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

VOL 4 No. 33

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 189

"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle teday!"

I. W. W. ON TRIAL

Ettor-Giovannitti Jury Listening to Defense Wood Dodges Process Server.

FRED MOORE DENIED RIGHT TO TALK

St. John's Pamphlet on the I. W. W. Read From Cover to Cover-Worker" May Be Introduced-Three Weeks More.

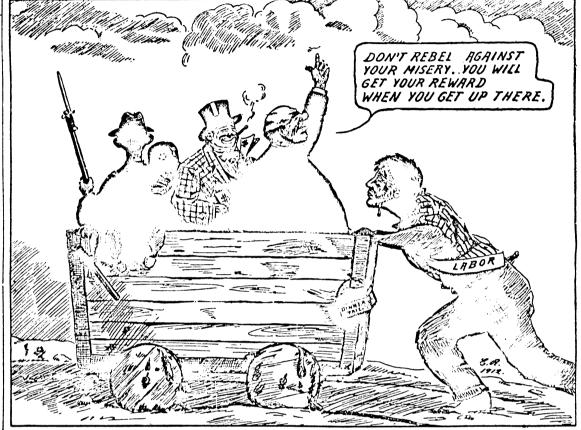
Balem, Mass., Nov. 2.—The jury in the case of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso is now listening to the evidence of the defense. The defense will show that Caruso was not at Union and Garden streets on the evening of January 29th. It will also be shown that the disorders in Law rence were due to demonstrations planned by the mill owners. Prominent capitalists and politicians will be summoned to testify.

The president of the Woolen Trust is now busy dodging the process server. Consultations are being held by other worthies, in the Boston offices of well known corporation lawyers.

The counsel for the defense made the usual motions to dismiss the case. Attorney Mahoney for Ettor, moved that the case be taken from the jury, as the prosecution's own testi mony shows that Anna Lopizzo was killed as a result of a personal quarrel, in no way connected with the strike or strike purposes.

Attorney Peters, for Giovannitti, showed that the only substantiative piece of evidence produced against him was his alleged speech on the band stand on the common in Lawrence. He dweit on the improbability of such a speech having been made. He moved Giovannitti's discharge on the ground of insufficient evi

(Continued on page four.)



A ROTTEN LOAD ON A ROUGH ROAD. DUMP THE CART, MR. WORKER!

Grand Trunk Pacific Gunnyaack Contractors

ARE ADVERTISING HEAVILY IN THE EAST

Pickets at Prince Rupert Enjoy Their Picket Work-Only One Boat for Week-Strikers Elaved.

Reports during the past week show that the ontractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific are still very much worried about a strike which they say does not exist. In New York, Detroit, Omaha, St. Louis and elsewhere their lying advertisements have been inserted and the ful wail for men has gone up. Results are not forthcoming, however.

In one of the above-named cities a certain ive member of the I. W. W. has inserted a duplicate advertisement and with a small outlay is able to do effective picket work. He simply explains actual conditions to the applicants for the position. Of course this is morally wrong, but it helps to win the strike. And morals are of small value on the G. T.-P.

Only one boat per week is reaching Prince Rupert and the picket work at that end of the line resolves itself into a sort of amusement. Very few of the men go up the line when they learn the real conditions. Those who do start work are soon seen back in Prince Rupert waiting for the boat. They are sadder and wiser. Now that winter has set in the scabs will be scarcer than ever, and spring will open with the line more nearly descried than ever.

The strikers feel confident that the G. T. P. lin will be built with the labor of the ONE BIG

he Grabow Prisoners A

A. L. EMERSON AND THREE SCORE OTHER B. T. W. PRISONERS DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

SLIMY BURNS GETS JOLTED

John Helton and Four Others Held for Highway Robbery-They Disarmed a in the Sawdust Ring-Filigno, Doree and Edwards Still Held.

UNION .- JAY SMITH.

NOT GUILTY. The jury was out one hour. INGTON HALL.

There two telegrams followed closely upon the heels of the one announcing that the jury

case will go to the jury by Saturday, probably tomorrow. As other trials may follow, whether we win or lose this case all workers must keep busy and on guard.—COVINGTON HALL.

A summary of the closing testimony in the case is herewith reproduced.

TRIAL OF GRABOW "CONSPIRATORS." Immediately following the adjournment of court on the 19th, Organizer Clarence Edwards was arrested and jailed; on Sunday morning, Organizer C. L. Filigno was jugged, and on the 23rd, Organizor E. F. Doree, who had beer speaking in Texas, was also put in durance vile. All these men were charged with tampering Angels are still at large. Nothing more of imattack on Congressman Pujo by Judge Hunter of the defense. Court opened on the 23rd at 9

ounseled peace all the time. The state next called Taylor Blackman, night watchman at Grabow, who told the "regulation state story" of the trouble, and got all mixed up when cross examined by the defense. State then called Tom Cleveland, tram road engineer at Grabow whose testimony practically amounted to noth The state then called Joe Genushia, who Lumber Trust Gunman—Sorrow Reigns something to get in, heard the boys around in the Sawdust Ring—Filigno, Doree Ludington talk about going to Carson and he said he had once been a member; he paid went with them; that he heard Emerson say, When we go to Carson and when we come Alexandria, La., Nov. 2.—Verdict rendered of back through Bon Ami, if they beat saws and "NOT GUILTY." All the Grabow prisoners are back through Bon Ami, if they beat saws and We will make special efforts to release Hunter he stated Emerson did not make the Dorce and Filigno. On with the ONE BIG remark; that he had never talked to anybody about the case; that Deputy Sheriff Dell Lake Charles, La., Nov. 2.-The verdict is Charles had summoned him "just he had been to Grabow." but he finally admitted that he had All other charges dismissed except that of high- talked about the case to "that fellow Pujo over way robbery against John Helton and four there." Congressman Pujo then asked him others for disarming a gunman, and charge of "Why did you swear then that you had never tampering with witnesses against Edwards, Doreo and Filigno. We must free all—COV-Pujo; stated to Presiding Judge Overton that he "believed in God but had not read about him for some time." Witness did not know what was about to retire.

Lake Charles, Ta., Oct. 31.—The defense left the stand by whom he was most scared, God rested in the Grabow trial at two o'clock. The or Deputy Sheriff Charlan. The state then tried state he lived in and it was hard to tell when he state called two witnesses in rebuttal and to get in as "evidence" an appeal for funds to olosed. Arguments began at four o'clock. The been issued by the B. of T. W., but Judge Over ton ruled it out on the ground that it was irrele The state then called Green Walker, J A. Gibs. Chas. Daly and Mrs. Daly to the stand in rapid succession. The testimony of these witnesss amounted to nothing one way or the other. Court then adjourned until on the 23rd

October 23rd, 1912. First witness called was Emmet Hagen whose testimony was immaterial and witness was excused without cross-examination. The state then called G. H. Sheets who "thought" that John and Kirk Bowers were B. of T. W.'s The district attorney asked this witness "to with witnesses, it is understood. Their arrest is tell what Kirk Bowers said to him on Saturday supposed to be the outcome of state witness about going to Grabow." This was objected to Shirley Buxton's testimony, who, on the 19th, by the defense and during the argument theregave valuable testimony for the defense. The on Congressman Pujo stated that anything said gave valuatives found some Copenhagen souff on by one soliciting another to enter a conspiracy written statement in August some time: had Doree and tried to get a dynamite scare on the was legal evidence. Nearly every one in the Though the three organizers are now court room laughed at the idea of Sheets being in jail for tampering with witnesses, Burns solicited to become a "conspirator," as Sheets is sometimes; that he had never stated to a man nearly blind, almost deaf and can hardly walk. portance happened on the 21st except a ripping The judge sustained the objection of the de-wing off;" was certain neither he nor Tayloi fense, and the state then called P. L. O'Connor, Blackman had fired a single shot; could not whose testimony amounted to nothing either explain why people fired into the planer; did a. m., and the state called H. O. Barron to the way. Court then took the noon recess. At 2



ter he said bullets could not have come toward planer from meeting but could from the office; cars in front of the planer were loaded waist high with lumber; saw first firing between cars and he then ran into planer with Taylor Black man and then ran under the planer; that he saw people running in all directions from the shooting as soon as it started; saw Ezell come up with the crowd but did not know where he vent; saw John Helton back of wagon; saw him through slats of car; Helton had double barreled shotgun; saw him shoot one time; did not remember saying in the morning that he and seen Helton east of the boarding house, as he had testified to the state; the witness did not know whether or not he had been advising with Burns detectives, but had talked with De tectives Kinney and Terry and had given s been in Kinney's room, often there twice a day; never there at night; but did go after dark named McClelland that "he had shot Alabama's not know who fired the first shot; kept his rifle able to the defense, he stating that Emerson examination by the defense, and to Judge Hun- and Buxton keep their guns in a locker in the etc. Other witnesses had previously testified the capitalist reports of the trial.

because they were expecting trouble all the time; that the Galloways and their "gods" had not been out hunting timber workers; that he had no ill feeling against the accused, which last statement be repeated to Judge Hundley of the defense and was excused. The state then called J. U. Kerr who stated to the district attorney that he was general woods foreman; that he owned stock in the company; that a strike came at noon, May 13th, all men quit-60 or 70, the mill was shut down two or three weeks; that they lost one bridge by fire during the strike; that Emerson came to the plant after the strike started with Covington Hall and both spoke at a barbecue in the woods; that Hall nade some pretty severe remarks about the mill company and so did Emerson, but he did not know what Emerson said; that Hall (which is an absolute falschood) said: "We must win shut. The defense offered the letters as evithis strike if we have to win it with shotguns;" that he did not know in what mill was working; did not hear what Emerson said because he left before Hall had finished. To Judge Hunter and Judge Hundley of the defense he said he had heard Enjerson say harder things than Hall; that both of them spoke of the millowners and their guards sarcastically; that Hall's idea was sides. that the more guards the millowners put in the breeches" Smith, but saw crowd leave DeRidder. The next witness called by the state was R. E. Hill of Longville, who stated to Congressnan Pujo that he overtook about 100 men going to Bon Ami on July 7th; that he saw a man go to the bushes and get three guns and start toward the wagon with them; that Emerson said, "Put those guns down;" he did not notice where guns went to; he went on to Bon Ami; was then in the employ of the Long-Bell Lum ber Co. To Judge Hunter of the defense he stated that he did not know if the Long-Bell

Lumber Co. was a member of the association: was prejudiced in favor of the millowners. State next called D. H. Whitford. To the district attorney he stated that he lived in Carson; was employed by the Central Coal and Coke Co.; the unionists came to Carson at about 2 o'clock or 3 o'clock; were 200 or 300 strong; some of them were polite and some abusive; saw some guns, but no one said anything to them; some unionist said, "Come on with tincans, we are ready for them;" knew Emerson; crowd left and went toward Grabow. To Judge Hunter of the defense he said he thought the unionists spoke in the negro quarters; that we gave them a "reception" when stand. Barron's testimony was mainly favor- o'clock James Buxton was recalled for cross- at home though Blackman had testified that he they tried to speak by beating tin cans, saws,

to having rough-housed the union meetings he and Blackman had taken their guns along with this style of reception, one of these witnesses went so far as to state that on one occasion they had followed the union speakers from Bon Ami to Carson, a distance of three and a was never a member of the timber workers and half miles, and back, beating cans and circular saws, and that he considered such a reception on the public road an honor. State then called Anthony Gisch, also of Carson, who gave a vivid description of the can beating at union meetings by the "Citizens' Lengue" of the association. He was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

COVINGTON HALL.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 29.—The testimony taken this evening was exceptionally strong for the defense of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers

J. H. Gallman was recalled to the stand and there produced three "black hand" letters threatening him if he did not keep his mouth dence but the state objected to them being put before the jury. The objection of the prosecution was sustained by the presiding judge.

H. N. Jaterell icatified that the first three shots were fired from the direction of the office of the Galloway Lumber company. This witness was one who was summoned by both

Mrs. Steve Johnson testified that she heard more money it cost them; that it hit them in the first gun and saw its smoke from the office white man with guns. She took stand with her baby in her arms. Mrs. Johnson has been one of the martyrs in this famous case.

John Dryden testified that John Galloway said he had heard there was to be union speaking that night but that it would nover take place as long as he had cartridges in his gun.

Dave Parrish testified that the first shot came from the mill office and that John Gallovay was the one who fired it, aiming at A. L. Emerson, president of the B. T. W., who was speaking. Three shots were fired from the office before the shooting became general. The testimony of this witness showed that the firing commenced when Emerson answered the question, "How are you going to close the mills?" with the reply, "By organizing the good honest men '

timony under a gruelling cross-examination. Parrish was especially attacked, but his testimony remained unshaken.

The lumber trust buildozers are making a great many threats. The capitalist press is cooking up fake reports of the trial. Burns is atill held up to view as the savior of society. The Emperors of the Louisiana Sawdust ring are prohibiting their peons from reading even

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

P. Eastman, Jos. J. Ettor, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Fose Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

At the first entering ray of light society is shaken with fear and anger from side to side. Who opened that shutter? they cry. Woe to him! . . Even now society is shaken because a thought or two have been thrown into the midst.-Em-

Here it is election time and not a politician has stolen a plank from the I. W. W. preamble.

"Our revolutionary forefathers" are still dead. All they left was precedents. Are you on the firing line now?

From the looks of things this Hallowe'en the youths of the country must be natural born saboticrs.

Whether you did or did not, and if you did, no matter how you did it, still on November 6 you were at the bosses' mercy urless you were organized on the industrial field.

A JURY OF YOUR PEERS

One of the bare-faced lies of capitalism is the declaration that imprisoned workers are tried by a "jury of their peers," consisting of "twelve good men and true."

Imagine the peer of a real revolutionist degrading himself by serving as a potential murderer on the judgment seat of the

One must be a citizen, a taxpayer, one of the propertied class in order to qualify as a judge of a working man who has broken a property law.

Practically all laws are property laws. A juryman swears on the "Holy Bible" to protect those laws and thus protect

Where is the peer of a rebellious worker to be found who will do the master's dirty work by accepting jury duty!

PLEASE EXPLAIN THIS

of the camps in which the U. M. W. of A. holds forth. It requires no comment but shows on its face the beauties of the check-off system and the advantages derived by belonging to unwarranted and unnecessary. an A. F. of L. coal miners' union.

Monthly Payroll Statement Mendota, Wash., Oct., 1912. Mendota Coal and Coke Company

in account with

III acco	unt with
Harry A	Anderson.
11,500 lbs. mine run, at 62c per	r ton\$3.17
Inside 1 days, 6 hours at \$3.80	per day 6.65
Mine checks	
	-
PR-4-1 114	

Total credit	•••••	\$10.27
Board	\$3,25	•
Bath house		
Local dues	2 .50	
Local 1 per cent		
Assessment	1.00	
Check weighman		
Mine checks		
Hospital	1.00	\$8.61
Balance due		
Balance due		. \$ 1.66

ON WITH THE ONE BIG UNION

Telegrams that have come from the scene of the B. T. W. trial tell us that Emerson and his associates are freed from the clutches of the infamous sawdust ring.

The foul blood in Kirby's cankered veins will turn a darker shade of green at the thought of the men who have escaped his clutches, while the sanctimonious R. A. Long will bitterly invoke the aid of his God, and the help of the slimy perjurer. Defective William Burns, to break his vengeance upon Dorce. Filigno, Edwards, Holton and the four others arrested on false charges. Weyerhaeuser in the west will frown his disapproval of the freeing of the men and will impose worse conditions in his death-dealing camps.

But to the workers the message comes as a foretaste of the other successes that will follow the building of the ONE BIG UNION. They will see that it will do much to influence the verdict in the cases of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. There is general rejoicing throughout labor circles at the hearing of their ideals, the awakened workers of today have indeed given the verdict of acquittal.

Perhaps some of our readers will remember that brave message Ettor sent forth from the jail. He hoped to be free so as to aid in the liberation of his fellow workers in the South. It is of such material that real revolutionary movements are builded. The fighting lumber jacks of the South were the first to escape the prison walls, however. Their financial aid is not needed for the Ettor-Giovannitti defense. Still they have a great work to do.

There remains the eight men to be freed. Strong efforts should be made to rally all workers to their defense. Their efforts toward bringing an industrial organization in the South is the cause of their being jailed and they are needed on the firing line.

The lumber workers will emerge from this trial with more power than ever. They will have the confidence of the work- ly. At Stavanger the anti-militarist meeting ing class of the lumber district. They can go forth with the was prohibited by the police and this has promessage of industrialism and be assured of a hearing such as they could not have gained before. The labor-skinning saw mill employers overshot their mark as usual.

There is one thing to be considered, however, and that is and the reduction in wages, all due to the war, the state of the treasury of the Southern District of the Na- has considerably increased the misery of the tional Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, formerly the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. They have beggared themselves the theorem of the printers and compositors, who in several towns have demanded an increase of selves that their bravest might not remain in the bastile or wages, falling which they threaten to declare a feel the hangman's noose. They will need funds for the fray strike. The employers, who are strongly or that is before them.

They have not asked that this appeal be made. The "Industrial Worker" knows of the Southern conditions and is making the appeal on their behalf.

Following the release of the men there will be calls for organizers all through the lumber district. You responded to the call for funds for the defense and every dollar spent was an advance advertisement for the organizers that are now to go forth. But do not let it be said that you advertised and then could not deliver the goods. You must follow up the good

Help the "Industrial Worker" to send still more papers into the South to follow up the thousands we have already distributed, but more important still, send a generous donation to aid in the work of organizing the Hell-holes wherein the blood of the workers is coined into dollars for Kirby, Long-and the other parasites who have stolen the timber lands of the South. Send your donation to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La.

THEIR POWERFUL SILENCE

A quarter of a century has passed since the minions of capital saw fit to legally lynch those pioneers of progress known as the Haymarket Anarchists. Each one of the twenty-five years has meant deeper oblivion for the murderers of the militant workers and a greater veneration for the memory of the martyred dead. Each year has brought nearer the day when the hopes, aspirations and ideals of the murdered men will become realized. The words of Spies were indeed words of propheay: "There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today."

It was on November 11, 1887, that the state of Illinois, on be half of the blodthirsty master class, placed the halters around the necks of August Spies, Albert Parsons, Adolph Fisher and George Engel. At their door must also be laid the death of brave young Louis Lingg, who committed suicide in his cell by Direct Action as advocated by the Syndicalists exploding a dynamite cartridge between his teeth

Against the employers must also be checked the years of freedom that were denied to Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab. To Governor Altgeld belongs the credit of having made such reparation as was in his power by the pardoning of these men after a few years of their long sentence had been served.

Upon the prostituted press of the time must fall some of the infamy as well. Their perjured writers, their bids for police on the Job. It is the Energy of the Machine We publish herewith a statement of a coal company in one favor, their hinge-kneed fawning at the feet of capital, their liberated through it's Twin-Being, the "Hand" creation of popular clamor against the imprisoned men, did It is the Temper of the Steel eaten into the much to bring about the verdict that has since been declared Soul of the Worker.

Small wonder then at the last words of Lingg given in the Storm-Clouds, the Rumble of the Social Vol. are not members are asked to see that a gencourt room before final sentence was pronounced. Small wonder cano. It is the Elbow-Punch of the Proletariat that Louis Lingg, a youth of but 22 years, the youngest and the for greater Freedom-more Spiritual Breathingmost rebellious of the prisoners, flung words of defiance at the judge, words that deserve a place head those of Spins. "I de judge, words that deserve a place beside those of Spies, "I despise your order, your laws, your force-propped authority. Hang me for it!'

The Haymarket tragedy dame as a climax of capitalist brutality. It followed the murder of workingmen by Pinkertons at Industrially Exploited. the McCormick Reaper works. That the affair was deliberately provoked, in order to secure the conviction of the foremost agitators of the time, is apparent. The meeting in Haymarket | destined to abolish itself as such, and with it all Square at which the bomb was thrown, was a peacable one. Classes. It heralds the liberation of the Hu-The Mayor of Chicago was present until late in the evening. When he left, the police, apparently by a prearranged plan, charged the crowd of about 4,000 persons who had gathered. Then some unknown person threw a bomb which exploded, killing several policemen.

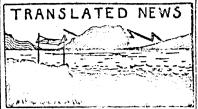
The party who threw the bomb was never apprehended. The chine which will Manage the industries of the men were murdered judicially under the damnable law of "accessory before the fact." This is the same charge upon which Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso are being tried in Salem.

The real crime for which the employing class sought the lives of the Haymarket agitators was that they belonged to the "International Workingmen's Association," and were advocating solidarity of labor. Just so today is the real charge against the imprisoned men that they are members of the Industrial Workers of the World and are asking the workers to cement their strength into one body.

ement their strength into one body.

Capitalism remains essentially the same though twenty-five Motion; the Disintegration and Re-organization years have passed. Their only inquiry is, "Will it pay?" They took the lives of the martyrs of the Haymarket and they would act the same today were they not afraid to do so. Today the workers are more powerful and more rebellious than at any time in the past. They are gaining a glimpse of fredom.

On this twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of our murdered fellow workers there appears to be a strong determination to honor their memory with deeds instead of empty words, with action instead of laurel wreaths. Filled with their fighting spirit and accepting many of their ideas and practically all of power to the silent voices of those who rest in Waldheim.



Norway

The anti-militarist propaganda in Norway continues. Manifestations were made at Beren and Trondhism against the propaganda of the militarists who have been very active latevoked great resentment among the workers.

Italy

ganized, are at present discussing the situation Numerous strikes are taking place in differ ent towns, and several trades unions have de manded the cessation of the war on the threat

Spain

The minister, Canalejas, has offered to present to Parliament a project of law increasing he wages of the railway men and diminishing their hours. In view of this the Central Committee at Madrid decided to stotp the strike and wired to this effect to the provinces. Of course, it will be necessary to see those letters before we can state our opinion on this suspen-sion of the strike. What do the militants think of the concessions? Are they not afraid that they have been cheated as their English comrades, if they have to wait for the solution of their difficulties from Parliament?

The condition in Spain is all the more diffiroads belong to foreign capitalists, mostly French. The project of law has been signed by the king and presented to Parliament. quainted with the new bill and they have delared themselves to be satisfied. And natunanies and the men. In any case, the ener-

(By Hugo Lenz.)

Since the Lawrence strike, many people are asking what is the historical significance of and the I. W. W. Just what is Direct Action in its historical sense?

gram of the Rebellious.

It is the Pass-word of the Mill-Slave, the Shibboleth of the "Blanket-stiff" and the Battle-cry

and Practice. It is the Expression of the Man

istic Machinery, the Gathering of the Industrial

Direct Action is the Answer of the Politically Betrayed, the Socially Flaunted, the Legally Victimized, the Economically Enslaved, and the

Direct Action is the Requiem of a decaying Social System and the Battle-Song of a Class rising to Power. It matures a Class historically man Race from Class Domination.

It Whieners the last Word in m lution-the Perfection of the Projetarian Ma-

Direct Action affixes the Signature of "Necessity" to the Capitalists' Mortgage upon the Farth and writes the Letter of Introduction for the new Managers of Society.

It is the Time-Slip of the Proletariat giving

the Master-Class a protracted Vacation. Direct Action is the only weapon which can

not be Prostituted; it is Labor and Environ ment in Motion. Direct Action is Human Expression of Cosmic

Direct Action is intensified Struggle for Existence between those who Have and those who Have-Not, signalling the end of Passive Rubmission of the latter, and the beginning of Active Resistance. It brings Tidings of a new Ideal-the Abolition of Wage-Slavery.

Direct Action is the Salvation of the Proje

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH! Are those who live

The continued increase in the prices of food

of a complete stoppage of work.

cult to judge as the greater part of the raildiscussion is imminent. The companies are acrally! The bill definitely will settle the right to strike of railway men by declaring arbitration to be obligatory in a conflict between the comgetic attitude of the Spanish railway men de serves praise. Their enthusiasm has brought concessions and in the future may bring more victories if they think it necessary to fight for their interests and a gradual progress in their

WHAT IS DIRECT ACTION?

Direct Action is the philosophy of the Hun gry, the Hope of the Oppressed and the Pro-

of the "Jungle-Man." Direct Action is Power, Principle, Program

Direct Action is the Groaning of the Capital-

Direct Action is the compounded interest of painful Lessons the Disinherited have learned in their Struggle with the Masters.

a Social System

The men who say Hard work is sweet, On Easy street,-Ex.

THE WORKINGMAN. He makes everything.

He makes butter and eats oleo.

He makes overcoats and freezes. He builds palaces and lives in shacks.

He raises the corn and eats the husks. He builds the automobiles and walks home. He makes kid gloves and wears mittens.

He makes fine tobacco and chows acrapa. He makes fine flour and eats stale bread. He makes fine clothing and wears shoddy. He makes silk socks and wears cotton ones.

He makes good cigars and sinckes two-fors. He builds electric plants and burns oil. He makes dress shirts and wears flannel. He produces fine beef and eats the sounbone

He makes carriages and pushes a wheelbar-He makes broadcloth pants and wears over-

alls. He makes meerschaum pipes and smokes

He makes stovepipe hats and wears cheap derbies

He digs the gold and has his touth filled with camani. He builds fine cafes and eats at the lunch

counter. He makes patent leather shoes and wears

He builds baseball grand stands and sits in the bleachers.

He makes the palace cars and rides in the

eide-door sleeper. He builds the grand opera houses and goes

to the nickel shows. He makes silk suspenders and holds his

pants up with a nail. He makes fine furniture and uses cheap installment stuff.

He makes the shrouds, the coffins and tombs and when he dies he sleeps in the potter's field.

Workers, wake up! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain .-Emancipator.

WILL YOU GIVE A LIFT!

Our recent eight page issue seems to have made a hit if we are to judge from the hundreds of commendatory letters received in regard to it. From New York and Louisiana, British Columbia and California, from Montana and Neoraska, the paper has been praised.

The edition ran slightly less than 10,000 more than our regular issue. This was because we were too busy to properly advertise it. It should have had a 50,000 run at the very least.

The support given the paper has been good. but it has come too largely from a small number of members. We want to see a wider interest taken by every individual who holds a card in the ONE BIG UNION. Not knowing what the rainy weather on the

Western coast may bring forth we are speculating as to the amount of support that will fall off when street meetings are interfered with. Can we keep up eight pages when they are started? It is up to the individual readers to

While awaiting the answer we can definitely promise another eight page issue with No. 192, Thursday, November 28. We ask that all locals commence to lay aside a few dollars each week so that we can break all previous records with this number.

We can promise that there will be no disappointments as to contents. The best cartoon of the "MR. BLOCK" series will be saved for that number. Austin Lewis and other wellknown writers will furnish fine articles. There will be articles on direct action, sabotage, various kinds of strikes, and on the ideas and ideals of the movement. And it will have all the

latest class news as well. Ernest Riebe, whose cartoons are destined to make a lasting impression on the labor

world, will do one of his best for the issue. Now do not depend upon some one else. Clip this out and bring the matter before the local of which you are a member. Individuals who erous order is given from the locality in which they are situated. We can make it 100,000 if every rebel will act.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the lew, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the nachinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its embers in any one industry, or in all industries. If necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all

instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work." we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword. "Abolition of the wage system."

it is the historip mission of the working class to do away with capitalism.. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also te carry on production when capitalism shall have been everthrown. By erganizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new soelety within the shell of the old.

METHODS OF PAYING WAGES

There are many methods of paying wages, but here we give only the broad outlines of the different systems. The accounts here given are extracted from the Business Man's Library issued by the magazine System. This library is considered high authority and the employing class manage many a business upon the plans and auggestions contained therein.

Day's Wages

"It is not necessary to trace the causes which have led up to the indifference shown by day workers. There is a minimum inducement only enough to escape being discharged is more often the aim than to do a just day's work. . In the day's work plan, the employee is paid for the time he spends upon his work. As a result of this system, an easy-going rate of speed is generally taken, marked by occasional spurts. . . .

"It is no small understaking to reorganize large factory and secure the cooperation of the Workers to a successful finish vet the returns are so great and the experience gained so valuable, that no manufacturer should hesitate to make the change, gradually if necessary, but at any rate, get away from as wasteful a form of production as the day's-work plan of employing labor.'

Piece Work

"The theory of piece work is a simple one With the piece-work plan in operation the workman is paid for his work, proportionate to the amount done."

This plan does not work out well for the employer, as shown by the following:

"Suppose the labor price of a standard piece of work to be ten dollars. The employer satisfies himself that this piece could be produced for eight dollars' labor cost. To give the workman incentive for faster work, a piece-work price of nine dollars is made, this making in fact, a division of the profitable saving with the workman."

The book goes on to state that the prejudices of the worker in thinking that he is about to men on the jobs we would be more successful be taken advantage of generally have to be disarmed by means of a minimum guarantee. Working then upon piece work the worker increases his carnings.

"The logical result is a cut in wages. The employe thereupon figures that too much work done and too large a consequent wage results in a cut. He therefore assures himself what is the maximum wage he can receive without a cut, and never increases his output beyond that point. . . . The interests of the employer and the men are diametrically opposed. with the result that the object in view-reduc tion of cost-is not attained."

Here follow quotations from Taylor, generally believed to be the father of scientific management. Taylor tells of "soldiering," "marking time," and means used by the workers in keeping up appearances while not risking a cut "It is by no means uncommon for in wages. men to work at the rate of one-third or even one-quarter, their maximum speed, and preserve the appearance of working hard."

The differential piece-work system is also discussed, but it, too, does not seem to prove the best method of skinning the slaves.

The Premium Plan

"The premium plan of wage payment is as follows: The workman is paid over and above his usual daily wages, a premium for every first is lost. hour he succeeds in reducing a previously determined time, such premium being divided be 20 members in a mixed local are construction tween the workman and employer in a definite ratio." Here are some of the faults of this plan:

"if a small premium is offered the employe not increasing production. If too large a premium be offered, the cost of production will be disproportionally increased.

premium as to one in piece-work pay.

The Bonus System

showing the various elementary operations shown the tools needed and the time necessary a job of work is obviously the sum of its elementary operations. If the workman is unable to perform his job of work in the allotted time, he is paid at the day rate only; if he performs the work as laid out, according to the specification and within the time limit, he receives in addition to the day rate a definite bonus." .

This plan from the employers' point of view is preferable to those mentioned above. Its chief fault lies in the fact that the slightest Northwest caused by the strike on the C. N. R. inaccuracy will destroy the effect of the whole The plan of organization laid down here system. The worker begins to doubt that the bonus will be forthcoming at all, when he sees locals would have to combine into a National that greater effort in one case did not bring it, industrial Union and then work along some so he returns to the plan of doing the work with just enough effort to hold the job.

The Profit-Sharing Plan

"The profit-sharing plan of wage payment is one in which the employe receives a certain percentage of the final business profits in addition to his regular wages. This system is their appearance in the same form in both peopen to many and serious objections, some of which are a follows: Anything given the employe under the profit-sharing plan is not in the nature of an earning but in the nature of *. Another prime objection is the one urged against the day wage system, viz., that it rewards the lazy employe with the energetic, the poor with the good, as all receive an equal or proportionate share of the profits. Then, too, the rewards are not immediate but remote, and the effect of a future dividend unon any but the most sanguine is questionable. The workmen must accept on trust, the statement that the dividend is correct. They have no direct means of verifying it, as the means by which the result was obtained is so complicated that few could form any idea as to whether or not the announced profit was just or reduced by judicious 'watering' of stock."

Another point not mentioned in this book sents. Get an I. W. W. Seng beek.

le that the employers can and do throw profits from one department to another, and in rewarding employes can throw the bulk of the profits into that section of the business which mploys the fewest men, in this manner de ceiving the workers.

This plan contains no provision in case the business 'breaks even' or is operated at a loss during a particular period.

Stock-holding Plan

"Among the most successful methods of getting the employe to take an interest in the busines sis by making him a stockholder. He then only for a day worker to do his best. To do not only 'plugs' for the business, but, having a proprietory interest in the company, tries at all times to further their interest both in the shop

> This last plan is the one taken up by the steel trust and such corporations and is the best one of the lot for "bamboozling" the wage slaves. Some petty stockholders really imagine hemselves to be on a footing with Carnegie because of their ownership of stock. The smaller the business the greater the power of share holding schemes as an incentive to toil.

The very fact that the employers are forced to seek new means of allaying the dissatisfaction of the toilers shows that the wage system is nearing an end. In the above mentioned schemes are all builded upon one thing—the docility, the meekness of the workers. the strike, the silent strike, the intermittent strike, sabotage and other weapons their whole systems can be thrown out of gear.

In some future issue we will deal with the question of scientific management and its relation to the revolutionary movement.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

All members of the I. W. W., although fully recognizing the benefits derived from the pres ent methods of propaganda and organization (that is, street and hall meetings, the selling and distributing of literature, etc.), must realize

that if we could take our propaganda to the in organizing the workers. Witness for instance, the C. N. R.

The advantage of job agitation is that the idea of ONE BIG UNION can be brought home to the worker right where he needs it. It must also be admitted that if we are going to concentrate our effort on trying to get job control, we should try more particularly to organize the workers, at present unorganized, and also those workers whose condition is such that the need of organizing is being forced on their minds, and I think this particularly applies to the men in the construction camps.

The obstacles to the successful carrying on of job agitation and organization, among the construction camps, to any great extent have been:

lat. The fact that in most towns the con struction workers are members of mixed locals. and as these mixed locals are made up of mem bers from various industries the agitation carried on has been more general propaganda work than an attempt to get job control.

2nd. Where there are Construction Workers' locals attempting job organizing, the territory is large and the camps scattered.

3rd. The fact that when a delegate is at all active in a camp he is soon fired and it may be several months before another one is in the same camp, and by that time the work of the

The first obstacle is easily overcome if, when workers, they send for a Construction Workers charter and push the work in that industry

The second and third obrtacles are not so easily overcome, but if all the Construction may not put forth the effort necessary to earn Workers' locals were together in a National it, or if he does, not steadily or systematically. Union, the efforts of the N. I. U. could be cen-This will defeat the object of the system by tered on work where a number of camps were close together, such as a new railroad line. In this way organizers could reach a large number of men in a small territory. All Construction There is also the same objection to a cut in Workers' locals could be notified to have all members that would go, to get into the section where the agitation was being pushed, litera-"in this system a detailed card is made out ture could be distributed by members passing up and down the work, stickers and posters making up a piece of work. There is also could be got out by the same means, if there were spotters in the camps and the delegate for each operation. The total time allotted on could not be active, he could easily put the organizer next to any likely members when he came around: if a delegate was fired another could immediately take his place, and by these means a persistent agitation kept up.

> This would help the locals not in the imm diate vicinity where the agitation was being pushed more than the haphazard, hit or miss. method of agitation. To prove this, look at the gain in membership in the locals in the

SHOVEL STIFF. definite line

Where articles are sent to both the "INDUS-TRIAL WORKER" and SOLIDARITY they should be marked "duplicate" in order to avoid

Those who persist in breaking this rule will find their news articles entirely re-written and their other articles eliminated altogether.

This action is necessary to protect the in terests of both the papers and their readers.

All rebels should be interested in both the Pastern and Western news Solidarity and the industrial Worker together cover the field of wageworkers' revolutionary activity. A com bination sub for one year for \$1.50. Send at once to Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Will B. O'Halloran please communicate with Local 435, I. W. W., at Box 623, Marshfield, Oregon.

Songs to fan the flames of discentint, 18

DIMMIE CIMILERAL Hiv

The trials of the men indicted in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times is now in progress in Indianapolis, Ind. Here are the names of the 54 men indicted:

F. M. Ryan, Indianapolis, president of the In ernational Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

H. S. Hockin, Indianapolis and Detroit, sec-

retary treasurer of the Iron Workers.

8. P. Meadows, Indianapolis, secretary treasurer of the Marion county Building Trades and district business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

J. T. Butler, Indianapolis, international first vice president of the Iron Workers.

Fred J. Sherman, Indianapolia, business agent Indianapolis Iron Workers local,

J. J. McNamara, former secretary treasures of the Iron Workers, now serving a 15-year sentence at San Quentin, Cal., prison for dynamiting.

J. B. McNamara, serving a life sentence at San Quentin for dynamiting the Los Angeles

Ortic McManigal, confessed dynamiter and in Olaf A. Tveltmoe, San Francisco, secretary of

the California Building Trades Council. J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, Utah, business agent of the Salt Lake Iron Workers' union.

E. A. Clancy, San Francisco, former member of the Iron Workers' executive board. Frank K. Painter, Omaha, business agent of

Wm. K. Benson, Detroit, president Detroit Federation of Labor.

John J. McCary, former member of the Iron Workers' executive board.

J. K. Irwin, Peoria, Ill., former secretary of Peoria Iron Workers' local.

Milton H. Davis, Philadelphia, member of the ron Workers' executive board in 1906. Patrick Ryan, Chicago, business agent of

Local No. 1.
Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, former business gent of the Iron Workers.

George (Nipper) Anderson, Cleveland, walkng delegate Iron Workers. Frank C. Webb, New York, former member international executive board of the Iron Work

ers. Daniel Brophy. New York, former member of the international executive board.

Paul Morrin, St. Louis, business agent of the iron Workers' local. John H. Barry, St. Louis, former business

agent. W. E. Reddin, Milwaukee, financial secreary and business agent of Iron Workers' local. Herman G. Seifert, Milwaukee, assistant business agent for Iron Workers' local, 1909-

1910. Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, Philadel-

phia, business agent Iron Workers' local. Daniel Buckly, Davenport, Ia., business sent of Iron Workers' local

H. W. Legleitner, Pittsburg, former member nternational executive board of Iron Workers. Charles W. Wachmeister, Detroit, former business agent and former president Iron Workers' local.

Frank J. Murphy, Detroit, walking delegate Iron Workers' local.

R. H. Houlihan, Chicago financial secretary Chicago Iron Workers local.

"PRISON MEMOIRS OF AN ANARCHIST" A volume has been sent to us for review and the task is approached with difficulty. One

can review a book, but not a life. And in Alexander Berkman's book, "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist," is set forth the existence of a man-it cannot be called life-for thirteen years and ten menths in the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

For the attempted removal of Henry Clay tention to the degradation of the capitalist system, and particularly to focus the public eye ipon the murder of unarmed strikers at Homestead in 1892, by Andrew Carnegie through his agent, Frick, a sentence of twenty-two years in the penitentiary was passed upon Berkman.

The book deals with the existence within the grey stone walls, the attempt at liberation, the admission. toil in the prison workshop, the degrading influence of jail life, together with many other topics, all of which are handled in a manner that excites intense interest.

The volume will be called obscene. It is, just as life is obscene. Just also as prison existence can lead to nothing else save obscenity. Berk-man. The admission is free. A collection will man's ideals were all that were saved him from taken and the entire proceeds forwarded to the being swept into the vortex of revolting practices that are the self-scourging that society gives when it attempts to remedy crime by dicially strangle. committing greater crime.

One does not care to lay the book until the whole of the 512 pages are consumed The Mother Earth Publishing company seems to have taken pains to make the appearance of the book worthy of the contents. One is aston ished to learn that the price is but \$1.50 for

Throughout the whole volume runs a curious egotism, which does not seem out of place when one considers the youth of Berkman upon his imprisonment and the self-centered ideas that are unavoidable within the confines of a penitentiary. The name might well be "An Autobiography of an Unassuming Egotist.

wide circulation will do much toward throwing light upon the foul practices allowed to go unchecked, and ofttimes encouraged, in the jails of this country. The book may be had from the publishers at 55 West 28th street, New York City.

The chief of police in Little Falls, N. Y., told Socialist Mayor Lunn of Schnectady, N. Y., that he might talk politics to the strikers but could not discuss the strike. Lunn talked of the strike and was arrested. The bosses know what menaces their profits and their power.

C. L. Pingree, secretary of a newly formed local at Ipswich, Mass., writes that the boys there are making the bosses sit up and take notice. The address of the local is 15 Union St.

Jas. Cooney, Chicago, one of the business

agents of Iron Workers' local. Jas. Coughlin, Chicago, former business

agent local No. 1.

Wm. Shupe, Cincinnati, former business agents from Workers' local. Ernest G. W. Basey, Cincinnati, former bus-

iness agent Indianapolis local, No. 22. Wm. Bernhardt, Cincinnati, financial secu

tary, Cincinnati Iron Workers' local. F. E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., secretary treasurer Iron Workers' local.

John Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y., recording see retary Iron Workers' local. Jas. E. Ray, Springfield, Ill., president Peoria

Iron Workers' local. Edward Smythe, Springfield, Ill., financial

secretary of Peoria Iron Workers' local A. J. Kavanaugh, Springfield, Ill., business agent for Springfield local Iron Workers, 1911. M. L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., president of Springfield local Iron Workers, 1909-10-11.

Bert Brown, Kansas City, walking delegate for Kansas City Iron Workers' local in

W. J. McKain, Kansas City, business agent

of Iron Workers' local. Hiram R. Cline, Muncie, Ind., general organ izer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Michael J. Young, Boston, business agen Iron Workers' local.

Chas. Beum, Minneapolis, business manager local Building Trades council. M. J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., business agent

Iron Workers' local. Clarence E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., business

agent of Machinista's Union. Patrick A. Cooley, New Orleans, La., member general executive board Iron Workers.

Frank J. Higgins. Springfield, Mass., New England organizer for the Iron Workers.

Patrick F. Farrell, New York, former member nternational executive board Iron Workers. Fred Mooney, Duluth, financial secretary Duluth Iron Workers' local in 1910.

Of the 54 men the two McNamara brothers are serving terms in San Quentin, three have been dismissed, one cannot appear owing to a broken leg, and two others have pleaded guilty. These two are Ortic McManigal and Edward The trial of the 47 indicted men is pro ceeding slowly.

With all the bluster of the perjurer and jury briber, detective William J. Burns, the prosecution has not proven anything materially damaging to the balance of the indicted men.

The evidence so far seems to rest upon the construction placed upon the word "job." The state contends that this means the planting of dynamite while the defense has shown that it has to do with iron construction work.

The stenographer of the Iron Workers has testified that the safe in which dynamite was found was accessible to her at all times. This leads to the belief that the dynamite found therein was a plant.

The outcome of the trial will be watched with much interest by all workers. It is not, however, attracting the attention that the cases of Ettor and Giovannitti in Salem, Mass., seems to be calling forth.

HAYMARKET MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the death of August Spics, Albert R. Parson, Louis Lingg, Adolph Fisher and George Engel, who were murdered by the corrupt judiciary employing class in Chicago, November 11, 1887, there will be meetings held throughout the world by the revolutionists.

In Chicago the meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Industrial Workers of Frick, as an act calculated to call universal at- the World, the Mexican Liberal Defense League Bohemian Labor organizations, and of the Jewish, Lettish, Bohemian and Italian groups. The meeting will be called at 2 p. m., on Sunday, November 10, at Pilsen Auditorium, 1657 Blue Island avenue. The speakers will be William D. Haywood, Annibal Ferero, Jan Tesar and William Nathanson. There is no charge for

In San Francisco, Cal., at 8 o'clock on the night of November 11, there will be a memorial meeting in Jefferson Square hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue. The speakers will be Austin Lewis, Ed Nolan, Thos. J. Mooney, E. B. Morton and Selig Schulberg, with Hugo Ernst as chair A collection will defense of the sixty-four lumber-jacks whom hirelings of the lumber trust are trying to ju-

NOTES FROM EUREKA.

John Pancaer arrived last week and got into the harness at once.

Four new members cast their lot with the andesirables during the week.

M. B. Butler is on the sick list but is expected bear on the firing line within a short time C. E. Folosi is out again after splitting his

fingers while peeling tanbark.
Fellow Worker Fry sent in an application

ard with the necessary trimmings. Chris Nelson flung a few questions at Ex Gov. Pardee when the latter came into the mill. Pardes was forced to state that he would not fight for the flag unless he had to. This made even the yard boss prick up his ears

A PROFITABLE MISTAKE

Last week a letter left the "Worker" office addressed to the wrong city. As the name was a common one the letter was opened by mistake by a party of the same name as the addressee. We were agreeably surprised to find in our mail for this week a letter from the person who opened the letter, apologizing for having made the mistake and enclosing his own subscription. He had seen several copies and would have subscribed long ago had he been asked. The subscriptions can be secured if the fellow workers go after them.

Subscribe for the "Industr'el Worker."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS CHANGE ADDRESS

On and after October 26th, address of Goneral Headquarters will be as follows: Room 307, Mortimer Building, 164-66 W. Washington Street

If you do not receive your papers regularly, write to us. When charging addres to always dve the old as well as the new address.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 187, I. W. W., mosts second and fourth Wednes-day, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delana-street, New Bedford Mans.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the L w. W. Arturo Glovannitti awaiting trial because of his activity it the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is si per year. Address 129 W. 4th street New York City.

SOME TIME SAVING SUGGESTIONS
Make all money orders payable to the "In SOME TIME EVALUATE PRINTLE TO THE MAKE All money orders payatle to the dustrial Worker and not to individuals. Write your name and address plainly, as those of the subscribers you send.

where possible.

Write on one side of paper only. Keep business matters separated from news items and articles.

Articles should reach this office by Saturday morning at the very latest. Telegrams can be inserted if received before \$0.000 m. Monday, Do not telegraph where a letter will answer the nurnoss.

near matters separated from news items and articles should reach this office by Saturday morning at the very latest. Talegram can be inserted if received before \$a\$. m. Monday. Do not telegraph where a letter will answer the purpose.

See that enough postage is affixed to letters. Remit money by postal money order, express order, bank draft or registered letter. Postage stamps in good condition accepted as cash. Do not register the stamps. The purpose of the stamps of the stamps of the stamps of the stamps. The stamps of the sta

Send cash with orders if possible as we nave no cash surplus.

If the "Worker" don't suit you in some par-ticular write in your complaint. We may never hear of it if you circulate it around the hall. We are willing to acknowledge mistakes and Boost the "Industrial Worker."

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1½ cents per copy. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle,

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent SONGS OF JOY! SONGS OF SORROW! SONGS OF SARCASMI Songs of the Miseries That Are. Songs of the Happiness To Be.

show the shams of civilization: mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class; and drown in one glad burst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderbund.

Songs that strip capitalism bare;

SONGSI SONGSI I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.

The poeter picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.

world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and
children—at the bottom of society.

A platform upon their bent backs supports the
capitalist class who are rioting at the banquet Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of

italism. bove them on the third platform are the preach-and pricets teaching the workers contentment h their lot. with their lot.
The next platform has upon it the rulers of the
nations—kings, ccars, and presidents.
Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of
gold, showing the aim of capitalism.
The poster is 16220 inches, on heavy white paper
in most attractive colors.
The price is 16c each, or \$1.00 per dozen.
Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c
per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS

"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Herve. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. If. Williams. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent Bt. John. 34 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"The Five-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Why Birikes Are Lost and How to Win." By Wm. E. Trautmann. 24 pages. 3c to local unions in quantity.
"The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." By Edward McDonald. 16 pages. 3the to local unions in quantity.

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS.

"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. W. W. Anti-Political?

"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Viscent St. John.
"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stirton.

iting Recognition." Ry A. M. Stirton. To Kinds of Unonism." By Edward Ham mond.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women."
By E. S. Nelson.
"Union Scabs and Others." by Oscar Amer-

"Union Scabe and Others." By Geoar Ameringer.
"War and the Workers." By Walker C, Smith.
Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

L. W. W. ON TRIAL —

(Continued from page one.)

Attorney Sisk, for Caruso, moved that reserved decisions, on his previous motions striking out evidence as not applying to his client.

All the motions were denied and decisions reserved until the evidence for the defense is all

Following these decisions of the court came another, the most remarkable of the whole trial. Judge Quinn refused Ettor the right to choose his own counsel to make the opening address to the jury in his behalf. He assigned Peters and Sisk to make such addresses, in connec tion with those for their clients. both demurred on the grounds that they had given attention to the case only as it effected their own clients. Attorney Fred Moore, who was slated to opening address, protested energetio ally in Ettor's behalf. He insisted that it was a constitutional right to which he was entitled and warned against popular disapproval in case the right was not maintained by the court. recess was over, he summarily ordered the counsel to proceed when they thought to have the matter reopened.

Judge Quinn adjourned the court an hour earlier than usual, the same afternoon he assigned Peters and Sisk to their unwelcome task on the grounds of expediency and time

One of the last bits of evidence introduced by Atwill was St. John's pamphlet, "The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Methods." He was compelled to read it from cover to cover, was introduced also. The "Industrial Worker" will most likely be likewise honored.

The prosecution has shown its hand and put the I. W. W. on trial. The evidence for the defense has so far made a favorable impression. Edward Riley, the first witness, told of Presi-

dent Wood's attempt to meet Ettor alone during the strike and of Ettor's refusal to comply. Archie Adamson testified as to Ettor's knowl edge of a threatened sympathetic strike of power house workers when he said Lawrence vould be an unhappy city in 24 hours and that

then there would be no more cars to smash. The trial is expected to last three weeks

THE BINGHALI STRIKE

Writing editorially in the Daily Nome (Alas NOT JOE ETTOR ka) Industrial Worker, official organ of Local 240, Western Federation of Miners, A. S. Embree discusses the strike at Bingham Canyon, Utah.

> He points out that the strike was called by the men themselves, that the unorganized men were in control and the W. F. of M. was comnaratively weak there, that the men had entrenched themselves in a commanding position on the mountains and general conditions seemed to favor them. He also showed that Moyer endeavored to persuade the strikers to give up their position under assurances that the company would keep some promises made to them. The men did so and the strike was practically lost

Embree then goes on to point out the loss of militancy on the part of the W. F. of M., and he contrasts their tactics with those of the L. W. He concluded his article as follows:

"The only way we can judge which of the methods is the best is by comparison. Which ever proves to be the most effective is the one to adopt. The opportunity for the making of these comparisons in the labor movement has me limb from limb because I could not believe been frequent of late. We refer to the successassignment and declared a recess. After the In comparison with the Lawrence strike the struggle which lasted over two years against the Homestake mine in South Dakota and ended in the complete rout of the workers, marks this form of warfare as out of date. And we venture to say that if the Bingham Canyon situation had been taken in hand by the I. W. W. the advantage seized in the start would not flashing fires of gas in underground mines, and have been thrown aside.

No labor organization can remain at a standstill. Its methods of aggression and resistance advertisements and all. It was introduced to prove incitement on the part of the I. W. W. and all those attinuated with it. "Selidarity" time for the members of the Western Federal tion of Miners to awake to this feet and the was introduced also. The standard with it. line up with the most advanced wing of the to build malodorous and vermin-infested dunlabor movement of today."

> Alex Lupo was recently expelled from the cause he favored the organization of the hotel and restaurant workers into one union, and had formerly belonged to the I. W. W. He bored himself out. Oh, you augerism!

> A sequel to the brutal flogging of prisoners in the penitentiary at Jackson, Michigan, came in the burning of the twine bindery by an unknown convict on October 24. And election day so near, too.

FROM THE WORLD-GID SLAVE

TO THE WORLD-OLD MASTER (By Ernest Griffeath)

I am a slave. But I am an unwilling slave.

I produce all useful things.

I bear all the burdens. I support you, my master, but I do so against

For centuries you have held me in bondage I have been a fool, and I am still foolish. But through the bank of darkness I see

For centuries I supported you as a chattel For ages I supported you as a serf

For years I supported you and made possible your every luxury and you let me keep of my roduct only wages.

I am yet a wage-slave.

For centuries and ages and years I have fought you.

You in turn have burned me; you have thrust me through with the sword; you have filled me with arrows and broken me with stones; you have taught me superstition and fear and pulled you; you have torn my loved ones from me and caused them to perish before my very eyes, and I still fight.

I am still alive; if I stopped I should die. Our fight can never end till I am free, and see you working by my side.

Then I will forget and forgive: we will be n one plane.

You have persecuted me and you have tortured me in years agone, you now burn me with in your factories you burn my daughters.

You have displaced the slow windlass of the rack, upon which your holy priests pulled me must advance with the change in times and joint from joint for my incredulity, by the swiftly whirring cog-wheels that grind me with

geons into which you threw me if I protested.

You have caused my lungs to rot by keeping me from the light and air and forcing me to A. F. of L. waiters' union in Cleveland, Ohio, be- breathe lime dust, lint of rags and poisonous gases.

You have caused my flesh to fall from my bones and putrefy from hideous diseases; for you fed me with food unfit for the lan-dors of your daughters and filled with poisonous chem-

· You have prostituted my sisters and daughters and sent me tramping, ill-shod, ill-clothed, and ill-fed.

When I took a loaf of bread to stop the walls of my starving children you tore me with brutal hand from those I loved and threw me in the foul dungeon which I, fool-like, built for you!

I have produced the clothing, the food and the cruel blood-letting weapons of your soldiery; the soldiery which guards me night and day for fear I may awaken, break my chains and over

I have done everything within the power of human man for you.

I have produced your necessities and your luxurics.

I have invented and made machines with which I can produce a hundredfold more than could a few years since. I have invented machines with which I can

incredibly short time, that you may enjoy the grandeur, the beauties and the wonders of the earth without effort on your part. I have tried to believe your doctrines and

ransport you to any part of the globe in an

reeds: I have even tried to believe that some where in your black carcase there might be one speck of white—one ray of light of Justice—but, no, you are all black.

I see you at last as you really are. I have stopped a moment.

I have brushed the bloody sweat from my eves and I now see you in all your hideousness. The Frankenstein monster would be a verit-

able Venus in comparison to your hellish form You have crushed me and repeatedly crushed

You have set your foot on my neck like you might upon a worm: but, like a steel coil the further down you force me the further up I

I am still alive, awake and fighting!

Henceforth: I refuse to build dungeons; I refuse to feed, clothe and produce weapons for your soldiery; I refuse to tramp sore-footed cross the land since I have produced machines that will carry me; I refuse to starve while I produce good things to est; I refuse to thirst while I make wine; I refuse to freeze while I weave cloth; I refuse to remain unsheltered while I build castles.

I refuse to be your slave any longer!!

THE WORLD OLD SLAVE

IN THE NORTHWEST.

The joint locals of Portland, Oregon, held a neeting on the Plaza on October 27. Jones, Wright and laler were the speakers. The col ection amounted to \$35.25. At night the hall meeting brought forth \$10 more. On a list at the hall the sum of 25 was collected. The entire amount was sent to the Emerson Defense

In Spokane, Wash, the meetings on the street and in the hall gained good collections The list in the hall showed several dollars is well. At a special meeting the locals decided send the full proceeds for the day to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La., to be used in the defense of the B. T. W. Over \$35 was forwarded.

Other locals are requested to take these meetings as a gentle hint and "go and do like

In the Truth Seker for October 12 is an excellent two-column article on the I. W. W., written
by Fellow Worker M. B. Butler. Other memideas; and not thinkers, but the thoughts they bers should seek to get articles in various magazines and papers.

ROPERENT PRIVING

Rose Pine, La., Oct. 23, 1912.

To My Fellow-Workers: You are the mainstay and the bosses of the N. I. U. of F. and L. W.

On the 22nd day of September our lusty infant union became the adopted child of the finest fighting organization in the labor movement, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The I. W. W. preamble and constitution is a revolutionary declaration and guide to the successful operation of a fighting machine, designed to check the abuse of labor by capitalists, and the men at the helm of this industrial vessel are men who have been tested and always found true to that great mass of un-skilled workers who are, and always have been, the most abused and exploited of all toilers.

The success of and rapid growth of this unique indutrial unionism has been due to the lack of bessism, and the avoidance of politics, and absolute discouragement of hero worship by the leaders and general officers of the L. W.

Their constant aim has ever been to teach the members of the organization, Industrialism, Unionism and Solidarity of Action: to think for themselves and always, and thereby be more or less independent of leaders, then in case of emergency they will, each and every active member, be competent when a labor fight is on, to guide their industrial battleship to victory.

The autocratic leaders and officers of the A. F. of L. and other trades unions, tie their members hand and foot in one-sided contracts with the master class, and then command said members to be dumb like driven cattle

Our leaders and officers of the I. W. W. aim to educate the members in the art of Thinking and Acting for Themselves, and in the selection of competent officials, who will function as the the organization dictate, without getting the big head and assuming the powers they are not entitled to. In adopting their course they conserve the regard and confidence of the

members.

The I. W. W.'s idea of the ONE BIG UNION of all the workers in given industries is the done that will whip the boss.

Now, Fellow-Workers, let us all work on these plans and pull together for this grand consummation so devoutly to be desired.

Think, Think! Think!!

allow politicians or any ambitious leaders who may worm their way tate our organization to drag you into their quarrels in their efforts to IS UNCED BY EASTLAND disrupt you in the furtherance of their personal ambition. Such foolish participation on your part will retard the coming of industrial Free-

dom. Fellow-Workers, you are the bosses in this organization, and therefore the arbiters of your own fate. Hang together and never lose sight of the fact that it is in solidarity on your part that will enmancipate the working class.

Always bear in mind what you are fighting for, and educate yourself in industrial unionism, and as you are the ones most interested, fight like a son of a gun to put the kibosh on any bossism that may crop out in your local or in the general organization.

PHINEAS EASTMAN. Secretary Local 302, N. L. U. of F. and L. W. Southern District.

A HEALTHY RESPECT.

Felow Worker Arthur Rice landed in Denver and proceeded to hold a meeting on behalf of Local No. 26, I. W. W.

The corner of 17th and Market was chosen as the scene of operation. This is the center of the slave market. When a couple of I. W. W. songs had been sung, the slaves deserted the sharks' offices and gathered around the speaker. The employment agents called upon the police to take the speaker from the box and the

bulls took one look and said, "Nothing doing. They are I. W. W.'s." This is a healthy respect the I. W. W. has gained through the various free speech fights. Rice talked for about two hours on the police brutalities in San Diego and of the need for industrial organization. Ten new members were

gained and 200 copies of the "Industrial Worker' 'and "Solidarity" were sold. The Denver Republican has come out with a lot of lies regarding the statements of I. W. W. speakers, claimling that the speakers spend their time making remarks about the flag. It is needless to state that the members of Local 26 know that the issue is porkchops and not pa-

triotism. Crooked politicians and grafting employment sharks find it convenient to hide behind the flag, along with the labor skinning employers.

The local in Marshfield, Oregon, has moved into a larger hall and expects a good growth when the men commence to hit the town. H. W. McKey held a street meeting recently. He Think, Think! Think!! spoke about an hour and a half and sold 20 Act, Act! I beg of you! And do not "Workers."

"SHAKE YOUR CHAINS"

Lake Charles, La. Fellow Workers:

In writing this letter it is my desire to inspire you into action. In the past labor has depended upon leaders, but history has shown us that success cannot wholly be attributed to them, for their efforts, no matter how well used have always to a greater or less extent, been squashed by the gallows, gibbet, jail, dungeon

and other hell-holes of capitalist punishment. Those who know history know why Socrates was forced to drink poison; why Christ was crucified: why Spartacus died upon a cross: why Bruno was burned at the stake; why Gal ileo was tortured in the dungeon; why Emmett was hung; why Paine was sentenced to death; though later revoked; why Lovelov was mur deded; why Lincoln was shot; and why Marx

was banished from his native land. And in the later day, why the Molly Mc Guires were hung; why Parsons, Spies and his fellow-workers gave their lives upon the gallows; why Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone law eighteen months in jail, why Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso are being tried for their lives, and why A. L. Emerson, president; Ed Lehman, organizer; and Egbert Hollingsworth, secretary,

L. U. 223, B. of T. W.; John Helton, secretary of the Socialist party DeRidder, and W. A Chatham, C. Havens, Louis Brown, Jack Payne and Ed Ezell are today being persecuted by the Southern Lumber Operators' association through their hired rope greaser, the Hon. A.

P. Pujo, and through their slimy, pusillanimous aggregation of human scum styling itself the Burns Detective agency You know why these men are being perse

cuted. It is not because they shot (as the pros ecution say) but because they tried to organize the workers so that they would form them-selves into an organized body and refuse to make powder, guas, rifles and cartridges to be placed in the hands of gunmen and thugs lared to think and say what they thought. They thought that labor was entitled to all it proers of Louisiana and Texas, must answer, and our silence will be more powerful than the answer quick. You, the workers of the world, voices you strangle today." you have a power greater than presidents, or governors, judges, juries, corporation lawyers, might, can control the world with its oligarchy ing that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

yourselves, must strike the blow that will free jail, as capitainst society would have them inyou. You, yourselves, must think, and when herit. you do, think of yourself, your wife, your childempty no would-be leader gets hungry; when remember it well!

Capital is not fighting leaders, but their place in other workers' minds. Think, men, think, for

"He who must not think is a slave. 'He who cannot think is a fool "And he who does not think is a tool."

Here in Louisiana the bosses have resorted to every means, fair or foul. They have surrounded mills and towns with irresponsible gun men and thugs. They have taken your fellow-workers and placed them behind the prison bars; placed Burns detectives in the cells with them, and refused permission to employees of the B. of T. W. to see A. L. Emerson

on business referring to the organization. They have allowed these thugs to threaten rganizers with personal violence and death, if they dared continue in their work, and when these organizers dared to criticize the Burns detective agency, as was the case of Clarence Edwards, C. L. Filigno and the writer, they were placed behind prison bars on the trumped up charge of "attempting to bribe, and intimidation of witnesses," which the writer is prepared to say he neither had time or money for such

stuff, had he been inclined to do so. We, in jail, are powerless to act. We cannot organize. We can not call you to our ranks. We can but sit and gaze through the barred windows and damn every institution of capital-ism, and think, and think, and think of the day when mankind shall arise and be free as Shelley

"Arise like lions after slumber, In unvanquishable number.
Shake your chains to earth like dew Which in sleep have fallen on you. Ye are many, they are few."

Our liberty depends on you. Your liberty depends on you. When we get out we will meet you and join hands with you in fighting slavery in its every form, whether it be small wages, long hours or what not. A fight against the which to shoot workers, their wives and their employment of seven million women at \$4 a children when they dared to strike for more week, which has forced one million to sell their bread, for more leisure, or when they wished to love and virtue for bread. Our fight is against voice views to workers who did not know or the employment of two million child slaves who understand the principles and aims of the ONE are having their little lives ground into profit. BIG UNION. They are in jail because they If fighting such a battle is anarchistic or im dared to defy the powers that be. Because they moral, then we plead guilty to being anarchists and immoralists. If to fight this fight we are knew that labor produced all wealth, and they placed in jail or even upon gallows, we can go with words upon our lips as noble as the words duced, and said so. This was a crime punish-of Parsons as he stepped upon the gallows and able by death. Shall they die? You, the work-spoke these words: "The day will come when

But life and liberty depend upon on you, your energy and your action; so act today. Join the or Burns detectives. You, by your organized ONE BIG UNION of the working class, recognizmight, can control the wind with which solidaries of capital, upon its glidled throne, surrounded organize, think and study that we may be able by its lackeys, its lick spittals and henchmen. You cannot afford to wait for leaders. You, toll and not the galows, gibbet, dungeon and

This is the request of fifty-nine men, held on ren and your class; for when your stomach is the trumped-up charge of murder; five on the trumped-up charge of attempting to bribe and your clothes are torn no politician gets cold, intimidate witnesses, who are today incarcerat-and when your roof leaks it does not drip on ed in the Calcasieu Parish jail. What is your John Henry Kirby's head. Remember this, and answer? Answer by organizing into one big union—the I. W. W.

"Shake your chains to earth like dew. Which in sleep has fallen on you." Yours in revolt.

E. F. DOREE.

