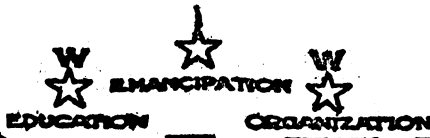


AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



# Industrial Worker

VOL. 3 No. 35

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1911

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Whole Number 139

## LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS' SPECIAL

### HEAVY SNOW HELPS OUT

**SPOKANE I. W. W. MEN ORGANIZE SNOW SHOVELERS UNION—SET A PRICE FOR WORK—HUNGRY MEN EARN A FEW DIMES.**

Though no men were sent out of town yesterday on emergency work calls by local employment bureaus, a steady stream was kept going from the city free employment bureau to residence districts. Each employment office, however, registered as many men as possible in anticipation of a "chinook," with resulting snowslides. The railroads, it was stated, apparently are able to care for the situation at present.

Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning a local union of the Snow-shovelers of America had been organized. The latest price work would be done for, it was agreed, as the men congregated in the basement corridor of the city hall, was 50 cents. After that it was to be "up."

To carry on the work of organizing two walking delegates, Sam Kelly and Conrad Johnson, both members of the I. W. W., were given their credentials, with instructions to carry news to "independent" snowshovelers on the downtown streets of the minimum price agreed on. Many of the more industrious and lucky type reaped rich harvests out of weather conditions. To earn 50 cents in many instances less than 15 minutes was necessary, so that as much as \$10 and \$15 was picked up. —"Spokesman-Review," Nov. 14.

#### COAL MINERS STRIKE OFF.

**LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Nov. 16.**—The 6,000 coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass district, who have been on strike continuously since the beginning of April, will return to work Monday morning, November 20, at 7 o'clock.

This statement was made by President Carter of the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 18, embracing Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, who said employment would be given to 7,000 men at increased wages.

A meeting of the miners will be held either in Hennie or Frank tomorrow, at which the votes will be counted and the announcement made. Later in the day the executive committee will meet. Lewis Stockett of the operators' association and will officially inform him of the action of the miners.

Orders will then be given for the opening of the mines on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, at which time all miners that have been out on strike will be ordered to report for work.

#### DIFFERENT PIMP.

A pimp is a man who lives off the earnings of a prostitute. The average man looks with scorn upon a pimp. He is considered to be a low-lived creature, too mean and dirty to be tolerated. Yet, do you know, there are many legalized pimps in high society? On September 28th, Inspector O'Keefe of the so-called morality squad of police of Montreal, and his assistants arrested fifty-six men and women in disorderly houses. On September 29th they appeared before Mr. Recorder Dupuis, and \$1,200 in fines were collected. The money comes from the earnings of prostitutes and is used to pay the salaries of the recorders who assess the fines. What are the recorders but legalized pimps who live off the earnings of prostitutes? The pimp who depends upon his private activity for getting a share of the earnings is regarded with contempt. The Socialized pimp, the judge who fines his own salary out of the prostitutes, is looked up to with respect. For capitalism is so rotten that it is one mass of hypocrisy and inconsistency. —Cotton's Weekly.

#### SPOKANE, NOTICE!

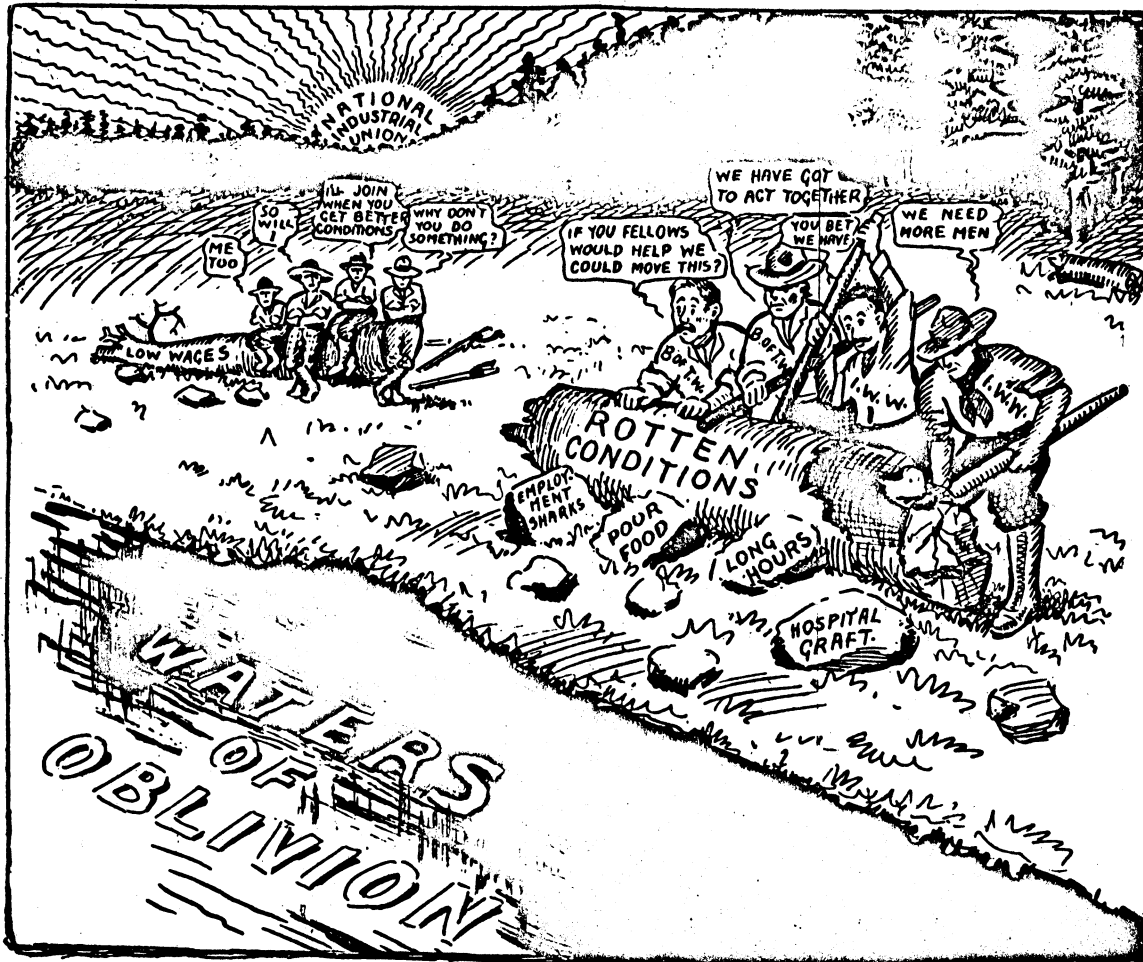
Any member of Spokane locals who have not received a ballot on the convention proceedings, can have one by applying to the Secretary at 203 Front avenue.

Not "the right to work," but more of the things their work creates, with leisure to enjoy them—this is what intelligent wage-workers demand.

LAFARGUE.

The more I see of the world the better I like the woods. W. N.

If the Lord answered all prayers, I wouldn't do a stroke of work. W. N.



ALL HANDS ARE WANTED TO REMOVE THE LOG

## Special Address to All Lumber Workers

#### MANIFESTO.

To All Woodsmen and Workers in the Lumber Industry.

Deep in the woods where the lumber worker drifts from camp to camp following his hard and arduous toil, isolated from the large communities for weeks and months, he feels as keenly as the workers in industrial centers the oppressive hand of the employing class. He has less chances to resist the condition he suffers from, because he is separated from the other workers in factories and workshops.

Concentration of the control of capital into fewer and fewer hands has resulted in an increase in the misery of the workers in the woods. All land covered with timber today is owned and controlled by gigantic corporations. Although operating under different names in various parts of the North American continent, the grasping hand of that octopus has established a monopoly, not only in the United States but in Canada and Mexico as well. The organized employers own all the means by which the workers make a living; they have used the weakness of the toilers to rule with iron hand in the domain they survey, and working conditions have been rendered almost unbearable.

Competition among employers in the working of lumber possessions is eliminated. Competition among workers for jobs has become more keen; the speeding up of work, the introduction of modern machinery for cutting and preparing lumber for the market, has destroyed former human skill. Well paid jobs have been abolished. Better paid workers are crowded out and displaced by lower paid labor—the latter have not learned yet, that the hand of friendship offered by the agents of the employers conceals the dagger by which dissatisfied workers are cut out of their jobs, if they refuse to be contented with conditions that the employers impose, conditions which the workers are forced to accept because of the lack of understanding and co-operation with all other workers in the same industry. While the capitalists have organized and concentrated their power to reap all the benefits of advanced methods of production, the workers are separated from each other, and for the most part disorganized.

Those in Eastern Canada and Maine, working for the same employers, have no connections with the thousands in Louisiana, Texas and the southern states. The latter again are separated from their fellow workers in

the big lumber districts of Montana, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and other western sections of the North American continent.

But under the heavy load of capitalist oppression, the workers in the industry are rapidly being driven to a common level of peonage. By long hours of toil, in these days of fabulous profits, created by the workers for the corporations, the workers help to keep a reserve army of toilers on the labor market. This reserve army, competing for jobs, help the employers to keep wages down so that those at work can hardly earn enough to provide for the necessities of life for themselves and their families.

The employers no longer care whether a worker is white, yellow or black; whether a "free born American," French-Canadian or Hindoo emigrant, so long as they are satisfied to work under the most appalling conditions. The employer treats them all alike and fights them all alike if any of them try to resist the outrages that the workers are compelled to suffer.

In the treatment of their wage slaves, the employers know no nationality or color—it is the muscle, the strength of the body that they need so that production for profit may continue.

Long hours of toil and low wages are not the only wrongs the lumber workers endure; other abuses help to make life a burden of misery and despair. They are compelled to pay for all risks and insurance which the corporations establish in order to shift the expense of caring for the victims of reckless exploitation on the shoulders of the workers themselves.

The employers have had undisputed control over the life affairs of the workers because they have the power of possession, and all their institutions are well organized to function in the protection of their interests. They have reduced the expenses of production. With the increase of the immense profits that their possessions yield, they have lowered the standard of living of the hundreds of thousands who create all their wealth—millions of dollars flow into their pockets every year, pressed from the maimed and crippled bodies of the wage workers. Lumber workers in efforts to escape the grinding pressure of unlimited exploitation, have drifted into new fields, only to find that the corporations rule is supreme, no matter where they set their feet. There is no hope and no solution except the oppressed resolves to assert their rights and use the

means at their command to enforce their claims.

Lumber workers have combined and in their efforts of resistance they have stood and fought together. But when united here and there the agents of the employers, disguised as labor leaders, forced one portion of them to stay at work producing goods for the same corporation, while in other parts they were bleeding to death in hopeless struggles to force a stop to the appalling conditions under which they toiled.

The experience of the past must not go unheeded.

Whenever lumber workers organized for a struggle with the oppressors they always succeeded in bettering conditions for thousands in the industry. All the achievements of previous conflicts were snatched away every time they allowed the employers to divide them and force them into organizations which the employers could use to protect themselves against injuries to their game of profit making.

Thousands of lumber workers in Montana had reduced their hours of work, more men were given employment. Better wages were paid because the unemployed ceased to be an enemy of the men with a job. All this was accomplished when the lumber workers organized into an industrial union—when they used the fighting tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The employers alarmed, fearing the consolidation of all workers in the industry throughout the width and breadth of the land, sought to escape by dividing the workers. Organizers of the American Federation of Labor accomplished for them what the employers themselves could not accomplish. They signed iron-clad agreements with the employers of labor by which all previous gains of the workers were lost. When the lumber workers rebelled against such outrageous infringement of their established conditions, when they struck together to retain the right to be united in one union, the "Labor Leaders" furnished strikebreakers to fill the places of the strikers. Lumber workers who refused membership in the American Federation of Labor by order of the employers were discharged and black-listed and union strikebreakers helped to enforce the will of the employers and their allies of the American Federation of Labor. Clubs and guns of hired Hessians were used by the traitors to compel obedience to their mandates. The workers were thus deprived

(Continued on Page Four.)

### WOULD PAY BOSS TO "LAY DOWN"

**McNAMARA PERSECUTION SHOULD QUIT, SAYS DARROW—IF CAPITALISTS GET FEAST OF BLOOD WHAT THEN?**

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. Every one knows that. And you can't make martyrs unless you kill somebody. Why, I tell you, if the people on the other side of this fight were really wise, they would drop this struggle right where it is—that is, if they are looking to the peace of mind of the easy and comfortable. Suppose they do arrest a few more labor leaders and that they are all convicted and the prosecution gets its feast of blood—what then? Will that remove the causes of the trouble? If they hanged John D. Rockefeller to the top of the tallest tree, would that mean there would be no more trusts?"—Clarence Darrow.

### WORKERS ARE VICTORS

**BOSS FAILS TO MAKE REDUCTION OF WAGES STICK AT PRINCE RUPERT MOST OF LONGSHOREMEN ARE I. W. W. MEN—THE FEW SCABS ARE CRAFT UNION MEN.**

Prince Rupert, Nov. 6, 1911.

The Northwest is panning out fine, Prince Rupert and vicinity being no exception. The Grand Trunk Pacific looks like another Canadian Northern so far as the I. W. W. is concerned. The actions of the men on the construction has a stimulating influence in the town here by way of stiffening the backs of the workers as well as throwing the big scare into the boss.

The Longshoremen's Union received notice a week ago that their wages would be reduced from 50c (which had always been paid) to 40c per hour, the cut to start on November 1st. Well anyway the master didn't make it stick. The dockworkers were there with what they call SOLIDARITY and it worked wonders. It might be said that a big majority of them the also I. W. W. men. The only scabs obtainable were craft union men (God save the mark). I have seen the document these scabs have signed. One of the things they agree to is that they will be loyal to their masters. However the Stevedoring Co. did not receive sufficient of these union (?) men to break the strike so the few scabs got lonesome and drew their time, although the company threatens to prosecute them for violating their sacred agreement.

About the time victory perched on the banner of the Longshoremen, along comes a cry from Mile 44 tunnel on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The "RED TERROR" as we are dubbed, had heard of the longshoremen's strike and to prevent a break in the ranks of the tunnel men from coming to Prince Rupert to help win the strike, it kept the straw bosses busy visiting the union hall to plead with the men.

Well all the boys are back at their old wage scale, which has a tendency to climb a notch now instead of going down. Yours for the works.

SECRETARY I. W. W.

#### FROM TACOMA.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 14, 1911.

Despite a heavy rainfall the great Commemoration meeting in memory of the Haymarket martyrs, held at the I. W. W. ball last night, was a big success, all seats being taken. An excellent program was rendered.

The program included singing by selected voices and audience, recitation by the Misses Sophie and Merian Loerner (two young lady revolutionists), reading by Fellow Worker A. J. Amolsch, and good speaking by Fellow Workers J. L. Spicer and Geo. S. Holmes.

The audience was enthusiastic throughout and showed their appreciation by investing liberally in the literature and responding generously to the collection. M. Cringle acted as Chairman.

ALFRED J. AMOLSCH, Secretary No. 380, I. W. W.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Many a man thinks that it is goodness that keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles.—Thomas Carlyle.

## "OHINKS" TIE UP STEAMER.

Not until extra money was given them did the crew of the big Jim Hill steamer "Minnesota" return to the ship at Yokohama after tying up the ship for 10 days. Regardless of what caused the strike of the Chinamen, it is significant in view of the fact that even though they are members of the "yellow peril" race, they were powerful enough when acting together to force more wages from the boss. May their victory be the means of inspiring them to greater efforts along the same line.

## LET US PRAY.

"Gipsy" Smith, who was recently imported from Europe to attempt to civilize the American savages, has met with unbounded success in demonstrating his power. In Portland the "Gipsy" was annoyed at not being able to make himself heard on account of the rain pattering down on the roof and he straightway ordered God to stop the rain. Newspaper reports of the affair say that the rain immediately stopped and even the "Gipsy" was appalled at the result of his orders. This exposition of the power of the "Gipsy" resulted in an increased number of people accepting the cure-all of superstition and no doubt it will have a beneficial effect in adding a few shekels to the already enormous salary the "Gipsy" is receiving for saving souls. It is now in order for the Harriman strike to be a victory for labor as there are 14 sky pilots in Chicago (many of whom are working men on strike) holding religious meetings for the purpose of exhorting their God to assist them in whipping the Harriman railroad companies. If God can be told that he has GOT to stop the rain and he obeys, there is no reason why the Harriman strike cannot be made a great victory for labor. While our exhorters for divine aid are at it, we might suggest that there are a few million tramps, the same of prostitutes and a million and a half of child slaves are eager no doubt to receive some of the good things in the way of some food and clothing and at least a happier life. We hope the powers of this imported gipsy are not limited in any manner as there is a great work to do. The whole thing puts us in mind of the negro who prayed long and loud that the Lord might send him a chicken, but it was not until he prayed that the Lord would send him after the chicken that he had any success. We are afraid that the workers will get only what they have the power to take.

## SOME UNION THIS.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 7.—In summarizing the report of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association for the month of September, covering 575 mills, Leonard Bronson, national manager, with headquarters here, today issued the following statement:

"Oregon, Washington and Idaho all show a heavy excess of production for September, Washington the smallest and Idaho the largest, but in the latter case the mills do not run in the winter and may be supposed to accumulate stock during the summer for the winter trade. The percentage of cut over shipments for Washington was seven and three-quarters and for Oregon 12. California also had a heavy surplus of output.

For the whole country, however, there is a better balance between supply and demand. In Arkansas and Louisiana the output was less than shipments."—News Item.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is some union, when it keeps tab on the output, the sales, the surplus and demand of the product of 575 mills situated in many states. Note carefully that the Southern mills are not producing as much as the sales amount to. This is caused by the bitter war that is being waged in the South by the Lumber trust against the Brotherhood of Timberworkers. The purpose is to freeze out the Brotherhood of Timberworkers and again leave open competition among the workers so that there will be no impediment in the way of this gigantic concern in their mad rush for more and ever more profits. Had the workers been organized in the several states where this trust has control, we would now be able to witness a demand for lumber greater than the supply and the workers with the situation in the hollow of their hands. Are we ready to admit that the southern lumberjack and mill worker is made of bet-

ter fighting material than his northern fellow wage slave that such a scare can be thrown into the ranks of the grafting slave drivers? Regardless of what is the cause of the lack of organization to meet this huge combination of wealth, we have to admit the necessity of the ONE BIG UNION and that right away, or the labor saving devices, the strictest economy practiced by this great trust, will force the workers in the lumber industry to yet a lower standard of living. This lumber trust has already made preparations for the introduction of more modern machinery both in the woods and in the saw mills. Small saw mills must make way for the great combination mill which not only manufactures shingles but makes a house ready to be nailed together. The small shingle mill must go and with it must go the shingleweaver's union. No craft union would be worth powder enough to blow it across the street when engaged against the big combination mill. There is no use waiting until we are ground to the degree where it will be impossible to unite our forces. We are still able to build this ONE BIG UNION big enough to give battle to the ONE BIG LUMBER TRUST. Let us get at it. Unions must feature as something else than a sick-and-death-benefit-society. We must be a fighting force. Every union of lumber workers, every shingleweaver's union and every union of loggers should have its delegates in Seattle on the morning of February 12, 1912, so that the National Industrial Union of lumberworkers can be formed,—which in turn will mean better and more systematic organization in the lumber industry.

## SAW-MILL SLAVES.

The men and boys who work in the saw mills, especially the large mills operated by the trust, are no doubt the poorest paid workers in America. The company has somewhat of a cinch on the saw mill slave that is not so easy to fasten onto the logger. The logger moves from place to place, as a rule is not tied down by family ties, and although he is often forced to live in a bunkhouse that would disgrace a mule, yet he escapes the company town with all the evils attendant, which is the lot of the sawmill worker. There are company towns on the Pacific coast, also in the inland states to a less extent, where it is impossible to buy a cent's worth of provisions, of clothes, or even a needle, but what must come out of the company store. The houses are owned by the company and rented out to the slaves, the church is owned by the company and has generally a company tool for a sky-pilot, the water works is owned by the company and the water is sold to the workers and the fuel is owned by the company. In many places the postoffice is situated on company ground and in case of a strike the workers are restrained by court injunctions from treading on company ground and therefore deprived of visiting the United States postoffice. This was true in Somers, Mont. Men were clubbed by deputy sheriffs for trying to get through the gate to get their mail. The workers, although they make the finished lumber, are generally housed in the cheapest kind of houses and charged an exorbitant rent. At the time of the strike at Somers, Mont., in 1909, the great majority of the workers, although they had been working steady, were in debt to the company store.

To reach this great army of men and boys in the company towns will be the work of the National Industrial Union of the I. W. W. This work must be accomplished even though it presents many obstacles. The loggers when organized will give the necessary encouragement to those behind the company high-board fence. Let no stone be left unturned until every worker in the lumber industry is organized under the banner of the National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers of the I. W. W.—THE ONE BIG UNION.

## THE LOS ANGELES FARCE.

The McNamara farce that is being enacted at Los Angeles is making yet but slow headway, as after nearly two months of work in securing or trying to secure a jury, there are five men sworn in to do jury duty. The capitalist press is making a howl throughout the country at the slowness of the trial. They are clamoring for a law that will work quicker to their advantage when they wish to strangle some labor agitator. The taxpayer is already beginning to scent a rise in taxes to meet this bill of the persecution. The boss no doubt thinks it awful that McNamara will die with old age before he gets around with the rope. We welcome the delay because the master class hates it. We know that delay is dangerous to the persecution, as many of their infamous schemes will be exposed by the defense prior to the trial. As Mr. Burns the detective will be tried in Indianapolis in January for the crime of kidnaping, there is no doubt but what he will be serving time before McNamara gets to trial.

## HERE IS THE REAL DOPE.

"The attempt to substitute unlimited competition for trade agreements or agreements in restraint of competition is as futile as would be an attempt to sweep back the sea with a broom," Mr. Ripley said. "Everybody knows that the spirit, if not the letter, of the Sherman law is violated every day and all over the country... It always will be no matter what laws are made."

How does that strike you, you trust busters? That is what the I. W. W. has preached to you for years and its the truth. This statement was made by President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in Chicago on November 8, 1911. That is not very long ago. Regardless of LAWS you cannot bust a trust says Ripley. All this trust busting that is going on, is but a lot of political slush in order to catch votes and make the poor dupe of a slave believe that a trust can be destroyed, competition re-established, and thus cheaper food and clothing. Its bunk of the worst kind. Organize the workers into One Big Union so that we can control our labor power and we have a trust that cannot be swept back any more than can the sea. Its the trust of all trusts and will capture all other trusts and make them subservient to the will of the workers. In fact own them.

# HELP THE TEXTILE WORKERS

(By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.)

I want to refresh the memory of your readers on a matter of vital importance which appeared in the "Worker" recently, viz.: the strike of the textile workers. An appeal was published from Local No. 20, I. W. W., of Lawrence, Mass., which deserves the serious attention and enthusiastic support of every local and individual member of our organization.

Since its publication the appeal has been received by the locals everywhere and has, in all likelihood, been given consideration at their respective business meetings. Therefore the facts set forth in the statement of conditions in the Atlantic mills should be familiar to all of us. The corporation attempted to increase the individual weavers' output from fourteen to twenty-four cuts per week, accompanied by a reduction in price from 79c to 49c per cut. Thus each weaver would be compelled to tend twelve looms instead of seven, yet receive but 70 cents a week for the additional work, while the company pocketed \$7.20 a week more on each man. But three men were to be hired for every five hitherto engaged.

Against this virtual decrease of wages, lengthening of hours the speeding and forcible stimulations of the unemployed ranks, one hundred members of our organization rebelled last August. They have been engaged in a bitter struggle with their employers, against such heavy odds that but for their indomitable spirit, they would have been crushed weeks ago. Now after waging their brave battle alone and unaided for over three months, they come to us for assistance. They ask for funds, for our "spare ammunition" that their wives and little ones may be protected from the pangs of hunger and the merciless cold of a New England winter. They ask in the spirit that "An injury to one is an injury to all," and knowing that their victory or courageous battle, supported by the entire I. W. W., though it may end in temporary defeat, will give new impetus to the spirit of industrial banks of the Merrimack river. They want to safeguard their own conditions, as well as prove by deeds more eloquent than any speaker's words to the oppressed and disheartened slaves of the mills that the I. W. W. stands for their interests and fights their battles.

What has been the reception accorded this appeal in your local, fellow worker? Are you so busy discussing referendums, "decentralizing," the tyranny of the G. E. B. the necessity of a 2c per capita, etc., that this appeal was simply read in a perfunctory manner and filed? Did you, like one local I know of, turn it over to the secretary and "let him see what he can do," which is a polite way of sliding out of doing anything yourself? Or did you save your "conscience" for your stinginess with platitudes like another member of the I. W. W. I heard say, "We need our money ourselves, besides a long strike is a lost strike and you can't beat the bosses with money." This happened in two separate mixed locals, ladies that are never forced out as a unit on the firing line of the economic warfare; but who unfortunately too often degenerate into a position similar to a drummer boy, making much martial noise at a safe distance from the fight.

A long strike may often be a lost strike, yet surely those who are on the ground aiding the fighting and the suffering, many of whom have been in the I. W. W. since it was launched, are in a better position to judge the chances of success than those who are many miles away? They may be wrong but if so, they are the ones who must learn through the experience. They are certainly not going to learn through our withholding assistance, and liberally giving cold-blooded advice. Platitudes are no substitute for nourishment! We must not become dogmatists who measure all conditions by the yardstick of a theory or we become as ridiculous as an English Socialist I met who said, "I understand all about American conditions I've read Marx."

When men and women are engaged in a legitimate struggle they don't want verbiage. If they want economic and financial support. If we fail to do our best in this regard we forfeit their respect and lose them from the organization. If we are not so situated that we can help them through economic action, there is but one alternative—give them every possible financial assistance.

IS YOUR LOCAL DOING THIS?  
ARE YOU DOING IT?  
GIVING EVERY POSSIBLE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?

If not, get busy!  
Get that appeal from the secretary's files next meeting and dig up a dime, a quarter, a dollar for the list. Get the local to donate a few dollars from the treasury. If you've done it once, do it again. It won't hurt you and it will help lighten the load of your fellow worker in Local No. 20 and keep his children over the holidays.

Of course you can't fight the boss with money alone. We all know that, so do the textile workers. But while you are struggling to conquer them by the power vested in you as workers, its good to know there's a commissary department and you're going to have your dinner. Still better is it for a man to know that while he's fighting his fellow workers will take care that his family do not suffer needlessly.

A strike in a New England town is quite different from a free speech fight in a western city and to my mind in the difference lies the reason why the "Roater" should not be given undue credit when he fights at the drop of a hat and the "homeguard" sneered at when they hesitate. Young, single, husky fellows with

no dependents and no personal responsibility weighing heavily on them have little excuse not to fight. But the man of the mills is usually struggling under the burden of a large family and lacks the physical strength and endurance of the western Roater. Consequently when he, the weary, nerve-racked weaver raises his head from the loom and resists oppression, he becomes a truly heroic figure!

On behalf of these fellow workers I appeal to you.

Think of men trying to raise families on \$11.06 a week and put a donation in an envelope addressed to Wm. Taylor, 4 Mechanic street, Lawrence, Mass., as a blow at such a system.

Are you opposed to more work for less pay?

Are you opposed to the speeding up that throws men on the street and makes nervous wrecks of the worker?

Are you opposed to enriching greedy mill owners, while weaver's children starve or weave their lives into cotton and woollen cloth?

Do you believe in less work, shorter hours, more pay, health and happiness for the textile worker?

Do you want to see ONE BIG UNION of all the textile operatives throughout New England, English, French, Portuguese, united as one man?

Then answer the appeal of local No. 20; answer it every week till the fight is over.

Send the brave fellow workers repeating replies in the form of coin of the realm.

Make their fight your fight! Help them on to weave the shroud of capitalism!

Speed them to solidarity, victory and freedom.

## Much Misery in Chicago

COLD WEATHER CATCHES 25,000 PEOPLE IN CHICAGO DESTITUTE—MANY HAVE DIED FROM EXPOSURE—WORK OF CHARITY HEAVIER BY 40 PER CENT THAN LAST YEAR.

The hand of charity has had to be extended in Chicago to save the lives of thousands of people who have been caught unprepared by the recent cold wave which swept over the country. Charity lodging houses as well as police station have swarmed with the homeless looking for a place to keep them from freezing to death. In the face of this statement appearing in the daily press, we are informed that this is a free country and that there is no one who needs to feel the bitter grip of winter or the hand of charity. We are daily reminded by the smug citizen who poses as decent, that there is plenty of work in the country and that those who are hungry and idle prefer to be that way. This is a brazen and a malicious lie and one that is intended to help bolster up the capitalist system and keep it in force as long as possible.

In regards to the suffering in Chicago during the cold snap, County Agent Joseph Meyer says:

"Because of the suddenness of yesterday's biting cold, which is unprecedented in our experience and is causing such terrible suffering, we are giving out coal to the poor earlier than usual.

"The number of applications for this time of year has exceeded last year by 50 per cent and yesterday's cold has driven many who had refrained from asking aid to seek food and coal at our stations. We already have over 5,000 families on our books who are receiving the regular monthly ration and I expect to see this list greatly increased from now on.

"We had 127 lodgers last night, which is forty more than usual," explained Mr. Rogers, superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, when asked about the effect of the cold upon his patrons. "..... S. C. Kingsley, superintendent of the United Charities, when seen this morning, stated that the suffering among the poor was great because the poor were at best poorly prepared for such a sudden break in the temperature as was experienced yesterday.

"Our work this year," said Mr. Kingsley, "has been 40 per cent heavier than last year and we anticipate a hard winter."

If the hand of charity is extended 40 per cent more than it was last year, it certainly is a beautiful commentary on the capitalist system. It looks that it was about time that such a system was overthrown and a better one established. If any one knows of a quicker and better way than organizing the workers industrially into ONE BIG UNION, we would be glad to hear of it.

## FROM NEW YORK.

All mail intended for local 179, I. W. W., New York City, should be sent direct to local 179, care of I. W. W. Headquarters, 212 East 12th street, and not to individual members.

MORRIS MESNIKOFF.

Recording Secretary No. 179, I. W. W. Many locals of the I. W. W. send their mail to individual members. It frequently happens that the members forget to bring along the letter or else they don't show up.

Local 179 is holding well attended lectures every Sunday evening. Lively discussions take place. M. M.



# WHY NOT ORGANIZE NOW?

(By Fred H. Allison)

There are very few, if any, industries in the country today where the men who handle and operate the machines of production don't have some form of union or organization.

The object and purpose of the various unions differs according to the nature of the members of the unions and also the conditions of employment such as hours of work, rate of pay and amount of risk or danger to life and limb.

In some cases you will find greater bodies of men organized along craft lines with little or no variation in the rate of pay or hours of work and conditions practically the same everywhere.

In other cases you will find a body of men organized along industrial lines with more or less variation rates of pay and hours of work and vast differences in conditions in almost the same localities.

But there still remains one industry wherein little has been done towards properly organizing the men who toil and that is the Lumber Industry—the basic source of the wealth of the never sweat class in the Pacific Northwest.

True, we have had the "Royal Loggers," an organization conceived in the fertile brain of a real estate shark and a couple of bar dogs whose sole object was the fleecing of a few easy marks.

And we have had a couple of "Brotherhoods," such as the U. B. of A. of Vancouver, and the "Brotherhood of Independent Mechanics" of Seattle, whose object was much the same as the "Royal Loggers" and whose doctrine was the identity of interest between the thieves and the victims.

Such organizations as these, unstable as they must be, seldom live very long, inasmuch as some slick individual usually manages to annex the few dollars in the treasury and silently be on his way to greener pastures.

The membership generally awake to find they have been "stung" and as a final result when anyone suggests the ONE BIG UNION they are naturally very suspicious.

However, by a careful study of the matter, it should be no trouble for a working man to tell whether the organizer or delegate who mentions the ONE BIG UNION is sincere and honest.

There is hardly a man in the woods, mills or factories today who can deny that a good strong union would be a great benefit to them.

Of course we find those who will shout, "Oh, the men won't stick together." Most certainly they won't stick together when they are running around like a lot of stampeded sheep and the one who says they won't stick together is the very one who keeps others from joining and sticking together.

There are several hundred reasons a man may give for not joining the union, but they are so flimsy that it is only a waste of time to enter into a discussion of them.

I have so far failed to find any good strong reason why the men who work in these places should not organize.

Under the circumstances which prevail in the lumber industry it would be worse than

folly to organize along craft lines.

Therefore the only reason why you are not a member of the I. W. W. today is because you are absolutely indifferent and don't care how much the boss drives you, nor how hard he plies the lash of slavery.

Now my friend and fellow worker, here are some good hard cold facts for you to digest.

You no doubt know that the boss loggers have an association to enable them to keep in touch with each other and to maintain a standard price for logs and also TO REGULATE WAGES.

You don't see any great big sheets of paper hanging around their offices announcing what wages they are paying. No! no! nothing like that.

Neither do you hear them telling the men what certain little marks mean on those time-checks which they love to issue. But the next time you get a time check just make up your mind to look it over closely.

When you find it, you may know then that it is your personal record as a slave for the master who has just bid you GET OUT. And what do these marks constitute? Why the blacklist, of course!

Perhaps you don't know that some of the men who work alongside of you are carrying what is known as a blind on their wages.

In other words the "gentleman's agreement" between the boss loggers cannot be violated.

So when the so-called "good man" (for whom the boys have another name) comes along he has a blind tacked onto his wages for good services performed such as working overtime after the whistle blows and such tricks as that.

How many times does the boss have to ask you to do something before you act? GENERALLY ONCE. But when one of the men with whom you are working daily and who realizes that there are two classes in society, asks you to join the union of your class, you turn a deaf ear to him.

If you realize that there are two classes in society then join the union of your class, get in and give the rest of society the benefit of your thoughts and intellect and do something to better yourself and the men who work with you.

Do you know that the shingle weavers' union who are a portion of the lumber industry are battling for their bread and butter against "Bull-Pen Lytle" of Hoquiam?

They have put up with miserable conditions as long as possible and now they are rebelling. Are you in an organized body ready to help them win or are you absolutely indifferent?

It is time you awoke to action, buckled on your armor and prepared to show these lumber barons that there is still some of that faint, flickering, spark of manhood left in you yet.

Come on fellow workers, we need you in the union! One union for all, all for one union and the biggest is none too big.

Don't wait till the Lytles and Kirbys and Whites and Hammonds have you by the throat but get out from under your load and let them drop and may they drop hard.

these two are combined; the fuel coming from the waste material. If the plants were established at any great distance from the forests, large amounts of waste and useless material would have to be transported. Still the tendency is to construct larger and larger plants, where with the introduction of machinery large amounts of labor are displaced. Again the concentration of control of the standing timber, as witness the enormous Weyerhaeuser holdings, tends steadily to a control of the lumber industry. Wherever this concentration has not reached the different Lumber Manufacturers' associations play their part well. Only last summer the Northwest had a sample of this when the mills and camps at an appointed time curtailed production in order that the surplus on hand might be disposed of.

In spite of all this increased efficiency we find the conditions under which the employes work have not been bettered one bit. In fact wages are lower now than any time before; the hours are just as long, if not longer; there are the same character of bunk-houses, and the same general conditions. Surely with such a showing, a word should be sufficient to show the Loggers and Lumbermen the immense need of organization.

## Crafts Meet in Convention

A. F. OF L. 31ST ANNUAL CONVENTION IN SESSION—DELEGATES WILL TRY TO OUST MEMBERS OF CIVIC FEDERATION.

The 31st annual convention of the A. F. of L. is on in full swing at Atlanta, Ga. Those of the calibre of Mr. Gompers who have in the past been rubbing shins with the leading profit-mongers of America at Civic Federation banquets, will be asked to quit keeping company with their capitalist allies and love the slave a little better, in fact they will really be told that there is a class struggle in society and that it don't look well for the well paid and sleek labor leaders dining and wining with these parasites. Of course Mr. Gompers and his cohorts will be highly insulted and it is not likely that this very revolutionary act will be carried this year, but such blood curdling acts as asking a man to quit the banquet table where he has fattened all these years, is asking a big chunk at one stab. After a few more thousands have starved to death, a few more million tramps have stood in the bread-line, a few more thousands of girls have wandered the streets trying to sell their bodies, a few more million children have died premature deaths as a result of child slavery and then it may be possible for this great craft movement to actually have the power to remove from its midst those who have done everything they know how in the past to keep the workers divided and pitted against each other.

John Mitchell, who had his dignity wounded by being asked by the coal miners to sever all connections with the Civic Federation, has written a book explaining craft unionism. The following extract from it is enough to make the angels weep. Here it is:

The federation is a union, not amalgamation, of labor organizations... Each exercises independent jurisdiction within a single occupation or the related occupations in an industry.

This is craft unionism. Is it not enough to damn it to the bottomless pit? Each craft has autonomy and jurisdiction over its own line of work. This means that they are good union men in a craft if they live up to their agreement, regardless of how others may be suffering in the same industry. It means that one craft (and it has happened hundreds of times) can get better conditions in time of trouble by staying right on the job and helping the boss to whip the craft that is in trouble. If any word better than ORGANIZED SCABBERY can be used in explaining this form of organization, we cannot think of the word at present. The 31st annual convention of the A. F. of L. will pass into history and that history will say that nothing was done to further a fighting organization against the organized parasites of America. The last two words written after all the minutes have been recorded should be "Nothing accomplished."

### CHRISTIAN HEAVEN MONOTONOUS.

When I lie down to sleep at night do I wish to remain awake through the night staring at the dark? No; I wish to lose myself in sleep—in dreamless sleep. So does everybody. Death is Nature's peaceful and final sleep. What is the Methodist's unhappy outlook? Just to be awake in heaven with nothing to do but twang a harp would become exceedingly monotonous in 400 or 500 years, and an irksome nuisance in 4000,000 centuries. By that time, however, it would not be more than the middle of the forenoon in the Christian heaven, nor much later in the day in the Christian hell. I can hardly imagine which place would be the worst. As I don't expect to see either of them, my mind is at rest on that score. \* \* \* He gets most of life who lives it best and gives himself fully to the welfare of the race. There is no conscious life after death.—David W. Sanders, in "Materialism."

No man is a fool unless he can be fooled the same way twice. W. N.

A superstition is an imaginary truth entirely surrounded by falsehood. W. N.



Under this head, local unions may have their cards printed and carried continuously for one year. Rate \$5.00 per year.

Local No. 13, San Diego, Cal., meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Hall and reading room at 805 H street.

R. THOMPSON, Secretary.  
P. O. Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Local No. 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., open headquarters 1214 Franklin ave. Business meeting every Friday, 8 p. m. Soap boxer coming through please drop in. All slaves welcome.

SECRETARY.

Spokane locals have business meeting every Monday at 7 p. m. Open air meetings whenever weather permits. Hall and reading room 203 Front avenue. Address all communications, orders for song books and money orders to Secy. Spokane Locals, I. W. W.

No. 61—Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters 211 Mo. avenue. Thomas Doyle, Secretary, 211 Mo. Ave.

Local 85—Branch 2 (English), Chicago, Ill., meets every Friday night at 183 West Madison street, near Fifth avenue. President, Wilbur M. Wolfe; recording and corresponding secretary, Karl Rathje, 881 La Salle avenue; financial secretary, Tillie Meyer, 612 N. State street.

Local No. 380, I. W. W., Tacoma, meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. Address all communications to Sec., Local Union No. 380, 110 South 14th street, Tacoma, Wash.

Portland I. W. W. headquarters and free reading room at 309 Davis street. Business meetings every Sunday at 2 p. m. Stereopticon views and lectures every Sunday at 8 p. m.

Locals Nos. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn., meet every Friday night, 8 p. m.

Swedish Branch No. 2 meets every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at room 3, Webb block, 10 Third Street S. All members are requested to attend. Working class papers of all languages on file.

All communications addressed to SECRETARY JOINT LOCALS.

Local 66, I. W. W., Fresno Cal. Headquarters reading room at 657 I street. Meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 p. m. Reading room open at all hours. W. F. LITTLE, Sec., Box 209.

Local 179, I. W. W., New York City, has headquarters at 212 East 12th street. Business meetings every Wednesday evening. Lecture Sunday evenings. JANE A. ROULSTON, Sec'y.  
128 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Seattle locals send in \$2.50 for subs this week and pay for their regular bundle order in advance as usual.

F. H. Alexander sends in \$2.00 this week from Omaha.

R. G. Noble sends in \$2.75 for subs from South Porcupine, Ont.

E. G. Flynn sends in \$1.50 for subs this week from Detroit and asks for a bunch of sub cards.

E. C. Briggs sends \$1.50 for subs from Marshfield, Ore. Fellow Workers Briggs and Pancner are doing good work in the Coos Bay district.

James J. Stark (Big Jim) sends in \$1.00 for subs from Superior, Wis.

Ernest Treblejahr sends in \$2.00 for subs from Wallace, Idaho.

E. M. Horton, secretary branch 2 No. 327, Yale, B. C., sends in \$1.50 for subs and says they will take a bundle order as soon as they get settled.

Fred Schwartz sends in \$1.00 for subs from Toledo, Ohio, and says he thinks he can get a bunch of subs in Toledo.

James Rowley of Seattle, Wash., donates a dollar to the "Worker" just to help along a bit.

Bruno Schmytz sends in \$3.00 from Montreal, Canada—\$1.50 for yearly sub and \$1.50 is a donation to the "Worker." Fellow Worker Schmytz until recently was editor of the Danish publication "Syndikalistisk," printed at Copenhagen, Denmark. He has just emigrated to Canada and will be a valuable help in furthering the agitation in this country. In closing his letter to the "Worker" he says: I hope to receive the "I. W." as soon as possible to my new address. I thank you, fellow workers, for the privilege of reading the "I. W." in Denmark, as it more than any other publication I ever read has helped to make me a class conscious worker. Yours for "take and hold."

BRUNO SCHMYTZ.

Chas. C. Chambers sends in \$2.00 for prepaid cards from Goldfield, Nev.

DENVER I. W. W. WON'T BUST. Enclosed find money order for \$4.00 for bundle order for No. 26.

From the way things are going now I think we will have to increase our bundle order soon. We are going to move into a new hall as our old one is too small.

Max Dezettel is our organizer. We are taking in new members every night. We are going to build up 26 or bust, and I don't think we will bust.

VERNE CARREL, Secretary No. 26.

# THE EVOLUTION IN LOGGING

(By Frank R. Schlein)

In dealing with this article we shall confine ourselves to that portion of the country lying along the Pacific Coast. It is there that the modes of lumbering have undergone the greatest changes; likewise, it is there that the production of lumber and wood products is increasing and not decreasing as in so many of the Eastern states. The circle has been made from New England to New York, then to Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Southern States and finally over the mountains to the Pacific Slope where the timber domain ends.

The State of Washington leads all others in the amount of lumber and shingles produced. It produces as much as the States of Oregon, California and Idaho combined. Of all the vast amount of lumber produced in this State, fully one-half of it comes from that portion adjacent to Puget Sound; a veritable beehive of mills and camps, of which Seattle is the hub.

The mode of logging here is somewhat different than that of the Eastern, Southeastern and Central states. While the lumbering industry of all states has undergone great changes it is in the west that this has been the most marked. Within ten years, methods of logging have greatly changed; within twenty years they have revolutionized. From oxen to flying machine is a long step, yet it has been accomplished in that short space of time.

The early Timberman was unable to operate by methods employed in the east. In the first place, timber was large and heavy, the country mountainous, so that it was impossible to use trucks as a means of hauling logs.

Sleighs he was unable to use as the Pacific Slope has very little snow fall. So of necessity the pioneer Logger always worked as near to water as possible, built his skid-roads and pulled his logs by means of ox-teams strung out one behind the other. These were hitched to a heavy chain fastened to the log by means of large steel hooks, or "dogs," driven into either side of the log. In this manner the logs were dragged to the water's edge, placed into booms, and floated to the saw mills. In those days ox-skinning was considered a science demanding leather lungs, and the expert driver commanded relatively high wages.

As timber close to the water's edge disappeared new methods had to be adopted in order to log successfully in the interior. And so the locomotive came to supplant the skid-road, and the "donkey" the ox. Today, in every direction branch the twin threads of steel among the forests, over which heavy Shea locomotives are operated; over three to ten per cent grades, to altitudes of 1,800 feet and over.

With the introduction of the donkey engine the oxen rapidly disappeared, not thrown on the scrap pile like antiquated machinery, but down the throats of the husky loggers. These engines, built especially for the purpose, handle logs by means of a steel cable operated from the drums of the engine; the engine being anchored at a landing it can haul the logs from a radius of 2,500 feet, or even more, to the loading platform where they are placed on cars and taken to the mills. In many cases also a second donkey or yarder is used, which, stationed in the woods, yards up the logs to the main skid-road from whence they are pulled by the other donkey to the water's edge or railroad.

But a new means of logging is being rapidly introduced—the flying machine. This operates from a heavy wire cable stretched from the tops of heavy trees. From a running pulley on this a pair of tongs descend, grip the log, hoist it up to the cable under which it hangs suspended while being pulled to the landing where it is deposited on a car. This does away with the necessity of building skid-roads, of sniping, swamping, barking, yarding, etc., thus eliminating a large amount of labor.

Not only in the manner of operation but in management as well, the lumber industry has undergone a large change, along with all others. This is eminently the age of the trust, and while perhaps the lumber industry shall never witness the concentration that has been so characteristic of the steel, packing and other industries, yet there is a movement almost analogous to it in the "Selling Agencies," whereby the individual producers band together and market their produce through a central point.

In establishing manufacturing plants the aim generally is to get them as close to the point where the raw material is produced and fuel obtained as possible. In the lumber industry

# THE LOGGERS WILL ORGANIZE

(By J. H. Reynolds, Secy. Loggers Union 432)

The news of the Call for the National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers has caused quite a boost among the members of the I. W. W. who are working in the woods and forests of this western country.

It has come before them as a "Star of Hope" for the bettering of the conditions in the camps and mills that this country is so well supplied with. It also is a plain intimation to the boss that at last the lumber workers are waking up to a sense of their position in society, and that they are finding a need of an organization that will help to get better conditions for themselves and their families. It goes without saying that the Boss Logger is not at all favorable to the idea that we should organize on the job. He readily understands that as soon as the men are organized he will be forced to build better bunkhouses, to supply a better table and also he knows that the men will not work as hard and as long hours as in the past.

As I said in the start the Loggers are organizing. From all locals comes the report of increase of membership, of greater interest taken in the work and agitation and a greater activity all down the line. Local 432 has three organizers out in the camps and reports come in so very favorable that we can expect a large increase in our numbers before the end of the present year.

A word to the Locals chartered as Lumber-workers locals.

Efforts should be at once made to get as many camp delegates out as possible in the camps. Big efforts should be made to get a big attendance at the business meetings of the local, especially around the new year. Let the locals select their delegates with care, to represent them at the convention. See to it that they are men who understand the situation in the camps, that know what the logger wants and men that have the confidence of the loggers whether they are members of the

organization or not. It is not necessary for them to be men who can deliver a lecture, but it is necessary that they should be men who have the interests of the organization at heart, who have worked and are working right among them and in the camps and mills and who understand better what thing should be done and what should be left undone in the great work of organization. Methods and means of organizing must be the principal thing before the convention. The Loggers are rotten ripe for organization and the sentiment for the I. W. W. has never been stronger than it is at the present time. The question that should take up most of the time of the convention should be methods and means of crystallizing that sentiment that without a doubt exists towards the I. W. W. It will be up to the delegates to make plans and lay out ways and means towards that end, and then it will be up to the membership to carry them out as best they can. By getting delegates who understand thoroughly the logger, better ways will be arrived at to organize them.

### PAMPHLETS IN GERMAN.

- Der Sociale General Strike, by Arnold Roller, 5 cents.
- Die Directe Aktion, by Arnold Roller, 5 cents.
- Syndicalismus, by Max Baginski, 5 cents.
- Die Gottespest, by John Most, 5 cents. 100 copies \$3.00 postpaid.
- Politische Rechte und ihre Bedeutung fur die Arbeiterklasse, 3c.; \$1.50 per 100.
- Anti-Syllabus, by Dr. F. Krasser, 3 cents; \$1.25 per 100.

In English:

The Social General Strike, by A. Roller, \$2.50 per 100.

GEORGE BAUER, P. O. Box 1719, New York City.

We are all liable to stumble, but only fools and cowards carry a cane on that account. W. N.

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If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

*We Must Have the Subs Lend Us a Hand*

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## To Lumber Workers

(Continued from Page One.)

of the results of previous struggles for better things. When organized in some of the sections of the country, lumber workers had to tie themselves by contracts with employers not to support their fellow workers in other parts who were engaged in a struggle for better working conditions. The skilled worker would be separated from the less skilled; the shingle weaver organized in a union of his own would have nothing in common with the other saw mill and lumber workers. Each of them had a separate craft organization, they were separated in their struggle against bad conditions. Even in the same camp or mill, members of one union would not support those of other crafts when they were on strike or locked out by the employers. In such unions the workers are not united. Therefore no union at all is better than to be organized for constant defeat. Where all now suffer under the same oppressive conditions, efforts to gain advantages of a few at the expense of the many, would tend only to divide the workers still more. Misery and abuses would not be abolished by such methods or by organizations, organized to promote such ends.

Unity, solidarity—ONE BIG UNION—is the command of the rising working class. Lumber workers all over the country have sounded the keynote for a new call to action. They are coming together, in the west, the south, the east and the north to organize all workers in the woods and in the saw mills into one big union.

The organizations are founded on the program of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization that is at war with the employing class for the good things of life and aims to make the wealth producers of the world masters of their own destiny. They are banding themselves together to get a larger share of the products of their toil; they are preparing to free themselves from the yoke of the wage system.

They have formulated a program of demands which will bring the workers in the woods and mills together in an organization so thorough that the aim may be accomplished. The lumber workers demand:

A general reduction of the hours of work to eight hours a day... More work will then be distributed among workers now out of jobs. Competition for employment will be decreased, wages must rise and better living conditions be secured... Equal pay for the same kind of work will be enforced through the combined efforts of the workers organized in all lumber districts.

With more time for recreation, the workers will elevate the condition of life outside of the place of employment—they will learn to be conscious of their rights. The meetings of the organizations will be the place where the workers will enlighten themselves, will drop the spirit of selfishness and foster the spirit of solidarity and brotherhood with all fellow workers.

With the combined efforts of the working class, of which the organization of lumber and forest workers will be a part, they will establish freedom for the workers and the abolition of a system under which a small class of idlers takes the results of the labor of millions of toilers.

With these demands as an outline for the future work and activity, we call upon all workers employed in the woods, that is, all employed in shingle mills, saw mills, lumber camps, etc., to organize and come together, so that they will be able to send delegates to the First National Convention of Forest and Lumber Workers for the formation of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers.

The said convention will be held in the city of Seattle, Wash., Sunday February 12th, 1912, at 211 Occidental avenue. The first day's session will open at 9 o'clock a. m. Representation will be as follows:

Each local union will have one delegate for each 200 members or less and one additional delegate for each additional 200 members or majority fraction thereof.

Each delegate shall have one vote for the first fifty members and one additional vote for each additional fifty members or majority fraction thereof.

Local unions that are not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World will be allowed a vote provided they are instructed by the body which they represent to install the organization as a part of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, to be formed.

Providing they are not so instructed, such delegates will be allowed a voice, but no vote.

### HOW TO ORGANIZE!

Every worker in a lumber camp, in saw and shingle mills in a given locality, can become a member of a branch of a "Lumber Workers' Industrial Union" with headquarters in a most centrally located town in a given district. Each camp or mill elects delegates to the "Lumber Workers' Industrial Union." All the delegates who come together in meetings at regular intervals from the administrative body of the industrial union, and they interchange the news and reports from the various camps and mills and take action on all matters that affect the interests of all workers in that district.

The officers of the local industrial union are nominated by the delegates and are elected by the votes of the members in all branches comprising that industrial union of lumber workers.

The initiation fee for every member shall be not less than \$1.00 and never more than

\$5.00. Monthly dues shall be 50 cents, of which 15 cents will be paid into the treasury of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber workers for purposes to be outlined in the general constitution of that organization.

All local industrial unions and their branches are part of a National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, which organization will formulate its constitution at the coming general convention, to which all local industrial unions of lumber workers will send delegates.

Workers in the lumber industry, Get Together. Organize for victory! Where there is no organization, organize with a few fellows for the start. The others will follow when they see that a few courageous workers unfurl the banner of the Industrial Union of Lumber Workers.

Issued by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Attested: W. E. TRAUTMANN, General Organizer. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! The time has come when the members of the I. W. W. must do some constructive organizing work.

If we do not, some other organization will do it, and get the benefit of our Industrial Union agitation. Look at the A. F. of L. organizing the migratory workers in California, reaping the fruits of our labor.

How will we do this? Keep up the street meetings, mass meetings and lectures.

But remember that there are plenty of voluntary soap-box orators in the I. W. W., so send your organizers out to the industries, from camp to camp, from mill to mill. But remember that one local organizer can't do it all. Develop the camp delegate system; reap the benefit of your agitation on the street and your literature subs, by going from man to man on the job.

Have voluntary organization committee go from house to house. Get subs and get members. If they don't join this time leave some literature, and come again; come every week until you get them.

Try to pick up members everywhere, on the job, on the street, at the boarding house, at the hotel, in the restaurant. If you are working in a saw mill or factory tomorrow at noon speak to one man and ask him to join the Union. Give him something to read, and ask him again. Go to the nearby small industrial centers and hold meetings there; try to organize locals or branches.

The I. W. W. has a good start in the Lumber Industry in the west, and the Textile Industry in the east. The organization of the Lumber Industry would give the I. W. W. more economic power than the Western Federation of Miners ever had.

Let the mixed locals help the Lumber locals. Organize everywhere. Organize every wage slave! Build up your local union! Build up your National Industrial Union! Build up a powerful general organization. One more superhuman effort and the I. W. W. will be in the saddle.

Young men give us your life, you will not regret it. A more noble cause you could not serve. If you are a young wage slave you have no country, no property, no home, nothing but your labor power to sell.

Give the energy of your youth toward building up a powerful I. W. W.

It is to your interest to do so. You will be rewarded with Industrial Freedom, then life will be worth living. You will get revenge, sweet revenge on your masters by offering them work.

JOHN PANCRER.

### FROM ABERDEEN, WASH.

Aberdeen, Wash., Nov. 12, 1911. Had successful meeting in city hall despite the hard rain. Packed the city hall. Will you send us one hundred more "Workers," as I don't think 100 we have ordered will be enough. Fellow Worker Train is here and things are coming our way. Get "Workers" here by end of week sure. Yours for One Big Union,

W. S. FISHER.

Literature Agent, L. U. 354.

### WORKING FOR THE SUGAR TRUST.

I went to work for the Spreckles Sugar Co. on the 20th of October, at Spreckles, Cal. The wages were \$2.40 per day for 12 hours. The board costs \$1.00 per day, or \$6.00 per week. There is one hotel and it is run by the company. In the garret they have one room in which about 20 men sleep. Most of these have mattresses on the floor. On October 27th I drew \$3.00. On October 30th I drew my pay and found that I was charged 50 cents interest, which would aggregate a sum of over \$26.00 per year on \$3.00.

FRANK ROSE.

Policeman: "Do you have to take care of the dog?"

Nurse-girl: "No; the misus says I'm too young and inexperienced. I only look after the children.—Exchange.

Has your local ordered a bunch of those 25c sub cards good for 13 weeks? Take it up at the next meeting and show the boys how the local can make \$5.00 on every 100 cards sold; 100 prepaid cards costs \$20.00.

Aberdeen, Wash., I. W. W. local increases its bundle order from 20 to 200. How does that strike you?

Five 25c sub cards for \$1.00. Good only for this week. Hurry!

## CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

### TO FORM NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF LUMBER AND FOREST WORKERS.

Pursuant to the action of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, all local unions of Forest and Lumber Workers that are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World will elect delegates to attend a convention to be held in the city of Seattle, Washington, February 12, 1912.

Basis of representation in the convention will be as follows:

Each local union shall have one delegate for the first two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Each local union shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty members in good standing or less, and one additional vote for each additional fifty members or major fraction thereof.

The General Secretary Treasurer shall furnish a duly attested copy of the standing of all locals on the books of the General Organization which shall be used in determining the standing of all locals having delegates at the

convention. Said statement shall show the amount paid into the General Organization for dues during the months of November and December, 1911, and January, 1912.

Organizations of Lumber Workers, Saw Mill workers and all others connected with the forest and lumber industry not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World can send delegates if they so desire. Such delegates if they are instructed by the organization which they represent to install their locals as a part of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers will be given a vote in the convention. If not so instructed they will be allowed a voice without vote in the convention.

The convention will convene at 9 o'clock a. m. at 211 Occidental avenue.

W. E. TRAUTMANN, General Organizer. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer. JOS. J. ETTOR, THOS. HALCRO, F. H. LITTLE, FRANCIS MILLER, GEO. SPEED, General Executive Board.

## ANOTHER GRAFT FOR LOGGERS

The lumberworkers on the Pacific Coast are evidently being sized up by grafters as a bunch of suckers. The loggers around Seattle a few years ago were worked to a frazzle by a fake union known as the "Royal Loggers" and following this fake came the "United Brotherhood."

The "United Brotherhood" operated mainly in the vicinity of Vancouver, B. C., in which town the head office was located. This graft has been exposed heretofore in the "Worker." It was probably the rawest graft that has ever been worked on workers in the name of organization. Those who framed the constitution of this last named fake were careful to make such arrangements whereby they could hold their graft on the workers as long as they lived. The constitution stated that the present officers, on account of the hardships endured in starting the organization, would, even though defeated at any future time, continue to draw their salary as an advisory board to the end of their natural lives. With a few choice chestnuts like this one as a constitution, the document wound up by forbidding any of the members to show their book to any one but members of the "Brotherhood."

The surprising part of these fakes which in every instance were started by shyster lawyers or employment sharks, is the fact that they grew like weeds. Loggers flocked into the "Royal Loggers" although the man that started it never did a day's work in a logging camp in his life. The "Brotherhood" in B. C. grew and might have continued to work the loggers out of their few dollars had not one of the main squirts, as did the head of the "Royal Loggers," light out with the coin. These grafts have made it hard for a bona fide labor organization to grow. Its a common expression to hear from a logger when asked to join the I. W. W.: "I put \$10 into the 'Royal Loggers' and that settled me on unions."

However these grafts have died, but here comes the dandy of them all. This fake has just been launched. The following letter has been placed in the hands of thousands of loggers already, but the I. W. W. men in the camps have worked hard to head off this latest graft and from all accounts are doing good work in this direction.

### FEDERATION ORGANIZING AGENCY,

Headquarters, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.

Dear Sir:

In order that you may be placed in a position whereby you can more successfully cope with the conditions surrounding you, we are addressing this letter.

We have been asked by countless numbers of your fellow workmen to assist in forming and perfecting a Union having for its ultimate purpose the elevation and improvement of your working and living conditions, a Federation that will cover all forms of labor for the men engaged in the lumber industry.

The accompanying statement of facts clearly sets forth the needs of yourself and your companions in having such an organization.

We propose to use our efforts in having the Federation of Lumber Workers of America affiliate with the various other labor councils and with the American Federation of Labor.

The Federation of Lumber Workers of America will be your order, composed entirely of men from your own ranks, bound together for your mutual benefit.

As soon as is practicable we will call a meeting in your community of these men and submit a code of rules, regulations and by-laws for your adoption. At this meeting we will direct and assist in the election of your officers, who will be chosen by yourselves from your own ranks.

Your initiation fee is \$16.00; \$6.00 of this amount we will place in your local bank to the credit of your local organization as soon as it is perfected, to be handled and used by your federation as they may direct. The balance will go for the expenses in perfecting the organization and for our services.

You will thus be assured of a complete and perfected organization, and of a substantial sum in your treasury. This will place you in

the best possible position to enforce your demands and will save many unnecessary delays. "A stitch in time saves nine." So act AT ONCE. Don't delay.

Fill in and sign the enclosed application blank and mail it to us, together with Post Office or Express money order or Bank draft for \$16.00, and we will return you the proper receipt.

Be sure to give your correct address. Send us money order or draft, not loose money. Yours truly,

FEDERATION ORGANIZING AGENCY.

The following is the reading on a card which is enclosed with the above letter. It is for the sucker to use when taking the bait.

FEDERATION ORGANIZING AGENCY. Headquarters: Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.

191.....

I hereby make application with the Federation Organizing Agency, organizing agents for membership into THE FEDERATION OF LUMBER WORKERS OF AMERICA.

The initiation fee of \$16.00 I agree to pay as follows:

\$..... with this application and \$..... on the..... day of.....

191..... with the understanding that \$6.00 of this amount is to be turned over to the local organization, when formed, and the balance to go to the Federation Organizing Agency for their expenses and services in perfecting the organization.

My occupation is.....

My full name is.....

MI address is.....

This dope speaks for itself. Any logger or lumber worker who "bites" at this game would play with a three-card monte shark or the shell game. The lumber worker who would give \$16.00 with \$10.00 of it to go to the fakirs who have "worked so hard" to start this graft, can honestly go back to the bunk house and say, "The fool and his money soon parteth."

Whether this fake has been started with the idea to head off the I. W. W. and is backed by the lumber trust, we are not prepared to say. That it is being started by labor fakirs and is a graft of the worst kind is proven by the above literature that is being sent out to all lumber workers. Every I. W. W. man should get busy and show the workers that this graft is but a scheme of the lumber trust or a scheme of labor fakirs to head off the good work that is being done by the I. W. W.

This graft must be nipped in the bud. There have been too many workers discouraged already with unionism by just such "private enterprise" schemes as the above and as we are in a position to head this thing off, it is up to every member to get busy. Go to the head office of this arrangement and get the literature. Take it to the camps and show it up. The man that cannot puncture this graft in a two minute speech is too ignorant to be in the I. W. W. We need no "organizing agencies" to organize us except the Industrial union of workers. We have no ten dollar bills to pay grafters for the purpose of helping us to get better conditions. It does not take \$16.00 each to handle the union; 15 cents would be plenty from every worker in the lumber industry and there would be some to spare. Money does not make a union, but it does take common sense and a little stamnia and the man who bites at the "Federation Organizing agency" graft is too ignorant to ever make an intelligent rebel against capitalist greed. The loggers and other lumber workers will get only what they are prepared to TAKE by their labor organization. Until we are organized industrially we will get nothing but rather less than we have at present. The I. W. W. invites every logger and mill worker to join the union of his class—the ONE BIG UNION—The Industrial Workers of the World.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker