, like wild fire over dry prairies.

"The authorities fear it, because they can't understand it. The merchants and moneyed men denounce it for the reason that it becomes beyond their ken.

"Yet it permeates the community; it breathes and nourishes the life of 'passive resistance' into the struggle. It is a most curious kind of warfare this 'passive resistance.'

"There is no physical force, no arms, no resistance, except the passive one—the one that when smitten on one cheek turns the other, or when struck on the head by the policeman's club, takes off the hat and says: 'Hit the other side.'

"They come from all nationalities, most of them born on American soil, and proclaim themselves as citizens of the world. That is the worker's method of warfare in San Diego."

Pretty good for a craft labor paper. It shows that craft labor leaders are seeing the light handed out to them by the Industrialists.

On the other hand Alexander Irvine, a socialist politician and ex-sky pilot, tried to curry favor with the trades union and the respectable element in the party by putting forth in the Social Democrat, that the fight in San Diego was purely an I. W. W. fight, and that the I. W. W.'s ought to be left to fight it out themselves. The contemptible coward, however, was called to terms in the socialist convention by the Industrialists, who had a resolution passed in favor of the ree speakers.

But when it came to stand by the I. W. W.'s rather than craft unionism the socialist state convention showed that its members on the whole loves temporary power more than the proletariat and its principle. Of course, any fool knows that until the workers line up on the industrial field for socialism a purely political party standing for such is only a pipe dream, and that it if lines up with craft unionism, which does not and cannot stand for the overthrow of the capitalist system, it is a bogus proletarian movement—a bastard offspring of capitalism. Proclamations does not show the character of a man, but that which he lines up with and stands for does, in spite of his declarations. It is the same with a political party or any other party. So the socialist party in California has resolved itself out of the proletarian camp into the craft union camp. At this, too, at the very time when the hand writing on the wall is plain regarding that form of labor organization.

But the ways of the politicians are mysterious, and clouded in darkness. These socialists are constantly shrieking—"anarchist" at the I. W. W.'s, because they don't emphasize the supreme power of political action which alone will give politicians fat jobs. But the socialist politicians are really the best teachers of the futility of political actions, and shove over to the Industrialists members on one end just about as fast as he takes them in at the other. The socialist party here in California is a splendid school for the I. W. W. principle. Those who come with faith and hope in political action inside the party, and see what is going on, and how the platforms are made up by shysters who care for nothing but votes, and who manages to get everything in except anything that is of any real benefit to the workers, speedily get cured of that idea.

But never in the world's history has things looked so bright for the proletariat. A few months ago you couldn't say I. W. W. in the socialist party without being laughed at and scorned, in the convention here the Industrialist only ran five votes behind craft unionism. In a short time the Industrialists will run away ahead and if they care, to do so they can capture it, or they can let it commit suicide by swallowing the dope of progressive this and that (fake reform stunt).

In craft unionism that is the same thing. The Industrialists gain every day. They will sweep the field clean and light a fire under the politician and the labor skate. The socialists have always complained that the press would take no notice of them. But the Industrialists get more advertising even than does T. R. More light will soon take place here. Oakland is closed to free speech, and we may have to get in and lick them over there, as soon as we have finished them down in San Diego and restored that city to civilization. Then we shall see the wolf in sheep's clothing show himself in that sanctified city. These free speech fights show how lawabiding our ruling class is, and how much regard they have for their sanctified constitution. That also show what asses our socialists are, when they scream, "we are law abiding citizens." As Industrialists we don't care a hang about the laws sanctified by our oppressors when they are against us. We only obey them as long as we are not strong enough to violate them.

If we are to institute a new order of things we and we alone are to make our own laws, and sanctify them by our life and strength. We use passive resistance as an effective means of gaining active resistance.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

LOCAL 13 ISSUES STATEMENT.

San Diego, Cal., April 30, 1912.

To Members and Locals of Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Workers:— We take the liberty of addressing you this communication in order to fully acquaint you with the situation as regards the Free Speech Fight now being waged at San Diego, California, by the Industrial Workers of the World. The fight has now reached enormous proportions and the authorities have resorted to every brutal and murderous means conceivable to defeat the movement, and every possible obstacle is thrown in the way to prevent our men entering San Diego.

Since the last brutal clubbing and kidnapping crusade of the vigilantes on April 5th the men have been coming in very slowly, and it certainly takes no small amount of strategy to get the boys here. However, they are commencing to arrive in bodies in the neighboring cities. At present there are about fifty men here not in jail, and it is impossible for them to get in jail as the authorities immediately deport them out of the city as fast as they make a demonstration. Consequently we have been unable to be particularly active on this account, but expect to commence hostilities in real earnest with the arrival of the men who are now close by.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, San Diego Local No. 13 and the Free Speech Fighters here have taken action to carry on the fight along I. W. W. lines of activity. We wish to make it distinctly understood that we have not separated ourselves from the Free Speech League, but there are certain lines of work that it is impossible for the league to carry out, and seeing their inability in that direction the I. W. W. have elected a committee and established a publicity bureau for carrying on this particular line of work, which consists of getting men into San Diego, maintaining them on the road and taking care of them when they arrive. Of course, in order to do this we must have the fullest co-operation, and therefore, we feel justified in appealing to you for financial support.

The San Diego Free Speech Fight is the hardest one in which we have been involved in the history of the organization. Different tactics have been used against us from any hitherto employed, and that necessarily requires an entirely new method of campaign. Working out the details of this campaign is a little slow, but we think we have the work started which will ultimately lead to victory.

This fight has received more publicity in the newspapers of the nation than anything that has yet occurred in the organization, with the exception of the Great Lawrence strike. Newspaper reports show conclusively that this trouble and the Grays Harbor lumber strike, and other disturbances on the Pacific coast are but parts of a concerted plan of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to crush all forms of organized labor in the west, and if we do not carry out our part here it will simply mean that the organization in other places will have that much harder fight.

The press of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association are stating that the efforts to get men here is but a cover for the purpose of invading Lower California, and thus take the immense holdings of Harrison Gray Otis and his crowd, and turn them over to a socialist republic. We wish it distinctly understood that there is no effort of this kind being made, and that none of the Free Speech Fighters have even expressed an idea that would lead anyone to believe that such a thing was contemplated. On the contrary, this fight is merely for the purpose of making ourselves secure in the work of organizing the working class to deal with the masters on the job.

This suppression of freedom of speech within a certain restricted district is only one phase of the fight; another being the so-called "Move on ordinance," which gives the police unlimited authority to keep persons off the street, and it is an open secret that this is merely an anti-picketing law in disguise. Therefore, our defeat here would necessarily mean that organized labor generally and the I. W. W. in particular would soon be outlawed on the Pacific coast.

There are at present 165 men confined in Santa Ana, Riverside and the city and county jails at San Diego. There are twenty-four conspiracy cases yet to be tried, while there were ten men confined in the county jail on a felony charge of attempting to wreck the jail. The first one of these felony cases ended today in an acquittal, the trial lasting ten days.

There is a general and positive demand of all the boys in jail that something be done to carry on this fight to a successful conclusion. In the monotony of jail life it seems to them that we are using rather dilatory tactics, so let us co-operate to the end that they have no cause for complaint when this fight is won.

In view of the foregoing it will be necessary that you hold protest meetings and raise funds to carry on this work, and it is absolutely imperative that this be done at once. Forward all funds to C. R. Neeley, Treasurer, P. P. Box No. 312, San Diego, California, and full reports of all receipts and disbursements will be sent to the I. W. W. press for publication.

Anticipating your prompt, hearty and full co-operation in this matter, we remain, yours for victory, JACOB FUCHENBERGER, Acting Secretary, San Diego Local 13.

By order I. W. W. Executive Committee, Free Speech Fight, San Diego, California.

A FELLOW WORKER DROWNS.

Sam Bitunyak, a member of the I. W. W., holding a card in Lytton, B. C., met death by drowning on Monday last. He was in the employ of the Manning Logging Co. at Lake Samish. He fell accidentally from a log into the lake, and remained under water for five minutes. His companions, and the doctor who speedily arrived, were unable to revive him. Bitunyak's brother at Seattle has been notified.

LOCAL 179 RAPS DISTURBERS.

At a special meeting of Local 179, I. W. W., at the local headquarters, 212 East 12th St., New York City, called for the purpose of considering the charges that the men who were responsible for the disgraceful exhibition on May Day at Union Square wore I. W. W. buttons, and to ascertain, if possible, the identity of these persons, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World is not a political organization; "The Industrial Workers of the World is not an anti-political organization; "The Industrial Workers of the World is a labor organization. It functions on the industrial field;

"Its objects are advancement of the material interests of the working class, here and now, and the final emancipation of that class from the thralldom of wage slavery through the taking over of the industries;

"The Industrial Workers of the World is not an anarchist organization;

"It has not now, and never had in the past, any connection in thought, word or deed with the ideals of anarchism; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Local No. 179 of the Industrial Workers of the World repudiates and condemns the action of the unknown and irresponsible individuals who caused a disturbance at the May Day demonstration at Union Square on May 1, who are reported in the press as having worn Industrial Workers of the World buttons. We denounce those disturbers of a peaceful demonstration as either spies paid to foment trouble or else as irresponsible persons.

"Should any member of this organization be hereafter discovered to have been connected with the disturbance, he will be summarily dealt with.

"THOMAS FLYNN.

"JANE A. ROULSTON.

"ALICE CASSIDY.

"Committee of Local 179, I. W. W."

A FEASIBLE CURE.

In answer to our call for a feasible prescription in the case of poverty shown in the cartoon of a few weeks ago Fellow Worker Jack Barry writes from Salt Lake City as follows:

"The cartoon shows a case of a prevalent and wide spreading disease known as acute poverty, found only among wage workers in Christian? Civilized? nations. The disease is due to the presence of a parasitic microbe called Capitalism, which quack doctors claim to be beneficial. Strong efforts have been made to eradicate the disease but failure has always resulted owing to the fact that efforts have been directed against the effects and not at the cause. However, a successful remedy has been found and splendid results have been obtained whenever application has been made. As a palliative it holds first place and persistent application will destroy the cause. A curious feature of the remedy is that, when once applied, it must be persisted in or the parasite will quickly assert itself, to an abnormal degree, often causing death. Owing to the fact that the remedy is not universally used, complete extermination is not yet recorded. The name of this potent cure for acute poverty is "Unionism Industrial." It is put up in convenient packages and can be successfully used by all wage workers. The name of the firm putting out this remedy is "I. W. W." It is centrally located in Chicago and locally in every industrial center. It keeps a large number of traveling agents to distribute the remedy and splendid cures have been reported by them. For testimonials apply to Goldfield, McKees Rocks, Lawrence, Spokane, etc. For further information apply to V. St. John, 160 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, or to the local secretary of the I. W. W..

DR. O. B. UNION.

USE THE EMPLOYERS' BOYCOTT LIST.

The Raymond Herald of Friday, April 23, Vol. 7, No. 12, has a complete list of all the special police used during the deportation and terrorism recently conducted in that burgh. The business houses who gave aid to Little and the other lumber barons, those who remained neutral and those who would not submit to the nefarious schemes of the mill owners are listed, and names of socialists, I. W. W.'s and striking longshoremen are tabulated as well. Little advises his henchmen to preserve the list for future reference. Workers should try to get copies as well, and should remember the merchants who did the bosses dirty work. Send to Raymond, Wash., and endeavor to secure a copy.

Correspondent "Slim" writes in from Raymond and states that the list published by the Raymond Herald is not entirely accurate. Some of the names listed as special police are members of the I. W. W. The I. W. W. list is incomplete as well for the local had 185 members when the strike started and 150 more were enrolled during the strike. The socialists number about 110 and the striking longshoremen were about 40 in number. The business end of the list is fairly accurate.

POLISH PAPER IS NEEDED.

The need for a Polish paper to advocate the principles of ONE BIG UNION is very apparent. Attempts in the past have failed because preparations were not thorough enough. It is now proposed to re-establish the Polish paper "Solidarnosc" and advance subscriptions at \$1 each are needed. When 1,000 of these are secured the paper will be started, with no danger of failure. Every Polish worker should send in a dollar to General Headquarters, 160 N. 5th Ave., Room 518, Chicago, Ill., and specify that the amount is for an advance subscription to the paper. Polish workers, is freedom worth a dollar to you?

Today it is Ettor and Giovannitti. Tomorrow it may be you. Make your protest felt.

WE ARE BLAMED AS USUAL.

Now comes the London Standard and states that the I. W. W. is behind all the unrest in Great Britain. It states " * * * although the name 'Syndicalism' has been borrowed from France, the real force behind the Syndicalist agitation in this country is a body called the Industrial Workers of the World, or the 'I. W. W.', as it is known to members. * * * About five years ago efforts were made to secure a foothold in the United Kingdom, and large quantities of literature published in Chicago, where the headquarters of the organization are, was circulated broadcast amongst those likely to be interested."

The article goes on to state that the work that was carried on made the workers familiar with the aims and objects of the new movement and thus cleared the way for Tom Mann's success.

While the writer of the article seems unable to detect the difference between Syndicalism and Industrial Unionism the article proves that the I. W. W. is making itself felt throughout the world.

So far we have not had the Frisco Earthquake or Halley's Comet laid at our doors, but nothing else has happened for which we have not been blamed.

HELPING THE C. N. STRIKERS.

Floyd Hyde spoke at Seattle I. W. W. Headquarters on the 5th with Jack Wood in the chair. Hyde told of the 4,000 men still on strike on the Canadian Northern, of their intense class loyalty, their magnificent picketing system extending over 260 miles of slush and snow, and how they were all true to the ONE BIG UNION. He spoke of the I. W. W. "police" system and their efficient work. The men are all kept sober and despite the fact that the contractors have twice placed \$200 behind a couple of the bars with orders that the men be made drunk there has been but \$2.50 of the amount called for in liquor. Hyde had already collected \$500 during the week and the Seattle meeting raised \$22.64 more. A quantity of literature was sold as well. Hyde left for Portland and will speak in other places as well, in order to raise funds for carrying on the strike. It looks like a decided victory for the ONE BIG UNION on the Canadian Northern.

TRANSPORT UNION GROWING.

Marine and Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 252 is rapidly becoming an important factor on the water front in Seattle, Wash. They have a membership of 225 and an influence that cannot be estimated in numbers.

At various other points encouraging work is noted. In fact the agitation is making itself felt so effectively that the employers are calling their labor lieutenants into action.

T. V. O'Conor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and prominent member of the "Militia of Christ," in an interview in Tacoma, Wash., on May 8 said: "I shall recommend at the international convention in Port Huron, Mich., that a man must choose between the I. W. W. and the International Longshoremen's union and I expect similar action to be taken here. The I. W. W. has no respect for man, God, country or the devil."

The I. W. W. transport workers have been preaching of One Big Class Conscious Revolutionary Union, both inside and outside the longshoremen and sailors' organizations and their agitation is bearing fruit.

FRISCO HOLDS FREE SPEECH MEETING.

The San Francisco Free Speech League held a good meeting on Sunday, April 28, with many of the delegates to the California State Convention of the Socialist party in attendance. J. Edward Morgan was the principal speaker. Thomas McConnell, noted writer, also spoke. Morgan called attention to the fact that the S. P. of Frisco had done practically nothing for the free speech fighters at San Diego, not even for their own comrades, and he stated that it was a shame that they had not at least given their moral and financial support to the struggle. McConnell made a good impression, showing how rebels are produced and why the fights of the rebels are inevitable. Collection was \$66.60 of which \$50 was turned over to the treasurer of the California Free Speech League.

SEND THEIR SUBSCRIPTION DIRECT.

The General Office has received notice from the warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, that all newspapers and magazines sent to prisoners in that institution must be mailed direct from the publishers.

Fellow workers who desire to send papers and literature to fellow workers Palmerez, Lomas, and Dorame, bear this in mind and subscribe for the literature thus having same mailed direct.

Financial aid intended for the families of the imprisoned men should be sent to Miss Basilia Franco, 309 Fifth Street, El Paso, Texas.

I. W. W. IN BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Hearing rumors that the I. W. W. and Socialists were going to hold a May Day demonstration and parade the mayor of Boise, Idaho, issued orders to the police to prevent the carrying of a red flag. As the workers in the city felt that there was no revolutionary strength enough to hold a labor day demonstration the orders were rather premature.

The I. W. W. and Socialists were to hold a meeting in the city park and it was arranged to drape the platform with the red flag. Accordingly Fellow Worker Mrs. Rimer started from the hall with the red flag furled but no sooner had she reached the hall doors when she was seized by two policemen and roughly dragged to the police headquarters. When her husband protested against such rough treatment he was also arrested charged with interfering with an officer. Several other fellow workers were arrested but were later released.

A local socialist, Henry Crabbe, called the meeting to order and was proceeding with his talk when a thug jumped upon the platform and hit him such a severe blow that his (the thug's) finger was broken. Crabbe was taken to police headquarters while the thug was allowed to go. The excitement drew a large crowd and resulted in the holding of one of the most successful meetings Boise has yet known.

The following day Mrs. Rimer was tried and fined \$10, but her husband was freed as no charge would hold against him. Mrs. Rimer's fine was paid and the additional sentence of sixty days was remitted.

Five of the fellow workers in the employ of a Boise hardware and plumbing company have been given their walking papers and Fellow Worker Rimer has been notified that his services are no longer required. Other fellow workers are daily expecting to be discharged for the petit bourgeoisie of Boise are determined to runt the I. W. W. out of town.

Boise is now on the map and the I. W. W. will stay there and increase in size until the wage system is overthrown.

Organizers Thorne and Biscay of the I. W. W., who were recently kidnaped from Hoquiam, Wash., in full view of many citizens and within hearing of police officers, had warrants issued for their kidnapers but no one could be found who would serve the papers. Evidently Grays Harbor gets their "law" from the same places as their "orders," that is, from the lumber trust.

The lumber lords of the Northwest are not content with beating up members of the I. W. W. but have slugged members of the A. F. of L. as well. Arthur Mason, a local A. F. of L. organizer of Raymond, Wash., was slugged on April 23rd and ordered to leave the city. Mason is a member of the Shingle Weavers' Union.

There are still some of the eight page, May Day issue on hand and these are excellent for propaganda work. The price is 2 cents per copy in bundles. For 25 cents we will send ten copies to different addresses direct from this office. Send in the cash and a list of prospective members. The May Day issue will do the work.

San Diego is going to receive some more advertising that will not be calculated to increase the receipts of their fair in 1915. The National Free Speech League has taken up the case and promises an effective campaign in the east. The services of their attorney, Mr. Theodore Schroeder are also offered.

Laboring men in San Francisco are said to have commenced the formation on May 5th of a world-wide body for the care of unemployed. Could such an organization be formed and directed along revolutionary lines the end of the wage system would be greatly hastened.

Don't forget that "War—What For," by George Kirkpatrick, the most thought provoking book on anti-militarism ever produced, can be had at this office at \$1.20 for single copy, \$2.00 for two copies, and \$2.40 for three copies.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. Hill, member 432, I. W. W., last heard of in Raymond, Wash., during the strike there, will please communicate with Local 432, Seattle, Wash., 211 Occidental Avenue (rear).

What are you doing to protest against the imprisonment of Joe Ettor?

I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

What We Believe.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the goods things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror, Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts, Given to redeem the world from error, There would be no need of arsenals and forts."

—H. W. Longfellow.

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

'SCABS' PROVE UNPROFITABLE

(Continued from page one.)

into this country, taken possession of the whole Canadian Northern construction work, and were prepared, and commenced to give us a still dirtier deal, than we have been accustomed to stand.

It was the straw that broke the camel's back, and when we began to feel and realize the pressure and conditions there "Foreigners and undesirables," were putting on us, we began to talk it over among ourselves and to try and devise some means to protect our own interests, make our lives worth living and to punish these "Foreign" contractors, "grafters" which it seemed impossible to get away from.

The result was, we sent for some men who understood Unionism, and as we united under the Industrial Workers of the World.

The contractors game, was to force us to take station work, that is sub-contracts, but as they offered us the work as such ridiculously low prices, we agreed among ourselves not to take any piece work from the contractors, except at prices which we agreed on, that would enable us to pay a decent wage, in case we needed hired help.

We protested against the low prices offered by the contractors, and held off until late in the fall, but with financial ruin staring us in the face, and winter coming on, we were forced to accept the conditions imposed on us by these contractors, in the meantime strengthening our organization, for the struggle which we knew must inevitable come, and which took the form of a general strike, or walkout on March 27th.

The discontent was general all over the line, and the walkout started in Nelson and Benson's camp No. 4, near Lytton, and within a few days the work was completely tied up, and is yet, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and until the workers demands, of a minimum wage of \$3.00 and a 9 hour day, and \$5.25 a week for board are acceded to, the fight will go on.

The working men have been slugged, bullied, arrested, intimidated by the police and extra hired thugs, to go to work under conditions they object to, and all this under a government that should protect its subjects. We, the men who build the railways of the country, and sacrifice our lives, to do this necessary work, are branded as "undesirables" and should be deported, such is the howl set up by the real "undesirables" namely the grafters, the parasites in society.

But it only serves to encourage us, and show that we are on the right road to achieve that which we have set out as our ultimate goal, liberty, equal rights to all, abolition of the profit system, and the brotherhood of man.

The strikers have, conducted themselves peacefully, and have maintained good order in their ranks, but this cannot be said of the contractors, their paid hirelings and the police, this fact is recognized and admitted by all fair-minded business men, along the line in the trouble zone, and the high handed and unwarranted action taken by the authorities in favor of these contractors, is bound to react, and open the eyes of all working men to their true position in society.

Our demands are reasonable, and the force used by the government should in justice be used against the contractors for they are the real trouble makers, instead of driving us to desperation under conditions that are unbearable.

Yours for the common good of humanity.

G. ENGBLOM, Lytton, B. C.

CANNOT REVOLUTIONIZE CRAFT UNIONISM.

Whenever the members of the obsolete and outgrown craft unions get a breath of industrialism and endeavor to put it into practice they are treated to a dose of direct action on the part of their officials and are thenceforth to be known as scabs. In reality they are better union men than those who call the names.

In the present fight between the Pressmen and the Publishers in Chicago the stereotypers' union No. 4, struck in sympathy with the newspaper pressmen. Immediately their international president, James J. Freel, and the members of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers executive council cancelled the charter of the local union. In anticipation of this action the local union had issued traveling cards to its members so that they might be in good standing in other cities. All these cards were cancelled by the officials.

Freel is now engaged in recruiting members for a union of stereotypers to scab upon the real union men. This move is in direct line with the established policy of the A. F. of L.

This is the kind of scab unionism that has been produced after thirty-one years of agitation and the expenditure of millions of dollars.

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 Plunderbund.

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.

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF.

New York, May, 4.—The piano workers at Hardman and Pecks and the Harrington factory, after being out nearly three weeks, go back to work Monday morning.

The strikers, about 400 strong, consist of about 100 Brotherhood men, now affiliated with the I. W. W., a number of International men and non-union men.

These workers were out because seven men were discharged on account of being "agitators."

The representatives of the International Piano Workers Union, the C. F. U. denounced the strike at the meeting of that body and, despite the fact that International men were in the strike, requested all labor bodies to refuse aid.

So the 400 men were left to fight alone, with such help as the I. W. W. and other bodies, socialists, etc., were able to give.

Despite this fact they made a gallant fight, and the I. W. W. men were in a fighting mood to the last. The weakening came from the International element.

In all fairness, though, it must be said that the disposition to yield seems to have originated from outside sources of the International. The workers who belonged to that organization seem to have been between two fires.

They were good men all and fought well. I held the gavel nearly every morning and presided over the last meeting yesterday from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and have no fault to find with any man who was on strike. Outside influences were used and of course that produced its sinister effect.

The workers go back with an agreement (not a contract) that the firm will discriminate against none, will take back two of the seven "agitators" and will interfere no more with the union movement.

These are substantial gains, so the strike was not lost. The I. W. W. has now nearly 1,000 piano workers and more are coming.

I helped to organize last night a local of building workers, mostly Italian Marble Workers. The union is about 500 strong.

There was a foolish anti-flag demonstration or disturbance at the May Day meeting at Union Square which was magnified about 1,000 times by the press. It was probably started by spies, S. L. P. men or fools. The I. W. W. had nothing to do with it despite the clamor of the press to the contrary.

THOMAS FLYNN.

CLASS GOVERNMENT.

Each day gives added proof of the correctness of the position of the I. W. W. And some very vital things are tucked carefully away on the inside pages of the capitalist newspapers. From the Spokane Daily Chronicle we clip the following:

"Lowering the bars for thousands of foreign laborers who have heretofore been kept out of Canada, restrictions as to nationality and financial requirements affecting Austrians, Poles, and Finlanders have been temporarily suspended by the Canadian immigration authorities.

Under ordinary conditions, foreign applicants for entry into Canada are required to show \$50 in actual funds and proof that they are going into the country to accept immediate employment before they can be admitted. Because of the difficulty in securing men for railway construction all over the western part of Canada that has been experienced by contractors for the last several months, the Canadian immigration officials have announced that Austrians, Poles and Finlanders have been added to the list of nationalities from which the monetary restriction has been lifted.

Men of these nationalities may now cross the line in groups in case they are able to show that they are on their way to accept employment as railroad laborers. They will be required to show no money.

These same restrictions were previously suspended for the time being for natives of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Finland, Poland and Austria.

Notice of the change has been sent to Spokane employment agents by Canadian immigration officials."

The I. W. W. has always maintained that government represent the employing class regardless of the location of that class. Here is the proof. The contractors on the Canadian Northern, where an I. W. W. strike of some 7,000 men is now on, are largely Americans. Some of the principal ones are located in Spokane. Yet the Canadian government lifts the immigration restrictions, not to benefit the workers, but to break the C. N. strike and prevent a better condition being secured by the construction laborers. This is the same benevolent government which, as we showed by documentary proof in our last issue, refused to allow a couple of workers to settle on unused government land even when it cost them nothing to allow the privilege. Like the government in the United States it represents only the employing class.

A further proof of the correctness of our position in regard to organization is illustrated by this action. The workers in order to successfully fight their every day battles and to eventually operate the industries in their own interests must organize, not along the lines of counties, states, nations or other imaginary divisions, but along the lines of industry wherever those industries may extend. This little item is very significant and workers will do well to ponder over its meaning.

Address all communications intended for Cement Workers' Industrial Union No. 481, to Box 41, Concrete, Wash.

BLOOD SHED IN SAN DIEGO

POLICE MURDERS IN SAN DIEGO—VIGILANTE OUTRAGES—BUSINESS MEN ASSAULTED BY POLICE—WORKERS DEPORTED.

San Diego, Calif., May 9, 1912.—The climax in the free speech fight came Tuesday, May 7. As a result one unarmed worker was murdered by the police, the town was practically under martial law, workers were clubbed on the streets, and over one hundred deported.

Tuesday morning it was reported that 84 members of the Industrial Workers of the World who were coming to participate in the free speech campaign, had arrived in the city on a freight train and were at Old Town, about three miles from the heart of the city. The police excitedly sent out all the reserves and special policemen, who held up the train and took from a box car 84 free speech fighters on their way to battle. The men were lined up and herded into an old schoolhouse.

At 2 o'clock it became apparent that the vigilante outrages would be repeated for the business men were hurriedly arming themselves with rifles and shot guns. At 3 o'clock Attorney Moore of the Free Speech League applied for a writ requesting the sheriff to take possession of the 84 prisoners. He also presented to the court an affidavit charging that it was the intention of the police to hand the men over to the "Vigilantes." The writ was refused, the judge stating later in the evening he might grant a writ of habeas corpus. This was done at 8:45 p. m., too late to serve it.

Later that night, under cover of darkness, the police and the Vigilance Committee escorted the 84 Socialists and Industrial Workers out to the county line, and after tying them to trees, horsewhipping them and otherwise brutally treating them, they were told to "march north and keep going."

Among the men thus deported were several members of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist party.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening the men in town decided to make another attempt to speak on the streets. Accordingly 70 men went to the corner of Fifth and E streets and started to speak. The fifth man had mounted the rostrum when the reserve squad of the police charged the crowd which had gathered, clubbing indiscriminately. One small man named Catalon was knocked down and jumped on by a vigilante. Several citizens were injured and many speakers were arrested. During the melee on the street some policemen were heard to say that the I. W. W. hall would be raided that night, and word was sent by sympathizers to vacate the hall, which was done, and at 7:30 p. m. when four policemen appeared at the hall it was empty. The policemen came up to the doors and without demanding entrance, they poured a volley of shots into the building. They then broke into the hall and finding no one present they approached a group of I. W. W. men standing on the sidewalk around the corner. These men they proceeded to "beat up" but did not arrest them. They then went back to the hall and saw Joe Mickolasek, an I. W. W. who had just entered the building. According to Mickolasek's dying statement the police immediately opened fire on him without any provocation. Mickolasek thereupon picked up an axe and although mortally wounded, attempted to defend himself. He wounded a policeman with the axe. The policeman who was hit with the axe was named Hedden. Thereupon Policeman Stevens opened fire upon Mickolasek. Nine shots took effect in Mickolasek's body. During the excitement Policeman Stevens was shot in the shoulder. It is supposed that this was an accident, but Woodford Hubbard, a socialist organizer, was arrested charged with attempting to murder, although he was not in the crowd at the time of the shooting.

TO PRISON RATHER THAN SCAB.

Police, after conference with contractors, proceeded to Kamloops strike camp at 7:30 Saturday night. Most of the men were in town. Six bulls told the thirty-odd men in camp to take their choice, either go to work or to jail. The boys went to jail. Will get our price for labor power or go to jail, you bet.

CENTRAL STRIKE COMMITTEE.

THE SEATTLE FLAG INCIDENT.

The newspapers of Seattle have seized upon the incidents in relation to the carrying of the red flag in a procession in that city for the double purpose of putting the I. W. W. out of business and to get the scalp of their political opponent, Mayor Cotterill. Everything possible is being said and done to inflame the G. A. R. and Spanish War veterans to the point where they will murder any wage worker whose vision is not so obscured as to make it impossible to see that the world is larger than any section thereof. It is not to be expected that men who were so foolish as to go to war to aid the tobacco and sugar trusts in their scheme to gain the Philippines would have mental ability enough to see that they are again playing the part of "cat's paw" for the Plunderbund. Doing away with the red flag will not remove the causes that led to the display of the crimson banner.

Until such time as there is a local formed in Everett, Wash., the "Industrial Worker" will be on sale at Hill's News stand. Transient readers take notice.

LOGGERS STRIKE CALLED OFF.

In view of the fact that mill workers in Grays and Willapa Harbor have returned to work, and in order to strengthen the organization and await a more favorable opportunity of presenting their demands the loggers have voted to return to work.

The strike, short as it was, caused a great cut in the supply of logs and forced better conditions in many camps.

Seattle Loggers' Local, by establishing a temporary recruiting headquarters at Snohomish, succeeded in initiating 81 new members. Camp delegates gave good results during the time of the strike and a new local was organized at Granite Falls with 100 members.

About 5,000 in 35 camps responded to the call, and while the strike could have been spread still further it was decided it would not be policy to prolong the strike at this time.

THE LUMBER WORKERS' REVOLT.

(By E. M. Clyde).

The first revolt of Loggers and Mill Workers of the Puget Sound Country which found expression in a general strike called on April 19th and was brought to a temporary close on May 7th, is but a sign of the times. It is an evidence that the workers in these mills and camps will no longer submit to the intolerable conditions under which they have been compelled to work in the past.

It is an evidence and realization of the fact that a bitter contest is ever raging between the employer and the employed for a greater portion of that which labor produces.

At the calling of this strike no less than 5,000 workers laid down their tools and refused to be used by the master class to more firmly weld the chains of slavery upon them.

At least 50 camps were closed down and others were running with only partial crews. In the calling off of this strike it does not mean that we are defeated or discouraged and the fact is that we go back to work better organized than we were when we came out.

We have shown the working class the power and necessity of organization, and have also shown the master class that the workers will no longer work for a mere pittance as they have done in the past and live in miserable conditions while the masters live in ease and idleness off of the wealth we produce.

This was not what could be called an I. W. W. strike, but instead it was a revolt and protest alike of those unorganized as well as organized. The I. W. W. simply lent their knowledge of organization and experience in the class war, and at all times the I. W. W. will be found fighting the battles of the workers.

We do not believe in long drawn out strikes and we hold that the longer strikes last the better the masters are able to contest against us. We believe in taking the masters by surprise at all times.

We advise you to go back to work, not in defeat, but taking advantage of ground gained in this struggle, which is much, to be determined to constantly agitate and organize and be prepared to walk out again when the call comes as it will come unannounced to the employer.

The fact is, the WORKERS are all that are concerned and the warfare will constantly go on till the workers get the full product of their toil.

On June 6th, 1912, there will be held in Seattle, Wash., the first annual convention of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers which is an integral part of the I. W. W. and embraces all lumber, logging and mill workers in the I. W. W.

We advise that you all join the union and have delegates at this convention.

This strike has brought forward many good workers both outside and inside of the organization and you may look forward to renewed activity in organizing the mill and camp workers.

When the I. W. W. organizer visits the camp you are in you should lend him your support, assist him, join the union, get others to do so, work the scabs out and by the system of short irritant and intermittent strikes we will shorten the work day, raise our wages and make the camps suitable for men to live in. By the power of our organized action we will abolish the employment shark and the hospital fee which is charged you for imaginary hospitals. We will shorten the work day and prolong our lives.

WORKERS: You have won a great victory, now maintain it.

WORKERS: You have shown SOLIDARITY; increase it by more thorough organization.

SALEM STRIKE STILL ON.

The Oregon Electric strike at Salem is still on. Efforts to get scabs in Portland have not proven successful. Bosses have tried to get Greek construction gangs to work at laying steel, but they met with emphatic refusal. The steel gang is striking for \$2.50 per day, 9 hours work and better camp conditions. Former pay was \$2.25. One hundred men are out and track laying has been practically at a standstill since April 28. The men will win with the proper financial assistance. Send funds to P. A. Lofgren, Local 75, I. W. W., 751 N. 15th street, Salem, Ore.

The Tacoma Labor Advocate of April 26th devotes two columns editorially, to a proposal that a national convention be called wherein representatives from the A. F. of L., the Socialist party, and the I. W. W. should gather to discuss a proposition for unity of action. The proposal, while impracticable, shows that the desire for solidarity is on the increase.

FREE SPEECH IS THE ISSUE

(Continued from page one.)

was fair in every respect and showed a terrible condition of affairs in the police methods. A few days later Superintendent of Police John L. Schon went to Sacramento to have a personal interview with the governor and returned well satisfied with his trip. Yesterday the governor came to San Diego to deliver a speech for Teethodore the Brute, and was guarded every minute of his stay by Schon and Detective Shepherd, who were very careful to let no unkempt worker approach his excellency. His only reference to the trouble here was to say that he would not discuss it, and to at least "intimate" that if the police could keep order here he would not inquire as to their methods. Does not that leave us the choice of protecting ourselves or being slaves?

In the churches last Sunday there were several preachers who referred to the trouble here, either directly or indirectly, and the statements of some of them would lead one to believe that they are changing their views, or rather taking positions on the fence where they can jump either way.

The first of the ten cases to be tried on the felony charge of wrecking the city jail was concluded yesterday and resulted in a verdict of not guilty. G. Hawkins was the defendant, and the trial lasted ten days. The prosecution used every unfair advantage against the prisoner, even calling Moore, the attorney for the defense, from the court room during the progress of the trial to appear before the grand jury, yet in spite of this they failed to establish their case sufficiently to give the jury of their own selection a chance to convict. The district attorney sadly admitted that he would not be likely to have enough evidence to convict any of the others.

The I. W. W. men in San Diego have a line of work to carry out that requires funds aside from that being sent to the Free Speech League.

Local No. 13 still has delegates in the Free Speech League, and is working with them as far as the league can go, but by the very nature of its organization it can not do the work of getting men here and maintaining them on the road. Any funds sent in response to the circular will be disbursed and accounted for by local 13, and under the direction of the Free Speech Fighters only. The funds should be made payable to C. R. Nealey, treasurer, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

The District Attorney has been trying for two weeks to get the sheriff of the county to take up the work of the vigilantes, but he has so far refused. A few days ago Utley stated that if the sheriff would not keep the I. W. W. out of the city the vigilantes would. How is that for legal methods?

The fighters here are all in good health at present, and ready for whatever turns up. The men in jail are in good spirits, except that things appear to be going very slow. None of them, however, want to give up the fight, their only cry being for more men and more decisive action. Let us give them our every support.

STUMPY.

Later.

The jury in the second trial of the I. W. W. men who were charged with the destruction of jail property, after deliberating six and a half hours, brought in a compromise verdict in the case of Peter McAvoy by finding him guilty of a charge of breaking jail.

It is said that this verdict will lead to the trial of the eight other I. W. W.'s indicted on the charge of destruction of jail property.

United Press reports on the 9th give the following news, further account of it being in another column:

"San Diego, Cal., May 9.—With crowds of I. W. W.'s reported going north along the Santa Fe track, the local police today declared the city cleared of "disturbances." Joe Mickolash, said to be an I. W. W., shot by Policeman Stevens and Hedden after they were attacked Tuesday night, died, making no statement.

"Attorneys defending the I. W. W.'s here say a serious charge may develop from the shooting of Joseph Mickolash, said to be an Industrial Worker, in the fight Tuesday night. Mickolash is asserted to have made a dying statement that he was shot without provocation or reason by policeman."

SPOKANE HOLDS PROTEST MEETING.

A successful Ettor-Giovannatti protest meeting was held in Spokane on Sunday, May 12. Speakers were Heslewood and Smith of the I. W. W., and Hughes of the A. F. of L. Louis Gatewood acted as chairman. The socialist party did not participate. Many Ettor-Giovannatti buttons were sold and a collection was taken to aid the imprisoned fellow workers. The parade in connection with this open-air meeting was also a success. Several banners were carried and songs were sung along the line of march.

Whoever will be free must make himself free. Freedom is no fairy's gift to fall into a man's lap. What is freedom? To have the will to be responsible for one's self.—Nietsche.

Solidarity

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