

NOTHING TO LOSE BUT MISERY!

W EMANCIPATION W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

FREEDOM TO GAIN FROM SLAVERY!

Industrial Worker

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

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Whole Number 158

MASSACHUSETTS PROMISED TO FREE ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI. MAKE THEM DO SO.

LIBERTY IS DEAD IN SAN DIEGO

AUTHORITIES OF SAN DIEGO COMMIT MURDER—BABY KILLED BY WATER FROM FIRE HOSE AND MEN DYING IN HILLS NEAR CITY.

San Diego, Cal., March 24, 1912. To the "Worker:"

In this letter I shall try to give an accurate account of some of the events here during the past week, but shall state nothing but facts that have come under my personal notice, or that have been verified by numerous witnesses.

Mrs. Holden was struck in the stomach by Policeman Kirkland and knocked insensible. Her husband went to police headquarters to get a warrant for Kirkland's arrest, when he was thrown into jail on a fake charge of turning in false fire alarms, and is still held without bail, leaving Mrs. Holden without means of support.

Chief of Police Keno Wilson arrested a crippled man who was doing clerical work at the Helping Hand Home on a charge of being connected with the Free Speech League and threatened to jail him as a vagrant. The man told the chief that he was working every day and was not a vagrant whereupon the brave Keno said "I will get you out of that job and then you will be a vagrant," and he has carried out his threat.

Detective Shepard arrested a ten-year old boy who was listening to a discussion of the trouble here, and held him in detention several hours.

Miss Juanita McKamey, a very intelligent girl of twenty years, was arrested at a street meeting outside the restricted district and sent to the detention home. Later the powers that be concluded that she was not being punished severely enough and they now have her confined in the city jail where Wilson and Schon can superintend her punishment, although she has had no trial.

The baby that was washed out of the go-cart by the fire hose two weeks ago has since died, and the parents have been driven or coerced away by the police and can not be found.

A man was arrested for speaking to Mrs. Emerson on the street, simply because she stands for free speech, although the man has taken no part in the trouble here.

Twenty-two men have been arrested, some of them two or three times, for selling "Solidarity," "San Francisco Bulletin," "San Diego Labor Leader," "Industrial Worker" and "San Diego Herald." When the men were arrested the officer asked what charge should be placed against them, and Chief Wilson said "I don't know yet; I will look it up."

The police will not make arrests of street speakers, but club them instead.

Sixteen men were arrested the 22nd and it is supposed that all were taken out in autos that night, though only four have so far returned and four others been accounted for, leaving eight whose fate is yet unknown.

All the men taken out that we can get any report of were taken from the city jail by thugs who wore plain clothes, but were delivered up by the regular jail officials.

One man whose injuries were much less than others received, was struck with black-jacks or billies four times on the head and more times on the arms and should than he could keep count of.

The daily papers here openly boast that a vigilante committee has been organized to do this work.

All the daily papers here are under the thumbs of Spreckles and the Santa Fe Railroad, and there is no lie too slimy or suggestion too villainous for them to utter when speaking of working men who dare to stand for principle.

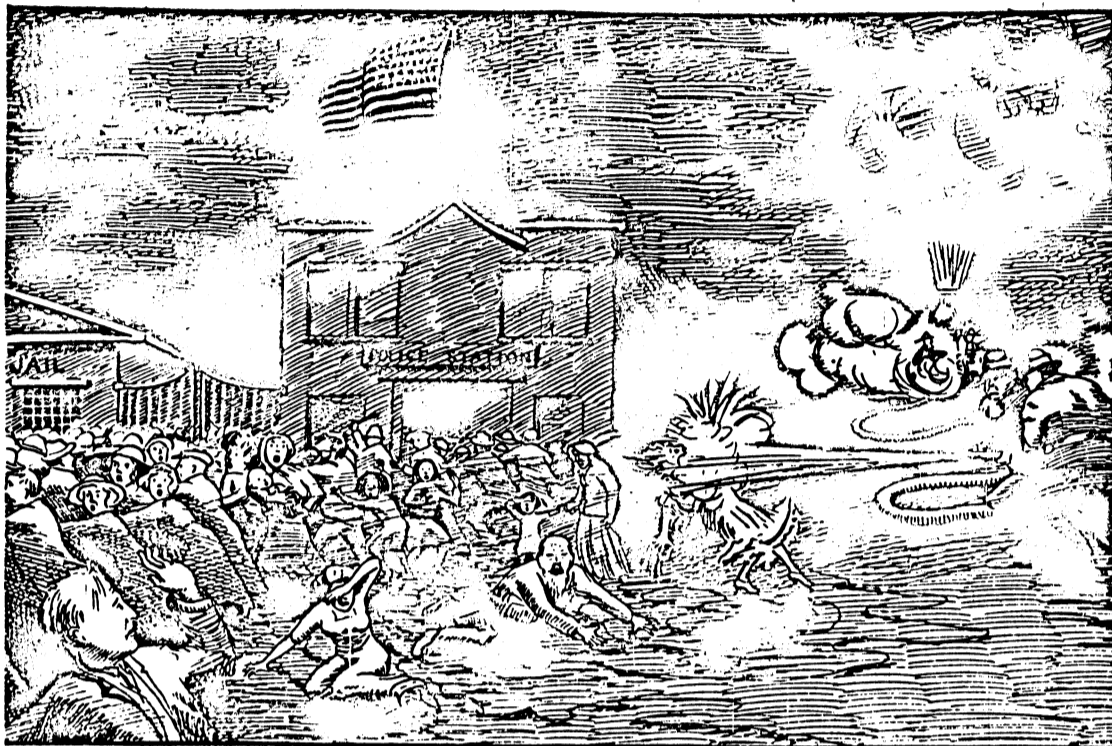
And just here the Free Speech League wants to know what YOU are going to do about it.

Conditions at this end of the line have eliminated the sentimentalists and sugar-coated revolutionists, and none but the real fighters are now engaged in the struggle, so that the league feels justified in demanding your unqualified support at once.

Say!—You fifty thousand idle men in San Francisco! Are you of any value to yourselves or any one else? If so let us have the proof of it. Let every idle man in San Francisco start at once for San Diego. And you fifty thousand idle men in Los Angeles, don't wait for some one else to lead you but come of your own accord.

Come to San Diego a hundred thousand strong and go before the city council with a petition in Mackinaw jackets and caulked boots. The dollars of Harrison Greed Otis is now their shrine, make them turn to you and worship labor, the true and only power. Don't let it be said that it would have been better for the world had you died that a pig might

(Continued on page four.)



HOW SAN DIEGO GREETES ITS TOURISTS

SHALL ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI GO FREE?

There is a question that is being put up to you right now and upon your answer depends much of the future of the labor movement in the east.

Shall Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti go free?

These two men are lying in a prison cell because they are loyal to their class... Will you be loyal to them.

Their efforts were largely instrumental in gaining for the 25,000 textile workers a better standard of living. Their efforts aided in the raising of wages from an average of \$6 per week up to a point where life could be sustained. Their efforts gave the revolutionary labor movement a boost such as years of plodding agitation could not have accomplished.

The time has come for you to return the favor.

Every rebel should put the case before all the workers. All labor papers should tell the story to the world. Every organization that dares to call itself a friend of the workers should hold meetings.

Let the protests roll into the Governor of Massachusetts.

Let the funds be sent to room 514, 160 N. Fifth Street, Chicago, to aid in the defense of these brave fighters.

Delay is dangerous. Immediate action is necessary. Do your part.

Here are the facts in the case:

On January 29 the Lawrence strike had developed to a point where the mill owners saw they had not the usual cringing officials of craft unionism to deal with. Under the guidance of Ettor, ably assisted by Giovannitti, the strike was proving successful. Something had to be done. On the evening of that day Anna Lo Pizzo was shot to death, presumably by a police officer. On the evening of the next day, the day on which the militia of Massachusetts murdered John Ramo, Ettor and Giovannitti were arrested charged with being accessories to the murder of the young woman. They were held without bail until February 9th, when an attempt was made to

secure their release through a writ of habeas corpus. This was denied and the men remained in jail until the trial. The proceedings lasted nine days, no damaging testimony being produced, and the men then bound over to the grand jury for a hearing at the session early in April. The effect of the arrests was contrary to what the mill owners expected. Renewed interest was taken in the strike and Ettor's place was taken by Haywood, Trautmann and others who carried the strike to a successful conclusion. The arrests were made at the behest of the mill owners in a state where the legislators are bought and sold like herring. Nothing in the way of a fair hearing need be expected unless pressure is brought to bear upon the Massachusetts authorities. Let them know that the workers of America are behind Ettor and Giovannitti. Protest! Protest! And let it be clearly understood that the protest will be backed up with action if these men are not freed from the clutches of the bloody-handed mill owners.

RAYMOND MOB RAIDS HALL AND DEPORTS STRIKERS

(By leased wire to The Worker.)

Seattle, Wash., April 1.

On Monday, March 25th, several hundred men struck in Raymond in sympathy with the Hoquiam and Aberdeen strikers, tying up half of the city mills and crippling the rest. By drawing upon counter-jumpers and business men two plants kept up appearances but no lumber was sawed.

On Wednesday the Law and Order

brigade took forcible possession of Finnish Hall, which was being used by the strikers as headquarters. All books, monies and supplies confiscated, and hall nailed up with 40-penny spikes, and a sign posted: "Closed by order of the County." Just prior to the closing of the hall all the most active members of Raymond were arrested without warrant and held without food or water for 60 hours. Some have since been sent to the county jail without even the semblance of a trial. Sentences of four months were given others.

Some were released from jail and then loaded into box cars with about 400 other fellow workers who had struck, and deported from the lumber district. Colorado outdone. Women assaulted by special deputies and homes of strikers plundered. All this by a bunch of business men and officials who are known to have made a practice of seducing girls in their teens. Fuller accounts follow. Get busy at once. Hold meetings. Raise funds. Agitators get into the Swampy Western Empire District.—Press Committee, N. I. U. L. W.

POLICE COMMIT MURDER IN SAN DIEGO

(By Special Wire to The Worker)

San Diego, Cal., March 31.

Michael Iloy died in the Agnew hospital as the result of a kick in the stomach. A packed coroner's jury refused to allow attending physician and coroner's jury to testify. The police interfered with

a monster funeral parade on Saturday and arrested the standard bearer of the red flag which was carried. Five thousand unemployed leave Frisco. Free speech fight has cost city and county \$30,000 to date. Judge Sloan, presiding officer in superior court, admits there is no doubt of

the truth of the affidavits presented. Bitter prejudice exists among the grand jurors. Judge rules that finding of this jury is legal. Court admits this is not justice but law. Whole affair is a desperate attempt to have open shop before the Panama Fair here in 1915.—Committee.

BIG I. W. W. STRIKE ON CANADIAN NORTHERN

(By Special Wire to The Worker)

Lytton, B. C., March 30.

Strike of 4200 workmen on the Canadian Northern from Hope to Kamloops. Demand better conditions, raised wages,

shorter hours. Have elected strike committees, commissary committees, strong police committee, and these are delegated to visit camps with credentials notifying others of the strike. Drunkenness is strict-

ly prohibited. Order is being maintained. Enthusiasm runs high. Matters under complete control. Commissary funds being liberally supplied at present by workers themselves. By order of strike com-

A general strike has been declared in Lowell, Mass., in the cotton mills. The I. W. W. has 2,000 members there and has closed one mill and crippled others. Some of the mills have already granted a 7 per cent increase. A general strike is expected in all mills. Haywood's services are in great demand.

Telegram, March 27.
STRIKE ON CANADIAN NORTHERN. WATCH ALL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES. KEEP ALL WORKERS AWAY. ADVERTISE THE STRIKE. GET BUSY. PASS THE WORD ALONG.
THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

Joking is blamed for causing a reduction in re-enlistments in the French army. As soon as a man re-enlists the jokers of the regiment hurl at him the question: "You have nothing to eat at home, eh?" The government threatens repression if the joke continues. That will but serve to add flavor to the jest.

SOLIDARITY SHOWN IN MILL STRIKE

THE GREAT MILL STRIKE SPREADING. THE MILLS IN RAYMOND AND SOUTH BEND CLOSED DOWN IN SYMPATHY WITH ABERDEEN AND HOQUIAM—BOATS TIED UP.

The strike situation in the Gray's Harbor district is all to the advantage of the workers. Practically every saw mill in Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Raymond and South Bend is closed down. The longshoremen of these four cities are out in sympathy with the mill workers and have tied up the shipping of lumber. Boats arriving in California harbor from the strike district here find that union men will not unload the lumber.

STRIKE DEMONSTRATION. was held by the workers of Hoquiam and Aberdeen in a park mid-way between the two cities. The strikers marched in fine order headed with bands from each town and met at the park. The parades were about half mile long each. Even the wives and children of the strikers turned out. It was then found that there was not seating capacity sufficient in the ball park to accommodate the mass of 8,000 strikers and sympathizers. Many stood near the large box from which the speakers addressed the huge audience. There were speakers in many different languages, in fact more speakers than time would permit to hear. Among those whom spoke were organizers and representatives of the I. W. W., A. F. of L. and Socialist organizations, which are jointly conducting this strike. The crowd was so enthusiastic with its applause that often the speaker lost much time waiting for the crowd to settle down. It was certainly an awe-inspiring spectacle to see the enthusiasm which this monster gathering showed when a declaration that the strikers would never surrender was made.

Following this meeting last Sunday the warried employers decided to change their tactics and try overawing the strikers by USING VIOLENCE AGAINST WORKERS.

The first week of the strike ending with the monster demonstration was so orderly that even the police commented upon it. On Monday morning sluggers were stationed at the various mills and an attempt was made to bring scabs into the mills. Even school boys were brought to the mills to scab against the grown men. Some boys in knee breeches were given revolvers and told to shoot any one who tried to speak to them. At the Anderson & Middleton mill one of the owners, Anderson, led the charge of the municipal and private sluggers against the inoffensive pickets. Mill owner Anderson, swinging a heavy club and brandishing a revolver, urged his thugs to shoot down the workers. They fired into the air and clubbed many. A few hard pressed retaliated and retreated as soon as they could get away. "Shoot the d—n sons of b—s" yelled Anderson as he flourished his gun.

At noon a large crowd collected at this same mill. Again the same violence was repeated. Anderson becoming enraged at his thugs not murdering any one, fired a shot and brought down a bystander. He had shot a workman who had come after his pay and who was leaving the vicinity of violence. Shot from behind. He may recover.

POLICE DISORDERLY. The police at once began to assist the employers in their dirty work. Men were beaten and arrested on the streets. Any one who wore shabby clothes was unsafe in the city. Since the strikers had not been disorderly the hirings of the employers supplied this deficiency. In the evening men were knocked down in plain sight on the main streets of Aberdeen and one big burly chased an under-sized man down the street flourishing a club and gun.

MORE SLUGGERS CALLED. It is understood that the mayor then called upon the city laborers to act as deputies, the Aberdeen Mfg. Co. began to turn out truck loads of heavy clubs. Some of the strikers learned this and marched to this factory and took possession of these weapons. Many of the laborers quit rather than be used as tools for such dirty work.

MORE DIRTY WORK. While during the first week there were no complaints against the strikers and only one arrest, the second week began with wholesale arrests. When brought up in police court most of the workers were fined. Evidently the object is to force the workers to pay in fines the wages of the sluggers. However they refuse to furnish money thus and are determined to fill the jail rather than help the lumber barons support the sluggers.

POLICE BEAT PRISONERS IN JAIL. Several of the workers awaiting trial have been kicked and beaten in the city jail. Joe

(Continued on page four.)

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
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Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Man seeks for gold in mines that he may weave
A lasting chain for his own slavery;
In fear and restless care that he may live
He toils for others who must ever be
The joyless thralls of like captivity;
He murders, for his chiefs delight in ruin,
He builds the altar that its idol's fee
May be his very blood; he is pursuing—
Oh, blind and willing wretch!—his own obscure undoing.
—Shelley.

Keep your eye fixed on heaven that your pockets may be more easily picked here below.

Will some gentleman kindly inform us whether the class struggle is the result of direct or indirect action.

Were there no better argument the character of our opponents would furnish the best of reasons for accepting industrial unionism.

Once the workers are in possession of the industries they will tack a sign upon the bulletin board on which will be the eleventh commandment: "He who works not neither shall he be called when the dinner bell ringeth."

We have nothing in common with the employing class whether the employer be John D. Robafellow, or J. Pickpocket Morgan, who employ thousands, or the little cockroach merchant who puts sand in the sugar, water in the milk, works his wife to death and exploits but one wage slave.

WHO PAYS THE BILLS?

Capitalists dislike strikes, for each strike teaches the workers new methods of class warfare, and breeds class consciousness among those who were not awake to their position in society. Strikes must therefore be discouraged at all costs, and the workers thrown into some line of action which will dissipate their energies and will lead nowhere. Following each strike we find the retainers of the capitalist system coming forth with figures to prove that the workers would be better off had they remained at work for they cannot hope to recoup the financial loss by working steadily at the increased wage for a long period of time.

Lawrence is no exception to this rule. We are regaled with accounts of the millions of dollars lost by the strikers. The amounts sound large, but did the strikers lose it?

Had the textile workers remained at their tasks they would have received a wage that meant nothing more than a mere existence. On the last day of the 10 weeks they would have been in the position of having to return to their work the next day in order to exist. They could not have saved upon the amount and their lives would have been shortened by the amount of toil done with insufficient food to sustain them.

The Lawrence strikers had a ten weeks rest. Their food during that time was as good, if not better, than when they were at work. Their children were well cared for and would have been still better treated had not these same sniveling hypocrites who now pretend to regret labors loss, been instrumental in the brutal cudgeling of those who attempted to go to other cities. At the end of the strike the textile workers returned to the mills at an increase ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. This insures them a higher standard of living which could never have been attained by remaining at work. They have learned their power to some extent and they have certainly caused hope to spring anew in the breast of many a dependent rebel.

When the question of "who pays the bills" agitates members of the capitalist class we may be certain that there has been a hole plugged into that portion of wealth known as surplus value, representing unpaid labor.

The workers, having nothing to lose but their misery, always gain by striking. Capitalism is doomed once a large portion of the toilers recognize that fact.

OUR LABOR PROBLEM.

The problem of labor is international and its final solution cannot be reached save by world-wide action. This action can take place only on the economic field where no artificial barriers prevent the coming together of men, women, and children of all nationalities. The power to produce wealth is one that belongs to wage workers, existing in their persons and their class, and cannot be stripped from them for any length of time as a class, without destroying society. The power to cease

wealth production and to thus force society to submit to the demands of the workers is, in the final analysis, the only real might possessed by the propertiless workers.

Its international character does not prevent the labor movement from taking on different forms in each country, or in adopting such tactics as best fit the needs of labor in each portion of the globe. Finally, however, through intercommunication and the advance of machinery even the forms and tactics must become more universal, until we have practically ONE BIG UNION that encircles the globe.

Upon this continent in particular will be found greater difficulties confronting the revolutionists than in any other part of the world. Only by the indomitable spirit of the active minority, aided of course by the high development of machine production, has remarkable progress been made.

Here we have all the problems (with the exception of conscripted military service) with which the other countries have to deal, with the additional one of having to surmount language differences. In France a journal may be issued in French and practically every worker reached thereby. Similarly with the German movement and nearly every other country. But in America, due to immigration, we have to issue manifestos in at least 14 different languages to reach relatively the same number of persons. Our organizers must speak several languages or else there must be more organizers to the same population.

We have races mingling in the industries, each with a different standard of living for the first few years after their arrival. We have the highest paid aristocratic mechanics and the poorest paid slaves in the mills. Externally illiterate and exceptionally highly educated workers labor side by side in the industries with all the jealousies that this creates. Highly developed machinery gives us an extra large proportion of unskilled workers, and scientific management has reached a point not yet gained in other lands. We have to deal not only with country patriotism, but language, race, and custom patriotism as well. And we have the most strongly entrenched master class the world has even known. Yet, withal, we do not lag behind any portion of the world in the revolutionary labor movement.

The revolutionary workers are sifting all ideas to cast aside the chaff from the wheat. We accept what benefits us from the socialist propaganda, we accept that portion of anarchist action that is of value, and we retain that which experience proves to be an aid in the class struggle.

The Industrial Workers of the World is based upon the very bed rock of the class struggle and its growth will come from a firm adherence to its present principles coupled with intense action to put those principles into effect.

Form, aim, and tactics are of importance yet are valueless without action. Consider, fellow workers, the problems confronting us and then ACT! ACT! ACT!

RISE! WORKERS! RISE!

Stand up Mr. Workingman! It is high time that you took stock of yourself. What are you doing to justify your existence?

Patience has long since ceased to be a virtue and if you are not in open rebellion against the wrongs inflicted upon you and your class, then you are indeed a consummate fool, a cringing slave and a cowardly knave.

We need not tell you that you are robbed. You know it!

We need not tell you that you are starved. You know it!

We need not tell you that your food is adulterated, your clothing shoddy, your "home" a mockery, your wife a consumptive drudge, your daughter destined for a life of shame, and your children but spawn for the mill owners profit. You know these things!

No amount of sophistry can relieve you of hunger, nor can you ever be relieved from that constant haunting fear of hunger so long as you do not play your part as a man.

You must rise in your might! And you must do it now!

How many more children must be torn from their mother's breast, how many more boys must have their life's blood spilled by capitalistic Hessians, how many more girls must be forced to sell their sex for a crust, how many more men must wither, starve and die, before you are stirred to action?

Are you cowards? Or are you fools? Or are you both?

Have you forgotten the General Slocum disaster, the Iroquois fire, the Primero Mine explosion, the Drakesboro disaster, and the Triangle Shirt-waist factory? Have you forgiven the affairs at Connis Creek, at Croton Dam, at the Coeur d'Alenes, at Cripple Creek?

Does no blood flow in your veins that you can so calmly proceed in your daily drudgery while Annie Lo Pezzi is foully murdered by a policeman, while Joe Ettor, an innocent man is accused of the crime and is thrown into the bastille, while uniformed, despicable curs wearing the masters military livery stab young John Ramy in the back and allow his blood to stain the snow in the streets? Can children and women be brutally clubbed with no awakening on your part? Does the bravery of those who are fighting in San Diego for the right to bring better conditions through organization cause no echoing response. Does the murder of men in San Diego bring forth no faster heart beats from your pulse? Do you not desire to act?

If not, then you are no man! Your misery is not enough. It should be heaped mountain high and you should be doubly damned by your betrayed class and by your children whose future are blighted by your apathy.

Yet your privation is our privation, your misery forces itself upon us, and we are forced to continue our appeals to you in order to become free ourselves.

Organize! Organize! Organize! Join the ONE BIG UNION.

For in the overthrowing of the wage system and the taking of all you produce lies that selfishness which is the highest altruism.

For yourself, for your class, for the unborn generation, yes, for the whole human race, no solution of the present damnable conditions can come unless you bring about a revolution.

Join the Industrial Workers of the World!

Join the only revolutionary body in the world that seems to hide its motives. The one organization that says there is nothing in common between the employer and employee. The one organization which believes in taking and holding the means of production, peaceably if we can but forcibly if we must.

"The time is ripe, and rotten ripe for a change." Mr. Workingman are you doing your share? Are you prepared to play your part in the class war?

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

The tenth congress of the German revolutionary trades unions will be held at Nagdeburg, commencing May 16.

Among the propositions to be discussed at the Easter Congress by the National Labor Secretariat of Holland, central organization of trades unions with revolutionary tendencies, will be the appointment of a third paid secretary, an increase in office space, both necessary because of accumulated syndicalist propaganda work; financial support of non-organized workers in strikes; syndicalist propaganda among young workers, and matters of similar importance.

A recent addition to the revolutionary press is "Solidari et," organ of the libertarian syndicalist movement in Denmark. Its editor is Chr. Christensen, Slotsgade 37 Steun, Copenhagen N.

There has just come from the press the first issue of the Encyclopedie du Mouvement Syndicaliste, a monthly review whose editors are Victor Griffuelhes and Leon Jouhaux, the former and the present secretary of the French Confederation of Labor. Its aim as expressed by the editor is "to be a work which is like a bazaar where everybody can find what he needs. To know all about his organization, a reader will look up the word of his trade and there he will find all about his federation. If he wants to know about the general syndical movement he will look up the word Confederation. Alphabetically he will find all about syndicalism, socialism, anarchism, co-operation, strike, general strike, direct action, first of May, eight hour day, English week, night work, piece work, etc." The Review is divided into two parts, the first containing the encyclopedia proper, and the second the national and international facts from month to month. Articles by E. Quillent, Emile Pouget and Griffuelhes appear in the first part and by Jouhaux and C. Cornelissen in the latter part. Address of the publication is Librairie Marcel Riviere and Co., 36 rue Jacob, Paris.

England.

South Shields, Dorham County, March 4, 1912.—Dear Comrades, I am among the miners of North England, and I send you some notes on the coal strike. Tom Mann, "For the first time in the history of labor struggles by the coal miners of Britain united action over the whole country is being taken. The total number connected with the industry is 1,050,000, and of these at the present hour a million have left work, the odd 50,000 is made up in part by officials, in part of horse men (stablemen) and in part of hauling and winding engine men. These latter have been working more than 8 hours for shift, some of them have been working twelve hours and they have given their notices, but they will not expire for another week.

The average wage of a coal hewer has been in most districts seven shillings and six pence per day, but in many districts there has been no recognized minimum, and as the miners are paid on a tonnage basis, some have received much less than the average rate, as low as three shillings and even less than that. The present demand is for a minimum for every man that works below ground, but the demand varies a little according to the districts.

The explanation lies here chiefly, that in some districts the men live in houses owned by the colliery company, who (sometimes) charge only a nominal rent, but such men usually receive about five shillings a week less than those who pay full rent.

The men are solid, 780,000 of them are organized and 600,000 of these are connected with the Miners' Federation. Among the miners' officials there are some who are purely bourgeois but in this instance they are united and are exhibiting real solidarity.

The government is engaged in negotiations with the mine owners and with the men, and Asquith, the prime minister, has strongly expressed himself in favor of the men's demands.

At the time of writing seventy per cent of the owners are ready to concede the demands, the other thirty per cent are not. It must not be forgotten that it is the same government that in August last year took a determinedly hostile attitude towards the railway men, and it is the same prime minister that placed the military at the disposal of the railway companies, and there is no doubt whatever that the only reason the government have expressed themselves favorable to the miners case is because of the fine solidarity of the miners, who can do equally well without the government, indeed the government cannot really help the men, they can only express opinions, and there is real danger that by allowing the government to take part in negotiations, the government will trap the miners into some kind of compulsory arbitration scheme.

Fortunately the miners are strongly against any compulsory arbitration scheme, and will undoubtedly resent any attempt on the part of the government to enforce such a method, but that is what the scheming plutocrats are after, now they are seeing that the working class industrial organizations are growing powerful by exhibiting solidarity.

I do not think that the men will be back at work another ten days (now March 4); it will take several days to agree upon terms to be submitted to the men, and several more days for the men to vote upon the proposals, and still some more days to finalise matters. The men are determined not to have a settlement rushed upon them.

Should the capitalists show fight in a determined manner, then it may become necessary for the miners to obtain the help of other sections, particularly of the transport workers, and these are quite ready to help the miners, if need be by stopping work. At the present time the National Transport Workers' Federation has a membership of 250,000 and they are equal to stopping all traffic by sea, and the railway workers are now much better organized than they were last year, and these would be prepared to share in the fight, too, if necessary.

In England we are very glad that the French workers have decided to demand the 8 hour day this year. We, too, are preparing for the same and a very big movement is in preparation for this; it will probably include the Textile Operatives, the Engineers and Shipbuilders, and the Iron Trades and Building Trades.

"Syndicalism" is growing rapidly in England, and we are keeping up the agitation with increased vigor.

The miners strike is a great educational opportunity for the advancement of Industrial Solidarity and Direct Action. May the international solidarity of the workers soon be realized."

France.

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation has definitely ratified the decision of the congress of Angers, and ordered a general strike of 24 hours in all French mines on March 11. The aim of this demonstration, this first warning to the authorities, is to ask the eight hour day, a living minimum wage, besides a yearly pension of 730 francs (about \$150) for men of 50 years of age after 25 years of service, with half of the pension for the widow or children or orphans.

Bakery Workers International.

The International Secretariat of the bakers and pastry cooks issues the following appeal: "To the executive committees of all bakers unions. In 1912 a great number of wage struggles are threatening in your profession, the most important being the wage conflict of the bakers at Copenhagen (Denmark), which will be determined in a few weeks. In Austria, Vienna, the tariff will terminate on April 6, and a hard fight is likely. Besides contracts expire in Sweden; in Germany in 1912 those in over 50 towns, so that conflicts are sure to arise there, too. In London the union is preparing for a hard fight. In North America our comrades are still struggling with the bread trust. A speedy agreement is necessary between the national secretaries before the strikes and lock-outs begin in order to provide information to the different countries and to prevent black legs from going to other countries. For the International Secretariat of the Bakers,

ALLMANN.

Switzerland.

The anxiously awaited quarterly congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland took place on March 3. A period of trouble followed by a certain indifference had made the comrades a little doubtful about the success of the congress. But they were rejoiced to see the great number of delegates to the congress at Vevey; about 60 had come from the principal labor centers. The spirit was excellent. There was the firm decision to face the situation and to work with a new confidence.

The reports of the various labor unions did not contain much news, but they gave the impression that after a period of great activity a time of relaxing had set in. The Swiss comrades are at present in a period when popular enthusiasm is lacking, but this will be only passing as they preserved themselves their devotion to their ideals.

Many cases of persecution by centralist organizations against workers were brought up at Vevey. At Vevey three cabinet makers have been prosecuted till the canton tribunal for being in arrears with the payment of their contribution. At the Neuchatel the Labor Union (in the hands of politicians) is prosecuting the stone cutters union. At Bienna a member for daring to criticize the tactics of the permanent officials of the union was fined by the same officials. At Vevey the labor secretary organizing the second cigarmakers union, has put in the statutes the principles of fines for arrear of contributions. This is like an epidemic. But a stand has been made against this tendency.

Concerning the "La Voix du Peuple" the usual complaint was made that the military comrades are not enough regularly and effectively helping in the propaganda. The proposition of Geneva, "The attitude of the working classes in time of war" could not be sufficiently discussed and was kept for next congress.

An excellent spirit reigned at the congress, and all returned with the clear impression that we have entered a new period of confidence and activity as it was five years ago at the beginning of the Federation.

"REVEIL"

CITIZEN ARMY A FARCE.

Certain patriotic socialists, chief among whom is Mr. Berger, have been exploiting the idea of a citizen army somewhat after the style of the Swiss system. Fearing to take a bold anti-patriotic stand such as an acceptance of socialism forces upon a person, they dodge the issue in that manner.

Since the coal strike in England has been started whole companies of territorialists whose ranks were composed of miners have had their arms recalled and stored away. The authorities are taking no chances. The strike wags merrily on, and the miners, depending upon neither ballots or bullets, are making the whole world sit up and take notice. The workers have their only real power in industry—at the point of production.

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PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER

Above is the title of the latest I. W. W. pamphlet. It is a reproduction of Gustave Herve's famous address to the jury of the Seine in France, which has heretofore circulated in English under the title "Anti-Patriotism." It is a masterpiece of satire, invective and hard facts showing the evil effects of the "patriotic" illusion upon the minds of the slaves.
 The pamphlet is printed upon excellent paper, has an attractive blue cover, and contains 32 pages including an introduction by the publishers and a short biographical sketch of Herve. The edition will be 20,000.
 Order now... Price 10 cents for single copy; in quantities to local unions, news agents and others who may be induced to handle same, 5 cents per copy.
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THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

Over ten and one-half millions of workers are idle as the result of the great coal strike in England. Not a single community in the entire British Isles is unaffected. Lack of fuel has thrown society in a panic and the government admits that 50,000 soup kitchens are in operation by municipalities in Scotland and Wales.
 King George telegraphed to Lord Derby that the disastrous coal strike would prevent him from attending the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool. Later he learned that he might have saved the price of the cablegram for lack of coal had so demoralized the railway service that the races had to be postponed.
 Asquith, acting for the government, has declared his labors to be unavailing. Operators in Wales are said to have signed the minimum wage scale.
 In Germany a quarter of a million men are out with matters daily becoming more serious.
 In the United States a suspension of operations is freely predicted in the Pittsburg district, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Michigan. In the neighborhood of 400,000 workers will be affected should the strike occur. This is the strike year to all appearances.

National Industrial Union of Textile workers No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday in I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass.
 Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.
 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 to Sec'y, Spokane Local, I. W. W.

SOLIDARITY SHOWN IN MILL STRIKE.

(Continued from page one.)
 Solowski told on the witness stand how he was struck on the head by officer No. 4 and kicked while awaiting trial. There have been other complaints of like nature. Yet nothing has been done except to hush the matter up as much as possible.
CHIEF MANHANDLES PRISONER.
 Iva Berglund testified in the police court Wednesday that he was beaten and kicked by Officer Searles and the Chief of Police while awaiting trial. Several charges were placed against Berglund and finally he was landed upon a charge of running away from an officer. No doubt he did run as much as the cell would allow when the chief and his assistant started the dirty work. However he has decided to pay no fine though the judge wanted \$15 and costs.

ANOTHER PARADE
 was held in Aberdeen Wednesday morning, headed by the Finnish band. The workers marched through the city about 1,200 strong cheering and keeping step to the revolutionary music. Another greater demonstration will be pulled off with both cities acting next Sunday.

THUGS BEAT PROPRIETOR.
 The thugs and gunmen in this city have become a menace to the citizens. A person is not safe even on his own premises. Last Tuesday evening a pair of these cheap slugs walked into the Moonshine Bar looking for someone to beat up. Trouble would have started had not the proprietor forced them to leave at the point of the gun. The enraged deputies then walked into the Hefron and attacked the proprietor, who was asleep in a chair. The bartender came to the assistance of his employer and also received a beating. When the foul work was completed a policeman came in response to the call and placed the deputies and bartender under arrest.
 Citizens are complaining that it is unsafe to go home in the suburbs on account of the vicious deputies who attack citizens in the dark. Some are forced to room down town.
RELIEF NEEDED.
 The many workers who are now struggling for a slight increase in wages have had a hard winter and are mostly in debt. The employers have caused the merchants to refuse credit. That means that many will go hungry unless there is prompt relief from the outside. A committee is out getting funds and merchandise from the friendly merchants. But this is only a drop in the bucket. Kitchens and commissary departments have been established in both cities and relief is doled out as fast as we are able to give it. As yet there has been very little help from the outside. Every person who does not wish to see the lumber barons crush the little defenseless children with pangs of hunger should get busy at once. This is a fight of Socialists, Industrialists and Crafts acting jointly against a common enemy. Relief funds should be sent to F. H. ALLISON, 211 Occidental (rear) Seattle.
 The mill owners at Cosmopolis have armed thugs with rifles and threaten to murder any one who dares to attempt to raise the wages above the \$30 a month which they are paying. Are you going to see the workers struggle against such odds and have on your conscience the suffering and crying of the little ones who will cry for bread?
DO SOMETHING AT ONCE.
J. S. BISCAVY.

WHO SAID "THERE ARE NO CLASSES?"
 "Labor is prior to and independent of capital and deserves the much higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.
 What Capital gets when it appeals for aid. He was a "good employer," "a good church man," "a generous philanthropist," "a best citizen."
 He stood before the Governor of the Commonwealth. "I must have protection for my property and my life," he said. "Men mad for plunder are destroying my mills by stoning the windows, battering down the doors and smashing the machinery. They are even threatening to take my life and I must be protected."
 "IMMEDIATELY SIR," answered the governor. This is an outrage. "These rioters must be taught their place."
 Immediately regiments of infantry surround the mills, with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, regiments of cavalry in the streets with drawn sabers, regiments of judges on the bench with injunctions and summonses, blood in the gutters and prisoners in the jails.
 What labor gets when it appeals for aid. He was a humble slave, a husband and father of a large and increasing family and an honest tax payer on his humble home.
 He stood before the Fourth Assistant Secretary of the cabinet of the Governor of the Commonwealth to whom he had been sent after numerous refusals on the part of other higher-ups, to hear his case.
 "I must have protection for my property and my life," he said. "Men mad for money are destroying my home by charging exorbitant rent, paying starvation wages and exacting high prices for food and clothing. They are killing my wife and me by over work and under pay; we are hungry, thirsty, naked, sick and in prison. PLEASE come unto us and save US."
 "This is really too bad," said the Fourth Assistant Secretary of the Cabinet. "I am sorry but there is really nothing that we can do for you. The state protects property only when it is assailed with stones, torches and bombs; it protects life only when it is assailed and threatened with brick-bats, knives and bullets."
GOOD DAY.

AND THE PEOPLE FALL FOR IT
"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"
 Stand up! Schon, Wilson, Utley and you cowardly lesser eunuchs of Spreckles harem! Hide not your hands behind you! We want the world to see that they are red with the blood of our fellow workers who were murderously assaulted upon orders transmitted through you to the pusillanimous sluggers known as the "vigilance committee."
 An injury to one is an injury to all.
 The blows struck upon your orders, the baby murdered by your underlings, all are felt by every member of the I. W. W. and by the entire body of revolutionary workers the world around.
 We will exact full and complete reparation from your body of cowardly assassins for every blow that reaches the body of a toiler! We will have an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth! Nor will we forget those "higher up" in whose service you are but servile and contemptible lackeys.
 Hundreds are marching upon San Diego! Thousands will march if need be! None are coward! All are men! We will have free speech in San Diego or the grass will grow in the streets and the coyotes gather where once was the scene of your unprovoked bludgeoning.
 Take warning! Schon, Wilson, Utley, Keno—take heed members of the "vigilance committee"—your names will be spread broadcast! Reparation will be exacted! He laughs best who laughs last!

SAN DIEGO FREE SPEECH WAR SPREADS TO LOS ANGELES.
BOYS WHO ARE SAID TO BE ADVERTISING SAN DIEGO FIGHT IN LOS ANGELES ARRESTED—WORKERS MUST UNITE TO WIN.
 San Diego, Cal., March 20.—The San Diego free speech fight spreading to all parts of the state. The chief of police of San Diego today telegraphed to Los Angeles, a warrant for the arrest of H. Rosen, who they allege has been active in that city. It is reported that many other arrests will be made in Los Angeles in the next few days. The authorities hope in this way to completely crush the activities of the Free Speech advocates; but in this they are greatly mistaken. For every man they arrest they will find ten more to take his place.
 Your comrades are fellow workers in Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Ana and Riverside county pails who are fighting for the right to live like MEN need your support—make a NOISE in the newspapers and hold protest meetings and don't forget that we need money to defend these men who are fighting your battles. Send all money to the California Free Speech League, Kaspar Bauer, treasurer, 716 D street, San Diego, California.

SONS OF TOIL AWAKE.
 In Fort Bragg, Cal., in 1905, the lumber workers made a noble struggle; in Portland the saw mill workers struck in 1906 and put up a fight that was heroic; in Humboldt County in 1907 occurred the woodsmen's strike; followed by the great battle for the nine hour day waged by the Montana lumber jacks. And now comes a struggle in the Grays Harbor district which bids fair to surpass them all in solidarity. No dissensions are heard. All nationalities are united. The Shingle Weavers and the International Longshoremen's Association are bravely battling with the Industrial Workers of the World right on the firing line of the class struggle. The strike is spreading. It should spread still more. Now is the time to strike a blow for freedom. Lumber workers everywhere on the Pacific coast and through the whole northwest should strike while the iron is hot. Your presence on the strike line will strengthen those already out. Those already out will each add to your might. In union is strength. An injury to one is an injury to all. Do not delay. Strike now! Lumber Workers, Strike now!

CAMPBELL WINS AT PRIMARIES.
 In the primary balloting at Butte, Montana, for national officers of the W. F. of M., Thomas Campbell (progressive), defeated Charles Moyer (reactionary) by a vote of 821 to 689, according to Associated Press reports.
 Five locals must endorse a candidate in order that the name be placed upon the ballot.
 The vote on the general strike in Butte to secure the reinstatement of discharged miners is not yet counted, 6,000 miners having voted on the proposition.

LAWRENCE STRIKE IS WON.
 Under date of March 25 the "Worker" received the following short but sweet note from Lawrence, Mass.:
 "We have won; 250,000 people will rejoice. New England is seething with revolt. The slaves are throwing off their chains. Haywood is the 'man of the hour.' Yours for the Revolution, P. A. Callahan, V.-P. E. B., Local 20, Industrial Workers of the World."
 A policeman protects the rich man against assault but does not protect the poor man against overwork, unemployment, starvation, disease and death.—EX.

FULL ACCOUNT OF FREE SPEECH FIGHT



LIBERTY IS DEAD IN SAN DIEGO.

(Continued from page one.)
 have been raised on the milk you sucked.
 A black pall of terror is rapidly spreading over the life of every thinking man and woman in San Diego. Over two hundred men and women are in jail, men are being arrested and beaten every day, a number of men have disappeared and no trace of them can be found, and all this because thousands of men are waiting for some one else to start the procession.
 Don't flatter yourselves that this trouble concerns San Diego only. You will get the same dose right where you are now if you ever have the nerve to look your boss in the eye and tell him you have reached the stature of manhood.
 So come to San Diego! You had better be busy here in Freedom's cause than idle there in indolence.
STUMPY.

SHALL SAN DIEGO SUCCEED?
 San Diego, March 24.—With blood streaming from a horrible cut on his head Joseph Marko, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, walked twenty miles into this city yesterday, with four companions. The put two of his companions on his head with dried blood. Marko was still in a semi-conscious state last night although he had walked all day into the city. Marko is a young man 20 years old—only a boy, and is one of the many who have been arrested in San Diego for street speaking. It was because he had the courage to come to this city to fight for the right of free speech and public assemblage that he is now nearly at the point of death.
 And he is not the only one. About twenty-five other working men who came here to go to jail if necessary in the fight for freedom that is now being waged in San Diego, were subjected to the same treatment.
 These men were arrested Friday, March 23, for attempting to speak on the public streets here. They were taken to the police station, held all day without food; their money and literature was taken from them by the police and in the darkness of the night they were taken by the police and certain members of the vigilance committee out of the city and brutally beaten, kicked, clubbed and shot at all the while these fiends from hell were torturing our fellow workers, they hurled vile epithets and warned our comrades with death if they dared set foot in San Diego again.
 The police used several automobiles and took about twenty-five free speech advocates out of town in the dead of night into the hills and administered their hellish torture. We do not know how many of our fellow workers are lying dead in the hills at this time and when we find out we will tell the world. Only nine of the twenty-five have been accounted for as the boys were all taken out in different directions. Four of them returned to San Diego with Marko; five others have been located in the hills twenty-five miles from here—two of these latter are lying at the point of death and three others can hardly walk. The roads into San Diego county are guarded by armed deputies and threats have been made to shoot our men on sight. All the men we have heard from so far have sent a notice that they will come back and whip the sneaking cowardly curs who assaulted them at midnight and whip them as dogs deserve to be whipped.
 The battle for freedom of speech and press is not over but has only begun and we call upon the thugs of San Diego to remember that "AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"
STANLEY M. GUE.

WE GUESS YES.
 "Does Massachusetts stand for anarchy in uniforms?" asks the Boston Common.
 At this distance she appears to be so standing.
 Uniforms slapped Labor Leader Ettor into jail, because it was feared that he was going to do or say something at Lawrence.
 Colonel Sweetster in most pompous uniform, proclaimed that children of strikers must not be sent away without their parents' consent. We haven't yet been able to see how this belonged to military business and have to attribute it to the fact that Sweetster was in uniform.
 The uniformed aides of Marshall Sullivan rushed departing children to the police station and manhandled their mothers, after a fashion that would make Weyler blush with inferiority, and there being neither law nor sense in the action, we have to charge it to anarchy in uniforms.
 There has been some little criticism of the bloody, brutal business to be sure, but we guess that Massachusetts stands for anarchy in uniforms, all right. We grieve to see anarchy in uniforms take hold in Massachusetts, too. It is apt to encourage anarchy in overalls. Ore. News.

NOTES FROM LAWRENCE STRIKE.
 The Lawrence strike has been followed by an epidemic of smaller strikes throughout the east. Nearly all have resulted in increases. Some are genuine strikes of workers who have taken heart from the Lawrence victory and think this an opportune time to gain better conditions. Some, however, are but fake strikes called by the A. F. of L. for the purpose of allowing the mill owners to be apparently forced into giving the traitors the piece of silver for their perfidy in remaining at work when the textile operatives were on strike.
 The Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen struck for a flat 15 per cent increase and on the 22nd Local 181, B. S. of F. issued a statement to the press which contains the following significant words:
 "The firemen have been faithful and loyal to the interests of the city and their employees and under most adverse conditions remained at their posts when threats were made to place the city in darkness, to cripple the street car traffic, to shut off the water supply and sever things of like character. While the local realized that all these things were possible through civic pride and loyalty in their obligations to the A. F. of L. they remained at their posts. A committee was appointed to see all the mill men and request an increase in wages."
 John Golden should give these organizations a medal, with some suitable inscription by Mr. Robert Hunter.
 The A. F. of L. organizations are taking advantage of the fight waged by the "offshoots of Europe" to secure for their aristocrats some of the scraps from the master's table.
 The I. W. W. strikers at Barre returned to work at an increase of wages.
 The box and lumber workers won their strike for an increase of pay and a shortening of hours.
 The majority of the mills have settled satisfactorily to the strikers and no discrimination has been reported. Local 20, I. W. W., is authorized to call a general strike should any discrimination occur.
 Those strikers who are still out are in need of assistance. Hold strike meetings so as to send in funds. Arrange meetings for Flynn, Thompson, Trautmann and Ettor as they will soon tour the west. Communicate at once with Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer, room 518, 160 N. Fifth Street, Chicago, Ill. Have radical organizations jointly handle the meetings so as to secure the widest publicity. These parties will follow one another on the circuit and with concerted action Joe Ettor will be at liberty within a short time to aid in spreading the idea of ONE BIG REVOLUTIONARY UNION.

SOME MORE ABOUT SAN DIEGO.
 The police are so busy breaking laws in San Diego that they have but little time to attend to real law breakers.
 The I. W. W. has made the corner of Fifth and E streets famous and although this is quite a prominent corner it appears that a thief entered the Postal Telegraph premises and extracted \$175 from the manager's desk. This will be a rich tale for the tourists to take home with them.
 San Diego cannot claim to be such a prosperous burgh anyway for the Associated Charities reported that the applicants for aid during the past 12 months is 300 per cent larger than the 18 months previous to that. Oh you prosperity! Tourists tell it to your home folks.
 The vigilance committees, with the connivance of the police, are shanghaiing men and passing the word to the "town constables" along the line to drive the men northward. These constables are working with the Santa Fe railroad Pinkertons and get their orders from the same source. Constable C. Culver of Carlbad is sore because the "white caps" dump a load of undesirable citizens upon him each night. He objects to having his slumber in sleepy Carlbad disturbed unless some cash is forthcoming. His whine, as reported in the San Diego Union, a Spreckles sugar sprinkler sheet which never lies except for cash or to keep in practice, is as follows:
 "I am working for the fees I get from the work, and I don't see why I could not arrest them as well as Oceanside officers. They will collect from the county per capita for each man and turn the prisoners out as vagrants." That fee system is great. Tourists should tell it to their home police force. California cops lead the world; they are the cash-conscious wonders of the west.
 One of the prisoners saw "Der Chief" and his man Friday in the corridor and immediately flung the red flag to the breeze in the form of a red tobacco sack hung on a broomstick. Flying into a violent rage his royal lowliness ordered the jailer to remove it. Another sack was quickly hoisted and his nibs foamed at the mouth, declaring he would deprive them of their "privileges," same consisting of a concrete floor, stinking air and vermin.
 The prisoners have all had their shoes taken from them as these were used to inform the outside public, by means of hammering the heels on the steel, that the prisoners were facing starvation. Those who had good shoes kicked them good-bye before parting with them.
 Deportation is the scare the police are trying to throw into the oncoming brigade. Here's your chance, fellows. Go to San Diego and get a free trip to Europe. It will make the tax payers feel good to have to pay your mileage. Such generosity. Perhaps tourists will only have to buy one way tickets in the future.
 All tourists should tell it to their home folks.

LIBERTY IS DEAD IN SAN DIEGO. (Continued from page one.)

have been raised on the milk you sucked.
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