

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

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



Industrial Worker

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One Dollar a Year

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

ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED

WORKERS REBEL IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED TO WARD OFF SUFFERING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Fellow Workers, Greeting:

Since the latter part of August our Local Union has had an ardent fight to sustain with our common enemy: CAPITAL.

One hundred cotton weavers are fighting against the following conditions which the Atlantic Mills are trying to impose on them.

12 looms instead of 7, at 49c per cut, instead of 79c; these are, in a few words, the conditions against which the weavers are revolting.

Seven looms producing two cuts per week at the rate of 79c per cut gave a salary of \$11.06 per week; 12 looms producing 2 cuts each per week at the rate of 49c per cut gives a salary of \$11.76.

Admitting that each weaver can make 24 cuts each on 12 looms, which is practically impossible, he will necessarily have to operate 5 more looms, and produce 10 more cuts each week for the sum of 70c; so that it is really a theft of \$7.20 per week which the corporation will make on each and every weaver, and at the same time throw two employees, out of every five, on the streets.

Fellow Workers:—

Can we suffer such a system, such a disgrace to solidarity that they wish to impose upon us? NO!

Have we not the right, and is it not our duty, to resist such an abatement from our means of existence?

Remember that Lawrence, Mass., is the stronghold of the big speculators of the textile industries; until today, the barons of this industry have always thought themselves under cover of any organized resistance on the part of the workers.

Today, Local Union No. 20 of the I. W. W. opposes itself to the encroachments of these speculators; it is growing stronger every day, anticipating the big fights of the future. As this local is at the beginning of its plan of organized resistance to the above mentioned encroachments, it is up to the organized workmen to sustain it to victory in its fight against the common enemy.

Our only defeat if defeat it is, is that we are financially poor, but with the assistance of you all, we will be the victors.

Now, Fellow Workers and friends, we again ask you to stand by us. Our defeat means further discouragement to the workers along the Merrimack river and elsewhere.

Our victory means the rise of new hope. We are on the firing line, pass us your spare ammunition. We shall expect you to call on us to do likewise when your turn comes; for we recognize that in our struggles an injury to one is the concern of all.

Funds are needed to save our women and children from suffering.

Hoping to receive a favorable answer to our message, we remain,

Fraternally yours for Industrial Unionism,
For the Strike Committee and by order of
Local Union No. 20 of the I. W. W.

JOSEPH BEDARD,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
AUG. DETOLLENAERE.

Forward all contributions to Wm. Taylor, 4
Mechanic street, Lawrence, Mass.

CHANGE OF SECRETARY.

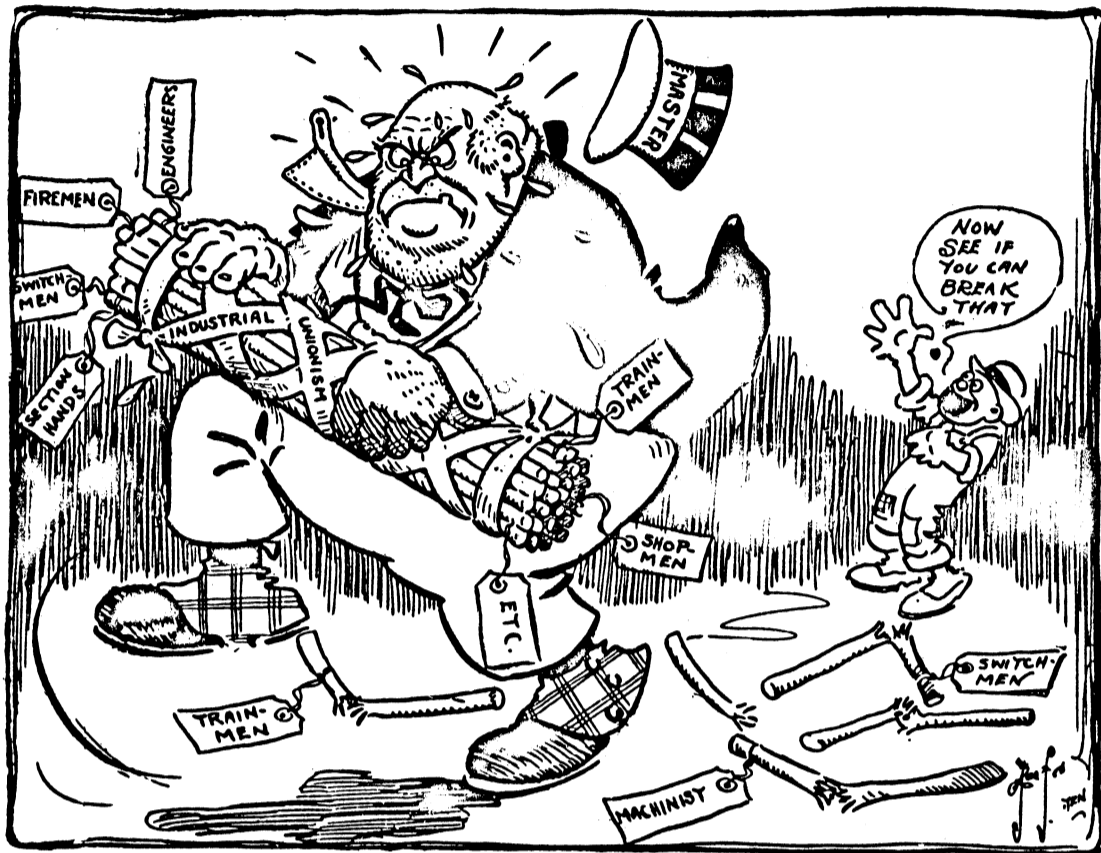
A new secretary has been elected for Los Angeles I. W. W. locals. Address all communications to Fred Berg, secretary I. W. W., box 832, Los Angeles, Cal.

SOAP BOXERS WANTED.

Soap boxers are requested to stop off at Salt Lake City when passing through and give our local a lift.

MIKE CARROLL,
Secretary No. 69

I ask you to think with me that the worst that can happen to us is to endure tamely the evils that we see; that no trouble or turmoil is so bad as that; that the necessary destruction which reconstruction bears with it must be taken calmly; that everywhere—in State, in church, in the household—we must be resolute to endure no tyranny, accept no lie, quail before no fear, although they may come before us disguised as piety, duty or affection, as useful opportunity and good nature, as prudence or kindness.—William Morris.



A STICK THE MASTER CAN'T BREAK

(Reprinted on request of Harriman Strikers).

"FREE AMERICA" A FAKE

KANSAS CITY DOCTOR DEFENDS I. W. W.—MUST NOT SIT ON THE SAFETY VALVE SAYS DR.—MUST NOT BOAST OF "FREE AMERICA."

There is a world wide movement for workers to get together into one big union to better the conditions of the workers. This movement is known in America as the I. W. W. (the Industrial Workers of the World). In Kansas City the local is located at 211 East Missouri Avenue. The object of the organization is set forth in the preamble to its constitution to be the abolition of the wage system.

A few of the members of this organization met at noon, Friday, October 6, on Sixth street, just west of Main, where they usually hold their street meetings.

One of the members, A. V. Roe, had just stepped out into the street to address the meeting, and had hardly begun speaking when a policeman told him to "move on." He said that he was violating no law and refused to move. Therefore Roe was arrested and fined \$50 for obstructing the sidewalk and disturbing the peace. He had about a dozen witnesses to testify that he was violating no law, neither was he obstructing the sidewalk nor disturbing the peace. His witnesses were given no opportunity to testify. He is now out on an appeal bond of \$100, his case being set for October 20 in the criminal court.

This is the third man of this organization who has been arrested and fined for street speaking.

The organization maintains that they have an inalienable right to free speech and peaceable assemblage, to discuss methods of bettering the conditions of the laboring class, and they have no less authority than the Declaration of Independence of the United States as well as the Constitution of the United States. Aside from this we all recognize this right as fundamental.

This organization has been forced by such actions in other cities to enter into what is known as a free speech fight. Their tactics vary in different cities. In Spokane, Wash., and other cities, they advertised throughout the country for speakers and the cities had as their guests several thousand workers, mostly out of jobs. They never pay fines or lawyer fees, and when arrested and convicted consider themselves as guests of the municipality.

The Spokane press says that the free speech fight cost that city about 150,000 to be defeated.

These men have been victorious in every place that they have had a free speech fight and the principle is such an inalienable right that they cannot help but be victorious. We must either grant this or quit our boasting of "Free America."

None of us can afford to sit on the safety valve of free speech and free press without inviting an explosion.

I am fully aware of arguments against freedom of speech, for instance the "Adam God" riot; but this episode has two sides. In my opinion the law and order department did not use tact in dealing with those fanatics, and because of lack of tact brought on a bloody revolution in miniature.

DR. E. A. BURKHARDT,
In "Kansas City Star."

ENGLISH EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The executive committee of the 18 federated unions governing the ship building trades has approved the movement for an eight-hour day. It is said the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the federated executives and that the outcome of this meeting will be the almost unanimous backing of the demand for an eight-hour day.

A similar agitation is reported in the steel trade. The members of the British Steel Smelters' Union have voted largely in favor of a move for the eight-hour day, and the officials of the union have asked for a conference with the employers to discuss the demand.—Ex.

MULE AND FOOL.

My massa has a workingman;
He also had a mule;
To save my life I could not tell
Which was the biggest fool.

He fed the man on liver,
And fed the mule on hay;
He kicked the mule and cussed the man,
And worked them every day.

FLOYD HYDE,
Organizer I. W. W.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT IS ON IN KANSAS CITY

(By G. H. Perry).

were the only ones allowed to say a word.

The long threatened fight with the city authorities is on in real earnest. On Saturday, October 14th, the blue coated minions of "law and order" came up to our open air meeting at Missouri and Main streets and without giving any warning arrested the speaker, F. H. Little. They then turned to other members and asked if they were leaders. When they were informed that we had no leaders in the crowd they stated that being a member of the I. W. W. was enough, and so they arrested all who admitted membership. After laying in jail over Sunday the seven I. W. W. men who were arrested were treated to a burlesque show in the shape of a kangaroo court presided over by Judge Burning. "His Honor" listened to a cockroach business man telling that he thought that we were unfair (how horrible Archie) in our statements and that he thought that a copy of Nelson's "Appeal to Wage Workers" which he produced, was all the evidence needed to convict of disturbing the peace. That was all the evidence presented by the city. Fellow Worker Little asked for a jury trial which was denied. The "kangaroo" said, "I know what you men want and I don't want to be bothered with you this

winter and I am not going to stand for any stump speeches." Little told the court why we were organized and the reason he wished a jury trial was so he could be tried in a real court. His "Honor" turned to Nelson's leaflet and quoted the following:

7. "If demands are not granted, turn out poor work, or slow work so as to decrease profits until the employer will be made to understand that he will gain most by granting the demands."

He then asked what we meant by that. The writer told him that as the employers and employees had nothing in common that we were not bound by any duty to produce any more wealth for a master than was absolutely necessary. The prosecuting attorney then said to the writer: "I don't believe you ever did a day's work in your life and you ought to be vagged." The writer replied that he had worked for the past couple of years on a paper and at present was organizing for the I. W. W. The prosecutor said, "You get your living from the working class then don't you?" The writer replied, "Sure, just the same as you do." This shut him up. Little then went on explaining to the judge the purposes of the I. W. W. and in the middle of a sentence the judge cut him off with "You are fined \$25.00 and the rest \$10.00 each. Little and the writer

in our own defense. Fellow Workers Roe, McGuire, Montgomery, Reeder and Strobach were kangarooed without saying a word in their own defense. On the way out of the court an amusing occurrence took place. One of the numerous parasites who act as flunkies around a court room tried to hurry us on our way to the cells. We refused to be hurried. When we came to the door leading from the court he told us to open the door. He was told that he was drawing pay for doing that himself. His surprised look showed that he was not used to men with backbone. After we had gone back to the jail a delegation from the local saw his honor and after telling him that we intended to have free speech he decided to reconsider his former action and he discharged us all but Fellow Worker Little. When we were discharged Roe tried to get back about \$10.00 worth of literature which the police had taken and he was informed by the Chief of Police that he had no right to sell such literature in Kansas City. Roe asked for his property receipt back and was told he could have it and use it for toilet purposes. Little left for county farm this morning. This attempt to do away with the selling of I. W. W. literature and street speaking must be met with determined opposition. Men are needed. We are sure they will be found.

I. W. W. IN BITTER FIGHT ON CANADIAN NORTHERN

STAY AWAY FROM CANADIAN NORTHERN—OVER 1,000 MEN IN I. W. W.—25 I. W. W. MEN REFUSE TO MOVE OFF ON THREAT OF BOSS—MEN MUST BE IN KAMLOOPS OCT. 24.

Stay away from the construction camp of the Canadian Northern railway between Hope and Kamloops, B. C. At the present time large numbers of men are laying along the line, sleeping in the jungle waiting for an opportunity to go to work. Most of them have been here for three months. Hundreds have gone away for it is getting to cold to sleep out in the open in this part of the country.

The I. W. W. has organized over one thousand already and before long we will have every construction worker and every one employed about the camps on the C. N. R. The contractors are fighting us tooth and nail. They have ordered all I. W. W. agitators to stay away from their camps on pain of being arrested for trespassing. This morning we organized a band of twenty-five union men for

the purpose of visiting what is known as the "tunnel camp" where forty or fifty Italians and Hungarians are working. In some manner the superintendent learned that we were going. He and a lackey followed us on horseback. When we got to the camp they rode up and ordered us off their property; we laughed at them.

The men were eating dinner when we arrived. After we refused to go the superintendent ordered the men to go to work at once. Instead of going as they were told they all came out in a body to where we were. Fellow Worker Miller and myself addressed them. I explained to them the necessity of organizing to get at least living conditions. They were all very attentive throughout. I am sure enough of them understood enough English so they at least got the gist of what was said. They at least showed that they sympathized with us. The most pressing need here is a capable Italian organizer.

We have many of them organized but there are still several hundred that we have been unable to reach because we can't speak their

language.

All of my meetings have been well attended, the boys coming in from camps several miles out.

Keep an eye on local Lytton. We will be heard from next spring. By that time we will have every man in the union on the whole line.

Biscay's trial comes up the 24th of October at Kamloops. There will no doubt be hundreds of men in that little burg on that day. Biscay's arrest has caused much bitterness against the contractors among the men along the line.

Last night the chief of police informed us that we could not speak in Ashcroft. However we proceeded with the meeting and were not molested, for the reason that there was a large crowd of determined men present. The entire police force of three men stood on the opposite corner and were forced to listen to things that, judging by their looks, they didn't like any to well.

FLOYD HYDE,
Organizer I. W. W.

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THEY WON'T STICK TOGETHER.

A few days ago we were talking to one of the craft leaders and he expressed himself thus: "The working class won't stick together. If they would only stick together they could get anything they wished." This sounds very loud, but comes with poor grace from a labor leader who has never made a move to unite the workers on the economic field. It's pretty raw to hear a well-paid craft leader talking about "the working class won't stick together," when the craft unions have done everything in their power to dissuade the workers from acting together. When labor leaders show some semblance of STICKING TOGETHER it will be time enough then for them to offer the STICKING as a weapon to the workers. The workers have nothing to expect from labor fakirs who are drawing good salaries for keeping labor divided. Get organized industrially and tell the paid servant what to do.

STEALING A LITTLE THUNDER.

The convention of the California State Federation of Labor has had its inning for 1911 in Bakersfield, Cal., and the delegates have departed for their various homes after having endorsed woman suffrage, the anti-lap movement and peddling a little taffy to Governor Johnson as being a FRIEND of organized labor, etc.

We forgot to mention that industrial organization was also mentioned, but it was side-tracked as being too radical at the present time as no one in the craft unions are particularly interested in winning strikes just yet. The following is taken from the San Francisco Bulletin:

Industrial organization as against craft unionism was the subject of one of the most spirited debates in the convention. Jack Seamford of San Francisco spoke in favor of his resolution endorsing the strike of railroad shopmen as "the first great move toward industrial organization." He declared that "craft unionism is ineffective and that industrial organization is bound to come and sweep everything before it, whether you like it or not."

O. A. Tveitmore denied that craft unionism is ineffective and said that through the American Federation of Labor during the past 15 years wages have increased 500 per cent. One-third of the delegates voting favored the industrial organization resolution. But a more CONSERVATIVE resolution introduced by the MACHINISTS' UNION of San Francisco was adopted instead.

O. A. Tveitmore is an organizer of the A. R. of L. We are pleased to learn that wages have gone up 500 per cent in the last 15 years and we certainly cannot understand these shop men going on strike for more wages and better conditions in general and using the argument that the cost of living had gone up and that it forced them to seek more wages in order to live.

If all these machinists and other shop men are hard up at present and are 500 per cent better off than they were 15 years ago, we almost tremble to think of the misery and privations they must have suffered before their wages went up 500 per cent. Its dreadful to think of! Men who are on strike and are getting whipped just about as fast as the dear "identity of interest" master can apply the lash, ought to accept a more conservative resolution. Conservative resolutions are just about what the Harriman plutes are looking for. Maybe when the machinists get a good trouncing they will have some of this fakir's conservatism taken out of them.

The convention recommended universal love initiation fees and a system of acceptance of transfer cards. This very revolutionary move ought to suffice until a few more crafts are wiped off the face of the earth and a few more million dollars in assessments are used up to keep a lot of conservative well fed grafters at the helm to tell about wages being 500 per cent better than they were 15 years ago. What we are anxious to know is whether under the "fair days pay for a fair days work" motto these fellows are getting too much now or whether they were being unmercifully robbed 15 years ago? Who said the price of bacon had gone up; Shut up you mutt!!

THE McNAMARA TRIAL.

The work of securing a jury to try J. B. McNamara, is progressing as rapidly as possible in view of the fact that the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers by the Burns criminals has caused widespread discussions and beliefs as to the guilt

or innocence of the accused.

There are those in the ranks of the workers who believe that it is possible to get a fair trial in Los Angeles. Even though a fair jury be secured, it is then possible to railroad a man to the gallows on the corroborated testimony of a bunch of well drilled detectives. There is no crime so low that the ordinary detective will not stoop to in order to earn the blood money of the master class. Preston and Smith were railroaded to the penitentiary on the evidence of several Pinkerton detectives, cattle thieves and ex-convicts who were on parole, having been sentenced for murder. If evidence is lacking, the detective will MAKE evidence and the whole dirty bunch will swear to the lie the first one tells. That's part of the business. We have seen it tried out too many times to be fooled any more on so-called "evidence." To tear down what has been cooked up for probably a year, is the work of the defense attorneys. That it is a task for the brightest attorneys goes without saying and the defence has retained such attorneys, but at that the unequal position of the contending sides must be apparent to all. The working class should be prepared for the worst by being in a position to FORCE the return of the McNamara brothers to their home town from which they were illegally spirited away. The trial of Haywood brought to the surface all the dirty work of the Pinkerton detective agency. It was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that detectives had torn up the rails with the purpose of wrecking a train and thus having the blame attached to members of the Miner's union. Parsons and his fellow workers were railroaded to the gallows in 1886 in Chicago by a prejudiced jury, the majority of which have since died or are at the present time raving maniacs in the Lunatic asylum. Professor Ferrer was railroaded to his death two years ago in Spain on manufactured evidence. Let us profit by past experience and get organized and prepare to use the POWER of the working class at any and all times the workers or any part of them are in danger from the hired thugs of the master class. We have a power that is greater than the best lawyers that ever breathed if we would only use it. We have the power to cripple every industry and FORCE justice. Let us not be led astray by the daily gabble of the subsidized press in regard to this "fair trial" gag. We have had experience enough in the past to educate the most simple as to the schemes of murder hatched by the master class. Let us always be wary!

SPECIAL TO ALL I. W. W. MEN.

There are several I. W. W. men in Kansas City jail for speaking on the street. There is organizer Biseay standing trial at Kamloops, B. C., on a trumped up charge of "carrying concealed weapons" as a blind for one of the most dare-devil and dastardly conspiracies on the part of the master class in history. Any working man knows that Biseay is not wanted for carrying a gun in a valise. He is wanted because he is an organizer of the I. W. W. and was organizing men to fight for more and more of what they produce. That is the greatest crime in the criminal calendar. Any lawyer in Spokane will defend a murderer, a pimp, a trafficker in white slaves or the lowest dogs in society, but there was only one lawyer in Spokane that would defend workmen for speaking on the street. Its the great crime in the class struggle and makes every other crime sink into insignificance when compared. To dare to educate the great army of toilers, brings forth more venom and hatred from the boss and his hired stool pigeons than anything else that could be done. Its the unpardonable sin. We have got to defend our members if the last mother's son of us rot in their vile prisons. We have got to get to Kamloops and demand and FORCE the authorities to fill the jails with our members even if we have to borrow a six shooter and put it in a valise and have some one notify the authorities of our crime. This issue must be forced up and we have the men to do it. We have got to win the free speech fight in Kansas City. Our members are already in jail. They are not in jail because they like to be in jail, but because they stand for your rights and the rights of every other working man, woman and child in America. Biseay is YOUR servant and you have got to protect him by filling the jails for the same working class crime that he has committed. Biseay has to be put back on the firing line again where he will be in more danger from the thugs of the bloated capitalist class than he will be in a prison cell. He cannot work in jail. We have a duty to perform and we must be up and doing it. Its Kansas City or Kamloops, B. C. Take your choice but be sure and take one or the other. Its a case of a free speech fight in either place. Biseay has riled the master by speaking to HIS slaves in a dirty, filthy camp 20 miles from a town and the I. W. W. members have done the same thing in the streets of a large city. It matters not where the crime is committed if there are only wage slaves there to hear the criminal utterances of men who wish the full product of their toil and know how to get it. It was not the weapon that Biseay had in the valise that has brought down on him all this persecution, but the weapon that he had always ready on his tongue-end which is the TRUTH. That's the weapon that the grafters and parasites hate and can only answer with their prison cells and the clubs in the hands of their paid watch dogs. On to Kamloops or Kansas City! Let these thugs know that they are not fighting some individual when they persecute our members but that they have to fight the last man in a great revolutionary movement.

PREACHER HAS A DIVORCE.

A preacher in Joliet, Ill., has been arrested for having two wives. The skipper says that he has a divorce from one of them, but that he received it from God and that he don't have to do business with this common herd of judges, etc., on earth. Heavenly divorcees may be of some consolation to the star pilot but although "In God we trust" is on every American dollar, there are great chances that Mr. preacher will have to talk it over with his spook in prison. Its queer that people who harp and beg before the "ALL WISE JUDGE" should deny him the right to grant this one divorce. So many things are so queer.

THE CHANGING VIEWPOINT

Slowly but surely the principles of Industrial solidarity are gaining ground, gradually the minds of the workers are being focussed on solving the question of Industrial Emancipation by means of Industrial Unity, bit by bit it is becoming more apparent to those who give the question serious study that the workers hold the wellbeing of society (and incidentally their own) in that they produce the means whereby society exists. The mental condition evidenced by this change is aptly illustrated in the political magazine, "Willshire's" for October, in an editorial which deals with an article that appeared in Blatchford's "Clarion" of England. In the article there is plenty of food for thought for those who believe that the parliamentary vote alone will emancipate the suffering toilers for, we are informed that "politics has not proved so very successful" and that when the workers have hoisted their "leaders" into the limelight they have a curious tendency to "rat!" and "labor leaders" like "Briand and Miller" and of France, "Ferri of Italy" and Burns of England are instanced—and these are but a FEW. "The main point is overlooked, that participation in capitalist politics can have NO OTHER result but "ratting"—or impotency on the part of the elected other than whatever education may be gained through their proving their inefficiency to accomplish any lasting results—truly a case of trying to exhaust the possibilities of error—the capitalist legislative machine is NECESSARY to capitalism, hence a very good reason for labor to organize its might to DESTROY it—Industrial organization is a foe to capitalism—the more reason why its growth should be fast-

ered as we are informed, "THE RECENT STRIKES IN ENGLAND HAVE DONE MORE IN ONE MONTH THAN PARLIAMENTARY ACTION HAS DONE IN TEN YEARS!" How is that as an admission from the mental high priests of political action Socialism, ye "comrades" who still pin your faith in the vote? We are further informed that "NO CONSTITUTION CAN PREVENT THE WORKERS LOSING THE FRUITS OF A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE." Now if you are really sincere in your expressed wishes to overthrow capitalism why not be guided by reason and experience which is daily piling up evidence, that dropping a piece of paper in a box, and thereby delegating to others the job of emancipating you and which you and your class ALONE can accomplish is a vain hope! "THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKERS MUST BE AN ACT OF THAT CLASS." If these words are believed in by you at all they should teach you that the workers must organize where their are most powerful in modern society; that is in the plants of production the sources of our exploitation and misery and the place where Revolution is really needed. Get wise to your position in society, learn for once and all that kingdom, empires and republics are all based and built upon your labor, and without your aid they would be less than naught—organize in the I. W. W. in the One Big Union of OUR CLASS to carry on the fight successfully and "build the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

"THE GADFLY"
Member of W. F. M.

THAT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT

Two days after the signal had been given by the Joint Committee for the railwaymen to strike, and just when the strike was becoming most completely effective in bringing the wheels of industry to a standstill, the news was flashed over the wires to all the various railway centers that a settlement had been reached which meant a victory for Trade Unionism: the message further advised the workers to return to work immediately.

The receipts of this news naturally made the railwaymen keenly anxious to get the full terms of settlement in order to learn exactly what constituted this new "victory for Trade Unionism"; some of the men, remembering the 1907 Board of Trade "settlement," restrained their jubilation until more precise knowledge had come into their possession.

The wisdom of doing this was soon realized when the Sunday morning papers came to hand giving the full text of the "settlement." Then the men's curses were both loud and deep. It was 1907 over again, but this time the "settlement" was after the battle when the men's forces were masters of the situation, and therefore in the position to dictate terms.

The capitalistic impress on the settlement was obvious on the face of it. The first clause read: "The strike to be terminated forthwith and the men's leaders to use their best endeavors to induce the men to return to work at once. That clause, instead of being first, would surely have been the last, and have been made conditional on the observance of all the others, if the men's side—the side supposed to be victorious—had dictated the terms of settlement.

The second clause, containing the vital principle of reinstatement, was framed in the most ambiguous language which left it to the companies to put their own interpretation on vital points. It stated that "All men involved in the strike who presented themselves for work within a reasonable time would be reinstated by the company at the earliest practical moment." How some of the companies intended interpreting this clause soon became evident when men began reporting themselves for duty on the Sunday; many of the men were offered reduced positions subordinate to those held by blacklegs who had been advanced during the strike. When the men discovered the intention of the companies they immediately set to work in many strike centers to reestablish their strike committees and get their pickets out again. In quite a number of big railway centers the men remained out on strike on the Monday and, in some cases, on the Tuesday as well. If it had not been for this determined attitude taken up by the men it is quite probable there would have been thousands of victims of the strike.

The third clause of the settlement sets up the conciliation boards again as the machinery for dealing with the questions in dispute. Thus, in spite of the complete failure of conciliation boards hitherto, and the almost universal demand for their abolition, the "settlement" re-establishes them as the machinery for dealing with the men's grievances.

The fourth clause simply provides for conference between the companies and the employees left outside the scope of the conciliation scheme of 1907, for the purpose of dealing with present matters in dispute.

And that is all there is of this "great settlement." It is as big a fraud as was the famous "settlement" of 1907. Even the question of recognition has not been decided; all that has been done is that the companies have promised to accept the findings of the commission, even should these include the

principle of recognition. And thus again have the workers been failed by their leaders, and by the politicians, just when victory was within their grasp.

It is reported that one of the leading railway magnates declared that the men had the companies on their knees, and begged that they, the companies, should not be compelled to eat dust. And yet the men's representatives, knowing the strength of their own position, and the weakness of the companies, failed to enforce concessions, but agreed instead to another long process of negotiations.

The lesson will not, however, be lost on the railway workers this time; the railwaymen are beginning at last to realize that they must not depend on their leaders, but must make ready another time to carry the thing through for themselves.

Apart from the unsatisfactory settlement, the struggle has been splendid. The men, in most cases, responded magnificently and showed the same pluck, determination and solidarity as have characterized the other industrial movements recently. Hitherto the railwaymen have been a somewhat backward section of the industrial labor army, but the recent struggle has shown that they are now rapidly preparing themselves for their rightful position in the van of the working class movement.

The strike of 1911 marks the turning point in the history of the British railwaymen's movement, and will hasten labor's awakening everywhere.—The Syndicalist Railwayman.

LA MARSEILLAISE.

It's a far cry from Rouget de Lisle and the brilliant departure of the cannoners from Strasbourg to the athletic feat performed by William T. Burgess, Yorkshireman by birth, Frenchman by naturalization; from the march of the 1500 Marseillaise, "who knew how to die," to the swimming of the English channel in this peaceful year of grace, 1911. Yet the strains of the same hymn crowned the revelry on the night of the feast to the gunners in Strasbourg; cheered on the advance of the brave 1500 from their Phœcean city to revolution-tossed Paris; and buoyed up the swimmer in his last desperate strokes to make the goal. Wonderful music! It accompanied Louis Capet on his way to the guillotine to expiate the accumulated sins of the Bourbons; it spurred on the soldiers of Dumouriez as they flung themselves against the combined foes of France; still nights on the deserts of Egypt harkened to it from the rough throats of soldiers forsaken by their leader and hemmed in by their enemies; bands at the head of victorious columns played it in the capitals of Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and Russia. Now it heartens the naturalized citizen, made one with la Patrie by form of law, and urges him on to one more, to one last effort—for the glory of the adopted land.

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RIFF IN THE FOG.

(J. Edward Morgan).
Gwawd Almighty! cut it man!
Too much of that's enough.
I've heard too damn much preachin—
May sound a little rough
But I ain't much on manners,
My tongue is like my fist
It's caloused from hard usage
And got the rough-neck twist.
But Gwawd Almighty! cut it!
'Fore I ram you in the nut!
I'd hate like hell to do it
'Taint polite or Christian—but
I ain't polite nor Christian—
See the muck here on my clothes?
Cleanin' sewers ain't like preachin—
Let me rub some on your nose.
Nasty smellin'? Hell's fire; taste it!
Kinder shockin', to your airs,
But 'twill bring you back to nature,
Help to humanize your prayers.
Sort 'o shockin'? Gwawd Almighty!
Maybe 'tain't so sweet as pie
But it skins that rot you're preachin'
'Bout them mansions in the sky.
Yes it's stinkin' muck and nasty,
Makes you wince and hold your nose,
And it ain't nice in your parlor
Or a stickin' to your clothes;
But it smells a dang sight sweeter—
When all is done and said—
Than that rotten bull you're peddlin'
Every Sunday for your bread.
Yes, I'm rough, and tough and seedy
Awful shockin' in my ways,
Muck and sweat is low and vulgar
To you piping, bible jays.
But you love your juicy beefsteak
And your rich and costly wine,
And you rub your bloated bellies
Where your God lives when you dine.
I ain't fightin' bout your eatin'—
Stuff your gullet 'till you bust,
But, belly-full 'don't come a preachin'
Me to feed on Faith and Trust,
Slobberin' 'round with belly bustin'
Tellin me to love the flag,
Work and sweat like all damnation
While the nabobs swipe the swag.
Yes, I'm nasty but I'm thinkin'—
Thinkin' strong 'bout changin' clothes
With you lilly-fingered pikers
With your finicky taste and nose.
Cleanin' sewers! That's the ticket!
It will modify your airs,
Put a bottom to your preachin'
Tone and odorize your prayers.
Cut it! Cut it! Gwawd Almighty!
'Fore I sweat you with my pick;
I ain't lost no free salvation—
I'll "a-men" you with a brick!
When you're dressed in dirty jumpers,
Sweat a sneakin' down your nose,
And your paunch is limp and baggy,
Muck a stinkin' from your clothes,
You will get a different idee
'Bout salvation full and free,
'Bout the flag and glorious sweatin'
And you'll cuss "by damn!" like me,
Oh I'm shockin'—yes, I know it,
It's the work and sweat you see,
Sewer gas—and then, your preachin'
That's the stench that stagers me.
Shake, old pal—the sewer calls me—
Sure-sure Mike—I wish you well.
"Come to Church?" We'll talk that over
When we meet and sweat in Hell.

INTERESTS NOT IDENTICAL

I. W. W. MAN DID NOT SUIT SOCIALIST —RETAINS WEAK HEADED SLAVE —GIVES RECOMMENDATION TO I. W. W. MAN.

Lompoc, Cal., Oct. 8, 1911.
Charles Pierce (an enthusiastic fellow worker) and myself attended a meeting of the Lompoc Socialist local and at the close of the meeting we were given a job piling beans by a rich socialist rancher.
The following morning we found we had for a fellow slave an ex-soldier and capitalist minded suit case bum.
The next day or two revealed the fact that he still retained all the patriotic notions of the typical American hoosier.
But my how he did work! The rancher made the remark several times that the soldier was not much interested in socialism, but that he was not afraid of work. Pierce talked a whole lot to him about the I. W. W., but it had about as much impression on him as it would on a jersey cow. On the third day at the dinner table Pierce's temper got the best of him and he addressed the soldier something like this.
"If I thought the way you do about this country and the millionaires I would carry a banner on the Fourth of July and Declaration day reading like this: I am a good slave. Whenever my master comes around I always look meek, no matter how much he abuses me. I never talk back, no matter how little he gives me to eat. I never complain. Whenever I meet a fat capitalist I always take off my hat and apologize for being on earth and thank him for the privilege of being allowed to live."
The good socialist rancher would not stand it to have his faithful slave talked to in that way and after dinner he fired us.
"Look here," said I, "you had no right to fire us; you are a good socialist and so are we."
"Young man," he replied, with marked dignity, "I am not running a charitable institution if I am a good socialist, and when I hire

a man I do not hire him to talk Industrial Unionism. I hire him to WORK," and he emphasized the word "work" very strongly.
He gave Pierce a recommend when he gave him his check stating that it might help him to get work. It read as follows:
"To whom it may concern. This is to certify that the bearer, Charles Pierce, has been in my employ for some time and I have found him the most worthless man I have ever had; I will guarantee that he can eat more, talk more, stir up more trouble and do less work than any man in the state of California.
"Any one who is charitably inclined and wishes to give a man a chance to make a stake without caring whether he does any work or not will do well to hire this man."
E. F. LEFFERTS.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT ON

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD SAY THEY WILL FILL THE JAILS UNTIL THE BURDEN BECOMES TOO GREAT FOR THE CITY TO BEAR.

The old controversy between the police and curbstoone orators concerning "free speech," out of which grew the "Adam God" riot in December, 1908, is to be fought out again in Kansas City, say members of a labor organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World. This time, however, there is to be no bloodshed, but the workers assert that they are preparing to enlist a force sufficient to carry on a war of nonresistance that eventually will win them the right to hold meetings on the streets.
Trouble between the police and the members of the order began several weeks ago, when the police warned leaders who attempted to hold street meetings that they must "move on." October 6 one of the speakers was arrested at Sixth and Main streets and was fined \$50 in the Municipal Court on charges of obstructing the sidewalk and disturbing the peace. He now is out on an appeal bond.
Seven Begin the Struggle.
Last night seven more members of the order, who had started a meeting near the Industrial Workers' headquarters, 211 East Missouri Avenue, were arrested and locked up at police headquarters on a charge of obstructing traffic. The arrest of these men, their friends say, is to precipitate the struggle for the right to address the public from the curbstoone. Here is the plan of campaign, as outlined by Don D. Scott, former secretary of one of the two local unions of Industrial Workers:
"Our union has 150,000 members in the United States, and there are 5,000 men to aid us in the fight we contemplate here. We shall persist in holding meetings, and as fast as numbers of us are arrested, others will take their places. We will fill the city jails to overflowing, and we will stay there until the city grows tired of the expense of caring for us. When that time comes, as it has come elsewhere, we will have won our point, and will be permitted to exercise the right given us by the constitution, the right of free speech.
Won Out in Other Cities.
"When we are placed on trial we will do our best to defend ourselves against the charges brought against us by the police, but if we are convicted, we will refuse to pay a fine. Eventually there will be so many in jail that the burden will be too great for the municipality to bear.
"We had this same fight in Fresno, Cal.; Missoula, Mont.; Spokane, Wash.; Superior, Wis.; and Duluth, Minn. In Fresno at one time we had more than two hundred men in jail for four months.
"We won out in each case and we expect to win here. We have a right to hold peaceable meetings on the streets and we are going to hold them. The police arrest us because we are labor agitators and are engaged in organizing a labor union that is frowned upon by certain employers. Ours is the only effective method of reaching the working classes, and we propose to maintain our rights under the constitution."
Scott says there are two hundred members of the two branches of the Industrial Workers of the World in Kansas City—No. 61, a recruiting lodge of mixed vocations, and No. 193, an organization of garment makers. Both have their headquarters at 211 East Missouri Avenue.
The six men arrested last night, four of whom gave 211 East Missouri Avenue as their address, are H. D. Montgomery, J. H. Perry, Carl Strobach, J. McGuire, Albert D. Roe and G. W. Reeder. A. D. Roe was the man arrested October 6 and fined for blocking the street and disturbing the peace—"Kansas City Star."
"Our industrial system is watered with the bloody sweat of labor and the salt tears of bitter poverty and suffering; and it is fertilized with the dead bodies of men and women outworn in the grim battle of life.
"Tended and watched it is by foul horde or underlings, hired judges in the law, panders in politics, timeservers in the pulpit, lickspittles in college chancellors, Judases in the press, blackmailers in business, and miserable, fawning parasites clinging like filthy leeches upon the administrative bodies of the nation."
—Frederick Townsend Martin, in Everybody's Magazine.

LOGGERS SELLING AGENCY

(By Frank R. Schleis).

The twentieth century can rightly be termed the age of the trust. In almost every line of industry it has developed. In recent years certain legislation has arisen in an endeavor to arrest this development, but this has resulted only in it changing its form somewhat; the effect remains the same. This because it is the logical outcome of certain cases and has been of immense value to the capitalists. No more of the old cut-throat competition for them. It was too expensive. By consolidating their interests the same amount of commodities could be produced at a greatly reduced cost; prices could be maintained and raised, thus insuring a larger profit for the employer.

Under the competitive system he had his rival always to oppose. This meant that he was either compelled to sell at a lower figure or be able to produce at a less cost. Through this process there always existed a possibility of him being forced to the wall by his competitor. It did not take much of an argument to prove to him that by consolidating his interests with those of his rivals the same profits, or even greater, could be obtained without the necessary risk of the competitive system. So much as to the monopoly of a commodity.

Now then, labor power is a commodity the same as all other commodities, hay, grain, lumber or iron; bought and sold in the open market in the same manner. Just as the one who is able to sell his hay, grain, lumber or iron at the lowest figure obtained the readiest market, just so the logger who is willing to work for the lowest wages is able to obtain work the quickest. The Boss Loggers and Mill Owners are at all times on the lookout for cheap labor. They have regular buying agencies for this commodity (labor power)—the employment sharks. These give him accurate information as to the state of the labor market. When labor power is plentiful, that is, when there are a great number of unemployed, down go the wages. When, on the other hand, labor power is scarce up go the wages. Thus the price of labor power fluctuates with the demand. And so in the selling of labor power the workman cannot demand a uniform price but must take whatever is offered, and the bosses take great pains in not offering too much.

Now, every man who accepts a job for less than some other man is working for helps to cut that man's wages. In buying jobs or going to work at the employer's terms he is continually forced to do this. Unconsciously, of course, but the effect is there, nevertheless. And so the workers that are not organized are continually cutting their own throats. This could be eliminated through organization; where a scale is set at the union hall and no worker accepting a job for less. In other words, by establishing a labor selling agency they would be able to obtain a larger price for their labor power.

The owners of the camps and mills have long ago realized that to compete in the selling of their commodities (logs and lumber) would only keep down prices, thereby reducing profits. So they organized into a Lumber Manufacturers or Boss Loggers' Association; met and decided what prices they would demand for their logs and lumber. By this method they eliminated competition and in meetings, they never forget to set the price which they would pay for labor power.

Quite recently the lumbermen of a good portion of the northwest came to the conclusion that their organization was not quite perfect enough so they decided to make it so. They established a selling agency. All the lumber which the different firms have to dispose of they sell through this agency. It is nothing more nor less than the headquarters for their union. All orders for lumber must first go there. Then they are distributed proportionately to the different members of the

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

WHAT WE BELIEVE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the 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 ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.
These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.
Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."
It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.
Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

union.
This absolutely eliminates all cut-throat competition. The owners will receive handsome profits; the amount of labor power which they will use will be reduced to a minimum, and everything will be fine and dandy.

Now then the worker of the woods must learn to fashion after his masters. If eliminating competition is good for the mill owners it is also good for the loggers. It will keep the price of labor power up. By fashioning after their masters the loggers can do this; that is, by establishing a selling agency—the ONE BIG UNION. By meeting in their union, the same as the bosses do in theirs, the loggers could set the price on the commodity which they have to sell (labor power). Thus they would not have to depend on the fluctuations of the labor market for the price which they would receive. They could obtain a uniform price throughout the year, and not thrive when jobs were plentiful and starve when they were scarce. When men were too plentiful (which they are at all times) they could cut down the number of working hours and give to each a job. When the bosses had too much lumber in stock recently, they cut down the number of hours which they ran the mills, and, of course, the wages of the workers as well.

At the present time, even in the very best of times, there are a great number of unemployed loggers and lumberworkers; while the number of hours is far too long to conform to the best of their health and happiness. By organizing the number of working hours could be reduced to a reasonable length and the number of unemployed thereby could be reduced.

At one time the miners of this country worked ten, eleven and twelve hours per day, just as the loggers do at the present time. They got together and formed a selling agency—the union. They went to the coal barons and said, "see here, we're working too long hours, hereafter you'll have to make them shorter." Of course, the bosses objected; they even refused and forced the workers to strike, but what good did it do for the workers were organized and would not return unless they agreed to their terms. So in the end, the employers were forced to submit. And now the miners are working, after several hard struggles, only eight hours per day. In many other industries the workers are doing likewise.

In the lumber industry, however, the workers are still working ten, eleven and twelve hours per day; just because they are not organized. Don't you think it is about time that they were lining up?

The miners are not better men than the lumbermen and loggers—not one whit. They only recognized the necessity of organization sooner.

The men in the woods and mills are just as robust and sturdy, just as intelligent, just as fearless and independent. Only, for some reason or other, the work of organizing has never been pushed among them. The work of organizing is being actively pushed at present. We feel sure that every logger when he reads this and stops to consider the possibilities there are in organization will join at the first opportunity. How, about you? Are you not willing to establish a selling agency (THE UNION) through which you can sell your labor power at the price you ask, shorten the hours and better the working conditions? Then, at the first opportunity join the union, that is pushing this work—the Industrial Workers of the World.

"And here is another truth for them: The working classes will emancipate themselves from slavery when, convinced of their strength, they take the direction of their affairs into their own hands without trusting any more to the favored classes."—Francisco Ferrer.