SOLIDARITY

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOLUME EIGHT. WHOLE No. 374. PRICE 5c. CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. $1.00 PER YEAR

EVERETT TRIALS ARE ON

Prosecution Making Desperate Attempt to Convict I. W. W. Men—False Testimony and Coercion Being Used.

Behind steel bars, with serious charges hanging over each one of them, and with a ghastly network of perjured, purchased testimony drawing ever closer about them, seventy-four members of the I. W. W. are going on trial for their lives and liberty in the city of Seattle, Washington. Witnesses are being bribed or bullied to testify against them. "Gumshoe" artists are scouring the country, leaving no stone unturned to secure any "evidence," by any means, that will prejudice the opinions of jurymen or poison the mind of the public against them. The Lumber Trust and the labor-hating henchmen of Big Business on the Pacific coast are prepared to go to any length in order to railroad or hang these men. It is an important part of their plan to wipe out unionism and establish the open shop generally on the Western coast that each of these union men be convicted and sentenced. This is the opening battle of their war against opposition to their bloodthirsty greed for more profits and power.

Thomas Tracy, one of the survivors of the bloody massacre of union men by the hired thugs and respectable members of the Everett Commercial Club, is the first to be brought before his accusers. Clear-eyed and unfaltering, he goes into the jaws of the legal machinery of the court of Snohomish county, to come out either a victim of Capitalistic vengeance or as an example of how the working class of this country can protect its own. Five union men are dead and seventy-four in danger. Nothing on earth can save the men in jail in Seattle save the immediate and united action of the awakened working class of the land. The following telegram from the Defense Committee indicates the gravity of the situation:

Solidarity,

Chicago, Ill.:

Bought and paid for false testimony endangers our boys. Fifteen thousand dollars more necessary to cover witness, stenographic and legal expenses. Send all money on hand immediately and get every dollar possible at mass meetings. This case must be Waterloo of merchants and manufacturers, Pacific coast. It's up to you.

EVERETT DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Send all donations to Herbert Mahler, Sec'y-Treas. Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

Protests and resolutions should be sent to President Wilson and to Gov. Lister, Olympia, Wash. Mass meetings should be held and publicity given to this case. Demand of your congressmen and senators that there be a Federal investigation into the tragedy of Everett, Nov. 5th. ACT NOW!

To All Workers Who Were on the Verona or Calista, or Whose Presence Is Required by the Defense in Seattle:

This is a final and imperative call to all of you to appear in Seattle and report to the defense March 15th!!! Don't forget that date, March 15th. Get to Seattle by that date. Arrangements will be made for your accommodation as soon as you arrive. Write in immediately and let us know you are coming.

Any fellow worker knowing anyone to whom the above notice would apply is asked to bring it to their notice and to urge upon them the necessity of immediate action.

Secretaries of locals and branches are asked to read this at business meetings and to post it on walls of hall.

DON'T FORGET, BE AT SEATTLE MARCH 15TH. FOR THE LIFELONG LIBERTY OF YOUR 74 FELLOW WORKERS, YOUR PRESENCE IS ESSENTIAL!

EVERETT PRISONERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

WATCHFUL WAITING.

AUSTRALIAN REBELS IN THE GRIP OF "BRITISH JUSTICE"

Twelve I. W. W.'s Being Legal Atrocity—New Trial Needed.

(Special to Solidarity.)

Sydney, Australia, February 1, 1917.

All Australia is stirred up over the despotic attempt of the Australian government to crush the I. W. W. at all costs. Feeling is so strong in the industrial centers and denunciation of the cowardly and unjust imprisonment of union men so vehement and open that a Royal commission was appointed to sift the evidence upon which the I. W. W. men were convicted and jailed.

The boys behind the bars were recently visited by a Fellow Worker, who reported them in good health and confident of a speedy release. Nevertheless, the fight promises to be a nasty one. The government has already ordered all Union halls closed. So far the halls are all open, and working day and night educating and lining up the slaves. Following the British motto of "business as usual," the I. W. W. sent word to the government that the Union halls would only be closed when somebody came down and closed them. Nobody seemed to want the job.

Mass meetings are being held in all parts of Australia and the I. W. W. cannot supply speakers enough to meet the demand. "Direct Action," the scrappy I. W. W. paper, seems to have a charmed life. In spite of repeated attempts at governmental suppression it is being published successfully by the Workers' Defense and Release Committee.

Fellow Worker Monty Miller, who made the now famous speech before his persecutors on "Why I Am an I. W. W.," was sentenced to a prison term in West Australia. In view of the high feeling in favor of the I. W. W. in that part of the country, the government changed its mind about the sentence and, by way of punishment, cut off his pension of ten shillings per week.

The miners of Broken Hill and elsewhere are indignant at the whole proceedings against the union, and threaten direct action unless something is done immediately.

Premier Hughes, the prize labor-fakir of the Antipodes, has met his political Waterloo, thus making the situation look a little more promising.

Following is a resume of the evidence against our men convicted on charges of conspiracy, on the 1st of December, 1916, after a trial which lasted a fortnight, and which terminated in sentences being imposed upon them ranging from five to fifteen years imprisonment. The charges against all were:

Conspiracy to cause fires.

Conspiracy to get Barker released.

Conspiracy to excite sedition.

What really led up to the persecution and prosecution of our fellow-workers was the attitude of the I. W. W. in Australia toward "W. M. Hughes," Prime Minister, and other local Prussians, anxious and determined to foist Conscription upon the manhood of this country. The first bout with the authorities took place when Fellow-worker Tom Barker, late Editor of "Direct Action," was prosecuted for a cartoon which appeared in "Direct Action," December 4, 1915, showing a soldier crucified upon a cannon, and a fat representative of Plute and Co. collecting his blood. Below were the words: "The Commonwealth Government is floating a further loan of £10,000,000 for the war chest. The prospectus calls upon investors to 'show a patriotic spirit,' especially as no sacrifice is entailed * * * the rate of interest being higher than in normal times." Fat (intoxicated with patriotism): LONG LIVE THE WAR! HIP! HIP! OORAY! FILL 'EM UP AGAIN." For the appearance of this cartoon in "Direct Action" "Barker" was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, but released after serving three months of the sentence imposed upon him. From then on the authorities commenced a campaign of persecution against I. W. W. members, which culminated in Fellow-workers Thomas Glynn, John Hamilton, Donald McPherson, William Beatty, Morris Joseph Fagin, Donald Grant, William Teen, Charles Reeve, Peter Larkin, Bernard Bob Bessant, Thomas Moore and John Benjamin King being charged with Treason.

The charge of Treason was withdrawn and the charge of Conspiracy substituted, and upon one or two or all three counts in the Conspiracy charge our fellow-workers have since been convicted, after a trial by a class-biased and vindictive of his species in this country. Now to the evidence, or rather the gist of the evidence upon which our fellow-workers were placed behind prison bars. For when once the evidence is understood, the evidence against them is really the case for them.

The Evidence Against Larkin Was This.

Certain detectives saw him in company with other members in the street take a brown bottle from his pocket "appear to sprinkle something from it on something" and throw his hands over his head. A shorthand writer heard him say in the Domain that, speaking of Conscription, it would be better to see Sydney melt than see its men take away to be butchered for any Body of infidels. That was all. And Larkin was found guilty of Con-

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MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA MINERS FOR EVERETT DEFENSE

Miners Determined—Meetings Held in Spite of Opposition—I. W. W. Growing in Power.

By H. E. McGuckin.

Undoubtedly the question that most members of the I. W. W. were asking themselves after the big strike on the range was this: "Will we hold our organization in the Minnesota and Michigan ore country, or will the slaves, lulled by their success after having been helpless so long, drift back into their old condition of unorganized slumber?"

But please let me say right here that there is no grounds for any such fears. The miners who struck last summer are standing as firmly for the Union as one could wish. And this is not all; as surprising as it may seem, instead of merely staying organized in the One Big Union for purposes of self-protection in the condition they were immediately after the strike, the miners are fifty per cent stronger in lots of ways than they were. I mean by this that while the membership has not increased fifty per cent, yet it has gained more than that in industrial power and a clear understanding of real I. W. W. unionism. The membership shows all the signs of a steady, healthy growth, and we are now sure of an intelligent, clear-cut Industrial Union of Miners on the range. Each day sees the I. W. W. more firmly rooted both in Minnesota and in Michigan. And remember, fellow-workers, that when this is an accomplished fact we will have penetrated an industry upon which we have expended a great amount of physical and financial energy. And from personal observation I have recently seen what we have striven for for years accomplished. A brief account of the last trip I took over the range will demonstrate to a certain extent what I mean.

I started over the Mesaba Range February 17, going to Keewatin. In this place I can say it is an impossibility to work unless you are a member of the I. W. W. The meeting here was a great success in spite of the fact that a mistake had been made in announcing the hour of the meeting.

At Chisholm another successful meeting was held. Fellow Worker George Andreytchine spoke. There is no doubt but what bigger and better organization is in process of formation at this point.

At Hibbing the meeting was to be for the purpose of propagating the idea of One Big Union solely, but an opportunity presented itself to do something for the boys in jail in Everett. This proved to be a success and a collection of $25.52 was taken up and protests against the unjust imprisonment of our fellow workers sent to the proper places.

At Aurora a fine meeting was held, some new members taken in and a collection of $17.77 was taken up for the Everett defense.

At Biwabik I found everything O. K. Miners lining up every day. A small town, but a good bunch of I. W. W.'s. Collection for the Everett boys, $25.51.

But one of the finest protest meetings I ever attended was held at Duluth, February 23. The crowd numbered about a thousand and a collection of $18 was taken up for the rescue of the Everett boys. And they talk about driving the I. W. W. out of Minnesota!

What Happened in Bessemer, Mich.

I left Duluth for Ironwood, Mich., where a Finnish speaker and myself were to hold a meeting. Organizer Russell, after placing a deposit of $5 on the Finnish SOCIALIST hall there, and having handbills printed in different languages, was informed at the last moment that we could not have this hall for an I. W. W. meeting. So a hall was rented at Hurley, Wis., about three-quarters of a mile from Ironwood. But as we started to go to that place we noticed that the streets were lined with finks, who are very numerous in this neck of the woods. The hall was closed and a small army of gunmen were in front of it. We went to the fellow who owned the hall and asked him to open up. He told us that if he would do so that his saloon license would be revoked. He stood his ground. Had we been able to use this hall the thousand or more miners who were present would have been willing to run the gauntlet of the hundred or more thugs, armed to the teeth. So, in view of the fact that a meeting was to be held at 8 o'clock that night in Bessemer, Mich., it was decided to all go there. We did so, and still another surprise awaited us. The hall we had rented and paid a deposit of $5 on was locked and barred. But by this time the whole bunch was de-

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MINERS THREATEN GENERAL STRIKE

Judging by the following excerpts from a bulletin from the M. M. W. I. U. No. 490, the Lumber Trust in Washington state, with 74 Union men in its clutches unjustly charged with murder, Big Biz of San Francisco now making a desperate effort to hang labor men and women, the Steel Trust on the range with three noble-hearted, brave and loyal Fellow Workers behind the bars at Stillwater—and all other respectable and red-handed parasites will pay dearly for sending union men to jail or for keeping them there or for any further persecution of class-war prisoners now held by them. And the good word is being passed along all down the line.

There are hundreds of working men today in jails, some sentenced for long terms, some for life and one condemned to death by hanging. Thomas Mooney, a rebel leader from the Pacific Coast. Thomas Mooney is going to be hanged on the 17th day of May, 1917. One man of our class; staunch fighter whose activities were the nightmare of the murderers from the Coast, the avowed enemy of union labor, the Employers' and Manufacturers' Association in San Francisco. Mooney, his wife and three other rebels are accused of having thrown the bomb in the preparedness parade on the 22d of July, 1916. Billings, one of the accused, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Mooney was hated most for his courage and great organizing abilities and is going to be hanged for daring to educate the slaves and showing them the path of emancipation—industrial unionism.

He was a member of the American Federation of Labor, but he was a convinced industrial unionist and so he is hated equally by the union fakir and standpatter, Samuel Gompers. No voice in protest against this infamous outrage contemplated against the bravest of proletarian leaders on the Coast on the part of Gompers and his clique. We, the members of the Industrial Union No. 490, will raise our voice in protest, and our voice shall be heard the world over. We are determined to save the life of Mooney and free the fellow-workers, Masanovich, Nickich and Crnogorcevich, from the penitentiary at Stillwater and seventy-four of our fellow-workers that are in jail waiting trial in Seattle, Wash. We must fight for their freedom and have them back in our midst so they can assist us in our struggle against the bloodthirsty Steel Trust and its tail, the Independent Mining Companies.

Knowing that the working class solidarity, and not the cunning lawyers, will bring about the abolition of the wage system; and will free our fellow-workers who lay behind prison bars today, who long for a free life where they will devote again all their energies to the upbuilding of the One Big Union, the grave digger of capitalism, we, the members of the Industrial Union No. 490, resolve that, in order to have these fellow-workers, Mooney, Masanovich, Nickich, Crnogorcevich and the seventy-four in Seattle, Wash., released, we must make a strong protest by declaring on the first day of May, 1917, a general strike for 24 hours and thus reaffirm our universal solidarity with the proletarians the world over and at the same time show our enemy that we are ready to open battle again if

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BALTIMORE SLAVES REBELLIOUS.

Union Men Object to Scab Contract and Scab Conditions.

Baltimore, Md., March 5th.

Special to Solidarity.

The Baltimore longshoremen are rebelling against the contract signed by the I. L. A., whose scale calls for 32½ cents per hour for day work. Oh, hell! they have a different scale for deck, dock and hold; with some men getting short-changed out of three to seven dollars of their pay. Six hundred colored Fellow Workers have already joined the One Big Union. We are not going to stop until we get the whole port lined up.

We are publishing a strike paper here called the "Wage Worker," printed in Polish and English. We have twenty-two delegates on the beach and they are lining up recruits for the Union as fast as they can work. We will put that scab contract out of business soon, just as we did in Boston and New York. We are fighting for the Atlantic coast scale 40c for day work, 60c for night work, 80c for Sunday, holidays, Saturday afternoon and all meal hours. We are now arranging a big meeting for the Polish Fellow Workers.

We have a strike committee of LONGSHOREMEN who will conduct the strike for the MEN instead of a few pot-bellied delegates who have all the say like in the I. L. A. WE WILL SOON CONTROL THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Fellow Worker J. P. Thompson spoke to the strikers Sunday and we expect him back sometime this week, also a Spanish delegate. As for the I. L. A., it is SCABBING as usual. But this time it will put them out of business in this port—the second biggest port in this country. There are two Company men out already and more coming.

JOHN J. WALSH.

BISBEE BUSY.

Things are moving in Arizona. We held our first open-air meeting of the year in the City Park. Fellow Workers F. H. Little and Pedro Coria were the speakers. We had a crowd of somewhat over 300. An indication of the interest shown is the fact that we sold $17.60 worth of literature. There has been considerable discussion of the I. W. W. and its principles on the street since and it is mostly favorable. Next Sunday we are going to hold a joint protest meeting of all labor organizations in the district for the purpose of giving publicity to the Everett outrage. Also to raise funds for the defense.

A. D. KIMBALL.

WHAT?

Tom Mooney, sentenced to hang on May 17th, Wednesday, and Mrs. Mooney likely to follow. Yes, that's just what the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is planning to pull off without further delay.

Which reminds me of several occurrences that have taken place lately in the State of California. For instance, lifetime bits are now being served by the following loyal sons of Labor: Ford and Suhr, Schmidt and Billings, and the MacNamara boys, while Dave Caplan and others are doing bits of ten years and less. All these stunts were put across by the boss class while the giant, Labor, on the Pacific Coast was asleep.

Which causes me once more to ask: For goodness sake, how long will it be before Labor awakens, and what are we going to do about it meanwhile? We cannot allow an innocent, class-conscious worker like Tom Mooney to hang for merely being loyal to the working class, can we? No! Well, then, what are you doing to arouse that powerful sleeping giant, Labor?

PAT McGRAW.

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'AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.'

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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R. H. CHAPLIN, Managing Editor

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WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, General Secretary-Treasurer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
F. H. Little, Francis Miller, C. L. Lambert, Richard Brazier and William Wiertola

Application made for Second-Class privilege at the Chicago Post Office

RESULT OF THE REFERENDUM ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND THE ELECTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Each of the Amendments to the Constitution adopted by the tenth convention received an affirmative majority. The result of the balloting for officers follows:

FOR GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Haywood	1,534
Rowan	132

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

Pancner	357
Thompson	759
Doran	135

FOR EDITOR "SOLIDARITY."

Chaplin	1,160
Perry	346

Haywood, Thompson and Chaplin elected.

As the office of General Organizer was abolished, Fellow Worker Thompson was elected to an office under the old Constitution that no longer exists. Complete and detailed results are being sent out in a special bulletin.

THE NEW SOLIDARITY.

This week finds Solidarity published in Chicago and under new management. The change comes at a time when the I. W. W. is being viciously assailed from all sides and when the organization is growing at a hitherto unprecedented pace.

Union men are languishing in jail in Washington, in Australia, in California, in Minnesota and elsewhere. Seventy-four are held in Seattle, unjustly charged with murder, twelve are behind the bars in Sydney, Ford and Suhr are still in the bastile at San Quentin, and there are three brave Montenegrin miners in the penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota—all of them are prisoners of industrial war in the clutches of the world-wide enemy of the working class, Capitalism.

At this moment the great Battle of the Ages—the battle that must continue unceasingly "until the workers of the world organize as a class and take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system"—is raging as it never raged before all along the world-spanning battle line. Discontent is rampant and Organization is known to be the crying need of the hour.

The longshoremen and sugar workers of Philadelphia, the longshoremen of Baltimore, the construction workers of Milwaukee, the heroic I. W. W. men of Australia, and many other members of the One Big Union, are fighting in the first line trenches against the foe; while the miners of the Iron Range, after having tasted victory in the combat of last summer, are restlessly awaiting another opportunity to strike at their oppressors.

The change in the management of Solidarity also comes at a time when the prospects for organization on a large scale loom up brighter than ever. The metal miners of the Southwest are rallying to our standard in large numbers. The railroad workers, disgusted with the antiquated and hidebound "unions" that offer death benefits only, when ORGANIZATION is urgently needed, are also awakening to the need of One Big Union, and are beginning to come our way. The coal miners are clamoring for organizers and the marine transport workers of the lakes are discarding black books and carrying RED ones. On both coasts the M. T. W. is very near to having control of some of the largest ports, while the construction workers and the metal and machinery workers are planting the banner of Industrial Unionism in the basic industries of the East and West. Besides all this, the agricultural workers of the gallant 400 are planning a drive for 100,000 new members in the harvest fields this summer.

With a full knowledge of the responsibilities incumbent upon the office entrusted to him, the present editor can only say that he hopes to be able, with the co-operation of the membership of the I. W. W., to make Solidarity a real factor in the struggle we have undertaken, and that he will be able, as best he can, to help keep clear the light of the One Big Union and the ideal of Industrial Freedom shining through the doubt and darkness of the night of Capitalism.

TO COLORED WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

Fellow Workers:—There is one question which, more than any other, presses upon the mind of the worker today, regardless whether he be of one race or another, of one color or another; the question of how he can improve his conditions, raise his wage, shorten his hours of labor and gain something more of freedom from his master—the owners of the industry wherein he labors.

To the black race who but recently, with the assistance of the white men of the northern states, broke their chains of bondage and ended chattel slavery, a prospect of further freedom, of REAL FREEDOM, should be most appealing. For it is a fact that the negro worker is no better off under the freedom he has gained than the slavery from which he has escaped. As chattel slaves we were the property of our master and, as a piece of valuable property, our master was considerate of us and careful of our health and welfare. Today, as wage workers, the boss may work us to death, at the hardest and most hazardous labor, the longest hours, at the lowest pay; we may quietly starve when out of work and the boss loses nothing by it and has no interest in us. To him the worker is but a machine for producing profits and, when you, as a slave who, sells himself to the master on the installment plan, become old, or broken in health or strength, or should you be killed while at work—the master merely gets another wage slave on the same terms.

We who have worked in the south, know that conditions in the lumber and turpentine camps, in the fields of cane, cotton and tobacco, in the mills and mines of Dixie, are such that the workers suffer a more miserable existence than ever prevailed among the chattel slaves before the great Civil War. Thousands of us have come and are coming northward, crossing the Mason and Dixon line, seeking better conditions. As wage slaves we have run away from the masters in the south but to become the wage slaves of the masters of the north. In the north we find that the hardest work and the poorest pay is our portion. We are driven while on the job and the high cost of living offsets any higher pay we might receive.

The white wage worker is little, if any, better off. He is a slave the same as we are and, like us, he is regarded by the boss only as a means of making profits. The working class as a whole grows poorer and more miserable year by year while the employing class, who do no work at all, enjoy wealth and luxury beyond the dreams of titled lords and kings.

As you are both wage workers you have a common interest in improving conditions of the wage working class. Understanding this, the employing class seeks to engender race hatred between the two. He sets the black worker against the white worker and the white against the black and keeps both divided and enslaved. Our change from chattel slaves to wage slaves has benefited no one but the masters of industry. They have used us as wage slaves to beat down the wages of the white wage slaves and by a continual talk of "race problems," "negro questions," "segregation," etc., make an artificial race hatred and division by poisoning the minds of both whites and blacks in an effort to stop any movement of labor that threatens the dividends of the industrial kings. Race prejudice has no place in a labor organization. As Abraham Lincoln has said, "The strongest bond that should bind man to man in human society is that between the working people of all races and of all nations."

The only problem then, which the colored worker should consider as a worker, is the problem of organizing with other working men in the labor organization that best expresses the interest of the whole working class against the slavery and oppression of the capitalist class. Such an organization is the I. W. W., the Industrial Workers of the World, the only labor union that has never in theory or practice, since its beginning twelve years ago, barred the workers of any race or nation from membership. There has stood as a principle of the I. W. W. embodied in its official constitution since its formation in 1905: "By-Laws. Article 1. Section 1. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in Unions because of creed or color." If you are a wage worker you are welcome in the I. W. W. halls no matter what your color. By this you may see that the I. W. W. is not a white man's union, not a black man's union, not a red or yellow man's union, but A WORKING MAN'S UNION. ALL OF THE WORKING CLASS IN ONE BIG UNION.

In the I. W. W. all wage workers meet on common ground. No matter what language you may speak, whether you were born in Europe, in Asia, or in any other part of the world, you will find a welcome as a fellow worker. In the harvest fields where the I. W. W. controls, last summer saw white men, black men and Japanese working together as union men and raising the pay of all who gathered the grain. In the great strikes the I. W. W. has conducted at Lawrence, Mass., in the woolen mills, in the iron mines of Minnesota and elsewhere, the I. W. W. has brought the workers of many races, colors and tongues together in victorious battles for a better life.

Not only does the I. W. W. differ from all other organizations in regards to admission of all races, but there is a fundamental difference in form of organization from all other labor unions. You have seen other labor unions organized on craft, or trade, lines. Craft unionism means that any small section of an industry has a labor union separate from all other sections that cannot act in any concerted movement of labor because of this craft separation. For example, in the railroad industry there are the engineers' union, the fireman's union, the conductors' union, the brakeman's union, the switchmen's union and many others on that road and in the shops and yards.

Each union acts for itself and usually has time agreements with the companies for a term of years, each agreement ending at a different time than the others. When one craft union goes on strike at the end of the time agreement the other craft unions keep at work and by remaining on the job act as scabs and strike-breakers in defeating their fellow workers of the craft on strike. Thus in 1911 the men in the shops of the Harriman lines went on strike and the trainmen, who belonged to different craft unions, remained at work; the train crews took cars from and delivered cars to the strike-breakers in the shops because they were organized separately and had separate time agreements with the companies. That strike was lost because the railroad workers were organized wrong. The I. W. W. has INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, which means that all crafts in any industry are organized together and act together. Had the I. W. W. been in the place of the craft unions on the Harriman lines in 1911, all would have gone out together, not a wheel would have turned, not a train would have moved till the companies would have come to terms with the shopmen. For the I. W. W. makes NO TIME AGREEMENTS with any employer and makes AN INJURY TO ONE AN INJURY TO ALL. The I. W. W. always leaves its members free to strike when they see an opportunity to better themselves or support their fellow workers.

The foundation of the I. W. W. is INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. ALL workers in any division of any industry are organized into an INDUSTRIAL UNION of ALL the workers in the ENTIRE INDUSTRY; these INDUSTRIAL UNIONS in turn are organized into INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS of connecting, or kindred, industries, while all are brought together in THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD—ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORKING CLASS OF ALL THE WORLD. No one but actual wage workers may join. The working class cannot depend upon anyone but itself to free it from wage slavery. "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

When the I. W. W. through this form of INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM has become powerful enough, it will institute an INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY; it will end slavery and oppression forever and in its place will be a world of the workers, by the workers and for the workers; a world where there will be no poverty and want among those who feed and clothe and house the world; a world where the words "master" and "slave" shall be forgot; a world where peace and happiness shall reign and where the children of men shall live as brothers in a world-wide INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

The I. W. W. welcomes you as a member no matter in what industry you may work. The initiation fee is $2.00, the dues are 50c a month. After you become a member you have the right of free transfer into any industry. All that is necessary to continue membership is the payment of dues regardless of where you go or what your work may be. For further information write to

WM. D. HAYWOOD, GEN'L SECY.-TREAS.,
164 West Washington Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Our programme is now becoming clear. It is based upon two simple facts. The first is that the human race has reached a stage where it can command more wealth and luxury, and combat suffering far better than any race of animals on earth. The second is that the human race has reached a stage where it is beset with more poverty and suffers more pain than any other race of animals.

—The Last War.

Long hours of labor means short hours of life.

Discontent is the nerve-force of Progress.

TO A NINE-INCH GUN.

Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is Five Hundred Dollars a Shot.
You thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

—P. F. McCarthy.

Any person under the age of thirty who, having any knowledge of the existing social order, is not a revolutionist, is an inferior. —G. B. Shaw.

INDUSTRIAL FLASHLIGHTS

By Harrison George.

True.

The Falls City, Oregon, News editor is the possessor of wisdom, as he indicates in the following editorial: "With trouble in Mexico, an insurrection in Cuba, the I. W. W.'s at home and the guarding of the sea-coasts, Uncle Samuel will have a merry time attending to his own business without crossing the ocean to hunt more."

Spikes.

The Montana state senate is going to pass some laws to put the I. W. W. on the blink. Yes, sir, "Senate Bill 72, providing for the punishment of persons who drive spikes in logs, may be passed this session." So sayeth the Helena Independent of Feb. 16th. The Independent (?) continues: "The opponents thought the penalties for infraction were too drastic, but the sponsors of the bill from the timber sections of the state explained that the driving of spikes or iron into saw logs raised hob in the mill, sometime killing workmen and damaging the saw beyond repair. The penalty was made severe that it might serve as a deterrent. Senator Whiteside said the I. W. W. was an element which might be reached by it and for that reason he thought there should be no objection." Wonder if the Montana solons can pass a law that will pull the spikes out of a log?

Suspicious.

While the writer is not familiar with the bearing that the bill put through in the Washington legislature, which authorizes two alternate jurors for the Everett trials, may have upon the cases; yet something must be crooked about it from the way it was passed. One representative from Spokane attacked the measure as unfair to the I. W. W. Insisting that the worthy lawmakers act in the open he is quoted by the Olympia Recorder as offering an amendment to the title of the bill, reading: "FOR the purpose of convicting the I. W. W.s." The bill was passed and the Spokane member's amendment lost.

Definitions.

The Adrian, Mich., Telegram editor knows whereof he speaketh. He recently commented on the Mooney case and in criticising the expressions of the "Blast," an anarchist paper of San Francisco, he quotes it as saying: "We need a stirring, red-blooded hatred of everything that makes for injustice and oppression." Wanting to make the case clear to his readers the Telegram editor says "Injustice" and "oppression" are what ordinary honest men mean by the terms "law and order." We want none of it. We didn't expect it of you and even yet we doubt your intentions of exposing the truth.

Pinched.

The New York Tribune calls to our attention the fact that Taro G. Yoshihare, a Japanese delegate of No. 400 I. W. W., was haled into the New York police court for using a brick to demolish the plate glass front of a Gotham saloon. We trust that Fellow Worker Yoshihare is not following the example of Carrie Nation. When it comes to abolishing liquor or capitalism, why—it cawn't be done with a brick, don't y'know!

They Know.

The N. Y. Telegram of the 13th gets quite hostile over a manifesto against war. Although the manifesto was put out by socialists, the Telegram sagely observes that "Frequent use of the words 'Workers of the World' suggests that the I. W. W. is showing its head again." Just look at the capitalist papers—they know that the "workers of the world" belong in the I. W. W. and nowhere else.

Difficult.

Portland, Oregon, papers recently told how a policeman disguised himself and took a job as a waiter in a restaurant that was being picketed by the I. W. W. A picket hollered "Scab" and got pinched for it. Now, I don't think that's quite fair; it is altogether too difficult to tell the difference between a scab and a policeman, even when no disguise is used. The words "scab" AND "cop" are practically synonymous.

Possibly.

The Milaca, Minn., Times editor is a wise old owl when he observes that "Possibly there would not be so much clamor to suppress the activities of the I. W. W. in the Northern Minnesota if the editors making the noise were subject to service in the national guard if it were called out."

Omitted.

The St. Paul Plowboy of the 18th gives the I. W. W. Song Book a boost that is unsurpassed as an unpaid advertisement. But after nicely explaining that the songs are "To fan the flames of discontent," and after giving sample verses of nine songs and telling the address of the Publishing Bureau, the Pioneer goes and makes the grievous mistake of omitting the price. For its information and that of others interested I state that the price is ten cents (10c) each, $5.00 for 100, to be obtained from Wm. D. Haywood, 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Issue of 20,000 just out.

Cat Fear.

The Chicago Post has discovered something and on Feb. 20th editorialized thus: "A naval recruit in New York who had passed the preliminary examination and was about to sign the necessary papers suddenly ran shouting from the recruiting station to the street. He was pursued and questioned as to the reason for his strange conduct. 'I seen a cat in the room,' he said, 'and I cannot tolerate a cat.' And this brawny budding naval career to an abrupt end. He was thereupon rejected. Just, perhaps, unjustly. Aelurophobia, or cat fear, is not incompatible with courage in other respects. Napoleon Bonaparte feared cats. It is related that after the battle of Wagram, in which he was victorious, he found himself alone with a cat and cried for help. Shakespeare had noticed this peculiar phenomenon and wrote of it:

Some men there are love not a gaping pig,
Some that are mad if they behold a cat.

"But Shakespeare was unable to explain it. 'I give no reason,' he adds. Possibly Freud can explain this aversion through psychoanalysis. He knows what 'suppressed desire,' what subtle and intricate complex is responsible for the explosion that the presence of an innocent pussy evokes from certain individuals? It is not to be expected that a recruiting officer will appreciate the psychology of aelurophobia, however. To run from a cat would be to him sufficient justification for considering the fugitive in arrant coward—a 'raldcat'—in short.

"Of course there was a time when the 'cat' was reasonably feared in the navy. But that is another tale—situations, as it were."

Strange as it may seem the heading of the editorial following the story of the "cat fear" reads, "IS OUR POCKET INTERESTED!" Yes, Elizabeth, we opine it is.

High Cost of Dog.

The Chicago Post of the 23rd ultimo says: "New York.—Literally worth his weight in gold, Nowata Swing Lillien, a Pekinese spaniel, was sold yesterday for $2,000.00. He was judged to be the best toy dog of any variety exhibited at the Westminster Kennel Club show here." With the price of spuds kicking around $1.00 a peck and dogs going up to $2,000 each, we see that "frankfurters" and potato salad is going to be a lost article of diet for we'uns in overalls that can't buy a hair off the dog or the dirt off of one potato.

War.

At a mass meeting in Boston Feb. 25th, Congressman Oscar Callaway of Texas criticised the American soldier as a violator of civilian rights. He said, "The army never acts in accordance with law. Do you remember Sherman's march to the sea, when he burned Atlanta and violated every law and convention? His answer to critics was, 'War is Hell.' If we go into war now, our soldiers will act as they have always acted ever since there were any soldiers. Soldiers are trained to kill people." Correct you are, Oscar, we want none of it.

When two or three years ago the unemployed paraded the streets of the large cities and barked their cries of hunger like wolves at the heels of the bourgeois, the situation was not so menacing as at the present time, with jobs plentiful and the nation's master class rolling in unexampled prosperity, thousands are besieging the authorities crying, "WE WANT BREAD." Nor is the master class entirely blind to the import of it all.

(Continued on Page 4.)

The Marine Transport Worker.

If there is any more useful worker in modern-day life it is the marine transport worker, or the man that takes the goods the world's workers have created and transports them to the farthest nooks and corners of the earth and in exchange therefor brings back goods created by workers in other countries that we need here, but have not got. If it were not for the hard-working longshoreman, fireman or sailor, and the other workers engaged in the marine transport industry, this country, as well as all others who claim to be civilized, would to-day be isolated districts, no more civilized than a great many Southern mountain villages are today—sheer desolate, poor, ignorant and without the slightest pretext at culture. The marine transport worker may look rough, unkempt, dirty and one that our "elite" society may not care to associate with, but he is the strongest link that ties the world's nations together as one family. Yet this giant worker that means so much to society, this man whom the world owes so much, like his brothers and sisters in other basic industries, is looked down upon and despised as being a rough laborer and an outcast among those who have lived through the sweat of his brow and have robbed, maimed and killed him to grind more and more profits from his tireless toil.

But the marine transport worker is awakening, and this giant before he is through will show the world what he is made of. He stands today shaking his toil-stained mighty fist at the well-fed carcasses commonly known as the capitalist class, and they are quaking in their boots, for they know that when this worker will cease his labor their dirty dividends will be impaired considerably and will stop altogether in the not far distant future. So, while you parasites, who live in ease from the sweat of the marine transport worker, look down on that rough laborer, he is organizing and getting himself and his class ready for battle—a battle that means freedom, a better, cleaner, happier life for the worker, and the might of ONE BIG UNION to stand back of him, and a pair of nice blue overalls for your pair of nice blue overalls for you.

From "The Wage Worker," official organ of the Baltimore Unions of the I. W. W.

Weekly, One Dolla

MINERS AND LUMBER

Sidelights on the Situat
Ore and Lumber Di

By George Andreyt

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MINERS AND LUMBERJACKS

Sidelights on the Situation in the Ore and Lumber Districts.

By George Andreytchine.

During the last nine or ten months in the northern part of Minnesota, the Steel Trust, the small independent mine owners and the Lumber Trust have been forced to realize that the workers are determined to have something to say in the running of the mining and lumber industries. There is no more erroneous viewpoint than to imagine that a strike being called off means victory for the bosses. In reality the prime object of a strike is to awaken the dormant spirit of solidarity, to draw attention to the class struggle and to point out ORGANIZATION as the road to achievement. In reality the Steel Trust was not so fearful of the strike itself as it now is of the silent and continuous going on in business meetings in the Union Hall. The Red Card has become a nightmare to the various big and petty officials of the Oliver Mining Co. And this fear culminated in the efforts of the faithful watch-dogs of the masters in the State Capitol of Minnesota to "investigate" and eventually exterminate the Industrial Workers of the World, and thus alleviate the hysterical fear of the I. W. W. from which the drones now suffer.

And so the servants of the bosses got together in an effort to "find out" the causes of "unrest" in the state and to try to remedy it by force of law. The idea was to take some of the businessmen, the county sheriff and the I. W. W. agitators and have them tell us who is responsible for the labor troubles in northern Minnesota. "And before opening the 'Investigation' let us all proclaim our friendship for labor and show the world how impartial we are!" This in spite of the fact that the slave-drivers have heretofore shown how "impartial" they were by making it impossible to find out the truth about conditions on every occasion, and they have shown their "friendship" for Labor by saying that workers don't need baths because they are not fitted for any kind of life but the kind they have always been forced to live under the greed of the masters. Sure enough the "investigation" soon reached a stage where the bosses would have been glad to smother it in order to cover up the truth of the actual conditions in the woods and mines of Minnesota. Some of the statements made by the witnesses of the bosses clearly show the reason:

Said Sheriff White of Koochiching County: "The soberest lot of men I ever came in contact with in my life are the I. W. W.s; they never drink. There has been no violence in my county."

Sheriff Gunderson of Itasca County said: "The conditions are the main cause of the trouble. The Lumber Companies ought to treat their men better. Instead of having one towel for sixty or seventy men they should furnish them with at least thirty or fifty. There has been no violence and riots in my county and the ones who say there was are liars."

Claude Atkinson, editor of the "Meseba Ore," at Hibbing, said in his testimony: "There has been no disorder in our town, thanks to the stand we took against an invasion of company gunmen. These gunmen are the ones to provoke 'riots' by continually heckling an attacking peaceable minors. The chief cause of the disorder during the strike on the Range is to be found in the private guards of the mining companies. The I. W. W. appears to me to be composed of an intelligent bunch of workers who are trying to better their conditions. No violent speeches were made; on the contrary, it was the I. W. W. that advised the miners to be peaceful."

Carl Thiel, a photographer from Hibbing, said: "The chief cause of the strike is the low wages paid and the bad treatment accorded the men. If the mining companies would employ superintendents more intelligent and better posted on economic conditions such revolts could be averted. The foreigner is eager to learn; he only wants an opportunity to develop his creative abilities."

A gunman from the Backus and Brooks company testified that he was given orders by Sheriff White and the superintendent of the company to "knock the hell out of every I. W. W. and to run him out of the camp and out of town." Said further that he was told to open every letter that looked "suspicious" (he meant suspicious). This gunman is typical and his language betrays him as such. When asked if it is true that the I. W. W.'s carry guns, he answered "No! They carry literature. Whenever we found papers and books in the bunkhouses there were no guns." He also testified that the strikebreakers were cruel to the horses to the extent of knocking them unconscious to the ground at times. He admitted that the I. W. W.s liked the horses and "gave them more oats." He said that the private "guards" were given 38-cal. Colts and soft-nosed bullets. He had two pistols himself. Also admitted that, so far as he knew there had been no destruction of property.

Frank Gilmore, superintendent for the Backus and Rainy Lake Lumber Co., said that the bunkhouses "are not provided with dry quarters to sleep in, and that they had to dry their wet clothes in the bunk-house, making it "stink terribly." There are only small skylights at the top of these shacks, and they are never opened. He said also that he is a deputy sheriff and gives orders to the rest of the guards stationed in the woods at Cusslon. He admits that the checks issued by the companies cannot be cashed without a discount of 3 to 5 per cent. We never tolerate unionism. Sixty to eighty men sleep in one bunkhouse. "No violence on the part of the strikers has come to my attention; they did not use coercion nor put anybody out of the camps by force. I am a sockholder in the company."

Supt. Rogers of the mills of the same company at Virginia refused to answer the questions asked by Joseph Ettor. Would have nothing to do with the I. W. W. Said that $2.50 per day is enough for a married working man. When asked how much he was getting he refused to answer. He wants the I. W. W. to be put out of the country. "We used to load loyal employees in autos and bring them to work, but they were afraid of the I. W. W. pickets." "Were the picketing strikers intimidating your men?" "No, they never heard them say anything. They only march around saying nothing at all—but our men were afraid of them." "Did the strikers present any demands?" "Yes, sir; and I ignored them all. I told them that our company could not afford to pay any more in wages or to shorten the hours—on account of the high cost of lumber." Later Mr. Gilmore was compelled to admit that its lumber was bought years ago when it cost only a few cents an acre. Also admitted that lumber could be bought this year for less money than in any previous year for some time back. He is a stockholder in the company and also a deputy, having the power to give instructions to the sheriff and his deputies. Said that threats have been made to take his life some four years ago, and when asked who made these threats he said, "The I. W. W." Soon afterwards he admitted that he knew of no I. W. W.'s on the range earlier than last summer. Said that he was nevertheless compelled to keep a "tough bob" with him to protect his life. "Our mills produce 200,000,000 feet of lumber every year."

Frank Porter, agent for the same company at Duluth, said that he never saw the I. W. W. commit any act of violence, but that he thinks the cause of the strike is "the I. W. W. spirit." He called for the police because the I. W. W. pickets before his office were telling the men they had "better not go to work because there is a strike on in the woods." And they were called the men "scabs." The police arrested 29 of them—the pickets. "Do you think $40.00 per month is enough for a man working in the woods?" "Yes, sir!" "How much are you getting?" "I refuse to answer."

L. F. Daniels, an insurance agent who had been inspecting the camps for the Backus and Brooks Co. for insurance previous to the strike was produced by that company as a witness and said: "I never slept in a bunkhouse but it appeared to me that they need a little more light and ventilation. If they ask me to insure the camps I inspected I could not do so, not even for five cents. The camps are rotten."

Every one of the witnesses testified that the people who worked during the strike were Americans—not foreigners. The lumber companies allege that the gunmen but they were hired from the Employers' Detective Agency at Minneapolis. Sheriff White said that "there was a meeting at Cohasset (a village) and Grand Rapids (a village) and Deer River (a village) and Bemidji (a village) and Bagley (a village) and Cass Lake (a village) and Bena (a village) and Leech Lake (a village) and Walker (a village) and Backus (a village) and Pine River (a village) and Nisswa (a village) and Jenkins (a village) and Crosslake (a village) and Ironton (a village) and Crosby (a village) and Deerwood (a village) and Baxter (a village) and Brainerd (a village) and Ideal (a village) and Merrifield (a village) and Crow Wing (a village) and Fifty Lakes (a village) and Emily (a village) and Outing (a village) and Cuyuna (a village) and Manganese (a village) and Riverside (a village) and Cowles (a village) and Longville (a village) and Remer (a village) and Longville (a village) and Backus (a village) and Walker (a village) and Hackensack (a village) and Akeley (a village) and Nevis (a village) and Laporte (a village) and Bena (a village) and Kabetogama (a village) and Ft. Wilkins (a village) and Bemidji (a village) and Blackduck (a village) and Tenstrike (a village) and Nymore (a village) and Funkley (a village) and Alworth (a village) and Graceville (a village) and Browns Valley (a village) and Wheaton (a village) and Dawson (a village) and Boyd (a village) and Madison (a village) and Nora Springs (a village) and Rockford (a village) and Plymouth (a village) and Hanlontown (a village) and Meson City (a village) and Falun (a village) and Avoca (a village) and Wilmot (a village) and Sioux Falls (a village) and Canton (a village) and Pipestone (a village) and Jasper (a village) and Pembina (a village) and Cavalier (a village) and Langdon (a village) and Milton (a village) and Oslo (a village) and Hallock (a village) and Kennedy (a village) and Halma (a village) and Lancaster (a village) and Hallock (a village) and Humboldt (a village) and Greenbush (a village) and Middle River (a village) and Karlstad

ORGANIZED LABOR IN OREGON DECLARES FOR EVERETT DEFENSE

The Following Resolution was Passed Unanimously at the Convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor in Salem, Oregon.

WHEREAS a condition has arisen in our neighboring city, Everett, Washington, under which constitutional rights of citizens, namely, the right of peaceful assemblance and free speech, have been ignored, and citizens have been shot down in attempts to exercise these fundamental rights, and

WHEREAS there are, at the present time, imprisoned in the State of Washington many fellow-workers whose only offense against the peace and dignity of the State of Washington, seems to have been that because of their efforts at organization of the workers in the lumbering industry they had incurred the enmity of the Employers' Association, and

WHEREAS we consider that a condition of anarchy has arisen in Everett which is merely the result of an attempt of the timber and lumber barons and other corporate interests of the Pacific Coast to stifle in embryo any attempt at organization in this industry, and that if this method of dealing with the workers is permitted to prevail in any section of the country unrebuked, that sooner or later we may be confronted by similar conditions ourselves, and

WHEREAS we believe the action of these interests, subservient city and county officials at Everett, to have been un-American and worthy only of the contempt of every liberty-loving citizen:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Oregon State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby condemns the action of the civic authorities of Everett, Washington, by permitting these outrages to have taken place, and we hereby pledge our moral support and recommend that affiliated organizations use proper effort to aid morally and financially in the effort to establish rights guaranteed under the constitution;

AND IT BE FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of Washington, and the President of the United States; and that we urge upon our representatives in Congress a full Federal investigation of the Everett tragedy.

DENVER DOINGS.

During the 45-minute performance of Walker Smith's one-act sketch, "Their Courts and Our Class," the Denver I. W. W. players were rewarded with 109 laughs. Jim Myers was the main attraction in the part of the Hon. Celebrated Judge Chinwhiskers. His supporting company included "Persecutor" Phil Engle, "Defective W. J. Arson" and Chas. Jacobs, Witnesses Dan Dailey and Roscoe Harris, "Court Clerk" Al Lang, "Prisoner's Counsel" Emil Rudell, while the character of Mr. A. Wise Wobble, "defendant," was forcibly portrayed and well emphasized by Fellow Worker Friedkin.

A Fellow Worker from the Pantages Circuit volunteered with a ten-minute monologue which was very well received by the audience. After all this fun, good old Mike Cassell concluded the program with an interesting talk on "Capitalists and Their Courts." As a result of this entertainment over $29 was added to the Everett Defense Fund, and as the good book doth say, we advise that other locals "do likewise." C. P.

CALL FOR CONFERENCE.

To All Dock Workers, Seamen, Marine Firemen, Cooks, Stewards, and all others engaged in Marine Transportation:

Greeting:—

A conference of the workers on the Great Lakes engaged in the above occupations will be called in Cleveland, Ohio, at 226 Champlain Ave., March 25, 1917, at 9:00 A. M.

This conference will be held for the purpose of laying plans for perfecting our organization on the Great Lakes this coming season. Permanent officers will also be elected.

All members of the organization who intend to work on the Lakes this coming season are requested to be up in advance of this date, and then be at the conference. Let's make M. T. W. 200 the real power on the lakes this coming summer.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,
General Sec'y-Treas.
C. H. EDWARDS,
Sec'y-Treas. M. T. W. 200.

Fellow Worker O'Connell, who was organizing at Aberdeen, S. D., in the spring of 1916, is asked to communicate with Lloyd Thompson, Los Angeles, Cal., General Delivery.

EVEN SO TODAY.

"Therefore when I consider and weigh in my mind all these commonwealths which nowadays do flourish, so God help me, I can perceive nothing but a certain conspiracy of rich men procuring their own commodities under the name and title of the commonwealth. They invent and devise all means and crafts, first how to keep safely, without fear of losing what they have unjustly gathered together, and next how to hire and abuse the work and labor of the poor for as little money as may be."

—Sir Thomas Moore, 1551.

Two "Blocks" Finn-ished.

Today being Sunday—the day of rest for the "Jacks"—I will drop a few lines as I have nothing else to do unless it be talking to the "Blocks" on wobblyism.

Am at present skidding some mining timber for Smith Bros., a one-horse outfit, like all the other outfits in this state. The camp is a hard one; in the first place the General Slave Driver is a drunk, in the second place, the bunk house (a shack 45 by 80 feet) is occupied by 105 slaves, in the fourth place the job is no good and, what is more, the slaves themselves are no good—they seem to fear an I. W. W. You know how it is when a cat gets loose in a bum lay-out like this.

Had a great argument this A. M. with the ass. slave-herder. It started over the wash-up place down on the creek and wound up in a scrap between a big Finnish wobbly and two "Blocks," who had the fear of Christ put into them.

I expect to get a blue ticket soon, but men refuse to stay long on the job, so it is not safe to can a man this year. Wages are forty, forty-five and fifty dollars per month.

Suppose Chi. is full of reds now. Most of the men around Duluth and northwards are carrying red cards. This is the only camp I have seen where there were not at least fifteen card men—only two of us here that we know of.

The men here are Swedes, Norwegians and Finns. Much literature has been given them but still they are sleeping. Hope we can catch every one in the harvest belt where we can starve them for while—that will wake them up if anything will.

WALTER F. STROM,
Fairbanks, Minn.

Will members or Locals holding tickets for the French I. W. W. paper please return same immediately, whether sold or not, so as to enable us to know how we stand as to funds?

F. LANDES,
R. SAFFORES,
Latin Branch 2, I. U. 173.

Miners and Lumberjacks.
(Continued from Page 3.)

escence by their brutality and constant threats to throw them out of work. These bosses have forced money from the miners in this way—and forced them to turn over their daughters and wives for the gratification of their lust; and only that the miners might have permission to retain their "superiors" to live upon our fair Mother Earth!

When Charles Jacobson, secretary of the Miners' Industrial Union 490, I. W. W., was asked how many of the miners on the ranks were members of the union and gave the number as fifteen to sixteen thousand, there was an uproar in the room and many of the spectators cheered, much to the consternation of the bosses and their hirelings. "Too much publicity," they complained.

Two farmers, both property owners, testified about the miserable conditions in the lumber camps. Horace Wood, a farmer, related that the food served in the woods "is not fit for pigs, and that the bunks are vermin infested and cold—roast on one side and freeze on the other." He said that he has some eight or ten horses rented under contract to the Backus Brooks Co. He was hired with the horses, both to work and to look after them. "I was discharged when I protested against the way the non-union men were using them. I wanted to give them more oats and they let me go, saying that I couldn't get my horses back because I knew too much."

Smith is the other man, also a farmer who hires himself out during the winter months to the lumber companies. He said the reason for the strike was because the company brought in gunmen, paying them $5 per day and expenses, because they would rather do this than raise the men's wages. "You say that I am talking too strong," he said; "come and see for yourselves whether anyone can make the picture of what we have to suffer in the woods too strong."

One man who hired out as a gunman during the strike, but who afterwards was so disgusted that he came in and joined the I. W. W. in protest, told a story of how they had been instructed by Sheriff White to open all mail looking for I. W. W. communications, and if they ran across any I. W. W.'s to "knock hell out of them" and "run them out of the camp and see that they do not come back." He also said that the sheriff deputized not only foreigners but boys under age. "He told how a bunch of gunmen searched and treated brutally a sixteen-year-old girl who was trying to take subscriptions for magazines."

The majority of the members of the committee are employers and lawyers and some of them have openly stated their hatred for organized labor in general and the I. W. W. in particular. The press has done its bit to prejudice the public opinion of the public against the cause of the union men. Still, Siegel, who seems to be a decent and courageous kind of a man, has said that he wanted to see the committee get down to the root of the matter. And by some of his questions we conclude that he really meant what he said.

In spite of all this, the bosses have tried to put a stop to the investigation repeatedly because they realized that too many disagreeable facts were coming to light. Some of the committee themselves have stated that they were afraid they were going too far into the dirty history of the bosses' doings in that neck of the woods.

I. W. W. LITERATURE, LOTS OF IT

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago Room 307.

Pamphlets at 10c Each, or $3.50 Per Hundred.

I. W. W. History, Structure and Methods (St. John), revised.
Proletarian and Petit Bourgeois (Lewis).
Industrial Unionism, the Road to Freedom (Ettor).
Eleven Blind Leaders (Williams).
One Big Union (Troutman), revised.
Advancing Proletariat (Woodruff).
Revolutionary I. W. W. (Perry).
Sabotage (Flynn).
Patriotism and the Worker (Herve).
Onward Sweep of the Machine Process (Hanson).

Pamphlets at 10c Each, or $5.00 Per Hundred.

The I. W. W. Song Book.
The General Strike (Haywood); also containing "The Last War."
The General Secretary's Report of the Tenth Convention.

Books and Leaflets, Etc., at Various Prices.

The New Unionism (Tridon), 35c per copy	$25.00	per 100
Sabotage (Pouget), 25c per copy	10.00	per 100
Trial of a New Society (Ebert), 50c per copy	35.00	per 100
When the Leaves Come Out (Chaplin), 50c copy	35.00	per 100

Songs and Music by Joe Hill.

25c copy; 5 for $1.00; 10 or more, 15c each.
Workers of the World, Awaken!
The Rebel Girl.
Don't Take My Papa Away from Me.

One Big Union Pennants, 25c Each.

I. W. W. Industrial Unionism (St. John), 5c per copy,	$1.00	per 100
High Cost of Living (Dougherty), 5c per copy	1.00	per 100
Hotel and Restaurant Workers (leaflet)	.25	per 100
Tips to Railroaders (leaflet)	.25	per 100
Metal and Machinery Workers (leaflet)	.25	per 100
Domestic Workers (leaflet)	.25	per 100

Pamphlets, Etc., in Foreign Languages.

POLISH—		
History Structure and Methods, 10c each	$3.50	per 100
General Strike, 10c each	3.50	per 100
Union Scabs and Others	.25	per 100
FINNISH—		
I. W. W. Handbook, 10c each	$ 3.50	per 100
History. Structure and Methods, 15c each	10.00	per 100
BOHEMIAN—		
One Big Union, 10c each	$3.50	per 100

Spanish, Hungarian, Italian, Russian, etc., literature from the respective papers. Other pamphlets, etc., in preparation will be announced later.

Good News From Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz., February 24, 1917.

Fellow Workers: Metal Mine Workers No. 800 is not a month old. Receipts up to this date have been $1,323.38. Some baby.

Delegates in all camps are doing good work. The race is on. Delegate 752 leads the race so far. He has turned in 34 new members. Delegate 751 has turned in 12. Delegate 753 has turned in 8. Of course, the stationary delegates are beating that record, but that is to be expected. We are going to keep a careful tally on all delegates. See who wins.

Nearly every mail brings in a bunch of new members lined up by Frank Little or Pedro Coris. Keep the good work up.

From every camp in Arizona oldtime members of the W. F. M. are turning in their W. F. M. cards and taking out I. W. W. cards. This office now has such a stack of W. F. M. cards that the officials of the W. F. M. are sweating blood.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, will be heard from soon.

Bisbee is lining up from 20 to 30 members a week. Hayden, Ray, Superior, Morenci and other Arizona camps now have delegates and the work of the one big union goes merrily on.

The I. W. W. had a strike of 550 men at Chandler, Ariz. Better conditions are now reported on the job and in some instances better pay. The sab cat stays with the job, however, for some time yet.

Work at Sacramento Hill in Bisbee will start soon. They are going to use steam shovels. I. W. W. men are on the job.

Headquarters of 800 has Spanish leaflets on hand. If you need some, send in for them.

The Arizona State Labor Journal says: "The Industrial Workers have met with some success among the more worthless members of the Miami Miners' Union." There couldn't have been many good members, as most of them now carry the red card.

Secretaries and delegates are requested to send in job news so we can get it into the next bulletin. All together now for a 100 per cent organization of Metal Mine Workers in the I. W. W.

Yours for mud on the stick of the boss.

GROVER H. PERRY,
Secretary-Treasurer 800.

M. T. W. NOTES.

At the convention of the M. T. W. of the Atlantic coast the delegates from New Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston declared Local 1 of New York in good standing and the convention constitutional. In taking this action the delegates took into consideration the fact that Local 1 spent all of its income for organization purposes, opening up locals in Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and New Orleans, and supplying them with stamps and books for which Local 1 was only partially reimbursed.

The initiation fee was fixed at $2; dues 50 cents per month. It was decided to hold a convention twice a year with branches as the basis of representation—the same amount of votes for each branch.

The M. T. W. convention made several progressive moves for the upbuilding of the M. T. W. I. U. on the Atlantic Coast. About ten more port delegates, under pay, will be engaged at once. Some are already at work in the different ports and more will be put on as soon as they are available.

Ship delegate credentials will be issued to all reliable members. The bearers of these credentials will collect dues and initiate new members while on the trip. This will help this organization much as the ship delegates will see to it that the workers aboard ship keep lined up. The port delegates will then be able to attend to the unorganized boats.

Every port reports progress, especially Norfolk, Va., where many members were hired this week through the hall of the union. Norfolk branch expects job control in the near future.

Boston had some trouble, last week, with the Coastwise Steamship Co., but the trouble was settled in favor of the workers, after a little show of solidarity.

New York initiated 30 new members last week. New Orleans initiated 7 new members, which is doing pretty well for one delegate. A Swedish delegate is on his way to the latter port now.

Three more delegates are at work in New York now. A good hall, to be occupied at once, is being looked for.

Baltimore reports 25 new members last Sunday. A strike seems imminent there at the present time.

A monthly bulletin is being made now and will be sent to all branches about next Saturday. All members should wear this button wherever possible, especially on board of ships where we have job control. Any port delegate or branch secretary will furnish said button to members who are paid up to date.

A bulletin will be issued each week and will be sent to all branches of the M. T. W. I. U. and to the papers of the I. W. W.

All branch secretaries are requested to make an inventory on March 3 of all supplies and due stamps on hand, and to send complete list to this office.

The Sugar Workers of Philadelphia raised their initiation fee to $2 today and may raise it to $5 next week. This is a step in the right direction.

The Sugar Workers' strike is still on and is being fought as bitterly as ever. The longshoremen are still out in sympathy with their fellow-workers of the Sugar Refineries. All are sticking solidly to a man.

The funeral of Martynas Petkus, the striker that was killed by the police on the picket line, was well attended. About 10,000 workers in line, of which 2,500 were members of the I. W. W. Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 523. I. W. W. declared a holiday to attend the funeral. About 200 colored longshoremen also were in line.

Sentiment for the I. W. W. is fine at this time.

Altogether for the one big powerful I. W. W.

W. T. NEF,
Sec'y-Treas. M. T. W. I. U. No. 100.

Michigan and Minnesota. Miners for Everett Defense.
(Continued from page 1.)

termined to hold a meeting, and so, with more than one thousand people, we marched, two by two, into the Finnish Socialist hall. It might be said at this time that the Finnish Socialists at Bessemer are not so yellow as those at Ironwood. Well, this hall held about nine hundred, and when these were all seated down for the meeting, lo! and behold! in comes the "law." "Who in hell are to be the speakers here," it cried. At this one Italian fellow worker, jumped up and shouted that we were "all speakers and we don't need you here." At these remarks the sheriff said he would allow no speaking, and that the fellow who tried to speak would be arrested. It may be interesting to some to know that this hall is owned by a co-operative association known as the Finnish Workers' Co-operative Association. As soon as the sheriff had finished cries were heard all over the hall for the speakers to go ahead. But the speakers hided their time. Had it only been the city police or the sheriff it might have been different, but noticeable in the crowd were numerous rat-eyed persons who were holding their hands in their pockets. One of the police tried to scare the fellow Worker Russell, but sitting along side of him was a two-hundred-pound Finnish I. W. W.—and some rebel. As the bull reached for Russell this Fellow Worker picked up a chair and said, "I dare you to touch him." But the bull did not take the dare. After a while, when they were tired of waiting for the speakers to start and seeing the hall becoming more and more crowded by the men on the outside trying to get in to hear the message of the One Big Union, the "law" asked us what we were going to talk about. We told them, "Industrial Unionism." At which they told us to go ahead, but threatened to arrest the speakers afterwards if anything was said against the officials of the county. So the Italian, who had done all the talking up to this point, introduced the first speaker in English. The bulls and private guards remained about ten minutes and then about forty of them left. It seems as though they could not stand the appeal for working class loyalty and the logic of Industrial Unionism, much less the sight of the enthusiasm of the workers present. The meeting finally resulted in a collection of $23.72 for the boys in jail. In the very near future I firmly believe the Michigan range will be dotted with very strong branches of the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 490. And I would like to see every part of the I. W. W. get its shoulder to the wheel, the same as these miners are doing, and boost the One Big Union into a position 100 per cent stronger still. Let's go to the boys; all we've got to do is to get a move on. And you know that when the I. W. W.'s get a "move on" they can GO SOME. So kick in the game—kick in!

California Justice.

If there be any worker who has lingering within his breast the least vestige of respect or consideration for the law or those who administer it he should not read the following letter which recently was received at the General Office; he should not read it if he fears to alter his opinion. It reads: "San I don't know where, Calif. Chain Gang. Fellow Workers, to explain why I am doing six months on Slave gang. Arrested on street in San Bernardino, Calif., charged with defrauding Santa Fe R. R. of fare. Was taken before Justice Wall Jan. 2, pleading not guilty and demanding a jury trial, which was promised and case called for next day, Jan. 3rd.

"Jan. 3rd, was taken to court but was denied a jury. Court was called to order with a set speech against jury trial. The judge said it was not necessary to have a jury as he wanted to make it as easy on us as he COULD.

"The witnesses were called. Brakeman McCabe was first, who swore on the stand he could not identify us as men on train. Brakeman Hanson was called next and said positively we were not the men that were on the train. He said he ordered three men from train that night and they promptly got off train and stayed at Rumsey.

"The next witness was a tramp called Schwartz, who pleaded guilty to charge but said he did not see any of us on train. The next witness was a vagrant who pleaded guilty, and swore he saw Fellow Worker Bahr on train with a bed. However Bahr was never known to be a Bundle stiff and had no bundle when arrested. Next witness was Officer Newman, who testified that he did not see any of us on train and never arrested us on R. R. property.

"But at that I was sentenced to six months for no other reason than not being a servile slave to the capitalist class. WM. ROGERS, O. B. U. 400."

Sequel.

The San Bernardino Sun of Jan. 23 says: "GUARD FIRES ON PRISONER IN JAIL BREAK. I. W. W. leader is driven back into cage when bullet cuts hat. Patrick Powell, I. W. W. leader, was fired on by Guard Sid. Horton, Jr., as he was attempting to lead a jail break at the Lytle creek prison camp. To be formally charged with the FELONY of attempting to break Jail. Powell was brought back to the county jail last night by Deputy Sheriff Walter Heap."

The above is given for the information of the general membership and to call the attention of Pacific Coast members to San Bernardino, Calif., peculiar brand of "justice."

SAM SCARLETT LECTURE DATES.

March 9, 10 & 11—Philadelphia, Pa.
March 12—Baltimore, Md.
March 13—Washington, D. C.
March 14—Newark, N. Jersey.
March 15—Paterson, New Jersey.
March 16 & 17—New York City.
March 19—Schenectady, N. Y.
March 20—Providence, R. I.
March 21—Boston, Mass.

GERMAN WORKERS, ATTENTION!

We, the undersigned, desire to assist towards propagating the ideas of industrial unionism among the German workers, and feel the need of a German paper to that end. Forming ourselves into a committee of three, we solicit the attention of all German workers who feel that a German paper is necessary, and ask those who desire to establish such, to send all money towards assisting the same to Wm. D. Haywood, General Secretary of the I. W. W. at 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Hoping all interested will write to the above address, we remain,

Yours for Industrial Unionism,
PETER CARRY,
GEO. HOLZEL,
C. SCHRAMM.

New hall of 85-2 is at 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Meetings every Saturday and Sunday.

ATTENTION, DETROIT READERS.

Propaganda meetings are being held every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at the I. W. W. Hall, room 20, 60 Monroe Ave., corner Library St. COME! Bring your friends and swell the crowd.

Organizers Pancner and Prashar.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Local 64 holds meetings every Sunday at 3 P. M., Gymal Doled Hall, 11½ Western Ave. Also a dance every Sunday night. Visiting members invited to attend both meetings and dances.

Industrial Flashlights.
(Continued from Page 2.)

Now and then one of the masters of bread sees the handwriting on the wall and wails out his expression of a fear of retribution. Sol Westerfield, former president of the National Retail Grocers' Association said to the Chicago Herald Feb. 25th "The frenzy of the mobs marching on Versailles as a prelude of the French Revolution was 'We want bread.' These are the exact words cried by the women in the recent food riots in New York and Philadelphia." Westerfield is a little uneasy about whether his head is going to remain in its natural connection with his body, evidently.

Investigation.

President Wilson is going to see that nobody goes hungry though food is high, no need to miss one meal while "the trade commission makes a thorough probe into the prices of food products," which Woodrow is strong for. Woodrow wants Congress to appropriate $400,000 to pay for such an investigation. If we don't find out anything about the price of food we sure ought to learn something about the high price of investigations.

Occasionally.

Occasionally some capitalist paper can scarcely avoid telling the truth. Usually in such instances it is a small country paper that don't feel the heel of big business so keenly on the neck. For illustration the following is from the Cass Lake, Minn., Times: "To the I. W. W. are lawless in some of their workings, but they have to put up early to beat some of the robbers who work behind a safe and behind the iron fist of law. When a worker's wages are whittled by padded overcharged items on his bills, and when he is hired at one wage and paid off at another, it happens that the bulls are safe as they generally rob a poor cuss who hasn't got enough money to claim the protection of the laws of the land of the free and the home of the brave, so the only way to do is to either take what money is handed or pick up a shot-hook and drive it through the crook."

Vags.

The St. Paul News informs us that "Two bills to make vagrants, if necessary, of men who strike in northern Minnesota mines are soon to be introduced in the legislature." Sheriff Meining said, "The bills are being prepared by our county attorney. It will be left to the judgment of public officials when a man should be charged with vagrancy." It will be interesting to learn that a man who is not a vagrant can be made one by process of law and we can picture so many vags on Mesaba Range that the mines will have to be built around St. Louis County to keep them in jail. It is very apparent that Minnesota has yet to learn that the I. W. W. makes enough enough to strike on the job, to go on shift in shaft and get out on the pick-handle and swap stories until time to go home. They bypass the time by reading over the vagrancy laws of Minnesota till the whistle blows and the rush for the "dry" begins. STRIKE ON THE JOB.

Legal Heels.

The misnamed slop-jar called the Duluth Tribune lets off steam as follows at the tail end of a column condemning the I. W. W. "Any legislature can need no other inducement to put its heel on this venomous enemy of all law, of society, of government and our flag." There is an old myth about a guy who bore a charmed life and couldn't be hit to hurt him except in the heels. When the Minnesota legislature sets its legal heel on the I. W. W. it is liable to get ham-strung, as was Achilles of old by industrial action, the collective weight of the Mesaba Miners and Lumberjacks.