

WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT TO STAY



LACK OF SUPPORT IS OUR ONLY FOE

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 12

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1912

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Whole Number 168

POWER FOR PRODUCERS SPRINGS ONLY FROM ORGANIZATION AT THE POINT OF PRODUCTION

WORKERS WILL WIN STRIKE

AND STILL THE STRIKE CONTINUES—PICKET LINES ARE EFFECTIVE—STRIKER SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR—MAIL RIFLED.

Ten weeks on strike without a desertion. That is the record of the strikers on the Canadian Northern. And each week the solidarity grows.

The contractors have now given up hopes of forcing the men to break ranks and return to the work and are bending every energy to get scabs to fill every place. Their attempts are unsuccessful.

Ed Collins is doing effective picket work in Seattle, shipments are scarce in Portland, and the bosses are reported as having gone as far south as San Francisco in their search for scabs.

A couple of crews have been recruited in Spokane but not at the employment offices. The work has been done by buttonholing men individually and shipping under false pretenses, it is alleged. Those who ship are not expected to turn out the very best class of work.

It does seem strange that the men on the job at the C. N. are unable to move the rock. The road seems to object to being built by any except I. W. W. men.

H. E. McGuckin, a fearless young striker, was arrested at Kamloops for doing picket duty and has been sentenced to one year in jail. He will be out in time to help build the C. N. with I. W. W. labor.

Chas. Nelson, who has been released from jail, is once more active in behalf of the strikers. The bosses can't break that spirit. Neither can they understand it. Better subscribe for some more "Workers," Georgie dear.

Floyd Hyde has returned to Spokane after speaking in Butte, Anaconda, Missoula and other points on behalf of the strikers. He is doing great work.

Hyde informs us, and produces evidence to prove, that his mail has been opened. A letter from the Industrial Workers addressed to him in Butte, Mont., had been opened and an official stamp placed thereon. Letters from his wife, sent in plain envelope were similarly treated. The postoffice officials say they know nothing about it but will investigate.

In this connection the "Worker" advises that no money be sent across the border from either direction. Send only postal or express orders. The mail of the "Worker" does not always arrive unopened and untouched.

These things, like the attempt to burn out the "Worker" office, are but incidents in the revolution; a revolution that is destined to give to the workers full industrial control of the machinery of production and distribution.

Funds for legal defence of the strikers should be sent to M. Levine, and funds for the strike committee to Geo. Fenton, both at 34 Cordova street, West, Vancouver, B. C.

Strikers on the C. N. say in their bulletin: "Socialist conventions can go on record repudiating certain tactics, but if the workers persist in using such tactics what are you going to do?"

The railroad strikers don't have to use force. They just buy the bosses' emissaries a few drinks and then these honorable citizens spend all their employers money. Let George chew on that a while.

YOU MUST ACT.

Fellow Workers: There are circumstances that require immediate action and this is one of them.

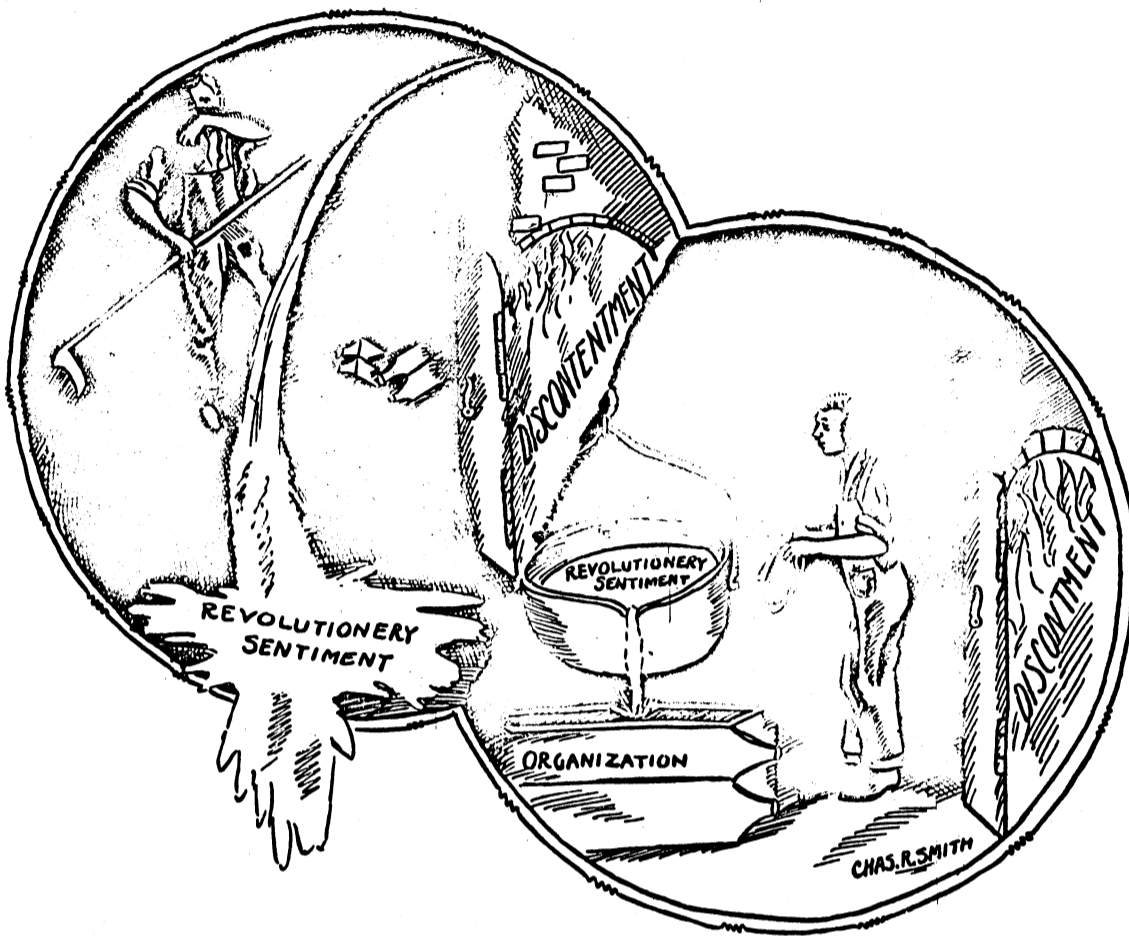
The "Worker" has been seriously crippled by the fire that took place on Monday last. Most of our year's supply of stationery and supplies were destroyed. We are forced to pay more than double the former rent. Incidental expenses connected with the fire and the moving of our remaining effects have crippled us to the last penny.

We were forced to use the money in the Press Fund. Some of our current bills remain unpaid. We can never do our best and most effective work while the old debt remains. We must have cash at once.

Every reader should send in a yearly sub. Each local should strain a point in increasing their bundle orders. Each booster should busy himself in getting donations and every speaker should hold a special meeting for no other purpose than to send the "Worker" the necessary assistance to keep in the field.

We will not and cannot cease our work at this time. We know that the spirit of the members of the I. W. W. is such that the necessary aid will be forthcoming.

Delay is dangerous... Act at once.



REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT MUST BE ORGANIZED TO GET RESULTS!

ATTEMPT TO BURN WORKER OFFICE!

Two attempts to destroy the Worker's property by fire have been made within a month. That both fires were by no means an accident is very plain.

Early in May, when Joe O'Neil returned after supper to do some mailing which had to be finished the same day, he was horrified to find the building filled with smoke coming from a fire in the rear end. With the help of others who appeared, this fire was put out without much damage being done. This fire seemed a mystery at first, as the office is not unoccupied—except during the few minutes necessary for a person to get a quick lunch and return. Upon examination, some oil rags were found to be nearly burned up. This leads to the belief that the fire was an attempt to destroy the property of the "Worker." The building in which the office was at this time situated, was an old cottage standing alone in the block. This place was cheap and offered sufficient accommodation to do the work necessary. At the rear end of the cottage is a board addition; it was here where the fires originated. The office was partitioned off from the rear with thin material. It would have been possible to force entry from the rear and place the oil rags in the best place for a general clean out. There are but few

people pass up this side street and even if any one should pass here, it would be impossible to see any one in the rear of this cottage. From no point where people are wont to pass, could it have been possible to have seen any one in the rear shed. There is no known way by which this fire could have originated accidentally. It was too warm for a stove, but even this could not have produced a fire in another quarter of the building. And it was not in use.

This suspicious circumstance brought our attention to the necessity of moving the office to a building that was not isolated. Then cheap rent was almost as necessary as anything else. The "Worker" had debts enough to shoulder already.

By the time a suitable location could be found, the second fire came off in exactly the same way and from the very same point.

It was shortly after dinner on June 2, that Hestwood saw flames and smoke issuing from the cottage as he turned the corner. Clouds of smoke was issuing from the windows which were shattered from intense heat. It seemed impossible to save anything from the office. However the Fire Department answered promptly and the fire was soon subdued. We were overjoyed to find that the mailing lists

which had been moved in preparation to making the change, was in a fair state of preservation. This was some relief, as without the mailing list it would be a hard matter to collect the addresses for some time. The damage was more than at first we thought. But the most necessary things were not totally destroyed. Some of the books, files and record which were moved to another room and piled on the floor to be hauled to the other place, were in shape so that it was possible to make use of these temporarily. Thus enough of the paraphernalia was saved so the paper was not hampered in the next issue to a great extent. So being relieved that it was not a total loss, the fire was not taken as seriously as it was later on when a careful examination was made or when something was missing. The building being old and dry, the fire had spread upward rapidly. Thus the matter on the floor was not burned so much as material on the shelves which was almost a total loss. The furniture resisted the flames better and aside from being scorched is not damaged to any great extent.

Upon examination, it was found that the rear end was burned far worse on the outside than on the inside which was more dry. A

(Continued on page four.)

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI MUST BE FREED!

To All Members of the I. W. W.

Fellow Workers:— Two members of the working class—Joseph J. Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti—are still in jail at Lawrence.

These men are deprived of their liberty and must stand trial for their life upon a trumped up charge of being accessories before the fact to the murder of a woman striker killed by a policeman. Ten other members of the working class who took part in the Lawrence strike are also out on bail upon trumped up charges of conspiracy to intimidate and assault.

Two members of the working class have already been sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary by a corrupt judge who has willingly lent himself to do the bidding of the textile barons of Massachusetts.

These Workers Must Be Freed.

It will take the united efforts of the workers to free them. Immediate action will be necessary. No time should be lost. Organize an Ettore and Giovannitti Defense Conference in your locality at once. Hold protest meetings and advertise to the world this latest plot of the human vultures, who, having fattened upon the toil of women and children for years, now consider that they have a divine right to com-

mit murder under the cloak of judicial procedure.

Burn into the brains of every man, woman and child of this country, the story of this latest infamy of a money mad plutocracy and their degenerate hirelings of the State of Massachusetts. Raise money for the defence so that the means will be at hand to expose this foul plot and everyone connected with it.

In the work of freeing our fellow workers, the members of the Industrial Workers of the World should be, must be, the ones to take the initiative. Every local, every member should be up and going without any further loss of time.

Remember the Smith and Preston case. Delay is dangerous. ACT NOW.

Failure to raise a storm of protest from the Atlantic to the Pacific means that two brave and resolute members of the working class will pay the forfeit with their lives, or at the very least, by life imprisonment. It means that years of effort will have to be expended in forcing a pardon for them if they should be so fortunate as to escape the electric chair.

It means that the workers are to lose the services of two able, efficient and fearless organizers. It means that every member of the

working class who refuses to allow the employing class to bluff or bribe them will stand in the shadow of the gallows or a prison cell.

It means that we, of the working class, have failed in OUR duty to these members of our class whose only crime consists of being loyal to their class in their struggle for more of the good of life.

To your posts every member. Let your protest swell until its sound shall penetrate every corner of the land. Let your demand for freedom of these fellow workers be heard by every subservient tool of the employers in the State of Massachusetts.

Ettore and Giovannitti shall not die! They shall not be imprisoned!

Organize to make your protests effective. Call upon the workers in your locality to stand ready with you to stop the wheels of every industry unless your demands be heeded. Freedom for Ettore and Giovannitti. Freedom for all of the workers who have been selected by the textile barons of Massachusetts as sacrifices to God of Profit. Send moneys to Wm. Yates, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass. VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Strenuous effort on the part of the counsel for the defence has resulted in postponement of the trial until August 1.

TRYING TO CRUSH LABOR

STATE COSSACKS BRIGADE TO BE FORMED—INVASION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA CHARGED—FIGHT IS STILL GOING ON.

San Diego, Cal., June 4, 1912.

As time goes on in the fight for Free Speech in San Diego the strength and widespread influence of the forces that make for despotism are more clearly seen. When this fight was precipitated by the Otis gang of pirates there were none who fully realized that this town had been selected by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association as the starting point in a nation-wide crusade to break down all forms of labor organization, and establish an industrial monarchy.

That this was the object is becoming more apparent every day as the fight progresses. It is only necessary to look over the papers from all parts of the country that have always stood against the workers in every labor dispute, and the real purport of this struggle will be seen. Among the papers that are prominent in support of the vigilantes are the N. Y. Times, N. Y. Herald, Boston Herald, San Francisco Call, Denver Republican, Detroit Free Press, Los Angeles Times, Oakland Tribune, and many others. In this connection may be mentioned the Social-Democratic Herald of Milwaukee, which justifies the police and vigilantes here, and says that the I. W. W. deserved what they got, and is very favorably mentioned by the San Diego Union in the same editorial as that in which they thank the Los Angeles Times, Berger and Otis ought to be good team mates.

The main contention of the papers that uphold the vigilantes here is that anarchy is in the country, and that the forces of the government and police should be strengthened to drive it out. It is not necessary to read between the lines to see what they want, it is openly advocated. The San Diego Union has the general sentiment summed up in these words: "Sedition laws will come. The time has come for the republic to protect itself. * * * Sooner or later this country will be compelled in self defence to resort to sedition laws and to enforce them to the utmost. It is better to act now."

It is this general attempt of the financial interests of the nation to turn the republic into a virtual monarchy that makes the San Diego fight for Free Speech of such vital importance to the Working Class of America. If the vigilantes can succeed here the method will soon be generally adopted as a legal method by the several states and the nation for convicting any one who says a word in criticism of the established powers, which will then as now be the "Interests."

The City Council here has drawn up a memorial to the Governor asking that special action be taken by the State Legislature to establish a state constabulary, and they want it to have the same powers and do the same work that the vigilantes here have done, but they want it to be state wide in its action. It is quite probable that some such action will be taken if the labor movement of the state does not awake to the situation, as Governor Johnson favors such a course, Attorney General Webb recommends it, and the M. & M. supports it, and if a vigorous protest is not made the State Constabulary, or Cossacks, will be an established fact here within the next six months.

The Attorney General and his first assistant who are here by direction of Governor Johnson to investigate the situation and take such action as they think is needed, have established very friendly official relations with the city council and police department. The vigilantes are stating now that "If success depends at all on the harmonious co-operation between city and state officials, San Diego's troubles with the Industrial Workers are about over. If it is necessary to call a special session of the legislature for the enactment of laws which will adequately protect this and every other city in the state against the revolutionary invasions of this organization of anarchists a special session, it has been promised, will be called by the Governor."

While the M. & M. is active in the state courts, they are not overlooking any points that they may possibly gain in the U. S. Courts. The U. S. grand jury has been busy with investigations regarding us for some time. It was planned to call some witnesses from Chicago and other eastern points. There have been several detectives and other crooks called from San Diego to Los Angeles to testify, and they have produced lots of documents and other stuff that they say prove us to be anarchists and seditious. Captain of De-

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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.

Industrial Unionism is the philosophy of failure, but the failure is of Capitalism.

A form of wealth production in which one man who desires to do useful labor is kept in enforced idleness for one day should not be allowed to exist for one minute.

A KNOCKOUT BLOW.

It does sound rather mean to say "I told you so," but it serves sometimes to send home a point.

In Spokane the unskilled city laborers have been getting a wage scale of \$3 per day because of a musty ordinance dug up by Commissioner Coates and enforced as a means of gaining political favor.

The city workers, for the most part in the federal union of the A. F. of L., have made no attempt to gain economic power. They have been content to bask in the sunshine of the "comrade" commissioner and to hope he would stay upon the job. They relied solely upon the individual effort of Dave Coates.

Now comes the Supreme Court of the State of Washington and declares the ordinance to be "unconstitutional." It is even proposed by some employers that the city be forced to refund to all taxpayers the excess paid out in the past over and above "the going wage of \$2.25 per day."

This is a knockout blow to those who believe that Socialism can be handed to the workers by saviours and proves the contention of the I. W. W. that the working class must free themselves by their own efforts.

And while this was going on we find by reading the same issue that conveys the news of the court decision that the agitation carried on by the I. W. W. in Spokane in favor of better conditions for labor has taken such deep root that the employment offices must send elsewhere to get men for jobs that pay \$2.50 or less.

And so we say again to the workers who rely upon others to benefit them, "I told you so."

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN STRIKE.

The notable feature of the Canadian Northern strike is not that seven thousand or more so-called common laborers left their work in a body but is because in leaving they had the intention of returning to the same work when the demands for a living wage and sanitary camp conditions had been complied with.

Experienced organizers in the whole northwest section of the American continent are unanimous in their opinion that it is comparatively easy to get a bunch of men to quit any job. The great trouble lies in getting them to stand together instead of seeking employment elsewhere.

The Canadian Northern strike marks the difference between unorganized discontent merely seeking improved conditions and organized discontent that seeks industrial control.

Immediately upon commencing the strike the men instituted their camps. Herein they established their commissary departments for the supplying of food, and brought into existence their own police and courts to see that proper discipline existed. Picket lines were established and a bulletin issued regularly to the different points where the camps had been set up.

When it is considered that 300 miles of construction separated the two extremes of the strikers and therefore a direct mass psychology was lacking, the strike appears all the more wonderful. Strikers, after serving time in jail, went immediately back to the picket lines. Others, without awaiting orders from the organization, shipped back on the jobs for the purpose of inducing non-union crews to join the strike, and upon failure to accomplish this they put militant tactics into action.

And now, having been driven bodily from the camps and many of their number placed under arrest, we find the strikers massed in Vancouver and as determined as ever that the strike shall be won.

Solidarity of the many nationalities continues and the line remains tied up, much to the discomfort of the contractors.

The Canadian Northern will be built by I. W. W. men. That is a revolutionary fact.

WEINSTOCK'S REPORT.

Every reader of the "Worker" should try to get a copy of the report of Harris Weinstock on the situation at San Diego. It is printed by the Supt. of State Printing, F. W. Richardson, Sacramento, Cal.

While the report is unsparing in its criticism of the I. W. W. we find the burden of condemnation coming from the vigilantes and the kept press of the country in regard to it.

Weinstock, acting as agent for Governor Hiram Johnson,

investigated the San Diego Free Speech fight and interviewed many witnesses, read many depositions, and examined all radical literature that was placed in his hands. His report on the I. W. W. is as follows:

"Summing up we find that they teach and preach the following:

That workmen are to use any and all tactics that will get the result sought with the least possible expenditure of time and energy.

The question of right or wrong is not to be considered. The avenging sword is to be unsheathed with all hearts resolved on victory or death.

The worker is to produce inferior goods and kill time in getting tools repaired and in attending to repair work; all by silent understanding.

The worker is to look forward to the day when he will confiscate the factories and drive out the owners.

The worker is to get ready to cause national industrial paralysis with a view of confiscating all industries, meanwhile taking forcible possession of all things he may need.

Strikers are to disobey and to treat with contempt all judicial injunctions."

From this Weinstock draws the following conclusion:

"The evidence presented before me forces the conclusion that it is the organized and deliberate purpose of the I. W. W. to teach and preach and to burn into the hearts and minds of its followers that they are justified in lying, in stealing, in trampling under foot their own agreements, in confiscating the property of others, in disobeying the mandates of the courts and paralyzing the industries of the nation. If all men and women in the nation were to accept and to follow these teachings, it would make society impossible. It would simply mean a nation of thieves, liars and scoundrels."

The first charge we may have to plead guilty to. It is practically an extract from one of our own pamphlets, and as we are a slave class we should not be concerned about the second charge. Right and wrong are merely relative terms and practically all questions of right and wrong today are based upon property versus man.

The third charge is an example of unexcelled idiocy. The quotation is from the "Marseillaise," which is sung throughout the world in commemoration of the French Revolution and as a sign of the internationality of labor. Even conservatives sing the song. The I. W. W. does not fight with swords but relies upon its power to tie up production and thus enforce its demands.

The next charge, that of producing inferior goods, etc., is but partially true. Such acts are not contemplated in times when no controversy is on with a particular employer and their use will cease altogether when the workers have obtained sufficient strength within the industries to gain conditions through the employers' fear of a general strike.

The next charge is partially correct. We do intend to confiscate the industries from the class who have confiscated them from us, but we do not intend to drive out the robber class. Worse than that—we are going to put them all to useful labor, including Weinstock.

The social general strike is looked forward to by the I. W. W. but it will come through no general agreement. Each strike becomes larger in its scope, tactics constantly become more militant, the workers daily become more conscious of their power. The building of a strong minority of workers in each industry so that they can carry on production when capitalism falls in the only way to avoid chaos. We do not advocate taking possession of such things as we need by individual expropriation at this time. We do claim, however, that property has no right that a starving man is bound to respect, and if workers are refused employment in large numbers while machinery stands idle, as in a panic, we will take it to mean social incompetence on the part of the present owners and will start production for ourselves. Meanwhile, if the warehouses are filled with the things that we have created, we will not peacefully starve.

As to judicial injunctions we have yet to recall one that was ever in favor of the wage workers. A poor man has no recourse through law as is clearly shown in San Diego. Also the actions of Hanford, Grosscup, Taft and others are not such as to inspire confidence. Laws have to do with property. The workers as a class own no property. Therefore we have nothing to do with the judicial mandates of the subservient tools of the employing class. We can break any injunction ever issued by acting in such large numbers as to render it inoperative. It is the only weapon we have and we intend to use it.

Weinstock's conclusion is also faulty in its charges that we teach theft. His only basis for such an assertion is in the reading of two pamphlets which are neither issued nor circulated by the I. W. W.

His final conclusion that "It would mean a nation of thieves, liars and scoundrels" is an exact description of the present form of society; a society which from our viewpoint is "impossible."

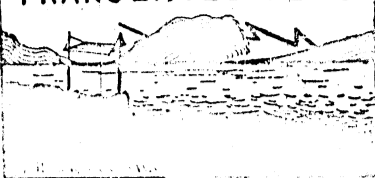
Capitalism has produced a nation of thieves and the biggest of them live in California. Spreckles owns practically all of San Diego. Will Weinstock dare say that the resources of the city were produced by the sugar king? Otis has large holdings. Since when did that chunk of carrion do any useful toil?

As to liars, will Weinstock dare tell any well informed person that clothing can be sold in San Francisco by a person telling the truth? Imagine Weinstock in his clothing store holding up an "all wool suit" and telling a prospective customer, "This suit in reality is not all wool. It is largely composed of shoddy and cotton. The thread used in its construction is the product of the child slave of the southern cotton mills. The buttons represent the bartered virtue of girl slaves in Muscatine, Iowa. The suit was made by a consumptive garment worker in a sweat shop in the slums of Chicago. It will not keep its shape, it will probably fade in the sun, and I will not guarantee it to wear well...I sell it in preference to other brands because it brings me in a larger profit. Incidentally I might remark that my clerks have never complained of having been overpaid."

And in speaking of scoundrels we may assume that Weinstock is reasonably well informed for he is a member of the National Civic Federation.

Get the report, fellow workers. Every knock from such a source is a boost.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

Germany.

The South German Section of the Central Union of Metal Manufacturers decided to answer the strike of the metal workers of Frankfurt by a lockout of 60 per cent of all the workers if by June 1 all the conflicts existing in South Germany are not ended. This decision was taken with the consent of the Central Union. Now we see from a bourgeois paper of Baden (Neue Badische Landerzeitung) that the Central Union of Metal Manufacturers intend to proclaim on June 15 a general lock-out of metal workers in the whole empire if the lock-out in Southern Germany does not produce the desired results.

In the same way, because the striking boot-makers of the factory, Tauwl at Stuelm, refused to resume work when the masters desired so, the Union of Boot-makers of the Lower Rhine in principle decided to proclaim a lock-out of all boot-makers, though the masters gave the men a delay to reconsider their attitude.

Again by a lock-out in the textile industry at Leipzig the employers forced the strikers in three textile factories of that town to come to an understanding with their masters.

It is always the same tactics which we see used in Germany. The German trade unions rely almost entirely on high contributions of the members and their number, but against the millions of the unions the masters have millions, and in the fight the dollars of the employers are of course stronger than the cents of the workers. Every partial strike is immediately answered by a general lock-out which threatens to exhaust the trade union funds if the workers resist.

Evidently the German trade unions need a little more revolutionary direct action.

Russia.

The protest strikes of the Russian workers against the massacres of the workers of the Lena goldfields have taken great extension. After the strike of St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Riga, Odessa, Kharkow, etc., the workers of the industrial center of Russia are on strike. In Moscow alone 70,000 men struck work and the movement is spreading in the provinces. After a modest estimate the number of those taking part in the protest strikes at St. Petersburg was 200,000, and in the whole empire about a half million.

According to information, never in the years following the revolution have the demonstrations of the First of May been so impressive as this year. From the Ural to Poland, from the Neva to the Black Sea the workers have manifested their intention to exercise their influence on the social and political development of their country.

France.

The First of May was the starting point of a struggle which the French proletariat had decided upon, and it is especially in the building trade that the movement for shorter hours is going on. The Parisian stone cutters and cement workers had resolutely started their fight to conquer a nine hour day. From March 1 the strike is going on, followed by the deepest interest of the building trade. The 9 hour day is the immediate claim. Stucco workers and related unions have obtained it already, but the unions of the building trade have since 1908 been fighting to get the 9 hour day in all the unions.

The campaign of the C. G. T. is already bearing fruit. A number of employers in the building trade have conceded the 9 hour day to the stone cutters and cement workers, other employers on the contrary have declared a lock-out. The movement for shorter hours is not limited to the building trade but the metal workers are also busy. In some workshops the workers have demanded the Saturday afternoon free. The firm Mors, an important motor car factory in Paris, has given their personnel free on the Saturday afternoon, the men thus gaining the application of the "English week."

Italy.

Lack of space prevented us till now from speaking of the trial of the paper "Agitatore" of Bologna (Maria Regnier the well known propagandist and her comrades). They are accused of defending acts qualified as crimes, inciting to class hatred and insult to the army for having in the paper approved the attempt by the soldier Masetti to shoot the colonel Stroppo. Speaking on the act of Masetti, Maria Rygier said before the tribunal: "Those acts are approved or disapproved according to a person being revolutionary or not." She said to have seen in Masetti's act a protest against the war, the scandalous war. The end of the trial was that the seditious association which had to involve all the accused was dropped; but the jury found the printers and compositors guilty for press offense. Maria Rygier, the author of the article, was sentenced to three years in prison, Bardini, Vedova and Dainesi to terms from 11 to 18 months; the soldiers Padrini and Milla, comrades of Masetti, were acquitted. The judges did not deal with Armando Borghi, former secretary of the Labor Exchange of Bologna, who had fled to foreign countries.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

CHILD LABOR.

(By J. S. Biscay).

The masters are careful to disguise the great number of child slaves in such a manner that it is almost impossible to arrive at any definite understanding of the real conditions from the figures submitted in the government reports. That the number of child slaves is far greater than the census leads up to believe can be easily ascertained. The census reports give the number of child slaves under two million, while some persons regarded as authorities on this subject place the figures at several times that number. By reference to certain reports we can get some idea.

The United States Statistical Abstract for 1909 places the number of children in this country, of school age at nearly twenty-five million. Of these, the report reads, only seventeen million are enrolled in the schools of the country. Of those enrolled only about twelve million attend on the average. That means that less than half of the children of school age are going to school. These are government figures—mind you—for the year of 1908.

What are all these ten million children doing that are not accounted for as child slaves? They are not going to school and therefore must be doing something else. Since there are nearly thirteen million children who are not going to school at all, it necessarily follows that there are more than two million child slaves in the country. One of the most conservative estimates places the number of child slaves at five million. Personally, I think that there must be at least double that number—but let us take this low estimate and see whether we have any idea of the magnitude of so many little ones toiling their lives away for the profits of the masters.

There is no person able to conceive what five million children means. There is nothing that we can compare with such an amount in order to get a proper idea of the real magnitude. Let us just make some illustrations.

Suppose these five million children were to stand shoulder to shoulder in a single line—that line would reach 1,000 miles. But we have but a poor idea of what so great a distance really is.

If this solid line were used for a fence and these children were placed round the state of Washington, shoulder to shoulder, they would make a tight fence with many left over.

If these five million children were packed like sardines on the ground, without the loss of space, it would take a plot two miles long and a mile wide for them to lay upon.

If we take the last census of some of the western states, this number of children is greater than the combined population of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada. Figure it out for yourself.

If you had these children in procession walking in single file, if they passed at the rate of 10 a minute, night and day, it would take them nearly 51 weeks to all go by.

If they lined up in single file, three feet apart the line would reach a greater distance than from New York to San Francisco.

If these same children were to hold hands and stretch out, the line could reach across the northern boundary from the state of Maine to Washington and down the coast to Mexico. They could play "ring around the Rosy" around all the states east of the Mississippi river or could reach from New York to Paris, holding hands.

If these five million children were to be transported by rail, it would take about 50,000 coaches and about 1,000 engines, if each engine pulled fifty cars.

If these engines and cars were lined up on a single track, they would reach about 750 miles, or approximately from Spokane to San Francisco.

It would require 4,000 boats like the Titanic to transport them by water.

To feed this vast army of child slaves on bread and coffee for one day, would require 35,000 gallons of coffee and 400 car loads of bread, costing about a quarter million dollars.

Even the figures and comparisons, given above, give but a weak idea of the significance of child labor.

It is but natural that capitalism should seek to hide the real facts from the working class. It is through ignorance of the mass that the few can keep control, and so long as profits depend upon child labor, the public will know but little.

These little ones are forced into sweat shops because their parents get such low wages that the family cannot live. It is not enough that the wife must toil, the babe must be dragged from the very cradle to be fastened to a machine where it soon ends its days.

The grown man should bear in mind, that so long as he does not act along proper lines pointed out by the I. W. W.—acting on the job in an organized manner—he is helping to keep the little ones enslaved. He is making it impossible for the poor mother to keep the little ones at home. He is aiding the capitalist in degrading the children of the working class. He who is not in the movement is helping the enemy in his dirty work.

LAW-BREAKING "PATRIOTS."

Is the sentiment behind reckless and indolent I. W. W.'s of San Diego more to be condemned than the spirit actuating relentless and malevolent vigilantes? Organizing for the purpose of aiding the officers in enforcing the law and curbing the disorderly, the vigilantes in part seem to have placed themselves without the pale of the law to a sufficient extent to discredit their organization and to give the lie to their claims of patriotism. Threats of violence upon those who may not submit to abrupt dictation leave little room for choice as between those who indulge in them under the pretence of being law abiding and those who make use of them as confessed outlaws.—Idaho Statesman.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Fellow Workers:—

There is an old saying, "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." Whatever truth this adage holds seems to apply especially well to the answers of the president of the W. F. of M., and to the comments of the Editor of the Miners' Magazine, to the articles submitted by the Porcupine Miners' Union. Perhaps it is not a matter of conscience, but merely a problem of retaining a hold on the administrative reins of the W. F. of M. in the capacities they now occupy.

If the article of the Porcupine Press Committee was underhanded and unfair tactics, whatever its contents, and as totally void of truth as the president and editor would have you believe, why, I ask, is it necessary for them to fill page after page of the Magazine in reply? Where there is smoke there must be some fire, and when a president consumes so much space, and an editor resorts to abuse and ridicule, in which he is an expert, it must be for the purpose of covering some truth in the articles they reply to. Those who are at all familiar with events during the period of time discussed by the articles above referred to, will readily understand what the Press Committee of the Porcupine Miners' Union are endeavoring to get at, and will as readily glean from the president's insinuations and the editor's ridicule the fact that mistaken positions in Labor's World, as well as meal tickets demand defense.

I call the attention of the Porcupine Miners' Union, and all members of the Federation, to the fact, that it is not a question of the Industrial Workers of the World, as the president and editor would have us believe, but is a question of Industrial Solidarity to the metal and coal miner of North America. The apologists in both the W. F. of M. and the U. M. W. of A., for this queer "hotchpotch" which was to be amalgamation of the two organizations, but wound up with affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and subordination to the Civic Federation, have nothing to offer in the way of Industrial Unity, but wind and words. The metal miner and the coal miner are not one whit nearer together, so far as Industrial Solidarity and industrial initiative is concerned, than they were before the Globe Resolution, which resulted in this mess of misdirected energy. In short, we have merely taken out a license to beg from a craft union movement and gone their form of organization one better by retaining two organizations in one industry, organized as per minerals under the A. F. of L. The only reason of defense advanced so far for this substitute of real unity by so-called leaders in the U. M. W. of A. and W. F. of M. is their opinion that the time is not ripe for the sinking of the identity of one or the other organizations. In proof of this, see reports of our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention and the report of Fraternal Delegates to the U. M. W. of A. convention. This being true, there is little cause for surprise when the Porcupine Press Committee inadvertently tosses the I. W. W. bone of contention into the arena, that the president, the editor and many of those who are beneficiaries of the organization in the way of salaries, would seize it as a rare bit of campaign material and play it up to the limit, reviving all the bitterness and prejudice which marked our secession from the I. W. W., but, though, they admit that such controversies bring no good to the organization, the president and the editor are not sure enough of their ground, nor big enough or strong enough to refuse to indulge in it for the sake of the organization. There is nothing threatening the W. F. of M. other than the usual onslaughts of a master class except a possible change in its administrative officers, but, of course, the chance to hobnob with Gompers and to hold an official position demands defense. There is, of course, no question about the right to defend a position and all that goes with it, but in the name of the struggling proletariat, cease to liken men's actions and motives, without proof, to those of Pinkerton operatives.

The president suggests that the Porcupine Press committee file their charges, as per the constitution. There is no charge made, merely a statement. However, this recalls a time when he could have taken such advice to himself, but instead, he hid behind a constitution, refusing to push such allegations as he made in open convention.

The periodical pen burial of the I. W. W. by the editor of the Magazine, his mournful and weary wail about overriding the constitution at the second annual convention of the I. W. W., his unwarranted, bitter, biased and vindictive scathing of all advocates of the modern school of industrialism in the W. F. of M., is responsible for my writing this and submitting the following questions for him, the president and the vice president, as well as some members of the board, to answer to the membership of the W. F. of M., while making gallery plays for their franchise. There are times when patience ceases to be a virtue and silence becomes a crime:

Have the representatives, or delegates, of any organization, the right to bolt a convention of the working class?

Is it not a fact that C. E. Mahoney, P. R. McDonald and John McMullen, as three of our delegates to the second annual convention of the I. W. W., bolted that convention?

Is it not a fact that the actions of our delegates to this convention were not submitted to the membership of the W. F. of M. until after our Fifteenth annual convention? Also, is it not a fact that when the question was submitted on a compromised basis, it was stated in such an ambiguous manner that even P. R. McDonald, one of our bolting delegates, voted the wrong way?

Is it not a fact that Mooney-Boland Detectives were employed by the bolting faction to slug members of the second annual convention

and forcibly and illegally steal the offices of the I. W. W.?

Is it not a fact that the per capita of the W. F. of M., in the main, paid for such detective service?

Is it not a fact that \$500 was immediately sent by the then acting secretary of the W. F. of M., to the bolting faction of the I. W. W., after it was known they had employed Mooney-Boland detectives?

Is it not a fact that Sherman and Hanneman, the leaders of our bolting delegates eventually sold the literature on hand, office fixtures, etc., for their own personal aggrandizement and went boosting for Willie Hearst's League in Chicago?

Is it not a fact that the actions of the second annual convention was taken by eighty-five per cent of that convention? Will you deny that when eighty-five per cent of any gathering of the kind take such action that there was not exerting strong reasons for such action? And, if you cannot successfully deny this, will you not admit that such action was brought about by a president, who winked at graft and practiced and condoned political intrigue in all its slimy ramifications in order to control the organization?

The editor of the Magazine, with the acquaintance of the general officers and board members, has persistently sneered at and ridiculed not only those who have made working class history at Missoula, Spokane, Vancouver, Aberdeen and San Diego, but the tactics employed by this group, or groups of workers, as well. Those who understand something of the struggle between master and slave, expect to be misrepresented, vilified, ridiculed and sneered at, by the subsidized menials of a plutocratic press, but when so-called labor leaders can acquiesce in such stuff with impunity, "There is something rotten in Denmark."

The editor says: "A grease spot hardly remains in Spokane to tell of the free speech fight." The editor cannot deny but that the spot is still there and likely to stay, as well as the right of the workers to assemble and voice their sentiments. While sneering at the valiant effort of the proletariat to defend the sacred right to speak, however misguided their efforts, answer these questions to the membership of the W. F. of M.:

Is it not a fact that headquarters refused to send a donation by Butte Miners' Union of \$500 to the free speech fight, though the constitution of No. 1 provides that such donations must pass through the general office?

Is it not a fact that Butte's donation of \$250 to the recent Aberdeen free speech fight was permitted to go through headquarters? Why? "Men equipped with brains" will be compelled to figure that the difference lies in the fact that there was no referendum for the election of officers at the time of the Spokane fight, while there was an election of officers by referendum coming up at the time the Aberdeen donation was made. Surely the difference in attitude cannot be found between the axe handle brigade and the hunger strike.

Is it not a fact that, at least, two members of the W. F. of M. in good standing suffered the tortures of the Spokane sweat box for upwards of twenty-two hours in the Spokane free speech fight?

Is it not a fact that the writer, then a member of the board, made this fact known by wire and in writing, and appealed to the president and the board for the services of a prominent Spokane attorney in defense of these men, and for a few dollars for the support of the fight they were engaged in?

Is it not a fact that my appeal in behalf of these members and the cause in which they suffered so much, was turned down flat by the president and a majority of the board at that time?

If your contention that the I. W. W. contributed nothing to the winning of the Lawrence strike is true, and that results were due to the "united power of organized labor of this country," then tell the members of the W. F. of M. why this "united power of organized labor" did not win in the Black Hills, in Goldfield in 1907, and other struggles too numerous to mention?

Why the silence of the present administration in behalf of the Lawrence strike, and why the continued conspiracy of silence in behalf of prime movers in that struggle—Ettor and Giovannitti, who are guilty of no crime but assisting the textile workers in winning in the aggregate millions of dollars in increased wages to themselves and fellow toilers in that industry?

In the coming referendum vote on the general election of officers and board members for the W. F. of M., it is not a question of the I. W. W. or any affiliation with that body, which so far as the Western Federation of Miners is concerned, is about as remote as the evolution of the present trade union movement into an industrial organization, but is clearly a question of deposing men, who continuously sneer at the introduction of modern tactics to meet modern conditions and all those who have the courage to employ them.

When those to whom these questions are directed square themselves with the facts contained in the above, which can be borne out by the records, then perhaps, there will be some excuse for painting themselves "holier than thou" and making such gallery plays for the support of the members of the W. F. of M. Yours for Industrial Freedom,
JOE F. HUTCHINSON.

HAS YOUR LOCAL A DOG LIKE THIS?

"What's that dog hollering about?" asked a traveler down in Georgia.

"He's hollering 'cause he's lazy," said the native.

"But why should laziness make him holler," "Well," said the Georgian, "that dog is settin' on a sand-bur, and he's too damn lazy to move, so he jest sets thar and hollers."—Ex.

Look for a dictograph

LETTER FROM A CRAFT UNION MEMBER.

Spokane, Wash., June 9, 1912.
Editor "Industrial Worker."

If anything is to be done in the labor movement of the world today it must be accomplished along the line of Industrial Unionism.

I have been a member of organized labor for the past twenty odd years, and have been a reasonably close observer of conditions and I can frankly state that I see no way out of industrial slavery under our present lines of organization.

The printers' union, of which I am a member, has had the gloves on with the pressmen for several years past. In Denver and Chicago the pressmen went out and the printers continued to work. They are still working with "scab" pressmen.

In the railroad organizations the same conditions prevail. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers dare not go out for fear the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will take their places. The Order of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors are about as friendly as a monkey and parrot, while the late lamented Switchmen's Union was a most bitter frost. The telegraphers may have an altercation with the Telegraph Trust but they are powerless to enforce anything. They still have a more or less vague recollection of a strike which was lost a few years ago, and which would never have been lost had a little aid been offered by other organizations.

Inside Rings.

The labor organizations of the present day are filthy. The cheap politician and the "labor skate" hold sway.

At Butte, Montana, there were two trade assemblies, one of the A. F. of L. and the other of the W. F. of M. Neither was doing what it should for the organizations. I had something to do with the consolidation of the two assemblies, and all under heavens that was keeping them apart was dirty politics.

The great International Typographical Union is dominated by a secret oath-bound organization known as the Wahnetas. This bunch of "insiders" have just succeeded in getting in their president, James Lynch, a man who merits fame because of his affiliation with the Militia of Christ, Lynch, and his bunch of "insiders," received a severe castigation at the hands of the "Progressives" and it is believed that with an equal show the progressives would have elected their man. The administration of the Printers' Home was taken from Lynch's hands.

Several months ago I had the honor of presenting some sixteen letters to the International Typographical Union showing the existence of an inner circle. These charges have never been answered by Lynch or the "Wahs" although previous to the exposure he and his crew were yelling "Bogy Man!" "Man of Straw!" "House of Sand!" Since my expose came out, and particularly after the evidence was corroborated by some six or eight members of my craft, the blatant chavs have subsided.

I do not wish to "blow" about digging up the evidence against the "Wahnetas" but merely would like to show the weaknesses of the present unions. With a few men in the typographic holding the fat situations and dictating as to who may come to eat from the "inside trough," and a vast army of "outsiders" who pay dues and who get a job whenever and wherever they can, and never a job that a "Wah" wants, how long will present conditions be tolerated. Plainly there is a decided difference between the man who carries a TEN per cent card and the man who holds a ONE HUNDRED per cent card (Wahnetas) in the Typographical Union.

Good Times Coming.

"We sizzle, boil, boil over and then subside," said someone. And that is true. But out of all of the troubles of today will come our future peace. "The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine," and while today all may be dark and dreary, the fight we are now making will bear fruit on the morrow.

Keep fighting! Sometimes this is easier said than done, and sometimes one fights in the wrong way for what is rightfully his, but out of all this chaos will come the order and right which will prevail.

The crooks in the labor organizations will be found out and will be thrown in the discard as was done at Denver a few weeks ago, when the printers union refused to send one back to the Central Labor Council regardless of the fact that he was president of the council at the time.

"Big Jim Lynch" of the I. T. U. will be disappointed in his hopes and aims to become president of the American Federation of Labor as organized labor is getting next to him.

And out of the torn up condition of the labor movement will come one grand organization, presenting a solid front to capital, and eventually each will recognize the other's worth.

But the labor skate and labor crook must go before organized labor will come into its own. Yours truly,
M. J. COLLINS.

Local No. 57, I.W.W., Philadelphia, Pa., has opened headquarters at 728 W. Columbia St. A free reading room is in connection which is open every evening and upon Sundays. The Button Workers and the Bakery Workers locals also meet in the same hall. Philadelphia has a permanent Ettor-Giovannitti defence committee composed of members of the I. W. W., the S. P. and the A. F. of L. It meets every Friday at the above address. All wage workers should attend.

Wanted—The address of Fred Winkler, local No. 92, who left Portland last March for Vancouver, B. C. Send information to John Froelicher, 781-San Pedro St., Los Angeles, California.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

(By Jock Wood).

I guess if the poet Lowell were alive today he'd be on the side of the ONE BIG UNION. Sure! For did he not write:

"Everything that's done inhuman injers all on 'em the same."

That's like writing the I. W. W. slogan of Unity and Victory,

"An injury to one is an injury to all."

Seems to me 'twas a good job for Lowell that Judge Hanford was not in his day or he would have been dubbed, without doubt, "Undesirable citizen."

The supporters of a decadent conventionalty—living in the past—have always so labelled the Seers of Humanity. Shelley turned out of Oxford university, Byron scorned, Tom Paine vilified, Bruno burned, Lloyd Garrison treated like a dog by the early vigilantes of so-called "cultured" Boston, dragged up and down the street by a rope around his neck.

"Truth forever on the scaffold Wrong-forever on the throne."

and because Industrialism is seeking to de-throne King Mammon we have the atrocities of Aberdeen, Lawrence and San Diego par excellence.

But the handwriting is on the wall—the present system has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and mutually, brotherhood, solidarity, real world-wide fraternity—is to take its place.

Repression is as useless as old King Canute's orders to the sea-waves not to advance onto his royal toes.

They can maltreat, shoot, murder men, but they can't shoot a principle, and the ONE BIG UNION idea is here, never to be obliterated 'till labor comes into its own.

"It's war we're in, not politics, It's system wrestling now, not parties; And victory in the end we'll fix Where strongest faith and truest heart lie."

THE ONLY WAY.

The man from Mars wandered into a mammoth hall packed with people who were engaged in sucking their thumbs and crying for mercy.

"What's the trouble?" asked the man from Mars.

"We are cold," answered an ill-clad wretch as he blew on his fingers.

"Why don't you put coal in the stove?" asked the man from Mars.

"We have no coal."

"But there is coal in the ground. Why don't you dig it out?"

"It does not belong to us."

"To whom does it belong?"

"It belongs to a few men."

"Well, how can it be secured then?"

"It must be bought, but we have no money with which to buy it."

"You say that individuals own the land, containing the coal? How did they get it?"

"The law gave it to them."

"Who made the laws?"

"Our ancestors."

"Why don't you make a law which will take it away from them?"

"The constitution won't let us."

"Who made the constitution?"

"Our ancestors."

"Why don't you take it without law?"

"That would be immoral."

"Who made the morals?"

"Our ancestors."

"What are you going to do about it?" asked the man from Mars, finally.

"We have sent for a spiritualist to see if he can't get us some advice from our ancestors," answered the poor wretch.—Ellis O Jones in Life.

WHO IS A SCAB?

The following appeared in the Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal:

"Representative Wm. C. Redfield of New York in the course of his speech in Congress recounted his experience with French carpenters while in the city of Paris.

"Once when my office was located in the city of Paris, I employed a lot of French carpenters and paid them 10 francs (\$1.90) each, and at the end of three or four days I was well nigh crazy. Down the long aisle of the building I saw a familiar looking tool box with a saw sticking from the end; running to the place I found a man who looked like an American carpenter. Asking him 'Are you a Yankee?' he replied, 'yes.' 'I want to employ you,' I said. '\$4.50's the price, boss.' I told him to come right along. Two days after I discharged four Frenchmen and my one American did more than four Frenchmen. I saved money by the transaction and if somebody wishes to ask me, there are sound, urgent, serious reasons why the one American did as much as the four French and I shall be very glad to detail them to you.

In employing a French carpenter he goes to work having eaten almost nothing. For breakfast he has nothing more than a little coffee and dry bread; at 11 o'clock he stops to eat a little bread and drink a little sour wine; at 3 o'clock he has a similar dose; after he gets through he has what he calls dinner. Such a man can never work at any labor requiring steady physical exertion, continuously under pressure, in competition with a man who eats three square meals a day."

Fellow workers, this is the kind of dope, "outside of advertisements," that the Wyoming Labor Journal gives us. Actually takes a pride in one man taking the place of four and putting them where they couldn't even get the price of bread and wine.

It is bad enough to have machinery putting us on the bum by the millions, but if the precepts of this article be followed up then 6,000,000 should take the place of the 30,000,000 workers in the U. S. Some of these labor fakirs of the U. M. W. of A. were saying the other day here in Cheyenne that theirs was "a kind of industrial" organization. It is! The kind that will put us all on the bum the

way they put the boys in Carneyville on the bum the other day. The mutts who edit that sheet take a pride in their scabbery.

Brother Gibson will now lead off in prayer and tell us some funny stories to keep us in good humor and lull us to sleep. Yours for freedom,
AWAKE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers have removed to 326 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash. Address your mail accordingly.

The bosses are sending in more subs than the workers. Neither are sending enough to pay current expenses. Get busy you rebels.

The Lawrence Sunday Journal, issue of June 2, gives an account of the impressive tribute paid to the two martyrs of the textile strike, Anna Lo Pezzo and John Remy, on Decoration Day. Thousands of workers, wearing no regalia, gathered at designated points, and without pomp or ceremony marched to the cemetery to decorate the graves with flowers. Even then they are criticised for using a day which the Journal claims is dedicated to the G. A. R.

Wages have been generally raised throughout construction camps in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. The raise is about 25 cents per day and is due to the effective agitation of the I. W. W. in the northwest. The bosses are trying to make a virtue of necessity by claiming that the raise proceeds from the goodness of their hearts. Who ever heard of a good hearted contractor?

A strike in the factory of the Warner Sugar Refining Company at Edgewater, N. J., was managed by I. W. W. men and the strikers were successful. The strike included about 700 men and many of the number signed an application list and applied for a charter at the conclusion of the strike. Fellow Workers J. Huguana, Wm. Shotoff and Thos. Flynn were the leading spirits in the fight.

Labor Culture has an editorial in its latest issue upon "Industrialism and Hero Worship" in which it shows that there is a marked tendency on the part of the magazines to switch the present discussion from principles to personalities. In support of the belief the editor quotes from Current Literature's article on Tom Mann and from the Metropolitan on "Haywood and Haywoodism."

From Detroit, Michigan, comes a letter and pamphlets to prove that the craft unionists are propagating a sort of diluted industrialism for the purpose of taking advantage of the "ONE BIG UNION" agitation. It is seen that the men are divided into crafts very shortly after they join the alleged industrial union of automobile workers. Get wise, automobile workers. Join the I. W. W.

Twohy Brothers, according to an article in the Spokesman-Review, have been found guilty of criminal negligence because of the death of four men by a dynamite explosion at the Jacksonville stone quarry, Medford, Ore. Dynamite was hammered by inexperienced men, it is claimed. Twohy Brothers are contracting on the Canadian Northern as well.

A Philadelphia judge issued an injunction on the 7th restraining the federated committees of the brotherhoods of trainmen, conductors, firemen and engineers from striking on the Pennsylvania railroad lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. Now wouldn't that subsidized court be in beautiful shape if several thousand men decided to strike anyway.

The street car strike in Boston, Mass., is said to have been marked by rioting from the moment it started. Press reports state that car windows were smashed, passengers forced from the cars manned by scabs, and in some cases the scabs themselves were beaten.

The Daily Nome Industrial Worker reproduces a lengthy article by Justus Ebert from Solidarity. It also reprints an article by J. B. King on Industrial Unionism from the Auckland Social Democrat. This last article was also reprinted in these columns.

The Brotherhood of Machinists Bulletin for June has an article on San Diego, another about the dynamite fake in Lawrence, several good articles on Industrial Unionism and it also reprints Tom Mann's address to the soldiers. That's the way to spread the light.

The latest issue of the Michigan Socialist devotes a large amount of space to the telling of the brutalities of San Diego. An appeal for all workers to hold Ettor-Giovannitti protest meetings is also made.

The Signs of the Times, organ of the Seventh Day Adventists, has a lengthy article on the I. W. W. and the San Diego Free Speech Fight in its June issue. Verily, we are becoming known in strange places.

The fire in the "Worker" office destroyed several cartoons which were on hand for future use. Will the artists please get busy with their donations in the form of drawings.

Current Literature for June has an article on Syndicalism, which shows that the question of a reconstructed society is considered a vital topic.

We will have that Lumber Workers' section in working order within a week or so. Send in the news to Allison at 326 Pacific Bk., Seattle, Wash.

The report of the Lumber Worker Convention was received too late for publication in this issue. Full account in next issue.

