

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

ORGANIZE RIGHT



ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT

Industrial Worker

VOL. 3 No. 13

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1911

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 117

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

STRIKE ON IN TACOMA

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE IN TACOMA. SHIPS TIED UP.

Tacoma, June 16, 1911. The warehousemen employed on the Milwaukee dock struck spontaneously this morning. The strikers are paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour and their demand is for the re-establishment of the old wage scale, namely, 30 cents per hour.

Previous to the fourth of February they were receiving 30 cents; on that day the Milwaukee Co. decided to reduce the wages to 25 cents. At that time many men were unemployed and as a result the men had to accept the reduction. About 60 men are out and the dock is completely tied up. The "Tacoma Maru" is in port and the cargo can't be unloaded unless men can be gotten to take the places of the strikers. The strikers are displaying a fine spirit of solidarity; they are out to win or bust. The Milwaukee Co. is up against the real thing, and the boss who is in charge of the dock is simply wild.

This morning that gentleman (?) went to one of the strikers and the following conversation took place:

"Are you the man that agitated this strike?" asks the boss.

"No," replied the striker, "when I got to the dock the men had already decided to strike for an increase."

"That is no way to act; you should have given two or three days' notice before striking."

"You did not give us much of a notice when you cut our wages."

While this conversation was on, most of the strikers were listening and the boss, thinking back to work, said to them in a tone of voice that would induce some of the strikers to command: "Well, you fellows go back to work for the present rate of wages."

That request had no effect upon the strikers. Finally the boss made a bluff by trying to make the men believe that he could get all the men he wanted from the Milwaukee yards. The bluff didn't work on the strikers.

The employment agents are playing their old game by selling scab jobs to men; however so far, as soon as the men sent from the employment offices to take the place of the strikers were made acquainted with the true situation they refused to scab.

The I. W. W. members are on the job and are doing their best to help the strikers. Seattle locals have been notified of the strike. The strikers deserve to win, although unorganized they are acting like veterans of the labor movement.

FRED ISLER.

BOSS GETTING "BUSY."

(United Press. World's Leased Wire).

CLEVELAND, June 8.—A fight to make Cleveland an open shop city was launched here at a meeting of the Cleveland Employers' Association when General Harrison Grey Otis outlined his methods that had been employed in Los Angeles. President Kirby and Attorney Drew of the National Erectors' Association, spoke in favor of the movement. Eight of the largest employing concerns in the city are allied in the employers' association.—"World."

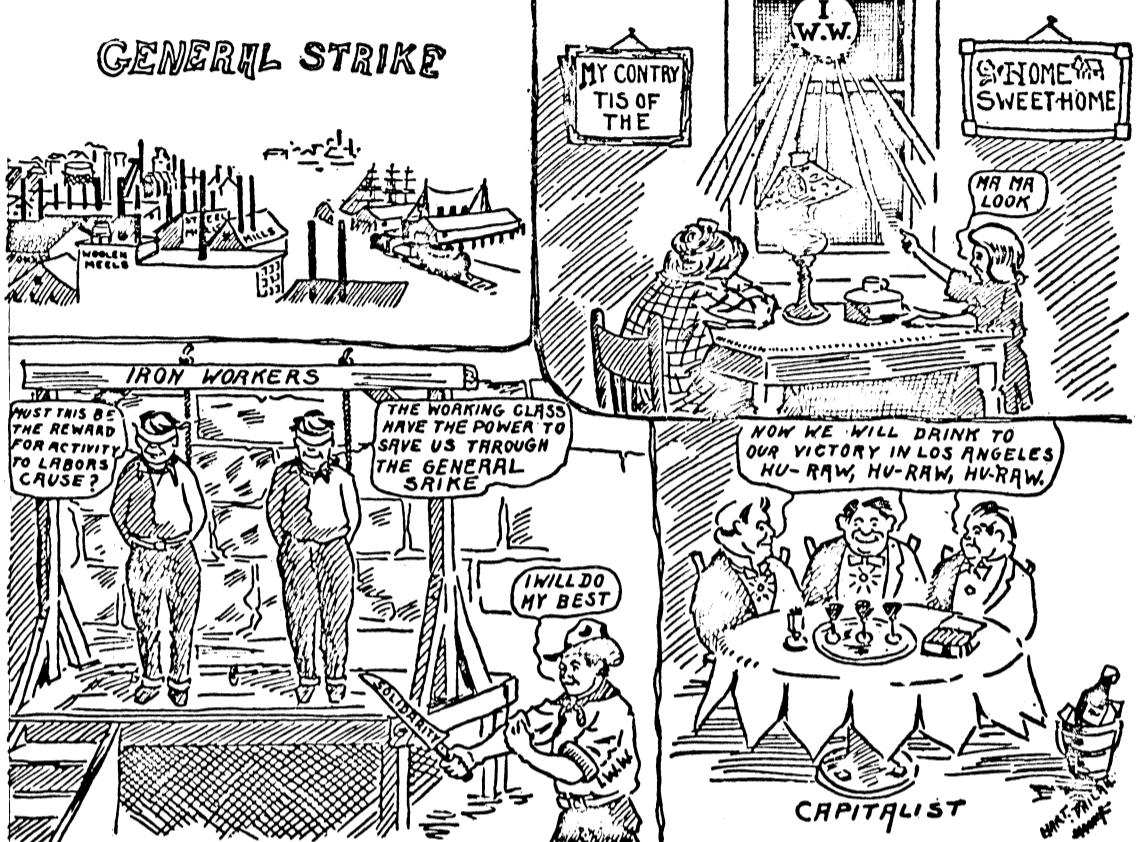
HEAR HAYWOOD.

Don't fail to hear William D. Haywood, ex-Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. M., who was kidnaped from Denver by capitalist slugs and held nearly two years in the penitentiary at Boise, Idaho, without as much as a preliminary trial. After two years of confinement he was acquitted by a jury of farmers. Haywood will speak in the Princess Rink, Spokane, Wash., Sunday, June 25th, at 8:15 p. m.

CAPITALIST RESPECTABILITY.

The respectability of today is the respectability of poverty. There is nothing so respectable as being well-off. The law confirms this: everything is on the side of the rich; justice is too expensive a thing for the poor man. Offences against the person hardly count for so much as those against property. You may beat your wife within an inch of her life and only get three months; but if you steal a rabbit, you may be "sent" for years. So again gambling by thousands on "Change is respectable enough, but pitch and toss for half-pence in the streets is low, and must be dealt with by the police; while it is a mere commonplace to say that the high class swindler is "received" in society from which a more honest but patch-coated brother would infallibly be rejected.

EDWARD CARPENTER.



SHALL WE ALLOW THE M. AND M. TO SCORE A VICTORY?

WM. D. HAYWOOD TALKS ON THE GENERAL STRIKE

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH DELIVERED BY WM. D. HAYWOOD IN NEW YORK, MARCH, 1911.

I came tonight to speak to you on the general strike. And this night, of all the nights in the year, is a fitting time. Forty years ago today there began the greatest general strike known in modern history, the French Commune; a strike that required the political powers of two nations to subdue, namely, that of France and the iron hand of a Bismarck government of Germany. That the workers would have won that strike had it not been for the copartnership of the two nations, there is to my mind no question. They would have overcome the divisions of opinion among themselves. They would have re-established the great national workshops that existed in Paris and throughout France in 1848. The world would have been on the highway toward an industrial democracy, had it not been for the murderous compact between Bismarck and the government at Versailles.

Use Ballot in Union.

We are met tonight to consider the general strike as a weapon of the working class. I must admit to you that I am not well posted on the theories advanced by Jaures, Vandervelde, Kautsky, and others who write and speak about the general strike. But I am not here to theorize, not here to talk in the abstract, but to get down to the concrete subject of whether or not the general strike is an effective weapon for the working class. There are vote-getters and politicians who waste their time coming into a community where 90 per cent. of the men have no vote, where the women are disfranchised 100 per cent and where the boys and girls under age of course are not enfranchised. Still they will speak to these people about the power of the ballot, and they never mention a thing about the power of the general strike. They seem to lack the foresight, the penetration to interpret political power. They seem to lack the understanding that the broadest interpretation of political power comes through the industrial organization; that the industrial organization is capable not only of the general strike, but prevents the capitalists from disfranchising the worker; it gives the vote to women, it re-enfranchises the black man and places the ballot in the hands of every boy and girl employed in a shop, makes them eligible to take part in the general strike, makes them eligible to legislate for themselves where they are most interested in changing conditions, namely, in the place where they work.

I am sorry sometimes that I am not a better theorist, but as all theory comes from practice

you will have observed, before I proceed very long, that I know something about the general strikes in operation.

Going back not so far as the Commune of Paris, which occurred in 1871, we find the



WM. D. HAYWOOD

great strike in Spain in 1874, when the workers of that country won in spite of combined opposition against them and took control of the civil affairs. We find the great strike in

Bilba, in Brussels. And coming down through the halls of time, the greatest strike is the general strike in Russia, when the workers of that country compelled the government to establish a constitution, to give them a form of government—which, by the way, has since been taken from them, and it would cause one to look on the political force, of Russia at least, as a bauble not worth fighting for. They gave up the general strike for a political constitution. The general strike could and did win for them many concessions they could gain in no other way.

While across the water I visited Sweden, the scene of a great general strike, and I discovered that there they won many concessions, political as well as economic; and I happened to be in France, the home of all revolutions, during the strike on the railroads, on the state as well as the privately owned roads. There had been standing in the parliament of France many laws looking toward the improvement of the men employed on the railroads. They became dissatisfied and disgruntled with the continued dilatory practices of the politicians and they declared a general strike. The demands of the workers were for an increase of wages from three to five francs a day, for a reduction of hours and for the retroaction of the pension law. They were on strike three days. It was a general strike as far as the railroads were concerned. It tied up transportation and communication from Paris to all the seaport towns. The strike had not been on three days when the government granted every demand of the workers. Previous to this, however, Briand had issued his infamous order making the railroads soldiers—reservists. The men went back as conscripts; and many scabs, as we call them over here (I don't know what the French call them; in England they call them "blacklegs"), were put on the roads to take the places of 3,500 discharged men.

The strike apparently was broken, officially declared off by the workers. It's true their demands had all been granted, but remember there were 3,500 of their fellow workers discharged. The strikers immediately started a campaign to have the victimized workers reinstated. And their campaign was a part of the general strike. It was what they called the "greve perlee," or the "drop strike"—if you can conceive of a strike while everybody is at work; everybody belonging to the union receiving full time, and many of them getting overtime, and the strike in full force and very effective. This is the way it worked—and I tell it to you in hopes that you will spread the

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE VANCOUVER STRIKE

CHINESE UNION MEN CURSE SCABS. CRAFTS ARE STICKING TOGETHER.

The strike situation in the building industry in Vancouver, B. C., remains unchanged. The bricklayers is the only craft working. They seem to be more numerous than the open scabs. The structural workers have tied up completely their line of work; the same in most other lines. Much was looked for from the street car men and electricians and power men, but they are standing loyal with the bosses when it's in their power to win the strike in one hour, if they would only act. There is considerable feeling against the street car men who are working. Recently several Chinamen stopped on the street in the middle of the car tracks, a car came along and stopped, the motorman opened the vestibule window and called out for the Chinks to get out of the way. "Go long, you damn scab, me union man, was the startling answer he got. It must be remembered that the Chinese carpenters are out with the others. That seems to be the sentiment.

In walking about the town, I noticed very little actual construction going on. The bluff is being put up by the employers that work is going ahead, but it's too thin to fool any one. Rumors are floating about of some of the smaller contractors being about ready to give in, which looks reasonable enough, as the loss must be enormous. A few scabs are being sent across the line from the "land of the free" with tools wrapped up in bundles of blankets, but these are few.

There are something like 21 crafts out in this strike, all still holding together. That is the marvelous part of this struggle, that so many different unions should be able to act together for any length of time. Some have even disregarded the advice from their head bodies to stay at work. However, even the more intelligent of the craft union men are beginning to see that if this was an organization along industrial lines the bricklayers would not be working, nor the other workers helping the boss. The strike would have been won long ago. But under the circumstances there is nothing left but for all these crafts to hang together until the strike is won. So far as I am able to find out the sentiment is nothing but FIGHT on the part of the strikers, which we all hope will continue. Many are beginning to see the necessity of industrial unionism in this strike and are deploring the fact that the other workers in kindred industries do not help when it's most needed. That is making the strike so much longer. I have confidence in the future and in the successful issue of this strike for the workers. As the sentiment is now, it would not be profitable for the bosses' future if this strike is lost, as the sentiment for industrial unionism will unite all these separate crafts into one big union, which will shake things up to the workers' satisfaction.

The different craft unions have meetings daily in order to keep the members enthused; often one of our speakers is allowed, even asked to make a short talk. I wish that instead of the talk it was more which we could do, but we must await the intelligent action of the men themselves. In the meantime the struggle goes on and only a coward would call quits. I expect the word will not be called by the workers on strike here. From the outlook at the present writing I do not expect the workers to quit until the demands are granted.

J. S. BISCAVY.

GOOD NEWS

PRESTON AND SMITH MAY BE FREED—COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF PARDONS.

Special to the "Worker." The last legislature of Nevada passed a sort of memorial recommending to the Pardoning Board the serious consideration of the Preston and Smith case. Advantage has also been taken of an old statute, which provides for a standing committee of five, whose business it is to look into the merits of the cases of any imprisoned men. In the Preston Smith case four of this committee have recommended to the board parole for Preston and pardon for Smith; the fifth member of the committee strongly recommending pardon for both.

A MINER.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.
BOX 2129
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



FRED W. HESLEWOOD..... Editor
JOSEPH O'NEIL..... Asst. Editor

Subscription Yearly.....\$1.00
Canada, Yearly..... 1.50
Subscription, Six Months..... .50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)..... .02 1/2
Bundle Orders, Per Copy, (In United States)..... .02
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John..... General Sec'y-Treas.
W. E. Trautmann..... General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
C. M. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Sourlock, J. J. Ettor, Geo. Speed.
Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

There is no line of demarcation between genius and talent, between talent and merit, and the minds of most persons are capable, if afforded an opportunity, of accomplishing some kind of useful work.—Lester F. Ward.

USELESS RESOLUTIONS.

There are thousands of unions in America that believe they have accomplished something, when they have assembled in a union hall and passed a RESOLUTION. Unless the resolution can be backed up it is a useless proposition. The most of these union resolutions end within two seconds after they have been recorded by the recording secretary. We are drawing very close to the time of the McNamara trial in Los Angeles, and we have consistently advocated the general strike for the purpose of showing our POWER and prove to the parasites that we know where our POWER is, and that when we lay down the tools that they (the masters) cannot move or eat. By this we prove that labor produces all wealth. On with the agitation for the general strike the day McNamara is tried. Let us show the boss by the only weapon that amounts to a tinker's dam that we are dead next to him and that kidnapping in this country as elsewhere must stop. In a word, let us FORCE the master to obey his own law. When you RESOLVE to do something, DO IT.

UNEMPLOYED.

The first thing a railroad contractor does, after starting work or preceding the work, is to create an army of unemployed so that he can always have a surplus to draw on in case of trouble or so that he can FORCE down the wages. To do this he uses such methods as we show in this issue and which was circulated all over Great Britain. There is only one way to meet this slimy work of the boss, and that is to extend the circulation of the labor press so that every worker gets the I. W. W. papers and thus keeps posted on true conditions in different parts of the world. Every worker that helps to get subscriptions for our papers is doing more good than probably he himself realizes. What might have been fairly good conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work has been turned into a veritable hell-hole of the worst kind of a slave pen by the method of the boss in creating an unemployed army or surplus labor so that he might pit one set of workers against the other. Get next to the importance of our papers and push the circulation for all you are worth. English exchanges take notice.

MUST NOT STRIKE.

An injunction has just lately been issued by the Superior Court of Cook County in Chicago, to the effect that the Marble Cutters' Union must not strike, pay strike benefits, etc. Here it is anyway, so read and get next to LAW and the power of the boss:

"Inducing or soliciting persons to leave the service of the complainants from calling upon the employes of the company for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment; from attempting to induce persons to abstain from working or accepting work from the complainants; from organizing or maintaining any boycott against the complainants; from calling strikes, or endeavoring to have strikes called against buildings in which employes of complainants are employed; from paying or promising to pay strike benefits; from further maintaining or assisting to maintain the strike against the complainants."

All of which things labor unions have the legal right to do, yet the judge in this instance, as in many other instances, became in composite form the legislative, judicial and executive authority.

A GOOD THING.

A woman in Berkeley, Calif., has had a piece of bone taken from her head so as to cure the disease of kleptomania. If taking a part of the skull away will cure the disease of stealing, we would suggest that the master class (who live by robbing labor of its production) be immediately operated on in a like manner. The proclivities are so strong for "stealing" with them that it might be necessary to take a huge chunk of the skull and some of the brain. The following is the case referred to:

Mrs. Jean Thurnherr, who was recently arrested in Berkeley on the charge of having stolen a number of articles from Albert Seizner, a merchant of that city, will be released from the

county jail this evening and taken to the Merritt Hospital, where Dr. H. N. Rowell, assisted by other surgeons, will perform an operation on her cranium in hopes of curing her of kleptomania with which she is believed to be possessed. After several days of surveillance at the hospital the operation will be performed. It is expected that a good sized piece of bone will be removed and that the result will be a cure for the strange desire on the part of the woman to take things that do not belong to her.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

The much expected strike of English and other foreign seamen is on. So far everything points to success. There is only one thing that can stand in the way of victory for the seamen, and that is craft division. The working class was never yet whipped by the boss. Strikers must be displaced by other workers, so therefore we have always been whipped by the members of our own class. Craft division and organized scabbery is in the interest of the master class, therefore we must work to unite the members of our class together. That is our mission. After that the boss is EASY.

London, June 14.—The strike of seamen and firemen was launched officially at Liverpool and at some other ports of the British Isles and Europe this morning. The first big steamers to be tied up were trans-Atlantic lines. The crews of the Teutonic and the Empress of Ireland, numbering 350 and 300 men, respectively, refused to sign.

GATLING GUNS FOR SPOKANE.

Spokane is to have the honor of having a machine gun corps in connection with the National Guard. The Chamber of Commerce has worked faithfully to get the machine company in Spokane, and in a circular letter sent to all business men in Spokane they have shown the NECESSITY of having the big, fast shooting gun. The only regrets the boss in Spokane has now is that he did not have this murderous arrangement at the time of the Spokane Free Speech fight. It would have saved feeding 500 men on an ounce of dry bread a day.

NICE TO BE A SOLDIER.

With nearly an eighth of the brigade out of ranks, the ambulance filled and scores riding the wagons, the sun wrought havoc among the soldiers hiking to Houston and the pomp and glory of the First separate brigade was somewhat dimmed as the men limped into South Houston yesterday afternoon. With a temperature about 97, the men had hard work marching over the blazing shell road and throughout the day Old Sol levied a heavy toll. It is estimated that 500 men were out of ranks some time during the day. Some cases were serious. A number were seized with convulsions; many bled from the nose and mouth, and several scores are reported on sick list and will be unable to make the march today.

This is but a small piece clipped from an article appearing in the "Houston Daily Post." The soldiers cursed the officers who rode along the ranks exhorting the men to "stand firm," etc., and make the march. This "hike" was to test the endurance of the army. It's enough to make a dog sick to think of it. A civilized government allowing men to fall bleeding at the nose with their mouths plowing through the hot sand as they fell, so as "to test the endurance of the army." Surely this is not the gang that cheered and threw their caps in the air when they were told of the likelihood of getting into Mexico, where they would have a chance to shoot down their fellow man. If this is a part of the present civilization, it ought to be damned quick. Pour out the anti-military literature.

GURLY FLYNN ACQUITTED.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn was acquitted in the city of BROTHERLY LOVE on the most terrible and awful charge of DISTURBING THE PEACE (of the boss of the Baldwin Locomotive Works). She was tried by an Irish Judge, which was all to the good, as Elizabeth is some Irish herself. The following dialogue took place between the Irish Judge and the attorney for the parasite that owns a large chunk of the BROTHERLY LOVE:

Judge: "Oh, is this Miss Flynn?"
"Yes," said the lawyer, "this is Miss Flynn."
"Well, what's the matter?"
"Speaking on the streets."
"What's the matter with that?"
"Well, the Baldwin Locomotive people don't want it."
"Don't they, now? Well, do they own the street?"
"No, but—"
"But what? Don't the Republicans and Democrats hold meetings on the streets? What did she say?"
"She said something about INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE."
There was a roar and then the judge said: "I dismiss the complaint!"

Let us desire more. Don't confine us to any limits but those which are set by our want of understanding. Is there anything too good for the workers? Then why do they produce them? Let us clamor, struggle, urge and wrestle for that which we should enjoy. Cease to believe the theories of our masters, to copy the manners of our tyrants; he is the genius, the man or woman who can mould and lick new teachings into shape. Obedience and obedience of our master's teachings never can set us free!—Ravenworth.

When the working man has got tired of looking for a job he either commits suicide or begins to think. If he follows the former course, we are extremely sorry; it is so sad to die of want; but if he begins to think, then he begins to be a man. A man cannot be a slave; only an animal can be a slave.—Ravenworth.

There is a value in the society of the I. W. W. not found in any other body of men in the country. True life is struggling for breath, and in every member is found a something not met with in any other union.—Ravenworth.

Any errors in the way of not getting receipts for money sent to the "Industrial Worker" or any other matters pertaining to the financial business of the paper, should be taken up with Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, as well as with the management in Spokane.

THIS IS NO. 117

If this number appears on the yellow label alongside of your name, it means that your subscription expires with this issue. To insure getting the "Worker" continuously you should renew a little in advance as the paper will be immediately stopped when your number appears above.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

HOW SLAVES ARE "GULLED IN" TO COME FROM ENGLAND AND BUILD RAILROADS IN AMERICA AND CANADA.

"Ten minutes later the gong was clattering another tattoo, and a party of men of all nationalities were filing into the shack, ready to do justice to a meal such as they had never enjoyed in their own countries either in quantity, quality or variety. Railway building in the mountains is hard work, the bracing air creates a fierce appetite, and the contractors know only too well that Jack cannot work on a poorly equipped stomach.

What a meal that breakfast was! There were steaming plates of muscle building oatmeal, followed by mackerel, herring and other canned dainties, while a large dish of smoking mountain trout caught the evening before in the creek disappeared like magic with the aid of rolls and chunks of bread and butter. Chops and steaks were in plenty, and the cook had natty prepared potatoes in two or three appetizing ways. That chef, a breezy young Londoner, was a master of his craft, and could have put many a hotel culinary exponent to blush. Then came fruit, such as prunes, apricots, pineapples, peaches, and so forth, either stewed or done up in the form of attractive pies—the westerner is an epicure in regard to pastry—washed down with copious draughts of tea or coffee.

Dinner was just as varied as breakfast, the first round being nourishing soup or bouillon of the stock variety, followed by a cut from the joint, hot or cold, with such vegetables as potatoes, boiled and baked, Indian corn, peas, beans, and so on, with a following of sweets in the form of pies, jam pasties, milk puddings, finishing up with cheese, butter and soda crackers, with liquid refreshments in the form of tea and coffee. One could not refrain from comparing the lot of these workmen in a typical Grand Trunk Pacific railway construction camp with that of the workman at home who has to subsist on a mid-day meal of limited variety, and quantity, invariably cold. Strange to say, although such navvies would tolerate such fare in Britain, if a cook dared to give them the same in the West a riot would ensue!

One husky Irishman was seated opposite to me and was demolishing the fare with a gusto that would have made a British housewife faint. Course after course disappeared with amazing rapidity, and he was enjoying his meal with the greatest relish.

"What would you have given for a dinner like that at home every day in the week?" I ventured.

"Aye, sonny, you're right. There it was cold meat, bread and spuds day after day, with bread and cheese for a change. Here I live like a bloomin' lord! Heave along that mince-pie, mate!"

That navy was right. I got far better food, more varied in character, of better quality, greater quantity, and infinitely better prepared in a Grand Trunk Pacific railway camp 200 miles from civilization than I ever obtained in a hotel in the Canadian cities. At one o'clock these men trudged off again to their work, which was continued without cessation until six o'clock in the evening, when they sat down to another square meal, similar to their mid-day repast, which was to satisfy the claims of Little Mary until six the next morning.

And what does it cost them? At matter of three shillings a day. Three good, substantial meals where they can eat as much as they like, and are entitled to complain if things are not just to their fancy, with the certainty that their outcry will be investigated and that, if substantiated, immediate steps will be taken for rectification!

On Sundays there is a complete cessation from labor, and the time is passed in performing essential domestic duties, such as mending and washing, or in visits to neighboring camps, for these communities are scattered from two to three miles apart. Forest and stream, however, offer illimitable attractions to those of a sporting turn of mind. Among the camps on the Skeena River the Young Men's Christian Association is accomplishing useful work by the provision of reading material, and other harmless forms of recreation.

In certain quarters statements have been circulated as to the harsh treatment meted out to the men, the indifferent food with which they are provided, the sweating tactics adopted by the employers, and in particular the absence of fresh meat. The whole of these statements are erroneous. So far as the harsh treatment is concerned this is a mere fabrication, for the men perform a full day's work six out of the week; with regard to food enough has been said to prove that no complaints can be levied on this score; sweating tactics cannot prevail inasmuch as the supply of labor is far below the demand. On the eastern side of the mountains pay ranges from eight to nine shillings per day for unskilled labor, and as there is no stopping for wind or weather it is purely the man's own fault, apart from illness, if he does not put in a full day's work. His sole deductions from the pay are three shillings a day for food, and a dollar per month towards the hospital and medical expenses, which secures him all comforts and the highest skilled

attention in case of accident, and all medicine and physician's services during illness.

During my journey I met Mr. J. W. Stewart, the head of the contracting firm building the remaining 800 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway through the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Stewart is a self-made man, having emigrated from Scotland some thirty years ago, and commenced work in the railway camps of that date. He is thoroughly conversant with the prevailing conditions, and the experience he then acquired has been of invaluable service to him in rendering the men in his employ absolutely comfortable. He pointed out that the erection of the timber dwellings necessary to house one of these communities of workmen cost anything from 300 to 1,000 pounds, while the stocking of provisions sufficient for six months at least ran into several hundreds. On the string of camps between Wolf Creek and the Yellowhead Pass—a distance of about 100 miles—over 2,000 pounds worth of provisions was in a cache at the end of last July, while a similar quantity was distributed among the camps over the 200 miles up the Skeen River. The workman who quarrels with his lot in these camps is indeed querulous and difficult to please.

The above was clipped from an English paper, "The Weekly Telegraph," and the stuff was supplied by a correspondent by the name of Fred Talbot, no doubt a paid agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific. That this mass of lies is deliberately peddled to the gullible Englishman for the purpose of getting him on the railroad grade, is easy to believe. When these same contractors were building the Crows Nest Pass Railroad in B. C. the men were treated with such brutality that even the capitalist government of Canada was forced to take cognizance of the reports emanating from the workers and did order an investigation. Men were actually murdered on that railway work and chattel slavery in its most debasing and degrading effects on the slaves, was a bed of roses compared to the hell-holes that men were forced to work in while building the railway in Canada. We have taken up considerable space in the "Worker" this week in reproducing a part of this fellow's article, so that the workers may know of the schemes and plans used by the master class to create an unemployed army on the job. Any man that has ever worked on railroad construction knows this story to be a conglomeration of lies. No doubt thousands of young English workers are being gulled in by these beautiful articles and no doubt they believe that building railroads is a kind of a pleasure and about enough work to keep a man in good fighting shape, so that he can go fishing and hunting in the evening. Leave it to the boss, the Y. M. C. A. and the liars that write the "dope" for the boss and there is no doubt but what the workers will get "roped in." The article from the pen of Fellow Worker Doyle who has visited the camps and worked in them, ought to be taken by the workers everywhere as a true statement of facts, as they really are on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Doyle has nothing to gain by telling a falsehood, while the contractors have everything to gain by creating an unemployed army of willing workers, as it means a reduction of wages (cheaper labor for the boss). Once the I. W. W. press can be put in the hands of the workers everywhere, the day of the paid liar who is hired to deceive the workers will be at an end.

SPOKANE WORKERS WILL PROTEST.

Minutes of meeting held Sunday, June 11, 1911:

Moved and seconded that the following Constitution be adopted:

"We, the Delegates of the different Labor Organizations, have met at I. W. W. hall and have organized as the McNamara Brothers Protest League, for the purpose of holding a Monster Protest Meeting and Parade and have speakers at the meeting who will show how Labor is being abused on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, and explain the cause of the kidnapping of McNamara Brothers.

"By the Committee."
Moved and seconded that a committee of five (5) be appointed to arrange for speakers, advertising, and set time and place for speaking. Motion carried.

Committee appointed—M. Dazettel, chairman; F. W. Van Buskirk, secretary; T. H. Rohen, C. Nelson, W. G. Fagan.

Moved and seconded that next meeting be held in Federal Hall, Sunday, June 18th, 2 p. m. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that a copy of Minutes of this meeting be transmitted to each and every local. Motion carried.

Hoping each and every local will be fully represented at the meeting, Sunday, June 18th, we are, yours fraternally,

COMMITTEE.

The meeting will be held in the open air on Thursday evening, June 22, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets. The different crafts of the A. F. of L. will be represented by speakers and the I. W. W. will be represented by the editor of the "Industrial Worker." All workers are invited to come to the meeting.

