

THE GREATEST "LABOR DAY" WILL BE



WHEN THE WORKERS ALL ARE FREE

# Industrial Worker

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

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**"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS!"**

## CONDITIONS ON THE G. T. P.

**Camp Conditions Are Unbearable—Men Make Demands—Solidarity Shown**

There are persistent reports to the effect that the strikers on the Grand Trunk Pacific made no demands, but simply struck to annoy the contractors, without having any real grievance. However foolish this may appear, there are many who believe these rumors. In order to show the fallacy of such reports we are republishing the demands of the men as well as a statement of the camp conditions. The demands are as follows:

**NINE HOURS** shall constitute a maximum days work with a minimum wage of \$3.25 for muckers and \$3.50 for drillers; time and one-half for all overtime and Sundays.

**BOARD** not to exceed \$1.00.  
**BETTER FOOD** and strict enforcement of the sanitary laws governing camps.

**HOSPITAL FEES** to be turned over to the I. W. W., who will equip and maintain all hospitals.

**ORGANIZERS AND DELEGATES** to have access to the camps at all times.

Our readers may glean a few truths regarding conditions in the camps from the following editorial which appeared in the Evening Empire of Prince Rupert:

"It is learned from officials who have looked into the matter and reported on the G. T. P. conditions in the construction camps and which reports have been forwarded to Victoria and Ottawa, that statements containing severe strictures on the hospital system are made.

At Sealey a case is quoted of a patient having lain in unwashed blankets for six months, vermin ridden.

Another case quoted is that of a man with a leg cut off, the flesh of the severed limb being infected with vermin.

Another cause of complaint investigated by the government fair wage officer, was the charges for supplies.

The report to the department at Ottawa, it is understood, contains a statement that the salary of the camp time-keeper was paid out of the profits charged on supplies to the laborers.

A case is also cited of a man, injured in the neighborhood of Aldermere, who refused to be sent to the Sealey hospital. He was attended by a private doctor from Aldermere at a cost of \$25, although the charge of \$1 per month for hospital dues had been regularly deducted from his pay.

The statement also is made that adequate hospital accommodation for every twenty-five miles, as stipulated by the company's charter, has never been supplied. The responsibility for the hospitals lays with the construction superintendent and the medical officer in charge, it is said."

The strike committee at Prince Rupert reports that the line is tied up tight and that the contractors are unable to get scabs. The docks are well picketed and all workers coming in on boats are told of the strike on the G. T. P. The longshoremen employed on the docks are doing their share of the picketing.

The men are standing firm for their demands and it is up to every class-conscious rebel to help them win.

A victory for the strikers on the G. T. P. will mean a strong organization of all workers on railroad construction work in Northern B. C. It will also show to workers elsewhere in Canada and in the United States that SOLIDARITY is the keynote to success.

The way to help the men is by holding protest meetings, advertising the strike, picketing the employment offices and by sending financial aid to A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada. Don't wait until next week—DO IT NOW.

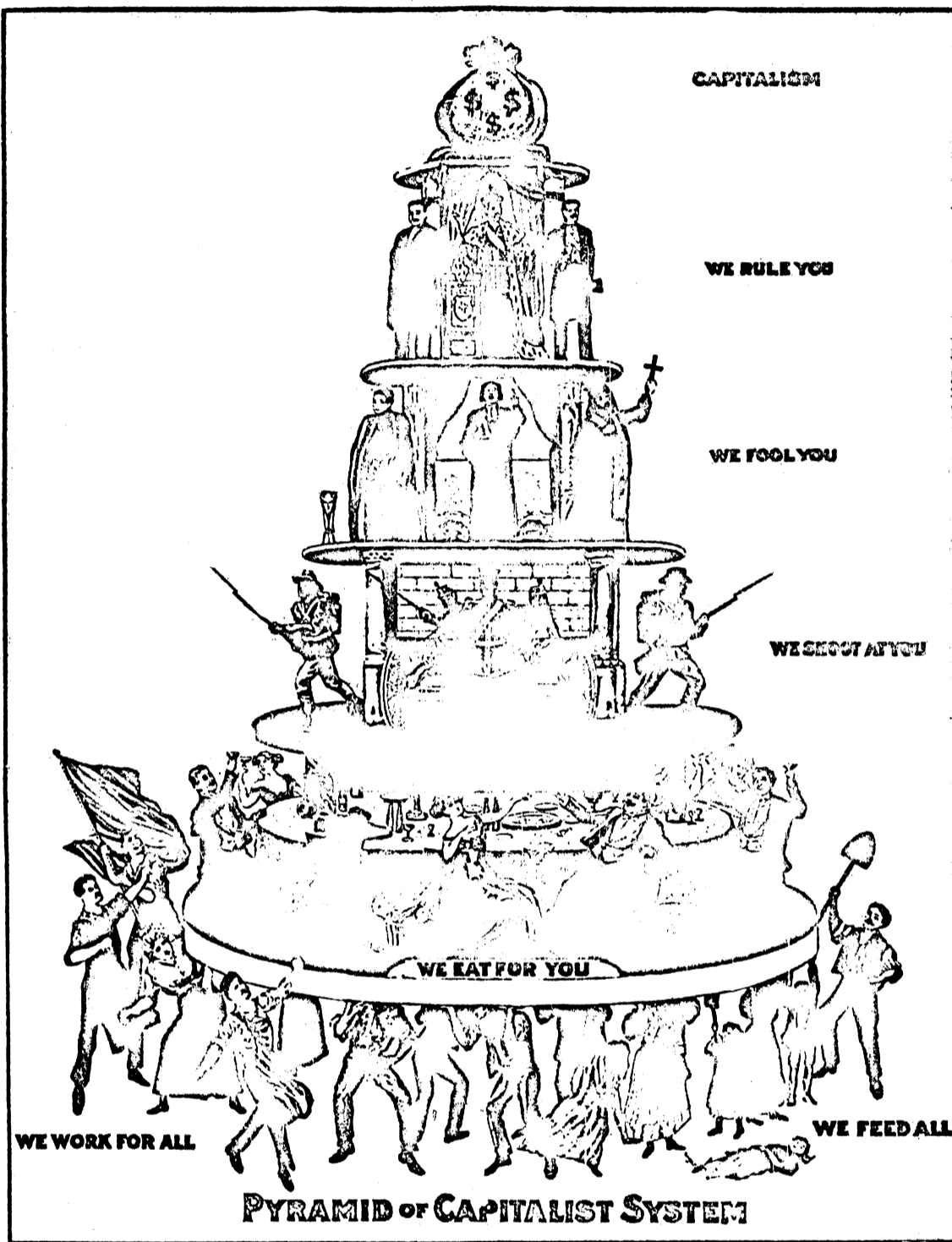
The railroaders have spoken in a chorus of 14,000—let us swell the chorus.

### A RINGING DEFIANCE

In a letter to Jay Smith and Covington Hall, written from the Lake Charles jail and dated August 11, Ed. Lehman, secretary of De Ridder council of the B. T. W., says in part:

"Jay, I am afraid you and the rest of the boys are spending too much of your time on our account. I would rather be hung knowing that the union has progressed while I laid in jail, than to go free and find the union was at a standstill. Write me how fast they are joining, and how the dues are coming in; to Hell with me, the ONE BIG UNION is what we want. Hoping to get out before I die, to attend one I. W. W. convention, I am," etc.

Can Kirby and his cowardly-curs kill a spirit like that?



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## HELD 97 DAYS—NO EVIDENCE

**Fighters Freed Without Trial After Long Detention—Bauer Betrays Associates—Fight Reopens**

San Diego, August 15.—All the men held by the police on trumped up charges in connection with the police assassination of Mikolasek have been released. After holding 31 men on this charge since May 8, the district attorney coolly comes into court on August 12 and confesses that he had no evidence which would convict. Of the 31 men thus held, Joe Sebasta, Frank Monaco, H. C. Adams, William White and H. Baar, were in jail for two days before the police murdered Mikolasek and by no stretch of human imagination could have been concerned in the alleged attack upon policemen Heddon and Stevens.

Taken all in all the arrest and the long imprisonment of these men is without a parallel in American history. The five men mentioned above were securely lodged in jail when the police conceived the idea that with the assistance of the Vigilantes it would be possible to shoot up the I. W. W. hall at 13th and K streets. They expected to find 34 I. W. W. men within the house. The plan was to surround the hall, pour in a merciless fire, and as the structure permits a bullet entering the walls to sweep the building there was every reason to believe that the attack would result in a wholesale massacre of all the I. W. W. fighters in San Diego.

Fortunately the boys received warning of the plot and the house was empty. Joe Mikolasek was at the point of returning to the hall for something he had forgotten, when Stevens and Heddon came up. The officers opened fire, wounding him to death. In his dying agony he seized an axe, staggered to Heddon and with his last strength inflicted a slight wound on the officers forehead. At the first shot, hundreds of vigilantes and policemen hidden nearby, came from four directions toward the house, showing the devilish preparations of the advocates of "law and order." In less than two minutes the house was surrounded by a howling mob. In the melee a policeman shot

(Continued on page four.)

## EAGER FOR THE FRAY

Essex County Jail, Lawrence, Mass., August 9, 1912.

Walker C. Smith,  
My Dear Fellow Worker: Attorney Roewer told me of your kind letter of recent date. You are doing very well with the "Worker" and I congratulate you. I have no suggestion to make to you, but to its supporters to increase its circulation so it will be more in appreciation of the energy you are putting into it.

Arturo and I both appreciate all that you and "the good and the sincere" militants everywhere are doing for us. Whatever the future may have in store for us personally, you may assure them all that the cause and the oriflamme they have entrusted to us will be espoused and held aloft and in the end returned to their hands and no one shall have reason to complain or reproach.

The knowledge and feeling that the workers—even across the ocean—are with us and that they have let loose on the heads of our enemies a flood of protest, that our efforts in the past are appreciated, to be offered the love, devotion and enthusiasm of hundreds of our class is no small consolation, so that now we feel somewhat restless.

We are—so to speak—drunk with enthusiasm, eager for the fray, like war horses that have heard the bugle blast and smelled the powder—eager for the fray.

Whatever feelings of bitterness and disappointment we may have had at first receiving this blow, have all passed away and have been sweetened and balmied by the cheers and love of the workers that are wafted from all points into this bastille and the knowledge and satisfaction that all our labor in the past was not in vain, for the workers, strong and resolute, are rallying to the banner of the ONE BIG UNION.

I hardly think it necessary to urge and to say that it is my one hope that in all your attention and interest in our cause, Emerson and his colleagues must not be neglected.

Be of good cheer. Truth and Justice must triumph in the end. "Nor strong tower, nor walls of beaten brass, Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron Can be retentive of the spirit."

Cordial salutations to you,  
Sincerely,  
JOE J. ETTOR.

## Appeal to All Wage Workers

(By Ed. Lehman, who is now in the Calcasieu Parish prison at Lake Charles, Louisiana.)

Are you never going to protest? Are you never going to liberate yourself from the present system? Are you never going to overthrow this demon of wage slavery? Are you always going to produce riches for a lazy, lowdown, stinking set that never works and produce nothing for yourself but misery, starvation and disgrace? Are you always going to believe that the shirkers who are taking 83 per cent of your product are ruling you by divine right? Are you never going to muster courage enough to handle your own affairs and product? Are you never going to protect your sons from drudgery and the penitentiary? Are you never going to protect your wife and daughters from prostitution and disgrace? Are you never going to stop the bosses from persecuting the working class and murdering and robbing them, while the guilty ones (the capitalist class) who are the originators of all crime go free and enjoy all the good things in this world? While you are slaving out a miserable existence they are plotting and scheming how to reduce your wages and increase the cost of living; while you are drudging and killing yourself at hard work they are talking about poor business and hard times and are having schemers, liars, detectives and gunmen to keep you from revolting against the present system of robbing and

murdering; while you are never able to tell where your next meal is coming from, they are buying automobiles, champagne and all the good things of life by the wholesale; while you are living in a hut that they would not dare to put one of their dogs in, they are living in mansions and are taking pleasure trips abroad; while you are bathing in a muddy creek or a tin can, they are bathing in a Thirty Thousand Dollar bath tub. They tell you that all the things they enjoy are not good for you and at the same time that "all men are created free and equal." They tell you that God hates a coward and that anybody God hates can not enter the kingdom of heaven. How do you expect to enter the kingdom of heaven if you are possessed of cowardice enough to let their weak class rob your strong class of 83 per cent of your product and all your liberty? When a woman of your class gives birth to a child, if it should be a boy, the boss figures on how quick he can produce something for him to steal; if it should happen to be a girl, and good looking, the boss figures on a new prostitute to collect toll from and, if not good looking, she will be left to drag out a miserable existence the same as the boy. When the bosses murder a wage-slave, then the rest of the living wage slaves are charged with the crime and are imprisoned while the bosses go free. There is a way to stop this graft and injustice; there

is a way to give every man what he produces and that is for all the workers regardless of color, nationality or creed to join the same Union, the Union practice solidarity. The I. W. W. or B. T. W. practice solidarity and reject no wage worker, whether skilled or unskilled. Join the I. W. W. or B. T. W., practice solidarity, stand together as one, have but one aim, and that is to get what belongs to you. If you join the I. W. W. or B. T. W., the ONE BIG UNION of the working class, you will get what belongs to you; if you do not join it and try to better conditions you will be responsible for the future welfare of your family as well as the bosses. Do not wait, join the ONE BIG UNION today, join for the emancipation of the working class. Agitate! Organize! and carry the ONE BIG UNION with you wherever you go and you will live a life worth living!

### PRESS ON!

There is nothing to add to the above article, except to say that if it does not shame all who are doing nothing, either collecting and sending in funds to defend the boys in jail or to help build up the ONE BIG UNION into doing their duty, then appeals are useless, even from this man whose deeds have ever squared with his words, Ed. Lehman, organizer of the Brotherhood, the bravest of the brave.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,  
Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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Solidarity of labor is the most vital thing for which to strive, for with solidarity gained all other problems solve themselves without friction.

The fable about the case with which one twig may be broken and the difficulty encountered in breaking a compact bundle of twigs, is as applicable today as it was 1,400 years ago. ONE BIG UNION is needed.

A craft unionist would not take his ideas of craft unionism from Otis, Post or Kirby. Why, then, should industrial unionism be judged by the statements of those who are its bitter enemies? Give the ONE BIG UNION a fair hearing.

In carrying on a strike the idea is to tie up production so as to bring economic pressure to bear upon the employers. Then the best strike must be the one which ties up a factory completely, stops the raw material from coming on the scene, and prevents the finished product from reaching the consumer. Such unity of purpose is what the I. W. W. strives for.

## CONTRACTS

Unions are formed for the reason that the interests of the capitalist and the laborer are not identical and the worker can expect nothing which he has not the power to enforce. The union should at all times be the fighting machine of the working class.

The contract is a negation of the very thing for which the union was formed as it rests upon the false basis of mutual interests of the men who work and the men who work those who work.

There are many bad features about the contract. First it is a virtual agreement to scab upon any workers who have a grievance with the employer in the shop where the contract holds. It means that the engineers may run a train manned by scab firemen. It is simply a weapon in the hands of the employers with which to club labor into submission.

But the worst feature of the contract is the fact that it places in the hands of a few officials the setting of the terms on which the men shall work and in that measure it destroys the initiative of the rank and file. Once the contract is signed the members lose interest in the union meeting and only attend when forced to do so by a system of fines. They figure that their wages and conditions will not be altered and therefore there is no need for striving to better their lot in life, at least not until the time for the signing of the next contract. They see that they will not be allowed to fight even if they want to, and as a consequence they lose interest in the union almost entirely, regarding the organization as a sort of machine into which they must drop so much dues per quarter to receive a guaranteed wage if the labors of the officers are effective.

The cost of living jumps each year and sometimes the result can be noted in just a month's time. Signing an agreed scale means to tie the hands of the workers so that the rising prices act as a cut in wages against which there is no counter. And just as surely as a pugilist degenerates when out of training, so do the workers lose their strength when they sign a contract and cease to wage the class war for even so brief a period as six months. The contract, instead of freeing its users, means nothing more than added slavery.

The time is coming, is almost here now, when the very ones who are upholding the contract will curse the rank and file of the crafts for not making a bolder stand, and yet they themselves will be to blame for the apologetic spirit of the craft union movement.

Let every worker who understands his class interests preach unceasingly against the contract. Do not talk against it on the outside and then vote in your union for its acceptance. Prepare to break any contract that has been signed if the keeping of that contract means scabbery upon your fellow workers or if it means the imposing of a worse condition on yourselves.

No contract is valid, for they one and all are obtained by the employers holding the whip of hunger over the workers. They are obtained by force. They are not agreements between equal parties, for the man with hungry wife and child cannot be said to be on the same footing as the man whose wife is giving her poodle dog an outing at Newport.

"To Hell with all contracts" is the slogan of the I. W. W. For the craftsmen perhaps this seems too great a jump to take all at once and they will take the slight forward step that means the expiration of all contracts at the same time.

## OUR INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

Failing to discredit the work of the I. W. W. by any other means we find the Civic Federationized officialdom of the A. F. of L. spreading the lie that we have a mass organization in which the workers are expected to carry on the details of their respective lines of work in common with each other.

Having brought forth this straw man they proceed to show that the work of the organized toilers cannot be transacted in that manner. They show that the shoemakers must necessarily have to give attention to matters which do not concern the barbers. And this is true. But we don't organize that way.

First we have industrial divisions so that the shoemakers would be in the department of Manufacturing while the barbers would be under the head of Public Service. Next we would have National unions of leather goods workers, made up of the different locals. The locals would be composed of ALL the workers engaged in that particular industry from office boy to lasters. These locals may have branches according to trade, shop and language, as the different situations may require. There can be no fixed rule regarding branches as constant changes are required by reason of changes in industry through the introduction of labor saving machinery, systematized management, subdivided work, etc. Organization based upon the tool used is, however, idiotic in this day and age. Local unions of various industries may form an Industrial Council by sending delegates to a central body. None of the above divisions are arbitrary for the simple reason that industry is undergoing constant change. They serve as the outline which may be followed and in the main will require but small change at any time.

A universal transfer system is in direct line with the foregoing. A carpenter working upon a railroad would transfer his card to the transportation department if engaged for any length of time. A strike of the transportation workers would include him as well as all others engaged in the work. If it became necessary other industries would be called out, such as coal mining, for instance, so no fuel would be supplied. In case the carpenter worked in a brewery he would have to transfer to the local union having charge of that work. In this the I. W. W. is superior to federationism, which leaves the carpenter as a member of the Carpenters' International and subject to a contract signed by his international officials. In some cases the Brewery Workers, who are quoted as being industrial unionists, do not include the firemen or teamsters, although both may be employed full time in the brewery work.

The I. W. W. then, is not a mass of workers lumped together but is an organization constructed upon lines that are fully in keeping with modern industrial development.

We ask again that the workers outside the I. W. W. do not take their ideas of the ONE BIG UNION from our enemies, but that they study the matter themselves. If you are from Missouri, the I. W. W. is prepared to show you that we have the best structure and tactics to get the goods. Read, think, and then join.

## RESULTS OF OUR WORK

We are not against the members of the craft unions. We are for them.

What we are against is the craft form of organization and the obsolete methods advocated and used in industrial conflicts. In opposing the form and tactics we aim to back up our contentions with facts based upon industrial evolution. We do not aim to convince the craftsmen by scabbing upon them.

We have rendered a great service to the craft unionists and we hope to be able to prove it to them before long.

First, we have labored long and painstakingly to prove to the unskilled, migratory, casual laborers that they should demand higher wages and better conditions, and that in no case should they accept jobs where a strike was on, whether that strike were of craftsmen, industrialists or unorganized workers. We have shown them that the interests of their class demand that they cease work on a job when the craftsmen strike and there are numerous instances where this teaching has been fruitful of results.

Particularly have these teachings taken root in the minds of the "blanket stiffs" of the Pacific coast and no better proof is needed than the strenuous efforts of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to wreck the I. W. W.

Second, in sending forth the industrial ideas we have forced your officials to make some forward steps for fear you would leave their ranks to join ours. Also in exposing the work of crooked officials we have made many of the leaders afraid to do the bidding of the employers, which they might otherwise have done and remained securely under cover.

Third, in spreading the knowledge of our tactics we have given a new impulse to labor and cheered many a despondent worker who had heretofore seen only defeat staring him in the face.

Fourth, we have helped to explode the fallacy of the idea of mutual interests between the employer and the employee and thus have paved the way to a better understanding of all sections of the workers.

While we are practically penniless, yet we have given all the aid we could to craft strikes, by spreading the news, by helping do picket work, and by keeping scabs away from the scene. In those few instances where members of the I. W. W. have scabbed an immediate expulsion followed.

The members of the I. W. W. have been called "disrupters", even "paid disrupters". We ask the reader to look to San Diego, Lawrence the Canadian Northern and elsewhere in the industrial arena and then judge from the actions of the men whether or not there are signs of paid disrupters. Disrupters avoid all personal danger and in that respect the brave members of the I. W. W. can successfully cast off the name.

We are fighting for something of infinite value—Freedom—the World for the Workers. In gaining this goal we ask from you only what we are willing ourselves to give. We ask only SOLIDARITY.

The I. W. W. has done much in a brief time. With your assistance we can do still more. Join our ranks if you can, but if circumstances prevent, we ask that your fight be directed against the masters of the bread and not against your fellow slaves who are battling for freedom.

# The New Spirit of Labor

(Written especially for the Industrial Worker by Austin Lewis.)

What has become of the old craft union doctrines? The passage of time and industrial friction have obliterated their every trace. Who talks now about "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay"? It would make even the young apprentices giggle; it is ridiculous as only the statement of an outworn creed can be. Wages and hours, formerly burning questions, have now become secondary and incidental. The control of the job seems much more important and even that expression itself is losing some of its sanctity. Fatal requests for a definition of the phrase, analysis, which dissolves like mordant acid, are at work on it. What is control of the job? It is already generally conceded that the old idea of a closed shop with its high priced union card and a business agent who is as much, at least, the agent of the employer as of the worker, is practically exploded.

That most subversive of doctrines regarding the impossibility of the organization of unskilled and low-priced female labor has received its death blow at Lawrence, and a score of places on the East coast. On the Pacific Slope, too, the hopeless migratory has conducted splendid campaigns in British Columbia, which for endurance and pluck are worthy to be ranked with labor's notable fights. Everywhere the practicability of a homogeneous and united labor movement becomes more evident.

Along with many of the old trade union concepts has gone much of the faith of the Socialist working man in the efficacy of political action as a revolutionary force. More than ever he becomes impressed with the fact that politics is a game in which he can play but a very insignificant part, and in which he is largely at the mercy of forces over which he has little or no control.

Just in proportion as faith in political action disappears, the necessity for united industrial action makes itself more manifest. It is, in fact, curious to note how completely the rebound has come among those workers who have hitherto expected industrial enfranchisement by virtue of the political franchise. The recognition of its futility has produced a reaction, one of actual hate against politicians and politics, on the one hand, and of dull apathetic indifference to politics and its participants on the other. As a result the pendulum has perhaps, as usual, swung too far, for while it is clear to most that politics has lost its efficacy as a revolutionary force, it still remains as a counter in the game, and even the vices of politicians may occasionally be turned to good account by proletarian leadership.

However, be all that as it may, the essential necessity of vigorous industrial movement is now thoroughly recognized. During the last year it has received unexpectedly sharp stimulus and by reason of actual conflicts on the industrial battle field has directed more attention to itself than the most sanguine of us anticipated. On the continent of Europe as well as in this country a series of sharp engagements has given notice that the forces are massing for what the Internationale calls "the final conflict" whose termination is the absorption of the human race in the ranks of labor. In Australia on the other hand the reactionary tendencies inseparable from the old trade union movement have declared themselves in governmental measures establishing conscription and compulsory arbitration by fine and imprisonment.

Facts have then, as is their way, disposed of a whole heap of controversial matter which has choked the avenues of the labor movement for many years. We have seen many illusions

shattered, many brave flags of theory hurried from the field riddled to rags, many leaders discredited. More than all we have seen the capitalist class in the entire English speaking world produce an almost incredible program of social and political reform, so that, as one of the greater capitalist papers recently remarked, Debs must feel quite conservative in comparison with Roosevelt.

But the value, indeed the necessity, of all upon which the Industrial Workers have laid emphasis is more obviously evident now than hitherto. The principle of industrial unionism is more generally conceded than ever; the theory of the struggle at the point of production; of "direct action"; in spite of calumination and abuse is more definitely and coherently fixed in the minds of the proletariat. Everywhere the fundamental concepts of our movement are more generally conceded; in the ranks of our former enemies we find an ever increasing number of new friends. Better than all, we recognize a universally stronger grasp by organized labor of the essential spirit of working class solidarity. When the Industrial Workers were arrested in Oakland last March one of the delegates to the Labor Council said that it was sufficient to enlist his sympathies that the man abused was called an Industrial Worker for said he "I stand by any old worker" and the Council signified its acceptance of that point of view by its applause. Moreover when the Socialist Party of that city abandoned the Industrial Workers, the working class showed its disapproval by refusing to go to the polls at the recall election. Everywhere we find traces of the same sentiment, and a general tendency to get closer together based upon a more widely diffused comprehension of the tenets of industrial unionism.

That this spirit will be tested and strengthened in the immediate future appears to be clear. Signs of a temporary improvement in trade are not lacking. There is little doubt too, that with the loosening of the intensity of the capitalist grip produced by a greater demand for labor, a series of strikes will follow. In fact we shall probably have a repetition of what has occurred in Great Britain. There a resumption of "good times" produced those strikes which are still the wonder of the industrial world, and which have done so much to place industrial unionism in a strategic position. It would seem at least probable that the same phenomenon will show itself in this country and that such strikes as may occur in the near future will be distinguished by a closer resemblance to so-called "syndicalistic" methods than we have yet seen. This will hardly be denied among even the conservative members of the trade unions. In fact it is generally admitted.

A concentration of interest on unity of action at the point of production can hardly fail to produce the most effective results. The tendency of the labor movement is towards that recognition of unity of aim in spite of divisions of craft. This is evidenced in many ways by the eagerness with which some craft unionists advocate a recognition of the Industrial Workers card, by the keen interest taken in the goings of the young organization; by actual joining of the organization by members of craft unions where circumstances permit; by taking part in protest meetings and other forms of activity on behalf of the industrial organizations. Steadily and rapidly, much more rapidly indeed than the overstrained partisan fanatic can estimate, a transformation is taking place in the spirit and aims of the entire labor movement. Unity is being produced out of all its discordant and too frequently jarring elements.

## SAVVY THE SABOT?

A capitalist of a large western city recently completed a \$5,000.00 dwelling in the rural district and was much put out when he was connected to the light lead that not a lamp in the house would burn. The work had been done by contract and the lathing was sub-let at a figure far below the union scale. Upon investigating it was found the wires throughout the house had been cut before the plastering was done. The slaves are getting wise even in the skilled trades. Anyone familiar with building construction knows the amount of expense necessary to get the "juice" through the lighting system at this stage, when nearly everything is completed.

The Oregon Ballot of Astoria, Oregon, is the latest Socialist journal. We trust that they keep up the good work shown by the following quotation from their initial issue:

"Ettor, Giovannitti and Haywood were the men of the hour in that Lawrence strike. The Wool Trust received a jolt from the direct action of those workers. And so, Ettor and Giovannitti were marked for elimination. This must come to pass. The working class needs such fearless fighters. If the workers would only learn to be less shy, less modest in their demands, less parliamentary when dealing with men whose lust for blood blinds them to all reason, they might yet live to see the crown of thorns delivered from their submissive heads."

Minneapolis police judges are rounding up men out of work and sentencing them. A man then steps up and shakes hands with the prisoner. If there are corns on the hands the man has his sentence suspended and is shipped out to work in the harvest fields and at railroad grading work. At least that's what the Minnie papers say. In spite of such lies the employment sharks are doing a thriving business at their old stands and the wages in the harvest fields are rotten and the grub is worse. And as for grading camps—phew! The story don't match with the facts in the case.

## 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, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

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

It is the 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.

Spokane locals held a rousing and well attended Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting on the street on Sunday, August 18, aided by members of the S. P. Nearly \$25.00 was raised and forwarded to the defense committee.

### HOW LONG TO GAIN FREEDOM?

(By A. Lellep.)

The blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building, the confession of the McNamara Brothers, and the subsequent indictment of the 54 A. F. of L. men, gives us a reason and opportunity to review in brief the history and achievements of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and to compare its structure and tactics with those of the I. W. W.

The I. A. B. S. I. W. has been in existence in some form or another since 1872. It is claimed by trades unionists to be the most successful, militant international, so it is well to examine the "grand work" of 39 years of "militant, direct action tactics" in a craft union, as carried on by the 54 men who are claimed to be the brains of the organization. What has been achieved for the members, to say nothing of the outside workers?

The B. S. I. W. was organized in 1873 as a sort of benevolent organization, and later affiliated with the A. F. of L. In 1873 the working conditions of the bridgemen were \$2.50 for 10 hours' work, or 25 cents per hour. This was 39 years ago. In 1878 the wages had advanced from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for 10 hours, or 35 cents per hour. Today, in 1912, after 39 years of "success" the average wages of all the membership of the Structural Iron Workers are "a little less than 35c per hour." Even in San Francisco, in the best trade union center, the average scale of the members is not over \$4.50 per day for 8 hours' work (shop men are working eight to nine hours for \$3.50 to \$4.00; outside the scale is \$5 for eight hours). In less organized places the scale is even at present \$3.50 (San Diego, Los Angeles, Arizona state, Vancouver, and many Eastern points). This makes, then, an increase in wages from 1878 (\$3.50—10 hours) till 1912 as one dollar per day for San Francisco. The average work day has made even less an advance. Today the average is nine hours for bridgemen throughout the United States and Canada, a decrease of one hour in 39 years, a little more than a minute and a half decrease per year. So much for achievements in the line of shortening hours and raising wages.

Let us now consider the organizing cost that effected these results. Dropping ancient history and picking up the Bridgeman Magazine, official organ of the Association, for October, 1911, we see on page 709 that expenditures for the year 1904-05 were \$39,413.44, membership 10,216. Seven years later, in 1911, the expenditures are given at \$68,487.68, membership 12,230. Total, seven years' expenditures to fight the steel trust, \$382,306.68, and membership increase of 2,014. Average annual gain in membership, 287.7, or 2.37 per annum locally for the 121 locals. The membership gains were made mainly through local efforts, and no local expenditures are included in the above figures. The dues and assessments paid by a member of the B. S. I. W. in 1910 were \$19.60, in 1911 they were \$27.50 and in 1912 they will be still more.

Lack of employment is also a constant menace and always a great factor in trades unionism. It makes the above quoted wages, seemingly high compared with wages as a whole, shrink to incredibly small proportions. We see that the Trades Union movement makes but little headway. The per capita tax doubles in six or seven years, and meanwhile the cost of living soars skyward. Taking the statements of President F. M. Ryan made in San Francisco on July 8 of this year and comparing them, as above, with the statements of the official journal, then considering the more rapid working pace and the fact that \$3.50 will not buy as much today as \$2.50 did in 1873, we do not see exactly where the "success" of this "militant" body comes in. At the end of 39 years we find ourselves still in slavery and we have paid thousands of dollars for the privilege. Do you think that such an organization could ever abolish wage slavery?

Compare now the I. W. W. Founded but about 7 years ago it has in that brief period done wonderful things. The late Lawrence strike has especially demonstrated the effectiveness of modern direct action methods when used by a properly organized body. The I. W. W. has inspired all workers with a new hope. Nor is it a mere changing of letters or official heads. The I. W. W. represents an entirely new system of organization, a system that is based on the experience gained in coping with modern industrial conditions and therefore in accord with evolution.

In order to get results and avoid chaos, especially in times of strikes, it is necessary to have the proper form of organization, which the A. F. of L. has not. The latter organization forces its own membership to scab upon one another in times of conflict with the employer, and gives ample opportunity to employ strike-breakers, for usually there are one per cent of the workers out on strike and the remainder at work. The working craftsmen silently consent to the tactics of the employer in defeating the workers on strike, and in reality are the ones who break the strike.

The A. F. of L. does not teach the membership how to strike to win, how to conduct themselves when on strike, what to do in industrial conflicts, but leaves all that to the officials, with such results as we have noted recently in the Structural Iron Workers. All the membership is supposed to do is to pay dues, hunt jobs, and say "Aye" to the motions made by the "Royal Family" who are running the organization.

The I. W. W. teaches class conscious direct action, sabotage, self reliance, silent strike, irritation strike and other methods of class warfare which serve to make every worker a factor and power in the organization. Each member is a business agent of the union in its best sense.

The I. W. W. does not divide the workers into warring crafts, where they may serve as dues-paying machines for different sets of "Royal Families," nor does it ask that the workers engage in wars with each other as to which particular part of industry they hold

cards in. That savors too much of the days when the serfs fought each other at the command of the feudal lords.

The McNamaras did not blow up bridges because they cared particularly about raising the wages of the workers but because they were afraid that the spirit of discontent that had entered the rank and file would soon mean that they would lose their positions. The "Royal Family" of the B. S. I. W., of which McNamara was a part, had in the two previous conventions retained their seats only by political trickery and with but a few votes to spare. Those were the real reasons for using dynamite. They had to do something to make a show that the Association was alive, good, active, and up-to-date, but they only succeeded in proving that it was entirely ineffective and obsolete so far as coping with present conditions is concerned. The reason the Steel Trust did not completely destroy it was because of the knowledge that the I. W. W. was ready to step in and do business.

How long will it take to abolish wage slavery? You know how much the trades unionists have succeeded in 39 years. Perhaps they could reform the movement and make it presentable but the A. F. of L. is a trades union organization, created for the specific purpose of Trades Unionism, and the product it turns out can be none other than the Trades Unionism it was intended for.

The I. W. W. is intended for a fighting machine to overthrow capitalism. It is not content to drift but has that definite aim. Its form is in keeping with the form of industrial development. Its tactics are modern and are not fixed in any groove but may change with conditions. This fighting machine is ultimately to be transformed into the power that will operate the industries for the benefit of all workers. It needs active members, cogs in the wheel of the industrial machine, working in harmony for the ONE BIG UNION, and spreading the idea to all the industries.

Wage slavery will remain until the idea of industrial unionism and its organization, the I. W. W., get a foothold in each industry, and when that time comes, as it must ere long, we will find that the I. W. W. will prove equal to the task of overthrowing capitalism and administering industry.

"How long will it take to abolish wage slavery?" That depends upon how long it takes you to decide that your interests are bound up in the ONE BIG UNION and how long you hesitate before becoming a member.

### LET US INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

(By Tom Halcro.)

Having been for the past nine years a member of a strong craft union (Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union), which, although not nationally a part of the American Federation of Labor, is affiliated with building trades councils in various localities, I have learned that the rank and file of the craft unions hate a person who scabs on their own union or on another union, or an organization that scabs on another organization, with equally as much fervor as do their revolvers for the Goods.

This hatred of the scab has extended beyond the confines of the unions themselves, and we find an ever-increasing class consciousness of the workers is instinctively demanding a revolutionary industrial organization, wishing thereby to abolish the "organized scab" of the craft union.

It is seen that when the unorganized workers rebel against intolerable conditions and strike en masse, the ones most likely to remain at work, if any remain, will be those who have perfected some kind of a craft organization. In examining this paradox of those who are organized being the ones to scab, and in unravelling the mystery, we industrialists have found that the first cause is their incorrect form or organization, next the labor leaders or fakirs, and then a string of minor reasons.

In taking up the question of labor leaders we find that, generally, they are men who have gravitated to the top because of sincere efforts to better the condition of their own crafts. They, the leaders, are in control, because they have been the ones who were most earnestly fighting the battles and trying to solve the problems of their craft, thereby developing the ability to best protect the interests of that craft.

To preserve the interest of their craft and to prevent the membership from giving an outside organization a chance to encroach upon its jurisdiction, they have bound the rank and file by contracts; by requiring a two-thirds, three-fourths, and sometimes even a seven-eighths vote to amend their constitution; by building machines to control conventions; by so wording referendums that, if carried, the interests of the craft will not in their opinion be jeopardized, and by such other means and methods

as they may deem necessary from time to time.

We find these leaders always stubbornly fighting the introduction of skill-displacing machinery, specialization, cheaper material or material which would affect or abolish their craft (concrete for instance), and forever on the job jealously guarding the craft from encroachment of any other craft or organization on their jurisdiction.

It is only when the superior organization of the employers make their craft organization ineffective that they begin to think of craft federation, or to talk of taking the less skilled workers into their organization. They always try to preserve the interests of their own craft at the expense of the other federated crafts or the lesser skilled workers. In the event of the federation not preserving the interests of their craft to their liking they immediately cause the withdrawal of their body, and sign a contract with the bosses. The employers then use the single craft as a club to force the remaining federated crafts into line.

But the evolution in industry has gone on faster than the organization of the workers, and we find thousands of them divorced from their hand tools requiring skill, hundreds of thousands whose only skill consists in one little, easily acquired, operation in a long process of production, and millions who have nothing but their unskilled labor power for sale. This evolution necessitates an industrial organization of all the workers against all the masters, and of this necessity the Industrial Workers of the World was born and is functioning.

Some of the best and most active I. W. W. members are graduates from the craft unions, and hundreds of members who are also members of organizations other than the I. W. W. are simply those who are more far-seeing than their fellow unionists and who realize the impotence of the craft union and the federation in the fight against the ever-growing and menacing power of the masters. They, and the proletarians who comprise the bulk of the membership, have realized the necessity of concentrating their efforts in organizing into the ONE BIG UNION this great mass of unskilled and partially skilled workers whom the craft unions could not organize, not because of any disinclination to see them organized, but because their education had not progressed sufficiently to make them understand the needs of the workers outside of their own craft or industry, and because they felt that it would weaken their strength to have to fight the battles of lesser skilled workers, the law of self-preservation actuating them and blinding them.

We welcome with open arms our skilled fellow workers who are now commencing to merge themselves in the organization which is building the new society within the shell of the old. Let us demonstrate to the A. F. of L. by superior organization and tactics the better efficiency of the revolutionary industrial union in fighting the every day battle with the masters.

Let us also arouse on the part of all the workers a spirit of confidence that they will always find the I. W. W. fighting shoulder to shoulder with them in every conflict with the master class, and let us not prolong the day of our final emancipation by ever betraying that confidence. With this as our basis we will find the workers, both inside and outside the A. F. of L., in larger and ever increasing numbers, uniting with us in demanding the overthrow of capitalism.

Due to the efforts of fellow workers Elmer and Koelling in New Michel, B. C., the U. M. W. A. there has absorbed the spirit of the I. W. W. They are out of funds due to a recent eight months' strike but are gaining what publicity they can for Eitor and Giovannitti. A fellow worker writes the "Worker" that a good, able pinecat with speaking ability could do some great organizing work in the lumber camps of that vicinity. Get on the job, you lumberjacks.

The "shovel stiffs" in New Westminster, B. C., are being treated to a dose of Taylor's "scientific management." They have to swing their shovels in a certain way, with a specified amount of sand therein, and fill the wagons within a set time. If Christian Science can now be invoked to cause the slaves to keep their minds from such material things as food, clothes and shelter, the plutes will have succeeded in securing perfect profit producers.

One hundred and twenty Boy Scouts have been shipped from Lodi and Stockton, Cal., to work in the hop fields of the Clema-Horst Co. at Summit. They will take the places of men and will receive \$1.25 per day. So even if it can be proven that the Boy Scouts are not a military body still the proof exists that they are a capitalistic organization. After this let us have no more B. S.

### IT IS YOUR FIGHT

No matter whether you be a craft unionist, or a member of no union at all, your interests are entwined with those of the brave boys in jail at Lawrence, Mass., and in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

The similarity of the two cases is remarkable and the charges are nearly the same. In both the plea will be that the strike leaders were "Accessories before the fact of murder."

In the case of Eitor and Giovannitti the two men were not even within two miles of the murder, a murder, which, by the way, was committed by a policeman named Oscar Benoit, according to the evidence submitted by numerous witnesses.

In the case of A. L. Emerson and the 64 imprisoned lumber workers, there is no denying that they were on the scene, but there are many witnesses to prove that the first shot was fired from the office of the Galloway Lumber Co.

The reason you should take up the cases of these men is not one of sentiment, although no right thinking person could view the happenings without having his blood boil, but because of the dangers to yourself if the employing class are allowed to stage these legal lynchings without protest.

### THE PROLETARIAT

(By Laura Payne Emerson)

Crushed by the weight of church and state  
And driven by hunger's pain,  
Lean and gaunt from toll and want  
They are rising their rights to gain.  
And the church says: "Here our brothers dear  
Of you we are very fond,  
Through preacher and pope realize your hope  
In the land of the great beyond.

The vultures of state both small and great  
Good shepherds of the herd would be.  
Come rally around our platform profound,  
Support us and you shall be free.  
In the halls of fame give us a name  
And your cause we'll ably plead;  
We'll pass just laws for your noble cause  
And to all your wants take heed.

So the siren's song through centuries long  
Has silenced the crowd, alas!  
While in serpent fold slimy and cold  
Has struggled the working class.  
And for reverence for law and the Gods that be  
They are given the club and gun;  
Their blood soaks down through the groaning  
ground,

And their cause seems far from won.  
Arise! ye slaves, in tumultuous waves;  
Break barrier, bond and creed;  
The power you can wield on industrial field  
Is the only savior you need.  
You feed the world, you clothe the world,  
You fashion, and form, and make;  
Reach forth your hand o'er the pulsing land,  
It is yours, reach forth and take.

Let those play the game of political shame  
Who have nothing in common with you.  
On your own strength recline, and in mill, shop,  
and mine,  
Build a structure substantial and true—  
The social regime of the idealist's dream  
You'll shape from the forces that be;  
And from church and state, murder and hate,  
The earth shall at last be free.

### RUMBLINGS FROM RAYMOND

Owen Bros., grocers of Raymond, Wash., were so anxious to see the workers defeated in the Gray's Harbor lumber strike that they handed out to the "specials" about \$300 worth of guns for use in intimidating and deporting strikers. Now they have sent out a call for the return of the arms. Nothing doing, and they are sadder but wiser. A. C. Little, who was active against the strikers now owes \$67,000 taxes and his titles are being bought up by the other land sharks. Welch & Galley, grocers, have gone bankrupt. The Finnish workers have succeeded in opening up their hall. And the I. W. W. are organizing in Raymond under a group system. The "pickhandle brigade" finds out that it don't pay to fight the ONE BIG UNION.

### MINNESOTA NOTES

I. W. W. agitation on the Chicago Great Western road caused a raise in wages from \$1.70 to \$2 per day and the feeding of better grub.

Unrest is noticeable among the flour mill workers of St. Paul and Minneapolis and some results may be looked for.

Literature is being sold, songs are being sung, and street meetings are held nightly in St. Paul. A charter list for an I. W. W. local is about completed.

The Public Ownership Party (Socialist) fired the editor of the New Times for being too favorable to the I. W. W. by giving notice to ONE BIG UNION strikes as well as those of the A. F. of L. Oh you neutrality!

The Eitor and Giovannitti Defense League of San Francisco, Cal., at their meeting on August 11, adopted a set of resolutions pledging itself to the defense of Emerson and his associates. The league may be made permanent. A worldwide Workers Defense League should be formed at once in order to get action on such outrages as the acts in Lawrence and in Grabow.

With the assistance of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, the I. W. W. is to hold a great Eitor-Giovannitti protest meeting on Labor Day at the city hall. This cooperation shows that a new spirit is pervading labor and proves that many are waking up to the seriousness of the case against our imprisoned fellow workers.

One hundred members of the I. W. W. are said to be on strike in Fremont, Ohio, against the Herbrand Hardware Manufacturing Co., because of discrimination against union men.

John McKillip, member of Local 58, I. W. W., Victoria, B. C., membership card number 5716, must communicate at once with the secretary of the local.

PRESS FUNDS  
Previously acknowledged ..... \$142.56  
Gus Ed. Port Pirie, Australia ..... 1.65  
V. Cairns, Tacoma, Wash. .... 50

DONATION FOR SENDING SAMPLES  
Geo. H. Johnson, North Francis Lake, B. C. .... 50  
Anna Tewksbury, Seattle, Wash. .... 1.00  
Donations where part of the papers are sent to the donor have been entered under head of bundle orders.

The I. W. W. is finding defenders in strange places. In a letter in the Pacific Unitarian we find Alice Park taking up cudgels in our defense against some manifestly unfair statements of the editor of the magazine in regard to the San Diego Free Speech Fight.

In order to avoid delay on important mail do not use San Diego stickers on matter passing through the mails.

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.

### NOTICE

All speakers and organizers are urgently requested to send reports of meetings held in behalf of Eitor and Giovannitti and other matters concerning the organization direct to the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. This will insure that the papers have the report of the meeting in time for publication as early as possible and avoid delays in transmitting reports through the General Office.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.

### THE EAST AND THE WEST

Don't get soaked up with sectional patriotism. The workers are just as human in the East as in the West, and sometimes a whole lot more so. You should know what the rebels are doing everywhere... So get busy now.

Send \$1.50 immediately for a combination subscription for one year to both the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. If you live in Canada make it \$2.

### 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 Giovannitti, 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. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

### 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, caesars, and presidents.

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

The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.

The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen.

Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

### Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent  
SONGS OF JOY!  
SONGS OF SORROW!  
SONGS OF SARCASM!  
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.

### 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.

Workers, rise from your knees and your masters will not seem half so tall.

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

## LUMBER THUGS STOP MEETING

It is quite evident that the thugs of Texas like the Grabow affair, for last night Fellow Worker Speed and I had an interesting meeting for about five minutes. The lumber workers have been organizing rapidly and the sentiment of the entire working class has been with them so much that the bosses are getting wild. They really don't know what to do.

They have their thugs and hirelings in the different saw mill sections, and last night they started into business.

About eight o'clock Fellow Worker Speed and I, accompanied by several union boys, were at the Court House Square ready to start a meeting. While waiting for the wagon to come from which we were to speak, Speed and I went over to Ogden and Orten's drug store, where the thugs were aggregated, to get some soda water. As we entered the store about half a dozen thugs got up and followed us in. Peck Bailey, skidder foreman for the Gilmore Lumber Company, and Abe Adams, farmer and real estate shark, had their knives drawn. They watched us but said nothing.

When we got back on the street the wagon was ready. I mounted the rear end and shouted: "Fellow Workers, if you will kindly step over this way there will be a meeting under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers and the Industrial Workers of the World." At this Abe Adams stepped off the porch and yelled: "No you don't, no you don't. There's going to be no speaking here tonight." Advancing closer to the wagon in company with Peck Bailey, who also had his knife drawn, he said: "There's a lady there, you might just as well get your wife out of the wagon (speaking to Mr. Hal Hayes who furnished the wagon) for there's going to be no speaking tonight."

Their crowd of thugs were now well around the wagon and Adams said to Hayes: "You might just as well drive him out of town" (referring to me). Hayes replied: "I didn't drive him in town and I am not going to drive him out." Adams broke in again: "We are quiet, peaceable people, and if you don't cut it out there is going to be another Grabow scrape in the old town and we are prepared for it, too." With that, Mrs. Hayes said: Get out of the wagon, please, get out." I said: "All right, I'll get out," and dismounted. After I got down Captain E. I. Kelly, ex-gate senator, said: "We built this town and we are going to keep it just as it is."

As to that I am not so sure, as the union is growing and the sentiment is fine. The breaking up of this meeting has made more union men, perhaps, than a talk would have made. Many workers who never thought before are now thinking and their thoughts are not healthy for the Gilmores, Kirbys, Galloways and their hirelings.

We are here to win, and with the affiliation of the B. of T. W. and I. W. W. the workers will have more confidence in organized labor and there will be a solid South for the ONE BIG UNION.

E. F. DOREE.  
Jaasper, Texas, Aug. 14.

An Ettor-Giovanitti protest meeting was held at Albert Lea, Minn., on August 10, with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as the speaker. Strong resolutions were passed, condemning the imprisonment of our fellow workers and calling attention to the fact that dynamiter Breen received but a light sentence for trying to discredit the strikers. Collection was \$20, which was sent to the defense committee. The meeting was originally scheduled for the 12th but the Socialist party politicians heard of it and called a meeting for the same date, thus necessitating the change in the program.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

## DENVER'S DEGENERATE POLICE

(By George H. Swasey.)

Well! Well! Well! What do you think is coming next? They are going to take the guns away from the Denver cops now that their clubs are gone. This is how it happened:

On Saturday night, August 10, while I was speaking at 19th and Larimer streets, we had continual interruptions. One interrupter claimed to be a member of Charley Moyer's W. F. of M. and he was given the box for a few minutes, during which he made a jackass of himself. The box was then turned over to fellow worker Jack Marsden, a former W. F. of M. rebel, in order that the crowd might be quieted. Then an officer appeared and seeing Marsden on the box, took him for the disturber, and without awaiting explanations placed him under arrest. Part of the crowd stayed to listen to the next speaker but most of them followed the cop.

Marsden was taken to the patrol box and the officer then tried to take him in the alley to beat him up. Marsden told the crowd what the cop was trying to do so the police did not dare manhandle him at that time. When the patrol came the cop threw Marsden in the wagon, and gave the high to the bug in the wagon and Marsden was badly beaten up and had his eyes blacked on the way to jail.

On Monday the trial came up and despite the testimony of many witnesses the corrupt police judge, Stapleton, fined Marsden \$8 and costs, making \$12 in all, and then proceeded to give him a lecture besides.

Our permit ran out on the 13th so on Tuesday we appeared before the Fire and Police Board, when Commissioner Creel paid the balance of \$8 on Marsden's fine. We then told what happened and the officers were called on the carpet and all of them proven liars. The result was that the Fire and Police Board has preferred charges against the officers who will be brought to trial on the 30th.

Not long ago a cop shot a man in the back when he was but 20 feet away because he was too lazy to run after him. This, together with the Marsden matter, is agitating the whole city, and as the papers are giving the matter front page space each day there is a likelihood of a shakedown in the entire police department. All policemen who are fat, crooked, inefficient, or brutal are to be dismissed.

Day before yesterday all clubs were called in and then later the guns.

A quack doctor who has for several years made a practice of interrupting I. W. W. meetings was arrested for disturbing a meeting and the police judge turned him loose on the sayso of a saloon keeper. This has caused the Board to look up the "mysterious" connection between Judges, Police, and Saloon men.

We now have an unlimited permit for 19th and Larimer streets, and for 17th and Champa, and as we have had a world of free advertising the crowds are greater than ever. Commissioner Creel through his radical stand and his articles in the newspapers has done the I. W. W. much good.

The Rocky Mountain News, in an editorial on August 14, says that the only check to free speech should be the good sense of the people. If what the speaker says is stupid, untrue and unworthy then no considerable crowd will listen to it. Blocking the city ways and inciting to riot are the only things the city need concern itself about. The editorial further states:

"San Diego was shamed before the country by its treatment of the I. W. W. orators. Even the most pronounced conservatives did not spare condemnation of a policy that struck hard at Free Speech, robbed citizens of their liberty without due process of law, and substituted mob violence for orderly procedure. Denver means to make no such mistake."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PROGRESS

Were the craftsmen in the United States animated by the same spirit of progress as seems to have taken hold of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, we would soon see a different complexion to labor movement on this continent.

Although both sections are affiliated with the A. F. of L. there is not much of a similarity of views at the present time. While the craft unionists in other sections have stood by the unorganized strikes and also by the strikes of the I. W. W. in some cases, they have not done so as persistently and consistently as have the British Columbia craftsmen.

For the benefit of the thousands of craftsmen into whose hands this issue will be placed we wish to give briefly the actions of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council at its meeting on August 15. It shows that the craftsmen in the United States have a long way to go in order to reach the same ground as their brothers across the imaginary line. It should stir the sluggish ones to greater action within their crafts and also to advocate more solidarity with those who are battling for the industrial union idea.

The Painters' Union delegate brought in the following resolution: "That this council endorse the principle of industrial unionism, and that our delegate to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to vote accordingly. Also that a committee be appointed to issue a circular letter to all central labor bodies in Canada and the United States, asking them to take similar action."

Delegate Burgess upon hearing the chair state that industrial unionism meant the merging of all labor unions into one labor union, claimed that the scheme was unworkable and stated that he would vote accordingly. Delegate Hurst contended that the merging of the unions was not what was meant. Delegate Pettipiece, in a rousing address, called upon labor men to wake up and fight for the best in unionism. He said the workers must get wise to the fact that what was needed is bigger unions and less unions. Delegate McMillan, after reviewing the big industrial strikes in B. C., said: "We want to belong to the union that makes the deepest hole in the bosses' pockets." President Cavanaugh gave as his opinion that "So long as you are content to fight for wages, the employers will be content to let you do it, and the worker will be robbed at the point of production until you get hold of the powers that be." After considerable discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Delegate McMillan then introduced a motion to the effect that the matter of adopting a universal working card be taken up by the delegates to their respective unions and same was unanimously carried. The adoption of this card will mean that any unionist can work at any craft providing he can demand the wages. Pettipiece and Campbell asked that the above be made to include that a paid up card in any labor union be accepted in lieu of an initiation fee. This was also carried. This means a recognition and acceptance of the I. W. W. card in British Columbia should same be adopted by the other bodies.

Other delegates fostered the "fair day's wage" theory and similar fossilized ideas. Cigar makers' delegate reported that their local had instructed their delegate to the Baltimore convention in September to introduce and fight for a resolution calling for the resignation of officers identified with the National Civic Federation.

The question of engaging in elections for the purpose of placing laboring men on governing bodies came up for discussion and delegate Burgess spoke in a humorous vein, saying that the present Vancouver administration was the best the city ever had, for the free use of policemen's clubs had the effect of waking the workers up to what was expected of them. Clubbing had done so much for labor in Vancouver that the city administration should be thanked for it.

While there is yet an amount of politics connected with the Vancouver council, still it may be said to be the most revolutionary local body in the entire A. F. of L. And strange as it may seem to theorists the fact remains that it is the one which boasts most strongly for the I. W. W. and in turn is given aid by the I. W. W. members whenever assistance can be rendered.

The I. W. W. is making great headway in British Columbia and it is certain that the craft unionists are profiting by the agitation carried on by members of the ONE BIG UNION.

## WHITEHEAD IS RELEASED

Thomas Whitehead was released from the Kamloops jail on August 16 and it is expected that his eyesight will not leave him now that he is removed from prison confinement. Medical aid will soon put him in good condition.

Local 327, I. W. W., Kamloops, B. C., have elected Whitehead as their delegate to the coming convention. As the members of the local are scattered all over the Northwest at this time it is requested that all who now hold cards in 327, or who were holding cards at the time the strike was called, will please communicate with A. Gibson, Box 368, Kamloops, B. C., and send such donations as they can spare in order to defray the delegates expenses.

Fellow Worker Whitehead lost no time in getting back on the firing line and despite his falling eyesight he can see the class struggle more clearly than ever.

Remember we carry no paid advertising and our existence depends upon subs and bundle orders.

## WE APPEAL TO YOU

Brothers of the North, the East, the West, Lovers of Liberty in All Lands, and Rebels of the South:

We, the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, are in a life and death struggle with the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, the local branch of the International Lumber Trust. For twenty long and terrible months we have fronted and fought this merciless combine of capitalists and gunmen. For nearly two long years now, almost alone and single-handed, we have kept aloft the banner of working-class revolt against the peon kings of the South. Today sixty-five of our members are under indictment for "murder" and "shooting at with intent to kill" and sixty-one of them are in the parish prison at Lake Charles, Louisiana, awaiting trial for their lives and liberties; this is the outcome of the massacre of our people at Grabow, Louisiana, which occurred on Sunday, July 7th, 1912. The whole Southern Oligarchy, which is world-infamous for its merciless exploitation of labor, is backing the Southern Lumber Operators Association in its fight to destroy our Union and maintain peonage in the South. No worker who has ever tasted the bitter fruit of this system, whether in the forests, the mines or mills of the South, but knows the savage forces we are fighting; knows that the worst we say of them and more is true, and knows that in fighting these forces we are rendering a great service to the cause of all who labor; that in fighting for our rights we are also blazing the way of human liberty through the jungles of the South. Ask the miners of Alabama and the child-slaves of the Carolinas whether or not we deserve your aid and support in the struggle we are making against this blood-lusting, gold-crazed Oligarchy, this Aristocracy that was born out of a marriage of capitalism and chattel-slavery.

Mexico in its darkest days under Diaz suffered no more inhuman system than that which prevails today in the forests and the mines of the South, and this is the system we are fighting and which is fighting us. Back of the Southern Lumber Operators Association stands all the power of the State, all the corrupting lure of millions of gold. Back of us, they say, is "nothing but the working class, yet on this "nothing" we rest all our faith; to you alone, our fellow-workers, do we appeal!

Let not our boys in jail go to an ignominious death or to penal servitude for life. Their only crime is that they fought for labor's freedom. They are all too young to die or rot their lives away in prison cells. To save them means to save the cause of labor in the South, to aid it throughout all earth.

All we ask you for is a little money, a little gold with which to defend the lives and liberties of our endangered fellow-workers.

Brothers of the North, the East, the West, Lovers of Liberty in All Lands, Rebels of the South, we appeal to you!

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,  
Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

JAY SMITH,

General Secretary, Box 78, Alexandria, La.  
Please send all funds to above address. Read this in your meetings, have published in your papers and request them to send us marked copies containing same. Organize Defense Leagues. Help us all you can.

## WHY DON'T BERRY ACT?

The lockout of the Spokane pressmen illustrates well the failure of craft unionism. The men are locked out because they want to stand with the balance of the printing trades and are striving to so arrange their agreements as to allow them to cease work when any trouble occurs with other departments. The printers are with them to a man, but have a sacred contract which binds them to scab upon their brothers who are displaying the solidarity. This contract of the printers is so worded by the International officials that the men may not quit as individuals for fear that their places will be filled by other members of their craft and their cards taken away from them as well. No militant methods mark the lockout and because of this fact the pressmen are relying solely upon one weapon—the boycott. This boycott is against a product placed on the market by labor that holds "cards" in the I. T. U. Similar scenes are being enacted in Chicago, St. Paul and San Francisco. It is expected that the Publishers' Association will try the same tricks in Omaha and other cities, one after another. A general strike of every newspaper pressman in the country, carried on in such a way as to involve all the printing trades is about the only way to prevent the introduction of the "Open Shop." Why doesn't President Berry call such a strike?

## HAYWOOD COMING WEST

William D. Haywood is soon to make a speaking tour of the entire west.

You will certainly want him in your locality. The big miner can deliver the goods.

A full house is practically assured when Haywood is the speaker. He has a number of lectures but all are on the worker's side of the class struggle.

Dates are desired from I. W. W. locals, Socialist Party locals, radical craft union bodies, and workingmen's societies.

Terms suitable to your locality will be furnished on request and dates will be allotted as soon as applications covering the route are all in this office.

Write at once for terms to the "Industrial Worker," Box 1129, Spokane, Wash.

Clarence Darrow, the well known attorney, was declared not guilty by a jury in Los Angeles on August 17. The charge against Darrow was bribing a juror in the McNamara case.

## HELD 97 DAYS—NO EVIDENCE

(Continued from page one.)

Officer Stevens in the arm. Thus did brave Joe Mikolasek meet his death and these are the circumstances upon which 21 men are held incarcerated for ninety odd days.

Fred H. Moore, counsel for the free speech fighters, had given the district attorney notice that if the policemen repeated upon the witness stand the stories told to the grand jury that several of them would be in danger of the penitentiary for perjury. After this threat the district attorney moved the quashing of all proceedings against the accused men.

As soon as the men were released they called a meeting of all free speech fighters in San Diego for August 13. It was unanimously decided to endorse the continuance of the Free Speech Fight in San Diego. Plans were also made in accordance with the outline hitherto sent to all locals and the fight in the future is to be along strictly I. W. W. lines. It was voted that all locals be notified through the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity that no further contributions should be sent to Kasper Bauer, treasurer of the Free Speech League.

It may be timely to relate that since the close of the recent conspiracy trials the Free Speech League has practically ceased to exist. The I. W. W. retains its delegates simply to see that the incoming funds are applied to the debt owed to Fred H. Moore, the attorney. There is no excuse for further expenditures so all monies coming in should be immediately turned over to Moore. The I. W. W. did not cut loose sooner because it might have hurt the boys in jail. The league now consists, practically, of the treasurer, Kasper Bauer, and the secretary, P. B. Ford, although there are still official delegates from all labor bodies. Because of the usurpation of authority the league failed to accomplish its purpose even though it was backed by enthusiastic public opinion.

On the morning after E. E. Kirk, Harry McKee, Jack Whyte, Robert Gosden, Wood Hubbard and H. Kiser were convicted of conspiracy, and while 21 boys were still held on murder charges, six members of the Free Speech League, upon advice of Kasper Bauer, decided to disband the league. Without consulting the 300 members of the league, these six sent an agent to Kirk to tell him that the league had so ordered. Kirk and McKee considered this an abandonment of them in the face of danger. The agent pointed out that as the jury in the conspiracy cases had recommended mercy for all but Kirk, the others would undoubtedly be given probation. He also stated that a private effort would be made to raise about \$300 for Kirk to appeal his own case. This action was taken while 21 free speech fighters were held under trumped up charges of conspiracy to commit murder and deadly assault. The league was charged with the defense of these men as well as that of the four socialists involved in the free speech ordinance cases.

Kirk and McKee determined to stand with Whyte and the I. W. W. men in refusing mercy, and pointedly told the committee and its agent to call a meeting of the whole league to lay the case before them. They also urged that the league owe Fred H. Moore over seven hundred dollars, which must be paid before it disbanded. Shortly before this event the league had sent out a joint appeal for funds, signed by George Speed of the I. W. W., representative of the A. F. of L., and of the Socialist party. Funds from this source were coming in. It was held that the league could not dissolve until these monies were properly applied to the uses intended, namely, paying Moore for defending all the cases growing out of the Free Speech fight. Above all, Kirk and McKee contended that no clique of the league could take action binding the whole body.

This is only one of the many instances of failure on the part of the Free Speech League. Politics of the Victor Berger school dominate the situation. Kasper Bauer is the embryo of a western representative of that type. The league has not pursued the best policy in its publicity campaign. In spite of the enthusiasm and favorable public opinion, the league has failed miserably. It contracted many expenses for printing trash. Sometimes two dollars were expended to collect one. It contentedly and persistently printed what was called the Free Speech Bulletin—a publication entirely devoted to extolling the merits of Kasper Bauer, the man whom the jury did not convict and of whom the district attorney said "He is the only man who spoke truthfully and whom I can believe; who did not have anything to hide. He is the only man who testified to what the prosecution wanted."

In view of these facts Local No. 13 of the I. W. W. has decided to request that the sending of funds to Kasper Bauer be discontinued. Money is still needed for the San Diego free speech fight, which is soon to open with renewed vigor. Hereafter direct all money intended for the San Diego Free Speech Fight to C. R. Neely, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

(Seal) CHAS. GRANT,  
Corresponding Secretary.

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

If you want the most accurate news from the front, in the cases of Ettor, Giovanitti, Emerson and the B. T. W. boys, and the reopening of the San Diego free speech fight, then let us have your subscription. Better cartoons, special articles, more news and an eight-page paper will follow a generous response to this call.

The socialists of Chicago are reported as having the fight for free speech recently conducted in the Stockyards city.

## Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovanitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefited by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

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 Ettor-Giovanitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,  
Secretary-Treasurer Ettor-Giovanitti Defence,  
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:  
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettor-Giovanitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....