

Industrial Worker

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

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ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY AND AID IN FORMING THE NEW SOCIETY WITHIN THE OLD

JAIL, GIBBET, AND THE RIFLE

PRETTY PLOT BY LOUISIANA LUMBER THIEVES—TIMBER WOLVES HOWLING—IS BURNS ON THE JOB?

The following bloody howl, put out evidently by the persecution for the purpose of prejudicing prospective jurors, has been sent into this office by one of our attorneys with the information that same was being distributed all over Calcasieu parish:

"AN APPEAL TO AMERICAN MANHOOD."
"We mean to save those men, and if we fail—well, our membership is 1,150,000. We shall go after their scalps, destroy profits, destroy wages, destroy the share holders, the employers."

The capitalists are alarmed because they see what syndicalism has done in England. Well, it's here now. If we get a minimum wage, we can destroy wages altogether, and that is just what we intend to do. We have the power and we mean to destroy capital altogether.

Our army will gather in the fruits of real victories. So let the employers beware. They want bloodshed. Very well, they shall have it. We are masters of the situation. We are the force, the final argument. The American Federation of Labor has outlived its usefulness.

Let them tremble. We are out for their scalps and mean to bring them home. At last there is a militant labor organization in this country. The American Federation of Labor is un-American. But now we have almost changed that rope of sand into a cable of tempered steel—the Industrial Workers of the World."

All we have to say is that the persecution's publicity agent must really take us Southerners for the bunch of "bookworm infested degenerates" his masters have been trying to paint us for the last several years if he thinks any honest farmer, railroad man or American Federationist in Dixie is going to be prejudiced to the extent of helping him hang their fellow workers by such raw detective work.

We may be nothing but a lot of "damned Cajans, lousy lumberjacks and hayseed farmers," as that "lawabiding" combine of Northern Industrial Carpet Baggers and Southern Industrial Scalawags, styled the "Southern Lumber Operators Association," and their gunman and detectives love to call us, but, "ignorant" as they think us, we are not born yesterday and, "low" as we may be, we have not yet descended to forgeries and faked "Creeds" and "Appeals to American Manhood" in our efforts to save the lives and liberties of our brothers, the victims of the Massacre of Grabow.

YES, "we mean to save those men and if we fail—well," the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the faith and though the Association may have power to buy the death of their bodies, the splendid souls of Arthur Emerson, Ed. Lehman and their brother victims will still lead on the working class to victory and freedom.

The jail, the gibbet and the rifle have never stopped the onward, upward march of the hu-

(Continued on page four.)

ONE BIG PARADE

In San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday night, Oct. 5, the I. W. W. held a tremendous parade of nearly 5,000 persons. Traffic was completely blocked on Market street.

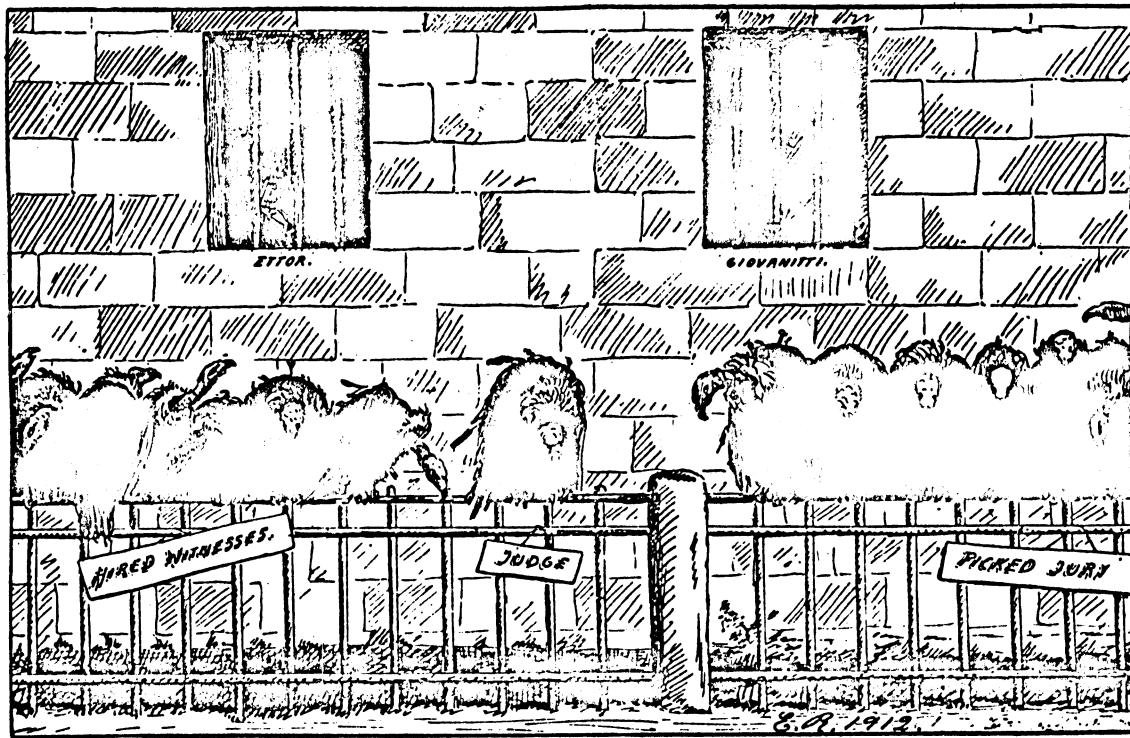
The parade formed at Grant avenue and Market, marching from there to Sixth street and then countermarching. Cheers and intense enthusiasm greeted the marchers all along the route.

Passing by the "hall of justice" the jeers and hoots arose to a great volume, and there were many defiant cries against the law as administered in Massachusetts. The cry most frequently raised was that of "Open the jail doors or the factory gates will be closed."

Many nationalities were represented and after marching on Market for a time the parade passed on to Kearny street and proceeded to Washington Square, the marchers carrying upon their shoulders those who were to speak.

In the square the huge throng was addressed by speakers in English, Italian, French, Spanish and Greek. All the speeches were upon the Ettor-Giovanitti case and the necessity for direct and militant action in case the imprisoned men are sentenced by the capitalist courts.

San Francisco seems astonished that the strength of the I. W. W. is so great in the city, and many business men expressed the desire that some steps be taken to prevent the further growth of the ONE BIG REVOLUTIONARY UNION.



WAITING

KING CAPITAL CHECKMATED!

(Special Telegraphic Dispatch to the Worker.)
Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 12.—This city has been the scene of a "God and Country" agitation during the past week, intended to crush the I. W. W. and stop the Ettor-Giovanitti protest. Church, press and city authorities are united with the mill corporations in the creation of a wave of religion and patriotism that was intense and rabid, nevertheless the scheme has failed, the agitation is a fizzle, the I. W. W. still lives with more victories to its credit, and honored as a labor organization was never honored before. The Ettor-Giovanitti protest still prevails.

The agitation first took the form of a suggestion to adopt San Diego vigilante tactics. This suggestion was dropped when the local and national I. W. W. notified those making it that they would be held collectively and individually responsible for it.

Then a big parade on Columbus day was agitated and carried out with suggestions of violence against the I. W. W. by Mayor Scanlon. This parade was counteracted by an I. W. W. outing to Pleasant Valley, where an inspiring meeting of over five thousand was held. This, too, despite rainy weather, lack of transporta-

tion and a walk of three miles. The Examiner, a local paper, says editorially: "The I. W. W. folks have again outgeneraled the enemy. They certainly are strategists."

The Leader, another local paper, asks: "I wonder if the I. W. W. are familiar with the game of chess, they checkmate nicely, not to say cleverly."

The "God and Country" parade was a typical one. It consisted largely of children from Parochial, Sunday and public schools. They whooped it up for the capitalist adults who are too cowardly to fight their own battles.

The parade went under a banner, alleged to be an arch, with these words on it: "For God and country. The Stars and Stripes forever. The red flag never. A protest against the I. W. W. Its principles and its methods."

This inscription was the work of Father James T. Riley, who takes foreign trips on purves made up of contributions from President Wood of the woolen trust. It was photographed by all the Boston papers and is the best advertisement and greatest honor the I. W. W. ever received.

The Pleasant Valley meeting was a hummer.

It solidified the I. W. W. as never before. Haywood struck the keynote when he said: "The God and Country agitation does not alter the situation. This is an industrial issue and must be met industrially."

The I. W. W. is not stopping at mass outings to beat the combination of church, press, state, and capitalism, which owns them all. It is getting out leaflets and circulating literature of all kinds to influence working class action in favor of the working class and against the capitalist class. The suggestion is made that it get out a card with a border of American flags containing this inscription: "Now that the flag has been raised, it's time to raise wages. It's up to the mills to show that flag raising and wage raising are one and the same thing." This suggestion is likely to prevail. The police and thugs are hot on the trail of Heslewood and Haywood. They would like to get them if they could.

The Ettor-Giovanitti protest agitation is on now as never before. No "God and Country" cry can drown it out, for it is primarily an industrial and not a religious or patriotic issue, and as the I. W. W. so regards it, the I. W. W. is bound to win out in the long run.

FROM OUR BROTHERS ACROSS THE SEA

An International Mass Meeting held under the auspices of the Ettor-Giovanitti Protest Committee in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, Sept. 22, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolution.

Whereas, Our Comrades, J. J. Ettor, A. Giovanitti, W. Haywood, and others, having proven their devotion to the Cause of Labour by their activities in organizing the strike of the Textile Workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, U. S. A., and bringing same to a successful termination, thereby furthering the interests of the working class throughout America and the World; the Capitalists of New England have, therefore, singled out these prominent leaders and educators of the Working Class for punishment, and have caused them to be thrown into prison where they are held on charges absurd and false; we believe the false charges preferred against these men to have been brought for the sole purpose of crippling

the Labour Movement in its universal struggle for freedom:

Therefore, We emphatically protest against the imprisonment of our fellow workers (Ettor, Giovanitti, and others), and demand from the authorities of the State of Massachusetts, U. S. A., their immediate release.

Further, we extend our sympathy to our Comrades behind the bars of "Free America," and pledge them our support in their trials.

J. F. TANNER,

Honorary Secretary, Ettor-Giovanitti Protest Committee, 13 Beadon Road, Hammersmith, London, W.

At a meeting of the Adelaide local of the I. W. W. held on September 16, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"That this meeting of the Adelaide local of the I. W. W. enter our protest against the continued imprisonment of our fellow workers, Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovanitti, on the faked charge of being accessories before the

fact to the murder of Annie La Pizza, committed by Policeman Benoit, and we demand the immediate release and the arrest and trial of the real criminals, the mill owners of Lawrence, Mass., who were accessories before the fact to the murder committed by one of their hired thugs. Further, we protest against the plot to secure the conviction of Fellow Workers W. D. Haywood, W. E. Trautmann, Wm. Yates, Ettor Gianni, W. Halliday, Edmondo Rossoni, J. P. Thompson and Guido Mazarrelli on a charge of conspiracy, whereas the real conspirators are the mill owners of Lawrence, Mass. In the event of any or all of our fellow workers being convicted we urge all the wageworkers in all industries in the state of Massachusetts to join in enforcing the demands for the liberation of these members of the working class by stopping the wheels of industry."

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
H. S. CLARKE,
Corresponding Secretary Adelaide Local, Wakefield Street, Adelaide, South Australia.

DETECTIVE BURNS TRYING TO FIX B. T. W. JURY?

(Special Dispatch to the "Worker.")
Lake Charles, La., Oct. 13.—Emerson, Lehman, Helton, Chatman, Hollingsworth, Brown, Payne, Ezell and Havens were brought into court on October 8th, charged with conspiracy to murder A. P. Vincent. The lumber trust owns one jurymen. On the tenth the defense forced the state to admit that it was going to try to convict the boys of conspiracy to murder, mainly on circumstantial evidence. The state is asking all jurors, suspected of being

workingmen or farmers, if they ever read the Rebel, Ripsaw, and other Socialist and labor papers. They are challenging all brands of unionists in the case, if possible preemptorily, unless otherwise challenged. One juror was preemptorily challenged for reading a single copy of the Ripsaw. On Wednesday, Judge Hunter, leading counsel for the defense, charged the Burns detective agency with trying to fix the jury. A big sensation was created. Prosecuting Attorney Pajo wildly de-

nied the charge, proclaiming Burns to be a savior of society. So did Kinney, Burns' local manager, but they no longer consult their list as jurors are called. Seven jurors have been accepted, five farmers, one salesman, one restauranter. The last act of the grand jury that indicted unionists was no true bill against John Williams, who attempted the assassination of Creel, supposedly on the theory that it is no crime to kill Socialists and unionists in Louisiana.

COVINGTON HALL.

JURY IS BEING CHOSEN SLOWLY

PROGRESS OF ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI TRIAL

Jurors Chosen From First Venire.	
1. Christian W. Larsen, hairdresser, Haverhill.	
2. Robert S. Stillman, carpenter, Rockport.	
3. Willis P. Cressy, sailmaker, Gloucester.	
4. George F. Burgess, leather merchant, Lynn.	
Summary of Action on Venire	
Total veniremen examined	345
Total government challenges	35
Total Ettor challenges	10
Total Giovanitti challenges	10
Total Caruso challenges	11
Venire and Challenges	
Number summoned in venire	350
Government challenges allowed	56
Defendant challenges allowed (each)	22
Case adjourned until October 14 to allow the drawing of a new venire.	

In Salem, Mass., a town where one, in fancy, can smell the odor of burning human flesh and where the tales of witchcraft are still vivid in the memories of the oldest inhabitants, there commenced on September 30, the trial of three men. Accused of being principal in the crime, yet in the background of the case, is Joseph Caruso. On trial as accessories before the fact of murder are Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovanitti.

The crime alleged is the murder of Anna Lopizzo, whose warm red blood reddened the snows of Lawrence during the great textile strike of last winter. Anna Lopizzo, girl striker, murdered—the Commonwealth says by Caruso, with Ettor and Giovanitti as accessories—the strikers allege by Police Officer Oscar Benoit.

From the historic court room run myriads of wires to carry the news of the trial to all the newspapers. Representatives of Socialist and labor papers helped to swell the throng that greeted the prisoners as they were brought into the court, in handcuffs and chains, to be placed in an iron cage similar to the one used in the famous Cammorrist trials in Italy.

Twelve uniformed police were in evidence, but stationed in hiding at the rear of the building were thirty-three more awaiting an emergency call. The spectacular features of the case are largely to influence the public sentiment and to spread broadcast the idea that dangerous men are being dealt with. And dangerous they are, too—dangerous to the wages system, dangerous to child slavery in the mills, dangerous to the thieves who have filched millions from the tables of the starving textile workers.

In the first venire were 350 men from whom were to be chosen the twelve men who are to sit in judgment upon their three fellows. And thus the trial commenced.

The first day witnessed a nerve-racking examination of 106 veniremen, of whom the government challenged 17, Caruso 6 and Ettor and Giovanitti 3 each. Seventy-five were excused for cause, only two standing the test. These two were Christian W. Larsen, hairdresser of Haverhill, and Robert S. Stillman, carpenter of Rockport.

(Continued on page four.)

PORTLAND AGAIN

The Ettor-Giovanitti-Caruso demonstration, held on the Plaza last Sunday, proved to be one of the greatest labor demonstrations ever held in Portland, Ore. For the occasion, the Socialist party and the I. W. W. combined their forces. Tom Burns and C. B. Ellis were the speakers for the Socialist party. J. A. Jones and Fred Isler spoke for the I. W. W. Three thousand men and women were present. The remarks of the speakers were well received and every mention of the celebrated case brought a thunder of applause. During the course of the meeting, lists were circulated amongst the crowd and about \$400.00 was collected in that manner. At the close of a stirring speech, C. B. Ellis called for a collection from the box, then one of the finest sights ever seen in Portland took place, a shower of silver coin suddenly dropping around the box. Then Isler got up and another shower of nickels and dimes made its appearance. When the collection was counted it amounted to \$104.00.

Strong resolutions were passed and sent to Governor Foos, District Attorney Pelletier and to our imprisoned fellow workers.

At the close of the meeting ringing cheers were given for Ettor-Giovanitti, for the Southern Timber Workers, and the Portland Reds.

This demonstration will not be the last in Portland, for the Portland Reds can always be depended upon to unite at any time that the lives of workingmen are in danger.

PRESS COMM.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Jos. J. Ettor, Thos. Malero, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, Geo. Speed

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DO YOU WANT EIGHT PAGES?

There has been a good deal of TALK about having the "Industrial Worker" appear with eight pages. The question is, do you WANT it strongly enough to get into ACTION?

It would not be well to start eight pages and then have to return to four after a few weeks. The paper must have a solid foundation. Temporary enthusiasm will pay no future bills.

At present there are several debts, recently incurred, amounting to about \$400. There are accounts due from locals which will more than cover these bills. Steps should be taken to pay these accounts at once so that all future business can be done on a cash basis.

We will need from \$25 to \$50 more each week to be absolutely sure of getting out eight pages without loss. To bring in this amount we will have to have increased bundle orders from all local unions. It will also be necessary that our individual subscription list show an increase. Once the eight pages are maintained for several weeks, or long enough to reassure purchasers that the paper will continue the enlarged size, the increase in subscriptions will be automatic.

We find that the number of subscribers who do not renew is getting smaller and with eight pages the percentage of renewals will be even larger. It rests with the locals and boosters, however, to get most of the initial subscriptions.

The "Industrial Worker" does not want to start eight pages and then set up a continual wail that we are "about to suspend." Neither do we want to be reduced to the extremity of offering bogus carpet sweepers and other junk as a means of gaining subscribers.

The financial affairs of the paper are in the best of shape. We are on a self-supporting basis and are cleaning up the debt incurred for song books and supplies, at the rate of \$125 or more per month. Our circulation has increased 1,000 since October 1, in spite of cold weather stopping street meetings in the Northwest. This work has been done entirely without capitalist advertising revenue.

This is no cry for funds—just a statement of facts. If eight pages are wanted by our readers, we will know it by the receipts between now and the first week in November.

Shall we have eight pages? It's up to you.

SHOW YOUR SOLIDARITY.

The Seventh Annual Convention completed the arrangements whereby the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, many thousands strong, became a part of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W.

These members have come to us full of the fire of revolt and untainted with the ethics and ideas of cringing craft unionism. They come to us also while they are in the midst of gigantic struggle with the lumber lords of the South.

The Brotherhood of Timber Workers have learned through experience that the wage workers must depend upon their own efforts. They are relying mainly upon their own resources in the lumber district, and do not even lean upon the membership of the I. W. W. as they have a perfect right to do.

But the members of the ONE BIG UNION cannot afford to allow the Southern workers to fight their battles alone. We must stand steadfastly by them. Adhering to our motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all," we must demonstrate our solidarity in this case.

It is true that there are numerous demands upon the membership due to the many fights we are now engaged in. The voluntary aid in these cases has demonstrated that the I. W. W. realize full well their class interests. But now again it is necessary to express our class consciousness in terms of cash.

A. L. Emerson, Ed Lehman, and more than three score others are lying in the jail at Lake Charles, La. They are charged with various crimes, from highway robbery to murder, but one and all are false. Their arrest came as the result of what is known as "the Grabow riot," at which time the tools of the timber trust shot and killed union men from the office of the Galloway Lumber Co. at Grabow, La.

The heads of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association have declared that they will give \$20,000 to see Emerson hang, and they have a fund of millions at their disposal for the purpose of breaking up the B. T. W.

What is to be the answer of the I. W. W. to this challenge on the part of the biggest gang of thieves and the most infamous labor skimmers on the entire continent? Let the timber workers know, and when the smoke from this battle is over the lumber workers will be more strongly united than ever. The winning of the cases for these men means that organization

operations will sweep from the South to the North and for the first time there will be a decent life for every worker in the mills and camps.

Let the Brotherhood know that you are with them, let the 64 men in jail be cheered with the thought that behind them are the rebels of America. Send as a token of solidarity all you can spare, whether it be 25 cents or 25 dollars.

"Twenty thousand dollars to see Emerson hang." How much will you give to see him free? Let every reader send the answer to Jay Smith, Secretary B. T. W., Box 78, Alexandria Louisiana.

THE STRIKE

No revolutionist can sum up the credits and debits of a strike in terms of money. A strike, from the viewpoint of those who are endeavoring to overthrow the wage-system, is a skirmish in the great class war.

No strike can be entirely lost by the workers for there are always new tactics to be learned. Every strike clears up the fog that hides the class lines and shows clearly that two industrial armies are confronting each other.

As a creator of class consciousness, knowledge of class interests, and reliance upon class power, there is nothing to be compared with the strike. It is the method par excellence of propagating the social revolution.

When the immediate demands of the strike are secured the workers are strengthened thereby. They secure a slightly higher standard of living; they prepare themselves to be more able to control industry in their own interest; and they gain a feeling of the power of labor when unified.

Should the immediate gains fail of realization, and the strike be termed "lost", still it is a distinct gain for the revolutionary movement inasmuch as the men who return to their daily tasks will smart under the stings of defeat; will lose confidence in that illusion called "Justice;" will see clearly that they have no common interest with those who employ them; and will await an opportunity to deal another blow. The blacklisted members become even more rebellious than before, and being forced to seek employment in other quarters they spread the revolutionary seed on the fertile soil of discontent that exists wherever man works for master.

Even the funds sent in from other quarters to aid the strike are a source of solidarity. It gives the men strength to know that back of them is a body of rebels that is anxious for them to win. Thus, put upon their mettle, they are apt to exert their best energies, and stand together. The fact that those who contribute are expectant of the same support in case of a dispute with the employers is another breeder of solidarity.

But even to descend to terms of money we will not allow the statement to go unchallenged that the strikes are a losing proposition. They are not.

The average worker gets for his toil just enough to get him back on the job the next day. When he strikes he still gains that much, and upon his return to work at the increase gained through striking he is just that much ahead. The example at Lawrence is proof of this.

In Lawrence the workers starved at their daily work. They struck to prevent what was the same as a drastic reduction. They were out for many weeks. During those weeks they were no hungrier than they had been when employed in the mills. Returning to work after the winning of the strike they are getting 15 per cent more wages than before, and better working conditions. And the price of food, clothing and shelter has not risen in Lawrence as a consequence. The increase means that the Woolen Trust must be content with fewer dividends. That the workers still get just enough to get them back to work is evident—but it takes more to get them back to work. The economic condition of those who contributed to the strike is no worse as the result of their solidarity.

The theory that the workers lose by striking is based upon figures showing the wages the workers would have received had they remained at work. But this is a most absurd assumption, for there is nothing to show that wages would not have been reduced had not the workers struck. And what is more vital in getting at this matter is the fact that a large portion of the workers would have been out of work anyway during the term of the strike. Unemployment is absolutely necessary to capitalism. Were there no unemployed the masters could recruit no scabs, the workers would gain their demands in every instance, and wage slavery would soon cease.

If there is a certain amount of demand for the articles created it is certain that a strike does not mean a loss for the worker. When a plant is thrown idle the demand must be filled when work is resumed. Taking a period of time, say one year, as a basis we find that strike or no strike the worker gets about the same amount of employment. This, of course, is figuring as a class and not as an individual.

The workers, by taking advantage of the busy seasons, can strike and not only gain better wages but can also cut down the amount of their life's energy expended in producing wealth for the masters. The capitalist retainers and apologists who deprecate the strike never mention the fact that the reduction of hours gained has lengthened the lives of the workers and has given employment to many thousands who would otherwise have been in the breadlines of our cities.

To see the real value of strikes it is but necessary to look at the railway organizations whose officers have so arranged matters that an official strike is well nigh impossible. The bosses fraternize with such a union. It does not menace their position in society, either present or future. Look again to those organizations who are ready to strike to remedy any wrong inflicted upon them. No Civic Federations can be discovered in connection with them. They are dangerous to profits and to the existence of the profit system.

It is only natural that politicians of all stripes oppose the strike. With the disappearance of craft division and the entrance of the solidaric strike the wage slaves will become firmer converts to direct action. They will see that there is no need for the intervention of a third party in any of labor's battles. They will see that the industrial union is the arbiter of the toilers' destiny, that it represents the force to compel its decisions, and that it is likewise the foundation of the social order now in the making. All politicians are parasites.

The strike, in all its phases, is in the final analysis, the real power of the proletariat. All hail the Social General Strike!

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

France

On Monday, the 16th of September, the 18th labor congress and the 12th congress of the French Confederation of Labor was opened. Thirty-nine Federations had sent delegates. The number of the Labor Exchanges (Bourses de Travail) was 92. Before telling of the proceedings of the congress we will give some figures on the development of the C. G. T., taken from the reports presented to the congress. The number of adhering syndicates is now 2,327 as compared with 1,403 in 1902. According to the number of confederal cards and stamps given out in 1910-1912, and taking into account the contributions which were not paid, because of strikes, lock-outs, etc., and of the refusal of some Federations to pay for the exact number of their members, the membership of the French Confederation of Labor is 600,000. In 1904 the Confederation had only 200,000 contributors and about 300,000 members. Now the number of contributors is over 400,000, thus showing that it has doubled its strength in the last eight years in spite of governmental oppression. The number of federal labor organs is 38. As to the confederal activity we quote simply the figures on strikes. The number of offensive or defensive strikes supported by trade-unions from June, 1910, to January, 1911, numbered 634, of which 117 ended in full victory, 247 partially succeeded, 270 failed. In 1911 of the 1443 strikes, 287 completely succeeded, 563 partially, and 613 failed. For the period from January to April in 1912 there were 263 strikes, 51 of which succeeded completely, 81 partially, while 114 failed.

Without going into a detailed statement of the discussions and resolutions of the congress we wish to point out that those who hoped to see the reformist and state socialist conceptions triumph in the French union as has happened in the countries of Central Europe, were entirely disappointed. The German Social-Democratic press has been especially active in spreading stories of this alleged tendency. The congress of Havre is a complete contradiction of the rumors.

A great discussion, the importance of which no one can deny, took place at the Havre congress as in the preceding congresses of Amiens and Bourges. Revolutionary syndicalism and reformism were discussed, one in opposition to the other. Renard, Secretary of the Textile Federation, in discussing the report of confederal activity, gave expression to the opinion held by the majority of the members of his federation. He glorified centralization, which is the tendency in the other countries, and combated the actions of the Labor Exchanges which, as the manifesto of the building trades states, are trying to "realize federalism, decentralization, and syndicalism." Renard also spoke against the opposition of the C. G. T. to the Socialist party, and defended the old idea of "the two legs" of the proletariat, of which one is called syndical action the other parliamentary action. The answer of the revolutionists was clear and crushing. Bosquet, of the Catering Trade, showed that the reformist tendencies were a negation of the class struggle and reminded Renard how the Socialist organs have insulted the militants of the C. G. T.; "in the Socialist parties the workers are side by side with the employers, and so it cannot be called a proletarian party." Dumas observed that the introduction of politics brings hatred into the unions. Yvetot reminded the congress that all revolutionists must battle against the oppression and authority of the State. Dumoulin, vice-treasurer of the C. G. T., in answering Renard, stated that "The foreign countries respect our autonomy, and we respect theirs," and the examples of foreign countries would not serve as a model. Afterwards he showed that Socialist neutrality in the unions was impossible, and quoted as an example the strike of the railway men. Dumoulin then spoke of the role played by the Socialist party in the seamen's strike; he quoted the present situation of the miners who are far from happy under their political tutelage; the harmful propaganda of the Deputy Comper-Morel during the strikes of the agricultural laborers last year. "The C. G. T. and the Socialist party have met in several strikes and that has been sufficient. We have understood what we have to do. We must integrally maintain a living syndicalism."

Considering the great number of speakers the congress decided to have three advocates of each of the three tendencies to present the merits of their respective ideas. For the syndicalist tendencies Brouchoux, Merheim, and Griffuelhes were chosen; for the reformists Clenet, Gaston Levy and Planette; for the Guedists Renard, Engbels and Vandeputte. After the discussions Jouhaux, the secretary, proposed this resolution to characterize syndicalism and its position: "Syndicalism, the offensive movement of the working classes, by its authorized representatives in their congress once again asserts its autonomy and independence, which constituted its force in the past and the assurance for the same in the future; the congress declares that it wants to leave aside problems outside of its proletarian actions and which may enfeeble its unity, so dearly bought, and lower the idea of the proletariat organized in unions, labor exchanges, federations, etc., and of which the C. G. T. is a natural representative." Then, recalling the confederal declaration of the Amiens Congress (1906) a similar stand was taken. The Confederal Congress conforms to Article 3 of the statutes of the C. G. T. (The C. G. T. organizes outside all

political parties, all the workers conscious of this struggle to abolish the wage system and employers) and in the present resolution says: "In the daily struggle syndicalism works for the amalgamation of the efforts of the workers, the increase of well-being of the workers by the realization of immediate ameliorations as shorter hours, higher wages, etc. . . . But this work is but one side of syndicalism; it prepares also the ground for an integral emancipation by the necessary capitalist expropriation. It adopts as tactics the general strike, and considers that the industrial union, now a fighting body, will become in the future the group of production and of distribution, and the basis of social reorganization; as to the individual the congress considers that he is perfectly free outside the union to participate in any form of struggle corresponding to his philosophic or political conceptions, only asking the individual not to introduce into the union the ideas which he professes outside it. As to organizations the congress declares that in order to obtain the highest development of syndicalism the economic action must be directed against the employers, and the confederal organizations having, as groups of trades-unions, nothing to do with parties or sects can peruse freely the work of social transformation."

The result of the vote on this resolution, which strengthens the resolution of Amiens and clearly indicates the autonomy and independence of the labor movement, was as follows: Voting, 1103; for, 1057; against, 35; abstentions, 11.

HELP YOURSELVES, JOHN AND JANE!

(Armin H. Green in October Machinists' Bulletin.)

Politics, say the wise gazabos who write encyclopedias, is the method of civilization of settling economic problems; right-o, joins them the practical politician, it solves my problem of earning a living; and Arden say you millions of poor, deluded fools whom civilization has taught to weave silk and wear cotton, to build fine homes and live in tenements or miserly huts.

About this time politicians suddenly discover their great love for the working class. One set promises to protect them with a high tariff against foreign competition. Another set will cheapen the cost of living by lowering the tariff, and so on down the line. They all love the children of toil and are anxious to make them happy. Only elect them to offices paying fat salaries and fatter graft!

Do any of them tell you the really vital points, and if so, how do they propose to legislate you into happiness?

Suppose you, John and Jane Worker, get to work and solve your economic problems yourselves. You would begin by producing things needed by yourselves and other men and women, then—but, ah! here is the rub. You cannot sell or exchange your product for something of equal value made by another person and needed by you.

This beautiful system of society, Capitalism, forces you to work for the owners of the machines producing your needs. Machinery invented to lighten your burden is appropriated by the capitalists to further enslave you. So you work for the lord of the machine, who takes the product and hands you in return just enough to live on until tomorrow, when you continue the merry whirl. You see the game, John and Jane, don't you?

Politicians, of course, do not tell you this; but then it is not their business to show you how to dispense with their services. But some remedy. They are agitating, trying to convince you, that in co-operation with Tom, Dick, Mary or Rose you who operate the machinery of production ought to own it and enjoy the full benefit of its product.

They have organized the ONE BIG UNION to bring together all workers and educate them to an understanding of their economic interests. The ONE BIG UNION aims to gain an equal chance for every person to work and then own the product of their labor, to do with as they see fit.

Now, John and Jane Worker, who are your real friends; the politicians and capitalists, parasitically living off your foolishness, or the ONE BIG UNION, which shows you how to help yourselves and find happiness in the enjoyment of the full value of your toil?

LIVE ONES AND DEAD ONES

A recent number of The Live Issue contains an article against the I. W. W. It quotes copiously from the cluckings of Sarah Conboy, A. F. of L. organizer. From it we also learn that Peter Collins, who resigned from the Electrical Workers (at the request of the reds) in order to fight Socialism and the I. W. W., is to report the Ettor-Giovannitti trial. The I. W. W. is the real live issue and Collins and his kind are back numbers.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 16 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

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 few, 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 machinery 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 members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, must 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 wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic 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 to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

To the Delegates of the Seventh Annual Convention, Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Workers: In accord with the constitution, I herewith submit to you my report as Secretary and Treasurer, covering the fiscal year ending August 31st, 1912.

Since the last convention the office force has had to be increased. The present outlook is that it will have to be further increased in order to properly handle the work of the general organization.

Seven thousand and forty-six letters have been handled by the office in the fiscal year just closed. This number represents the correspondence alone, and does not take into account reports, bulletins, and circular matter handled by the office force.

Since the adjournment of the last convention, one National Industrial Union, four National Administrations and 123 Local Unions have been organized. Fifty-three Locals have disbanded in the same period. Attached to this report is a list of the locals organized and disbanded, the various industries of which they were a part, and the cause of the locals becoming defunct. One hundred fifty-four Local Unions are in good standing with the General Organization.

Finances.

The fiscal year covered by this report will show a marked increase in the receipts of the General Office. The demands made upon the finances have increased at approximately the same rate, so that the balance cash on hand is but \$457.40, as against \$479.95 last year.

Due to the progress made by the organization in the railroad construction, textile and lumber industries, the organization has been called upon to measure strength with the employing class from one end of the continent to the other. This has meant that in spite of the increase in membership and the receipts of the general office, the funds at the disposal of the General Organization have not been sufficient to meet the calls for organizers coming in from different parts of the country.

Old Debts.

The tabulated statement of the indebtedness of the organization shows that most of the indebtedness incurred by the General Organization in the years 1905, '06 and '07 is still owing. While the last convention decided that five per cent of the income of the General Organization was to be set aside to retire this debt, the calls upon the resources of the General Organization in the year past to finance strikes and defend the interests of the membership in various parts of the country has made it impossible to carry out the decision of the convention in that respect.

It is my sincere wish as a member, as well as an officer, of the organization that the present membership will in no way seek to shirk this responsibility and that this convention will devise ways and means whereby this debt can be retired.

Assessments.

The financial report shows that the assessment levied by the referendum vote of the membership following the sixth convention brought in a total of \$4,165.80. This means that an average of 2777 members paid the assessment. The amount that would have been collected through the assessment was materially reduced by reason of strikes being handled by the largest local unions and the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers and the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers.

Official Organs.

A complete report of the financial and physical standing of Solidarity and the "Industrial Worker" are appended to the report as submitted by the editors in charge of the two papers.

It is gratifying to report that under the management of Fellow Workers Walker C. Smith and Fred W. Healewood, the "Industrial Worker" has not only been self-supporting, but has paid off the entire indebtedness owing by the paper when taken over by the General Organization. In addition to this achievement, the "Industrial Worker" has accomplished the task of issuing an eight page special edition on the Ettor-Giovanitti case of 75,000 copies. This is a record in the annals of labor journalism.

Quarterly Reports from Local Unions. Very few of the unions comply with the constitutional provision requiring that locals send a quarterly report to the general office. In this matter it is well to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that if the membership of the various locals will but see to it that their local secretaries send in the quarterly report regularly, it will enable the general office to help them keep a check upon the finances of the local unions.

Attached to the financial report is an inventory of the property of the General Organization in the General Office.

It is safe to say that a big percentage of the Local Unions becoming defunct in the past year could have been kept in existence if the General Organization had sufficient funds at its disposal to keep an efficient corps of organizers in the field.

The problem of locals becoming defunct is one that should receive the earnest and careful attention of this convention. Steps should be taken to institute a training school for organizers wherein the members could be trained to handle the affairs of the Local Unions in an efficient manner.

Steps should be taken to keep in the field members who are competent to act as auditors and instruct local union officers how to handle the financial and other business of the organizations.

It is safe to assume that the near future will see the agents of the employing class interfering with the General Office by arresting the Executive Officers upon trumped up charges. The organization should take the precaution to have competent members available to fill the places in any and all officials who may be arrested in order that the affairs of the General

Organization be not thrown into a tangle that will cause the loss of time and money during a critical period.

Per Capita Tax.

As some of the Local Unions have submitted amendments to the constitution that propose to lower the tax paid by the locals to the General Organization, I deem it wise to call the attention of the delegates, and through them to their respective locals, to the many demands that have been made upon the organization for organizers in the year past that could not be responded to because of lack of finances.

It is safe to assume that with the increase of the organization in the different industries the demand for organizers and finances will grow greater. If this be true, it will be worse than suicidal to make any material reduction in the tax paid to the General Organization. For the purpose of convenience, the tax might be reduced from fifteen cents (15c) to twelve and one-half cents (12½c) for local unions. Tax for National Industrial Unions should be allowed to remain as it is at present.

The Due Stamp System.

It is incumbent upon every member when paying dues to insist upon a stamp being placed in his due book as a receipt for each month's dues that are paid.

In doing so, the membership will be safeguarding the interest of the local union as well as that of the General Organization. The use of due stamps furnishes a check upon the money paid to the financial secretaries for dues by the membership and his stamp account can be instantly checked up.

If the membership of the local unions do not insist on having stamps as a receipt for dues paid, there is no way of checking up the money handled by the secretaries for dues.

Strikes.

Local Union No. 10—Electrical Supply Workers, Fremont, Ohio. One strike; 30 men on strike. Lost because of inability to extend same and shut down plant.

Local Unions Nos. 161 and 169—Textile and Shoe Workers, Haverhill, Mass. Two strikes involving 572 members. Lasted seven weeks altogether. Both strikes successful. Sixty members arrested and 15 of them convicted and sentenced to jail for from one to four months.

Local Union No. 194—Clothing Workers, Seattle, Wash. Ten small strikes lasting from a few hours up to two months. All of the strikes successful except one. Fifteen arrested, one convicted. Two members held in jail nine weeks for deportation; finally released. Number of workers involved not specified.

Local Union No. 326—Railroad Construction Workers, Prince Rupert, B. C. Two strikes, both of which were successful. Two thousand three hundred and fifty workers involved; 12 members arrested, all of whom were convicted and sentenced from six months to three years. This Local also assisted in winning a strike for unorganized workers at the Shenna Crossing.

Local No. 327—Railroad Construction Workers, Lytton, B. C. One strike, lasting from March 27th, 1912, and still on. Five thousand involved; 300 members arrested; 200 convicted and sentenced from one to six months. National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers. Two strikes involving seven local unions and 7000 workers. One strike lasted two months and the other three weeks. No record of number of members arrested, but several hundred were arrested. Three members convicted and sentenced from one to three months in jail. Strike was partially successful in raising wages in the industry.

Local Union No. 436, Lowell, Mass., Textile Workers. Two strikes; one of which resulted in victory and the other lost; 18,000 involved. Number arrested in strikes, 26; all of whom were convicted and sentenced to from one to six weeks in jail.

Local Union No. 557—Plano Workers, Boston, Mass. One strike; 200 members involved. Strike lasted five weeks and was lost.

Local Union No. 20—Textile Workers, Lawrence, Mass. Five strikes involving 29,000 workers; 333 arrested, 320 of whom were convicted and fined from \$100 down and to one year in jail. Most of these cases, however, were settled for a nominal fine on appeal to the higher court.

Local Union No. 157—Textile Workers, New Bedford, Mass. Lockout; 13,000 workers involved. Lockout is still on. Number of arrests not known.

In addition to the above there were other strikes of smaller size, but the locals and members involved in the same have not furnished the General Office with any information, so we cannot include data concerning same in this report.

Summary of Members on Strike and in Jail Because of Strikes, Etc.

Total number on strike.....75,152
Total time involved in strikes.....74 weeks
Number of strikers arrested during strikes.....1446
Number of convictions.....577

Progress made by the organization in the year past should furnish the encouragement necessary to spur every member to greater efforts in the work of education and organization. Conditions in industry are forcing the wage workers of the world to seek for the method by which they can gain relief from the present oppressive conditions.

In the struggles that have passed into history, the principles and program of the I. W. W. have proven equal to the occasion. Only in those cases where the workers involved could not, or would not, use the tactics advocated by the I. W. W., have the struggles for better conditions resulted in a failure.

The membership of the organization should be alive to the fact that regardless of how efficient the methods of the organization may be at this time, changes that are ever taking place in industry at all times require that the membership use their best efforts and judgment to see that the methods of the organization at all times be up to date and efficient.

In conclusion, I desire to call the attention of the delegates present to the fact that the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is engaged in the serious task of outlining a program for the work of organization in the coming year and that this work is in the nature of laying the foundation for the future society.

It is incumbent upon the delegates present that they realize the responsibility resting upon them and that they discharge this responsibility to the very best of their ability.

The practice of attempting to rush through the work of the convention will not result in arriving at sound conclusions, any more than the practice of wasting time will do so.

Every proposition should receive the careful consideration of the delegates and their actions and deliberations should be guided by the principle of the common economic interest of the class of which we are members.

Trusting that the deliberations of the seventh annual convention will not only result in strengthening the organization as a whole, but that it will furnish encouragement to the working class in this country and the world over, I am,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The yearly financial report showed cash on hand September 1, 1911, to be \$475.95; total receipts for year, \$28,269.71; total disbursements, \$28,292.26; cash on hand September 1, 1912, \$457.40; resources are \$15,076.22, and liabilities, \$6,210.07.

DIRECT ACTION

Next week we will issue eight pages in order to have the full General Executive Board Report, an interesting document. In the issue will also be an article on conditions in the Butte Copper Mines.

Robert Gosden has written two interesting letters from the San Diego jail.

From San Francisco comes an additional story of the waterfront rebels.

Complete telegraphic dispatches from the court room in Salem, Mass., will give the details of the famous Ettor-Giovanitti case.

From Lake Charles, La., our correspondent, Covington Hall, will wire the latest news of the trials of Emerson, Lehman and the other B. T. W. members.

The "Pyramid of Capitalism" cartoon will appear on the third page and across the top of the front page will be a double cartoon that hits the bullseye.

The price for bundle orders is 2 cents per copy. Call a special meeting and order to the limit. Telegraph your order at once and mail us bill for telegram so same can be allowed on your account.

Direct action will make this issue a hummer.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Seventh Day—Monday, September 23—Discussion upon the question of a dues rate of less than 50c per month for workers receiving not more than \$7 per week resulted in same being turned over to the G. E. B. with power to allow locals to charge less than the usual dues where conditions warrant same. The convention also advised all locals in the same locality to adopt a uniform initiation rate. Amendment was offered to the constitution to the effect that applicants for initiation shall be required to pay the usual fee, when members of other labor unions, when said applicant desires to retain his old card. Covington Hall was selected to act as fraternal delegate to the next convention of the Renters' Union and report matters to the G. E. B. for action. A long discussion was had upon the attitude of the I. W. W. toward the small renting farmers of the South.

Afternoon.—Organizer Thompson concluded the reading of his report and same was referred to a special committee. Action upon the findings of the constitution committee occupied the rest of the session. One hundred dollars was ordered sent to the G. T. P. strikers, in four weekly installments.

Eighth Day.—It was recommended by the Literature and Press committee that the publication of a Spanish paper be resumed in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., and urged that all locals raise funds for that purpose. Paper to be under control of the organization. Various other matters regarding the press were acted upon, but owing to the fact that a full transcript has not been sent the "Worker" we are unable to report same in this issue.

Afternoon.—Balance of Press committee report was read. The matter of consolidating the two papers, "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity, was discussed and same was referred to the G. E. B. for consultation with the management of the papers as to a practical course of action. Recommendation that leaflets "Appeal to Wage Workers" and "Two Kinds of Unionism" be printed in the various languages. Report of General Organizer Thompson ordered sent to I. W. W. publishing bureau for publication.

Ninth Day—Chicago was set as the place for holding the next annual convention on account of its accessibility to headquarters. Grievance committee reported and same acted upon. Buccaffari case ordered to be thoroughly investigated by committee of three, one to speak Italian.

Afternoon.—Under new business the convention advised that a committee from Construction Workers be elected to formulate plans for a National Industrial Union and report to the next convention. Committee was elected from delegates on the floor. Nomination of officers came next. For General Secretary-Treasurer the nominees were Vincent St. John, incumbent, William E. Trautmann, and C. L. Filigno. For General Organizer Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, George Speed and Thomas Whitehead. For members of the General Executive Board the following were nominated and elected: John M. Foss and F. H. Little. This makes the new board consist of the following members: Joseph J. Ettor, John M. Foss, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen (National Industrial Union of Textile Workers), and P. Eastman (National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers.)

Tenth Day—For editor of Solidarity, B. H. Williams and Grover H. Perry. Walker C. Smith was unanimously nominated as editor of the "Industrial Worker." Final reports of committees were heard and the committees discharged, with the exception of the auditing committee, which was ordered to report to the G. E. B., said report to be published in the columns of the two papers. Under good and welfare many delegates spoke both in the forenoon and afternoon sessions. At 7:15 p. m. on September 26 the convention adjourned sine die.

REVOLUTION YAWNS!

The October issue of the Technical World appears with a yawning hippopotamus in vivid colors on the cover page. "Revolution Yawns!" is the title of the announcement. The article relates to the I. W. W. strikers on the Canadian Northern and with the organization in general. It extends over eleven pages and is illustrated with 20 engravings of strike scenes, eight-hour stickers, proclamations, and portraits. An almost identical article, under different title and giving different authorship, appeared recently in a San Francisco paper. Who said sabotage? Agnes Laut is the writer of the article in the Technical World and she has previously made some amusing statements in British Columbia papers. One of them was to the effect that the leaders of the I. W. W. were men who quietly cleared out of Spain directly after Ferrer's execution. Sure, revolution yawns, and even Aggie's mouth must have been quite wide open to swallow all the fairy tales the wily Canucks told her in order to pass the time while on strike.

WHERE THE WORKERS ARE ROBBED

(By L. Exton in International Socialist.)

Throughout the industrial world we see discontent, the wage slaves of all nations are in revolt against their real and only enemy, the capitalist class. What is the cause of all these strikes, lockouts, and riots? Why is it that poverty, misery, and hunger are rife amongst the working class, while the warehouses are full to the roof, that the capitalist class who do no useful toil live upon the best food, drink the best wines, wear the best of clothes, live in the best houses, ride in the best motor-cars, in a word, have the best of everything that it is possible for man to produce? While the workers who do all the necessary work produce all the wealth, fight all the wars (make all the bullets, and stop most of them), live in a state of semi-starvation. The reason is because the workers are robbed by the capitalist at the point of production.

If we look at Society today, we find it divided into two sections or classes, one owning the natural resources (land, mines, etc.) all wealth-producing agencies; the other dependent alone upon the sale from day to day of its power to produce wealth through machinery applied to raw materials. The class owning the wealth-producing agencies is known as the Capitalist class. The producing class is the Working class.

The chief function of the working class is to produce; the capitalist class to use and consume.

Before the workers can produce they have to find a buyer for their labor power. Labor power is a commodity, and has an exchange value, the value being determined by the average social labor contained in them.

The nature of labor-power is determined by the amount of necessities of life (food, clothing and shelter) it takes on an average to renew the energy and vitality of the working class. Wages, then, the monetary expression or measure of value, are what the workers receive from the capitalist to enable them to purchase commodities containing a like amount of crystallized social labor.

When the workers sell their labor-power to the capitalist, they receive on an average the value of their labor-power in the form of wages. By buying the labor-power of the worker, the capitalist has acquired the right to use or consume that labor-power by making him produce as he would a machine.

Probably during the first two hours of the day the worker will produce commodities equal to his wages, but THE WORKER HAS SOLD HIS LABOR-POWER TO THE CAPITALIST for the day (eight or ten hours), consequently after the first two hours of labor are performed THE WORKER IS PRODUCING VALUES OVER AND ABOVE THE VALUE OF HIS LABOR-POWER. This is known as SURPLUS VALUE. This surplus is taken by the capitalist because he OWNS the means by which it is produced. It is upon this surplus the capitalist class live, and what they cannot consume is used to produce more wealth for profit-making purposes.

Suppose we take a capitalist who owns the necessary materials for producing boots, to get more wealth from those materials labor-power has to be applied. Say he buys the labor-power of one man, the value of which is equivalent to ten shillings a day of eight hours, if the workman in eight hours adds to the wealth of the materials the value of forty shillings, we find that in reality he works two hours for himself and six for the capitalist. He produces three times as much wealth as he receives. Although the workers receive on a social average the value of their labor-power, THEY DO NOT RECEIVE THE VALUE OF THEIR SOCIAL PRODUCT.

It is HERE where the workers are robbed. "At the point of production, and nowhere else." Before the workers can be free this robbery must be stopped. To work then! Agitate, Educate, Organize. Organize your Economic Might to TAKE and HOLD THE MEANS OF WORK—RAW MATERIALS, FACTORIES, AND MACHINERY—FOR THE WORKERS THEMSELVES.

No headquarters is complete without one of the "Pyramid of Capitalism" posters in colors. They're good sellers, too. Fifteen cents per copy or \$1.00 per dozen.

SONG BOOKS

In order to secure the money necessary to pay the printer the balance due on the song books we are making the rate of \$20 for 500 copies. This offer should be taken advantage of by the locals, both as a matter of aid to themselves and to give the "Industrial Worker" a clear field for the printing of an eight-page weekly. Let your order come in before November 1.

Life and Labor, a publication issued by the National Woman's Trade Union League, has an article in its October issue on the free speech fight in San Diego. The basis of the article is Harris Weinstein's report and the matter is treated more favorably than is usual in a craft union journal.

Local 69, Salt Lake City, Utah, has removed to a more commodious headquarters at 117 West South Temple street. The larger hall allows the fellow workers to transfer the street crowds to the hall and is a distinct aid to their propaganda. Wage slaves should note the new address.

"Contentment is better than riches," said the ready-made philosopher.

"True," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "but my observation is that a man who is rich has a better chance of becoming content than a man who is contented has of becoming rich."—Ex.

Better send for a bunch of those three-month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

I. W. W. AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The Australian administration of the Industrial Workers of the World is located in the Socialist Hall, Wakefield street, Adelaide. The General Secretary-Treasurer is E. Moyle. Sydney local, Secretary, George G. Reeve, 222 Cumberland street. Auckland local (New Zealand), Secretary C. T. Reeve, Raynor's Building, Wellesley Street.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovanitti is awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W., 1111, Phelan building, 45 Delancey street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 37 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent

SONGS OF JOY!

SONGS OF SORROW!

SONGS OF SARCASTIC!

Songs of the Miseries That Are

Songs of the Happiness To Be.

Songs that strip capitalism bare;

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! SONGS!

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 poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is 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 board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, czars, and presidents.

Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.

The poster is 16x22 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.

The price is 10c 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, 6c to local unions in quantity.

"Eleven Hilled Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 32 pages, 6c to local unions in quantity.

"The I. W. W.: Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 pages, 6c to local unions in quantity.

"Why Strike?" FIVE-CENT PAMPHLETS

"Why Strike? 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, 2½c to local unions in quantity.

"In the I. W. W. Anti-Political." By Justus Ebert.

"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.

"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stinton.

"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson.

"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar 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.

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,

Pa.

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

AS IT IS IN SAN DIEGO

(By Laura Payne Emerson)
The vigilantes and police of San Diego, no doubt, are congratulating themselves on their victory in the late free speech fight, and from other sections of the country comes the news that vigilantes are forming for the purpose of handling the I. W. W. as they were handled in San Diego, Cal.

Sunny San Diego by the sea! The spot to which all the world is invited to come and enjoy the glories of nature. The plutes to enjoy, rather, and the slaves to wait upon them. If you were in some distant place and should read about San Diego as described by the capitalist press, you would think it a paradise where all things worked together for the common weal of man. And if you were to walk down Fifth street any evening you would swear we had free speech as on several street corners you would find assemblages of people listening to some spell binder (?) and should you visit the halls and churches any "Lord's Day" you would think that all cults and doctrines might be propagated here, yet if you observe closely you will find one organization exempt from any such privilege, viz: "The Industrial Workers of the World."

Draw near to the street speakers and you will find they are peddling patent medicine or some other useless if not harmless dope, or bidding the poor devils set their eyes on that fair country across the river of death and quit tobering about this one. This is a safe and sane doctrine, for if the poor working stiffs will continue to look up into the sky and speculate on an imaginary mansion there they will never contend with the robbers here for possession of the earth. Socialists, Spiritualists, Holy Rollers, Methodists, Baptists, A. F. of L., Democrats, Bull Moosers, and all the rest may find a place in San Diego, but not, not the I. W. W.

The Holy ground between Fifth and Sixth, on E street, is vacant and lonely by night and by day. That sacred spot where so many I. W. W. were clubbed and arrested last winter lies safe and secure from the unhallowed tread of the hated anarchist, and in fact, from all other human beings. The street is paved, or grass would no doubt spring up in the midst thereof, or perhaps thorns and thistles.

While they fought for the streets here for meetings, the I. W. W. were told to rent halls and conduct their propaganda there, but now they find it impossible to get halls. Two propaganda meetings were held recently in Germania hall, but as soon as it was found they had started regular meetings they were denied that or any hall.

Evidently the owners of halls are intimidated by vigilantes and police against renting to them. Porter, one of the leaders of the vigilante gang, makes the rounds of the jobs and when he recognizes an I. W. W. he orders the boss to fire him.

They call them the "I won't works" and declare they will not work, but the fact is that the authorities, such as reign in San Diego, will not let them work if they can prevent it in the hope they will be compelled to leave.

R. Gosden, who served about six months in the county jail here, on a conspiracy charge, but really for violating the street speaking ordinance, was, after the trial, released on probation. A day or two later he was arrested and tried for deportation. That was more than two months ago. He has not been deported nor released. He is just held in jail. No reason why he should be only that they have the power and they, hold him.

So here we are in the midst of an organized band of thugs, legal and extra legal, who deny us all rights and privileges. Perhaps there is no country in the world or no spot in this country where club and gun, brute force and ignorance reign more supreme than here in San Diego.

They have the courts, the jails and guns. What are we going to do about it?

SHALL MORE MURDER BE DONE?

Brothers:
In the name of Labor and Liberty we make this appeal to you in behalf of our brothers now imprisoned at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Their trial commenced upon October 7th, which was exactly three months from date of the Massacre of Grabow. During these ninety days the Lumber Trust, with millions at its disposal, has been working day and night to fix the "evidence" on which it hopes to hang our fellow-workers. During these ninety days detectives have been everywhere hounding our brothers and their helpless families; they have been in all our homes, all our unions; in the jails, posing as martyrs to the sacred cause of Labor; hovering, buzzardlike, even over the deathbeds of the Timber Workers; cajoling, promising, threatening; using forged letters, documents and statements on our imprisoned brothers in an attempt to frighten them into false confessions; telling them that all other unions, yea, that the Working Class itself had abandoned them to their fate. All this this evil brood has done and is doing, and "the officers of the law" have threatened our brothers with "the cell," with solitary confinement, if they dared resist these manhunters of the Trust. Every law, human, natural and divine, has been violated, and every right of citizenship has been denied our imprisoned brothers by these harpies of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association in obeying their masters' mandate to get the lives of our brothers.

When they fired on our meeting at Grabow, Louisiana, on July 7th, they killed our brothers, Roy Martin and Decatur Hall; our brother Ferro has since died of his poisoned wounds, while, on September 25th, their Deputy Sheriffs shot down and killed our fellow-worker Charles Smith, took his life as cold-bloodedly as ever Diaz's rurales sent a victim to his grave, making four union men whose blood is on the hands of the Association; yet this monstrous tyranny still cries for blood, still strives to make its terror, still demands that more murder be done.

Brothers, will you allow it? Will you let them send these men, whose only crime is that they sought to organize and free from poonage their fellow-workers, to be sent to the gallows and the levees? Will the Working Class allow the judicial murder of these men and boys, the bravest of its brave?

Brothers, help us forbid it!
Their trial started October 7, 1912, and Arthur Emerson, Ed Lehman and their associates, sixty-four men and boys, will be hurried to their doom unless you rush in immediately the funds we must have to save them.

Brothers, we appeal to you to act, and act at once, sending all funds collected or donated to the defense immediately to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Brothers, we appeal to you.
Brothers, if you stand by them as they have stood by you, they will not die.

Brothers, we make this appeal to you—let not your brothers die.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,
Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

ANOTHER AGITATOR JAILED

Fellow Worker J. D. McDonald was arrested in Kurns, one mile from Bakersfield, Cal., on September 22, for attempting to speak to the shop employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

He was jailed, made to sleep on a concrete floor without covering, and when brought to trial was given \$20.00 fine or 20 days. Men arrested on the same day on serious charges were given light fines or released altogether. McDonald drew 20 days because he is a rebel.

This is the California brand of "justice," that is to say, capitalist "law and order."

If you do not receive your papers regularly, write to us. When changing addresses always give the old as well as the new address.

SLIPPED ONE OVER ON THE MAYOR

Gust Larson, secretary of Local 82, I. W. W., who was arrested in connection with the recent strike in Edmonton, Alberta, was dismissed from court on Saturday, October 5, after a trial of about two hours. Both sides expected the case to take about five days. The charge against Larson was that he led a body of strikers in forcing men to leave their work to join the strike. Lack of evidence caused the dismissal of the case.

The bond for Larson was first set at \$500 cash or \$1000 security. This was reduced to \$65, which was certainly some drop for "justice" to make.

The first witness against Larson was Mayor Armstrong. The mayor did not relish the questions that were fired at him. He was followed by a number of witnesses for the prosecution, but these men were strangely unsatisfactory in their testimony.

The city is still wondering if it is possible that the witnesses were not a little too anxious in volunteering their services to testify against Larson. It is even hinted that they might have had red cards in their pockets. If this horrible charge is true then there are some wicked I. W. W.'s who will get no "pie in the sky when they die."

The strikers, instead of continuing the fight, have secured work with other contractors at the rate of wages and conditions asked for upon the struck job. Over a hundred joined the I. W. W. and are making a study of the up-to-date methods of conducting the class war.

Later reports are that the city was obliged to pay the raise and give the shorter hours in order to get men on the job.

PORTLAND TO GIVE SMOKER

On October 19 the Portland locals will hold a smoker, the proceeds to be used in renovating the hall. In Portland the I. W. W. boys are of the opinion that nothing is too good for the workers and the hall is going to be made so that it will be a pleasure to congregate there.

The winter lectures have already started and the last two Sundays witnessed excellent meetings in the hall.

The Labor Bulletin will issue 10,000 copies the latter part of this month. Portland is going some.

HELP GEORGE DO IT!

George Fenton, camp delegate from St. Paul Local 83, I. W. W., is in Minot, N. D. St. Paul members in the harvest fields can pay their dues direct to him. Fenton says the double eight hour day is the style in the harvest, beds are an unknown article, nights are cold enough to require a straw fire, and grub is on the bum as usual. Don't stay away, just get on the job and use "tactics." Stick together and bump the farmers for a bigger share of the bumper crops.

WAS THIS ALSO A CASE OF SABOTAGE?

Back in the by-gone days, along in the latter half of the nineties, when Uncle Sam's soldiers were fighting for their country in the Philippines among this host of heroes was one Jack Pendleton, a jolly lad who loved a joke next to his dear old mother.

There are several in Ketchikan who will remember Jack as he was before and after the war, and who know of many waggish tricks for which he was responsible.

One of the things for which those fertile islands are adapted is raising dogs, and it so happened that Jack and his company visited the champion dog town of the islands and were stationed there for a time.

During the nights there was no such a thing as slumber. There were dog howls in all keys and the captain of the company finally decided to wipe out the nuisance.

He offered a bounty on dog tails of two-bits apiece. This was sufficient incentive to put Jack busy, and taking his gun and a good sized sack he began canvassing the town for dog tails and within a few hours returned with a sack well filled.

Jack presented his sack of tails to the captain and collected his money after which the captain offered him a dollar to go and bury the tails which he accepted.

In a short time another fellow brought in a sack full and was also paid two-bits apiece and a dollar for burial.

This continued until along toward night when the captain discovered that he had purchased the same sack of tails thirty-two times. —Modern Methods, Ketchikan, Alaska.

HAYWOOD'S WESTERN TRIP.

Owing to the fact that Haywood is to be tried in Massachusetts for having conspired to prevent babies from starving in the textile district, the date upon which his western tour will be started is still in doubt. That the trip will be made is certain, however.

Parties desiring to make arrangements for a Haywood meeting should communicate with General Headquarters, Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer, Room 518, 160 N. Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

All those who have had correspondence with the "Industrial Worker" upon the proposed trip can conclude their arrangements with headquarters, to which place all letters upon the matter have been forwarded. No change is to be made in the terms stated in previous communications.

Later on the "Worker" will announce the date upon which the trip will start, together with a list of places where Haywood will speak.

"So bad were the conditions against which the I. W. W. workers struck in B. C. that even a Dominion government inspector ordered some of the buildings to be burned and the company hospital to be remodeled. The food was so rotten and the camps so unsanitary that it is a wonder there has not been an outbreak of plague. The workers get this kind of surroundings, the masters get the fine palaces." —Cotton's Weekly.

DON'T DESERT THESE REBELS.

Dodson, Stanford, Niles and Roberts, who were railroaded to the penitentiary from the Imperial Valley in California, upon the perjured evidence of a scab named Baker, and also of men employed by the Holton Power Co., are asking that the I. W. W. back them in their attempt to have the case appealed.

These men were located at Holtville, Cal., and attempts were made by Sheriff Meadows and others to kidnap the men and turn them over to the Mexican government to be shot on charges of having violated the neutrality laws during the previous Mexican revolt. Several men and women had been illegally seized and made away with and so the Holtville I. W. W. prepared to resist.

They were furnished with horses by the Mexicans and with these they attempted to make their escape across the border to rejoin the ranks of the rebels. One man had his horse shot from under him, the animal dying in the desert. Upon being captured the men were charged with grand larceny of the horse, even though no horse was missed by anyone in the vicinity, not any attempt made to identify the animal. The conviction of the men was upon the bare words of a scab named Baker, aided by the testimony of a blacksmith. This conviction was nearly a year ago.

The boys think that an appeal would not be hopeless because of the perjured evidence and also because of the statement made in the Holtville Tribune directly following the trial. Said the Tribune: "Attorney Johnson of this city made a plea for his clients that was worthy of any jury's consideration, and it undoubtedly would have been considered had it been other than an I. W. W. case."

On the 16th of November, 1911, Captain Tirso de la Toba, member of the I. W. W., was captured by Sheriff Meadows and turned over to the Mexican authorities without form of law. Niles and Roberts had been in the Lower California revolution, along with other I. W. W. men. To prevent deportation and death they armed themselves. They are all rebels and should not be deserted by the I. W. W. Former Imperial Valley members are especially urged to aid in securing the appeal. Send funds to Herman Kubow, Box 485, Brawley, Cal.

WITH THE CRAFTS

President Perkins of the Cigarmakers union advises the members of his craft to remove all restrictions that tend to work hardships on Union Manufacturers of cigars. This will allow the small labor skinner to last a little while longer at the expense of the workers before being gobbled up by the Tobacco Trust. The I. W. W. has nothing in common with the employing-class, neither cockroaches nor big bugs.

From the Truth Seeker of Sept. 21 we gain the following interesting item:

"Progress by the Catholic church toward capturing union labor is marked by the ousting of Frederick D. Barnes from the Central Labor Union of Hartford, Connecticut, on account of a speech he had made at Plymouth Congregational church criticizing churches in general and the Romish institution in particular. The press reports a "stormy session of the executive board of the Hartford Central Labor Union," ending in Mr. Barnes' offering his resignation. In taking his leave Mr. Barnes declares he has no apologies to offer and nothing to retract."

Refusal to unseat delegates of the I. B. E. W. Local 283 (Reid Murphy faction of Electrical Workers) has resulted in the revocation of the Central Labor and Building Trades Council of Alameda county. This includes Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, Cal. Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. has also notified the San Francisco Labor Council that their charter will be forfeited unless they expel the electrical workers delegates who are distasteful to the machine. Similar action is expected in other places where the I. B. E. W. are sending delegates to central bodies. Such actions are liable to force a different line up of radical craftsmen on the Pacific Coast.

STRIKE OF PIANO WORKERS

Fellow Workers: There is a General Strike of piano workers in New York City. The local piano industry is practically at a standstill. These workers have not gone on strike because they wished to, but because the intolerable conditions to which they are subjected has forced them to. To keep our wages from going lower than those received by office boys, We Need Your Financial Help Now!

You may need our help sooner than you now suppose.
Send contributions as soon as you can to
A. L. SCHWAB,
466 East 134th Street, New York City.

J. McLAUGHLIN DIES IN SEATTLE

On October 3 the Seattle locals lost a valuable member in the death of Fellow Worker J. McLaughlin, member of local 178.

McLaughlin was 60 years of age, and a rebel against the existing order.

The fellow worker was a carpenter by trade and practically all his spare time was spent in making fixtures for the big Seattle hall. No matter what the weather, this fellow worker could be found aiding in the nightly street meetings by singing along with the younger men.

Fellow Worker McLaughlin's death will be keenly felt by his fellow workers and friends in Seattle.

Resolutions of protest against the continued imprisonment of Ettore and Giovannitti were recently passed by the Belleville, Ill., Trades Assembly, representing 5,000 working men and women.

Jury Is Being Chosen Slowly

(Continued from page one.)

Through the second day 129 more were examined, of which 106 were excused for cause, 11 challenged by the prosecution, and four each by the three defendants. No additional jurymen were selected. Much anger was exhibited by the judge as venfireman after venfireman stated that under no condition would they deem the defendants to be guilty. It looked for a time as though there could not be found in all Massachusetts twelve men so foolish as to believe smiling Joe Eitor, serene Arturo Giovannitti and solemn Joe Caruso guilty of the murder of their striking sister, Anna Lopizzo.

The number of venfiremen examined on the third day was 110. The state challenged 7, Caruso 1, and Eitor and Giovannitti 3 each. Two more jurors were selected amid tense excitement, Willis P. Cressey, sailmaker of Gloucester, and George P. Burgess, leather merchant of Lynn.

At the calling of the 345th name Judge Quinn excused the remaining five venfiremen and stated to the court "As the panel of the present venire is practically exhausted the trial is continued until October 14. Let a venire be issued forthwith for 350 jurors."

So far the trial is distinctly favorable to the imprisoned men and there is small doubt of their acquittal, if reports are to be believed. These may be sent out in order to cause the workers of the country to relax their vigilance in the case and thus make it easy to carry out the expressed desire of the masters of the bread in the textile centers.

The fact that attempts to secure bail for the defendants have been unsuccessful gives no hope of gaining anything save through the fear that a revolution might follow conviction. Workers must ever be on the watch.

Jail, Gibbet and the Rifle

(Continued from page one.)

man race to liberty; the Lumber Barons of Judea and their allies, hanged Christ but they did not hang his dream of liberty; so they did with Spartacus, with the Gracchi, with Emmett, the splendid and the pure, with Parsons and with Spies, but they, and not their executioners, are today the beloved of mankind, the soul-stars that light the world; their graves are the fairest temples of liberty on earth.

So, too, but yesterday, when these madmen rolled Francisco Ferrer's body in that ditch in Spain, they cheered the death of liberty; but, lo, the soul of Ferrer has done greater work in the deathless cause of liberty in these few short months gone by than ever it did during all the years it was imprisoned here on earth.

"They want bloodshed. Very well, they shall have it," you say. My God, have you not shed enough already? Already your fangs are red with the blood of our brothers Martin, Hall, Ferro and Smith, and yet you cry for more? Good God, what are you, human beings or harpies?

As for our play at the American Federationists, those boys are not all the suckers you take them for by a long shot; they are well aware of the fact that the same forces that are trying to take the lives of the boys of the Brotherhood are working to send the boys of the Structural Ironworkers to a felon's doom.

Yes, thank God, "we have almost changed that rope of sand into a cable of tempered steel," that every day the workers are drawing closer and closer together; that it is becoming ever harder and harder for the Plunderbunt to break down the solidarity of labor; that everywhere, in all lands and climes, the toilers are taking up the cry of Christ: "I am my brothers keeper!"

FOR WHICH REASON—

Hear the howling of the wolves,
The wolves, the wolves,
Hear the howling of the wolves of the night!
Hear them shrieking, shrieking, shrieking,
For the pure blood of the right!
The wolves, the wolves, the wolves,
Hear the howling of the wolves of the night!

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,
Brotherhood of Timber Workers,
Box 78, Alexandria, La.

CAROLINE NELSON'S VICTORIA MEETING

Fellow Worker Caroline Nelson spoke to an audience of about 700 in the Empress Theatre in Victoria, B. C., on Oct. 6. The hall, which is the second largest in the city, was not large enough to seat the crowd that flocked to hear her, over 1,000 persons being turned away.

The chair was taken by Fellow Worker Miss Harris, president of Local 44, I. W. W., at 8 o'clock, and with a few remarks the speaker was introduced.

For an hour Miss Nelson held the audience with an outline of the history of woman, showing how woman needed industrial freedom to reach her proper place in society. Her scathing criticism of modern society was a treat to listen to, and when she pointed out the necessity for the workers to organize to take possession of the machinery of production, she brought down the house.

Fellow Worker Nelson answered all questions asked of her, in a manner that left no doubt in the minds of any one, where she stood in the class war.

The collection netted \$25 above all expenses. The only regret the fellow workers of Victoria have is that Fellow Worker Nelson could not stay with them longer. They hope to have her speak before them again some day.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Are Etor and Giovannitti To Die?

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Etor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,
Secretary-Treasurer Etor-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Etor-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....