

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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## OFFICIALS EMULATE DIAZ OF MEXICO

Another case of the barbarous treatment accorded prisoners comes to light in the case of Frank Reed, being held by the county officials on a trumped-up charge of criminal conspiracy. Reed, who took part in the free speech fight in its early stages, serving thirty days on bread and water at the bull-pen, was rearrested at I. W. W. headquarters while acting as chairman at one of the nightly propaganda meetings.

On account of his confinement at the city bastille and the county jail, and the cruel treatment accorded the prisoners, Fellow Worker Reed suffered an attack of erysipelas. As a result of being denied proper medical attendance immediately, he is at present confined at the Washington sanatorium, where he lies in a critical condition.

As usual, the county officials, including the physician, W. I. Webb, deny the charges of improper care, stating that Reed had been properly cared for and placed in the infirmary as soon as he complained of being ill, and under the charge of a "trustee."

The statement of the special nurse who is in charge of Reed at the Washington sanatorium, to the effect that Reed was in a bad condition when brought to that institution, and showed evidence of improper care, does not corroborate the officials in their denials.

Fred H. Moore, in speaking of the case, said: "According to information which I have the county physician came to the infirmary Thursday morning, saying that Reed was in a serious condition. Up to 11 o'clock this morning, however, the medicine had not arrived, and since the man's condition began to grow critical the organization decided to take immediate action and place him in some hospital."

Such is the outrageous treatment accorded prisoners who come under the arm of the law. Probably this is what "Thundering Phew" calls "letting these people feel the mallet fist of the law." Treatments of this kind would make a Diaz or Czar blush with shame.

Three other members of the I. W. W. who served a sentence of thirty days on bread and water at the Franklin school "bull-pen" are now seriously ill. George Prosser lies in a dangerous condition at the Kearney sanatorium. He is suffering with partial paralysis. Ed Collins and M. Johnson are also confined to bed, suffering from rheumatism, caused by the inhuman treatment they received at the hands of the police.

### Suits Filed Against Chief of Police Sullivan and Number of Patrolmen.

Suits for personal damage aggregating seventy thousand dollars have been filed against Chief of Police Sullivan, Officer Bill Shannon, better known as the "Gorilla," and a number of other patrolmen of the Spokane police force.

Within a short time other suits will be filed against the city officials charging conspiracy to break up the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. This action marks the beginning of a campaign which will last until the working class is allowed the privilege of free speech.

Suits have been filed by John Foss, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, against Chief of Police John T. Sullivan, Officer William Shannon, Jack Warner, E. S. Nelson, A. H. Jett, George Miles and Martin J. Burns for \$30,000 each, on account of the indignities and cruel treatment suffered by him while a prisoner in the city bastille.

Foss, while a prisoner at the city jail, was kept for a period of fourteen days in the sweat box, a room six feet wide, eight feet long and eight feet high. In this cell, along with Foss were confined thirteen other prisoners who had been arrested for speaking on the street.

There were no benches or hammocks on which the men could sit or lie down on. Overhead three steam pipes ran which kept the temperature at all times in the cell to an unbearable degree. As a result of this confinement and outrageous treatment his general health has been so impaired that he is no longer able to perform ordinary physical labor.

Knowing that the supreme court of the state has held that no prosecution brought against a police officer can be made to hold good, the attorneys for the I. W. W. have started prosecution against the officers alleged to be guilty of persecution of the members of the Industrial Workers, as individuals.

In addition to the suits by John Foss others will be started at the same time by M. Johnson, Ed Collins, F. Kreysa, A. Spaulding and Emil Sells.

### Battle Still On.

The struggle for the use of the streets in Spokane for free speech and the right to organize is still on, and will be kept up until these rights are conceded to the workers. The I. W. W. will never give in until we have regained the right of the use of the streets for educational purposes.

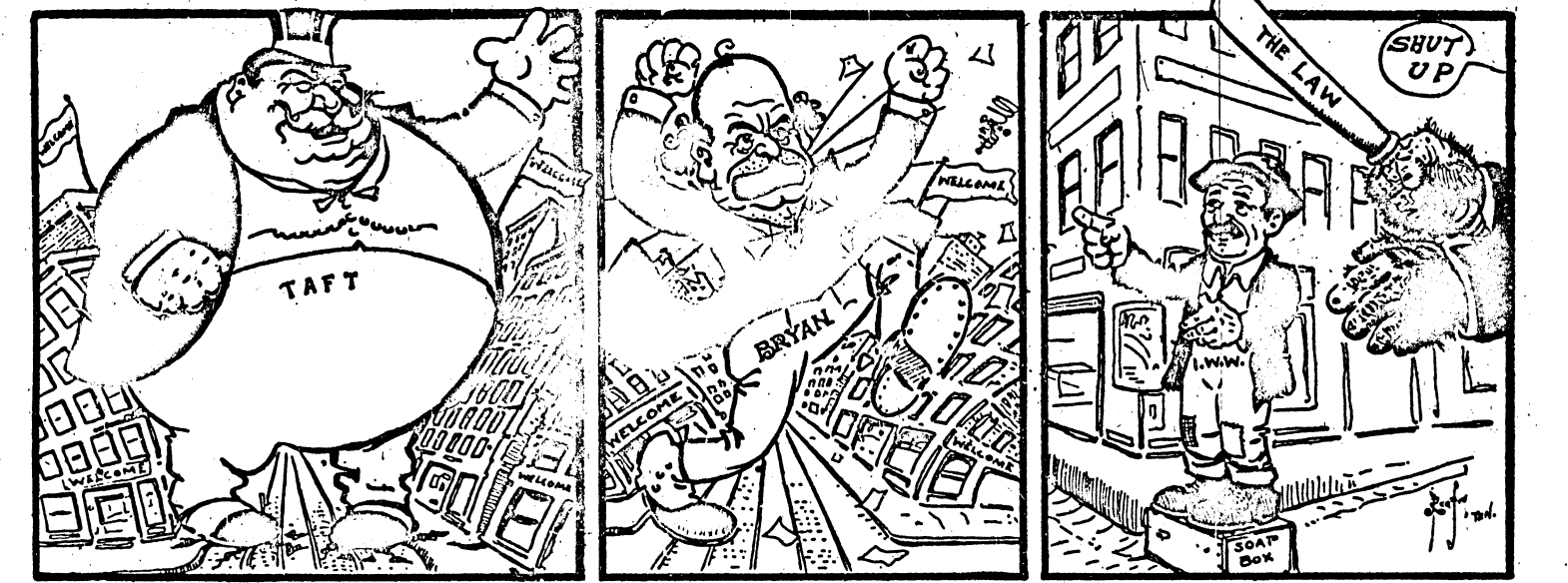
Owing to the poor physical condition of the fellow workers who had served terms in the "bull-pen," Fort Wright and city bastille, it was decided by the committee conducting the fight to forego active work until the men had a chance to recuperate. For this purpose no more men are being sent out on the streets to speak, but are being held in readiness for the day of reopening, which has been set as the 1st of March.

In the meantime speakers and agitators are being sent out throughout the northwest to raise men and money to carry on the struggle. Many successful meetings are being held which do much towards waking up the slumbering industrial union sentiment. Several squads have already left on their way to Spokane, so that it is planned to make the second round with a terrific of the inland Empire as interesting as the first had been.

### Fight Has Lasted Three Months.

The fight has already lasted three months, during which time no methods have been too severe, too brutal, too fiendish, which the Spokane police have not used in attempting to suppress the spirit of the membership and break up the organization. Men have been clubbed and beaten, choked, kicked and starved, packed like sardines in a six by eight cell with steam pipes overhead. Taken from this sweat box after hours of agony had been endured and transferred to cold storage cells, where the

## SPOKANE POLICE CONTINUE PERSECUTION



Taft Spoke on the Streets of Spokane; Bryan Also Did. Why Can't the I. W. W.'s?

windows were opened, despite the wintry weather outside. Such have been the cruelties perpetrated on the members of the organization by the police authorities. It was evidently the intention of the officials to ruin the physical health of the prisoners so that they would be unable to re-enter the fight.

Men have come out of the city bastille after suffering the torture of hell with jaws broken, teeth knocked out, ribs cracked, eyes blackened and otherwise maltreated by those in charge.

Other times these men have been forced to remain imprisoned suffering terrible agony, medical attendance denied them until they were on the verge of death, when they were carried out on the street and forced to shift for themselves, notwithstanding the inclemencies of the wintry weather. Had it not been, at these times for the members of the organization who oftentimes were forced to carry these men to the hall or hospitals, many of them would have died from exposure.

### Brutal Shannon.

These barbaric acts, but by any means ceased, as witness the chaining to a pole of three members of the organization by "Gorilla" Bill Shannon, notorious chain gang "herdler." Also the forcing of one of the members to go to work on the rock pile clad in only a pair of pants and coat, despite the prevailing zero weather.

Such is the inhuman treatment accorded the prisoners, not to mention the outraging of women who happen to get into the clutches of these upholders of "law and order." Barbarous methods of which the Spokane police are guilty are only equalled by the Czar of Russia or Diaz of Mexico (never surpassed), and rank in equality with those committed during the middle ages when men and women were burned at the stake placed on the rack, tortured with hot irons, thrown into dungeons and subjected to all the devilish ingenuities that could be devised for the persecution of those who had the courage and conviction to voice their opinions.

The Spokane fight adds another bloody chapter to the history of labor conflicts, and at the beginning in flaming letters should be branded the name of that man, who for cruelties has no equal—Bill Shannon.

### Fight Must Be Won.

Fellow workers, this fight must be won. If we, the working class, are to maintain what little liberties we have left we will have to fight in order to do so. If we allow the police of Spokane to take these liberties away from us other cities will quickly follow suit, and use the same methods of suppression.

Are you going to allow them to destroy your organization? Will you allow the Spokane police to gag you, to muzzle your paper and deny you the privilege of peaceable assemblage? If not, make preparations to be in Spokane on the date of the reopening of the fight.

### Fight to Reopen March 1st.

The first day of March has been set as the day for the reopening of activities. Will you be there to do your part in the fighting of this battle?

At least 500 men are needed to speak on the streets on this date, and as many more as possible. Start for Spokane at once. Gather recruits along the way. Remember the date, March the 1st, and be sure to be on hand. This fight must be won. Workers, it is up to you to do your part.

### The right to organize must be protected.

Remember our motto: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

### Remember the date, and remember the place, and be sure to be on hand.

### THE DIVISION OF LABOR.

We have much studied and much perfected, of late, the great civilized invention of the division of labor; only we give it a false name. It is not, truly speaking, the labor that is divided; but the men—divided into mere segments of men—broken into small fragments and crumbs of life, so that all the little pieces of intelligence that are left in a man is not enough to make a pin, or a nail, but exhausts itself in making the point of a pin, or the head of a nail. Now it is a good and desirable thing, truly, to make many pins in a day; but if we could only see with what crystal sand their points were polished—and of human soul, much to be magnified before it can be discerned for what it is—we should think that there might be some loss in it also. And the great cry that rises from our manufacturing cities, louder than their furnace blast, is all in very deed for this—that we manufacture everything there except men; we bleach cotton, and strengthen steel, and refine sugar, and shape pottery; but to brighten, to strengthen, to refine, or to form a single living spirit never enters into our estimate of advantages.—John Ruskin.

## FIGHTERS ON THE ROAD TO SPOKANE

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 28th, 1910.

New life has been injected into the free speech fight, by the engagement of additional counsel for the I. W. W. from Chicago, and the arrest of four more I. W. W. men on Monday, Jan. 24th, for speaking on the street.

On Wednesday, Jan. 19th, six members of the I. W. W. were sentenced to six months each at hard labor. This means work on the rock pile with ball and chain attached. They include Hartwell Shippy, of the Industrial Workers Executive Board, and Geo. Speed of San Francisco, who was a speaker for the union and an organizer, together with three members of the Central Executive Committee.

Their cases have been appealed, but the men are all on the chain gang, nevertheless.

The jury which sentenced the men are typical Spokane capitalists, chosen by a prejudiced sheriff, who is a relation of the county prosecuting attorney. The plan of drawing the jurors is for the sheriff to select eighteen taxpayers of the county. The defense has the privilege of scratching off six, and the prosecution six. Either six that is scratched off would be as good as the six chosen.

The jury was out but a few minutes when they returned with a verdict giving all the prisoners the limit. Before sentencing the men the jury inquired of the judge if a \$500 fine could also be given.

Attorney Moore, for the defense, argued at length to try to secure separate trials for the men, but the judge ruled him out of order, and ordered him to sit down.

Attorney Symmes for the I. W. W., who has recently arrived from Chicago, is at present engaged in preparing and filing suits against the city of Spokane, as well as Mayor Pratt, Chief of Police Sullivan and others.

They are charged with conspiring to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World, by seizing the official organ, closing the hall and confiscating the charters, books, etc., of the organization. Other damage suits are being prepared for ruining the health of many of our members through police brutality.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn will be tried on February 13th before another jury of capitalists, unless our attorneys are successful in securing a change of venue from Spokane county to one of the adjoining counties. She is now at liberty until February 13th on \$5,000 bonds, and is at present touring British Columbia, raising money for the Spokane defense.

Fellow Workers Johnson, Prosser and Collins are still in the hospital as a result of police brutality. They have been confined to bed for almost two months, and their recovery is doubtful.

On Saturday, January 22nd, Officer Shannon kicked one of our members in the groin while he was working on the chain gang. He is in a precarious condition and his recovery will be slow. This will add on another damage suit.

On Saturday, January 22nd, three members of the I. W. W. were chained to a telegraph pole. The cold was intense, and as our fellow workers could not stand to see the three suffering in this manner they all went on strike. They were taken to the dungeon and put on bread and water. We have been unable to learn if other tortures have been applied in the dungeon.

The Chamber of Commerce is offering gold watches and military brushes to the members of the militia as premiums for securing new recruits.

We consider this fight is only well started, regardless of the lying statements of the subsidized press. It will be carried on incessantly until the victory is ours. We will never surrender as long as a dollar can be secured to carry on the legal defense, or men to fill the jails.

Send all communications and financial assistance to Fred W. Healewood, box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

PRESS COMMITTEE.  
SUPPRESSED.  
The following communication has been received from the publishers of Mother Earth: Editor Industrial Worker: We have just found out that the January issue of Mother Earth has been held up at the New York postoffice on complaint of Comstock. So far we have been unable to ascertain the reason for this outrage. The matter is at present in Comstock's hands. Kindly notify your readers to this effect.

## MEN CHAINED TO TELEGRAPH POLE

Spokane, Jan. 28, '10.

The latest extreme to which the Spokane jail officials have gone was last Saturday, the 22nd, when two members of the I. W. W. were not punished but persecuted by one of the most inhuman methods that still exist in some of the penal institutions in free (?) America.

Two members of the I. W. W. who were breaking rock with a 16-pound hammer, were taken away from their work by a human brute and shackled to a telegraph pole.

In shackling the two I. W. W.'s three pair of shackles were used and one piece of rope, two pair on the legs and one on the arms, and the keeper, unable to secure another pair of shackles for the arms of the victim from the legs of short timers he hunted up a piece of rope and tied their hands together.

The weather was warm and the sun had softened the ground and in the place where the victims stood was in the shade of an electric motor house, which contained the motor of the stone crusher. This made it rather cold on the body, and the soft cold mud at the feet must have been an agony endurable only by a staunch revolutionist.

Three other members who were wheeling stone from the crusher at the time, seeing their fellow workers being shackled to the pole, refused to work. They were taken back to the jail by "Gorilla" Shannon, through the office and to the tank, where he ordered the door shut "as tight as yer can on the damned s—b—"

Before the door could be closed the captain entered and after a short parley he ordered us taken to a cell where the drunks are held for trial.

For supper we expected the usual diet of those who refused to work; but our expectations were unrealized, for we received supper and were again surprised in the morning with a regular jail ration and a few hours later were returned to the quarters occupied by the chain gang, where we learned that Shannon and Warner, the two keepers of the rock pile, wanted to put our fellow workers on bread and water, but the captain would not stand for it.

Previous to this time men were made to carry a ball attached to one leg, while the other was held in a leg iron with another prisoner that made walking for these men an extreme agony. Others were taken out without clothing. One man was knocked in the testicles and several shoved around, but these tactics have ceased; we have lost our chains on the chain gang and up to the present writing have not been molested.

### DRIVEN NAKED THROUGH THE STREETS BY THE SPOKANE POLICE.

On Saturday, Jan. 22, Henry Butler, an I. W. W. street speaker, was driven through the streets to the rock pile to resume work, with only his coat and pants as wearing apparel. Here he was forced to remain in his half-naked condition in the cold and rain.

It had been a custom of the jail rulers to have the prisoners take their weekly bath on every Saturday afternoon; also to wash their clothes. On this particular afternoon "Gorilla" Shannon had charge of the program. The fellow worker was not informed of the change of the program; so he proceeded to wash up his

(Continued on Page Four.)

## HAMMOND STEEL STRIKE VICTORY

(Chicago Daily.)

The strike in the Standard Steel Car Company, Hammond, Ind., was settled. The company has granted all the conditions asked by the workers. The increase in wages caused considerable dispute, but finally an agreement was reached on that, too. A uniform advance of 10 per cent for all departments will be made within less than thirty days.

The strikers presented a list of conditions on which they will return to work. The conditions are as follows:

1. No man who participated in the strike shall be discriminated against. All men shall be allowed to return to their places of work "permanently."

2. That back rents due to the company on company houses shall not be charged against present tenants, if the present tenants are not responsible for such rent.

3. Bribery shall be eradicated from the shops. Any foreman, boss or employe who encourages the taking or giving of bonuses in the holding or securing of a job, or in getting preference in work should be discharged upon the submission of sufficient evidence against him.

4. The interests of the worker shall be recognized. If at any time an employe of the company considers that he is not receiving a fair wage for the work he is engaged in, he shall report his dissatisfaction to his foreman, boss or other employe in charge. The employe in charge to whom such dissatisfaction is reported shall take the matter up with the proper authorities, who shall arrange the wage with the dissatisfied employe duly, increasing the wage if an increase is justifiable.

### Recognizes Committees.

5. Committees of the workers shall be recognized. Should any grievance arise from employe in any department, it shall be taken up for adjustment by an arbitration committee. This committee shall consist of three representatives from the workers and three representatives from the firm. If any dispute arises that such a committee cannot agree on for settlement, it shall have the power to select a neutral arbiter, and the majority of the seven men shall settle the question or questions.

6. When the employe finds a shortage in his pay envelope, it shall be rectified upon satisfactory proof of the error.

7. The wages of all employes shall be increased 20 per cent upon their return to work. The payment of back rent was a serious matter with the employes of the company. Frequently they moved into a house that had been vacant for a long period of time, and the company would charge up the loss of rent for the period of vacancy against the man who moved in. There was no logical ground for such action, but the workers were forced to submit to it. A man would frequently go along for two or three months with a reduced salary because the house he moved into had been vacant before he moved into it. The company would take the back rent out of the man's pay envelope in weekly installments.

### Another Crooked Deal.

Bribery was one of the most harrowing conditions to which the workers were subject in the big shops of the car company. No man could get a job or hold it long, if he did not

(Continued on Page Four.)

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.**

Chicago, Ill. January 31, 1910

**INDUSTRIAL WORKER**

Box 1443, Seattle, Wash.,

Strike at Hammond car shops won. Letter following with details.

ST. JOHN

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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F. R. Schiele, Acting Editor... W. J. Morris, L. U. No. 352... A. Wageman, L. U. No. 178... C. Olson, L. U. No. 432

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Cash Must Accompany All Orders.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Dec. 21, 1907, at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Meet me at Spokane March 1st.

If you wish to abolish the employment shark, ORGANIZE.

Always keep in mind that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Organize to protect your interests. The boss is organized to protect his.

The I. W. W. is a labor organization of the working class. We have only one enemy; and that is the employing class.

Prosecutor Pugh has received a black hand letter (to bear him tell it) in which he was labeled as No. 14. This gentleman with the mailed fist will have no chance to quarrel with the mayor about who received the number first when the I. W. W. gets in control. There will be only one number, and Pugh and all the rest of his ilk will receive the same No. 23.

Even the employment sharks are organized. They are organized to protect their interests. They stick together. To them "an injury to one is an injury to all." In case any one of them gets into difficulty because of having shipped men out to jobs where there were not any, the rest immediately come to his aid.

Take a hint, workmen. Organize into the I. W. W., and forcing the boss to send to your union hall for men put the employment shark on the bum.

What is the use of boycotting meat? The trusts will simply place the product which they are unable to dispose of in cold storage. Six months hence it will be brought forth and the consumer charged with the keep, formaldehyde and other preservatives used. So it is better to eat the meat while it is fresh (if you can afford it) than to abstain from the use of it and then be forced to eat the embalmed product for six months or a year afterwards.

Where are the managers of the Employers' Co-Operative Association? This is the question being asked by many of the workers in Seattle who paid two dollars initiation and twenty-five cents a month dues to this outfit. Another case of employment shark. Now they have neither jobs nor money, as the managers have "few." Serves you right. Why don't you organize and force the employer to send to your union hall for men. One dollar initiation and fifty cents a month dues puts you in good standing in the Industrial Workers.

The boss is organized into the bosses' union, the Employers' Association. He is organized for the purpose of keeping you in submission, so that he can dictate the number of hours you shall work and the pay you shall receive. You, the workers, should organize also. Organize into an organization such as the Industrial Workers of the World. You will then be in a position to withstand any attempts on the part of your employer to increase your hours, cut down your wages or force you to speed up. Yours will be the stronger organization, as you will control the power from which the employer derives all his profits, your labor power. Organize industrially. You will not only be in a position to withstand any attempts on the part of the master class to reduce your standard of living, but will be in a position to dictate to him under what conditions you shall labor and how many hours you will work. Finally, by the understanding of the power which lies in organization you will be in a position not only to get better conditions, but will be able to take and hold the full social value of your toil.

SHORT AND SWEET.

"Your paper is truth. I want it." (Money order for same was enclosed.)

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The general strike is an expression very much used in the last few years in connection with the revolutionary movement of the working people. Much time and space has been wasted by the politicians and the theorists... discussing just what is meant by the term "general strike," just what would be the result of the general strike, etc. It has even been said, in regard to the struggles of the working people against their employers, that the working class can never win but one, and that the final victory over the enemy! It is also held by some that a general strike on the part of the workers would be to leave the factories, the mills, and the tools of production generally in the hands of the enemy, and that a general strike would be a general retreat of the workers from the battlefields of production. One man in Germany went so far as to say that general strike meant "general nonsense."

The spectacle of newspaper editors, of writers or professors mapping out a plan of campaign for the struggling working class is like a caterpillar tolling a lion when and how to spring. As for the childish assertion that the workers go from one defeat to another, and that they can never win but one, and that the "final victory" over the enemy, it is hardly worthy of answer. It is enough to say that the final victory must depend on the previous struggles. Every struggle brings its lessons and its experiences, and therefore there is no single and entire defeat. In the worst of cases, the instances of the workers winning better conditions as a result of their struggles, and the fact that in the past five years the industrial union here and abroad has won an average of over 80 per cent. of all strikes, gives the lie to this tree-fall croaking. As to the argument that a general strike would merely leave the tools in the hands of the enemy, the employers, it is well to remember that the employing class alone could not for one minute operate the tools of production, and their possession would be utterly unprofitable to them. That a general sus-

pension of work in one industry, let alone in all industries, can bring the employers to terms, is well shown in the postal strike in France. This was a strike in one industry, and in only one country. Society is so interlocked that the stoppage of one industry is like the breaking of one wheel in a clock: it paralyzes the rest of the system. As for the man who said general strike is the same as general nonsense, he was like the old woman who watched George Stephenson preparing to start with his first locomotive. "It'll never start; it'll never start!" she croaked. When the engine started off at thirty miles an hour she then squealed: "It'll never stop; it'll never stop!"

The general strike has also been called the general lockout of the employing class, the idea being that at the proper time, the workers, being industrially organized, will simply take possession of the factories, the mills and the arms and the other places and tools of production, and proceed to operate them for the benefit of the workers, thus locking out the employing class.

Now let us see the practical bearing of all this talk for you and me, for now and here. Any kind of a strike, however weak and small, implies some form of organization, or at least some amount of common understanding among the workers. The larger the strike the larger must be the organization of the workers. When the time comes, and there are many signs to show that it is nearer than many of us think, that the working class is so strongly organized, and industrially organized, that it is possible to suspend production either through the world at large, or over vast districts, we will then be strong enough to act in defiance of the master class—either by suspending production for a time or by continuing it for our own good. There is one thing that every member of the I. W. W. and working people generally should always remember, and that is that success depends not necessarily on blind following of a rule, without regard to circumstances and conditions, but success depends on organization, discipline and courage. It is admitted on all hands that the first requisite is industrial union. The tactics of the enemy and the form of the battlefield will tell us at the time just how each battle must be fought. With a disciplined industrial army, all things are possible for us. Without industrial union nothing but defeat is possible for us.

To try to settle the question of "just what we will do on the day after the general strike" is like a man with black hair trying to foretell just when his hair will turn gray. Time alone can tell. The job in front of us working people is to organize ourselves, with the understanding that we have nothing in common with those for whom we work; that an injury to one worker is an injury to all workers. We must learn that the end justifies the means, and that all things are fair for the workers against the employers, who are robbers. The employers are organized and comfortable. We are disorganized and miserable. We are many; the employers are few.

AUSTRALIA.

The capitalist press under date of January 27th informs us of the sentence of Peter Bowling of the National Miners' Association of Australia being sentenced to serve one year at hard labor in prison. Burns and Brennan and a number of other strike leaders were sentenced to eight months. A number of the miners have also been sentenced to serve shorter terms of imprisonment. They were charged with obstructing work at the mines during the strike.

Once more the arm of the law shows itself and as usual it is against the workers and for the masters. Whether it be in Sweden, in France, in Japan, in "free" America or in Australia, the next door neighbor of the workman's "paradise," the law is always against the workers. Time and time again has it been demonstrated that the courts forms the bulwark of capitalism and that all progress that ever has been made, or will be made, will be due to men who dare to violate the unjust brutalized laws of the capitalists.

Due chiefly to the teachings of principles of the I. W. W. and through the leadership of such industrialists as Peter Bowling the coal miners laid down their tools simultaneously and obeyed the walk out order. Thirteen thousand miners, forming the Colliery Employees' Federation, were engaged in the struggle. The miners represent the most militant and progressive labor organization in Australia and their struggle would have resulted in a complete victory had the miners of the south and west walked out in sympathy with their striking fellow workers. As it was, many of the factories of the district were forced to close. The train car service of Sydney was greatly impaired. The lights, mostly gas, were out for several days, owing to the shortage of coal.

Coal from other districts and foreign countries was imported. The Waterdale Workers' Union held a meeting to decide whether or not they would unload these ships. Owing to the influence of Mr. Hughes, erstwhile socialist and M. P. (member of parliament) the water front workers decided to stay at work. Many of the water front workers were in favor of going out on strike to assist their brothers, some of them refused to unload imported coal, but as a whole these workers did not show that spirit of solidarity so necessary for the winning of working class struggles and which is exemplified in the sentence, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The strike leaders, Peter Bowling, Brennan and Burns, were arrested while alighting from a train at Newcastle, where they had gone to address a mass meeting and conference of the striking miners. Leaving Sydney, which is about 100 miles distant from Newcastle, they were followed by a contingent of police, numbering 75, who boarded the same train. The warrants for their arrest were rushed by automobile.

ADDRESS TO LOGGERS AND LUMBERMEN

The northwestern part of the United States is unquestionably the most important lumber district in the world. Nowhere else are found such magnificent virgin forests as here, nowhere else have so outrageous fortunes been made by exploiters of natural resources, including fraudulent speculators and land thieves.

But what are the conditions among the workers, who fell the trees, "buck" them up in logs, put them in the water, saw them up in the mills as planks, boards and shingles? What are the conditions of all the workers in the woods and the mills, the "swampers," the "chokers," the "chasers," the firemen, the engineers, the blacksmiths, the saw filers, the "hunkies," the cooks and all the rest of the workers engaged in handling wood?

Are we living a life worthy of those who are the makers of the country? No; the majority of us are living the life of social outcasts, lacking all the essentials that go to make life worth living. As a rule we have no "home." When we are not sleeping in crowded, filthy "bunk houses" we have to put up in cheap lodging houses in the cities while waiting for a chance to "ship" to the next camp.

Family life? None of that for ours. How can we establish homes and families, when our employment is so insecure, when our hours are so long, our wages so low? We are not conscientious enough to drag women and children down with us into our own misery. Read and study? How can we, when we have to go out with a lantern in our hand in the morning and return from the woods after dusk?

Keep clean and neat? How can we, when the opportunities for "cleaning up" and shaving and washing are almost equal to nothing. Our life is the life of slaves without a bright spot in it, without any prospects for the future. And still we are the backbone and the marrow of the country in which we are working. Without us the northwest is little or nothing.

The worst of it is—or perhaps the best—that it depends entirely upon ourselves to change these conditions. There is nothing in the world to prevent the loggers, the lumberworkers, from having everything their own way. We need only to organize in a solid body with all the men that are engaged in the handling of lumber in camps and mills and vessels and buildings in order to put an end to the state of affairs that is degrading us.

Some of us loggers have built up unions in the principal cities of the northwest and others will be formed rapidly. Our plan is to have the lumber workers in the various camps join the union in the nearest industrial center, so that we will eventually be able to keep in contact with every man in the industry for the purpose of concerted action against those who hold our head under water.

First of all it is necessary for us to drive out of existence that human leech, the employment shark, who robs us and cheats us right and left. We must also fix a minimum wage, below which no lumber worker shall be compelled to work. We must cut down the work day to at least eight hours.

The Western Federation of Miners and even some other unions have done this. Are we, through our indifference and inactivity, going to silently admit that we are inferior to the men in those industries?

Where is the logger who has so little self-respect as to consider anything too good for him? The best in the world is none too good for us, and there is nothing to stop us from having it, once we get together and organize in one solid union.

Or is there, perhaps, any one of you who would not rather have a clean bed than the rags in a bunk bestowed by the boss? Is there, perhaps, any one of you who does not consider himself fit to enjoy even the most primitive comforts of life? Well, with him we can do nothing.

It is to the clean-minded, self-respecting slave of the woods and the mills who has at heart his own and his class's best material interests that we address ourselves with a demand that you immediately put yourselves in contact with our organization for the purpose of building it up and extending it, so that we shall in the near future be able to enforce our demands upon our employers.

Spread our papers and our literature in your camp. Agitate among your fellows and wake up the sleeping ones. The address of your nearest union can be found in the columns of this paper, the Industrial Worker, official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World. Communicate with your nearest secretary.

LOGGERS UNION NO. 432 I. W. W., Room 3 Stetson Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND FREE SPEECH RECRUITS. On January 6th the undersigned, Chas. Devlin, John Sanders, of Local No. 173, left San Francisco on our way to Spokane to aid in the free speech fight. There were two other fellow workers, whose names I do not care to mention, members of Local No. 173, who could not seem to realize the serious nature of our mission and treated same as a joke, especially so when we were facing an audience on the streets, so it was decided at Kennett to let these fellow workers shift for themselves. In Stockton, we held a joint protest meeting with the Socialist Party there, leaving that city on January 10th and arrived at Sacramento same day. We held a street meeting the following evening, but the slaves there are of the jobite variety, afraid of their masters.

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States and Canada. Secretaries of Unions are requested to notify the editor of any changes desired in this list. The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows: General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Building, 55 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 55 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 8 Tunnel street, corner Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Whitehead, 308 James street, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; M. L. Gaines, 243 Lexington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

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PROPAGANDA LEAGUES. Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tuthill, 69 Baynes street. Chicago, Ill.—Paul Trice, 418 Oak street. Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 East Porphyry street.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE. 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 trades unions unable to cope with the every-growing power of the employing class. The trades 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 trades 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 industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a 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.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

Hitical dope and were ready for Industrial Unionism. I wrote Fellow Worker Ford of Oakland to go there and try and organize, but have not got a definite answer from him as yet.

On Saturday, January 15th, an entertainment, dance and Boston supper was held. We done the entertaining, and the Socialists furnished the Boston supper and the dancing, but as none of us were dancers (the only thing we know how to dance with is the pick and shovels) we did not dance, but enjoyed ourselves just the same. There are employed at the Diamond Match Company's plant, a mile below Chiclo, about 1,500 men; also several large logging camps in the neighborhood, and from all accounts is ripe for organization. We left Chiclo the 15th.

At Vina, the first stop the train made, we met Fellow Worker George Fenton of Local No. 382, who joined our ranks. Red Bluffs was the next stop. Now I am going to do as the serial story writers do; I am going to say "To be continued in our next." Next week I will give our experiences after leaving Red Bluffs. Yours for the I. W. W.

AUGUST WALQUIST. And Seven Free Speech Recruits now at Glendale, Ore. Are you a union man? Why not? Is it because you are afraid of losing your job. You have no job; the boss has that, and only allows you to work at it.

In nailing on shoe heels, one worker and a boy, with machinery, can heel 300 pairs of shoes per day. It would require five workers to do the same work by hand.

MOVED. To All Members of the I. W. W. Local Unions Nos. 178 and 382, have moved to new Headquarters at 1619 Westlake Boulevard, ROOMS 12, 14, 15, 16 NESTOR BUILDING.



# REPLY TO GOVERNOR HAY

Governor of Washington—Sir:—Your letter to Mr. Varnum of Seattle, published in the Spokane Chronicle of January 10th, under the caption "Not Fit for Citizens," is a very interesting contribution to the literature on the subject of free speech and a free press. You seem to think it passing strange that a man of education and one who has enjoyed advantages above the ordinary run of men, should champion the cause of the oppressed by criticizing the authorities of Spokane for their treatment of the I. W. W.'s who belong to that vast majority of our citizens known as the workers—and who are rewarded for their industry by annual incomes averaging \$500 to each family of five. Hence are somewhat short on "education," "advantages" and material wealth. But are without the motive power of progress. Without the workers civilization would be impossible and the class who have "enjoyed education, and advantages above the ordinary run of men," would begin to realize how COMPLETELY and ABSOLUTELY they depend upon ordinary men for their LIVELIHOOD AND THEIR PROFITS. Is it not because of the ignorance of the workers that they continue to elect men to run the machinery of government? Who are responsible for the system that transfers four-fifths of each worker's product to the class "who toil not, neither do they spin"?

Have not the I. W. W.'s been imprisoned on bread and water for trying "to educate the people to their way of thinking"? Does not the industrial organization and education of the workers portend the final emancipation of the race from the bondage of wage-slavery? Is there any law that compels intelligent people to obstruct the streets to listen to the illogical and "illiterate abuse of the government and the flag," with which you charge the I. W. W.?

Or is there an ordinance requiring the people to stand with open mouths while the I. W. W. "force their peculiar ideas down their throats"? You say that "the people of Spokane are as quick to see a good thing and appreciate sound argument as any people you know." Is that why "the city authorities" have been compelled to prohibit the I. W. W. from speaking anywhere—even in a hall which they had rented for that particular purpose? The men now serving jail sentences for "conspiracy" are "model prisoners" and "gentlemen," "treating everybody with courtesy and making no complaint of the work or of sleeping on the floor." That is the testimony of their jailers, as published in the Chronicle. When I read that I thought of the Bible text: "Blessed are the meek for their shall inherit the earth." The strike of the switchmen illustrates nicely how "ordinary men" are to the men who own (?) the road. And Mr. Ryan's threat to close the Amalgamated mines and smelters unless the workers in those industries would assist in breaking the switchmen's strike, is an excellent illustration of the way the owners of the jobs use the workers of one industry to defeat the efforts of the workers in another industry to secure better conditions.

THE "Industrial Union" Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz. An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Printed in Spanish. Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months. Address THE INDUSTRIAL UNION 312 East Buchanan St. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Industrial Union Advocate The paper advocating industrial unionism, printed on the 1st and 15th of each month by the I. W. W. locals of New York City and vicinity. We, the locals of New York City and vicinity have transferred our mailing list to the New Industrial Union paper Solidarity and are to devote all our energies to said paper and hoping you will co-operate with us and push this new paper Solidarity, we are THE PRESS COMMITTEE of Industrial Union Advocate.

"SOLIDARITY" A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa. SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly \$1.00 Six Months .50 Canada and Foreign 1.50 Bundle Orders, per copy .01 Subscribe to this new working class weekly immediately, without fail. Address all communications for publication to A. M. STIRTON, Editor; all remittances to the Manager, C. H. MC CARTY. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

"SOLIDARITY"

## SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to the fact that persecution is being carried on in a high-handed manner by those who hide under the disguise of law and order, the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. in Spokane has moved the Defense Fund headquarters to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is in another State and close to Spokane.

No man who is a prominent and active worker in the I. W. W. is safe from arrest under the trumped-up charge of "Criminal Conspiracy"; all the old offenders and editors are at present in jail in Spokane. The penalty provided for this trumped-up charge is five years in the penitentiary. The best lawyers in the country have been engaged to defend our fellow-workers. These attorneys are high-priced men, but money is nothing when we consider the noble characters and principles of the men who are supposed to be railroaded to a prison. Many of the officers and editors who are awaiting trial at the hands of a venomous enemy have given up home, money and friends for the grand principles of "One Revolutionary Union of Workers."

Bread Lines, Bull-Pens, Child Slavery, Prostitutes, Vice and Crime must all fall before this "One Union of All Workers."

Over 300 men are in jail and more going in daily to suffer the tortures of hell, that freedom of speech may again be wrested from a money-mad class, who are mortally afraid of seeing the working class united. These men will serve 30 days on bread and water, and when they get out they will immediately be rearrested.

The best legal talent has been engaged in Chicago, Seattle and Spokane to defend our officers from the masters' wrath. We must have the sinews of war. You must help. Send all contributions for "Free Speech Defense Fund" to

FRED W. HESLEWOOD, National Organizer I. W. W. P. O. Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

will fare the land, to hastening ill a prey. Where wealth accumulates and men decay. We have a few of the richest men and women of any country on earth. We also have thousands of little children toiling in the mines and mills for a mere pittance, when they should be developing physically and mentally to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life. We have other thousands of children that are attending school under the folds of Old Glory, their immature bodies tortured by hunger and cold; handicapped in the race for place and power by lack of food, and all this in a country where the granaries are filled to overflowing with the products of the soil. Furthermore, a rapid backward glance over the labor history of recent years calls up vivid pictures of Homestead, the Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek and McKees Rocks, where the law of right has been lost sight of in the rule of "the law of might." And all these things have happened under the banner of the Free.

In order to inspire the people with patriotism and love for the flag, the flag must be to them the visible emblem of those "inalienable rights" with which that time-honored document upon which our government is founded declares "all men are endowed by their Creator." "The ordinary run of men" have entrusted the three departments of government to men who have enjoyed the "advantages of education"; and they have evidently been more interested in the perpetuation of a vast bonded debt on which they can draw interest than they have in the perpetuation of our free institutions or the welfare of the race.

You charge the I. W. W.'s with being illiterate and not fit for citizenship. Do you expect the workers of the United States, that are exploited until five hundred dollars must provide food, shelter, clothing, light, fuel, medical attendance, instruction and entertainment for a family of five for a year, to represent the highest type of citizenship, be possessed of all the social graces and be able to express their ideas in the polished language of the college graduate. On the other hand, do you expect the exploiter, who lives in luxury on the sweat of other men's faces, to represent "equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none."

When the daily press contains headlines like this: "I. W. W. Fugitive Escaped Bulets," and the further information that "Thomas Kennedy, an I. W. W. was fined \$100 on a vagrancy charge for peddling I. W. W. literature." What conclusions do you think intelligent people will arrive at in regard to the way law is administered in Spokane? When did selling literature become a crime punishable under the vagrancy ordinance?

You dismiss as absurd the charge that the city authorities have been brutal in their treatment of I. W. W. prisoners—not because you have personal knowledge of the conditions in Spokane jails, but because the city authorities are your personal friends, whom you vouch for as being "clean, honorable, upright men," "with a high sense of duty"; "with no objection to these people holding their meetings in halls or on vacant lots"; but of late the authorities have been compelled to prohibit the I. W. W. from speaking anywhere.

Does it not devolve upon you as the highest executive officer of the State to support the constitution of the State and of the United States by bringing to justice those officials whose "high sense of duty" causes them to violate the laws which it is their sworn duty to support? Will not such a flagrant violation of the law by the authorities as you outline in your letter to Mr. Varnum—and that is admitted even by the capitalist press—cause law-abiding citizens of every shade of political belief to think that

"the law of might" has prevailed over the laws of the State and of the United States? A reply to these questions is eagerly awaited by the "illiterate" "vagrants," that do the work and are anxious to learn how to retain the product of their toil, so that they may enjoy the advantages of education, and not be insulted by the Pharisees who have "enjoyed advantages above the ordinary run of men," thanking God that he is not as these men are.

Yours respectfully,  
MELINDA ALEXANDER.

### A SYNOPSIS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA.

The revolutionary movement of Russia may be divided into two periods: the prehistoric, which began in the time of Catharine II, in the form of Free Masonry under the mantle of religious aims, which at the end of Catharine's reign was looked upon as a hotbed of revolutionary ideas. It lasted through the liberal reign of Alexander I and the reactionary reign of Czar Nicholas I, till the year 1855.

The historic period starts from that time, and could be subdivided into different parts: First, the period under the writers, Herzen and Chernobefsky, takes in the time of preparation to do away with serfdom and the disillusionments following, and ended with the Polish insurrection of 1863. Then follows the second of an honest effort on the part of the democrats and liberals to work hand in hand with the government, which undertook reforms that didn't reform. This period is only made remarkable through the attacks of Karakozoff and Nechaief.

In 1870—or, to be more accurate, in 1872—begins the third period of propaganda. From a number of small groups with pure Socialist aims, holding to peaceful means at first, in the year 1875 it went over to sharper measures of revolutionary agitation.

In the year 1878 in this movement begins a new change in all its departments. Socialism is again forced to the background with politics to the fore, and the small decentralized groups disappear, or their place being taken by a very serious disciplined secret society, with an executive board at its head; and, in the place of peaceful means, steps out Terror—systematic extermination of Czarism.

The third and fourth epochs last from 1872 to 1882. Since 1873 some of the prominent workers among the Terrorists have propagated the idea that it is not enough to aspire, to political freedom to be brought about by conspirative associations of the "people," who consisted of engineers, teachers and many others, including students, and even sons and daughters of the nobility, etc., but that it was necessary to take in the people themselves, and that to accomplish this it was necessary to send out teachers among the people, who should say to the peasant, "Take the land and freedom," and to the workmen, "Take the factories," and through that idea inculcated into their minds they should be able to do away with bureaucracy, Czar and all other parasites. To which the answer came from the Terrorists, that political freedom would necessarily bring all these things.

Now we observe this new division of thought and action of the so-called insurgents, or Insurrectionists, in the Russian language, which they now called themselves. They again in time subdivided into Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists, the latter of which again subdivided into Anarchists and Communists, of which some use the Terror to do away with those in their way and to carry on propaganda. They are composed of detachments whose mission is the slaughter of all kinds of satraps in authority who are hounding the revolutionary propagandists. Till today we find the Social Democrats who are after the workmen and ignore the exploited peasant, and the Social Revolutionists who are after the peasantry and the workmen, and the Anarchist, who is after everybody, through the abstract idea of communal interest, carried on by individuals for the benefit of all, without any organization at present or in the future, only voluntary co-operation of individuals, loosely bound into communal groups.

Gapon could only come, then, when the workers acted under the same illusion, no doubt, as the peasant did, arising from the fact that the abolition of serfdom, though it freed them from the feudal lord, left them tied to the land just the same; from which they conceived the idea that the freedom which they got was not the real one that the Czar granted, but one manufactured by the authorities, the nobility and bureaucracy, and the idea was to again put them under the yoke, and they imagined that very soon the Czar would issue to them the first real freedom that he intended at the first they should have. This unhappy thought, and luckless belief in the Czar cost the peasantry very dear. The peasantry refused to work for the equires, and to sign the papers to which they had to subscribe to obtain the miserable land which was given to them, and for which they had to pay so much a year for forty-nine consecutive years of the principal, and 6 per cent interest, to be brought by the government for the land allotted to them.

Russia was turned into a shambles with the blood of the unarmed indefensible, unenlightened peasantry. Savage satraps shot, cut and knouted the people, who, after all these lessons, did not come to their senses. The whole mass of them was of the same unsophisticated opinion that all this slaughter was the work of the barony, and as a revenge for losing the land, and that the nobility were the ones that spoiled the freedom the Czar gave them to keep. They did not believe the intellectuals who came to preach to them because they did not know the motives that actuated these. The same thing, I suppose, took place before Gapon arrived on the horizon of the workmen in the city of St. Petersburg. They could not see the motives which actuated teachers, doctors, members of the bureaucracy, sons and daughters of the nobility to come among them, mingle with them, teach them, etc. And I suppose that that ingrained antipathy and hatred that is inborn in the exploited peasant, to the intellectuals of all sorts, manifested itself the strongest when Gapon left the idealists, who propagated ideas, not so much of immediate relief, but dwelt mostly on the millennium of the future, thereby sacrificing the present.

And he (Gapon) conceived the same unhappy idea that was held by the peasantry in 1882, that the Czar does not know what his satraps do, so that all that is necessary is to petition the "Little Father" and everything will be hunky-dory.

On "Bloody Sunday," the 9th of January, of the 22nd by the Julian time reckoning.

Seattle, Wash. H. G. GEROME.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From "Bulletin International," official organ of "Confederation General du Travail" of France.)

The Consequences of the Economic Crisis. Over 963,000 working men and working women in England have suffered a reduction of wages during the year 1909, the net result being a total reduction of \$9,200,000 sterling (\$290,000) per week. This information we have from the official organ of the English Department of Labor, "The Board of Trade, Labor Gazette."

### Law Against Strikes and Lock-outs Proposed in Norway.

A bill on the subject of settling and arbitrating of labor conflicts has just been presented before the Norwegian parliament. It provides for the creation of four district bureaus of conciliation, composed of three members. Strikes and lockouts are henceforth to be forbidden, except the conflict has first been submitted to the district bureau of conciliation. The court of arbitration, whose function is to commence after the bureau of conciliation has acted, is to be located in Christiania and is to be composed of three members: A president named by the government, and one representative each of the organizations of labor and employers. On these points there is unanimity among the commission charged with the framing of the law. There is the same unanimity about instituting obligatory arbitration in wage conflicts. It regards to conflicts of more general character the opinions were divided.

Once more a capitalist tentacle stretched out to deprive the workers of the right to strike. (Any time the workers submit their case to courts of whatever description they may be, they will be the losers. The workers will never have anything but what they take and hold through their organized strength.)

During his trip through Europe Mr. Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, repeated several times in national and international conferences and at public meetings (in Paris, Berlin, etc.), that all European organized workers, who are in good standing with their respective unions, would be fraternally received by the great trade unions of the United States. This assertion has given rise to an international polemic. The press of every country, and especially the Socialist and the union press of Germany and of the United States, has published numerous articles of protest, proving the difficulties which encounter the European workers who wish to join the American unions. These articles have reference to several industries, i. e., the building industry, the metal industry and the glass industry. Thus the "Grundstein," official organ of the union of German masons, recently published a letter from an organized German mason, which letter exposes the barbaric manner in which the author was treated in seeking to join the masons' union in San Francisco.

Certain fellow workers have suggested that the relations between the unions of the two continents will change after the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the International Secretariate of central labor bodies. However, the daily Social Democratic paper, "New Yorker Volkszeitung," has already warned the European unionists not to be too optimistic on this point. The American unions have various methods of preventing the strangers from joining, even though they are already organized. They have to begin with their initiation fee, which in several unions amounts to from \$25 to \$100, or more. Often it is required from the newcomer to have naturalization papers, a demand which makes necessary a certain acquaintance with the English language (read and write). In certain unions the admission is free in theory, but as the general meeting has the decision about admitting new members, one encounters in practice all kinds of difficulties.

### LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

In making bread boxes, three workers can do the work of thirteen boxmakers by old methods. In cutting out clothing and cloth caps with dies, one worker does the work of three by the old methods.

In leather manufacture, modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine, with one operator, will do the work of fifteen men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of flour, modern improvements save 75 per cent. of the manual labor that once was necessary.

In making tin cans, one man and a boy, with modern appliances, can do the work of ten workers by the old process.

By the use of coal mining machines 160 miners can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.

One boy, by machinery, in turning out wood-work and materials for musical instruments, performs the work of twenty-five men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes the work of 500 operators is now done by 100—a displacement of wage-earners of 80 per cent.—by aid of machinery.

In stove dressing, twelve laborers, with a machine, can dress 12,000 stoves in the same time that the same number of workmen, by hand, could dress 2,500 stoves.

In the cotton mills in the United States, the manual labor has been reduced by about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

In the manufacture of brick, improved devices save one-tenth of the labor; and in the manufacture of fire brick, 40 per cent. of the manual labor is displaced.

In the manufacture of carriages, it used to take one man thirty-five days to make a carriage. It is now made by the aid of machinery with the work of one man in twelve days.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements, 600 operatives, with machinery, including eighteen classes of wage-earners, do the work of 2,145 wage-earners, do the work of 2,145

wage-earners without machinery, displacing 1,565 workers.

The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes, during the last thirty years, has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of manufacture has been reduced 50 per cent. to the consumer.

In the manufacture of wall paper one worker with the aid of machinery, does the work of 100 workers by manual labor; and in cutting and drying paper by machinery, four men and six girls do the work of 100 operators by old methods.

In manufacturing gun stocks, one man, by manual labor, was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of ten hours, while three men, by a division of labor and the use of machinery, can turn and fit 125 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours, to 49 wage-earners.—Machinists' Journal.

### A UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATION.

We Industrial Workers of the World claim to stand together with all other workers of the world in the class struggle for the uplifting of all humanity. Kindred organizations in other parts of the world, known as the "Syndicalists" in Italy, the "Confederation General du Travail" in France and Holland; the "Industrialists" in England, and organizations of the same principles in New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Sweden and many others in countries not hereinafter mentioned. All based on the class struggle, and fighting the same fight on the same identical lines all over the world.

Now, I believe it would be very much to time is fully ripe for a "world-wide" international organization with one universal name and one universal badge or button. At the present time each country has its own name for the one movement which is still nevertheless universal. I suppose each, too, have their own particular style of badge or button, if any such is worn in other countries as here in America.

Now, believe it would be very much to the advantage of the movement all through the world if we carried this unity of spirit and thought a little further. It could be made possible to bring all these organizations under one universal name and wearing one universal badge or button all over the entire world. I am positive it would greatly strengthen the revolutionary movement for Industrial Unionism. Believing this matter is worthy of consideration, at this time particularly, seeing the international capitalists forming their "International Shipping Federations," etc., hence I put the matter before you, just for what it is worth and trust that at our next convention, if not previously, the I. W. W. of America will have taken such steps as will very soon lead to this strengthening of labor's forces in the world's proletarian fighting army in a more closely knit international organization under one name and wearing one universal badge. Act upon this either at our next convention or earlier. I remain, your top industrialist,  
GEORGE H. HILL.

### Seattle Advertisements

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY J. F. CURRIER DEALER IN SHOES Jumbo Loggers Made to Your Measure in One Day. 86 W. MAIN ST., SEATTLE, WASH.

### Socialist Books

We buy, sell and exchange books of all kinds, and take subscriptions for magazines and papers at club rates, etc.

Raymer's Old Book Store Ind. 3886 Main 1597 1522 First Avenue SEATTLE, WASH. 110 Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

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WILL DRESS YOU FROM HEAD TO FOOT Keep in mind that this store always sells only reliable goods; has one price for everybody; gives everybody a square deal.

Special Department in connection for Buying and Selling A No. 1 Second-Hand Goods.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE 114 Main Street

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THE NEW WORKINGMAN'S STORE

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Etc. Every article guaranteed. Your money back if you want it.

119 YESLER WAY Opp. Seattle Hotel

Phone Main 2776 Quick Repairing Fine Complete Line of Light and Heavy Ready-Made Shoes Always on Hand. For Quality Leave It to

### THE CANADIAN SHOEMAKER

PHIL F. GIBEAU, Prop.

Trade Mark: "Jumbo Shoes." STORE: 115 Washington Street

The Only Maker and Salesman of "Jumbo Shoes." SEATTLE, WASH.

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### Carrol & Wineberg

The Original Workingman's Store Established 1900.

Trade Mark

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Rubbers, Oil Goods, Etc.

221 FIRST AVE. SOUTH

### CARD OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.

Lead, S. D. .... 19...

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.

Department .....

Occupation .....

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



LOGGERS, ATTENTION!

Owing to the rapidly increasing membership and necessity of being more centrally located in the Working Class District, we, the Loggers' Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Stetson Building, corner Second Avenue and Main Street.

WM. MCKENZIE, Room 3 Stetson Building, Seattle, Wash. Corner Second Avenue and Main Street, Portland, Ore., Jan. 29, 1910.

Mr. F. R. Schiele, editor Industrial Worker— Fellow Worker:—I have been instructed by Locals Nos. 92, 93 and 141 to forward the following motion to you for publication.

Moved and seconded that we hold joint meetings of Locals Nos. 92, 93 and 141 to discuss constitution and amendments, so as to be able to instruct delegates to convention, that a copy of this motion be sent to the Industrial Worker for publication, asking locals everywhere to do the same.

LOCALS NOS. 92, 93 AND 141 I. W. W. PORTLAND, ORE. BY J. JACKSON, Secretary.

Editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:— Please find enclosed a list of places where work can be had; we are trying to get a complete list of jobs in this vicinity for the purpose of putting the employment agents on the bum. I expect to have an article on the methods the A. F. of L. had in organizing the car repairers here, but have not been able yet to get all the points in the case. Will try and have it ready for next week. Yours for the I. W. W. J. JACKSON.

Clearwater, Mont., Big B. D. Mill Co.: wages, \$2.40 to \$2.80; pay whenever you quiet; grub is very poor; I. W. W. cannot secure work here if it is known that they are members of the organization. Sleep in bunk houses; hospital fee \$1; boss does not hire men from employment sharks. Good place to stay away from. The cook tans his beefsteak. Member Local No. 40, Missoula.

Sorrento, Idaho. J. J. Williams, Cont. Wages, \$2.00 up. Pay once a month. Grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark. Boss a regular slave driver. MEMBER No. 141, Portland, Ore.

McKinney, Wash. Wages, \$2.00. Pay once a month. Grub is fair. I. W. W. can secure work here. Sleep in bunk house; hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark. Remarks: Fair camp, but full of bed bugs. MEMBER No. 382, Seattle, Wash.

Arlington, Wash. Deeks & Deeks—Bridge gang. Concrete work. Hospital fee, \$1. Grub about as good as usual. Guts men from employment shark. Got to have a concrete back to stay. Boss expert slave driver. This is a yappified camp. Go past it in an ashrip. Wages, 22 1/2 cents per hour. S. TOBIN.

Celilo, Ore. Paterson & Carlson—Canal work. Wages, \$2 for eight hours. Grub is bum. Thirty-six men occupy bunk house, 16x24. The bugs have wings on and are fierce. Hospital fee, 10 cents per day for the first ten days; free the rest of the month. Stay away from here. Lots of men bliking up and down. FRED WAGNER, Local No. 222, Spokane.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 26, 1910. Editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:—We just had a case against the manager of Hanson's employment office in town here for using vile and abusive language towards men who had a legitimate claim for \$10 against the office. It came about in this way: Eighteen Bulgarians paid that amount for a job; they were to get two dollars per day, a camp to

back in, the company to furnish a cook and provide transportation; when they saw the boss before leaving town they learned they would have to pay their own cook and pay \$4 per man out of their wages for railroad fare. They did not want the job on these terms, and asked for their money back, when that was refused they came to the I. W. W. hall and the treasurer went with them to the city attorney's office. He told them to go and demand their money again, and if it was refused to come back and let him know. When they went into the employment office and stated their errand Young, the manager, first threatened to beat them to a pulp, then called them all the vile names he could think of and ordered them out of the office. They went back and told the city attorney what had happened; his reply was why "Why didn't you beat Young's face off. (How was that for "law and order.") They told him why and asked for a warrant for Young's arrest, which was refused. However, they got an attorney and secured the warrant, but Young was not arrested. He was told to show up in court, which he did, but it was easy to see as soon as the case began there would be no conviction in that court. The judge made it plain to everyone present that he knew what he was there for by favoring Young in every possible way. In spite of that Yankwich the I. W. W. attorney made Young and his witness contradict themselves and each other several times right in court. The case was dismissed, but it has shown all who were present that anyone who thought there was any justice for a working man to be had in a PORTLAND police court they have another think coming.

J. JACKSON.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

I have heard the child-slaves weeping when the world was fair and bright, Heard them begging, begging, begging for the playgrounds and the light! I have seen the statesmen holding all save truth a vested right, And the priest and preacher fighting in the legions of the night.

I have seen the queens of fashion in their jeweled pride arrayed, Ruby-crowned and splendid—rubies of a baby's life-blood made. Richer than the gems of nature, of a stranger, deeper shade, On their snow-white bosoms quivered as the dames of fashion prayed.

Then I went into the dungeons where the brute men cringe and crawl— Men to every high thought blinded—men no longer men at all— And my eyes looked upward to the men whom we "successful" call, And the sign was in their foreheads and their thrones about to fall.

And I've seen my father lying on his death-bed like a beast, In his poverty forsaken; he, a Southern soldier-priest; Seen his broken body tremble as the pulse of living ceases, And his soul go outward, moaning, as the red sun lit the East.

And I've seen my little mother on her death bed weep and moan, For the babies she was leaving in the great world all alone; Heard her loving spirit crying, seeking something to atone— How she feared the god of hunger!—how she feared the heart of stone!

And you talk to me "religion," and "rebellion" you "deplor," You whose souls have never anguished at the death watch of the poor! You who rape the starving millions and yet grasp for more and more, Raimenting in rags our mother, raimenting in silks your whore?

In these wild and frightful moments, I have felt my reas a reel, Felt an impulse like the tiger's over all my being steal; Felt it would not be a murder if my hand the blow could deal; That would brand upon your temple the death angel's mark and seal.

Then I heard a voice crying, "Workers of the world, unite!" And the vanguard of the Marxians broke upon my hopeless sight; High above them, proudly waving, streamed the blood-red flag of Right. As they faced the hosts of Darkness and the high priests of the Night.

Thoughts of murder vanished from me and demon ceased to reign, For the scheme of life unraveled and the universe seemed sane; And I took my place beside them; here upon Truth's battle plain, And I stand beside them fighting till the world we lose or gain. —Covington Hall.

RELATIVE TO N. P. DOUBLE TRACK.

List of Contractors.

Parkers' team camp at Kalama, Wash.; teamsters \$2.25 per day; muckers \$2.25 per day; board, \$5.25 per week.

O'Brien Port in steam shovel camp at Carrolls, Wash.; laborers \$2.25 per day; pitmen \$ 8. \$2.50 per day; drillers \$2.50 per day; muckers \$2.25 per day; dinky skimmers \$3.50 per day; brakies, \$2.50.

Craig Murphy team camp, one mile south of Kelso, Wash.; teamsters \$2.25, muckers \$2.25, S. S. pitmen \$2.50 per day.

Melhuac tunnel camp, two and one-half miles north of Kelso, Wash.; drillers \$2.75 to \$3, muckers \$2.50.

McDougall stone quarries, one and one-half miles north of Ostrander, Wash.; laborers \$2.25.

McDougall steam shovel at Bucoda, Wash.; same wages as other S. S. camps.

Winston Bros. rock camps, near Tenline, Wash.; \$2.25 per day; blacksmiths \$3 to \$3.50, all camps; shovel men union wages; board \$5.25 per week; all men working by day; hospital fee 10 cents per day for first ten days.

Chas. Carlson steam shovel camp at Castle Rock, Wash.; pitmen \$2.50, laborers \$2.25.

Conditions of Camps.

Board is very good for grading camps; single bunks, good bunk houses; bull cooks are kept in all camps. Doctor calls about every second day; he is a crank about keeping camps clean; good water in camp; work about nine hours a day, nine hours' pay; hires seabouts if can get them in preference to red ticket stiffs in all camps; the only trouble is the weather; it is on the punk for sure—rain and snow all the time.

I thought this was worth publishing in The Worker for the benefit of the boys who are coming this way. Yours truly,

Member No. 92, Portland, Ore.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT MCKEES ROCK

Things and men are moving these days all round in this district as far as the Industrial Workers of the World is able to lead its influence.

A new local has been organized in South Pittsburg of steel and iron workers, and judging from the enthusiasm and interest displayed at the meeting it will soon be an organization of some importance. Forty members signed the charter application blank and all pledged themselves to bring more.

The car builders of McKees Rocks and also Woods Run have once more shown themselves to be the material for which they acquired a history and a position of importance in the revolutionary labor movement. The Pressed Steel Car Company for the last few months has been making some very suspicious moves; they have been changing under the power of the organized workers.

Last Monday a notice was put up by the institution in the McKees Rocks plant, to the effect that the employees would have to work the entire day Saturdays. Some such a move had been expected for a 'e time back, and so the active ones were in the least surprised.

The members of the union began to ask as to what plan should be adopted in order to checkmate the masters. They were told that the only plan was to refuse to obey the order. A meeting of the entire membership was called for Thursday night last to consider ways and means to meet the move of the company. At that meeting long before the hour set for same, the big hall was filled to suffocation.

The speaker at the meeting was the District Organizer in English, Joseph Schmidt in Polish, who was seconded by Fellow Worker Spunjar and Andy Calico in Krolian and Slavish. Their talk was all of one spirit, that the workers should refuse to obey such an objectionable order.

The district organizer presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, One of the conditions upon which settlement was made terminating the strike of the employees of the Pressed Steel Car plant in September of 1909 was that there should be a half holiday on Saturdays of each week without pay; and whereas the Pressed Steel Car Co. has caused through its agents the posting up of notices instructing its employees to work till 4 p. m. Saturday afternoon of January 22nd, 1910, and has done same without consulting the said employees; and

"Whereas, It is an undisputable fact that hundreds of workers are laid off during the week 'for lack of something to do' and are told to 'come back when there is something to do'; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this mass meeting that: '1st. We view with suspicion and distrust the faith of the said Company in its failure to live up to its agreement.

"2nd. That we are conscious of the real reasons as to why the aforesaid notice has been put up, namely, that it is a ruse on the part of the company, 1st. to constantly take away from us what we gained at great sacrifice and suffering by means of the last strike, and finally by that means reduce us to the same abject level as before the conflict; 2nd. that it is a subtle move on its part to break our organization of common protection and defense, thus rendering our position helpless and constantly at the mercies of unscrupulous and grafting foremen, who as of yore not only imposed upon us unheard of and unbelievable, but actually manhandled those that they could not drive otherwise. The company aims to destroy our union, which has been built at great cost and sacrifice and has stood as the only bulwark of defense against the attacks of the company.

"3rd. That the thousands of workers who give their labor and very often their lives should and must be considered before any order of such a nature becomes effective.

"4th. That the claim of 'pressure of work' is groundless, as proved by the fact that all through the rest of the week days ninety employees are told to go home for lack of something to do or sufficient material; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this meeting that we urge and advise upon all of our fellow workers to refuse to work on Saturday afternoons—that after the signal to cease work has been given at 12 o'clock all should go home and not return to work till the following Monday at the usual time as heretofore

"That this meeting adjourns its labors with the understanding and watchword to carry to all employees of the plant 'No work on Saturday afternoons. No lunch pail be carried by anyone who is loyal to the great cause of labor,' and that in the event that the tool room attendants refuse to accept the loaned tools of the company from its workers as is the custom for all other time of cessation of work 'that the tools be left on the company's plant and premises'; be it further

Resolved, That in order to attend to such and all matters as may in our judgment be necessary to consider, this union calls a meeting of all its members for Tuesday, January 18th, 1910, at the hour of 7:30 p. m. in our Union Hall."

In the discussion that took place it was pointed out that some of the laborers, such as furnace cleaners, etc., had been compelled to work all the past Saturdays and had received some of them double time and the question was raised as to whether that would be allowed on this occasion. The union decided unanimously that "While that may be allowed on other occasions, at this time in order to enforce the spirit of solidarity no one would be excused on this particular date."

Saturday everything went as usual; there was no work and no attempt was made to force any one to work. The company did not tear down the notices; they were ashamed to do that; so in some of the departments the foremen went around Friday night and advised the men that they could turn in their tools at the usual time and be ready to receive their regular pay day at 12 o'clock instead as previously understood at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

That shows the power of the new method of securing and enforcing demands without going out on strike. The company thought that the organization would be afraid to reply to them, but they reckoned without their host. We replied only too willingly; instead of the company doing what it hoped for, it done the very opposite, for due to the enthusiasm and excitement of the members, last Saturday alone there was over \$200 collected for dues in about five hours, and more could have been collected, but the secretary was caught unprepared; his supply of due stamps ran out.

arouse the slaves and try to see if you cannot win by the same tactics of the McKees Rocks rebels.

Yours for Industrial Freedom Through Solidarity, JOE J. ETTON, Pittsburg District Council Organizer.

HAMMOND STEEL STRIKE VICTORY

(Continued from Page One.)

pay the foreman a fee. Most of the men in the shops are foreigners and have introduced the European methods in winning favor with the officials to whom they are subject. Heads of departments fattened on the system of bribery, while the wage earners had to stint themselves to share their earnings with the men "higher up." Piece workers—and most of the men are on piece work—would not get better work, if they did not pay the "work dispenser" his little "rake off."

These grievances—grievances about the rent and the bribery system in the shops—were presented by a committee of the workers to the officials of the company two weeks ago. The representatives of the men urged upon the officials to have those conditions removed, arguing that that would be of advantage to all concerned.

Would Not Be Square The officials ordered the committee out of the office, declaring that it had nothing to do with organizations or representatives of the workers in the shops of the company—they refused to recognize the workers as a body.

The articles of agreement presented by the men to the company yesterday included a demand of recognition not only of individual rights of the men, but also united action of the workers in the shops. The men specifically asked that committees representing the men at any time should be recognized by the firm. Grievances or disputes should be settled by arbitration.

The conditions were presented to H. B. Douglas, manager of the company, at his request. After examining them, he appointed Mr. Granger to confer with a committee of the men upon the stipulations. The four—Granger and the three workers—studied the conditions nearly the whole day; and after a conference with Douglas, Granger stated that the company would concede to all conditions but the matter of increase in wages. Douglas agreed to grant a rise of 10 per cent to the men in the four most underpaid departments, but would not make the increase general.

The 1,500 men in the strike were out about two weeks. The battles fought in the village were of the fiercest kind. The city as well as the county officials seemed to be against the strikers. Fifty deputies were sent out and an equal number of special police were impressed into service. The police slugged men and women.

Hired Thugs Used. The special police were mostly men of the lowest type. They were vagrants who were forced to take anything to earn a little money, or pimps and disorderlies of Hammond and men around the race tracks who look out for every chance to earn free "booze" and a dollar easily. They are paid \$6 a day and expenses.

"This is a snap," said Metropolitan Officer No. 20. "Metropolitan Officer No. 20 is a man of about 185 pounds in an overcoat that buttons on him only at the top button. His beard is a sort of stubble, about two weeks' growth. This job is easy. We get \$6 a day and expenses. Some of the men did run the risk of being hurt. But I kept out of trouble.

A Brave Man! "I didn't say much to the strikers and they didn't bother me. It's them fellers that gets too bossy that gets beaten up. They get their special policemen from the fellows who are not married, or who are not workin'. Of course, it's best to give such fellers a chance." Mayor Becker of Hammond held conferences with the officers of the Standard Steel Car Works, and declared the strikers to be a bunch of anarchists. He discovered that many of them are Socialists. Speaking with some of them, he learned that they seek to get all their aims.

"Go!" he exclaimed upon learning that "You are anarchists." His attitude throughout the entire strike proved fully his belief that the men who demanded the abolition of bribery, and who took a stand that they would not pay rent for houses they had not occupied and that they wanted a fair increase in wages were anarchists. He sent out special police at the first opportunity. State Commissioner of Labor Slough came out for a day and after having a conference with the officials of the Standard Steel Car Company departed, leaving an interview with the Lake County Times that the men on the strike were "anarchists." He did not interview any of the workers or talk with the labor leaders.

MEN CHAINED TO TELEGRAPH POLE

(Continued from Page One.)

clothing. He was in the act of washing when this "benevolent" officer in charge officially notified him of the change of program. No excuse would go; so that Fellow Worker Butler was forced to go to work in his remaining clothes, consisting of pants and coat. A ball and chain were also attached to his person, so that he would be unable to run away.

If the fellow worker had been a horse or a mule the humane society would have ordered him released and the officer charged with cruelty to animals. Being only a wage slave, however, in the eyes of that gentry of the stripe of "Gorilla" Shannon, he was entitled to no consideration. And then the terrible crime of being an I. W. W. man!

The day is soon coming, however, when an organized working class will sweep aside such rotten institutions as exist in Spokane.

When you have read this paper pass it on to a friend.

Spokane Advertisements

Mechanics Cafe and Bakery 308 WASHINGTON STREET GROSS & CAROTHERS PROPRIETORS. MEALS 15 CENTS AND UP Short Orders at all hours. Boxes reserved for ladies. Open all night MEAL TICKETS, \$3.25 FOR \$3.00

Spokane Advertisements BED ROOMS ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK 8118 EAST SPRAGUE

PHONE KAIN 2623 If out of office call up Main 5645 DR. I. H. ROBB PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Has removed to OFFICE: 221-202 LINDELLE BLK, Office Hours: 9-10, 24, 6-8 SPOKANE, WASH.

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Ideal Rooming House 221 1/2 Howard St. Neatly furnished rooms, 15c to \$1.00. NELS SWANSON, Prop.

O. K. LOAN OFFICE 220 N. Stevens Street Tailor Made Suits, value \$15.00, at \$4.00 and up. Overcoats, value \$8.00, at 75c and up. Give us a trial. Strictly Second Hand. We've got the goods.

Stevens Street Restaurant 502 Stevens Street BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

ALBERT V. ROE (Local 222, Spokane) Agent for the Industrial Worker and I. W. W. Song Books. To Fan the Flames of Discontent The Employment Shark Must Go.

Miller's Cafe The only 25-cent Meal House in Missoula, Mont. I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS 132 WEST FRONT STREET.

I. W. W. Song Books Now Ready The Classic Songs of Revolution and the Songs of the Modern Blanket Stiff 25 Songs in All Address: B. HOLMES Literature Agent I. W. W. REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE. Price—10 Cents Each \$5.00 per 100 \$2.50 per 50 Why Strikes are Lost—How to Win PRICE 5 CENTS Discount of 25% on orders of 100 or more

Queen Coffee House We Feed More Workingmen Than Any Place in Town OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN 327 FRONT AVENUE.

Important Notice Until further notice The Industrial Worker will be published at Seattle, Wash. Address all communications to The Industrial Worker, P. O. Box 1443.