SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1911

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 117

-EDUCATE-ORGANIZE-FIGHT EGHT HOUR

IN **TACOMA**

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE IN TACOMA. SHIPS TIED UP.

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

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

This morning that gentleman (?) went to one of the strikers and the following conversation took place: "Are you the man that agitated this strike?

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

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

"You did not give us much of a notice

when you cut our wages."

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

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

The employment agents are playing their old game by selling scab jobs to men; how- the year, is a fitting time. Forty years ago ever so far, as soon as the men sent from the employment offices to take the place of the strikers were made acquainted with the true situation they refused to scab.

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

BOSS GETTING "BUSY."

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

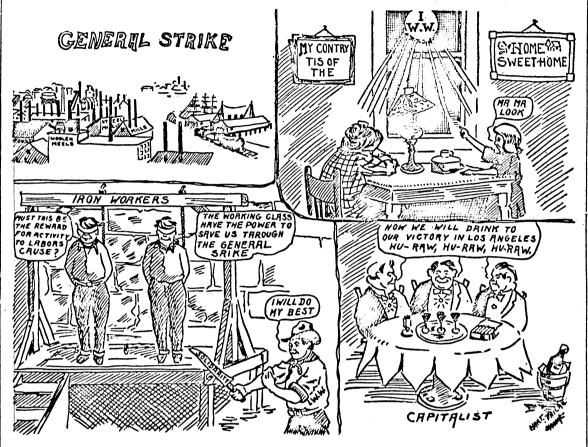
HEAR HAVWOOD

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

CAPITALIST RESPECTABILITY.

The respectability of today is the respectability of poverty. There is nothing so respectable as bring well-off. The law confirms this: everything is on the side of the rich; justice is too expensive a thing for the poor man. Ofmuch as those against property. You may beat your wife within an inch of her life and only get three months; but if you steal a rabbit, you may be "sent" for years. So again gambling by thousands on 'Change is respectable enough, but pitch and toss for half-pence by the police; while it is a mere commonplace to say that the high class swindler is "received" in society from which a more honest the place where they work. but patch-coated brother would infallibly be I am sorry sometimes that I am not a better rejected.

I am sorry sometimes that I am not a better opposition against them and took control of the civil affairs. We find the great strike in



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

TALKS ON THE

WM. D. HAYWOOD IN NEW YORK, MARCH, 1911.

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

We are met tonight to consider the general strike as a weapon of the working class. I must admit to you that I am not well posted on the theories advanced by Jaures, Vandervelde, Kautsky, and others who write and speak about the general strike. But I am not here to theorize, not here to talk in the abstract, but to get down to the concrete subject of whether or not the general strike is as effective weapon for the working class. There are vote-getters and politicians who wast their time coming into a community where 90 per cent. of the men have no vote, where the women are disfranchised 100 per cent and where the boys and girls under age of course ane not enfranchised. Still they will speak to these people about the power of the hallot, and they never mention a thing about the power of the general strike. They seem to lack the foresight, the penetration to interpret political power. They seem to lack the under-standing that the broadest interpretation of political power comes through the industrial fences against the person hardly count for so organization; that the industrial organization is capable not only of the general strike, but prevents the capitalists from disfranchising the worker; it gives the vote to women, it re-enfranchises the black man and places the ballot in the hands of every boy and girl employed n a shop, makes them eligible to take part in in the streets is low, and must be dealt with the general strike, makes them eligible to legislate for themselves where they are most interested in changing conditions, namely, in great strike in Spain in 1874, when the work

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH DELIVERED | you will have observed, before I proceed very Bilba, in Brussels. And coming down through long, that I know something about the general strikes in operation.

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



WM. D. HAYWOOD

the place where they work.

I am sorry sometimes that I am not a better opposition against them and took control of

the halls of time, the greatest strike is the genestablish a constitution, to give them a form of government-which, by the way, has since been taken from them, and it would cause one to look on the political force, of Russia at least, as a bauble not worth fighting for. They gave up the general strike for a political conwin for them many concessions they could

gain in no other way.

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

The strike apparently was broken, officially declared off by the workers. It's true their demands had all been granted, but remembe there were 3,500 of their fellow workers discharged. The strikers immediately started a campaign to have the victimized workers reinstated. And their campaign was a part of Board the serious consideration of the Preston the general strike. It was what they called and Smith case. Advantage has also been the "greve perlee," or the "drop strike"—If you taken of an old statute, which provides for a can conceive of a strike while everybody is at work; everybody belonging to the union receiving full time, and many of them getting imprisoned men. In the Preston-Smith overtime, and the strike in full force and very effective. This is the way it worked-and I

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE VANCOUVER

CHINESE UNION MEN CURSE SCABS. CRAFTS ARE STICKING TO-GETHER.

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

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

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

The different craft unions have meetings daily in order to keep the members enthused: often one of our speakers is allowed, even asked to make a short talk. I wish that instead of the talk it was more which we could do, but we must await the intelligent action J. S. BISCAY.

GOOD

PRESTON AND SMITH MAY BE FREED COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF PARDONS

Special to the "Worker."

The last legislature of Nevada passed a sort of memorial recommending to the Pardoning standing committee of five, whose business it is to look into the merits of the cases of any four of this committee have recommended to effective. This is the way it worked—and I the board parole for Preston and pardon for tell it to you in hopes that you will spread the Smith; the fifth member of the committee strongly recommending pardon for both.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. General Headquarters-518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois. st St. John.......General Sec'y-Treas

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. C. M. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Sourlock, J. J. Ettor, Goo. Speed

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

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

USELESS RESOLUTIONS.

There are thousands of unions in America that believe they have accomplished something, when they have assembled in a union hall and passed a RESOLUTION. Unless the resolution can be backed up it is a useless proposition. The most of these recorded by the recording secretary. We are drawing very recorded by the recording secretary. We are diamand to the men limped into South Houston yesterday afternoon. With in the form of pies, jam pasties, milk puddings, we have consistently advocated the general strike for the purpose of showing our POWER and prove to the parasites that the blaxing shell road and throughout the day Old Sol levied ers, with liquid refreshments in the form of we know where our POWER is, and that when we lay down the tools that they (the masters) cannot move or eat. By some time during the day. Some cases were serious. A numthis we prove that labor produces all wealth. On with the agitation for the general strike the day McNamara is tried. mouth, and several score are reported on sick list and will be Let us show the boss by the only weapon that amounts to a tinker's dam that we are dead next to him and that kidnapping in this country as elsewhere must stop. In a word, let us FORCE the master to obey his own law, When you RESOLVE to do something, DO IT.

UNEMPLOYED.

circulation of the labor press so that every worker gets the ture. I. W. W. papers and thus keeps posted on true conditions in different parts of the world. Every worker that helps to get subscriptions for our papers is doing more good than probably he himself realizes. What might have been fairly good conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work has been turned into a veritable hell-hole of the worst kind of a slave pen by the method of the boss in creating an unemployed army or surplus labor so that he might pit one set of workers against the other. Get next to the importance of our papers and push the circulation for all you are worth. English exchanges take notice.

MUST NOT STRIKE.

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

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

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

A GOOD THING

A woman in Berkley, Calif., has had a piece of bone taken from her head so as to cure the disease of kleptomania. If taking a part of the skull away will cure the disease of stealing, we would suggest that the master class (who live by robbing labor of its production) be immediately operated on in a like manner. The proclivities are so strong for "stealing" A man cannot be a slave; only an animal can be a slave. with them that it might be necessary to take a huge chunk of Ravenworth. the skull and some of the brain. The following is the case referred to

on the charge of having stolen a number of articles from Albert for breath, and in every member is found a something not met Seimer, a merchant of that city, will be released from the with in any other union.—Ravenworth.

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

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

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

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

GATLING GUNS FOR SPOKANE.

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

NICE TO BE A SOLDIER.

With nearly an eighth of the brigade out of ranks, the ambulance filled and scores riding the wagons, the sun wrought of the stock variety, followed by a cut from union resolutions end within two seconds after they have been havor among the soldiers hiking to Houston and the pomp and glory of the First separate brigade was somewhat dimmed as a temperature about 97, the men had hard work marching over finishing up with cheese, butter and soda cracka heavy toll. It is estimated that 500 men were out of ranks tea and coffee. One could not refrain from ber were seied with convulsions; many bled from the nose and unable to make the march today.

This is but a small piece clipped from an article appearing in the "Houston Daily Post." The soldiers cursed the officers who rode along the ranks exhorting the men to "stand firm," etc., and make the march. This "hike" was to test the endurance of the army. It's enough to make a dog sick to think of it. A civilized government allowing men to fall bleeding at that would have made a British housewife faint. The first thing a railroad contractor does, after starting work the nose with their mouths plowing through the hot sand as or preceding the work, is to create an army of unemployed so they fell, so as "to test the endurance of the army." Surely that he can always have a surplus to draw on in case of this is not the gang that cheered and threw their caps in the trouble or so that he can FORCE down the wages. To do this air when they were told of the likelihood of getting into he uses such methods as we show in this issue and which was Mexico, where they would have a chance to shoot down their circulated all over Great Britain. There is only one way to fellow man. If this is a part of the present civilization, it meet this slimy work of the boss, and that is to extend the ought to be damned quick. Pour out the anti-military litera-

GURLY FLYNN ACQUITTED.

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

- Judge: "Oh, is this Miss Flynn?"
- "Yes," said the lawyer, "this is Miss Flynn."
- "Well, what's the matter?" "Speaking on the streets."
- "What's the matter with that?"
- "Well, the Baldwin Locomotive people don't want it."
- "Don't they, now? Well, do they own the street?" "No. but"-
- "But what? Don't the Republicans and Democrats hold meetings on the streets? What did she say?"

'She said something about INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE." There was a roar and then the judge said: "I dismiss the to three miles apart. Forest and stream, how- Monster Protest Meeting and Parade and have complaint?

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

When the working man has got tired of looking for a job he either commits suicide or begins to think. If he follows the former course, we are extremely sorry; it is so sad to die of want; but if he begins to think, then he begins to be a man.

There is a value in the society of the I. W. W. not found in Mrs. Jean Thurnherr, who was recently arrested in Berkeley any other body of men in the country. True life is struggling

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

THIS IS NO. 117
If this number appears on the yellow label alongside of your name, it means that your subscription expires with this issue. To in-sure getting the "Worker" continuously you should renew a little in advance as the paper will be immediately stopped when your number appears above.

THE POWER THE PRESS

HOW SLAVES ARE "GULLED IN" TO attention in case of accident, and all medicine COME FROM ENGLAND AND BUILD RAILROADS IN AMERICA AND CANADA

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

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

Dinner was just as varied as breakfast, the first round being nourishing soup or bouillon the joint, hot or cold, with such vegetables as potatoes, boiled and baked, Indian corn, peas, beans, and so on, with a following of sweets comparing the lot of these workshen in a typical Grand Trunk Pacific railway construction camp with that of the workman at home who has to subsist on a mid-day meal of limited variety, and quantity, invariably cold. Strange to say, although such navvies would tolerate such fare in Britain, if a cook dared to give them the same in the West a riot would ensue!

One husky Irishman was seated opposite to Course after course disappeared with amazing rapidity, and he was enjoying his meal with the

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

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

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

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

On Sundays there is a complete cessation from labor, and the time is passed in performing essential domestic duties, such as mending and washing, or in visits to neighboring camps, ever, offer illimitable attractions to those of a speakers at the meeting who will show how sporting turn of mind. Among the camps on Labor is being abused on the Pacific Coast the Skeena River the Young Men's Christian and elsewhere, and explain the cause of the Association is accomplishing useful work by kidnapping of McNamara Brothers. the provision of reading material, and other barmless forms of recreation. In certain quarters statements have been cir-

cualted as to the harsh treatment meted out to the men, the indifferent food with which they are provided, the sweating tactics adopted by the employers, and in particular the absence of fresh meat. The whole of these statements are erroneous. So far as the harsh treatment is concerned this is a mere fabrication, for the men perform a full day's work six out of the week; with regard to food enough has been said to prove that no complaints can of this meeting be transmitted to each and be levied on this score; sweating tactics cannot prevail inasmuch as the supply of labor is far below the demand. On the eastern side of represented at the meeting, Sunday, June 18th, the mountains pay ranges from eight to nine we are, yours fraternally, shillings per day for unskilled labor, and as no stopping for wind or weather it is purely the man's own fault, apart from illness, if he does not put in a full day's work. His Main and Monroe streets. The different crafts sole deductions from the pay are three shill-ings a day for food, and a dollar per month to-speakers and the I. W. W. will be represented sole deductions from the pay are three shillwards the hospital and medical expenses, which by the editor of the "Industrial Worker." All ensures him all comforts and the highest skilled workers are invited to come to the meeting.

and physician's services during illness.

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

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

SPOKANE WORKERS WILL PROTEST.

Minutes of meeting held Sunday, June 11, 1011

Moved and seconded that the following Contitution be adopted:

"We, the Delegates of the different Labor Organizations, have met at I. W. W. hall and have organized as the McNamara Brothers

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

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

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

Moved and seconded that a copy of Minutes

The meeting will be held in the open air on

JLROAD

AD CONDITIONS ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IN B. C.—MEN GET NOTH-ING BUT TOBACCO AND OVERALLS

Just a few facts relative to the conditions the wage slave in this city of Tarpaper w under construction. There is no work in e city to amount to anything, with the exption of a little street grading. There is so a cold storage plant being erected. The iges are 50c per hour for carpenters and c for common lapor. Board is \$1.00 per y and \$1.00 a month for hospital. The ard is very "rocky" at that, as it is let it on contract. It is a very bum job all There are two big slave drivers by ound. e name of Lyons & Dilman They go about ere like roaring lions and if you work for em a month you will certainly need a hos-The slaves don't work here more than e or six days. They cannof stand it any nger. It is a good place to be if you want die soon. There is another cheap outfit ere known as the Westholm Lumber Co. his hay wise company has cut the wages om 35c per hour to 30c. Board is \$1.00 er day and \$1.00 hospital fee. The condi-ons up the Skeena on the G. T. P. are still

The camps are of the usual railroad style usy and filthy, not properly ventilated, and small that the slaves are tramping on each ther's feet when they move about. They e packed like sardines in these filthy coops he contractors have cut the wages from 3.00 to \$2.75 per day, and they anticipate atting it more. The board is something orrible in those camps. It is not fit for tvages. The meat is generally shipped from ancouver, and you can guess what it is like nen it reaches the camps 160 miles up the keena after it has been about four weeks or a fool. n the way. Pork and beans is the general

If you are traveling along the line in search f work you cannot have a meal for less han 50c, and you would think they were giver month, but you never see a doctor and you need medic'ne in camp you will have o do without, as there is none there.

The checks that are issued by Foley, Walsh ¿ Steward are not negotiable in any camp long the line. You cannot buy a meal with and if you have no cash you can starve; to one will stop you. If you want to get our check cashed you must either go to miles apart, or buy a ticket in one of joint, whether you want it or not. They vill not sell you a ticket unless a boat is in te comes here that he is not free (unless to The G. T. P. and Foley, Walsh & patriotic song, "Britains never, never shall be laves," for he realizes that he is just as much slave as any other nationality on this little planet. All the various necessities of life are twice, and in most cases thrice the cost they can be purchased for in Vancouver or Prince

Board is \$1.00 per day in the camps up the line and it is dear if you got it for nothing. The slaves are practically working for overmost deplorable condition up here. There are hundreds of them tramping up and down old forms of organization survive, the spectacle line with their home on their backs in of the workers divided into a number of alls and tobacco. The banks charge 25c for search of a master. Now if they would only unite in the One Big Industrial Union of their class they would soon make the big, fat injury to all;" bind themselves up with con-parasite come to the union hall, instead of tracts and agreements, the terms of which they going to the "catch 'em and skin 'em" employment shark. Now, working men, don't mity of action that would achieve results. The he led into the wilderness by the shark. The slave market is overstocked here and is likely to be all summer. Fight the battle where you are. You will not better your conditions by coming up here in this miserable part of the The real estate sharks are hooming the musker and rock and that is more in demand than wage slaves.

Yours in revolt. M. DOYLE. L. U. 326, I. W. W.

WORKERS

WORKERS HELD IN CONTEMPT BY BOSS—EMPLOYERS ALL RECIG-NIZE THE CLASS STRUGGLE,

The capitalist class have once more, in the contempt in which they hold the workers. Whenever it suits their purposes they override constitutional provisions and withdraw every guarantee of citizenship, demonstrating to a finality that as far as the workers are con-"sacred and inalienable rights" are but the filmsiest pretexts. Not to go back any farther than the kidnaping of William D. Haywood and his associates from Colorado to Idaho, which was the culmination of a criminal conspiracy that had successfully overturned all legal forms and defied the popular will of the sovereign (?) citizen by depriving elected officials of their offices and replacing them with their own puppets, we should have Pa.

learned to distrust the ballot as a weapon on which we might absolutely depend. These kidnapings which have occurred at the instance of our capitalist masters have been in contravention of legal enactments designed to prevent any restriction of the citizens' liberty. Yet withal, Haywood suffered two long years of confinement and suffering. Vindicated by the verdict there was no means of redress which he might command; he was conpensated solely by the solidarity with which his class interposed themselves between him and the gallows, for which he was destined, enhanced by the tribute of "undesirable citizen" from the blatant humbug that then occupied the White house. But Haywood's acquital serves in nowise to minimize the enormity of the offense committed in his forcible abduction from his home city to another and presumably a hostile state, on a charge which involved his life. Nor does it argue for reliance on parliamentary action, when the fundamental legal proceedings were dispensed with, executives and courts lending their aid to further the conspiracy that through the judicial murder of Bill Haywood, which was intended to strike terror into the workers by the threat of death as the price of organization. Such a coup was successfully engineered in Chicago when Spies, Parsons, Engels and Fischer were done to death; it was frustrated by the magnificent rally of the workers to Haywood's defense; it is again being attempted in the case of McNamara and the outcome depends on the seriousness with which the workers take up the case as their own, which it is. If the working class were to stand by indifferently it would be a confession of their doubt of the innocence of the accused bridge worker, an acquiescence in the violation of and disregard for the forms of law where workers are involved: an encouragement to our industrial pirates to hoist black flag and make their will the rule by which alone they must be guided. For a workingman to stand aloof in the present emergency is to confess himself a lickspittle, a coward

"An injury to one is an injury to all." How well the employing class understand the truth of that statement. How they have taken pains to resist any possible injury to themselves How they have marshalled their forces in de ig it to you as charity. Hospital fee is \$1.00 fense of their industrial supremacy. Industrial organizations of manufacturers in every line of trade, reinforced by the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers mark the measure of their preparation to be governed by that motto, and their recognition of the class struggle which their apologists and henchmen proclaim to be only a myth of the agitator and the ne'er-do-well. In contrast we who are numerically superior, industrially more important, and (theoretically) politica'l more powerful, stand helpless onlookers, while . W. & S. steamboat offices to some nearby our fellow workers are being victimized and our own safety threatened. Nominally we are a power to be reckoned with, really we are, The free born British subject that owing to our failure to arrive at a common hinks he is a free man gets to find out when understanding, only worthy to be disregarded and despised.

The employers, be they furniture manufac Stewart can do just as they please with him turers or engaged in any other line, have and he is no more heard singing that old equipped themselves with organizations that enable them to resist with their who'c power the demands of their employees. While other matters may be discussed in their meetings the prime function is to destroy organizations of the workers, where they exist; to use them through their agents, whenever such a course s more advantageous of to prevent their establishment at any cost, where they have not secured a foothold. Their treasuries are used to employ spies, recruit strike-breakers, and secure talent to serve them as in the Haywood groups, without cohesion, and, through a failare to recognize that "an injury to one is an ROTTEN CONDITIONS IN SUPERIOR tracts and agreements, the terms of which they religiously fulfill, thereby destroying the unanimanner in which craft unions permit their plant, which another craft organization is at are the rottenest I have seen for years. ously strive to close up their own ranks, we them with an equally solid front.

Investigate the principles and pragram of THE RAMBLER

FROM STOCKTON, CAL.

here has a hall at 2291/2 East Webber avenue, kidnaping of McNamara, given evidence of the and all visiting members of the I. W. W. are cordally invited to attend meetings, etc.. Yours for the freedom of the worker,

R. R. SMITH. Fin. Sac'y, No. 73, Stockton, Cal.

NOTICE.

"Industrial Worker" as previously advertised has been disposed of. Order your literature from General Headquarters or from the I. W. 50 cents for trimming grain ,but it's just as W. Liteature Bureau, Box 622. New Castle, bad. This country is flooded with men and

What the Locals are Doing

FROM RIVERDALE, CALIF.

A word to let you know that we are "say ing wood" in this part of the country. There are a number of members working in the hay fields here. We intend to stay with it as long as the work lasts. Our employers are mostly small farmers, who do most of their work themselves, but hire men during the work themselves, but hire men during the a pity! I wonder if she was a garment work-summer to help gather the hay. The main er in her time in some sweat shop? Peterindustry is dairying. They are very good people to get along with. The wages are \$2.00 and board, ten hours an average day's work. It is worthy of remark that the rather friendly attitude of the farmers of this locality to the I. W. W. is exceptional, and is due primarily to the fact that they have still retained a fragment of their working class habit of thinking, and furthermore, they are also intelligent enough to understand that the I. W. W. is beginning to command a certain amount of respect.

We are having considerable success in ou educational work in this locality, as the following statement will bear out:

have found it necessary to order bundle of 25 "Workers" for the season. We are also laying in a supply of 110 assorted pamphlets, as the supply of 50 we had is about gone. The hay workers are acquiring CONVENTION DAY FREE SPECH DENIED the habit of asking for our literature, many of them voluntarily offering to pay, which we always cheerfully accept.. We are not making much noise, neither are we accomplishing sen sational results, but we are getting there just the same.

Now Tulare is a little different. At that

little village about a month ago, the city was building a cesspool of concrete about two miles from the city. The contractor short of men. He drove up in a buggy to a man in the park, the chief of police walking by his side. The chief asked him if he wanted to go to work. When asked what the wages were he replied, "\$2.00 a day, 8 hours." "Two dollars and board?" "No, \$2.00 and board yourself, mixing concrete." The man asked him how he expected him to walk back and forth two miles per day, pay 35c per meal and 50c for a bed, and at the hardest kind of graft, mixing concrete by hand, and make anything at \$2.00 a day. The chief stamped and got mad. He went up to the jungles or the cans. He told a cripple who was making leave promptly, as that was no place for a in America. Boost for a big convention. He seemed to derive much satisfaccamp. tion jumping on the cans with both feet and seeing how far he could throw them. man who was there at the time and who had the argument with the chief asked to hame this printed in the "Worker." He is not a memher, but seems to be about ready to join most any time.

We note that Gurley Flynn has "drawn fire' in Philadelphia from capitalist fortifications and we will watch developments with keen in terest. When it should become necessary to make a call for aid don't overlook the bunch down here. Some of us had berths in the hostelry of Messrs. Chittenden and McSwain when the I. W. W. was in executive session in Fresno last winter and would be ready to take a hand in the Philadelphia affair if it offered inducements. Yours for the I. W. W. and PERSISTENT, DETERMINED AC TION. H. BAAR.

Riverdale, Fresno Co., Cal.

WIS .- TIMES HARD AND MANY TRAMPING.

am inclined to believe that the wage slaves around the head of the lakes love to membership to assist in the operation of a be starved to death by degrees. Conditions tempting to tie up, is such an admirable ar- am working at longshore work here, and a rangement for the employer that it has invited fellow must work day and night to make cofmuch abler pens than mine, and I will refrain fee and- The Great Northern freight sheds from enlarging on it more than to say, that which the boss finds acceptable and desirable perior Stevedore Company," or the "ton is worthy of the workers' suspicion, that which he is early in the suspicion of t he is zealous in combatting merits the serious "ninety strong," and has a few dictators at ence meets every Thursday evening in the consideration of the workers, as an instrument, the head of it. This bunch of company tools Ferrer Center, No. 6 Marks Place, and all orwhich they might use to the advancement of handle freight for \$2.25 per day, which helps ganizations are invited to send delegates. their own, that is the workers', interest. More-over, when the employers themselves so zealhorny-handed sons of toil, or rather subought to appreciate the importance of meeting missive wage slaves, are used (in my estimation) in time of labor trouble, because you all know Yim Hill loves the working stiff Before getting a yob steady at the much. Great Northern freight sheds you must put ORGANIZER THOMPSON OFF FOR in your application and if you have the qualities of a strong back and a weak head you're admitted to this grand association known as Fellow Workers: I have been instructed th: "ton gang." You sign a contract and Francisco from June 23rd to 27th, inclusive, by L. U. No. 73 to inform you that the local donate a few dollars, which they return to After San Francisco he will speak in San you again if you get fired, retired or quit. Pedro on June 30th. He will speak in Los work you want for \$2.25 per day and 10 hours. per hour, and must work day and night for a living, because the "ton gang" or the rough shod roughnecks can handle mostly all the work themselves, and only when they actually need the "hourlys" do the dictators or slave All literature on hand in the office of the drivers put the dock wallopers to work. There are a few other docks in Superior. The Steamship Company does their own work they pay 30 cents for handling freight and the stomach robbers, known as Peterson &

Fell, have the contract to furnish the slaves with their bum chuck and furnish the Great Northern or stevedore company with slaves if they run short on the job. But the main thing is keep that bugaboo filled that they can get men to work a few hours day or night whenever needed.

Superior and Duluth are lousy with mer and no work for them. Box cars seem to be their lodging house. Only here in Superior the other day a woman was taken out of her slumbers in a box car called "home.". What son and Fell ship from their office in Minne-apolis: "25 cents per hour, get all the work you want." Don't be fooled, boys, because that outfit will skin you every stage of the game. The little work going on around this neck of the woods pays \$1.50 for railroad sending the paper sprout out, work, \$1.75 for mill work. Woods work genfrom \$22.00 to \$26.00. Cant-hook men work at the head of the lakes you're up against it.

With best wishes to all the rebels, I remain, yours for the eight-hour, and finally for the whole works. (Deep Sea.)

IS SET

BOOST FOR A BIG CONVENTION-THE DATE IS NOW SET-EVERYONE SHOULD GET BUSY.

The vote on setting the date for holding the annual convention has resulted in adopting September 18th as the opening day. Every local should begin to make preparations to be represented at that convention. Matters of importance will come before the convention, and if they are handled judiciously there is no doubt but what the convention will result in materially increasing the numbers in the I. W. W. and give it a standing that will be impossible for union wreckers to disturb from its foundation in the future. Start now and help make the I. W. W. convention in Septhe S. P. right of way and smashed up all tember the banner convention of any that has been held. To do so will require the coat hangers there that he would have to united energy of every union man and woman

BOOKS ARE BEING AUDITED.

The books of the "Industrial Worker" are being audited and a report will be forwarded to all local unions having business with the 'Worker" just as soon as possible.

NEW YORK MEXICAN REVOLUTION CONFERENCE.

The third meeting of the New York-Mexi can Revolution Conference was held last Thursday, June 8. in the Ferrer Center. Delegates were present from many organizations of the various radical elements and contributions received.

Communica ons were read from the Or ganizing Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, an acknowledgement from Ricardo Flores Magon of money forwarded.

Arrangements were made for a mass meeting in Cooper Union for Monday, June 26, to voice sympathy wit hthe Mexican Revolu-tionists who are fighting for "Land and Liberty" and to insist that the United States keep hands off and not help Madero in any way Leonard D. Abbott was appointed chairman of the Choper Union meeting and among others who will speak are Max Baginski. Joseph Ettor, Jaime Vidal, Harry Kelly and Alexander Berkman.

Leaflets are to be distributed in several languages. The following were elected perma nent officers of the Conference: Charles W Lawson, chairman; M. H. Woolman, secretary, and Morris Brown, treasurer. A defence fund has been started to supply aid to Magon and the insurrectos and all donations are to he sent to the treasurer, No. 6 St. Marks Place,

New York City. The New York-Mexican Revolution Confer

CALIFORNIA.

Fellow Worker Thompson will speak in San After San Francisco he will speak in San Some wrong you did to fellow man? And then, kid, you can hop to her, get all the Angeles from 1st to 5th of July, inclusive Other dates will be arranged later. All south, Have you abused the poor, dumb brute The longshoremen working the docks by the ern locals or other organizations in Califor hour on the Great Northern receive 25 cents nia should communicate with H. Weinstein. Secretary I. W. W., Box 823, Los Angeles,

most able men in the working class movement and no worker can afford to miss the instruction and logic he has to impart. DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THOMPSON.

There are evidences o fthe conflict between Are you a subscriber for the "Industrial the workers being set aside to make time for Worker?" This is an invitation for you to the prparation of war between capitalists and assist the "Worker" by sending in the price wageworkers.--Ravenworth.

BOOSTER'S BRIGADE

I. Humphries sends in \$2.00 from Crapbrook, B. C.—75c for a sub and \$1.25 for a donation to assist the "Worker."—Thanks.

J. B. Whittle sends in \$4.00 for subs from Honolulu. Fellow Worker Whittle is right after the natives.

W. Ravenworth sends in \$1.50 for 25c subs to go to San Diego, Cal. That's what counta.

Tom Halcrow of Kansas City sends another installment of \$2.50 to assist the "Worker." Fellow Worker Halcrow has an interest in

Frank Albers sends in \$3.00 from New from \$30.00 to \$45.00, and jobs are very Orleans, La.—\$2.00 for prepaid cards and scarce. Fellow workers, if you're looking for \$1.00 as a donation to the "Worker." A thousand thanks, Frank.

> Gustaaf Coopens, secretary of Lowell, Mass., Textile Workers, Union, sends in \$5.00 for 25c prepaid sub cards. We are glad to bust into the East.

I. W. W. SPEAKER ARRESTED IN KAN-SAS CITY—POLICE OPPOSED. TO ANTI-PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

On a charge of disturbing the peace by cursing the flag and the police department and making an anarchistic speech at Missouri avenue and Main street at 9 o'clock last night, the police arrested A. B. Carson, who said he had no address. When he was taken to police headquatrers he was locked up in default of a \$51 bond.

When Patrolmen S. D. Crowley and S, J. Sebra arrived at the place where Carson w holding his street meeting, they found a crowd of more than 200 men there who were encor aging the speaker in his rabid utterances with their applause.
"The flag of our country means the peni-

tentiary for the working man," "Dflag," and other equally as incendiary epithets were being shouted by Carson, according to the statements of the arresting officers when they arrived at the place where the meeting was being held. When Carson saw the police, the police say he began making them the subject of his remarks, denouncing oppressors of working men even to the extent of cursing them.

When the police arrived in the vicinity of the anarchist's meeting, the street was crowded so that motor cars could not pass. The patrolmen opened the way for the cars, a fact that stirred the speaker to more denunciation. Then he was arrested.

Carson did not retract any of the things the officers said he had uttered. After he had chief, he was locked up.—"Kansas City Journal." been questioned by Captain J. J. Ennis, night

Fellow Worker Carson is a member of the W. W. and was speaking under the auspices of the league. He was fined \$50.00, but was paroled on account of the critical condii his wife. Fellow Worker Ed Damer took the box immediately after the arrest of Carson and took up the same trend of talk, but was not arrested. When Damer went to the police station to see about getting Fellow Worker Carson released, he was questioned by the lieutenant in regards to the organization and was informed that we had to cut out the anti-patriotism on the sreets of Kansas City We have not decided what action we will take in the matter.

DON. D. SCOTT, Secretary.

HELL HERE, NO HEREAFTER

Can you see the city's slum From your mansion where you dwell? Then with me to the window come, And I will show you hell.

Have you seen the busy street . Where men of commerce puy and sell-Where millionaires and beggars meet? That, my friend, is hell.

Have you seen the well-named "pit," Vhere men pretend to buy and sell-Where the worst of gamblers sit? That, my friend, is hell.

Have you heard the horrid sone Of musketry and screaming shell-Seen brothers bathed in broiners' gore? That, my friend, is hell.

Does your conscience now condemn For some deed the world called well, This to you, my friend, is hell,

That served you long and well? Then this truth you'll not refute You're well deserving hell.

of a sub.

HAYWOOD ON THE GEN-**ERAL STRIKE**

(Continued from Page One.)

good news to your fellow-workers and apply it yourselves whenever occasion demands namely, that of making the capitalist suffer to strike him in the place where he carries his and cry that the horses would be drowned, and heart and soul, his center of feeling—the the king sent the police, sent the soldiers and pocketbook. And that is what those strikers did. They began at once to make the railroads lose money, to make the government lose money, to make transportation a farce so far as France was concerned. Before I left that country, on my first visit—and it was during the time that the strike was on-there were 50,000 tons of freight piled up at Havre, and a proportionately large amount at every seaport town. This freight the railroaders would not move. They did not move at first, and be closed down today. when they did it was in this way: they would load a trainload of freight for Paris and by some mistake it would be billed through to Lyons, and when the freight was found at Lyons, instead of being sent to the consigned at Paris it was carried, straight through the town on to Bayonne or Marseilles or some general strike in the Coenr d'Alenes, when all other place-to any place but where it properly belonged. Perishable freight was taken out by the trainload and sidetracked. The con- ers brought in thugs the first thing. They atdition became such that the merchants themselves were compelled to send their agents down into the depots to look up their consignments of freight—and with very little assurance of finding it at all. That this was the systematic work of the railroaders there is no question, because a package addressed to Merle, one of the editors of "La Guerre So-mined by union men. That is the division of ciale," now occupying a cell in the Prison of the Saint, was marked with an inscription on the corner, "Sabotagers please note address." This package went through posthaste. It worked so well that some of the merchants began using the name of "La Guerre Sociale" to have their packages immediately delivered. It was necessary for the managers of the paper to threaten to sue them unless they refrained from using the name of the paper for railroad nurnoses.

That is certainly one splendid example of what the general strike can accomplish for the working class.

Another is the strike of the railroaders in Italy. The railroaders there are organized in one great industrial union, one card, taking into membership the stenographers, train despatchers, freight handlers, train crews and the section crews. Everyone who works on the railroad is a member of the organization not like it is in this country, split up into as many divisions as they can possibly get them anto There they are all one. There was a greet general strike. It resulted in the country taking over the railroads. But the government made the mistake of placing politicians in control, giving politicians the management of the railroads. This operated but little better than under private capitalism. The service was inefficient. They could make no money. The rolling stock was rapidly going to wreck Then the railroad organizations issued the ultimatum to the government, and it now stands: "Turn the railroads over to us. We will operate them and give you the most efficient service to be found on railroads in any country. Would that be a success for the general strike? I rather think so.

Strike in Wales.

And in Wales it was my good fortune to be there, not to theorize but to take part in the general strike among the coal miners. Previous to my coming, or in previous strikes, the Welsh miners had been in the habit of quitting work, carrying out their tools, permitting the mine managers to run the pumps. allowing the engine winders to remain at work, carrying food down to the horses, keeping the mines in good shape, while the miners themselves were marching from place to place singing their old-time songs, gathering on the meeting grounds of the ancient Druids and listening to the speeches of the labor leaders; starving for weeks contentedly, and on all occasions acting most peaceably; going hack to work when they were compelled to by starvation. But this last strike was an entirely different one. It was like the shoemakers' strike in Brooklyn. Some new methods had of the working class. But the working class, been injected into the strike. I had spoken on the other hand, had always been taught to there on a number of occasions previous to take care of the capitalist's interest in the of the methods that we adopted in the West, where every man employed in and around the mine belongs to the same organization; where, when we went on strike, the mine closed down. They thought that that was a very excellent system. So the strike was declared. They at in position of it. once notified the engine winders, who had a peparate contract with the mine owners that ing class; to become so organized on they would not be allowed to work. The enkine winders passed a resolution saying that they would not work. The haulers took the same position. No one was allowed to approach the mines to run the machinery. Well, the mine manager, like mine managers every where, taking unto himself the idea that the mines belonged to him said, "Certainly the as well as a constructive force. It can be men won't interfere with us. We will go up used, and should be used, equally as forceand run the machinery." And they took along fully by the Socialist as by the Industrial the office force. But the miners had a differant notion and they said, "You can work in tne office, but you can't run this machinery. That isn't your work. If you run that you will be scabbing; and we don't permit you to cessful. So, on this great force of the workscab-not in this section of the country, now." They were compelled to go back to the office.

of the mine,"
"Oh, no," he said, "we don't want to bring them up. We will all be friends in a few davs."

"You will either bring up the horses now or ou will let them stay there."

He said, "No, we won't bring them up now." The pumps were closed down on the Camria mine; 12,000 miners were there to see that sent a message to Llewellyn asking "if the horses were still safe." He didn't say anything about his subjects, the men. Guarded by soldiers, a few scahs, assisted by the office force, were able to run the pumps. Llewellyn himself and his bookkeeping force went down and fed the horses.

Had there been an industrial organization comprising the railroaders and every other branch of industry, the mines of Wales would

We found the same condition throughout the West. We never had any trouble about closing the mines down; and could keep them closed down for an indefinite period. It was always the craft unions that caused us to lose our fights when we did lose. I recall the first the mines in that district were closed down to prevent a reduction of wages. The mine own tempted to man the mines with men carrying sixshooters and rifles. There was a nitched came. Who brought the soldiers? Railroads labor that might have lost us the strike in the Cocur d'Alene. It didn't lose it, however. We were successful in that issue. But in Lead-ville we lost the strike there because they were able to bring in scab labor from other communities where they had the force of the gov ernment behind them, and the force of the troops. In 1899 we were compelled to fight the battle over in a general strike in the Coeur d'Alenes again. Then came the general strike in Cripple Creek, the strike that has become Nearly all the workers have been reinstated a household word in labor circles throughout at the present time on the railroads of France. the world. In Cripple Creek 5,000 men went on strike in sympathy with 45 men belonging to the Millmen's Union in Colorado City: 45 men who had been discharged simply because they were trying to improve their standard of living. By using the State troops and the influence of the Federal government they were able to man the mills in Colorado City with scab millmen; and after months of hardship, after 1,600 of our men had been arrested and placed in Victor Armory in one single room that they called the "pullben," after 400 of them had been loaded aboard special trains guarded by soldiers, shipped away from their somes, dumped out on the prairies down in New Mexico and Kansas; after the women who had taken up the work of distributing strike relief had been placed under arrest—we find then that they were able to man the mines with scabs, the mills running with scabs, the railroads conveying the ore from Cripple Creek to Colorado City run by union men-the connecting link of a proposition that was scabby at both ends! We were not thoroughly or-ganized. There has been no time when there has been a general strike in this country.

There are three phases of a general strike

A general strike in an industry;

general strike in a community; or

A general national strike.

The conditions for any of the three have never existed. So how any one can take the position that a general strike would not be effective and not be a good thing for the work ing class is more than I can understand. We know that the capitalist uses the general strike to good advantage. Here is the position that we find the working class and the capitalist in. The capitalsts have wealth; they have money They invest the money in machinery, in the resources of the earth. They operate a factory, a mine, a railroad, a mill. They will keep that factory running just as long as there are profits coming in. When anything happens to disturb the profits, what do the capitalists do? They go on strike; don't they? They withdraw their finances from that particular mill. They gress toward improvement can be made withclose it down because there are no profits to out disturbing the foundations of the existing be made there. They don't care what becomes terest, your labor power, realizing that without a certain amount of provision you can't pro duce it. You are always looking after the interest of the capitalist, while a general strike would displace his interest and would put you

That is what I want to urge upon the work economic field that they can take and hold the industries in which they are employed. Can alter the graver abuses of the present system you conceive of such a thing? Is it possible? What are the forces that prevent you from of entrenched capitalism. doing so? You have all the industries in your own hands at the present time.

So the general strike is a fighting weapon

The Socialists believe in the general strike They also believe in the organization of industrial forces after the general strike is suc ing class I believe we can agree that we should unite into one great organiation-big enough

the union said, "We will hoist the horses out an organization that will be strong enough to obliterate State boundaries, to obliterate National boundaries, and one that will become the great industrial force of the working class of the world. (Applause).

I have been lecturing in and around New York now for three weeks; my general topic has been Industrialism, which is the only force under which the general strike can possibly be operated. If there are any here interested in industrial unionism, and they want any by industrial unionism that the general strike becomes possible. The A. F. of L. couldn't have a general strike if they wanted to. They are not organized for a general strike. They have 27,000 different agreements that expire 27,000 different minutes of the year. They will either have to break all of those sacred contracts or there is no such thing as a general strike in that so-called "labor organization." said "so-called;" I say so advisedly. It is not a labor organization; it is simply a combination of job trusts. We are going to have a labor organiation in this country. And I assure you, if you could attend the meetings we have had in Philadelphia, in Bridgeport last night, in Haverhill and in Harrison, and throughout the country, you would agree that industrialism is coming. There isn't anything can stop it. (Applause).

MASTER **CLASS ORGANIZES**

BOSSES GETTING BETTER ORGAN-IZED—WILL FIGHT FOR "OPEN 8HOP."

Portland, Ore., June 9.-Adopting the motto open shop" business men representing open shop advocates from every city of importance on the Pacific coast from San Diego to Vancouver, B. C., met at Tacoma Wednesday and organized the "Federation of Employers' Associations of the Pacific Coast," with the avowed object of waging a war against the closed shop, according to a report made public here today.

W. R. Rust, president and manager of the Tacoma, Wash., smelter, was elected president; D. P. N. Little of the Founders' and Employers' Association and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, Vice-Presidents. and Bruce Gibson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Everett, Wash., treasurer.

H. S. Hastings was appointed secretary and general manager of the organization, with headquarters at Portland.

The federation will work along the lines laid down by the National Association of Manufacturers.

According to the policy to be followed as officially given out here will be to "secure for employers and employees the freedom of individual contract in matters of employment; to oppose restrictions of output, sympathetic strikes, lockouts, boycotts and other acts that tend to undermine man's constitutional rights.

Officers of the federation stated that they will co-operate with similar organizations the United States and Canada to accomplish the object which inspired its formation.

Labor leaders here look upon the creation of the federation as the first step in a gigantic fight to kill organized labor on the Pacific

Only one union of the working class car neet this array of parasites that are thoroughly organized on the Industrial field to crush the last bit of resistance that still remains in the slave. Labor leaders, if they he true to their class, had better do something besides talking about what the boss is The question is now. What are the workers going to do? One union, one button one enemy is the thing that will whip the

SPRINKLING WITH ROSE WATER.

One of the most pathetic features of our in dustrial situation is the ever springing hope in the breasts of certain radicals that real capitalist order, by sprinkling rose water over our troubles.

One of the most convincing proofs that reconstruction of the entire industrial system must specify be effected is offered by the absolute inability of the present system to yield the relief demanded by the sufferings of industrial and social destiny.

O Direct Industrial Organization, not as a granzed Labor," damns it forever and shur out its author from the paradise of humanity eternal grantitude: "The average wage-carne and become the actual controllers of their own industrial and social destiny. the workers.

Reformers make able and eloquent pleas fo nice little changes, enlist support among the liberally inclined and take their hack at mitigating the evils that press upon us. Their efforts, when not merely ludicrous, end always and inevitably in failure. Any serious move to comes in due time slap against the stone wall

Capitalism is capitalism. The decorators may fuss with it to the end of time, tint its ugliness, sprinkle it with cologne and strive to make it fair seeming. Its nature remains un-touched. As long as it endures it will be and must be the same bulwark of injustice, oppression, inequality and special privilege.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL In "The Coming Nation."

NOTICE.

All mail intended for the Kansas City I. W. They were compensed up between the different countries and the control of the manager, Llewellyn, complained about bebig enough to take in the black man; the white
ing in a starving condition. The officials of

They were compensed to the control of the manager of the manager, Llewellyn, complained about bebig enough to take in the black man; the white
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They were compensed to the manager of the manager of the propagator of the present action to the present of the present action to the present of the present

STRIKE AS A

(By Albert Brilliant).

jail in which our fellow workers are imprisoned, and being a member of their class, I am a Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone fight. Beca more than proud to say a few words in their of their activities along class lines, they sa behalf, irrespective of their guilt or innocence. the lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibe Although the President of the A. F. of L. death the working class of France told with which my organization is affiliated, and capitalist of that country, "If you take the which is also the organization of these two of our Comrade, not a single wheel will accused men, said that the case is not a class turned." Which meant economic loss to fight, but a mere personal accusation and that parasitic class. What was the result? therefore labor was not on trial. Is that so? the capitalist class of France began to tuni Let me reply to our dear beloved President and finally released our fellow worker. Gompers, who still persistently states that the interests of labor and capital are identical, was successful and also the one referring thus justifying his holding an office in the Civic Federation; dines and wines with the very individuals who are the sole cause of the imprisonment of our two fellow workers. If it were only a question of these individuals. if the plutocratic and parasitic class wanted to take revenge on these two men, if they wanted to take the lives of these workers, they could do it for even a less amount of energy and money than was expended in kidnaping and bringing them here from the east. The reasons for spending so much money in the hiring of detectives and concocting of frameups were not because they could not other-wise take these lives, but for the fact that they want to take the lives of these two workers in the face of all you people, thus accentuating the fact that might makes right. Therefore, it shows every class conscious man or woman who understands the economic relations of society, that the fight is not between the Mc-Namara Brothers and General Otis, but hetween labor and capital. And if our beloved President could not see it in Indianapolis, if he were in Los Angeles, he could smell it. am more than sorry for him. But there is one thing about him, and that is, he will be remembered and mentioned in history as one of the stumbling blocks of the labor movement. So much for our beloved President Gompers.

to do about this case? Are we going to stay the people who supply the food stuffs should cool and join in charus with our beloved refuse to supply the army with food. Then President Gompers, or are we going to de-they attempt to enforce the Dick Military la nounce the action of our head? This is the each working man and woman should utili.
only way that we can show the working class it to the best purpose and give a death blo of the world our intelligence, and adopt or use to the system of a tool owning class, and on every weapon to defeat our enemy, namely, the for all, to emancipate ourselves from this di capitalist class. No one can save the lives of grading exploitation and all other capitali

naped and sent to the penitentiary of Idaho duction. under the charge of murder. The working II my statements are treasonable to t class did not stop one moment in protesting capitalist class, then let them act according

Having the pleasure of living apposite the Compers. They were not afraid to tell working class that it was a class fight and In France when Durand was sentenced

> Now if the French working class metithe Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair, t why in the name of common sense can we exercise the same weapon? Let us say to capitalist class of this country, "If you the lives of our Comrades we will stop cv Which will mean, in wheel of industry." last analysis, starvation or, in more sinlanguage, H-- to the capitalist class.

An industrial general strike is the only th that will save the lives of our 'two fel! workers. There is no other weapon on face of the globe that is more effective th the one above mentioned. The McNani. brothers would not be in the hands of enemies if it were not for the fact that transportation department is organized alultra-dapitalistic lines. If the transportati industry were industrially organized and co scious of its class interest, they would be a position to say that no wheel would turned unless these two brothers are fr. Then we would be saved all the trouble of a manding their release.

But the case is not hopeless by any meat The working class can as yet make the ca italist class come to terms-providing th will strike at the place of production, or other words, at the mill, mine and factor also railroad, etc. If the tool owning cla dare to call upon the troops, it is up to the Now fellow A. F. of L. men, what are we railroad workers to refuse to carry them as the McNamara Brothers but the working class, evils, for all these evils are the product Our past experience has shown where Moyer. Haywood and Pettibone were kid-than by abolishing the capitalist mode of pro-

against this kidnaping. The officers of the and if they are advisable to the working cla-

RESIGNS FROM PARTY

LEE, SECRETARY SOCIAL-DEMO-CRATIC PARTY, LONDON, ENG.

Dear Sir and Comrade:.. I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the S. D. P.

I do so, partly because of the endorsemen by the recent conference of the official attitude of the party on the subject of war, but more because, since rejoining the party a year ago, on my return to this country, I find myself agreement with the party on the import ant matter of parliamentary action.

My experiences have driven me more and more into the non-parliamentary position; and his I find is most unwelcome to come members of the party. After the most careful reflection I am driven to the belief that the real reason why the trade unionist movement of this country is in such a deplorable state of inefficiency is to be found in the fictitious importance which the workers have been encouraged to attach to parliamentary action

I find nearly all the serious-minded young men in the labor and socialist movement have their minds centered upon obtaining some position in public life, such as local, municipal or county councillorship, or filling some governmental office, or aspiring to become a member of parliament.

I am driven to the belief that this is entirely wrong, and that economic liberty will never be realized by such means. So I declare in favor of Direct Industrial Organization, not as a industrial and social destiny.

I am of the opinion that the workers' fight must be carried out on the industrial plane, free from entanglements with the plutocratienemy.

I do not forget that it was in the ranks of the Social Democratic Federation I first learned the principles of revolutionary Social learned the principles of revolutionary Socialinot going to wake up some fine morning and is believe I am entirely loyal to those find yourself free. The mind of a slave could find yourself free. principles in resigning my membership for the reasons given. Yours fraternally,
TOM MANN.

London "Justice," May 13, 1911.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Editor "Industrial Worker," Spokane:-

Fellow Worker: I am glad that Tom Mann Ward. resignation from the English Socialist party and a strong stand for "Industrialism." If and a strong stand for "Industrialism." If memory serves me aright Tom joined the S. D. P. in 1884 or 1886. At some future time I'll give you a sketch of his long life. I take his present action to be of value to the In-

I'm no hero worshipper, but we want all everybody help.

these good old fighters from the old school. Guess Haywood will be here, notwithstaning the circular letter sent out by the Stat executive committee of the S. P.

Reminds me of King Canute asking the

waves not to wet his royal feet. Can't sta nor stop the growth of this sneered at In dustrialism. Yours for Industrialism, JACK WOOD, Local No. 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles.

ARE YOU LIVING? Living and existing are two widely differen

things. Existence alone isn't worth while-for human beings. Life is the only thing that worth while for them. And we live or can live exactly in the measure in which we are free We can exist as slaves, as beasts, as things, and nothing more. We can live only as we are free He only is a man who is free. She only is woman who is free. Freedom is infinitely mor the mark of a man than anything in his ans: omy. If you are to live-whether it be a day or a year or five or fifty years-you must asser your freedom. It is you who are to live my some one else, not a lot of mouldy ideas and silly customs and cramping prejudices through You must gain your own freedom, too No one else-nor the whole of society-cagive it to you or gain it for you. It isn't gift, it is an achievement. And this is true of a race or a class as much as of an individual Freedom cannot be given to wage-slavesmust be won by them at any price, and the can't have it unless they will pay the price One sentence in John Mitchell's book "Or ganized Labor," damns it forever and shuhas made up his mind that he must remain a wage-worker." That is the word of a mass who exists, who does not live, whose energy has never risen to the level of the struggle for life, but only to the low level of the struggle for existence.

Freedom is an achievement. You are no going to be carried into freedom on the tide or current of some blind movement. You are not discover freedom in a thousand years only the mind of a freeman can know freedom WM. THURSTON BROWN

The supreme purpose of sociology is the betterment of society. If knowledge be had action will take care of itself.—Leater F

The state is always as good as society wil permit it to be.-Lester F. Ward.

Those 25c sub cards are selling, but are no selling fast enough. Every I. W. W. man al. woman should have a few for sale. Let us build up the circulation of our papers