

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 32

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 188

"THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON."

SCABS SCARCE IN THE WEST

MALE HELP WANTED

2100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For construction work on the new Grand Trunk Pacific railroad; the wages are from \$2.75 per day to \$3.50 per day, and the work will last two years, winter and summer, the railroad fare from Boston is nearly \$70, but owing to the scarcity of labor out West the company has agreed to furnish men that hire with us through transportation from Boston to Tete Jaune, B. C., for only \$10, which amount paid here lands you a two years' job in the Canadian Northwest almost to the Pacific coast, and remember that there is absolutely no other charge for transportation against you; we ship these men in special train Thursday morning from Boston; in order to get shipped you must hire Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest. For further information call or address FINN'S LABOR AGENCY, 27 Washington St., Boston.

The above advertisement appears in the Boston Globe, and shows the contractors are hard hit by the strike. The talk about a scarcity of labor is a bare faced lie. The only scarcity is of contractors who are willing to pay a living wage to men, or men in the Northwest who are willing to scab upon their fellows on strike. These are very scarce.

Imagine these kindhearted gunnysackers and their foul tools, the labor skinning employment sharks, such as Finn's Agency, giving men a \$70 ride for \$10. They wouldn't give a wage-earner a pleasant look, much less decent wages unless forced to do the latter.

The advertisement does not state that scores of men have been literally murdered by Foley, Welsh & Stewart. It does not tell of the camp conditions that are such that a camp can be smelted two miles away. They do not tell of the single hospital on the entire line of construction, nor do they give any information about the way that the alleged doctors have allowed the vermin to gather upon every spot of raw flesh on the injured men's bodies. Nor do they tell the men in Boston that the alluringly "high" wages of \$2.75 to \$3 per day will not buy as much on the Grand Trunk Pacific line with its company-owned commissary stores, as they could purchase in Boston for \$1.25.

Nor do they advertise the fact that an I. W. W. strike is now on over the line of the G. T. P.

The demands are for \$3.25 for muckers, \$3.50 for drillers, nine hours to be the maximum work day, time and a half for overtime and for Sundays, board not to exceed \$1 per day, hospital fees to be turned over to the union, and strict observance of sanitary regulations in the camps.

Here is the latest news of the strike as sent to the "Industrial Worker" by the strike committee from Prince Rupert, B. C.

(Continued on page four.)

WHO BURNED HALL IN CALGARY

A mysterious fire on October 23 at 11 a. m., destroyed the I. W. W. headquarters in Calgary, Alberta, Can. All the dues stamps on hand were destroyed, as well as \$50 worth of furniture. Smoke and water also damaged about \$50 worth of literature. A new consignment of 500 song books had not yet been opened and so remained undamaged by the water. All dues books were badly damaged, but the other books were saved without being injured.

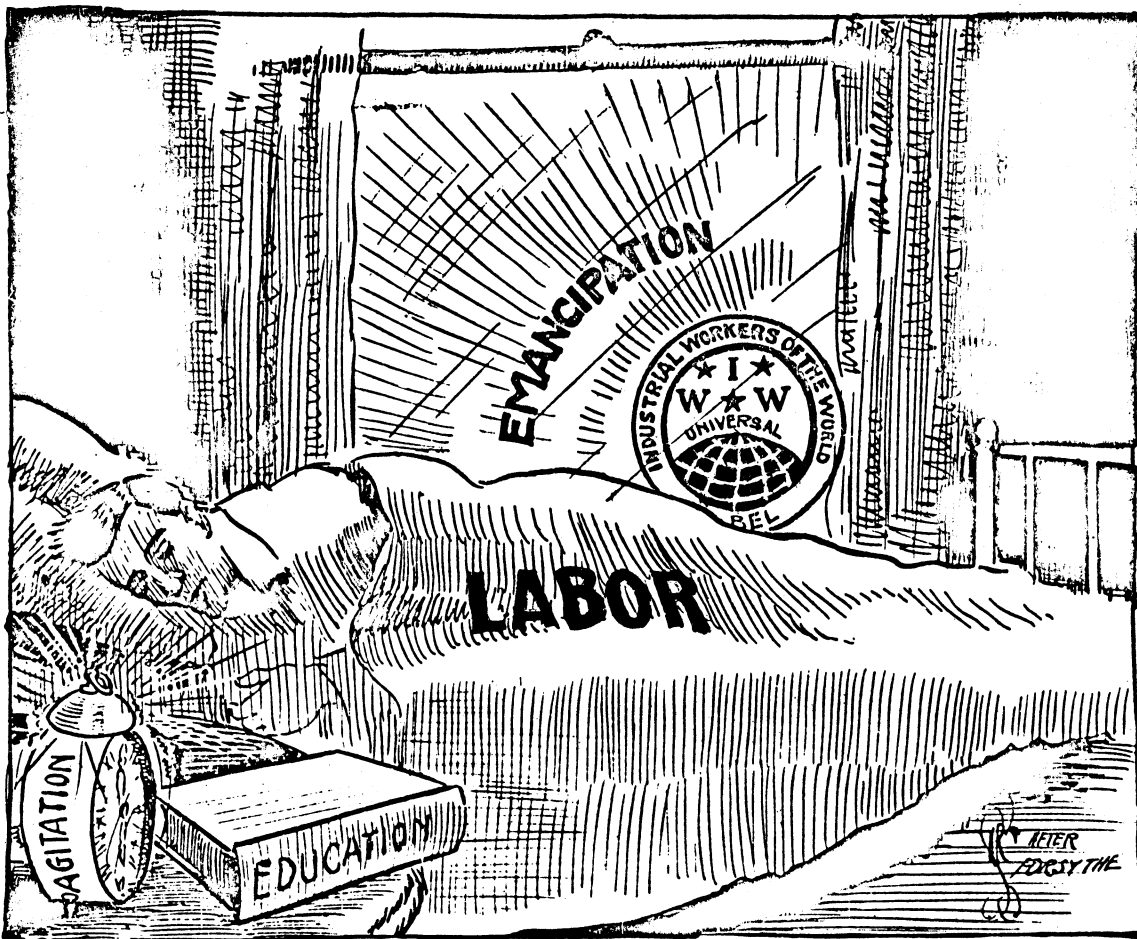
There was no fire in the stove at the time and the flames broke out on the opposite side of the room, so to all appearances the fire started in the wall underneath a stairway in the headquarters. As the outside of the building was burned nearly through while the stairway itself was practically undamaged it seems impossible that the fire could have originated on the inside of the hall.

The fire spread into the adjoining lodging house, ruining all of the bedding and destroying \$75 worth of clothing belonging to the secretary of the local and another fellow worker.

The fire seems to substantiate the fear expressed by some of the landlords when the I. W. W. first tried to rent a hall. They met with many refusals.

The local will probably rent a portion of the Socialist headquarters for the present. The socialists have two rooms and desire to rent one of them. It is outside the slave market, however.

Until further notice the local can be reached by writing to E. W. Latchum, Secretary No. 78, I. W. W., General Delivery, Calgary, Alta.



FREEDOM—WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES!

Mis-Trial May Result in the Ettor Case

(Special Telegram to the "Worker.")

Salem, Mass., Oct. 26.—There is grave danger of a mis-trial in the case of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. George A. Carter, juror No. 4, is confined to the hospital with the grippe, which would indicate a serious condition.

The trial during the week has steadily progressed until now the prosecution's case is almost completed. So far this case has not developed anything of a nature that would connect the strikers with the shooting. On the contrary, Officers Oscar Benoit and William A. Marshall gave testimony in court Friday which indicates that Annie Lopizzo was the accidental victim of a personal enemy of Benoit's who intended to shoot him instead. This occurred at Union and Garden streets.

Both men testify that on the evening of January 29, when the shooting occurred, a crowd came up Union street from the direction of Common street. One of the

four men who preceded the crowd, as described by the officers, addressed himself to Benoit personally, called him a yile name, and reprimanded him for having done something to some one. Marshall thereupon turned Benoit around, saying: "Get out of here, Oscar; look out for yourself."

As Benoit turned he was struck in the back with a brick, as he thought, though he afterward found he was stabbed. Immediately after he fell a flash passed his face and he saw the unfortunate woman fall on the other side of the street.

Marshall testified that he sometime afterward identified the man who fired the shot as Salvatore Scuito.

He did this by consulting his records, which showed that Scuito had trouble with the police over the sale of liquors.

Marshall was of the opinion that Caruso was one of the four men who preceded the crowd up Union street from the direction of Common street. Benoit denied shooting the woman himself. He says that he

did not draw his revolver. He admits owning a 38 calibre revolver. It was a 38 calibre that killed the woman.

Captain Colby of the Massachusetts militia testified that "The crowd was making considerable noise, moving about with no concerted action." He testified that the militia men carried 38 calibre Colt revolvers.

Much testimony was taken under cross-examination showing that the attack on the crowd was an invasion of their rights; that it was brutal, severe and unwarranted. It was also shown that while the militia drove the crowd up Garden street on the police, the police ordered them down Garden street on the militia. The police and militia were apparently on Garden and Union streets without any reason. The mills there were closed down. On the other hand, the crowd lived in the immediate vicinity and were accustomed to congregate on the street. The evidence generally was favorable to the defense.

EBERT.

WITNESSES ARE BADLY TANGLED

JURY IN THE B. T. W. CASE.

John Hagen farmer
Albert Derouen farmer
S. W. Mack farmer
Duffy Holland farmer
W. E. Whitfield collector
J. H. Martin dairyman and truck farmer
Frank Vincent restaurant keeper
G. L. Freeman business man
A. LeBaure motorman
C. A. Hulbert farmer
M. A. Sharpe farmer
W. T. King machinist

The jury that is to try the nine members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers who have been singled out by the "Sawdust Ring" as those it would most love to adorn with rope cravats, was completed at 3:25 p. m. on October 15th. The jurors were chosen in order named.

Court convened at 9 a. m. on the 16th and a roll call of witnesses showed 82 summoned by the state and 66 by the defense.

At 10:20 a. m. the state called Coroner W. L. Fisher to the stand, who testified as to the inquest on the body of A. T. Vincent, the Lumber Trust gunman, for whose murder the nine B. T. W. boys are being tried. As it is generally admitted that Vincent is dead, the defense asked Dr. Fisher few questions, though it was proven by him that Decatur Hall, unionist, was killed by a shot in the back, and other state witnesses testified that Hall was shot while running from the scene.

At 11:05 a. m. Kinney Burns resumed his seat with the prosecution, and B. F. Haverd, the first state witness, was called and, on the district attorney asking him to tell "what Will Eates or anybody else had said to him, a fight was immediately started by the defense to have the court rule out the question, on the ground that common gossip, of Tom, Dick and Harry could not be used as evidence against men on trial for their lives and liberties, but, on the district attorney stating that he intended to try to convict the boys of "conspiracy to murder" and that, practically, it was necessary for him to get in this style of "evidence," or have his case (?) go on the rocks of failure, Judge Winston Overton, presiding district judge, took pity on him and his great colleague, Congressman A. P. Pajo, and ruled that they could ask any old question from who burned Troy to who hit Billy Patterson, but later on, when Judge Hunter, leading counsel of the defense, made Haverd admit that he and many other employes of the Galloway Lumber Co. had been drinking all day and then tried to make him admit that all of them were drunk, the prosecution objected and, though Judge Hunter stated to the court (Continued on page three)

EMPLOYERS INTEND VIOLENCE

On Sunday, Oct. 20, a triple tragedy occurred at the Jacoby quarries, Bayside, Cal. George Clarke, company storekeeper, shot and killed Mrs. Baxter, fatally wounded Charles Baxter, both parties being cooks for the Hammond Construction Co., and then attempted to take his own life. The wounded persons are not expected to live. The whole affair was due to a quarrel over Miss Aline Shaw, said to be Clarke's sweetheart.

The tragedy itself does not concern the I. W. W., but during the investigation the information was gained that the Hammond Company had a large quantity of arms and ammunition stored with the drills and other tools. These were intended for the I. W. W. men in case another strike breaks out.

This summer the I. W. W. agitators pulled off a peaceable strike at the quarries and it was directly following this that the arms were purchased and stored. Clarke, the murderer, was placed in charge.

So numerous were the guns, loaded and ready for instant use, that when Miss Shaw took one gun away from Clarke to prevent his suicide, he immediately seized another and sent a bullet clear through his body just above the heart.

Those who were directly responsible for the storing of arms are the individuals who are the loudest in calling the I. W. W. such names as "murderers," "dynamiters," "lawless Bums," and accusing the organization of violence.

What will the capitalist press, and that section of the socialist press who have been condemning the I. W. W., have to say about this exposure?

"Our" Russianized Railway Postal Department

In the September issue of the Harpoon, a publication issued at Denver, Colo., in the interests of the railway mail clerks, is an expose of some officials of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association and also of the spying system of the Postoffice. The idea that the postoffice is "socialistic," or is a step toward socialism is quickly dispelled by a perusal of the tactics of the department as shown by Urban Walter in the Harpoon.

The more progressive element among the railway mail clerks advocate the formation of an entirely new organization, some of the others favor affiliation with the A. F. of L., while the remainder desire to retain the R. M. A. as a sort of fraternal order.

The government to some extent opposes the R. M. A. It is still more determined to prevent affiliation with the craft unions for fear the strike idea may take root in the fertile soil of governmental oppression. And at the thought of an organization controlled by the men in their own interests the officialdom fairly froths at the mouth.

On March 8, 1911, secret agent Lawrence Letherman of Boston, wired to Chief Inspector

R. S. Sharp of Washington, D. C., that a meeting of the R. M. A. would be held on the 12th for the purpose of discussing an affiliation with the Federation of Labor. The telegram stated that no inspector could get into the meeting but that he had a man who would have a man there to report proceedings. The telegram was in the cipher code of the Russianized postal system.

Sharp answered the wire, also in the secret code, asking Letherman to send full particulars of the meeting, "including the names of the ringleaders, etc."

Again on the 12th Sharp wired in the spy-language for details. Letherman sent him copies of the resolutions passed, including one demanding the reinstatement of a clerk who had been dismissed from the service without a hearing. Articles from Boston papers were also forwarded, and in sending a clipping from the Boston Traveler, Letherman stated that he would endeavor to find out who gave the interview to the paper. This was presumably to secure the dismissal of the offender from the service in accordance with the "gag rules" of Free America's despotic postal system.

The Harpoon has been fortunate in gaining copies of the letter which passed between Letherman and Sharp. These were thought to be buried deep in the archives of the secret bureau of the postoffice.

In one of them Letherman informs Sharp that "I am receiving my information to a great extent from Mr. A. C. Walton, president of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association of New England."

Another letter dated April 6, 1911, tells of sworn affidavits from George A. Wood, national secretary of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association, and from Herbert F. Tebbets, a railway postal clerk. In these affidavits is the proof that the men above mentioned are traitors, spies and informers upon the brother members of their organization.

Postal Clerk Quackenbush, who proposed that the word "demand" be substituted for "request" in a resolution regarding the abolition of the "gag rule" was dismissed from the service upon information gained through the spy who opposed him for office in the organization. In

(Continued on page four.)

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Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

War not on him! His dread artillery
Doth lie in idle arm and rusting tool;
And lo! he sets his ruthless legions free
When once he lets his sullen anvils cool
—A. Stringer.

Are you good at figures? We are offering a yearly subscription to the first person sending in accurate statistics upon the relative number of alarm clocks owned by the hard-working employers and the shiftless wago workers.

The world do move! The Chicago Federation of Labor in their recent convention refused to seat delegates from the scab union formed by James J. Freely's International Stereotypers during the Pressmen's strike. We may even expect to see them refuse to buy shoes with Tobin's scab Boot and Shoe Workers' label.

Ain't it awful, Mabel! Fatty Taft is liable to lose his card in the Bricklayers' Union of the Separation of Labor because he laid the cornerstone of the scab built Boston Y. M. C. A., on October 2. Undoubtedly the Boston craft unionists will endeavor to palliate the heteroclitical conduct of this ponderous and tartuffish invertebrate in order to avert an esclandre. Oh beans!

Have you heard of the risks of capital? Listen to this: Miners killed at their work in the United States in the past ten years number over 30,000. Injured during same period 75,000, some of them maimed for life. Railway transportation shows 1,058 killed and 14,179 injured in one year. But then just think of the dangers encountered by Gladys Vanderbilt while wearing low necked dresses. She might get pneumonia.

Society is diseased today. Violent diseases need and justify violent remedies—perhaps, eventually the kind of "grapes" which the wise Napoleon had to use in Paris. Don't judge the foregoing too hastily. The second sentence is a quotation from the Los Angeles Times in reference to the I. W. W. Who advocates violence? The degenerate guy with a little brass cannon on his auto and who hid behind a dead mule at Santiago. None other than Harrison G. Otis.

After the Glass Bottle Blowers' International Association and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union had reached an agreement regarding their jurisdictional work, and it was understood that the Flints would join Sammy's flock while retaining all their duplicate set of officials, in steps the International Association of Machinists and protests the charter of the Flints because it encroaches upon their jurisdiction as mold makers. Now the stuff's off. This is the industrial unionism of the American Separation of Labor.

THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK.

Too long has humanity been pinning its faith upon proverbs and covering deficiencies with age-worn quotations. One of the most erroneous and yet the most often quoted of the "wise" sayings is "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." This is thrown at the organizations of the workers with the advice that all the workers must have a knowledge of Marx before emancipation can be hoped for.

Right here we wish to register a protest. If it is necessary to wait for freedom until some of the Socialists learn what Socialism is then we wish to give up to slavery right now. But let us seriously consider the statement that no organization is stronger than its weakest member.

It is plain that any growing organization must be composed more largely of new members than of original constituents. It must also be evident that the new members will not have so thorough an understanding of the purposes of an organization as those who have been longer within the ranks. Not that length of time makes the difference, but that greater opportunity has been afforded to observe the methods and practices and to assimilate the aims of the movement. To say that the new members, even though a majority, are a weakness to the organization is absurd. They are a source of strength.

Without any necessity for an organized machine the older members arrive at somewhat the same views and as a consequence of their cohesiveness are able to manage the affairs of an organization even though in a minority. This is true of every organization. Democracy is only a beautiful theory. It has never been a fact.

The militant minority is composed of the members of this automatic machine, which in no wise resembles the "inner circles" of some of the craft bodies, such as the "Wahnetas" in

the Typographical Union, for instance. The militant minority is open to all. The price of admission is adherence to the fundamentals of the organization and constant activity in putting them into effect.

With a militant minority to direct the efforts of those who are in line with the organization, but who do not yet fully comprehend its purposes the admission of new members is a source of strength. Of course, the more thoroughly they perceive the aims of the organization the greater will be the strength, just as the more active are the minority the greater will be the number of recruits. And while it is conceivable that those who are not entirely clear on the purposes of a body may allow the more active to guide the organization, it is not to be thought that the reverse could be possible. No strong body of persons would tolerate for any length of time the handling of their affairs by men less capable than themselves.

While no chain is as weak as its weakest link so also is no chain so strong as its strongest link. Within the militant minority, and ahead of their fellows in thought and activity, are a still smaller body. They are the minority within the minority. The organization is not so strong as they would have it. But they are the impelling power of the ones just back of them and in turn have their influence over the whole body. These few are what keep the organization from deteriorating.

These are facts and not theories. They apply to many organizations but to the I. W. W. in particular. And the I. W. W. is designed to bear the same relation to the rest of the workers outside it, as its militant minority does to the new recruits.

In every fight the I. W. W. must be in the forefront or else we lose our reason for existence. The harder we fight the sooner will the war be over. On to battle, fellow workers. Let us coin strength from weakness. Industrial organization—solidarity at the point of production—is the solution of the labor problem.

MISLEADING EDITORIALS

Up in Fernie, B. C., is printed the District Ledger, the official organ of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. Sometimes it has some exceptionally good articles in its columns. These are the ones that are clipped from the "Industrial Worker" and published without giving this paper credit.

Upon one occasion the editor took an article written by Bruce Rogers on free speech and published it as his own. He evidently believes in free press as well. At the time we put a brief line in the paper commending the editor for the exceptionally keen pair of shears he used in his mental labors. Judging from other articles lifted without credit we would say that their edge had lost none of its sharpness.

This, however, has nothing to do with the subject of this editorial. It is simply stated in order to give the editor of the Ledger the same amount of trouble in answering it as he gives us in his issue of October 12. In that issue the District Ledger takes the editor of the "Worker" to task for some statements made in regard to the West Virginia coal miners, but before doing so he wandered all over the industrial field on a Don Quixotic excursion downing the I. W. W. in precisely the same manner as that adopted by the doughty Spanish warrior.

This, however, is the direct accusation made by the Ledger: "In a recent issue of that journal (The Industrial Worker) there appeared an article under the heading 'The Paint Creek Miners,' which does not contain 'the whole truth and nothing but the truth.'" The paragraph which is utterly false, although we shall be charitable and believe it was unconsciously so, is where it says—"The revolt is not only against the guards and the strikebreakers, but against craft union officials as well. The strikers refused to abide by a contract entered into by well-fed officials. They remained on strike after different officials had compromised with the mine owners." To members of the U. M. W. of A. and others who have the slightest knowledge of the struggle in West Virginia the statement quoted is absurd. It is well known that the fight is primarily, and practically solely, for the recognition of the union. The men, backed by the U. M. W. of A. are putting up an heroic fight and recognize that this is one which will decide whether they shall continue to be downtrodden, and accept what the operators will be pleased to dole out to them, or whether West Virginia will become a closed shop. The miners have implicit faith in the officials of the International Union and look to them for their redemption. It seems incredible that the I. W. W. writer did not know these facts, but then there are many things in this world which it is difficult to understand.

We would not take the trouble to answer this at all had not the request come from some of the miners of district 18. The facts in the case are not difficult to understand if one really wants to understand them.

The revolt is directed to some extent against the officials of the U. M. W. of A. The court records of West Virginia show that John Laing, millionaire mine operator, and incidentally Chief Mine Inspector of West Virginia, recently made the statement on the witness stand that he would prefer to employ members of the mine workers' union, if their officers could control them. As the men refused to abide by the decisions of their officials Laing hired non-union miners.

The officials also declared against the bearing of arms, but the men continued to arm themselves for some time thereafter. Some are still armed. This looks somewhat like a revolt.

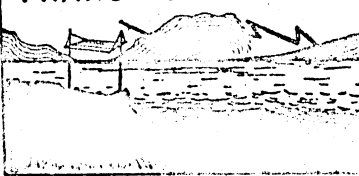
The Ledger states that the strike was primarily to force recognition of the union. We might say something about the folly of striking for recognition, but letting that pass for the time, we will say that the strike was called on April 18 in all union mines throughout district 17 for the purpose of establishing the Cleveland scale of 1912. By a compromise on May 1st the miners agreed to accept one-half of the proposed scale, and recognition of the union. On the very next day one party broke the agreement and upon the 8th the company thugs arrived in full force and the strike was resumed amid a reign of terror.

The miners have put up a brave fight and even a superficial observer could see that they place more reliance in themselves and their guns than they do in the officials. It is well that they do not look to their officials for redemption. "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

That intelligent men will stand for an alleged unionism that actually fights to have the bosses collect the dues and hand them over to the officials, and which allows its members to mine coal in Wyoming and ship it into the Colorado district to break their own strike, is incredible, but then there are many things in this world which it is difficult to understand.

The editor of the Ledger is not one of them, however. We understand him.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

France
All those who have followed the first stage in the fight which has broken out between the State and the teachers, will understand the intention of the government. It is not a question of "defending the secular school against disloyal teachers," but of definitely attacking the trade union movement by state officials. At the present neo-patriotism a former minister has created a panic among the republicans by cleverly playing with the word "Sou du Soldat" (The Soldier's Penny.) The organized teachers at their congress of Chambéry, had expressed their intention to help morally and financially their comrades in military service. And that they were to do, in the same way as other organized workers by establishing the "Sou du Soldat." That was enough for a great statesman to rush to the defence of the fatherland. Perhaps he did this in the hope of becoming minister in the future. Anyhow whatever may have been the secret intentions of M. Messiny, the result was clear. The teachers became the criminals of the moment, and had to be punished. The minister allowed an interpellation and the paper "Temps" organized an open campaign against the "rebels" and "anti-patriots." This was sufficient for the Minister of Instruction to take a serious measure. The teachers were declared to have committed an "intolerable act," nothing more could be "allowed," and the dissolution of their union was proclaimed. To justify himself the resolutions of the teachers' congress at Chambéry were quoted. Though not a single anti-militarist word had been pronounced, some mistakes had been made and that was considered sufficient. All the politicians now tried to find the weak point in the teachers' resolutions, but the thing was soon clear—namely, the great crime was adherence to the Labor Confederation. But the teachers protested that they had been affiliated with the organized labor movement since 1907. The criminal point in the resolutions was the sentence about the "Sou du Soldat": "In the Labor Exchanges where the 'Sou du Soldat' exists the teachers should support it." This was the incriminating passage, criticised also by many teachers. For a long time the teachers' union has been a black sheep of the government. The occasion presented itself and the government decided to make use of it at any price. However notwithstanding the pressure from provincial governors and the false news published by the bourgeois press, the right of the unions of the state functionaries is being upheld as sufficient and unions are still existing. A. CHALOPIN, Secretary of the Teachers' Union on the Seine.

Spain.

The news from Catalonia confirms the statement that the Spanish railway strike is an exclusively labor movement, and that if socialist and political elements tried to interfere at the beginning, they were afterwards impotent to check the powerful movement. It is not necessary to repeat the cause of the strike. The Catalan section of the Spanish railwaymen who are always ready for a strike for ameliorations, after the last congress held at Madrid in the spring of this year, collected its forces for a struggle. The claims drawn up at the congress of Madrid had been presented to the companies, and two months had passed without the companies giving any answer though preparing themselves for a fight. The companies, in order to prevent the men from carrying out their plans, transferred the men from one place to another, heavy fines were imposed for small faults and finally a new service of trains was introduced which obliged the men to work nearly double the hours they had before. But the employer, aware of the critical situation might be brought about by these measures, decided to take the offensive by declaring a general strike. This was the reason why the Catalan railway men decided to declare a general strike without waiting for the other workers. It must not be forgotten that the national committee of Madrid, which is reformist and socialist, has a certain influence on the other sections of Spanish railway men which it has not on the Catalonians and never will have. So when the companies began their provocative measures on all the lines, the railwaymen, with the exception of the Catalonians, waited for a decision of the national committee of Madrid. But the Catalan section, free from its influence, and revolutionary of tendencies, declared the strike at once. It must not be thought that between the Catalonians and the other workers there are real differences created by political causes, because among workers like the guarda barreras, who receive 25 centimes for twelve or fourteen hours, it is impossible that political reasons could divide them; they are constantly united by the same exploitation which is crushing them all. There is, however, a difference of opinion between the Catalanian revolutionary section and the national committee which is reformist—a difference of tactics. In this instance the committee peacefully continued the negotiations between the government and the companies, while the Catalanian section lost patience and decided for an immediate strike. This difference has never existed between the Catalonians and the other sections, and the last tidings state that the other sections united. They have blamed the national committee by obliging it to decide to join the movement.

This shows that the struggle which at present is waged between the companies and the Catalanian railwaymen will soon become general, and if the men are united, the companies will be vanquished by them. JOSE NEGRE, Former Secretary of the Confederacion Nacional de Trabajos.

TO THE NORTHWEST LUMBER WORKERS

Some four or five years ago Western Montana was the stronghold of the I. W. W., especially among the lumber jacks. Then came the strike, and the strike was lost. Cause? Lack of education and up-to-date tactics.

The I. W. W. boys, rather than join the yellow International, left Montana and went to the Pacific Coast and other points. Today we find a little struggling local in Missoula and a Propaganda League in Butte.

It is a hard uphill fight these faithful few are having and it is all they can do to keep the local going in Missoula.

The spirit among the lumber workers is good. What is needed is a camp organizer and some live camp delegates. It requires men who have been long enough in the movement to explain the principles of the I. W. W. to the workers. High priced philosophers are not wanted.

Let the fellow workers in Seattle give Montana a little attention. Headquarters should be established in Kallispel and other points. If it is desirable that the N. I. U. F. and L. W. show some growth, this section will be found to be a wide and fertile field.

The fellow workers should not crowd the big cities but should aid the smaller locals nearer the jobs. I. W. W. men near Missoula are asked to transfer to Local 40 and pay their dues here so as to keep up the agitation. Help to capture the camps in Montana.

Let us show the Blackfoot Lumber Company that the I. W. W. cannot be driven out of Montana. Work is fairly plentiful around here. Come, you camp delegates, help to fill the lumber camps of Montana and build up the ONE BIG UNION of Forest and Lumber Workers.—Frank Jakel, Local 40, Missoula, Mont.

THE CASE OF THE DANBURY MATTERS

For ten years the case of the Danbury haters has been dragging through the courts. It originated from a boycott started by the Hatters' union against the scab firm of D. E. Loewe & Co.

The union members were first charged with conspiracy under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and a jury awarded the company the sum of \$74,000, in 1909. This was raised to \$222,000, in accordance with the provisions of the Sherman law. The case was appealed to a higher court.

The Connecticut jury recently awarded the scab manufacturers \$80,000, for the damage sustained throughout the boycott, and as the law trebles the amount, this makes the present fine amount to \$240,000.

Only one more appeal can be had and that is to the Supreme Court. The defendants are allowed until January 2, 1913, to file their appeal. Meanwhile the union funds, the bank accounts and the homes of the members of the Hatters' union have been attached and in case the sentence is not reversed this property will be seized.

The case is a good illustration of the failure of old methods in conducting disputes. It shows that no reliance can be placed upon large union treasuries. Had the members simply refused to pay the award in the first place and taken jail sentences instead, the case would have been through with and the scab firm so thoroughly advertised that their product would have been a drug on the market.

Even that horrible thing called "sabotage" would have been better than all this ten years of foolishness.

Attempts to organize the striking steel riveters in the Pressed Steel Car Co., at Woods Run, Pa., have so far been unsuccessful owing to the interference of the A. F. of L. organizers who came upon the scene after the I. W. W. had started to hold meetings. The men refuse to join the craft unions, however, as past scabbery is still fresh in their minds. To keep the men from joining the I. W. W. as they were talking of doing the company raised their wages 65c a day. The strikers have returned to work.

On September 18 the bookbinders working for P. F. Collier & Son, New York, went on a strike. They were organized in an independent union chartered under the laws of the state. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders (A. F. of L.) sent in "union" men in their places. The union scabs were housed in the building and at least a dozen of them were seized with a peculiar sickness after partaking of the supper that was brought to them.

WHAT'S UPI READ THE "WORKER"!

Each issue better than the one before. If you like this one, you'll like the next one still more. Why not subscribe now? One year, \$1; two bits for 13 weeks. A hearty response means eight pages regularly.

A. V. Roe is about to start for Honolulu, Hawaii, to work in the interest of the I. W. W.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

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 millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

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

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade 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 has 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 everyday struggle with capitalism, 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.

"JAIL BIRD" PHILOSOPHY

San Diego, Cal., County Jail, Oct. 2, 1912.—There used to be a saying that "All Roads Lead to Rome," now it is "All Roads Lead to the Overthrow of Capitalism." I am in one of the cages where rebels are made, having time to rest and think, I can see the process of evolution going on, slowly but surely.

"Democracy" is the order in jail. The aristocrat of labor burns his cigarette from his Oriental brother, and the white man argues with the black. All race prejudices are swept aside. Even religion falls in its attempt to keep the imprisoned slaves from thinking. As one remarked to me, he did not see "why in hell God did not alter this state of things if he thought so much of us." He agreed with me when I pointed out to him that the reason why our masters say "In God We Trust," is because he never was known to butt into any earthly business where cash is needed; if he had, he would have been broke long ago and would have kept us company in jail on a charge of vagrancy.

But to get back to the "personal." First, there are the little Japs who were trying to get from Mexico to Fresno without paying the U. S. Emigration Employment office the few hundred dollars fee which is required from the little "brown men" before they are allowed to pick grapes for \$1.50 a day. One of them "savvy" good English and when I mentioned that he did not seem sorry on account of the Mikado's death, he told me very plainly that the experiences he enjoyed while fighting around Port Arthur had opened his eyes. I talked to him on industrial unionism and was surprised to find that he was well informed on that subject. I asked him what his countrymen thought of it and he said that those who understood it are advocating it amongst their brothers, but he said, "This is the situation, we are a few thousand among millions of you white workers, strange to your language, customs, etc., we are forming unions among ourselves and when you have lined up the Americans we will swing in with you, but at present there is too much race hatred for us to take the initiative. When YOU men can see it, OURS will be with you."

The "Heathen Chinese" group comes next, and one opens fire on them with a gibberish composed of Chinese, Mexican, American and all profane languages, and after some trouble we learn from the most venerable of the group that he has been a "Free American Citizen" for twenty-five years. He has been in jail now for eleven months awaiting trial. His arrest is due to the fact that the authorities discovered that there was something wrong with his papers. Some people may wonder why he is kept so long without a trial. There's a reason. The county gets one dollar per day for "boarding" the federal prisoners, so we are not amazed when the "Mills of Our Masters Grind Slowly." The other two Chinamen are held as witnesses against some company that is supposed to be shipping men from Mexico. They have been in jail a year, waiting for the law to capture the company so they can testify against them. Of course it may be ten years before their evidence is required, but what is the difference—they are "only Chinks." Yet, you can hardly be surprised when Hee Ki remarks that "Melican Government no diam good, alle samee China. Big Fight by by."

We turn now to that homogenous mass known as "Free Americans." They, with the exception of a few Mexicans who drift in, constitute the biggest portion of the "family circle." Ah! here is what the artists call "local color," but, strange as it seems, they have all been wage earners. This is one hotel which is especially reserved for the proletariat. There is the boy who got three months for not being able to pay a deficit he owed his boss; he is on the right road—he is pretty strong on "political action," but by the time he gets out he will be safe and sane. Then we have "Blackie," one of "our" Philippine veterans. His old trade instincts were strong in him so he took his gun and went hunting with some companions. Poor Blackie happened to be looking toward Mexico when the police came, so he received five months for breaking the neutrality laws. Blackie in one of his philosophical moods confessed to me that he really deserved punishment for, says he, "I went to the Philippines to fight for 'my' country—why, I have no country, I am a Jew! Of course the other suckers had none either, but I ought to have known better, they had been trained that way." Then there is "Fatty," who never gets rattled. He cannot explain himself very well, but he has the proper viewpoint and has it printed on his arm—least he forget. Also our friend with the glasses—a little pessimistic, but tolerably well grounded. Then there is "Pete," who is a down and out wage slave, yet he will persist in viewing capitalism thru a business man's spectacles. He also expects to get the "millenium" thru the initiative, referendum, etc. At present Pete's mind is in a whirl, but when it settles down a bit (which it will do in the eleven months' sentence he has) he will be a real live little rebel.

And now we come to the "piece de resistance." Enter "Shorty" O'Donnell, once the Cowboy King at thirty a month; then penitentiary range rider; then Chief Camera Insurrector; then Chief Body Guard to the Magon Prosecution at two dollars per; and, last but not least, a member of the intelligence department of the San Diego police department during the free speech fight—a la stool pigeon. But, alas, how are the "mighty" fallen! Shorty now occupies a bunk in our ward and the lice spring from our shirts and bite him (in a playful way, of course) just as impartially as they do the humans of coarser clay. Little our "Adonis" thought when swaggering around California as a "hired sneak" that he would ever enjoy the comforts which are to be found only in jail, to which place he helped to send so many of the I. W. W. for two dollars per day. But the job came to an end, and Shorty had to live—but how? That was the question, and while trying to solve the problem Shorty was arrested by his friend—the Law—charged with stealing a piece of string. I have heard since that there were five horses on the end of the piece of string, but, for Shorty's sake, I hope this is not true. Anyhow Shorty is here and has been for three months, and he is wondering whether

he will get his trial by Christmas. Oh, the irony of fate! To think that this notorious gun man should be forced to "wallow" with the "agitators." But they tame lions by hunger and Shorty the Frierater waits for his cabbage soup just as docile as a "human being." Stripped of his glory, deserted by those whose dirty work he so willingly did, his cheeks sunken by starvation, despised by the rest of his class, he is a pitiful picture of abject slavery and degradation. "Better death a thousand times," but, Shorty, it is as Omar says:

"The Moving Finger writes, and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

But a change is taking place and a little sense is springing up even in this barren soil, and Shorty admits that he did not see it "quite like that before." In the long months ahead of him he will have a lot of time to develop his thinking powers, and if he can manage it, he may yet emerge from this depravity, stand on his legs AND BE A MAN. Whether this desirable state will be reached by him or not remains to be seen, but at least he has given me much mental recreation in watching the processes of rage, grief, shame, hope and despair, alternately ravaging that tiny cavity in his billiard ball, called by courtesy a brain, and so, for the present, we leave him in his "splendid isolation" except when I want to use him and his career as a warning to the other slaves who from time to time drop in to tarry with us a while.

Hark, the noise of bolts and locks! Another visitor! I must investigate the stranger within our gates.

To resume, The gods are surely with us this day. Upon inquiry I find that the new addition is, or was, a cop. I thought his face looked familiar, and upon closer inspection I found that he was one of the guards at the bullpen where we recuperated after the smallpox. I have just recalled to his mind a remark he made to me at that time. He said, "I have nothing against you fellows," but he always had his gun with him to shoot us if we tried to get our liberty. I have learned something today, viz, that one can be too ignorant to be a policeman. It appears that this cop was on "duty" at the Santa Fe depot when Collier, the High Mogul of Our Exposition which is to be, perhaps, rode his auto upon the platform, thereby breaking a city ordinance. The cop arrested him and took him to the station. Then there was hell to pay. "You damn fool," said Hoosier Wilson, "don't you know that this is Collier, one of 'our' bosses?" "But," said the cop, "he was breaking the ordinance." "To hell with the ordinance," says the big one hundred and twenty-five dollar a month chief, "the bosses can do no wrong in this town. You're fired!" So our hero took off his star, but Wilson, fearing criticism, charged him with stealing the watch of another thug named Amos Kugel, and hence his arrest. Now our cop has sworn out a warrant for Kugel's arrest on a charge of stealing his underwear and fifteen dollars, so there will be later developments, or, as the serial story say, it will be continued in our next, and with this reflection I will resume my study of the "chaunting influence" of our jalls.

Yours for the time when they all do their own thinking.

R. GOSDEN.

P. S.—How well the boss treats his "gunmen" when they have done his dirty work!

Witnesses Are Badly Tangled

(Continued from page one.)

that he asked the question as it was his intention to prove a conspiracy on the part of the mill owners to bring on a riot and that all their men had been made drunk in order to prepare them to obey when they were ordered to shoot up the Brotherhood's meeting, the court said six cum-raus, and so the rulings have gone all through the trial. The court and the lawyers on both sides are always referring to something, somebody or some other called the "Raw Jester," and old Raw Jester is always on the side of the state and always against the defense. When Pujio doesn't know howinhell to get out of a hole, he appeals to old Raw Jester and R. J. hands it to the defense every time. When Gunman Haverd finished his testimony on the 17th, Constable W. A. Martin of DeRidder was called to the stand, but, as his testimony was, on the whole, favorable to the accused, the state soon dropped him and called Deputy Sheriff James L. Estes of Merryville, who swore to so many pipe-dreams against the boys that the jury laughed until the state called Star Witness W. I. Hickman, who testified that Ed. Ezell had fired only one shot, but that one shot had killed Roy Martin and desperately wounded him; that Roy was standing twelve feet in front of him fixing his gun; that Roy's back was toward him, but still he knew Roy was fixing gun; that Roy was not as tall as he and was standing in a washed-out road while he, Hickman, was standing on a gallery a foot and a half above ground; that he was shot in shoulder and Roy in stomach; he was very sure about all this, so, it is no wonder that Hickman looked dazed when Judge Hunter asked him to please explain to the jury how it was possible for this one shot to play such havoc. Hickman also testified that Ezell was only 30 or 40 feet away when he fired and said the reason he did not receive the load straight in the breast was because he turned after he saw the smoke leave Ezell's gun! The next star witness called by the state was George Henry Blackman, and George Henry surely gave some "testimony." Said he was standing on front gallery of commissary and saw Hickman, who was standing on a back gallery, fall as Ezell shot him; that he also saw Roy Martin, who fell beyond Hickman, fall as Ezell shot him, and then George Henry went up in the air when Judge Hunter took him to the state's map of Grabow, made him repeat his testimony and then asked him to please explain to the jury how he saw all this through the walls of the commissary, and George Henry was so "unexcited" that he was able to testify that the first shot "was fired from about five feet on the north side of the wagon" from which Em-

erson was speaking. George Henry said he had been kicked out of the Brotherhood for scabbing. Exit George Henry Blackman.

The state then called Mrs. O. P. Davis, who saw so many guns on the day of the "riot" and so many of Galloway's men drinking, and who finally got mad and hopped Prosecuting Attorney Pujio so strenuously that she was turned loose and her daughter, Miss Emma Smith, was called by the state. Miss Smith went through the regulation state story in fair shape, but in her answer to Judge Hunter she shot her own and her mother's testimony and that of other state stars upside-down. Miss Smith was excused at 4:50 p. m., and court then adjourned until 9 a. m. of the 18th, when the state called James Ross of DeRidder. Every bit of Ross' testimony was favorable to Emerson and the boys on trial and "the state of Louisiana" (?) got its first electric shock. Ross was quickly excused and the state then called Marzook Galloway, vice president of the Galloway Lumber Co., whose testimony, beyond the fact that it indicated that he had taken care to get out of the shooting party assembled in his company's office, amounted to nothing one way or the other, though he did state to the defense that it "was all guesswork on his part as to who fired the first shot or where it came from," he being in his house 350 feet behind the office. The next witness called by the state was H. E. Turner, who saw A. T. Vincent come out of office shooting, and stated that R. T. Green gave him an empty gun as he entered office; he was, of course, sure first shot did not come from office. To the defense he stated that he was employed as a "guard," but did not know the meaning of the word "gunman"; that the Galloway Lumber Co. had paid him for the time he spent in jail immediately following the "riot" and until Paul O. Moss' now famous grand jury indicted all the union men and turned loose all the "peace officers" of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association; that he fired indiscriminately into the mass meeting; that he and others had been drinking all day, but none of them were in the least drunk; that he emptied his rifle into the crowd and then got another gun from Green, which was, unfortunately, unloaded. Judge Hunter balled him up so that Turner's "testimony" turned out nothing for the state. George Henry Blackman was then recalled by the state, asked one or two questions and allowed to depart, carrying his rolling name with him. The state then called Star Witness Robert T. Green, who testified that he entered the office almost as soon as the shooting started, picked up four empty guns, did no shooting himself, but was sure first shot had not come from office; that he was sober as an angel, though he had been drinking cider, whiskey and rice nutrine all evening; that he had not been paid by the Galloway Lumber Co. for time spent in jail, only they had made out his check for \$10.00 or \$12.00 more than was coming to him and he had "borrowed" \$5.00 from one of the Galloways and \$1.00 from another. This witness amused every one in the court room by trying to steal a look at the state before he answered Judge Hunter's questions, giving Congressman Pujio an alarmed glance when Judge Hunter forced out of him a statement that M. M. Galloway had told them the Union men "had every right to speak there." Doctors Fraser and Nichols were then called by the state to prove some more than Vincent was dead, and, nobody objecting thereto, court adjourned to 9 a. m. of the 19th. On the 18th Congressman Pujio asked several questions indicating that he was longing to bring the "race question" into the case on account of the Brotherhood admitting to membership the colored workers, to which our answer is that the B. T. W. intends to organize all the workers in the sawmills and forests and we are prepared to spring as many sensations on this line as Congressman Pujio can; that, furthermore, if the Association imports gorillas to compete for our jobs we intend to organize them, too.

As to "cider"—Calcasieu Parish is prohibition territory and this "prohibition" or "squirrel cider" is far-famed for its horse-power to the glass; it has been known to make a rabbit fight a bulldog, yet it didn't even "exhilarate" the "heroes" of the association. When court convened on the morning of the 19th, the long-promised and looked for big sensation in the case came when the state called Shirley Buxton to the stand. The state asked Buxton a few regulation questions, and turned him over to the defense. Cross-examined by Mr. Bell, Buxton testified that John Galloway had said, "By God, they shan't speak; don't let them do it;" that all had been drinking heavily and were "pretty well organized" when the unionists came up; that Vincent was drunk and going around saying he "would like to kill him a union s. a. b.;" that the commissary keeper had tried to stop selling liquor to the men, but that President M. M. Galloway had come up and said: "Hell, no; pound it into them until the union men come up;" that the Galloways and George Green came out of the mill office and shot at the fugitives running away. The first sensation had been sprung all right, when the witness finished, but not exactly as per promise. Buxton was on the stand from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and it is reported that, when court adjourned for the day, the Burns Detective Agency went home with a bad case of blind staggers, and "that the state of Louisiana" was suffering from nervous prostration in the 23rd degree.

Brothers in Toss!

Judge Hunter and all our lawyers are putting up a magnificent fight; nothing but a lack of funds can beat us, and we appeal to you to help us, now, today! In labor's name, we appeal to you!

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE, B. of T. W.

Members of the I. W. W. passing through Eugene, Ore., are asked to drop in to the headquarters at the Park Hotel building to give the boys a lift. They have a branch of fifty members there holding cards in Portland local. Business meetings are held every Thursday at 8 p. m. Walter Loew is secretary at the present time.

IS YOUR MAIL HERE?

Every Secretary is requested to clip this out and post in a conspicuous place in the local headquarters. Other lists will appear from time to time. Parties having mail at any of the locals mentioned should write at once to the address given.

Los Angeles, Cal., Box 832.—H. Arkin, Joe Adams, Oscar Adams, Vincuer Alessi, Arvid Berg, Elijah Butler, Mrs. W. F. Berreth, O. Cooney, Wolf Cohen, Rudolph Cokol, J. C. Conahan, Walter Calvin, William Fleck, — Dennis, Thomas Glynn, John Goodwick, C. Hunt, O. Howard, Harry J. Kelley, John Svejda (2), Tom Smith, Miss Rose McRuff, Ed Mulcahy, Mrs. Geo. B. Marquis, George Mills, B. F. Murr, Robert Muller, T. G. O'Brien, P. Pavlin, A. J. Peterson, Chas. Pierce, Peter C. Paulet, Max Limmer, Joe Rezik, Chas. Snyder, Emil Schwandt, H. Skulte, Hamrice Sullivan; — Singer, Arthur Shleiko, John F. Thomas, Oliver Weaver, Albert Walker, J. A. Wilson, Charles Lee Young, G. C. Williams.

Oakland, Cal., 569 7th St.—Patrick J. Burke, valuable mail from Dublin, Ireland.

Bakersfield, Cal., Box 241—J. Jones, valuable express package.

Spokane, Wash., 203 Front Ave.—Gust Anderson, Charles Brown, Gust Bergman, Richard Brasler, George Condon, Alexander Edniston (2), Martin Hakansson, O. Lilja, O. Litze, N. V. Nelson, D. Sauer, Henry A. Smith, Sam Solomon (2), Walter Svendsen, Fritz Wratschko (3).

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

October 1, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Industrial Workers of the World:

We, the Auditing Committee, have gone over the books of the General Headquarters of the I. W. W. and find same correct. We further certify that the statements attached are in accordance with the books and are a correct statement of the financial conditions of the organization as it appeared on the above date.

W. A. THORN, L. U. No. 326.

A. A. RICE, L. U. No. 64.

W. A. BURGESS, Auditor.

DEFENSE FUNDS

The Ettor-Glovannitti Defense Committee has made a statement to the effect that no more funds are needed for the defense.

Every rebel should now strive to give aid to the brave lumberjacks of the South who are on trial. Send funds for the Emerson Defense to Jay Smith, P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La.

Nor should the boys on the firing line in B. C. be forgotten. The G. T. P. strike is still on. Money to carry on the strike is needed. Send funds to A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

GET AN ORIGINAL DRAWING

The local sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the "Industrial Worker" between November 1 and 10 will be sent a large original drawing of the cartoons which have recently appeared in these columns.

All members should turn their subscriptions over to the secretary and same should all be sent to this office in one envelope.

We have arranged to enter these subscriptions as soon as they are received so the holding of same until the tenth will not cause any delay in the receipt of papers.

Let us hear from the locals. The drawing is a dandy.

NEW PAMPHLET BY JOB. J. ETTOR.

Joseph J. Ettor has written a new pamphlet entitled "Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom." It contains 24 pages and is published by the general office of the I. W. W.

This pamphlet will be ready for delivery by Nov. 1st, and will sell at 10c per copy. The price to local unions is \$5 per 100.

All advance orders should be sent to the General Office, Room 307, Mortimer Bldg., 164-166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ills.

AGITATE ON THE JOB

In order to spread the industrial idea the "Worker" is willing to give all possible aid to the men on the job who are willing to agitate. We suggest the adoption of a method used with great success by one of our Canadian fellow workers.

This fellow worker realized that the strikes and similar happenings were taking the best speakers and organizers away from the localities where no particular struggle was on and the literature and press were neglected as a consequence. Therefore he has been giving out a bundle of papers each week to the men working alongside of him and following it up with a request for a subscription as soon as the men become interested in the trials or in the subject in any way. The subscriptions are easily gained.

He also made occasional collections to be sent to the firing line or to be used in paying for samples to be given to men upon other jobs. He states that it takes no oratory to sell the "Worker" after a slave has read a couple of copies.

We will furnish copies of the paper just one week old at the rate of 1c per copy. Send for a bunch and commence the good work.

The Pittsburg Packing House Workers' Industrial union is making good headway. Wages in one plant were "voluntarily" raised 25c per day. The employers fear that the strikers will keep their threat to use a method of striking known as the "open mouth," meaning to publish to the general public the secret methods of dressing meats and telling the general public how some of the sausages are concocted.

Isn't it queer that with all the talk of the violent methods of the Industrial Unionists, Socialists and Anarchists, the guy that shot the Bull Moose was a Catholic who had no connection with any of the movements mentioned.

George Speed and H. A. Goff recently organized a local at Braddock Pa. Everybody's doing it!

HIRE 'EM, SKIN 'EM AND FIRE 'EM.

The Gray's Harbor Commercial company it at its old tricks again. Their biggest thievery is conducted in Cosmopolis, Wash. The stunt is to hire men, work them three or four days, and fire them to make room for a new bunch. The baggage of the men is held by the company until the railroad fare and shark fees have been paid. A couple of times each year an auction of the unclaimed bundles is held as many refuse to work under the rotten conditions imposed upon them. A little direct action is needed in their case.

IS THE SHOPMEN'S STRIKE OFF?

Craft union organizers are trying to form locals of the men employed in the Southern Pacific railroad shops at Bakersfield, Calif., according to credible reports. Does this mean that the strike is over? There is no official notice to that effect and the strikers who return to work are considered scabs.

Emil Silvo, who is collecting funds in the name of the I. W. W. for the defense of the B. T. W., has no connection with this organization. Look out for him throughout Oregon lumber camps.

Secret orders have been issued to all conductors and brakemen, and are carried on all cabooses, to put all I. W. W.'s off the trains that are going south. These orders apply to all railroads.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS CHANGE ADDRESS

On and after October 26th, address of General Headquarters will be as follows: Room 307, Mortimer Building, 164-66 W. Washington Street.

write to us. When changing address always give the old as well as the new address.

If you do not receive your papers regularly, subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 48 Delane street. Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford Mass.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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 That 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.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large. The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous. It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society. A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class who are rioting at the banquet board. Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism. Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot. The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, czars, and presidents. Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism. The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors. The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.50 per 100.

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Hervé. 22 pages. 5c to local unions in quantity.
"Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 22 pages. 5c to local unions in quantity.
"The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 pages. 5c to local unions in quantity.
FIVE-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win." By Wm. E. Trautmann. 24 pages. 3c to local unions in quantity.
"The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." By Edward McDonald. 16 pages. 2 1/2c to local unions in quantity.
FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS.
15c per 100, \$1.25 per 1000.
"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stirton.
"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson.
"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.
Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

YELLOW FEVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(By H. Elmer.)
The following resolution of Sandon Miners' union No. 81, Western Federation of Miners, appears in the Nelson Daily News, Nelson, B. C. "Whereas, there are now employed by the Cinderella and Silverite mines, near Three Forks, Chinese cooks, and whereas, this union through the loyalty of its friends and fidelity of its membership, has hitherto been successful in maintaining a White B. C. insofar as its local jurisdiction extends, and whereas, every friendly overture to secure a continuance of this state of affairs has been unsuccessful in persuading the management of the properties mentioned to dismissed the Chinamen, therefore be it resolved, that this Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, W. F. of M., vigorously condemns the employment of Asiatic help in any capacity, and calls upon its friends and members to use every lawful and honorable effort to secure the banishment of the present Orientals, and prevent the future introduction of a class of labor that can only result in lowering our present standard of living, and do injury to the moral, civic and social tone of the community, and,

Be It Further Resolved, that the sense of this resolution and a history of the reason responsible for its adoption be circulated as widely as possible amongst the membership and friends of organized labor in this portion of the province of British Columbia."

When we bear in mind that the above resolution is published in a local union of the organization which some time ago took a charter from the A. F. of L. in order, as their leaders asserted, to turn the A. F. of L. into an industrial organization, we must come to the conclusion that they don't know very much about industrialism.

In publishing the above gem, Sandon Miners' union shows a surprising ignorance of the profit system we are living under. They do not seem to know that labor is a commodity. They may pass resolutions galore, they may even try to kill all the Orientals there, like some fools did about four years ago at Vancouver, and got their heads broken in the attempt, which by the way served them right, but the Asiatic question they will never solve in this way.

We must understand the reason for the Orientals being here. It is because they are cheaper bundles of labor power. So long as labor is bought and sold upon the market, its price being regulated to a large extent by supply and demand, so long will the master class bring these people in to compete with us as sellers of labor power. All the resolutions, demands and other humbugs will not stop them from doing so.

What difference it makes to workers whether B. C. is black, white or yellow, is hard to understand. Of course we have to compete with the Orientals, and we know that a glut in the labor market will lower the price of our commodity, labor power, but we also know that the introduction of machinery displaces us to a far greater extent. Why not pass a resolution against the introduction of labor-saving machinery? One is as ridiculous as the other.

The only way to stop competition between the workers is to own the means of production themselves. To accomplish this we must educate and organize on class lines; we must do away with race prejudice and imaginary boundary lines; we must recognize that all workers belong to the international nation of wealth producers; and we must clearly see that our only enemy is the capitalist class and the only boundary line is between exploiter and exploited.

The abolition of exploitation of the workers should be the main object of the working class. To most effectively gain this end we must organize all workers regardless of sex, creed, color or nationality, into One Big Industrial Organization. This the Sandon Miners' union fails to do.

If the members of the Sandon Miners' union, W. F. of M., realize these facts then let them act accordingly, but if they do not want a real labor organization they should go on passing resolutions that have as much effect upon labor conditions as would be gained by barking at the moon.

SOCIALIST MAYOR ARRESTED.

George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., who was arrested at Little Falls, N. Y., on October 18, made the following statement:

"No disorder in Little Falls except that caused by the police and city officials. I was arrested yesterday for quoting Abraham Lincoln, speaking in Clinton park, where the other day Straus and Davenport were allowed to speak.

"Today was rearrested for telling a small group of 50 people the history of Herkimer county, told old General Herkimer, among Revolutionary fathers, fought and established a Constitutional guarantee of free speech.

"My wife, Mrs. Mahel Healy Lunn, was arrested for attempting to read an editorial in the morning World entitled 'Our Rulers.'

"Alderman Harvey Simmons of Schenectady, was arrested while reading the Constitution of the United States.

"Robert A. Bakeman was arrested for reading the Bible, quoting the words of Jesus, 'I was an hungred and ye gave me meat.'

"Fred Hirsch was arrested while walking with Mrs. Lunn after her arrest.

"John S. Lehney and Rony Deguerre were arrested for no cause.

"After our arrest the sheriff read the riot act to about 100 men, and they quietly dispersed. We were thrown in jail for five hours, charged with felony and accused of nearly every crime on the calendar. The seven men arrested represent different ideas and are held in \$1000 bail. This is all a fight for free speech. James J. Berry, candidate on the Socialist ticket for county judge of Schenectady, is our attorney. Will demand a hearing tomorrow before Judge Collins, city recorder.

"When the right to tell strikers that they have the right to strike is denied, there is no further chance of a peaceful solution. I tell

you there is a stirring unrest against the poverty that exists, against the injustice existing, that will be quelled by the solution of the problem, and it will be done peacefully or it will be done otherwise. If I am not to come to Little Falls without renting a capitalist's hall, if I as a poor man am not allowed to speak to my fellows in the open, then I tell you liberty is dead.

"I do not want to live longer if I may not speak in public places. Rather than surrender my freedom of speech I would rot in your rotten bastille. If this is possible in America, America is as bad as Russia. I want to say that we will have free speech in Little Falls. If they will not grant it to the people there will be trouble, and if you want to build new jails build them now. And if you want to get barns get them. We will speak and we will continue to speak.

"MAYOR GEORGE R. LUNN."

DEATH CLAIMS ANOTHER REBEL.

At the age of 25, on Sept. 28, in New York city, death claimed another rebel in the person of Fellow Worker William Robert Pearmean.

Born of wealthy parents, he chose to earn his own living rather than live the life of a parasite. His death came directly from the strain due to the work imposed upon him in the industrial hell of America, Pittsburg.

He leaves behind a wife and baby daughter. Nancy Brush Pearmean, his wife, is the daughter of George de Forrest Brush, American premier painter. She shared with her husband the ideals and trials of the revolutionary movement.

Local 179, Branch 1, of which Pearmean was a member, passed the following resolutions at their regular meeting:

Whereas, Death has entered our ranks and removed from our midst our brave young fellow worker, William Robert Pearmean, therefore be it

Resolved, that this local expresses its sincere regret for the loss of our fellow worker, and extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved wife and young daughter.

Opening Events of B. T. W. Trial

The trial of the members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers charged with conspiracy to murder A. P. Vincent, whiskey-soaked Lumber Trust gunman, at Grabow, La., opened at Lake Charles, La., on October 7.

The first move of the state was absolutely in disregard to all of the capitalist laws governing conspiracy trials but the objection of the defense was overruled by the presiding judge, Winston Overton. The cases of nine of the defendants were brought into court, whereas the entire number of arrested men should be tried at one and the same time.

The nine men are A. L. Emerson, president B. T. W.; Ed Lehman, organizer; Edgar Hollingsworth, secretary Local 223, B. T. W.; J. H. C. Helton, secretary De Ridder Socialist Party local, and the following members of the B. T. W.: Louis Brown, Jack Payne, Ed Ezell, C. Havens, and R. H. Chatman.

The judge ruled that no member of the B. T. W. nor of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association would be allowed to serve on the jury. There were several attempts by the prosecution to get confidential saw mill employes on the jury.

No jurors were secured until the 9th, when three jurors were secured and a new panel of 150 called for.

On the 10th the questions of the prosecution dealt largely with the reading matter that had fallen into the hands of the venemen prior to their being called for duty. Any person who had read a socialist, industrial, or radical paper, or who belonged to any sort of a labor organization, was challenged for cause. The state was forced to admit that the attempt would be made to convict upon circumstantial evidence. Two more jurors were secured late in the evening.

The sixth juror was secured on Oct. 11. The state peremptorily challenged one juror because he at one time was secretary of the Farmers' Union, and added another question to the examination of all prospective jurors: "Have you ever read the circulars of the Committee of Defense, B. of T. W.?"

On Oct. 12 the judge ordered 15 new jurors as the former list had been practically exhausted. Adjournment was had until Monday afternoon, after securing the seventh juror.

On the 14th a juror stated that he had been approached by a stranger who asked how he stood on the case. This was after he had been summoned as a juror. He stated that he could identify the man if brought before him. The defense immediately asked that all Burns detectives be brought before the witness for identification. The prosecution went wild and the court refused to issue the order. The eighth juror was secured.

The jury was completed at 3:35 p. m. on Oct. 13, after which the court adjourned to the 16th. Court opened on the 16th with roll call of witnesses, of which there were 82 for the state and 66 for the defense.

The star witnesses for the state made a very poor showing on the opening days. By their own testimony it was proven that attempts were made to get the gunmen drunk so that they would provoke disorders. One witness was forced to admit that he did not want to testify but was paid to do so by the Lumber Trust. The testimony of others was very conflicting.

Blackman, one of the leading witnesses for the Lumber Trust, stated that he saw Roy Martin and Hickman shot by Ezell. Upon cross examination he was shown up for a perjurer as the witness was on the front porch of the office and Hickman on the back porch.

Mrs. Emma Smith gave her testimony, flatly contradicting that of her mother, Mrs. O. P. Davis. These two were the last of the star witnesses for the state and their testimony seemed to have little weight with those in attendance upon the trial. The case then rested until the 18th.



C. L. FILIGNO, I. W. W. Organizer, Arrested in Lake Charles, La., on a Fake Charge of Intimidating Witnesses in the B. T. W. Trial.

I. W. W. Man Murdered in Massachusetts

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 27.—Members of the Atlantic gang of this city, actuated by the recent "God and Country" agitation, beat to death John Smalsky, an I. W. W. member and a wool combor by occupation. Two men are held for manslaughter; one has been bailed out. Five thousand dollars was put up by parties unknown. The I. W. W. knows the principal who is still at large, and will do all in its power to see that he is apprehended.

Women With Them— Would They Riot?

(Special Telegram to the "Worker.")

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 28.—The defense opened today's testimony with S. O. Cooley, who stated that John Helton took supper with him and afterwards went toward Grabow, where they heard shooting. They then returned home. Helton was unarmed and was never east of Grabow during the battle, as state witnesses had testified. The Ezell family came to his house after the shooting. Two of Ezell's children were wounded.

J. D. Golden, was then called to the stand. He stated that Emerson talked only on unionism. Helton was never east of Grabow. He saw the first shots which came from the direction of Galloway's office.

Christine Cooley stated that Helton and Golden came to her father's home shortly before supper. Helton, Golden and her father had only left the house a little while when the shooting started. She paid attention to the time they were away because she was uneasy about her father when she heard the shooting.

Doris Lebleu stated that she went to all the towns with the unionists and other ladies and children were along. Her wagon stopped in front of the Galloway office. She was certain that the first shot was fired from the office as the bullet brushed her nose.

Minnie Tilly stated that her family tried to leave the house during the battle, but were met by armed negroes and became so frightened that they returned home. They left later, meeting Deputy Gibbs and armed negroes. On Saturday she, and her uncle met M. M. Galloway, who said: "Go back, you S. of a B., or I will blow your brains out." They went.

Miss Bailey stated that "Leather Breaches" Smith told Denby to take that gun and take Deputy Grantham and Jim Whidden to old man Whidden's and let no one hurt them.

Claude Payton stated that he saw the first shot fired from Galloway's office. He left the commissary and went to Ezell's house. He saw the shooting from Zook Galloway's house and lumber yard. Ezell's children and two of his children were wounded.

The prosecution was unable to shake the testimony of any of the witnesses. Labor's right to organize, not the accused men, is really on trial. All unionists had better get busy.

COVINGTON HALL.

SPARKS.

(By W. A. Thorne.)

John D. Rockefeller steps forward every year with a bible under one arm and \$40,000,000 under the other. All you get in the bible, that is, when you don't have to work on Sunday in order to get enough to eat.

What is the difference between robbing a bank from the outside with a centrebilt and a jimmy and robbing the workers of the bulk of their product? Wake up, victims, join the union of your class and stop the robbery business.

You can get \$15 a month for killing human beings in the army. You can get \$3 a day for killing hogs. Soldiers, why do you scab on the butchers?

Flags will not feed hungry men. Porkchops will. Don't be led astray by false issues.

Don't get soaked up with sectional patriotism. The workers are just as human in the East as in the West, and sometimes a whole lot more so. You should know what the rebels are doing everywhere. So get busy ow.

Send \$1.50 immediately for a combination subscription for one year to both the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. If you live in Canada make it \$2.

FRISCO THUGS ASSAULT A CRIPPLE

Albert V. Roe, the one-armed newboy of the I. W. W., was severely beaten in front of Murray and Ready's employment office on Howard street in San Francisco, October 19.

Roe was selling the "Worker" on the sidewalk when a thug stepped from the office of the employment shark and struck him in the face. Roe then handed his papers to a bystander and endeavored to defend himself, but was unsuccessful, although he put up a good fight.

The crowd that quickly collected became threatening toward Roe's assailant and forced the cowardly cur to flee into the office, where he remained all day.

Police officers refused to issue a warrant or do anything in the matter.

Roe held a sidewalk meeting and upon gathering a considerable crowd adjourned to a vacant lot nearby. Here the talk was continued and several men joined the I. W. W.

Murray and Ready are known as the most scientific skinning outfit on the whole Pacific Coast and there is a general opinion that they paid the thug to beat up Fellow Worker Roe.

The I. W. W. will be on the job in Frisco, however, when Murray and Ready are on the hummer through lack of suckers to fall for their con games.

A QUEER COURT

They have a peculiar way of conducting court in Missoula, Mont.

On Oct. 13 Fellow Worker Williams was arrested on a charge of assaulting a drunk who had fallen on the curb. He was released on \$10 cash bonds. When the trial came up the drunk testified that it could not have been Williams who hit him. The judge stopped the trial several times in order to chat over the telephone with some prostitutes of his acquaintance. Finally he wanted to admit the evidence of a bartender as given over the telephone. The fellow worker, and his friends in court, strenuously objected. The judge with tears in his eyes refunded the \$10 and dismissed the case. Missoula courts are indeed queer.

LOCAL NOTES.

Portland, Ore.—The smoker on Saturday, October 19, was a success. After paying all expenses, \$46 was left for carrying on propaganda work. City hall meetings continue to increase in attendance and in interest. On Sunday the sales of literature was large, 290 papers 73 song books and many pamphlets being disposed of.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Burbank hall was crowded on Friday evening, October 11, when a meeting was held in protest against the holding of the Southern lumber workers in Lake Charles, La., at the behest of the lumber trust. Strong resolutions were sent to the governor of Louisiana and to the labor press. After paying expenses there remained \$12 to be forwarded to the Emerson Defense Fund.

Spokane, Wash.—Caroline Nelson recently held a series of successful meetings, giving talks that were strictly on industrial unionism although departing from the usual style of lectures.

Butte, Mont.—The Propaganda League gave the inhabitants of Heinze's Hell a stiff jolt by distributing 2,000 copies of our eight-page edition of last week. As a number of individuals ordered papers as well it is evident that the city is well supplied with I. W. W. literature for one week at least. Keep your eye on the Butte Propaganda League.

Tacoma, Wash.—Local authorities are striving to keep the I. W. W. from speaking on any street of the city. Directly following the election they will exclude all the Socialists as well. The move was planned at a recent council meeting.

Redlands, Cal.—This town has more individual subscribers to the "Industrial Worker" than some of the largest cities on the Coast. One or two active workers is the reason. They really want an eight-page paper in Redlands.

Port Richmond, Cal.—An English branch of Local 355 has been organized recently. Steps will be taken to organize the whole oily village. The address of the branch is Box 277, Port Richmond, Cal.

Granite Falls, Wash.—Local rented a hall for headquarters and reading room. Three new members at special Sunday meeting, October 20. Business meetings each Sunday at 1 p. m. All workers in the vicinity are urged to boost for strong local of the Forest and Lumber Workers.

Omaha, Neb.—I. W. W. hall and free reading room, 108 N. Thirteenth street. Special reading room for ladies. Propaganda meeting every night at 8:30 p. m. All reds give them a call.

Stockton local is trying its luck at agitating in some of the small towns nearby. On Friday, October 11, Marcus A. Otis held a meeting at Lodi, Cal., and sold \$5.00 worth of literature. As a result of the activity their bundle order of "Workers" is just four times as large as it formerly was.

"UNION SCABS" GET SKINNED

About a month or so ago the I. W. W. workers in the Edelweiss restaurant in Bisbee, Ariz., went on strike for better conditions. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. aided the bartenders in getting craft union waiters on the job at wages lower than the strikers had asked for. The W. F. of M. local, which has a good bunch of reds, protested against the "union scabs." Their protest was unheeded even though the Western Federation is now a part of the American Federation of Labor.

Then the rebels in the W. F. of M. local and the members of the I. W. W. boycotted the Edelweiss until there was practically no custom left. This was in return for the craft union treachery.

The sequel came last week. The proprietor skipped the country, leaving the wages of the scabs unpaid. The "union scabs" were working even cheaper than they thought they were.

"Our" Russinized Postal Railway Department

(Continued from page one.)

spite of the dismissal the clerks of the New England division elected him president, defeating A. C. Walton. Under pressure, Quackenbush was reinstated in the service.

The Harpoon proposes a new organization whose motto shall be, "An injury to one is an injury to all," and which places the entire power in the hands of the members as shown in the following:

"The purpose of this organization shall be to promote the welfare of its members in whatsoever manner may be determined by its members from time to time."

The Harpoon editor, Urban Walter, also makes the following significant statement:

"Therefore, the battle that will henceforth be fought between the Harpoon and the department will be waged around the issue, shall an association over the pattern of the R. M. A., with its farce conventions and the department's ability at all times to control, continue to hold the workers in the error that they are already getting all that effective organization can win for them? or shall a new character of organization come into vogue that will be governed only by the direct will of the employes in the service?"

"The departmental officials will contemplate with horror the formation of such an organization. Fifteen thousand men acting in unison through the machinery of absolute democracy are exactly like 15,000 men on the battle line, wherever their sacred rights are concerned. One gutfaw from such an organization would deter the hand of any Hitchcock in the act of penning a new gag rule."

The expose shows what may be expected with the government ownership advocated by many in the name of Socialism. It also shows that the mail clerks are no longer content to remain in the subservient position they have heretofore held. They must soon line up with the other industries and fight the battles of their class.

Scabs Scarce in the West

(Continued from page one.)

The past week witnessed still more railroad men coming down and a few physical wrecks going up on the line. The last batch of men who arrived showed the largest number of desertions yet. The men who understand English are staying at the I. W. W. hotel and those who could be reached in other languages failed to go to work for Foley, Welsh & Stewart. The men demand a satisfactory explanation for the apparent lack of difference between the \$10 shoes sold by the company stores and the \$3 shoes in Prince Rupert, and falling to get a reply they decide that it is as well to take a chance at starving while not working as to do the trick for the benefit of well fed contractors.

A. O. Morse, strike secretary, was recently arrested at the suggestion of one of the G. T. P. tools. Finding no charges against him he was released. The general sentiment is not at all favorable to the contractors for the citizens of Prince Rupert know of the horrible conditions on the line.

So far the strike has been directed against the contractors and not the railroad, but as the railroad company seems to be inclined to take the matter up for the gunny sackers, they must expect a jolt from the I. W. W. unless they keep out of the strike controversy.

The strikers are standing firm and the strikers say there will be a change in the fashions of overalls to asbestos or salamander hide when the golden spike is driven unless the I. W. W. demands are conceded.

Funds are needed to maintain the strikers. Send all monies to A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

EDMONTON NOTES

In the afternoon of October 13 a large meeting was held in the Labor Hall. The chairman was R. Sullivan (ex-I. W. W. Chief of Police at Yale, B. C.). W. A. Thorn spoke on the textile workers' revolt in Lawrence, Mass. James Rowan explained clearly the necessity for industrial unionism and for establishing of Modern Schools. This was a very interesting talk. Everyone listened very closely throughout. A collection of \$10.60 was taken. Literature sales were \$4.75.

At night a street meeting was held at the corner of Jasper and Fraser Aves., with very large attendance. A bull asked the speaker to go speak in a hall. When told that we could not get a hall, he said we could not speak on the street and the easiest way out was the best way. Well, we took the easiest way—we took the crowd to the Market Square and had the largest meeting ever held in Edmonton. This showed clearly to the people that the class war is on in Edmonton. Thanks to the advertising we got free of charge from the police, our literature sales were \$8.50, and our ranks were swelled by several new members after this mass meeting.

Local 82 has moved into newer and better hall at 425 Kinistino Ave. W. A. Thorne and six others were arrested for refusing to go to work on a job that was misrepresented to them before shipping. They were fined, Thorne being assessed \$14.20 in the name of "law and order."

PRESS COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT
of "Industrial Worker," published weekly at Spokane, Wash., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
Editor and Manager..... Walker C. Smith
Business Manager..... Fred W. Helewel
Publisher..... WALKER C. SMITH
Industrial Workers of the World,
160 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Owners: The Industrial Workers of the World,
Under direct control of the General Executive Board and through them by the entire membership.
Not incorporated, bonded, or mortgaged.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of October, 1912.
DEL CARY SMITH,
Notary Public.
(Seal.) My commission expires March 4th, 1914.