ONE IS AN INJURY

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One Dollar a Year

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Alexandria, La., Jan. 13, 1913. Merryville is to start a riot among the strikers was likewise

still shut down tight after more than two nipped in the bud. It is alleged that Walter Merryville union to the limit. The strikers months on strike. There is no sign of dissen- Miller had a hand in some of the "Diamond would feel bad if some "uncivilized" Western tion within the ranks and the strikers are orderly. The men are more determined to win

The Association gang is trying to create trouble. Organizers Chas. Cline and Jack Kelly have been threatened by James L. Estes, chief gunman of the American Lumber Company. Estes was one of the Burns detective witnesses against A. L. Emerson and his associates in the recent Grabow trial. All rebels should hold him personally responsible for any gunman vio

hiskey tinctured with lime was a flat failure All of this indicates that the Association is pre-Committee.

Miller had a hand in some of the "Diamond would feel bad if some "uncivilized" Western Dick" stunts against the fighting lumberjacks, lumber workers were to come down and scab It is reported that the Governor of Louisiana on them.

has loaned the American Lumber Company two hundred Springfield rifles; this after this "retion. As the boys have not been to a circus in former" has refused protection to the workers. The company also has two machine guns at a animal, that is said to be a cross between Cin the stockade is full of gunmen. We have many cinnatti Fatty and the United Trusts. It is said affidavits charging abuse of workers who have that the animal cannot cut lumber nor run saw Seen fooled into Merryville.

all the time. On the night of the seventh shots the fight against peonage and tenantry. Rush were fired all over town but none of the strik-funds and provisions to Lee Levejoy, Merzy-The attempt to polson strikers by importing ers were intimidated into returning to work ville, La., and the fight will be won.-Press

mills.

The first issue of the Southern District paper, The gun men and the scabs are drunk nearly The Lumberjack, came out on Jan 10. On with

Scarce at Eugene,

the Portland. Eugene & Eastern Railway is on board the train. In the six hour ride from and has an excellent record since it was organstill on and the strikers are holding their own. Portland to Junction City the men sobered up Southern Pacific Railroad Corporation has ex-pickets with the result that nine of them quit tended the time for the completion of their con-right there. This makes just ten workers setracts for three months.

The track layers on the road have been orced to suspend operations as they are right on the heels of the incompleted grade.

The contractors have failed to hire men who will scab for \$2.00 a day. The lack of sucess is illustrated by the following instance:

ed in the course of the day in gaining thirteen for their full demands.

The contractors are up in the air and the somewhat and upon alighting were met by the cured out of the last 129 that have been shipped. This speaks well for the persuasive powers of complete organization of all construction workthe pickets in Portland and Junction City.

Since the strike was started there have been but two desertions. These two traitors are scattered, but as a whole remarkable solidarity Perry Goodwin, card No. 103357, and Fred Manthrough the employment sharks and so are go line, card No. 193587, No. 193597, and Fred shan-ing to Portland personally to search for men by order of local No. 88. Manning is said to all demands granded. As local 88 is taking

Last Thursday Mr. Tudes, one of the contraction, have twice tried to secure a compru-Flagg and Standifer, the main contractors on tors, scoured the town of Portland and succeed mise settlement, but the strikers are standing

ized on November 7, 1912.

The strike has already had a good effect upon other railway contractors. The Willamette Pacific had notices posted of an intended reduction but tore them all down on December 12. The winning of this strike means a quick and ers in this part of the country.

Some few of the unmarried strikers have have received a dose of direct action from some care of the families of some of the striking of the strikers. this strike a successful one by holding meetings and forwarding the proceeds to the strike committee, care of William Stewart, sec'y Local 88, Box 47, Eugene, Oregon.

F. of L. Fool the Lumber Workers A

The thirty thousand dollar campaign of the A. F. of L. to get the loggers to join their reactionary outfit is announced to start on March 1. But events show that the opening gun has already been fired -and the powder was wet.

A loggers' social club was recently formed in Aberdeen, Wash., in the Grays Harbor district. it was addressed by the Commercial Club, the bosses and the pickhandle experts. After this auspicious, or rather suspicious, launching the club rapidly turned into Loggers' Local No. 1. A. J. Swartz is president organizer, delegate to the Shingle Weavers, and the whole cheese.

"It is the ultimate intention to affiliate with the International organization of Shingle Weavers," says the Hoquiam Free Press, official organ of the A. F. of L. (Arthur Jensen, the rebel. is no longer editor.)

The New Era, socialist paper of Aberdeen,

A. SLAVA

o deceive, the New Era has transposed seven into whose hands these articles may fall.)" paragraphs in the article and by a few slight. From certain typographical errors appearing hanges has given the matter a new appear. in the articles, it is certain that they are either their own initiative is false.

out by the A. F. of L. This is the first of a of cach—it is no doubt the first few cents of series, one of which will be an attack upon that \$30,000.

the I. W. W., and another a boost of the Shin—One paragraph deserves attention. The artigle Weavers' organization that is the decoy cle states: duck for the trapping of the loggers. Great (?) minds run in the same channel, for the follow- have a number of members among the work- great odds and has never betrayed the working note appears on both articles:

for organizing the workers in the lumber in- but talk." tries to cloak the purpose of the move by dustry. The following is the first of a series

The two papers are published upon practime meantime these articles will prepare members A. F. of L. has none, except the Shingle Weaving employers, prevent a real union tally the same date. The leading articles in of organized labor for the proposed movement, ers, and a large number of the weavers are also from gaining ground. joth napers are almost identical. In an effort as well as those of the unorganized workers.

The story that the loggers moved on what is known as "boiler plate" or else the type was taken bodily from one paper to another In both papers is an article that is being sent, it demonstrates that a common purpose is back

"True, another organization is reputed to

This is simply a cowardly way in which they saying that the organization is independent of of articles that will tell about these plans. Ac- refer to the I. W. W. Our organization has camps and mills. All it can do is to repeat its

members of the I. W. W. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers in the camps of the South had i both the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. program put before them and they joined the latter or ganization.

The I. W. W. has at least one man in every lumber camp in the Northwest. The A. F. of L. has none. The I. W. W. has not job control, but the A. F. of L. organization does not exist at all and no preparatory propaganda has been done. The I. W. W. is known to every logger as an organization that has fought against ers in lumber. But it controls nothing. It has ing class. The A. F. of L. has betrayed the every organizer on the Washington camps."

Capacitant of the workers in the lumber instands no chance of uniting the workers in the

Here is what the British Columbia Federa tionist has to say:

"Coincident with the decision of the American Federation of Labor to place funds and organizers at the disposal of the Shingle Weavers' International Union and the Washington and British Columbia State Federation of Labor, for the purpose of organizing the lumber workers of the Pacific Northwest, comes an announcement from the I. W. W., in the form of a special number of the Industrial Worker (Spe-

carried on by the A. F. of L. to swing the men

(Continued on page 4)

Win Demands-Fired From A. F. of L. THREE THOUSAND

THE HERO OF LAWRENCE, SAN DIEGO, LITTLE FALLS, SPOKANE. ETC.

A hod carrier is popularly supposed to bejof the executive board goes without saying

crease from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day. The next every one of the building trade crafts in morning they used direct action and the con-

Building Trades Council. Section 16 of the sure his wife of less drudgery and his children laws of this labor ? council state:

wages or working hours of their craft must editor of the Labor News. They are too busy give 90 days notice of the same and be endorsed by a majority of the Council."

ecutive board of the council was called into ployers will have picnty of time to recruit special session. All those present voted that scabs. Oh, will the workers ever get wise to the fied carriers must rescind their action, go the Fakeration of Labor? back to the lower wages, or stand expelled from the council

The Fresno Labor News, official A. F. of L. naner, said the action "set aside all semblance hod carriers to scab upon the rebellious slaves of business ethics in regards to employers," Just where "business ethics" affect men whose the labor skinning contractors." sole working asset is their ability to pack a heavy hod up a shaky ladder for many weary hours each day is not stated.

Another extract from this alleged labor sheet shows how the editor's thoughts stray from the ney Labor Parliamentarians have raised their

liod Carriers' Union of Fresno, Cal., decided to should, for if they permit any of their affiliated At a Thursday night meeting, without previover night it would not only be a rank injustice. ous agitation, they decided to demand an in- to the employing contractors, but would keep constant turmoil."

The fact that 50 cents more each day mean Unfortunately these hod carriers still had a that the hodcarrier can have more food for his soft spot-they bolonged to the American Fed- wife and babes, can clothe them more nearly eration of Labor and to the Fresno County as wealth producers should be clothed, can inof a better education, does not interest the "Any local union desiring any change in the fakers of the Building Trades Council or the worrying about the contractors. fed gentry have cunningly arranged for a nine The labor fakers got busy at once. The ex- ty day notice of intended strikes so the em

Now that the hod carriers have failed to give the bosses a chance to get scabs it is predicted that the Council will import "card carrying" who dared to take more of their product from

This is the A. F. of L. evoluting into an in dustrial organization

From Australia comes the news that the Syd workers to the masters. The emphasis is ours, pay an additional \$16 per week and fired \$00 "That the Building Trades Council at their workers as a means of economizing. Who will include the dressmakers' organization. meeting Monday night will concur in the action dare say that there is nothing in politics?

MEN ON STRIKE

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 11.—Three thousand the latter who need the biggest increase. For what eager smile of friendliness. Where there construction workers on strike. Local 66 example, it has been figured out that the weekly I. W. W. is now handling situation. Works income of a worker who got \$8.50 just before paralyzed.

-STRIKE COMMITTEE.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE

New York City is witnessing a strike that in prospect that double that number will soon be involved. The strike is under the auspices of the United Male Garment Workers of Amer-

More than 4,000 shops are struck. The demands are for the abolition of the sub-contract with clean and sanitary workshops.

clothing cutters, 8,000 in all, and the department store bushelmen, numbering about 7,000. They are also anxious to have the strike ex-

A large portion of the strikers are Italian.

"One For All and All For One!"

gone out through the capitalist press that the "The International" as she textile strikers here have merely won "60 hours housework and small boys delight to give the pay for 54 hours work," as the expression goes, AT FRESNO pay for 54 hours work," as the expression goes, "One for all and all for one, it should be made plain that they have won a positive increase besides, varying from 5 per Marked, too, is the sudden change in the asto \$9.70; which will mean a great deal to those who must make every nickel count.

It is true that the strikers did not get all they at first demanded. But trifling increases in fooled. They know who stood by them and wages are not the aim of revolutionary unionism; its principal purpose in strikes is to teach, the business and respectable element held a cludes nearly 100,000 garment workers, with a the workers class consciousness and to infuse mass meeting to denounce the strike and the into them that spirit of solidarity which is es- strikers. Nothing was afterward said about sential to the final overthrow of enpitalism. In any boycott but the strikers instinctively knew that respect the strike here was a tremendous what to do. They let the main business secuccess. For twelve long and worried weeks a tion severely alone and trade fell off so heavily few hundred workers, divided into four nation on Main street that several business men secalities and with all sorts of differences in resystem, a 20 per cent wage increase, time and ligion, customs and habits of thought, held to What buying the strikers had to do they did in a half for overtime, double time for holidays, gether and emerged triumphant from a struggle their own section on the South Side or else in which every conceivable force was brought went to the neighboring village of Herkimer. The strikers hope to have the aid of the to bear to defeat them. Most noticeable of all tend to the workers on women's waists and to for and look forward to, wherefore there was concession. home on the South Side now and one will bear lessons they will remember.

Little Palls, N. V., Jan. 4-Since reports have to woman's voice singing "The Marseillaise" of

(Special Telegram to Industrial Worker) cent to the more highly paid workers to 16 per pect of Little Falls as a community. Where were surly growls before, there is now a would be cheery greeting. Even the police, whom the the strike, under the new schedules will amount workers of Little Falls will not forget for many a day, show a tendency to sidle up and explain they were only acting "under orders".

> But the textile workers of Little Falls are not retly tried to induce the mill owners to settle

The strike of course lasted too long. But is the spirit of hope they all have caught, there seemed to be no way to put an end to it. "Things here never be same again," as they The strikers were desperate and showed no inexpress it. They now have something to work clination to return to work without a single A few weil-meaning individuals only hopelessness and helplessness. Pass a who tried to induce them to go back, got some

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

Vincent St. John Jas. P. Thompson

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD P. Eastman, Jos. J. Etter, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Foes

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 2, 1879.

Easier was it to hurl the rooted mountain from its base than force the yoke of slavery upon men determined to be free -Southey.

While the I. W. W. has the correct form, methods and final aim, you will get no more from it than you put into it. To merely pay dues or hold a card will not bring results any quicker than to gain a thorough knowledge of economics and then sit down and philosophize about conditions. Organization is needed; education is needed; and, above all, action is needed. Join and get busy.

CAPITALIST COMPENSATION.

Robert L. Barker was purser on board the Titanic and had worked for the White Star Company for 14 years. His pay was \$75.00 per month and meals. The work required that he carry about \$2,500 in change on each voyage. He was drowned in the Titanic disaster.

His widowed mother applied for the \$1250 due her under the British Workmen's Compensation Act. The White Star Company refused on the ground that the meals of Barker amounted to \$1.25 per day which brought the pay exactly to the point exempted by the law.

Mrs. Barker urged the case. The company advised her to seek charity. Mr. Ismay thought that would be her best course. But Mrs. Barker persisted.

The White Star Company then told Mrs. Barker that her son had \$2500 on loan from the company (money for change), and "they had no intention of claiming it from his estate," but if she continued to force the matter they might.

A better example of capitalist compensation could hardly be found.

WHAT WE HAVE IN STORE

In our next issue will be an article by Thomas McConnell, Jr., in which will be told the story of Antone Johanson's flaying of Compers on account of his attitude in the cases of the men recently sentenced at Indianapolis. It hits the bullseye.

Did you know that a special train was ordered to transport the sentenced men to Leavenworth penitentiary long before the trial was finished? It looks like a raw frameup. Read our next issue

articles will appear in several future issues in which the matter to the Militia of Christ. will be discussed from every angle.

He will discuss the relationship of the intellectual to the work- to wipe out the steam fitters, and in wiping them out it bred ers and the need for education on the part of both.

The editor hopes to find time to write a pamphlet on Sabo- time the plumbers strike. tage and same will be run in installments in the "Industrial Worker.

are now subscribing should watch your renewal number. Re- of their autonomy. They cannot strike without international member that Mr. Block needs to be watched. Subscribe now.

THE COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

On December 17 President Taft appointed the members of gress. The nine meh are to examine into the causes of industrial unrest.

The idea that industrial unrest can be allayed by the actions movement. of a set of politicians in Washington is laughable. This laughter is tinged with sarcasm when one learns that the three men who are to represent the employees are Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors; John B. Lennon, treasurer of the A. F. of L., and James O'Connell, vicepresident of the A. F. of L.

Garretson is a member of the Civic Federation, and O'Connell one of the directorate of the Militia of Christ. Lennon was recently defeated by the members of his craft, the journeymen tailors, as was O'Connell by the machinists.

Paul Kellog, writing in The Survey, says:

"The commission is to investigate into the causes of industrial unrest. How absurd, therefore, that there should be no one on it who has the least sympathy with, or understanding of, the new industrial unionism which is the dynamic element in the expression of that unrest."

There is no one on the entire commission who has even a amattering of economic knowledge. It is fitting that these mental incompetents were selected by the master mind of him dustrial freedom. It is the voice of the militant worker and is on the other, would make class conscious prolewho met the question "What is a man to do who is out of work with the reply "God knows!" and starving?

Hail! Noble Commission! We, who are about to be investigated, salute thee!

WATCH THE WELL-FED SNEER

The National Committee for the Unemployed and the Broth erhood Welfare Association will hold a Southern Rally and National Convention for the Casual, Unskilled and Migratory Workers, at New Orleans, La., from Tuesday, Jan. 28 to Sunday, Feb. 2, 1913.

Six problems are slated for consideration and the call issued for the convention concludes with the statement that the problems must receive immediate attention so that the lives of millions of unemployed be sustained until the establishment of the the men their own strike pay, makes the affair Industrial Republic, in which all will receive the full product of their labor.

There will be sneers from the well-fed theorists who say that we must have class-consciousness without class hatred because it is the system that is to blame and not the capitalists. They will condemn the hobo and excuse the capitalist. Watch and see if these proletarians who form a part of the class struggle are not sneered at by Berger of the Social-Democratic Herald, and his "Man Friday," Ghent of the National Socialist.

ANY OLD LABEL WILL DO

St. Louis Labor is the official organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis. Until December 19 it bore the label of the International Typographical Union, otherwise known as "Jimmy Lynch's Bed Bug." A specimen of the curious animal can be seen on our own editorial heading, where it appears as a special concession to ignorance. But St. Louis Labor has fallen afoul of those peculiar unionists that rule the destinies of the typo graphical union and has had its label withdrawn. It is still printed by craft union members, however.

We are not aware of the merits of the controversy but our knowledge of the I. T. U. leads us to believe that the St. Louis Labor is in the right. The paper is still making its appearance and is still a "union" paper. The way this feat is accomplished is by having all the matter in the paper engraved by the International Photo Engravers Union. The I. P. E. U. label appears on each separate plate.

The question now arises: Are the photo engravers scabbing upon the printers? Here is a beautiful chance for a craft union fully convicted. jurisdictional quarrel. The photo engravers are certainly doing the compositors' work. Yet they are well within the limits of their craît.

Is the St. Louis Labor a union or a scab paper? That is also a question that is worth discussing.

Study out the problem as best you may. So far as we can see the whole thing shows that craft unionism is a collossal

IS THE A. F. OF L. THE LABOR MOVEMENT?

The American Federation of Labor is not the labor move ment of America. Such a claim is ridiculous.

There is no reason why the A. F. of L. should deserve the title. It has a membership that is but a small percentage of the working class. Outside its ranks are various brotherhoods \$50,000, and the solemn promise never to do the with thousands of members. Outside of its ranks are hundreds of thousands who have the proper union spirit, yet are denied the chance to join. And outside of the A. F. of L. is the growng I. W. W.

In its principles there is nothing that gives the A. F. of L the right to be called the labor movement. It stands pledged to the perpetuation of capitalism. It is founded upon mutual interests between slaves and masters. It has no definite social aim. It in no way voices the sentiment of the aggressive minority who would overthrow capitalism, nor do its ideas appeal to the vast majority now outside of any organization. It wabbles; it wavers; it hesitates; and is the cowardly and cringing personification of all that a labor movement should not be.

It did not spring into existence from the toilers themselves. The masters perpetrated it, nursed it, and foisted it upon the labor world. It was conceived, born and bred in scabbery. Its growth came through making compacts with the enemies of the toilers and scabbing upon the existing organizations at a lower wage. It has ever remained true to its early training at the hands of Marcus Hanna. Today it is mothered by the The land question is exciting some interesting discussion and Master Class, fathered by the Civic Federation and married these workers are unmarried. They cannot af-

It has nearly six score international unions, each at war with Andre Tridon will soon contribute an article that fills a need, the others. The plumbers spent thousands of dollars last year thousands of bitter men who will take their revenge the first

signing a contract with the employers to remain at work when or on a farm, there can be found that many The casual reader should get on the list at once. You who their brother craftsmen are on strike. But that is the extent workers employed by them the year around, consent and without notifying the employers in advance.

Many of its unions have initiation fees so large as to prohibit upon the wage workers to carry on the farm as a class, take possession of the earth and the further membership. Many unions have closed their books al- work. together. Limitation of apprenticeship slams the door in the the Commission on Industrial Relations, authorized by Con- face of thousands of young men who are anxious to become members of the union. And the lack of a universal transfer today if they had a union to back them at the card gives the lie to the claim that the A. F. of L is the labor beginning.

The tenant-farmers cannot be organized in

For thirty-three years the A. F. of L. has had its existence For twenty-five years the United Textile Workers played at dividing the Lawrence workers into craft unions. Scabby farmer and the tenants, all keep the workers wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the em-John Golden got a couple of hundred workers together. Even these were not all in one union. Sixteen were in the Wool Sorters' Union. These highly skilled craftsmen were engaged in the task of picking the sheep dung from the fleece. Twenty-five years of organization; thousands of dollars for expense money; the powerful ? A. F. of L. to back him; and Golden could organize only a dung pickers union whose members re mained at work with the other dung when the great Lawrence strike occurred. Truly a great labor movement!

In contrast with the A. F. of L. the I. W. W. accepts all wage workers to membership, has a universal transfer card, low dues harder and barder. and initiation fees, no contracts with employers and a class aim and initiation fees, no contracts with employers and a class aim to become tenant-farmers and would put many that is nothing less than the gaining of full industrial control half-dead farmers out of business. The large by the producing class. It does not apologize, does not hesi-farmer with modern machinery on the one side, tate, does not compromise, but strikes direct for the goal of in- and the organization of all agricultural workers destined to be not only the labor movement of America and the tarians of most of the tenant-farmers destined to be not only the labor movement of America and the world, but also the means of carrying on production when the pel the farmers to adopt up-to-date methods and ciety within the shell of the cid. wage system with all its rotten supports, including the A. F. of would make them units in corporations to meet L., has been swept into oblivion.

ENGLISH NOTES

(By A. B. Elsbury)

bousand coming out in behalf of one unknown and unpopular man and, which is more usual. lieutenant of the master class-their "leaders."

The strike is one of the most hopeful signs given so far by the workers in England. fact that it was called and carried out against the advice of the leaders, who even refused an all the better example of solidarity.

The strike was called on account of an engine driver on the North Eastern Railway, Nicol Knox by name, having been reduced in position and pay because of a conviction for drunkenness at the local Newcastle police court. Of course the company's side of the case appeared first in the press and their reports inferred, but did not actually state, that Knox was a driver of a passenger train and that his drunken habits would have been a danger to the community. The case looked black industrial unions in the towns. This would against the men though, like thousands of others. I knew that any strike called by the workers must have the right on its side. Bodies of create that militant minority so necessary to workers having dependants on them will only awaken the backward slaves. cease work when their conditions of toil have become almost unbearable to them.

Then came the men's side. Knox did not drive a passenger train. Knox had borne an unblemished name for the 37 years in which he had been in the service. Knox had been reported drunk 30 hours before his turn of duty came on. Drivers were inspected before going on duty and last, but not least, it was denied that Knox was drunk at all.

The men came out with the demand for the reinstatement of Knox and for the principle that all workers had the right to do anything they wished during their own time.

This principle was overthrown as soon as the officials got hold of the strings and was replaced with the plea that Knox was wrong-

Conference after conference was arranged between the union officials and the company and the Home Secretary ordered that the Knox case be retried in court, sending up a London magistrate for the purpose. Result: Knox was found totally innocent of the charge of drunkenness and was granted a Free Pardon (for not being drunk!) On the heels of this retrial a final conference was held between the union officials and the company, and this resulted in the said officials calling the strike off. The terms of settlement were that Knox was to be reinstated, but the men were to pay to the company a fine of a week's wages!

Grand total of this result at solidarity: Loss of a week's wages (no strike pay having been given); the presentation to the company of

From our point of view the only good feature of the strike was the spirit which prompted it. This in itself shows that the men are waking.

THE FARMHAND AND THE FARMER.

By Albin Braida.

The land question is a serious one. phase that now concerns the I. W. W. is contained in the question "Can the tenant-farmer be accepted to membership?"

There are three classes in the agricultural districts: The landlord, the tenants and the wage workers. In some places there are only the land owners and the workers. We have big corporations in California, such as the Italian Swiss Colony and the California Wine Asso ciation, employing thousands of workers.

These workers receive a maximum wage o \$35.00 a month; the most of them get but \$25; some as low as \$20.00. They work from dawn to dark. Those who are employed by the ten ford a wife. Those who are unfortunate enough to have wives and children have a very hard time. Generally the husband works in the field, his wife doing the cooking for the whole force, while the children are rolling in the dirt around the house.

All the tenants employ workers. Where There are 27,000 local unions, each having the privilege of there are three bosses in a vegetable garden, and three times that many during the harvest all the good things of life. season. No matter how poor the tenants may be, nor how much they can do, they all depend go on until the workers of the world organize

These farm workers are disquated with their system. miserable conditions. It is not ignorance that keeps them from uniting. They would organize

big land owners. The big farmer, the small thereby helping defeat one another in wage down to the starvation point with low wages.

This miserable life makes many workers become tenants. Then, when they are small farmers, they must compete with the big farmer with modern machinery, and pay heavy railroad rates in order to bring their produce to the

With a militant industrial organization in the agricultural district, organizing the wage workers employed by both large and small farmers. he workers would gain better conditions while the lot of the tenant-farmer would become The betterment of the workers' condition would eliminate the desire

the demands of the workers.

The small tenants are mostly ex-proletarians he thought they could suck someone We have just had the spectacle here of ten milk by buying, or renting, a farm, but they found instead that the real estate shark had ancked their's. Some are old farmers who have being betrayed in a scandalous fashion by that not tried, on account of economic weakness, to use new farm appliances. To keep themselves up they must squeeze the workers as much as possible. They know they cannot fight the big land owners and they sometimes offer their sen vices to the "higher-ups" as "scissor bills". Lacking the manhood to fight their real enemy. their wrath is vomited upon the rebellious work-

> An industrial organization of the workers is the only method by which the tenant-farmer can be eliminated.

To reach the workers on the farm is not so difficult as some think. The towns in the agricultural districts are full of these workers all winter. In the summer they are in town every Sunday and on holidays. It is easy to talk to them by holding meetings and by starting local bring the workers together so the message of One Big Union could be given. It would also

Farm workers can practic sabotage easier than the workers in other industries. need not fear the police. During a strike they can do almost any damage to the employers' property without risking the fails. By forcing the issue on the economic field the farm workers can be revolutionized and organized in the militant I. W. W., thus preparing a fertile soil for the labor wars that lead to industrial free-

The syndicalists in Italy have met the land question successfully. In the 1912 report of the labor department of the Italian government the commission stated that the best paid farm workers in Italy are those of the Parma agricultural district. These form the most revolutionary syndicalist element in Italy. They have fought the powerful land owners' association, known as the "Associazione dell' Agraria."

The same report states that were all the workers in Italy like those of the Parma region it would be impossible to keep the land out of their hands, as the government could not prevent them from rendering it unprofitable through sabotage. A few years ago conditions in Italy were as complicated as they are here

By forcing the I. W. W. forward among the farm workers our present complications will disappear and the natural development of the agricultural workers' industrial union will fit the workers for the task of carrying on farm roduction when capitalism is overthrown.

INTERNATIONAL GREETINGS.

At a meeting of the J W. W. local in Adelaide. South Australia, held on Dec. 4 the following resolution was carried unanimously and ordered sent to the Industrial Worker for publication:

"That this meeting congratulates fellow workers J. J. Ettor, A. Glovannitti, and J. H. Caruso, on their class conscious attitude inside and outside the prison and we heartly congrajudicial assassination at the behest of the capudicial assassination at the behest of the capitalists of America. We also view with pleasure the world wide expression of working class solidarity on their behalf."

At a meeting of the Australian Administration of the I. W. W. held on Nov. 30 a somewhat similar resolution was passed, congratulating the fellow workers on their escape from murdor in the name of "law and order."

These international greetings are forwarded by H. S. Clarke, assistant general secretarytreasurer of the Australian Administration, Wakefield St., Adelaide, South Australia

THE GAME IS UP. Dedicated to the A. F. of L. A little bunco now and then is relished by the best of men; But after thirty years of it It really is high time to quit.

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

Between these two classes a struggle must machinery of production and abolish the wage We find that the centering of the manage-

ment of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. the I. W. W. because they employ wage work. allows one set of workers to be pitted against ers, and because they are the satellites of the another set of workers in the same industry, ploying class to mislead the workers into the hallef that the working class has interests in common with their employers. Their conditions can be changed and the in

terest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its nembers in any one industry, or in all industrios. if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an in jury 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 duction must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to sarry on production when capitalism shall have been everthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new so-

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

WHERE DOES THE I. W. W. STAND! By Hugo Lang.

Thirty-three representatives of labor have been sentenced to serve terms varying from

one to seven years in a Federal penitentiary.

istration. And now with all but two of their ers are being strangled to death in the mercithe Erectors' Association. Only embers as surely as dawn follows the night.

But what of the men sentenced to prison for how? What position shall the L. W. W. take toward these men?

True we believe an industrial union to be more powerful than a craft union

e believe complete cossation from work to be more effective than guerrilla warfare.

We believe our tactics, our form of organization, our philosophy and our ideal to be more in men in Indianapolis heid should have been discarded long ago.

We believe these and many other things not

held in common with us by these men.

But we must not forget that regardless of how much we may differ with them they are members of the working class and as such deserve our support.

They fought their fight with the best weap ons available to them at the time and they are taking their medicine like men.

They are being deserted by the cowardly cravens who called them "brothers" and who now rush for cover to save their respectable

They are being betrayed and cast off by the weak-livered officials of the A. F. of L. who be lieve in fighting the class war with champagne corks and after-dinner speeches.

These men are fighters to say the least and the reward they are receiving from their craftconscious follows is a generous desire to see them hung.

No censure nor invective should fall from the lips of an I. W. W. to make their hours in prison one bit darker nor their journey, one step longer.

We have learned to look upon the labor move ment as an army.

It is engaged in the bitterest and most terrible conflict that the world has ever seenthe dethronement of a master-class

In this struggle the workers have opposed to them all the institutions that bolster and support the ruling class, the army, the law, the courts and the police. But the greatest obstacle the workers have to overcome is the blighting influence of class morality.

With ethics and morality invented to justify its existence and public opinion to establish them, the ruling class has prostituted the intellect of the workers until they no longer know what is good for them. Urged on by false teachers, the working class in its ignorance and blindness spurns the weapons which wil

Thus discouraged by the mass, individuals in the labor movement in their search for weapons with which to wage the class war. have from time to time tried the various mean which have presented themselves.

Dagger, torch, bomb, cobblestone, strike, sabotage and all the other weapons have been and are being used by the workers in their blind struggle for emancipation.

No result can be accepted without at the same time accepting all that contributed to it. The society of the future will be the sum to tal of all the acts good or bad which have made the social revolution.

Deplore them as we may as being unscien tific, all the recent assausinations or attempts are to the student of economics the birththrou of a new society. Mon are being driven in sane by the sight of so much misery and oppression and as long as there are tyrants there will be assassinations

And so with the case of the men now in pression there will be violence.

As long as we have soulless corporations grinding the life blood out of the workers. there will be strikes and perhaps dynamite plots.

All the jails in the world cannot stifle the longing of the slave for freedom nor smothe

Let those revolutionists who understand th philosophy of the general strike and direct action realize that the recent operations of the McNamaras and their colleagues are but symptoms of the approaching crisis.

Let us not point the finger of scorn at them and become the bed-fellows of the cowards

who wore their color.

The i. W. W. has at all times supported the workers in their struggle with the masters whether it has agreed with them or not.

Let us make the world aware that all those who match in the proletarian regiments against the oppressors can commit no crime against the working class but treachery.

Let the World know that the I. W. W. does not look at the acts of these men through the stained glasses' of Bourgeois morality but through the analytic lenses of historical evolu tion which discorn no regiments of the brain called "Right" or "Justice" but grim tombstones of class desire and necessity.

By Caroline Nelson New York is one of the most compact cities in the world. People are literally packed together like sardines in a box. A western mind extra cooks must have five dollars a day; extra A Federal judge and a Federal jury, backed feels like a fish out of water. I have gone by the power and no doubt the orders of the about listening to the various workingclass Steel Trust, have given the Bridge and Struc- speakers. I can't help comparing them with buy their uniforms from any particular firm tural Iron-Workers Union a blow which sounds our western speakers. The speakers who have the death knell of the last craft union in the succeeded in becoming popular are those who use very proper language, and dress properly Years ago Morgan declared he would destroy in the West the Walt Whitman style of flannelevery union in the steel industry and he has shirted, open-throated orators, who have evolved The Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, the a picturesque language of their own, are very Machinists, the Lake Seamen, the Carpenters, popular. But apparently they need not apply the Steam-Fitters and other allied crafts have been on the eastern coast. Their neck must fallen one by one along the wayside of obsolete be encased in a white fence. However, it is craft organization. Pure and simple tactics immaterial whether it is made of rubber or availed them nothing. Only the Iron-Workers linen, clean or soiled. Black flowing ties are with their fighting spirit and their dynamite also very popular. The workingclass unconsurvived and grew under the McNamara admin- sciously demand the conventional type, because they have not yet evolve out of convention-International officers in prison the Iron-Work- ality. They are pressed down to the lowest level of the breadline. Wages are on the whole much lower here than in the West. They fight. One Big Union of steel workers can now grap not because they are revolutionary, but because ple with this octopus and it will rise from the they are cornered and pressed nearer and nearer to the brink of despair. That the workingclass was more revolutionary here twenty-five fighting the class struggle as best they knew years ago, is undeniably a fact, unless the history of the workers is a fiction.

The rebellious workers of the early days were literally driven out or licked into submission by the bosses, who sent agents over to the backwards country of Europe. These agents had their instructions, and they went out into the country and enticed the workers by the thousands to come over. And here they are by the millions in mills, mines, factories and conformity with industrial evolution than that of the A. F. of L. and that the ideas which the pittance. They never have time to learn the language of the land. They work in bunches of different nationalities. They can't underand history into their heads is impossible. Going to a workingclass meeting here is very much like traveling to a foreign country or rather many foreign countries. The speakers are mostly of the professional classes, who aneak in various languages. Their his, well-fed and well-kept bodies contrast strangely with the undersized, pinched-faces of their audiences

Last Sunday I stood outside the Hippodrome where the striking garment workers had a big mass-meeting, and watched the surging of the thousands of little men and women in that in-dustry, who tried to get in. I am not a weeping woman, but I confess that I trembled like a leaf in the wind, and shed a whole sea of useless tears. What a terrible sermon that this crowd preached! In their faces was an un speakable sadness, while their cheap, conven tional clothing showed how desperately they tried to keep up appearances. Let no one think that it was a ragged unkempt army. On the contrary it was neat appearing. Many of the girls had sets of cheap furs. Nearly all of them, both men and women, had on conventional over-garments and head-gear. A few of the old women had on shawls. But they were so few that they made no impression. But this cloth ing had come out of their life-blood. To get it it was plain that so much less food had gone

inside. Now they are determined to fight. Fight for what? Just enough to eat and to wear and to shelter themselves, according to their standard to keep up health and appear ances. Their leaders inside told them to keep up courage in this fight to the bitter end, and to trust their officials who had sanctioned this strike, and stood prepared to do all in their power to general it to a successful issue.

On New Year's night a general strike was alled in the hotels by the International Hotel Workers' Union. This union is only a little over a year old. But it s a revolutionary union, formed on Industrial lines. It has already put up some stiff fights with the bosses and brought them to terms in most of the fashionable hotels last spring by striking in the midst of banquets without any notice. They got their wages raised and a good many of the most glaring abuses done away with then, but when things started the game of graft and exploitation. There are about a hundred thousand workers in and around New York, in that industry. The International Union has about fifteen thousand members. We can understand how difficult it is for them to call a general strike which can be effective. But in the face of this terrible drawback, they called their strike. At first it was rather ineffective, but as the days go by they gain more and more sympathy.

In the Hotel Astor there was a fight. Rodney Lackie and Henry Kentor, two strike sympathizers, went to the hotel as dinner guests and in the midst of the dinner hour blew a whistle for the waiters to strike. Two house detective pounced upon them and tried to beat them up. The doors were then locked so that neither strikers nor guests could get out. The detectives were then arerated for beating up the guests. Later on at midnight a line of pickets closed in on the same hotel as the help were leaving. Some of them tried to gain entrance and were pushed out by detectives. The ever ready police came tearing down the street and arrested nineteen pickets, who were put in jail for disorderly conduct. Alexander Lupo entered the Hotel Martinique and blew the whistle for the waiters to strike. He tried to escape, but was set upon by a house detective and hauled off to jail. The word "strike" was called out in nine different languages. This shows how many different nationalities work together, even in the hotels. These waiters can speak just enough English to serve English customers, but they are mostly French and Italian with a sprinkling of all other nationalities. Here are their demands: That their place

of work and eating shall be in clean and saniary condition; that their food shall be clean ind wholesome; that the lockers where they keep their clothes shall be clean; that they hall have clean towels and a sanitary place to wash: that they shall be paid at least semimonthly; that they shall not be fined; that they will be treated in some future article.

SOMETHING DOING IN OLD NEW YORK shall have a ten-hour day with one day off a week, and extra pay for extra time; the steady waiters demand thirty dollars per month; all captains must be paid ninety dollars a month; kitchen helpers two and a half dollars for ten hours' work; that no one shall be compelled to or employer; these in short are the demands. Modest enough.

> It is hard for me to understand why one should have ninety dollars a month and another thirty. Evidently it is the waiters and cooks who demand that these officials be paid so much more than the rank and file. Of course, the waiter is supposed to make about ninety dollars a month, including his tips. But it is hard to understand why the waiters don't demand to be paid in wages by their bosses, instead of being compelled to take it like so many dogs from the guests in tips, who fling it at them, like they fling bones to a hungry cur. lintil the welters see fit to do this the rest of the workingclass will brand them as cowards and flunkies.

Personally I spoke to them about it in Pitts burg. In a public talk I suggested to demand in dollars from their bosses what the guests threw at them in quarters. They received this in a manly spirit, but they said, "We are not strong enough to do that yet. You must give us time.'

Another weakness of our fellow workers in the hotel industry is that they proclaim that they don't belong to the servant class. Of course, such proclamation is idle. The ruling class classify us and give us names according to the work we do. All workers who cook and serve food and personally wait upon anybody in that capacity belongs to the servant class Having worked in a club for many years, where it was my occasional duty to serve tea. I have stand each other. To get philosophy science classed myself as a servant and a waitress, and publicly asked the hotel workers not to fight shy of the name servant, but to take it up, manly and womanly, rub the mud of it until it shines in bright letters upon the shield of solidarity. I am not sure how they have taken it. I am inclined to believe—not very favorably.

CARRYING ON PRODUCTION. By Ralph V. Chervinski.

In the article of the 26th December issue under the caption "Systematization of Constructive Work" the writer has shown that before we can apply any successful system to agitation work amongst outsiders, it is imperative for us ity. Pay is all the way up from 20c to 50c an to systematize the constructive make-up within

The purpose of this article, which may be regarded as a continuation of the former, is a similar one. It is to show that if we wishpursuant to our preamble-to carry on produc tion when capitalism shall have been over thrown, our constructive work has to be sys tematized.

It may be argued here that this part of our preamble is too premature and does not appeal to the average wage slave. This is true. non-classconscious slave who does not see beyond his nose would remain content with slight immediate betterment of his condition But to him who is really class-conscious and understands the basis of the structure of modern society, the everyday struggle with capitalism and the gain derived therefrom mean only so many incidents leading to the ultimate goal voiced by our preamble.

The conscious plans of action in our organiza tion are largely determined and guided by that goal. It is to us what the bull's-eye is to the marksman or the landmark to the pedestrian. It expresses simultaneously a two-fold pur pose: The overthrow of capitalism and the carrying on of production.

The former purpose is only incidental as compared with the latter, which is more weigh ty. The only way we can profit by the overthrow of capitalism and escape a chaotic condi tion is to be ready to carry on production. Are we preparing ourselves for such a step? And, quieted down the bosses and head-waiters again if not, on whose shoulders shall this problem rest?

Up to the present, our Pacific Slope locals the constructive center of the agitation work have not outgrown the propaganda stage. Ow ing to the diversified environment job control is lacking. But the East with its concentrated industrial masses, presents a different aspect. There the I. W. W. locals ought to make gigantic strides todward the control of the industries

This control is not meant in the sense under stood by our A. F. of L. aristocratic friends, which simply implies the closed shop and closed books" to the man who, through no fault of his, is unfortunate enough to have more brothers and sisters in the human family. It means that in such industries as the textile, for instance, the I. W. W. has already begun indirectly to control operations by forcing its terms on the management.

Bolidarity of action has accomplished the above fact. But mere "hands" and automatons, hough sufficient to force the yielding of capi talism, are not enough to carry on production. We need brains and knowledge as well. And

As, at the present, it is up to the locale to arry on the agitation work, so, in the future, a bid for their membership. they are destined to be the autonomous centers of operation of their respective industries. It diction extended until they embrace other lumis the part of the rank and file—the men on the ber workers. They are to play the role of an ocal secretaries can be asked to do it for us. They act as bookkeepers and advisers now, and n the future should function mercly as statisicians of national interproduction. We must to our own thinking and acting. To be successul knowledge and system are needed.

By studying the mode of production and in they will not willingly cast it aside. conformity to it, systematizing our constructive work, we will be laying the foundation for car-'ying on production and direct control of the we are touching another industrial phase which

TAKE A CHANCE ON DETROIT (By A. Mutt.)

The idea of planting bad jobs with good rebels has been resorted to in the past with results beneficial to the union employing such tactics. Why not try again?

However, members of the I. W. W., or any worker for that matter, coming to Autopolia with the intention of going to work, should know something of the when, where and how much about the prospective job.

Chances of employment are better here than in most cities for first class mechanics men can secure a chance as bench hands, assembly and vice hands

Following is sample of ad of a patriotic firm, that wants to exploit only "American suckers" or cornfed men, as long as they are willing and able to stand the gaff:

"Northway Motor & Manufacturing Co., Maybury Gd. Ave., Nr. W. Warren.

Lathe, Milling Machine and Drill Press Hands, Internal and External Grinders, Jones and Lamson Ops., Machinists, Bearing Scrapers and Testers.

We desire especially to secure the services of competent middle-aged married men who live in the vicinity of our plants and wish to secure steady employment near their homes. invite applications from such and assure them that they will be held in confidence. We have no time to spend with boys, foreigners or undesirables, but are always pleased to interview high-class applicants.

You won't have to stand in line."

Others are not so particular as to what kind of slaves go into the profit grinder, for they have a "scientific" management to increase production by decreasing operating expenses. A perfect scheme of hiring, firing, card index ing and eliminating process is also in vogue. but a "wise" man knows what to do. Others an be put wise.

The employment office of the plant or the

Manufacturers' Association is the place to apply for a job. In reply to questions lie like a trooper. A vaccination, or to be vaccinated, is secontial in many shops. Packards requires applicants to strip for physical examination by the company's doctor. According to statements by auto firms, plants will be busy the coming year. For detailed particulars watch Solidarhour, overtime time and a half. It all depends upon the man, the skill and nature of work. Payday in most shops is twice a month, and a hold back of from two to ten days' pay. Hours of work are from 8 in some body-works for skilled men, to 9, 91/2 and 10 hours in auto plants. Night shift 11 hours five nights per

Most shops do not work Saturday afternoon except when very busy, paying time and a half for it. Shop rules are very rigid. Coming late just one minute is fined by deducting a half hour's nav. Some violations are punished by immediate dismissal.

Piece workers have to speed up as never be-fore to make good pay and hold their jobs. Men working the premium system have to go at a very fast clip to get a little more than their former day rate.

Cost of living is about the same as in any other city. Detroit is also a fine place for outdoor fun in the summertime. All in all it would be a great boom for the I. W. W. to have some real live rebels come here—the kind of rebels that hate the system enough to go to work, thus combining the arduous task of earning with the pleasure of working for the revolution. Savvy! Members who know how to parley in "foreign" language can do much good, for there are as many nationalities employed in the auto industry as in the textile mills.

avenue, Detroit, Mich. We meet every Wednesday night, 8 o'clock, upstairs.

P. S.-John McDonell, superintendent of De troit House of Correction for 28 years, says: "The luring of young men into the city with promises of high wages fills the courts with ewly-made criminals. Those boys soon learn

to follow the lines of least resistance in their

new environment."

The above letter was sent to the "Worker" so that the charge of luring men into the city not be made.

ORGANIZING THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Ever since he International Shingle Weavers Union, where withdrawal from the A. F. of L. to join the I. V. W., the topic of conversation has been in dustrial unionism.

The great English strikes made the discussion wax faster. The Lawrence strike brought it to a boiling point. The Grays Harbor strike threatened to have it spill over the edges of here is where the constructive make-up of our the A. F. of L. The leaders of the craft unions see that they will go down unless they take in the despised loggers and they propose to make

The Shingle Weavers are to have their turis to do it. Neither the general officers nor industrial union—the dual union that Robert Hunter talks about. But the I. W. W. is the favorite among the

loggers and there is nothing that will cause them to forsake the organization to join the A. F. of L. They know the value of the univer sal transfer card and being migratory workers lumber worker in the state of Washington knows of the heroic fight the I. W. W. made to organize the loggers and sawmill men. They machine process with its influences. But here, know that from a handful of rebels in Seattle the spirit of revolt had been bred in the lumberiacks, and from these few has sprung the

National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, which absorbed the B. T. W., and now has a membership of more than 20,000.

The I. S. W. U. has never educated its membership on fighting methods. The members are naturally rebels. With one or two exceptions the officers are sincere workers with an overdose of politics. The only attempt at education has come from the S. P.

The Woavers are up against a stone wall. Concentration of the lumber industry menaces their very existence. They now hope to strengthen the union by industrializing.

As a member of the I. S. W. U., I see that it as motor car painters, trimmers, body makers, is not necessary nor advisable to disrupt the tool makers, lathe and milling machine opera. I. W. W. The shingle industry can be organtors, inspectors, testers, etc., also semi-skilled ixed and brought to cooperate with the loggers and saw mill workers in the I W W This will form the basis for a revolutionary union of all connected with the lumber industry. prominent international official admitted as much to me.

Proletarians educated in revolutionary class mionism will always unite to face capitalism with solidarity as their battle cry. A systematic education of the shingleweavers will bring the desired result. Induce all weavers to subscribe to the "Industrial Worker" and results will follow

SENTENCES IMPOSED UPON

INDIANAPOLIS DEFENDANTS The men who were convicted at Indianapolis. Ind., on charges of dynamite conspiracy, were taken to the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at once. Bail for each defendant is fixed at \$10,000 for each year of sentence. The terms given were:

Seven years, F. M. Ryan.

Six years, Olaf A. Tveltmoe, E. A. Clancy, Frank C. Webb, Michael J. Young, Patrick A. Cooley, J. E. Munsey, J. T. Butler, H. S. Hockin. Four years, Peter J. Smith, John H. Barry.

years, H. W. Legleitner, Charles Beum, Three M. J. Cunnane, W. J. McKain, M. J. Hannon, W. E. Reddin, George Anderson, E. G. W. Basey, Edward Smythe, W. Bert Brown, Paul Morrin,

Two years, Frank J. Higgins, R. H. Houliban, Frank K. Painter, Fred J. Sherman.

One year and one day, Wm. Bernhardt, Fred Mooney, F. E. Phillips, James c. Ray, Wm. Shupe, C. W. Wachmeister.

Sentence suspended, Hiram R. Cline, James Cooney, James Coughlin, Patrick F. Farrell, Frank J. Murphy.

WHERE IS JIM ABBOT?

Jim Abbot, lumber worker, native of Shef-ield, Eng., last heard of in Seattle, Wash., one will please write to his aged parent year ago. or to his brother, H. W. Abbott, Ayr St., Parnell, Aukland, New Zealand. Those having information of Abbott please note.

WHERE IS ERNST SCHULZ?

Ernst Schutz left New York, February 18, 1897, for Erie, Pa. From there he went to Luisa, La., to work in the sugar refineries. In January, 1898, he went to California. He wrote from Los Angeles asking that answer be sent to General Delivery, San Francisco. He has not been heard from since. Schulz was born in Germany, March 27, 1853, served 3 years in the army and always carried his military papers. Anyone having information of him, dead or alive, please write to his son, Karl Schulz, 3345 17th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Socialist and labor papers please copy.

NEW POLISH PAMPHLET-STRAJK GENERALNY.

Haywood's historical speech in New York City on the General Strike has been translated and published in Polish. This pamphlet is bound in an attractive cover and contains a photo of Haywood. It will be a good seller. Price 5c a copy, \$3.00 per hundred. Other For further information apply to secretary of Polish pamphlets on hand are "industrial Unionocal union No. 16, Colombo Hall, 235 Gratiot ism" by Debs at 10c and "Why Strikes Are Lost, How to Win" by Trautman at 5c.

Order from Vincent St. John. Room 207 164 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Letters uncalled for at Local 173, 3345 17th Street, San Francisco, Calif.:

W. Jacobsen, P. Yendoll, Robert Muller, A. Kubler, Owen McCormick, S. A. Sorensen, W. Dorsay, John W. Kraus, L. Trelo, Frank Bartel, A. Hawkins, Herman Bochm, Mr. Scarley, Mr. Wilson, W. S. Hafford, H. Pries, Peter Poulet, by just sending out the word "come", could George H. Peterson, James Mackey, Jr., Harry Green, William Duffy.

SOLIDARITY.

By Charles Gardner.

the Eighth Annual Convention of Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-tothe resolution was presented calling for a date news of all Eastern labor matters as well as general news of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 per year, 13 weeks

for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2c per copy. You need it as well as the "Worker." Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass.

Speech stenographically reported and pubished verbatim in a 120 page pamphiet. Revoutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment of the wage system. Nicely bound. Large type.

25c per copy. \$10.00 per 100. Send all orders to Vincent St. John, 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicage, III.

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Adelaide Local—R. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide.
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Carlet Church Local—Ed. Kingstert, Secretary-Treasurer, 8 Judge Building, Christ Church (New Sealand). DIRECTORY OF LOCALS

Frisco Tailors Double-Crossed!

By Thomas McConnell, Jr. There are between five and six hundred unorganized women in the tailoring trade in Sar. Francisco.

They stand as a menace to the labor organizations in the trade. They have been used against the unions for a long time.

The organized tailors recently decided to make a big effort to get these women into their organizations, instead of leaving them as a club in the hands of the bosses.

Some tailors say that these women stand as a menace to the very life of the unions.

The unions presented to the employers do mands for a closed-shop agreement, and higher pay for bushelmen and their women helpers.

Mr Schlessenger manager of the Emporium the largest department store west of Chicago, at once came forward as the leader of the been a leader in the open shop movement in California for a long time. He is one of the join it." greatest enemies of organized labor in the West. His immense store, employing more than 2,000 people, is open from cellar to roof, excepting a handful of union teamsters and retail delivery drivers.

Mr. Schlessenger is not merely in a defensive position against union labor. He is an ag- fundamental issue on the worker's side. gressive, a belligerent, a tireless enemy of union labor.

He at once took the front of the bosses association against the tailors. He acted as spokes man for the bosses. He said, "pooh, pooh," to

Mr. Schlessenger was one of those who devised the scheme of putting pickets before the doors of "fair" employers to say:

This store is unfair to the employers' association.

Mr. Schlessenger fought the tailors every ers of the bosses, to compete with the union in the hands of the bosses. pickets in front of scab stores, to shout "fair to the employers."

The tailors placed a few pickets before Mr. Schlessenger's store, which covers almost a whole square block. This was very funny. It must have appeared very humorous to Mr. Schlessenger to see two or three little men trying to beat him by raising their thin voices before his great castle of steel and stone.

And after a while the tailors saw the absurdity of this method. They went to P. H. Mc-Curthy and asked for aid. It was a week or that a boycott by all of the working people in them. San Francisco would take many a dollar from the Emportum, and bring Mr. Schlessenger to

Building Trades Council to the tailors.

asked for a boycott against the Emporium

should be regarded as a general strike.

This has been miscrably disregarded since

for a boycott against the Emporium.

to back, to fill, to duck and dodge.

Mr. Schlessenger, seeing the situation, and observe. knowing that a boycott would take thousands Meanwhile the days went by, and Christmas of dollars away from him in Christmas week, drew nearer. Mr. Schlessenger's tills jingled good stall." He offered to arbitrate.

cott on the Emporium, coming at the height of had no sense of humor. the Christmas rush, would keep thousands out of the big till. The unions claim 60,000 mem- words. It's the old story. Christmas is several \$1 apiece in the Emporium, would amount to a boycott. \$30,000. But more than one half of the union | Each week the boys framed a new stall. They people buy their Christmas presents in the Em- are still dickering with Schlessenger. They porlum, toys and so forth, and spend more than convinced the delegates that the matter could \$1 apiece. To say that the Emporium takes be adjusted without involving other unions.

sympathisers during Christmas time, is a sound stimate.

The tailors kept crying:

"Now or never. Do it now." And the boys did it-nit.

Having been told of Schlessenger's arbitration scheme, McCarthy, McLaughlin and Mc-Donald proposed to talk with him. From the office of the Labor Council, McCarthy called Schlessenger on the phone one night, and Schlessenger invited the committee to call at

once at his residence. McCarthy, McLaughlin, McDonald and some representatives of the tailors, instead of considering reasons why the Emporium should be boycotted, as was the purpose of their meeting, went off to Schlessenger's house.

Schlessenger said that he was willing to grant the wages and the hours demanded by bosses. He was for the open shop. He has the tailors, but would not agree "to become an organizer for the union, and force people to

> in other words, he, in behalf of the b wanted to cling to the mob of unorganized women which was menacing the life of the

union He knew, of course, as well as the tailors knew, that the organizing of the women was a

He knew that the tailors could never agree to waive the closed-shop demand.

He knew that the tailors were not idiots to McLaughlin and McCarthy. And the execuhands of McLaughlin and his men, voted in favor of arbitration.

The tailors in the Council spoke firmly against Mr. Schlessenger's scheme. pointed out the deep significance of the closedshop demand, which Schlessenger flouted. They inch of the way. He sent his pickets, as lead- told of the unorganized women who were a club DIRECT ACTION MAKES NOBLE BOSSES.

> The tailors' organizations had laughed at Schlessenger's scheme. They had closed their doors to it in contempt.

> Yes, they actually closed their doors to all who wanted to talk arbitration.

Schlessenger made capital of the fact that the Europe and then pressing them down and down, tailors closed their doors to Schlessenger's and hiring spies to watch them until a Russian guff. They said that the tailors would not has been created in the industries here, such listen to reason.

they had turned down a good proposition and and raises wages of 225 women. It declares more before Christmas, and the tailors thought that he would have nothing more to do with

Exit Mctarthy and his support.

So well did the tailors in the council oppose the recommendation of the executive board, so McCarthy agreed to bring the help of the plainly did they show that they could not permit the bosses to hold between five and six He was in favor, it was said, of putting all hundred unorganized women, that the delethe force of the labor movement against gates rejected the report of the executive com mittee. The delegates instructed the commit

The tailors went to the Labor Council and tee to bring in a report in favor of a boycott. Then up rose Michael Casey in the midst of Now the Labor Council some time ago adopted this tried and trusty men. He wanted to answer a resolution to the effect that every boycott some of the talk about "pulling out the retail delivery drivers."

No member of the International Brotnerhood its passage. In nearly every boycott the other of Teamsters would quit handling Emporium unions stuck to the job. The "leaders" sat up when the tailors asked said, but an order from a member of the execu tive board of the teamsters' international. He They wanted no general strike. They began was against a general strike. His union had agreements with the draymen, which they must

took a hand in the game. He gave the boys "a merrily. Thousands of dollars went over his counters. And if he did not laugh up his sleeve It was admitted by all sane men that a boy- over the deal that the tailors were getting, he

bership. One half of this number, spending but weeks gone, and the Emporium is still without

\$89,000 from union people and their friends and They have the situation well in hand.

THE TRUTH IS MARCHING ON.

By Jack Kelly. Mine eyes have seen the misery of John Kirby's

marching on.

lumber camps Where they dole out to the workers little round

time checks or stamps; Where the sturdy honest toilers with despair

disposed to leave the place. at the Industrial Workers of the World took inside as well as out.

up their fight And those groping in the darkness now behold

a gleam of light. And amid the gloom and darkness soon will

break the light of dawn As the voice of labor thunders and the truth is

I have seen the wretched peops in their dirty

With faces worn and haggard and with aching

In their discontent and squalor they pre-

Exploited of their earnings, living off the cheap-

I have seen their wives and children clothed in

cheapest calico

While the winter storms are raging and the icy northwinds blow.

But the hosts of toil will free them and their

eyes will see the dawn,

For Justice cries to heaven and the truth is marching on.

Solidarity and the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER" can be had in combination for \$1.50 per year.

Canada and fereign, \$2.

ALWAYS ON THE JOB.

Albert V. Roe is in jail again. This happens so often that it is no longer news. Roe is in Honolulu right now.

liis agitation has been the means of bringing many new members into the I. W. W. and the authorities there made the same mistake they upon their face.

Crushed and sickened with the struggle, are were always glad to let him out. He is a rebel

The real reason Roe was he is an agitator. The charge he was nicked up on is pushing his bike along the sidewalk instead of the street. Shortly after Roe was handed \$5 and costs, which he never pays, there was a strike in jail for better grub and better treatment. The strikers won and the capitalist press blames it all on to Roe.

Roe is already out and is agitating among the free slaves who don't eat regularly instead of among the prisoner slaves who have their meals brought to them. He says the prime need in the Hawaiian Islands is literature in several different languages, the most important one be ing Chinese. The Chinese in Honolulu did not seem to think that the Vancouver paper "Self Conscience" was revolutionary enough.

A Korean local has been formed and the slaves are strong for the One Big Union.

WE WANT TO KNOW!

All former members of locals in Aberdee Hoquiam, and Raymond, Wash., will please communicate with Frank R. Schleis, Secty. N. I. U. F. L. W., 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

This is important. Give full address w writing.

TOBACCO WORKERS TO ORGANIZE. in Tampa, Fig., the I. W. W. has commenced publication of the "Industrial Laborer" in Span-

sh. The constitution and all I. W. W. litera- or oppression to get more money. They have use will be translated into that language. The been content to wait the action of the comarge number of Cubans, Italians, Spaniards pany," said John Runnells, president of the comand Latin speaking people in that section make pany. "We look to be rewarded ourselves in he step necessary.

There is already a tobacco workers organization of the L. W. W. in Ybor City and the or- told that never had anybody ever heard of an ganizers hope to reach all of the 14,000 workers in the tobacco industry of Tampa.

The A. F. of L. has about 2,000 members where formerly practically all were enru are dissatisfied with conditions.

Local 102 appeals to all rebels to help them make that an entering wedge to unite the work-politician. ers of Cuba and Porto Rico. Order a bundle of the papers and also send an evidence of your cooperation to Luis Garcia, Sec. Local 102, I. W. W., Ybor City, Tampa, Fla.

MEN WANTED AT GARY, INDIANA.

An effort is being made to organize the thou-sands of slaves in the steel mills of Gary, Indi-farmed state to the railway contractors who in ana. This is the psychological time for this turn sold them to the Rock Island and the Iron Owing to the war in the far east, thou- Mountain roads. sands of men have left Gary and employment But Mr. Schlessenger's scheme looked good ployment, agitate and as soon as one is fired get another on the job. Sow the seeds of discontive committee of the Labor Council, in the tent and prepare to duplicate the whipping given the steel trust in McKees Rocks in 1909.

On to Gary all unemployed rebels.

Yours for Industrial Unionism. VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen Secretary-Treasurer

By Caroline Nelson.

There are some people who say uothing can be done by direct action. But the mere talk of it makes the boss sit up and take notice. Here in the East the bosses have been literally and shamelessly skinning the workers for years. And the gang that was fighting the fight of Importing them from the backwards country of as we don't know of in the West. done with the loftiest motive. This same corto \$10.50, with the same lofty motive.

crease in wages of the employes on his Rhine-ing provisions to Lee Lovejoy, Merryville, La. beck and New York estates. The Pullman

try that every man in its employ would receive CAN THE A. F. OF L. FOOL an increase in wages for Christmas

"Our men have not attempted to use force the increased loyalty of our men," he added. One of our speakers in New York the other day employer voluntary raise wages. We can't say that any more!

What is this "noble" spirit that has come over the bosses? Why, our talk and doings of it is the old story of craft union treachery, de-ceit and failure. All those who dropped out are unionists in principle and can be reached of it in the face of the master, makes him 50 cent pieces, and these men distributed many by the I. W. W. Even those in the A. F. of L. nobly (?) raise wages. Let us keep at it. The thousands of conjes. masters will do anything rather than get off our back. Direct action can give us all the financially so they may organize in Florida and reforms we need without being indebted to any

WHOLESALE PARDONS EXPOSE VICIOUS JAIL SYSTEM.

Gov. George W. Donaghey of Arkansas, recently liberated 360 convicts as the only means f breaking up a vicious system of peonage

Justices were working with the contractors can be secured without trouble. All agitators and sentenced men upon every possible occawho are willing to go to work in the mills at gion. The men were treated with incredible Gary should head this way at once, secure em-cruelty. Some were shot down for refusing to work when sick. All were ill-fed, flogged and worked to the limit of human endurance.

The sentences of some men were long altho their crimes were minor ones. Two men received 36 years and 18 years respectively, for having forged an order for nine quarts of whiskey. The first died in the penitentiary before a pardon could reach him.

The prison system of nearly every state is as bad, though most of them are well covered from view. These revelations should make every rebel work harder to end this insane social system and usher in a state of society where peon-

THE PARCEL POST FAKE.

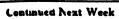
The parcel post is a fake in the interest of the express companies. Within the limits of large cities it gives inferior service. The only place where it is superior in point of service McCarthy turned on the tailors. He said that the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey is in small cities and on rural free delivery routes. This is a class of business that the ex that a woman can't live for less and that it is press companies will not handle because it means a loss. But we might remark that the poration has raised the minimum wages of men parcel post is well adapted to the sending of a ham, a slab of bacon, or similar provisions to Again Vincent Astor ordered a general in the striking timber workers. Try it out by rush

Company in Chicago wired throughout the coun- Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

Mr. Block

He Reads of a Good Job





THE LOGGERS AGAIN? (Continued from page 1)

into the Salvation Army of the labor movement.

To be blunt, the article is untrue. greparations for the special lumber workers' issue were made some time ago. A similar special issue was run about twelve months ago. Unlike the \$30,000 that comes from the A. F. of L., which will no doubt be supplemented by a larger sum from the employers as in Montana when the A. F. of L. betrayed the lumber workers, the thousands of copies.

The shoe is on the other foot. We heard nothing about the A. F. of L. organizing the lumber workers until the B. T. W. joined the I. W. W. and results began to show. In the past it was the same. The A. F. of L. appeared on the scene to disrupt those who had united and the employers were ever on the side of the A. F. of L. and against the other organizations.

The idea that the I. W. W. wants to take advantage of the agitation of the A. F. of L. is absurd. The A. F. of L. has done absolutely no agitation in the camps of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. They dare not go into Montana. Even had they done agitation, the L. W. W. could take no advantage of it. We are not organized on the basis of "a fair days wage for a fair day's work." We do not stand for mutual interests between Weyerhaeuser and the siaves he employs at a starvation wage. We do not stand for one section of the workers scabbing upon another. No! We could not use that kind of agitation to advantage.

And who is the principal man selected, not by the loggers but by others, to do the organization work? It is George Heatherton, former executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners. It looks like Harry Orchard's pal has a hand in the game. If the condition of the miners in Rutte is any sign to judge by we can expect to see the loggers bound hand and foot and handed over to the lumber trust, jur; as the W. F. of M. officials have handed miners over to the copper trust.

The great A. F. of L., the powerful A. F. of L. the militant A. F. of L., with 33 years of organizing has not a logger in its ranks. It looks as though they were very much concerned regarding the welfare of the men in the woods.

Loggers! When you organize you must organize right. What value is an organization unless it takes in all employed in the industry? It is nothing. What is a loggers union that fails to include Idaho. Montana, the Great Lakes region and the immense Southern belt? It is worse than useless. Of what use is an organization that allows one set of men to remain at work when another set are on strike? Such an organization is the A. F. of L.

Wake up! Find which organization strikes the most terror to the thieving employers and that will be the one that best represents your interests. Find the union that is agitating in the lumber camps all over the nation and in British Columbia. Your choice should be the . W. W., the organization that has done more agitating and educating in the lumber camps within the past seven years than the A. F. of L. has done in 33 years.

Write to Frank R. Schleis, Secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle. Wash. He will send full particulars about how to aid in organizing the workers of the camps and mills into One Big Union.

NEW YORK HOTEL STRIKE.

The new and militant hotel and restaurant workers' organization, the International Hotel Workers, is conducting a strike in New York City. They are pulling out additional workers each day.

The method used is to walk into the center of the large dining rooms and let out a blast from a huge whistle such as is used by the police. Numbers of waiters and other workers quit upon this signal. Alex Lupo was given thirty days recently he-

cause of his activity in the strike. The charge was disorderly conduct. Lupo turned his whistle loose among the elite of society in one of the largest hotels. The shrill call to action sent cold shivers down the backs of the never sweats. It is said that negro waiters will be brought

in to take the strikers' places but as the I. H. U. W. accepts the negro to membership without restriction this effort does not dampen the spirit of the strikers. Besides, in Washington. D. C., in a recent strike, the negroes who were imported to break the strike all joined the union when they heard of its principles.

H. U. W. is a direct action, industrial organization.

CAMP DELEGATES' COLUMN.

Ed Nolan, camp delegate on the Los Angeles aqueduct suggests that a column be set aside for the exchange of ideas between camp dele-While there could be no assurance of a regular amount of space for that purpose it will be well for something of the kind to be done. Camp delegates should give the methods they have used with success. Be brief. Don't theo-

rize—that's all editors are good for.
Nolan says: "If you can't talk, make signs. That's what we do on the acqueduct. Here's a sample. 'You are welcome in the One Big Union. Line Up!' We always have an ante fund. That's an easy way to spell literature." Let's hear from the other camp delegates.

According to reports a company of the 12th U. S. Infantry is guarding the Mexican border at Calexico, Cal. Five of the noble protectors of Morgan's country are said to be loading bales of cotton at a low wage. The soldiers are not on furlough but have their captains permission to scab upon the many men who are packing their blankets in search for a job. Patriotism appeals to the noblest instincts in man!