

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 35

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 191

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

THIRTEEN HUNDRED TIMBER WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE

WITNESSES IN GRABOW TRIAL PLACED ON BLACKLIST.

THOUSANDS STRIKE IN SOLIDARITY

BURNS' GUM-SHOE DEGENERATES FLOODING THE DISTRICT.

MILITIA FRATERNIZES WITH STRIKERS—FUNDS ARE NEEDED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COVINGTON HALL.

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

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

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

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

"We are now and always have been in perfect accord with the Journeymen Tailors' Union which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

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

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

Sawdust Ring Is After Lives in Revenge

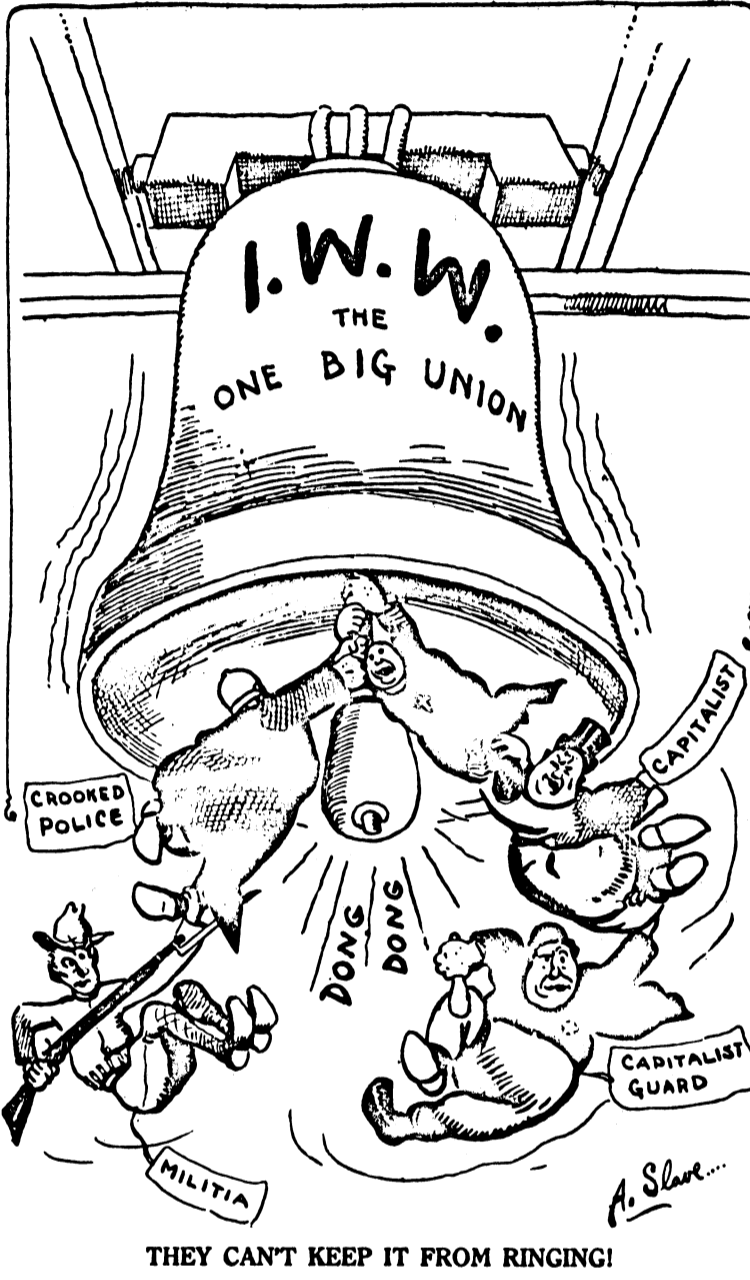
Down in the state of Louisiana three members of the I. W. W. are languishing in jail. They have dared to think and act to the end that labor might be free. This, in the eyes of capitalism, is a monstrous crime.

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

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

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

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



GOLDEN'S "UNION SCABS" AT WORK

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

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

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

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

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

The reason for this police demonstration last night was the fact that the dread word has gone out that Wm. D. Haywood is in town and since there has been the utmost quiet since Haywood arrived last Thursday, it was necessary to "start something" in order to show what a horrible man he is.

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

All night, however, police, deputies, detectives, specials and plain clothes men tramped up and down the streets on which the strikers live, hopefully looking for trouble, but finding none. So disappointed were they, however, that spies and plain clothes men were sent around to the strikers' homes urging everybody to "come on to the hall—the strike committee is going to talk over an offer received from the mill owners." The trick, however, failed to work. The strikers had nothing to gain last night by furnishing their heads for the police to batter.

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

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

FORTY-ONE STRIKERS JAILED!

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

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

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

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

HERKIMER JAIL IS A FILTHY HELL HOLE!

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

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

The report of the State Prison Inspector, just made public, severely criticises the jail at Herkimer, into which the men are crowded, and declares in effect that it is unfit for human habitation. The Little Falls police jail, in which so many strikers have been locked up, is denounced as utterly vile and the authorities of Little Falls are threatened with mandamus proceedings if they do not provide a more decent prison.

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

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

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

ETTOR GIVES TESTIMONY

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

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH, SAYS ETTOR.

LABOR ENTITLED TO ITS PRODUCT—TRIAL ABOUT OVER.

(Special Dispatch to the "Worker.")

Salem, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Ettore-Giovanitti-Caruso trial has been delayed owing to the illness of W. Scott Peters, attorney for Giovanitti. The latter was to have gone on the stand, following Caruso and Ettore. He will not be heard, however, until next Monday, when, it is believed his attorney will be able to proceed.

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

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

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

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

Ettore dilated on the craft forms of organization, showing how they bred division and disorder by enabling the militia to work in sight of

the strikers, while the industrial form of organization closed down the mills and made scabbing impossible.

Ettore gave a mass of evidence showing that in the Lawrence strike the disorders were provoked by police, militia, private detective agencies and the mill owners.

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

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

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

Atwill—"Said that labor produced all wealth?"

Ettore—"Yes, sir."

Atwill—"And that therefore labor was entitled to all wealth?"

Ettore—"Yes, sir."

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

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

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

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

CALGARY CLAIMS TO HAVE IMPORTANT WITNESS

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

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

Continued on page 4

BOURGEOIS EDUCATION. (By J. S. Biscay.)

One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of any revolutionary idea or organization is the education and training which prepares the individual so he will accept the present system as being just.

Take the common school. The child is taught arithmetic which is practically useless to the majority. Outside of common figuring, few individuals have any use for mercantile training; but the system must have capable clerks to do the necessary work.

Of course in the books printed by the trust which controls the textbooks of the country, there is nothing mentioned about what the British had to say about Washington and others. There is no mention made that the freeing of the black slaves would mean more people looking for jobs which the capitalists controlled.

If you look for labor history, you find the same misinformation. That the debtor law existed until after 1830, under which even a poor woman with a child could be locked up for a paltry debt of a couple of dollars, or that a person crippled could be dragged from his bed and crowded into the vermin-filled cells upon a charge of a single person; that would be bad to know.

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

The political or civic institutions of oppression are placed before the child to be worshipped. An official of the law—that great bugaboo and fetish—must be revered to the point of worship. A policeman is a small god of justice, a judge is supposed to be incarnated justice.

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

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

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

So it is not a wonder that we see scabs recruited from the schools and universities and hear of ministers and professors calling upon workers to return to work under the promise of some reward in the immediate future or after death. It is not surprising that we note the child is being trained for a future murderer or to hear of a minister organizing an order of girl-scouts.

This education or mental dwarfing, rather, is the real force which opposes the working class and supports capitalism. When a worker is able to see the game, then he cannot be fooled any longer. Our mission, then, is to educate the workers so they can see things as they really are.

We must keep the work of education going on and gaining in proportions. The capitalists fear us in proportion to the number of workers who have become enlightened to their class interest. They are afraid of the worker who thinks for himself, because such a one will act for his own interest.

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

STAND UP! YE WORKERS (By Ethel Comer.)

(Air: "Stand up for Jesus") Stand up! Stand up! Ye workers; Stand up in all your might. Unite beneath our banner, For Liberty and right.

From victory unto victory This army sure will go. To win the world for labor And vanquish every foe.

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

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

THE REAL TEST TO COME

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

Fellow Workers: Under the above caption the Lawrence Daily American (October 2nd), one of the mouthpieces of the American Woolen Trust, tears off the mask of hypocrisy and challenges our rights to quit work.

"There cannot be much certainty of work, not much stability to any business, if the employee assumes the position and the privilege of working when it pleases him, and loafing as he likes."

Never before have we been told in such brutal words that we have no right to leisure. It is only those who have money invested in the mills who can enjoy the privilege of "loafing as he likes."

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

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

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

The weazen-brained editor of the Lawrence American when he belittles labor, challenges the immortal Lincoln, who said "that labor is superior of and prior to capital; capital is but the fruit of labor, which should receive much the greater consideration."

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

EXPERIENCE DEVELOPS NEW IDEAS. (By Bell Schulberg.)

The experience of labor in its struggles has demonstrated the necessity of the workers operating as a class. The development of modern industry tends toward the development of an economic oligarchy, the members of which exercise their power more arbitrarily and despotically than did the feudal lords.

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

The policy and program of syndicalism is to make more effective labor unions by inculcating in the minds of the workers the principle of direct action. Direct action is action by the workers themselves without the help of intermediaries. It is a manifestation of the consciousness and the will of the working men themselves without the interference of an external agent; it consists in pressure exerted directly by those interested for the sake of obtaining the end in view.

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

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

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

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

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

Sabotage as a means of obstructing production through the diminution of profits in order to weaken the power of the employing class. The Taylor and other "efficiency systems" designed to increase profits by speeding up the workers to the limit of their endurance must be met with organized inefficiency.

The syndicalist working man boldly declares that while always ready to take advantage of any opportunity to better the workers' immediate conditions his purpose is to exterminate, as such, the man who lives by profit from another's toil. Syndicalists realize the right of the working class to the full product of its toil.

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

Systematically Syndicalist Workmen intend to undermine the capitalist class.

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

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

REGENERACION RENIGGS AGAIN

In a late issue of Regeneracion, organ of the Mexican revolution, is a note by the editor of the English section accusing the writers of a recent communication, sent to the "Industrial Worker," of personalities.

There is no desire to split hairs but if the subject is to be thoroughly understood there must be more precision in the use of terms.

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

While the drawings are furnished free there is a heavy expense to have them engraved for appearance in the paper. Here is where the other rebels will have to do their share.

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

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE LOGGERS AND LUMBERWORKERS' LOCAL 432

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

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

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

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

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

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Our new pamphlet is now ready for distribution. It is very neat in appearance and is printed in large type. The contents are as follows: The McNamara Case, The Lawrence Strike, The Ettor-Giovannitti Arrest, The Question of Violence, Enemies of the Working Class, What is the I. W. W.?

The price is \$3 per hundred or 5 cents the single copy. Every local should give an order at once so we can discount the printing bill. Those who want but a single copy should write for same at once, sending a five-cent U. S. stamp in payment for same. Do not affix stamp to the paper, but send loose. The edition is not large. Order at once.

DON'T READ THIS

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

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

Phillips Russell will have an article on the strike situation in Little Falls, New York. Covington Hall will wire the latest news of the cases of Doree, Filigno and Edwards, in jail at Lake Charles, La.

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

Austin Lewis has a good article on the migratory worker and there is other good stuff coming in each mail. We want this issue to be spread widely. If you cannot use a bundle yourself, send in a dollar to have copies sent into San Francisco.

Every local that has not yet sent an order must do so at once. All orders must reach this office by November 25 at the very latest. The price remains the same, 2 cents each in bundle lots. Order at once and make your order a large one.

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

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

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

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

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

Under the control of the general administration of the I. W. W. a Spanish paper is to be started in Los Angeles. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS are needed to purchase a small plant to print the paper and issue the necessary pamphlets, leaflets and other literature.

Every rebel should be glad to be able to contribute to the establishment of the paper. Let the Mexican workers know that we have no race, creed, color, country, or language divisions in the fight against the employing class. Send a dollar to the Spanish Press Fund.

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

"PIE IN THE SKY."

The labor unions have started a series of "educational" meetings in the churches in and about New York—mostly Catholic. This is the result of an arrangement between the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Churches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Press Committer.

