

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 35

One Dollar a Year

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Whole Number 191

There Can Be No Peace So Long As Hunger and Want are Found Among the Millions of Working People

THIRTEEN HUNDRED TIMBER WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE

WITNESSED IN GRABOW TRIAL PLACED
ON BLACKLIST.

THOUSANDS STRIKE IN SOLIDARITY

BURNS' GUM-SHOE DEGENERATES FLOOD-
ING THE DISTRICT.

MILITIA FRATERNIZES WITH STRIKERS—
FUNDS ARE NEEDED.

(Special Dispatch to the "Worker.")
Alexandria, La., Nov. 18.—Thirteen hundred
timber workers are on strike at Merryville.

The strike was forced by the refusal of the
American Lumber Co., a subsidiary to the un-
ion-hating Santa Fe Railroad, to allow any one
connected as witnesses or otherwise with the
defense in the Grabow trial to return to work.
The men are practically penalized for obeying
court orders, yet the state of Louisiana rushes
the militia to Merryville.

The town is full of detectives and gunmen,
including many who caused the Grabow trou-
ble. Merryville is only a few miles from Grab-
ow, in the infected territory.

The farmers and everybody are unionist in
their tendencies. That the militia fraternizes
with the strikers is the complaint of the strike-
breakers.

All rebels should rush funds and provisions
to Lee Lovajoy, Merryville, La. The strike is
social in character.

The rights of every labor union in the United
States are at stake. Let all help to win and
so end Southern peonage.

COVINGTON HALL.

I. W. W. Tailors Strike at Frost & Co. Seattle

A strike has been in progress for about two
weeks on the tailoring firm of Frost & Co. in
Seattle, Wash.

The walkout occurred because of the discrim-
ination against I. W. W. men in the employ of
the company, and particularly against Foreman
Steffens, who was discharged on October 26.

The Journeyman Tailors of America are re-
maining at work and playing the part of scabs.
How these alleged unionists stand is shown
by the way the bosses love them. Here is
what Frost & Co. have to say of them:

"We are now and always have been in per-
fect accord with the Journeymen Tailors' Un-
ion which is affiliated with the American Fed-
eration of Labor."

Members of the I. W. W., regardless of their
line of work, are acting 'as pickets and until
there is no discrimination shown against I. W.
W. men, Frost & Co. will be regarded as a scab
shop in which no men or women who are not
traitors to their class will be found at work.

Don't patronize Frost & Co. and get on the
picket line to help enforce a better life today
and final freedom for the toilers through the
ownership and operation of the industries.

Sawdust Ring Is After Lives in Revenge

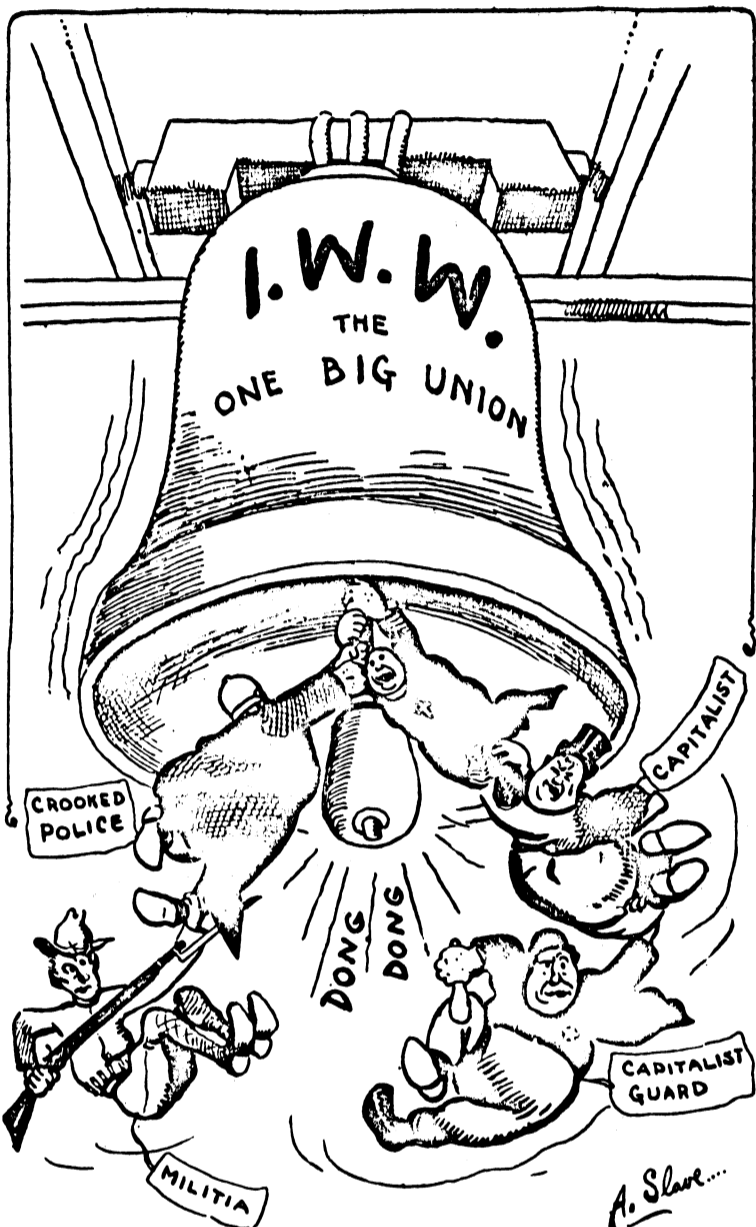
Down in the state of Louisiana three mem-
bers of the I. W. W. are languishing in jail.
They have dared to think and act to the end
that labor might be free. This, in the eyes of
capitalism, is a monstrous crime.

Down in that district there are lumber work-
ers slaving for wages that do not serve to keep
the spark of life in their bodies and these wage
slaves are in revolt. They are, therefore, "en-
emies of law and order."

Speaking and acting for themselves—speaking
and acting for their class—speaking and acting
for humanity—three organizers spoke and
acted for the lumberjacks of Louisiana. This
brought down upon their heads the vengeance
of the infamous "Sawdust Ring" of the peonised
lumber camps of the south. These men lie in
jail as a consequence for having dared to be
true to themselves and their class.

The alleged crime these brave workers are
supposed to have committed is the bribing and
intimidating of witnesses in the case of A. L.
Emerson and the three score lumberjacks, re-
cently tried and freed in connection with the
"Grabow riot."

E. F. Doroe, Clarence Edwards and C. L.
Filgo are accused of trying to buy witnesses
when they could scarcely pay their way from
(Continued on page four.)



THEY CAN'T KEEP IT FROM RINGING!

ETTOR GIVES TESTIMONY

GIOVANNITTI'S COUNSEL SICK—TRIAL IS
POSTPONED UNTIL NOVEMBER 18.

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH, SAYS
ETTOR.

LABOR ENTITLED TO ITS PRODUCT—
TRIAL ABOUT OVER.

(Special Dispatch to the "Worker")
Salem, Mass., Nov. 16.—The Ettore-Giovanitti-
Caruso trial has been delayed owing to the
illness of W. Scott Peters, attorney for Giovan-
nitti. The latter was to have gone on the
stand, following Caruso and Ettore. He will not
be heard, however, until next Monday, when,
it is believed his attorney will be able to pro-
ceed.

The most conspicuous feature of the trial
this week has been the testimony of Ettore. It
made a profound impression. Two court days
were given over to it.

All of Ettore's speeches and his acts during
the Lawrence strike are fully covered. By this
means, evidence excluded on the direct exam-
ination of other witnesses for the defense was
admitted. This brings the dynamite plant be-
fore the jury in its most essential features.

Ettore denied having suggested or counseled
violence in any manner, shape or form. He
declared that he had found from observation
that violence was futile. The theory of violence
he held was applicable to small craft strikes
but not to strikes involving large bodies of
men. They were too numerous to be terrorized
successfully.

Violence was also, in Ettore's opinion, a result
of discouragement and despair. He, accord-
ingly, had made his speeches in an educational
and inspiring strain, backed by thorough or-
ganization and relief work.

Ettore dilated on the craft forms of organiza-
tion, showing how they bred division and dis-
order by enabling the mills to work in sight of

the strikers, while the industrial form of or-
ganization closed down the mills and made
scabbing impossible.

Ettore gave a mass of evidence showing that
in the Lawrence strike the disorders were pro-
voked by police, militia, private detective agen-
cies and the mill owners.

He advised the strikers not to worry about
the capitalist interpretation of law, the police
or the militia, as all of them were dependent
on the strikers' power to produce and to limit
production. He told them to put their hands
in their pockets, or fold their arms and wait
until the capitalists needed them.

The examination of Ettore covered a wide
field—Socialism, Anarchism, Industrial Union-
ism, History, Law, Government, Economics, etc.,
were subjects for queries and answers. Ideas
were on trial. The Chicago manifesto and other
I. W. W. literature was introduced.

Here's a sample dialogue:
Atwill—"You did point out to them, the strik-
ers, that 'labor is entitled to all it produces'?"
Ettore—"Yes, sir."

Atwill—"Said that labor produced all
wealth?"

Ettore—"Yes, sir."

Atwill—"And that therefore labor was enti-
tled to all wealth?"

Ettore—"Yes, sir."

Ettore insisted on being correctly represented,
and was master of the cross-examination.

John Breen, the Lawrence dynamite planter,
was called to the stand but was not permitted
to testify.

Next to Ettore, Caruso was the last important
witness. He completed the alibi begun in his
behalf by the testimony of his wife and two
other witnesses. The prosecution produced a
witness named Kanada to destroy this alibi.
Slak, Caruso's lawyer, riddled his testimony on
cross-examination. It is rumored that Kanada
may be arrested for perjury.

It is predicted that the trial will end during
the coming week. An acquittal is expected by
the defense.—Ebert.

GOLDEN'S "UNION SCABS" AT WORK

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Five members of the local Jack Spinners'
Union of the United Textile Workers of America were discovered today car-
rying clubs and acting as special police, being paid \$3.50 per day by the mil-
l owners. RUSSELL.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 10.—This is Sunday
and a peaceful, sunshiny day after a night of
terror. Last night was rainy and intensely
dark.

Shortly after 6 o'clock a gang of policemen
drove over in a wagon from the business sec-
tion of the town and spread out through the
south side, which is the district in which nearly
all the 1500 textile strikers live.

One group of detectives and armed thugs
took up position near Slavic hall, which the
strikers use as headquarters.

A big mass meeting was to be held last night,
but in some manner it got out that the police
and their accompanying army of strong-arm
men were to wait until the hall was full, then
start trouble, after which they would descend
upon the hall, club everyone in sight, and ar-
rest all speakers and members of the strike
committee, just as they did ten days ago when
the hall was raided, furniture uprooted and
smashed, girl strikers were beaten about the
head and breasts, instruments belonging to the
Slavic Gymnasium band were battered, shot
were fired into the cellar, in which it was
thought that Benjamin J. Legere, the young
strike organizer, was hiding, and more than 30
strikers, including every one who held any of-
ficial position, were seized and thrown into
jail, where they now are.

The reason for this police demonstration last
night was the fact that the dread word has
gone out that Wm. D. Haywood is in town and
since there has been the utmost quiet since
Haywood arrived last Thursday, it was neces-

sary to "start something" in order to show
what a horrible man he is.

But very little happening, beyond the miscel-
laneous shoving around of the people on the
streets by huge bullies in plain clothes. As
soon as the intention of the police became
known, word was sent out that no meeting in
the hall would be held, and the "guardians of
law and order" had nothing to guard save a
dark and empty building. Committees met in
another part of town.

All night, however, police, deputies, detec-
tives, specials and plain clothes men tramped
up and down the streets on which the strikers
live, hopefully looking for trouble, but finding
none.

So disappointed were they, however, that
spies and plain clothes men were sent around
to the strikers' homes urging everybody to
"come on to the hall—the strike committee is
going to talk over an offer received from the
mill owners." The trick, however, failed to
work. The strikers had nothing to gain last
night by furnishing their heads for the police
to batter.

The fright that some of the younger strikers
were thrown into by the menacing presence of
the police was pitiful. One young boy was well-
nigh a maniac. His people say that a few days
ago he was picked up on the street, taken to
police headquarters, and there while one police-
man held a loaded revolver at his head, an-
other beat him black and blue. The boy has
no idea what this was for and his condition is
terrible.

The world at large has no knowledge of what
is going on here. It is time it was being known.

FORTY-ONE STRIKERS JAILED!

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 11—This was a crit-
ical day in the strike of the textile workers
here, for it was known that the mill owners,
aided by the police, clergy and an army of spies,
had made unusual efforts to induce the 1500
strikers to go back to work this morning.
However, the sum total of their siren songs
was four backsliders who were hastily shoved
into the mills under a guard of imported thugs
before the picket line had fully formed. Two
of these four deserters quit work again in the
afternoon. Both were mere boys and declared
they were sent back into the mills by their
priest.

Seldom has there been a little army of strik-
ers with a finer spirit than these workers of
Little Falls, seventy per cent of whom are
women. With scarcely a break they have stood
undaunted since they quit their machines one
month and one day ago. Despite the barriers
of race, religion and nationality, despite the
arrest of all their organizers, speakers and com-
mitteemen, despite repeated clubbings and
beatings from the police and constant harass-

ments from detectives, thugs and spies, despite
the pleadings of priest and preacher and the
threats of the small business element, despite
the raiding and despoilation of their headquar-
ters and the theft of their books and documents,
despite assaults from above and underminings
from beneath, they have held together like a
rock and victory seems almost in sight as this
is written.

Forty-one I. W. W. men and sympathizers
are now in jail at Herkimer, near here, be-
cause of their activity in this strike and are
charged with all sorts of crimes ranging from
inciting to riot to assault in the first, second
and third degrees. Among them are Benjamin
J. Legere, of Bridgeport, Conn., who came here
from Lawrence as the English organizer; Fil-
ippo Bochini, Italian organizer from Rochester;
George Vaughan and George Hirsch, Socialists
of Schenectady; Robert A. Bakeman, treasurer
of the strike committee; Miss Helen Schloss, a
young Socialist woman who threw up her job
as investigator for a club of rich women and
cast her lot in with the strikers, besides a host
of others whose names cannot even be learned.

HERKIMER JAIL IS A FILTHY HELL HOLE!

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1912.—Aroused
by the savage conduct of the police here and the
illegal arrest and detention of forty-one textile
mill strikers and organizers in Herkimer county
jail, the workmen of Utica have taken
prompt action. The Little Falls Defense League
was organized in that city last evening, com-
posed of representatives of the Socialist party,
Industrial Workers of the World, Workmen's
Circle, Italian Socialist Federation, Jewish
Branch Socialist party, and other working class
organizations, for the purpose of calling atten-
tion to conditions in Little Falls, and raising
funds for the defense of the imprisoned men.

The report of the State Prison Inspector, just
made public, severely criticises the jail at Her-
kimer, into which the men are crowded, and de-
clares in effect that it is unfit for human habita-
tion. The Little Falls police jail, in which so
many strikers have been locked up, is de-
nounced as utterly vile and the authorities of
Little Falls are threatened with mandamus pro-
ceedings if they do not provide a more decent
prison.

Visitors to Herkimer jail declare that the
imprisoned men are in a miserable condition.

They have had no change of clothing since their
arrest on October 30th, and the filth and smell
are declared to be indescribable. Some of the
prisoners, most of them young fellows, are still
wearing the clothing covered with the blood
produced by police clubs. Sixteen of them are
crowded into one corridor with no facilities
whatever for cleanliness or privacy. Organizers
Legere and Bochino are locked in separate cells
and are allowed to see no one except relatives
and attorneys.

A good-sized sum of money is needed to pro-
vide bail for these many prisoners and to obtain
lawyers for them. Their cases will not be pre-
sented to the grand jury until the first week
in December. Funds intended for their relief
should be sent to the Little Falls Defense
League, care of Matilda Robinowitz, Box 458,
Little Falls, N. Y.

The strike is now entering its fifth week and
the spirit of the 1500 people out is still untamed
despite the unnamable atrocities committed
against them. The police, however, have been
somewhat more cautious in their actions since
protests have begun to pour in.—Phillips Rus-
sell.

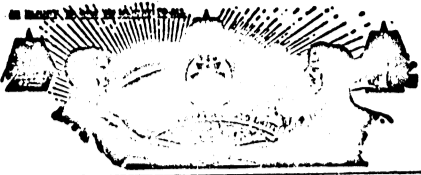
CALGARY CLAIMS TO HAVE IMPORTANT WITNESS

Calgary, Nov. 10th, 1912.
We held a good meeting today at 3 P. M., at
Labor Hall. Took in two members and \$7.50
collection, and sold \$2 worth of literature at
"fire sale" prices. We had speakers in Russian,
Polish and English.

Fellow Workers who are just in from Edmon-
ton report that the slaves on the east end of
the G. T. P. construction work are leaving in
bunches, some going west to Prince Rupert, and
some going out by way of Edmonton, and join-
ing.

Continued on page 4

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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Jas. P. Thompson General Organizer

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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.

Soft words will never break the chains of slavery.

There are just two ways to have peace. One is to tamely submit to wage slavery. The other is to fight until classes are abolished. We choose the latter method.

After writing an article about the I. W. W. being doomed to deep oblivion, the Western Clarion suspended publication. Gone to prepare a place for us, no doubt.

Were there never another election society would move forward just the same, but were the workers to cease their labors society would come to a standstill. Draw your own inferences.

Patriotism is almost altogether a matter of birth. Think of the conceit of a tiny speck of life called a man when he loudly proclaims that one particular part of the globe is greater than all others simply because he happened to be cast onto it from his mother's womb. And to prove his enlightenment he must needs murder his brother in support of the soil which he has not even the price to rent. Self-inspection is a sure cure for patriotism.

WANT TO LOSE A BET?

The Toledo Union Leader recently praised John Golden of Textile Trust infamy, but we doubt very much if that sheet can find adequate excuses for the members of the Jack Spinners' Union of Golden's A. F. of L. textile workers, who are now acting as special police in Little Falls, New York, under pay from the mill owners.

Ten to one the Leader will steal the main plank of the S. L. P. platform and retort, with a Rooseveltian display of deep and penetrating thought, "Hallelujah, you're a bum!"

Who'll take the bet.

OLD PALS

The manufacturer threw a belligerent chest. "Arrest 'em," he said. "If I had my way I'd arrest every blighted labor agitator in the United States."

A gaunt figure with a skull in place of a head rose exultantly.

"Then arrest me," it cackled, capering. "I am the original stirrer up of those who do hard labor. I am the ancient breeder of discontent, the father of anarchists, the agitator of agitators. Arrest me."

"But who are you?"

"I am HUNGER."

"Tut! Tut!" said the manufacturer pleasantly. "Why should I arrest my best and chiefest Labor Agent."—Life.

A JOKE

The American Federation of Labor is skinned proper. They now propose to put the I. W. W. out of business by organizing the unskilled and the migratory workers.

As the "bindle stiffs" are forced to be rebellious through their surroundings and the nature of their employment, it will be amusing to watch the antics of the organizers who try to get them to join hands with Sammy Gompers, Johnny Golden and others who might be mentioned.

What has the A. F. of L. to offer these men? Absolutely nothing. The migratory workers cannot sign contracts if they would. Should they join an organization in which the reactionary contract is in vogue it will mean that the first time they strike the skilled will be forced to scab upon them, just as they are now forced to scab upon one another.

If the A. F. of L. places so low an estimate of intelligence upon the migratory workers as to think that they will allow themselves to be scabbed upon and pay Civic Federated officials for the privilege, they had best figure again.

The employers will have to hatch up a better scheme than that to put the I. W. W. out of business.

"HE DOTHS PROTEST TOO MUCH."

The editor of the District Ledger takes another whack at us, entirely ignoring our proof of former statements that the Faint Creek miners did not rely implicitly upon U. M. W. of A. officials.

In shifting the question the editor of the Ledger is on still more perilous ground, for why should he preach against sabotage while practicing it? Will he kindly inform his readers where he got an article of nearly a full page on the Italian-Turko war, published in the Ledger without credit to this paper or to the author. He sabotaged our columns with his brainy shears.

That, however, is unimportant. The vital point is that the editor of the Ledger offers no argument to prove our former statements to be incorrect nor does he dare defend the reactionary check-off system in vogue with the U. M. W. of A. Come through, Mr. Ledger editor.

FOR SALE—JUSTICE

There is one feature of the recent trials of workmen in the capitalist courts that should be emphasized. It relates to the collection of funds for the defense of imprisoned workers.

While it will be necessary to continue legal defense until such time as labor is more thoroughly aroused to the value and efficacy of direct action, still we should bring out the point very clearly that the contests in the courts are determined by but two factors; first, the amount of economic pressure that can be exerted by the two contending parties, and, second, by the amount of money each can use.

The first means that POWER rules, that Might is the arbiter of the contest, that behind all of the protests of impartiality, and equality before the law, is the question of FORCE. As neither class is yet thoroughly organized the amount of power that can be exerted is largely problematical. Were labor solidly organized the second factor, that of money, would not enter the case at all. But labor is just beginning to awaken.

The second means that "Justice" is merely a matter of dollars and cents. The side with the greatest resource at its command is generally the winner. Cash tips the scales in favor of its possessor.

While present conditions force us to raise funds for legal defense we must make every cent advertise the above facts. Let every dollar scream forth the fact that it is capitalism on trial and capitalism's courts.

"Justice" is on sale to the highest bidder.

EIGHT HOURS FOR OURS

The Right Reverend Doctor Charles H. Parkhurst, screech scribbler for the Hearst syndicate, draws his trusty pen to strike down the shorter work-day.

His article, typical of the pulpit, is not in keeping with the spirit of Josh Billings, who said: "I don't care how much a man says just so he says it in a few words." The dreary drivel of this soul aviator shows that he is afflicted with a diarrhoea of words and a constipation of ideas.

"What effect will the reduction of hours have upon wages? What effect will it have upon the cost of production, manufacturers and otherwise? What effect will it have upon the workers themselves?"

"This third question is the most serious of the three, and is one that deserves to be considered carefully by the men to whom there thus accrues a larger liberty of life.

"By the arrangement contemplated the day of twenty-four hours may be said to be divided into three equal portions, of which one portion will be devoted to labor, a second to sleep. Now what is to be done with the intervening third section? What use is the laboring man going to make of eight hours during which he is neither working nor sleeping? What, then, we repeat, are working people going to do with their eight free hours? They will use them either in a way to improve their condition or in a way to make it worse. If the latter, it would be better for them, and for everybody else, that their working hours should be added to rather than that they should be diminished. Better be a drudge than to be a mischievous or a boozing idler."

Now that Parkhurst has reduced the problem to the simple terms of whether we are to be drudges or drunks, leaving no alternative, a quick choice is possible. We demand a full eight hours in which to get full. Even Parkhurst should not content himself with getting drunk in less time.

Eight hours for ours. With Old Omar we seek the solace of the vine:

A geek like Parkhurst, with a lofty brow,
Who juggles words, and—loafer-bred—asks how
We workers would spend all our extra hours,
Should stick to peddling Paradise, we trow!

DESTROYING SOCIETY

Fix this thought firmly in your mind. Society cannot be destroyed.

Get then this thought as well. The working class have nothing to lose but their slavery.

Revolve these two thoughts so that they rub against each other.

Don't you come to see that revolution is your duty.

Every struggle brings society upward, closer to the light, further from the mire. Look back upon the past and you will see that those who were denounced as the greatest enemies of society were in line with the greatest forces that were making for human progress.

Rebel against the present system at every opportunity. Throw off every bond that is oppressive to you. The sum total of your efforts will be PROGRESS.

What is there about society that can be destroyed? Under all conditions food will have to be produced, clothing will have to be worn, shelter will be a necessity. Change conditions as you may and the sex promptings will be present, the mother love will remain, and human ties will bind the individual units as closely together as their intelligence allows. And no society can rise higher than its average of intellect.

Shake, then, the foundations of present society, tear down its institutions, mock its morals and revile all the ideas held sacred by its supporters, and from the seemingly destructive efforts will arise the institutions, ideas, morals, and social groupings of the next order.

Society offers nothing today that should endear it to wage workers. By industrial mutiny is erected the structure of the society of tomorrow.

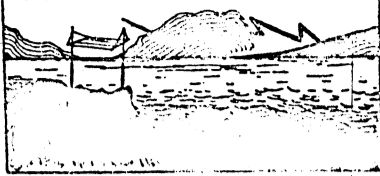
Rest assured that there will be those who will tear that down in turn and upon its ruins mount higher toward the freedom that lies ever ahead.

Seek then that in the struggles to come none may fall by the wayside faint from hunger. Let the battles of the future be waged over other things than bread. For the present bread must be fought for.

Society always has, is now, and always will be based upon the production of the things to eat, the things to wear, the places of shelter, and the things of amusement. All social ills are to be sought and found at the source of production.

Organization at the point of production is the prime necessity for those who do the producing in order that they may gain the products of their toil. That is why the I. W. W. is here, and is why it shakes society.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

England
Tom Mann is making a tour of the industrial centers of England, where he is proposing a resolution against war, a resolution which up to the present has been adopted enthusiastically everywhere. This resolution appeals to the workers to make a war impossible by declaring a general strike if necessary, and by preventing all war transport. It will be remembered that at the international congresses similar resolutions were adopted, and it is hoped that in case of necessity the English workers will go together with the French to prevent an international war.

Spain

The lively debates which took place last week in the Spanish parliament on the strike of the railway men and the promises made by the government, once again prove how little the workers can trust governmental promises. The project of the minister of public works does not contain any of the promises made by him. It contains dispositions concerning the repression of acts of sabotage; it establishes a status of the railway men; it provides a peaceful settlement of collective differences about the professional interest of the employees.

The employees who do not respect the decisions of the arbitration tribunal, and those who do not have recourse to it and strike, lose their old age pension and their leaders will be punished by imprisonment. Leaders of trade unions who direct a strike will be prosecuted as criminals. The project of law recognizes the indisputable right of the companies to replace the strikers by a new personnel; on the other hand the companies from January 1, within the limit of their financial resources, will concede great ameliorations to certain categories of men. The government will aid those companies whose financial condition is very bad.

To the workers the question is clear—they are cheated once again; once again they are the dupes of the politicians and the government.

Italy

On Sunday, October 13, at Bologna, a great protest meeting in favor of the political prisoners was held. When the meeting had scarcely begun the police brutally charged the crowd and arrested about twenty people. The meeting was dissolved. The majority of the arrested workers were soon liberated, but five arrests were maintained: that of Zocchi, secretary of the Trades Council (Camera del Lavoro); of Corridori, member of the committee of Direct Action; of Cuzzani and of two others. The five prisoners decided to go on a hunger strike until they would be treated as political prisoners and put in provisional liberty.

After five days their lawyer, who had been called in, found them still resolute. Their question made in a feeble and hoarse voice, was: "Are the workers continuing their resistance?"

Maria Ryglar, who was arrested and condemned because she defended the act of the soldier Gaetano Masetti, who, when about to be sent to Tripoli to take part in the war, shot the colonel, shouting "Down with the war! Long live Anarchy!", is dying in prison. The sentence of four years of imprisonment which the judges of the bourgeoisie gave her, meant in reality a death sentence. For one year the government has kept her in a cell of Mantelata of Rome. The tidings from there confirm the fears of those who had the pleasure of working at her side.

Will this woman be allowed to die in the prison? We ask you all, workers and people with a heart for suffering, to help.

"Help us, help our comrades in Italy to save Maria Ryglar!"—Italian Revolutionary Group.

THE NEWPORT CONGRESS FROM THE FRENCH POINT OF VIEW

Alfred Rosmer, writing in La Vie Ouvrière, the French Syndicalist by-monthly, of October 5th, 1912, on the Congress of English trade unions, says: "Before entering into a detailed examination of these debates (at the Congress) we must note several symptomatic facts. In the first place, the exceptional interest taken in the Congress. For some years past the discussions of the trade unions congresses have met with indifference. The entire public interest was concentrated on the parliamentary party—the labor party—and upon its congresses. Today there is an entire change, due to the great organizations; miners, railroad men, transport workers, who by their vast strike movements have shaken violently the economic edifice of the country. Discouraged temporarily by the inaction of the political party which they founded in 1900, and on which they had set their hope, the English working men were persuaded that they were neglecting an arm, equally important with the political. This arm is the strike, and not only a strike limited to a district, or to a specific trade, but a general strike of an entire industry, and of the whole country at the same time. Another significant fact. The effective trade unions have notably increased to the extent of 300,000 members during the last year, making the sum total of the organizations represented in congress at about 2,000,000, or, to be exact, 1,967,109.

"And which are the unions which have profited by this general increase? Precisely those who have been the most combative, and those who took part in the strikes of 1911 and 1912. The dockers just doubled; their numbers increased from 12,000 to 24,000. The sailors and machine drivers tripled theirs—there were 20,

000 in 1911, and there are 60,000 in 1912. The railroad men jumped from 75,153 to 116,516, being an increase of 41,363. In the textile industries of the northern countries, where an agitation has appeared for several months, and a great conflict appears to be preparing, the unions have 59,327 new members, an increase from 114,000 to 173,327, and finally the unions of unskilled workers, the last to come into an organization, have tremendous increase. The gas workers have 71,000 in place of 32,000."

These are significant facts which show at once the error of the French reformers and Socialists who persist in saying that vast mass movements hurt the recruiting of the trade unions, and alienate the workers." The writer goes on to point out the disappointment which the working class have felt in mere parliamentary action and says "at the congress every time a writer attacked the Syndicalists furiously and stupidly, the delegates or a large portion of them protested against it." He calls close attention to the fact that Philip Snowden, a member of parliament for Blackburn, and Vandervelde of Belgium, have each spoken and written against strikes, but this has, however, provoked the London Daily Herald, a labor party paper, to the following bitter remarks:

"Mr. Snowden and his parliamentary colleagues sold out the railroad men when the latter stopped traffic.
"Mr. Snowden and his colleagues destroyed the miners when they went on strike, and Mr. Snowden and his colleagues paralyzed the dockers."

These are only three of their later treasons and it is not likely that the working class will forget them.

ARE THE CRAFT UNIONS REALLY ALIVE

(By Ernest Griffith.)

We are led to believe, by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the matter, that there is no such thing as death—everything has life even though it seems dead.

They tell us that everything is formed of certain atoms, molecules and cells, and that they are always busy in one way or another, and that what seems to be death to us is merely disorganization.

This may be true. At any rate it is very hard to dispute, without conclusive evidence, these men of science who are pointing out to us things today which were never dreamed of before.

But, have these men investigated and passed on the man who is satisfied with things as they are?

We are taught to obey our masters and be contented with our lot. Now, who has ever seen a contented man? What is a contented man?

We believe a contented man is one who wants absolutely nothing. He does not wish for riches or power; he does not crave fame or immortality; he does not wish for better health or a longer term of life; he does not seek more knowledge; in short, he is perfectly free of desire—he is contented and he is—dead. He is a walking, talking corpse; he is an organization of atoms, molecules, cells and tissues that is striving for nothing.

All things, they tell us, are fermenting, pushing, reaching out to something just above them; everything is climbing, scrambling upward. Nothing is satisfied; nothing but what makes for progress in some direction; nothing but what is fighting to gain a higher plane.

But how about the man who says "let well enough alone," and is contented—is he actually alive?

WHAT JUSTICE IS.

(By One Who Knows.)

Words have been received from members of the I. W. W. who recently were released from jail in B. C. after serving time for striking on the Canadian Northern, to the effect that Barney Mulligan, a scab foreman in one of the Twohey Bros. camps at Ashcroft, B. C., cut the head completely off from an Italian scab.

The Italian didn't like Mulligan's method of driving the men like beasts and was fired for saying so. Mulligan was so angered by the censure that he rushed into the kitchen and seized a butcher knife he severed the Italian scab's head completely from his body.

Mulligan was tried in Clinton assizes for murder in the first degree, was found guilty and sentenced to serve ten years.

Ten years for first degree murder! Of course both were scabs so the court was lenient and the jury as well. Had these men been union men, or the assailant a union man—well—we know what justice is.

The above is a sample of British Columbia justice, in the contractors' courts. Small wonder that the workers say: "To hell with your courts, we know what justice is!"

WHEN WILL UNIONISM DIE?

The following appears on a little card and is dedicated to the Southern Lumbermen's Association by the B. T. W.:

When the lion eats grass like an ox,
And the fish worm swallows the whale;
When the terrapin knits woolen sox,
And the hare is outrun by the snail;
When serpents walk upright like men,
And doodle-bugs travel like frogs;
When grasshoppers feed on the hen,
And feathers are found on the hog;
When insects in summer are rare,
And snuff never makes people sneeze;
When tom-cats swim in the air,
And elephants roost upon trees;
When fish creep over dry land,
And mules on bicycles ride;
When foxes lay eggs in the sand,
And women in dress take no pride;
When Dutchmen no longer drink beer,
And girls go to preaching in time;
When billie-goats butt from the rear,
And treason's no longer a crime;
When humming birds bray like an ass,
And limburger smells like cologne;
When plow-shares are made out of glass,
And hearts of workmen are stone;
When ideas grow in jack-asses' heads,
And wool on a hydraulic ram;
Then unionism will be dead,
And the country won't be worth a DAMN.

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 Ciomannotti awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike. Is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 148 W. 4th street, New York City.

BOURGEOIS EDUCATION.

(By J. S. Biscay.)

One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of any revolutionary idea or organization is the education and training which prepares the individual so he will accept the present system as being just. This training starting with childhood really fossilizes the brain so the individual will repeat platitudes instead of thinking on the matter. From any standpoint from which we may view the education of today, we always see the training carried on with a view of perpetuating what is, and opposing what may be against the interest of what is uppermost today.

Take the common school. The child is taught arithmetic which is practically useless to the majority. Outside of common figuring, few individuals have any use for mercantile training; but the system must have capable clerks to do the necessary work. With this end in view every child must be taught to meet the needs of the system. History is also taught. There is a necessity which the system attempts to overcome through teaching history. The child is taught ideas of liberty which do not exist. This is done in such a reverential manner that the little one becomes impressed. Every thing which appeals to the imagination of the child is here used. The story of Mollie Pitcher taking her husband's place at the cannon, Washington supposedly never telling a lie, the Boston tea party, hardships at Valley Forge, later on the flight against England for the second time, the character of Lincoln, the rail-splitter; the oppression of the black slaves, the heroic effort of the capitalists to free those poor blacks, the war with Spain to help the poor, downtrodden Cubans and Filipinos, and the wonderful growth of prosperity under the screeching eagle and the striped banner. All these and other issues are so painted that the child soon feels a swelling of the bosom when he thinks about his country.

Of course in the books printed by the trust which controls the textbooks of the country, there is nothing mentioned about what the British had to say about Washington and others. There is no mention made that the freeing of the black slaves would mean more people looking for jobs which the capitalists controlled, thus making conditions worse for the working class in general; there is no mention of the real cause of the war with Spain, that the Sugar trust wanted markets and cheaper raw materials. There is nothing in history about the great number of soldiers who died on Armour's embalmed beef for their supposed country. Nothing is said about the \$40,000,000 being paid to the principal church dominating the poor Filipinos or about the inhuman water cure and wholesale wanton murders perpetrated by the American soldiers there. Such history would not make very many boy scouts, you know. That would be bad business.

If you look for labor history, you find the same misinformation. That the debtor law existed until after 1830, under which even a poor woman with a child could be locked up for a paltry debt of a couple of dollars, or that a person crippled could be dragged from his bed and crowded into the vermin-filled cells upon a charge of a single person; that would be bad to know. Or that even the first labor strikes were crushed by the police, jails and clubs, just to help the capitalists keep the workers down—little or, rather, nothing is mentioned.

The whole system of education is based upon the business needs of the system, and nothing else. That is the only reason for public education at all. Don't imagine for one moment that the capitalists would allow you public schools if they did not need to have you trained for their own use along certain lines.

Take geography. The child learns about the different states and cities in this country, the exports and imports, big lakes, length of the rivers and height of mountains; but nothing, or little about other countries, except the capitals and big cities which are supposed to be worse than anything here. If the child were taught the truth about other places, it might desire to leave here. This would mean less slaves for the capitalists to exploit—that would be bad business.

Above all the child is taught contentment and servility. To always obey their masters and everything which means authority. Beautiful pictures are painted to prove to the child that if it be satisfied and work hard, it will some day become immensely rich.

The political or civic institutions of oppression are placed before the child to be worshipped. An official of the law—that great bugaboo and fetish—must be revered to the point of worship. A policeman is a small god of justice, a judge is supposed to be incarnated justice. If the brain of the child is carefully steeped in such narcotized lies, he will worship a drunken bum if he happens to become judge. It does not matter to such a one, if the judge happens to be soaked with liquor at the time he is soaking some poor workers, and even falls asleep on the bench like Judge Hanford; he can do no wrong, and must still be worshipped.

At the same time that the school is doing its brain warping, the religious institutions, controlled by the same system, are also busy with a stunt to help the same capitalists. It may often be that this is done unconsciously, yet it is done just the same.

Instead of pointing to the glory of the country to keep the mind off the real conditions, the latter institutions point beyond the grave, laying greater stress on what is supposed to happen after the child dies than what is happening around it. The attention is directed toward heaven and hell, much to the satisfaction of the masters who furnish the small parasites with an easy job and living. The child soon becomes steeped in the philosophy of submission so as to be an easy prey to the wolves who feed on the working class. It would be sinful to suspect the virtuous wolves of hiring or supporting such teachings which they scorn to follow. Above all the child is taught the philosophy of passive misery, doglike submission and to accept and never doubt what it is taught. It must, above all, never think on those matters under the dire threat of eternal hell.

After these two branches of brain malformation have finished their work, the press keeps it up for the rest of the child's natural life.

Both institutions and their ideas are held before the admiring eyes of the sheep. No matter what the editor may think, he must act as he is instructed or directed under pain of starvation.

So it is not a wonder that we see scabs recruited from the schools and universities and hear of ministers and professors calling upon workers to return to work under the promise of some reward in the immediate future or after death. It is not surprising that we note the child is being trained for a future murderer or to hear of a minister organizing an order of girl-scouts. Perhaps the time may come when they will even use the young girls in shooting and in bayonetting their brothers and sisters who may strike for a better living. We will observe at the same time the clergymen with their holy looks and books, showering their blessings upon the youthful assassins; other professors may start a movement to erect monuments on every corner dedicated to the patriotic and religious scabs.

This education or mental dwarfing, rather, is the real force which opposes the working class and supports capitalism. When a worker is able to see the game, then he cannot be fooled any longer. Our mission, then, is to educate the workers so they can see things as they really are. We can readily perceive how the system with all its slavish dupes oppose the rays of light and intelligence. They meet it with jails, clubs and guns; every one who has been carefully trained rallies to do the dirty work for their masters. Yet we are gaining ground on every point.

We must keep the work of education going on and gaining in proportions. The capitalists fear us in proportion to the number of workers who have become enlightened to their class interest. They are afraid of the worker who thinks for himself, because such a one will act for his own interest. He cannot be fooled with pretty promises of the here or the hereafter, but will take a direct cut over the shortest route that will bring him something. He may even believe in direct action instead of the very long and tedious indirect action which only lands us in the living hell where the capitalists can wax fat and strong through our sweat and degradation.

Keep the good work going. Let every one be up and doing, we have much to do.

STAND UP! YE WORKERS

(By Ethel Comer.)

(Air: "Stand up for Jesus")
Stand up! Stand up! Ye workers;
Stand up in all your might.
Unite beneath our banner,
For Liberty and right.
From victory unto victory
This army sure will go.
To win the world for labor
And vanquish every foe.

Stand up! Stand up! Ye workers,
Stand up in every land.
Unite, and fight for freedom
In ONE BIG UNION grand.
Put on the workers' armor,
Which is the card of Red,
Then all the greedy tyrants
Will have to earn their bread.

Arouse! Arouse! Ye toilers,
The strife will not be long.
This day the noise of battle,
The next the victor's song.
All ye that slave for wages,
Stand up and break your chains:
Unite in ONE BIG UNION—
You've got a world to gain.

THE REAL TEST TO COME

Under the above title the Textile Workers of Lawrence have made answer to the outburst of "profit patriotism" by the mill owners:

Fellow Workers: Under the above caption the Lawrence Daily American (October 2nd), one of the mouthpieces of the American Woolen Trust, tears off the mask of hypocrisy and challenges our rights to quit work. If the letter and spirit of this vicious doctrine could be applied, we would be not only wage slaves but worse than chattel slaves. Read what the gabulous editor has to say:
"There cannot be much certainty of work, not much stability to any business, if the employee assumes the position and the privilege of working when it pleases him, and loafing as he likes."
Never before have we been told in such brutal words that we have no right to leisure. It is only those who have money invested in the mills who can enjoy the privilege of "loafing as he likes."

We have nothing invested in the mills but our labor power, nothing but our brain and muscle, nothing but our lives.
The capitalist draws a bank check, invests in American Woolen Company stock and goes on a pleasure trip; money makes money for him.

The needy worker cannot draw a check on his labor power, his life, his soul, so he goes into the mill with his muscle and his brain.
According to this craven-hearted-lick-spittle-editor, we must work when the boss says work; the dollar alone shall say the conditions under which human-beings shall spend their lives.

We have long denied that laborer and capitalist were akin or that the two should go hand in hand. There is no identity of interests between capitalists and workers. As labor breathes capital lives and dies.

The weazen-brained editor of the Lawrence American when he belittles labor, challenges the immortal Lincoln, who said "that labor is superior of and prior to capital; capital is but the fruit of labor, which should receive much the greater consideration." The American editor should reverse the wheels in his cranium and get in touch with the real spirit of patriotism, that filled the heart of the great Emancipator, when he remarked "It is good to live in an age when working men can strike against intolerable conditions."

We claim the right to work when we want to work, and to receive for our work the value we contribute to society; upon this ground we are preparing to meet "THE REAL TEST TO COME."

Join the Industrial Workers of the World. The labor organization of your class which is bringing together the workers of all nations and all creeds into ONE BIG UNION.

Lost—Card No. 13890 (duplicate), Local 222, Spokane, Wash., belonging to Jos. Blair, paid up for 1912 with all assessments, and transferred to Local 833 on October 28 by Ed Collins, Wenatchee, Wash. Finder return to last address. Secretaries watch that no one else use this card.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER." Do it now!

EXPERIENCE DEVELOPS NEW IDEAS.

(By Selig Schulberg.)

The experience of labor in its struggles has demonstrated the necessity of the workers operating as a class. The development of modern industry tends toward the development of an economic oligarchy, the members of which exercise their power more arbitrarily and despotically than did the feudal lords. The means heretofore used by labor to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class have been found inadequate. It has therefore become an imperative necessity that labor adopt more militant measures in its struggles for economic emancipation.

The program outlined by the Syndicalist or Industrial forms of labor organizations is well adapted to the end of developing the solidarity of labor. It comprises the systems of defense and offense which have for their purpose the undermining of the power of the master class by developing new ideals and destroying the prevalent superstition regarding the sacredness of property on the part of the workers.

The policy and program of syndicalism is to make more effective labor unions by inculcating in the minds of the workers the principle of direct action. Direct action is action by the workers themselves without the help of intermediaries. It is a manifestation of the consciousness and the will of the working men themselves without the interference of an external agent; it consists in pressure exerted directly by those interested for the sake of obtaining the end in view. Direct action assumes various forms, but it is principally a new method of using labor's old weapons, the strike, the boycott, the label, and sabotage.

All strikes have a revolutionary influence, particularly when they are conducted in an aggressive manner. If working men rely upon the treasury the strike degenerates into a contest between two money bags. The revolutionary syndicalists, realizing that in a test of financial endurance, the workmen are at a disadvantage, short, quick and energetic strikes, not taking into consideration the interest of the employer, nor enabling him to equip himself with scabs and other means by giving him notice.

Sympathetic strikes to support weaker unions and to teach the spirit of solidarity. Irritation strikes by conscientious and organized inefficiency, curtailing production, thereby creating increased demand for labor, resulting in better wage conditions.

General strikes to cripple industries, mass strikes as a demonstration of power, ultimately as the means of accomplishing a social revolution.

The boycott to be carried beyond the now prevalent primary and secondary stage to its last logical end. No man belonging to a union shall aid in the production of or in the distribution of a boycotted commodity.

The introduction of a universal label as a means of recognizing the product and developing the solidarity of organized workmen. The label should not alone be used as an instrument of our organized purchasing power but absence of union goods in a merchant's establishment should be a cause sufficient for the application of the boycott.

Sabotage as a means of obstructing production through the diminution of profits in order to weaken the power of the employing class. The Taylor and other "efficiency systems" designed to increase profits by speeding up the workers to the limit of their endurance must be met with organized inefficiency. Three methods can be employed to that end, namely: Organized, systematic "soldiering" by all men on the job; organized, slovenly workmanship, causing rejection of the product; keeping the tools and implements of production and transportation in a state requiring constant repair by organized effort.

The syndicalist working man boldly declares that while always ready to take advantage of any opportunity to better the workers' immediate conditions his purpose is to exterminate, as such, the man who lives by profit from another's toil. Syndicalists realize the right of the working class to the full product of its toil. The syndicalists recognize that the capitalist class will not surrender their plunder through argument, arbitration, contract or any other palaver. He, therefore, wastes no time in dicker with the employer.

Realizing that nine-tenths of the laws are made for the perpetuation of the master class in power, the workers should have no respect for things merely because they are legal.

Systematically Syndicalist Workmen intend to undermine the capitalist class.

Syndicalists must efface the painful and repugnant features that accompany labor under the present organization of production. The problem of progress lies in saving work from monotony and routine, from fatality and from servitude. A revolution does not improvise itself, and it is necessary that in the industrial groups new ideas, new collective sentiments, should be born, and should develop and prepare the social change.

This process of preparing the creation of the new society by the creation of new men and new industrial organizations with new functions—functions essentially different from those existing—is the basic tendency of theoretical and practical syndicalism.

Editor's Note.—The foregoing article is published as it contains some good points. We wish to protest, however, against the loose use of terms, which seems so common among most of the radical writers when approaching this subject.

Syndicalism and Industrial Unionism are not the same. Revolutionary syndicalism places practically its whole emphasis upon tactics and ignores the solidarity to be gained by industrial formation. Revolutionary industrial unionism embraces all of the tactics of syndicalism and in addition it marshals the forces of labor into an army that is in keeping with the modern industrial development.

There is no such thing as revolutionary tactics when considered by themselves. Were the sheet metal workers to sabotage steel window frames to prevent carpenters from setting them, or vice versa, the tactics would be reactionary. Tactics are a means to an end, and when used by those who are striving simply to perpetuate craft unions in the interest of an alleged su-

perior class of labor they are absolutely harmful.

Taking a tailor's skill as tactics and his machine as the organization, one can readily see that a faulty machine will result in faulty work, no matter how much pains the tailor may take with his work. Syndicalism, as advocated in the United States, could be best illustrated as a skillful woodsman with a dull axe. Industrial unionism combines the skill of the woodsman (direct action tactics) with the sharpest axe obtainable (organization in ONE BIG UNION). There is no desire to split hairs but if the subject is to be thoroughly understood there must be more precision in the use of terms.

OUR CARTOONIST.

Fellow Worker Ernest Riebe promises to supply us regularly with his excellent cartoons, both for the front page and for the Mr. Block series. He asks no compensation for his services. He says, "Every rebel should do his share for the emancipation of his class. I will do mine."

While the drawings are furnished free there is a heavy expense to have them engraved for appearance in the paper. Here is where the other rebels will have to do their share. Everyone is asked to secure at least one three-months subscription to the "Industrial Worker" each week.

Spokane local took a spurt last week and secured 100 of the thirteen week subscriptions. If the other locals stirred up their individual members they could do the same. The eight page issue and numerous improvements in the appearance of the paper all depend upon your efforts.

Will the other rebels do as much as Riebe and the Spokane local are doing? Get on the firing line.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE LOGGERS AND LUMBERWORKERS' LOCAL 432

Fellow Workers: A change has been made in the office of secretary-treasurer of the local. Charles Hershel, for reasons explained in the circular sent out to all members whose names are on file, has severed his connection with this local, and the undersigned placed in his position to fill the unexpired term. All communications intended for the local should be sent to that address.

Camp Delegates—All credentialed camp delegates are requested to get into communication with the secretary at once. This is important as otherwise it is impossible to keep them posted on the doings of the organization. It is advisable to write the secretary at least once each week.

Members not receiving their mail or papers regularly should make it a point to write in and inquire the reason as often times letters have been returned, owing to the proper address not being on file.

All members before leaving for camp, or after arriving, should leave their name and address with secretary, so that they can at all times be kept posted on the actions of the local.

Yours for the ONE BIG UNION,
FRANK R. SCHLEIS, Secretary,
211 Occidental Ave.,
Seattle, Wash.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Our new pamphlet is now ready for distribution. It is very neat in appearance and is printed in large type. The contents are as follows:

- The McNamara Case
- The Lawrence Strike
- The Ettor-Giovanitti Arrest
- The Question of Violence
- Enemies of the Working Class
- What is the I. W. W.?

The price is \$3 per hundred or 5 cents the single copy. Every local should give an order at once so we can discount the printing bill.

Those who want but a single copy should write for same at once, sending a five-cent U. S. stamp in payment for same. Do not affix stamp to the paper, but send loose. The edition is not large. Order at once.

DON'T READ THIS

Our issue next week will be eight pages. It will have some of the best cartoons yet published. You cannot afford to miss the one dealing with Mr. Block's attempts to scab.

The latest news of the Ettor-Giovanitti case will appear. This will probably be in the form of news of their release, as the trial is nearly over.

Phillips Russell will have an article on the strike situation in Little Falls, New York.

Covington Hall will wire the latest news of the cases of Doree, Filigno and Edwards, in jail at Lake Charles, La.

Thomas McConnell will lift the lid off from the Labor Temple in San Francisco and show up the biggest gang of labor fakirs that ever yet fastened upon the labor movement of any country. This will be a full page story.

Austin Lewis has a good article on the migratory worker and there is other good stuff coming in each mail.

We want this issue to be spread widely. If you cannot use a bundle yourself, send in a dollar to have copies sent into San Francisco.

Every local that has not yet sent an order must do so at once. All orders must reach this office by November 25 at the very latest.

The price remains the same, 2 cents each in bundle lots. Order at once and make your order a large one.

All together now, for a 75,000 issue.

Richard Gosden has arrived safely in Vancouver, B. C., after deportation by immigration officials working in harmony with the vigilante-loving town of San Diego. As the I. W. W. is not patriotic and there is a class struggle in Canada, we fall to see how a system based on theft has gained by making the change.

Solidarity and the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER" can be had in combination for \$1.50 per year. Canada and foreign, \$2.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

REGENERACION RENIGS AGAIN

In a late issue of Regeneracion, organ of the Mexican revolution, is a note by the editor of the English section accusing the writers of a recent communication, sent to the "Industrial Worker," of personalities. There was nothing in the nature of personalities in the letter in question, yet Regeneracion's answer was wholly upon the personal qualities of two Mexican members of the I. W. W. It ignored entirely the point at issue. What we are anxious to know is whether the Spanish section of Regeneracion contained articles on the brave fight of the southern timber workers, whether it dealt at all with the case of the imprisoned men in Salem, Mass., whether it published the notice of the intended publication of an I. W. W. paper in Spanish, and whether it contained any of the class news of that portion of the world situated north of the Mexican line.

No personalities will give an answer. Was the article correct? If so, Regeneracion's answer was uncalled for, and if not, we will acknowledge ourselves in error.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Thousands of Mexicans are practically being forced to leave Mexico to seek a living in this country. But a short time after their arrival they learn that changing countries does not alter slavery. They are hearing of the ONE BIG UNION and are anxious to know more about it.

Night after night in Los Angeles and other California cities, crowds of Mexicans gather around the Spanish members of the I. W. W. and eagerly listen to the translations of articles from the "Industrial Worker." These workers must be reached in some easier and more direct manner.

Under the control of the general administration of the I. W. W. a Spanish paper is to be started in Los Angeles. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS are needed to purchase a small plant to print the paper and issue the necessary pamphlets, leaflets and other literature. Every rebel should be glad to be able to contribute to the establishment of the paper. Let the Mexican workers know that we have no race, creed, color, country, or language divisions in the fight against the employing class. Send a dollar to the Spanish Press Fund.

We will forward any amounts sent to the "Worker" for the above purpose, but would prefer that the money go direct to F. Velarde, secretary-treasurer Press Fund, box 832, Los Angeles, Cal.

"PIE IN THE SKY"

The labor unions have started a series of "educational" meetings in the churches in and about New York—mostly Catholic. This is the result of an arrangement between the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Churches. The purpose of the unions is "to make Christian people better informed on workingmen and their problems." On the part of the churches it is a missionary movement—Truth Seeker.

And this we are informed, is the real labor movement of America. With proper tuition from the "inquisitors" the A. F. of L. will be brought more nearly up to date, say about to the fourteenth century.

N. I. U. of T. W., No. 157, I. W. W., meets in Phelan hall, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass., on the last Wednesday in the month. J. S. Biscay, secretary.

TO THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE NORTHWEST.

Fellow Workers: As wage workers we take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that it is to the interest of each and all of us who work in construction work that we bring as speedily as possible a change in the rotten conditions that now exist in the construction camps along the Pacific coast in particular and the whole Northwest in general.

It is high time that these conditions were brought to an end and the despised and overworked laborer stand erect in the defence of his rights to obtain better conditions along with the so-called better class of wage workers and the skilled mechanics, as he is just as necessary in human society as any of these.

Too long have we suffered in silence the indignities heaped upon us by our masters, who look upon us with contempt. Let us demand the respect, attention and conditions we deserve.

Alone, as individuals, we can do nothing for ourselves but united in a solid body or union of Construction Workers, understanding that an injury to one is the concern of all, we can force our demands one after another.

As we grow in numbers so also do we grow in power. The Industrial Workers of the World in the near future will form a National Industrial Union of the Construction Workers.

This means that the local unions of Construction Workers on the Pacific Coast and Northwest which have already been formed and have a membership of several thousand will be merged into a national industrial union having the power to control the construction work in the weapon which we can use with telling effect upon the master class at any and all times to force our demands.

The old motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," suits us now as well as in the past.

So we ask all construction workers who believe in getting better living conditions here on earth and not in "the sweet by and by," to join the ONE BIG UNION and help in forming the National Industrial Union of Construction Workers.

The Victoria local 328 will make a determined effort in the near future to wake up the construction workers in their locality but we must get the co-operation of the workers themselves in order to make a success of our efforts.

There is lots of construction work going on now on the Island and in British Columbia in general and there is a strong sentiment among the workers here for the ONE BIG UNION and with the help of an organizer we should be able to build up a strong fighting union to fight the every-day battle with the Capitalist class and pave the way for our final emancipation.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

A LETTER FROM HONOLULU

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 2.—Just a few lines to let you know that we are still doing business and that the last few days things have been moving along pretty swiftly in this burg for the ONE BIG UNION.

I landed here last Wednesday from San Francisco and was met by a bunch of real live rebels who, although doing all in their power to put these islands of the map of the ONE BIG UNION, had been handicapped by the lack of a speaker and agitator who could spend all of his time working for the organization without the fear of losing "his" job.

Election is near and the politicians are "working" hard trying to get the slaves to vote for them. They hold a public street meeting every day at noon on one of the busiest corners in the city. Last Thursday, after the politicians had talked all they could, the chairman, who is an ex-socialist speaker, asked if there was any one else who wanted to take the soap box. (The soap box in this instance was a large barrel with a banner on it proclaiming it to be the "barrel of prosperity," but it, like the full dinner pail, was empty.) I asked him if I would be allowed to take the box for a few minutes. He asked me what I wanted to talk about and I told him "socialism." "Oh, all right," he said, "if you are a socialist, go ahead."

I got up and told the crowd that although I claimed to be a socialist, I was not interested in who won out in the coming election, but that I was there to tell them of the ONE BIG UNION. I held a large and enthusiastic crowd for over an hour. As soon as the politicians got wise to what I was telling the slaves, they started to squirm. I could see that they wanted to pull me off the box, but they were afraid to do so for fear of queering themselves in the coming election. I saw the advantage I had on them, and made the best of it. I never saw a crowd of working men so eager to listen to a speaker in my life, and when I spoke of concluding my talk, it nearly caused a riot. The slaves were anxious to hear of the union that takes in all wage workers and that bars no workingman because his skin is not just the proper shade. The only way I succeeded in getting off the box, was by promising to address them the next day. When I got off the box I was bombarded with questions from what seemed to me to be about 57 varieties of workers.

The following day the politicians tried to keep me off the box, but there was "nothing doing." The workers wanted to hear that "socialist" again and wouldn't be satisfied until they got what they wanted. I have talked off the politicians' soap box every day since to ever increasing crowds of workers and to the consternation of the office seekers. They are afraid that I will queer them in their political schemes but a few votes. There is no danger of us getting into trouble with the "powers that be" until after election, and we are making the best of our opportunities.

The Hawaii Islands are in complete control of a small group of non-resident capitalists and as soon as they get wise to the fact that the slaves are waking up and organizing, they will do all they can to suppress the agitation as they tried in Lawrence, Mass., and in other parts of the world, and with the same results.

I was on the streets last night with a bundle of "Workers" and was agreeably surprised to have Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and workers of several other races, come from all directions to buy the paper to read about the union that accepts all wage workers into membership without regard to race, creed or color. Conditions here are ripe for the industrial union and there is no reason why we shouldn't have a strong organization in the near future. The I. L. A. is trying to get the slaves to join that union, but they are making little or no headway.

Although the I. L. A. is supposed to be a craft union of the Longshoremens, they are trying to get all kinds of slaves to join. An organizer of that "anti-union" went over to the island of Hawaii last year and tried to organize a bunch of Russian laborers. He was getting along pretty well when one of the Russians asked him if the I. L. A. took Japs and Chinese into the union. Upon being informed that a Jap or Chinaman couldn't join, the Russian exclaimed "That's a hell of a union. Me no join a union like that, me join the I. W. W., he take in all workmen." The poor labor fakir had to come back to Honolulu, and that is why the I. L. A. disorganizers cuss whenever they see at I. W. W. button.

There are a few "scientific" socialists here who are trying to educate the natives to the mysteries of Marxian philosophy, but they are having poor success. Before the I. W. W. go here they did stand a little show, but when the natives heard of the benefits to be derived by the general strike, intermittent strike, etc., they lost all interest, if they ever had any, in scientific stuffing of the ballot box. We are going to educate the slaves here along strictly industrial lines. There has been some agitation here, advising the workers to use their political as well as their industrial arm and that has led to more or less confusion in the minds of the workers. We have developed several good Chinese, Japanese and other native organizers, who are doing good work among the laborers of the various islands, and we're making special efforts to educate more native agitators who can do organization work than an English speaking organizer cannot do.

Our hall and reading room is at 32 Pauali street, rear, upstairs. All fellow workers coming this way are asked to drop in.

PRESS COMMITTEE

Per Albert V. Roe.

P. S.—Increase our bundle order to 500 copies each week.

VANCOUVER COMMEMORATES HAY-MARKET ANNIVERSARY

Local 22, Vancouver, B. C., held a Hay-market anniversary meeting on November 10 in the Star Theatre, in conjunction with the Russian Workmen's Union, with Hyde and Foxcraft as the I. W. W. speakers.

This afternoon meeting was followed by one at night, addressed by Hyde. A collection of \$18 for organization purposes was taken up.



LOCAL 157, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Showing a few of the rebels assembled in front of their headquarters. The local is composed of many nationalities bound up in ONE BIG UNION to fight the employers. They use from 250 to 500 copies of the "Industrial Worker" each week, and sell the "Pyramid of Capitalist System" posters by the hundreds.

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 capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER

MEMORIAL MEETING

Under the auspices of the Latin union of Local No. 173, an international mass meeting was held Sunday, November 10, at La Roche Hall. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m. Mr. J. Alaux, a Frenchman, not a member, but a sympathizer of our union, was elected chairman.

Different speakers in French, Italian, Spanish and English made a narration of the Chicago tragedy, which culminated November 11th, 1887, by the hanging of Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fisher, and George Engel (Louis Lingg, sentenced to death, committed suicide in blowing off his head with a big cigar loaded with dynamite), and to the sending to the penitentiary of Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and Oscar Neebe. Six years later, the innocence of all those comrades was recognized and proclaimed before the civilized world by a great jurist and honest man, John Peter Altgeld, governor of Illinois. This impartial and incorruptible officer of the government of the Lincoln State immolated himself on the altar of Justice, for he knew very well that his statements stigmatizing Judge Gary and the jury for their infamous verdict, and denouncing the capitalist press for exciting to the judicial lynching of innocent workmen, was for him a political death sentence. Anyway, the name of John P. Altgeld has passed into history as one of the greatest men, not only of America, but of all the civilized nations in the world of our modern times. (For reference to that great official condemnation of the Chicago sentence of the so-called anarchist agitators, by the Illinois Governor, see: Life of Albert R. Parsons, by Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons; and the Encyclopedia of the Social Reforms.)

Miss Rosa Marcus, a young agitator of the fair sex, made herself applauded and cheered by her strong and revolutionary speech. All the militant syndicalists of the Latin tongues acclaimed her as the future Louise Michel of the American working class.

At the end of the meeting some anarchist-individualists tried to make an obstructionist protest against the organizers of the mass meeting, but the chairman after expressing himself in different languages, stated that the purpose of the gathering of that afternoon was not to open a contradictory contest, but to unite people of different opinions in a sane protest against the hanging of the Chicago martyrs, 25 years ago, and against the attempt by the capitalist class to assassinate, at the present time, Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso, for their loyalty to the working class, and wisely adjourned the meeting.

That meeting is considered by every one who attended it as a big success for our propaganda. The committee, as well as the whole assembly, were unanimous to congratulate the chairman for his good management of the process of the mass meeting. The I. W. W. Latin Branch of the Local No. 173, Press Committee.

LAURENT CASAS. B. SAFFORES.

STRIKING ON THE JOB.

Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 2.—The working conditions in Ipswich were the limit before the I. W. W. came into town. I will endeavor to explain some of the conditions that prevailed.

The 54-hour law, which was passed by the state legislature, was utterly disregarded. The mills started 20 minutes before the regular time in the morning and worked nearly all through the noon hour.

If a worker did anything that did not suit the boss, he would be knocked down and kicked regardless of whether the worker was a man, woman or a child.

There was a rule that a worker had to give two weeks' notice before leaving or forfeit the wages due him. All this has been going on for the last thirty years and they have taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the workers in that manner. But they are frothing at the mouth now.

We have a good organization of the I. W. W. here now. John Ekonomikas, a Greek organizer, started a local of Greeks and Poles and he then sent to Lowell for me. I have been here about a month and even without a strike or any trouble, just the name "I. W. W." has worked wonders. I held a meeting the night I arrived and everybody wanted to strike. I told them to wait a while and see what we could do without a strike. They appointed a committee to wait on the agent of the Ipswich mills and asked me to go with them. Although I knew the agent would not recognize me, I went and had my say. The consequence was that they stopped the two weeks' notice and have paid out about \$20,000 in back pay which had been taken from the workers during the past five or six years.

Next in order was the 54-hour law. That is being lived up to now.

The practice of beating up the workers has stopped, too. The workers are ready at all times and when anything happens that does not suit them, they don't walk out on strike, but simply stop work and sit down, every one of them, at a signal from the shop committee and matters are straightened out pretty quick.

They are preparing to strike in the spring for an eight-hour day and more pay. The mill bosses are doing all they can to break up the union. They are giving the Polish sky-pilot \$20.00 a week to keep the Poles out of the union, but he is a back number and if he does not keep his hands off the I. W. W. will have to leave the town before the I. W. W. does.

The workers all realize that organizing into the ONE BIG UNION has won for them better conditions and they are after more.

They are now raising funds towards building a new hall.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, C. L. PINGREE, Secretary.

RIOT IN BUTTE, MONT.

A crowd of several hundred socialists who were quietly awaiting election returns on the street in front of the city hall at Butte, Montana, were attacked by a ruffian mob at an early morning hour following election day. The mob was led by an insane woman.

During election day a small American flag was torn in two, no doubt by some agent of the Copper Trust, and this was exhibited all over the city for the purpose of inflaming the unthinking against the socialists.

By midnight, the anti-socialist element, filled with patriotism and cheap whiskey, were in a bad mood. The attack occurred after the thousands of socialists had dwindled to a few hundred of lingerers who awaited the later returns.

Bearing down upon the little crowd the cowardly copper trust thugs, local business men, pimps and other social scum, proceeded to severely handle a number who wore red badges. Industrial unionists who came to the aid of the socialists were also roughly treated.

Patriotism is certainly needed in Butte in order to take the minds of the workers off of the damnable conditions in the mines. And patriotism still remains the last refuge of scoundrels.

BUFFALO HOTEL WORKERS STRIKE

Cooks, waiters, pantrymen, bus boys, dishwashers, and checkers, walked out on strike in the Iroquois, Lennox, Touraine, Stattler and Lafayette hotels of Buffalo, N. Y., on Halloween, just as the festival banquets were about to take place. No notice was given other than a presentation of demands.

Singing the Marseillaise the strikers marched down to the Socialist hall, the highly paid headwaiter and the despised dishwasher side by side. Within the hall was formed Union No. 9 of the International Hotel Workers, an organization, modeled along I. W. W. lines, which is challenging the corrupt waiters, cooks, and bartenders craft organizations of the A. F. of L.

Police have refused to allow the strikers to parade yet they seem to have gained in strength. They are still reported as on strike, with a few high priced and inefficient scabs making ineffectual attempts to keep up the appearance of being busy.

HAVE YOU ANY PICTURES?

Fellow Worker Mrs. Bill B. Cook has a stereopticon machine and is anxious to secure pictures and films for use in it so that the attendance at the propaganda meetings in Los Angeles may be increased.

If any of the fellow workers have good scenes of the class struggle they should send them, with full description, to Mrs. Cook, Box 832, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Carriage, Automobile and Wagon Workers Industrial Union No. 21, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill., has issued two circulars to the slaves in that line of work and expects some results from the propaganda. The local meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., 1598 Clybourn Ave.

San Diego is still wondering what will be the next move of the I. W. W. In hopes of scaring off the rebels their press is telling of a riot squad that is drilling with Springfield rifles according to the army manual. We wonder who is "skinned"?

Sawdust Ring is After Revenge

Continued from page 1

town to town to carry on organization work. Accused of buying witnesses when they were denying themselves food and decent shelter in their great efforts to bring the slaves into ONE BIG UNION. Could anything be more absurd.

Who is it that is back of the charges? Back of them is a chain of the greatest scoundrels aching.

Directly back of the arrest will be found some detectives, who seek to curry favor with their chief, the notorious perjurer and crook, William J. Burns. Behind this degenerate detective, the detective who bought up whole counties of prospective witnesses in the interest of the Western Lumber Thieves in the state of Oregon, back of this pusillanimous scoundrel whom the bur-sards have passed up in disgust, is the Southern Lumber Operators' Association. There is R. A. Long, tax-dodging, church-building, sanctimonious, smug faced hypocrite. There is John Henry Kirby, the "peon's pal," one of the poorest apologues for a human that ever trod the earth. And there are Alexander, Gilchrist and others of their kind and class.

The real reason for the persecution of these three men is to give the Lumber Trust the satisfaction of gaining revenge for those who slipped through their fingers. They have had to admit defeat in the case of Emerson and his associates and now will wreak their vengeance upon Doree, Edwards and Filigno. Shall we allow it? Surely the answer is a most decided "NO!"

Persecuting District Attorney Moore speaks of impartial justice to be given to the men. With the courts in control of the master class we know that impartiality is a farce. We must meet the enemy in this instance with the greatest of publicity.

The workers must come to the aid of those who are conducting the defense in the South. There are past bills to be met in connection with the recent trials, and there are the lawyers who conducted the case to be paid. The same lawyers will act in the present cases. There must be sufficient funds on hand to carry on the defense in such a manner as to call the attention of the workers to the case. Only the publicity to be gained can be relied upon. And publicity costs money.

Knowing the falsity of the charges against the men, Emerson endeavored to gain their release, but the "Sawdust Ring" would have none of it. They are demanding their vengeance.

We appeal to every reader of the "Worker" to aid these three fellow workers, Doree, Edwards, and Filigno. Send funds at once to Jay Smith, P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La.

Calgary Claims Important Witness

(Continued from page one.)

ing the ONE BIG UNION at either place. The slaves are leaving some of the camps in bunches of 20 to 100 at a time and are refused food on the road out, and in some cases are forced to take possession of the camp cook kitchen and appropriate sufficient food to keep them to the next camp, and then find men with Winchester's guarding the next camp to keep them within "law and order."

Two fellow slaves on the way out found one lonely slave who had tried to make his way out by himself and had fallen by the wayside on account of food having been refused him at the various camps on his way out.

One fellow slave stayed with the starved man and the other made his way to 114 mile camp which is the "hospital" (?) camp and asked for a few men or a team to help to carry the man to camp. He was met with this remark from the doctor:

"What the Hell do you think we are, a bunch of servants, or what? If you want him here, go and get him yourself, or leave him there." He went back to the sick man and the two of them managed to get him several miles to the "hospital," where he died the next morning at 5 A. M. His life could have been saved if the doctor had sent assistance as required by the "law."

Fellow Worker Jas. H. Tetlow, who was in Lawrence at the time of the strike, and was standing behind Policeman Benoit, is ready to make affidavit to the effect that he saw Benoit take his gun and fire at Anna Lapizka. Some A. F. of L. men have taken the case up and are going to get some of Calgary's business men who were former citizens of Lawrence, one of them an ex-Senator, and are going to try and hold the case up until they can get the state to summon him as a witness in the Ettore Giovannitti case. He left Lawrence early last spring, just after the strike, at the time when the impression was prevalent that Ettore and Giovannitti were being held on small charges and would be dismissed in a short time. In fact he was told by the police that the case would be dismissed in a few days, and he shipped out to the east end of the G. T. P. construction work where he has been ever since and had not been able to get any papers until he got to Edmonton a week or two ago. When they found that Ettore and Giovannitti were held on charge of "accessory before the fact" to the murder of the Italian girl.

We will telegraph to the defense at Lawrence tonight that Tetlow is here ready to make affidavit or go to Lawrence or Salem in behalf of the defense.

We might also mention that Tetlow had a registered letter from his mother in Lawrence with \$250 enclosed addressed to him at I. W. W. headquarters, and when he went to the post-office he found that the money had been signed for and taken.

Yours for the ONE BIG UNION, E. W. LATCHEM, Calgary, Alberta.

"A Pyramid of Capitalism" poster would look well in your room. They are 15 cents.

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

Mr. Block

HE TRIES POLITICAL ACTION.

