



# Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 44

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1913

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## HOLD UP A TRAIN \$5.00 FINE

Twenty-three snowshovelers have the honor of having held up a Great Northern train and receiving for their direct action a fine of \$5 and costs each. Within a half hour from the time they were fined, the judge remitted all charges and the men were freed.

Over a hundred men left Spokane on Friday, Jan. 10, to clear the Great Northern track at Cascade and Tye, where a snow slide had taken place. The snow was 10 to 12 feet on the level and nearly 60 feet deep at places on the slide.

The men were promised grub, sleeping quarters and 20c per hour for a 12 hour day. Most of them worked at Cascade. Some were sent to Tye—a more dangerous place to work. There another slide took place, burying four Greek workers, making nine disappearances in all. Some of these workers have not yet been found. The men who searched for their companions were told that they would have to dig them out without pay for their work. Fearing that they would be buried as well, the men refused to work at Tye.

Disaffection spread to the men at Cascade. They had been roused at 4:30 a. m., sent to work at 5, given but a half hour for dinner and kept out on the job until 7:30. They learned that they were to receive but 12 hours' time for this work. With the exception of 10 or 12 men, every snowshoveler left the job.

Passes back to town were refused them. They had no money for meals. But solidarity was in their midst, and solidarity coupled with direct action brings all things.

One of their number was arrested. The hundred clamored for a chance to go with him. The police looked—and freed the prisoner.

At the depot 40 men boarded the train. The conductor asked for fares when about 200 yards out. The men grinned. The train backed in.

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## HE STAYED ALL NIGHT

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 11, 1913.

Editor Worker: That the workers can make their own laws in fields, factories, mines, railroad and lumber camps, is once more proven to me by the following little incident:

Ten days ago I was hiking along the C. P. R. in search of a job and at night came to a grading camp. I went in one of the bunkhouses and was heartily welcomed by the bunch. A few of them were I. W. W.'s and many were sympathizers. Soon we were singing revolutionary songs.

About nine o'clock the boss came in and ordered me out. It was raining heavily, so I made no move. The boss had heard the songs and also saw the friendliness of the bunch toward me and he didn't press the case. The bunch said: "Stay here. He can't throw us all out."

I stayed all night and this solidarity saved me a hike of many miles through a driving storm. A little more of such solidarity would save us working stiff's a lot of misery and hardships.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
SHOVE L. STIFF.

P. 8.—All camps on C. P. R. double track between New Westminster and Yale have cut wages from 30c an hour to 25c. Grant, Smith Co. are the contractors.

## A. F. OF L. ADMITS SCABBERY

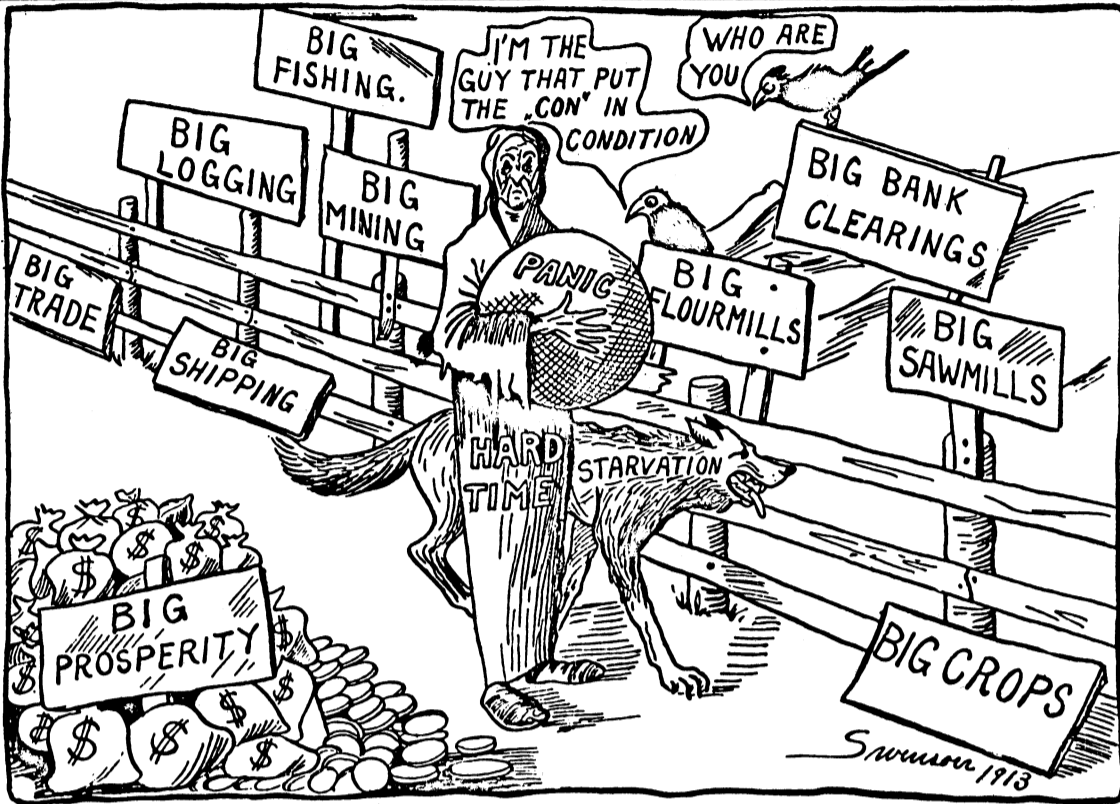
The Inter-Mountain Worker of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the official organ of the Utah Federation of Labor, Salt Lake Federation of Labor, and the Socialist Party of Utah. In its issue of January 11 appears a news item that confirms the statement we have made to the effect that the American Federation of Labor scabbed upon the I. W. W. strikers at Little Falls, New York, during the recent textile workers' strike.

Bosses Have Inning at Strike Hearing.  
Testimony Implicates A. F. of L. in Attempt to Break Strike.

Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Evidence showing that the American Federation of Labor had received concessions not granted by the manufacturers to the Industrial Workers of the World was presented today before the State Board of Mediation at the hearing on the textile situation. Numerous witnesses were brought before the board and testified to having returned to work under the auspices of the A. F. of L. with increased wages while the I. W. W. strikers are still out.

According to the testimony, the A. F. of L. patched up affairs with the mill men and ordered its members back to work a month ago. Most of them returned and are getting more money than before.

The lumber workers of the Pacific Coast had better look twice before joining an organization that is loved by the boss and which has been found scabbing a thousand times in the past few years.



WHY HARD TIMES AND STARVATION IF THIS IS TRUE?

## Lumber Workers! Unity or Division?

The lumber workers of the Pacific Northwest cannot hope for successful organization unless a campaign of education and organization is also carried on in the Great Lakes region and the great Southern timber belt.

The A. F. of L. proposes that the loggers join with them in the one section. They propose this without previous agitation. They propose this without even trying to organize in the South and the Great Lakes region. They dare not go into Montana camps, for there A. F. of L. scabbery upon timber workers is too well known and too fresh in the minds of the lumberjacks.

The International Shingle Weavers' Union and the I. W. W. have been on working terms right along. We have many I. W. W. men in the Shingle Weavers. There have been times when the Shingle Weavers would have joined the I. W. W. had it not been for a few of their misleaders.

We do not believe that the membership of the Shingle Weavers are parties to the deal where by their organization is used as a decoy duck for the bagging of loggers into the A. F. of L. Their own attitude with the A. F. of L. is one of toleration so long as the Shingle Weavers are left severely alone by the affiliated body.

We wish to point out one of the absurdities of the proposition to extend the jurisdiction of the Shingle Weavers to include the loggers.

Shingles are made of cedar. Cedar is about 20 per cent of the timber in the Grays Harbor District. About 5 per cent of this 20 per cent is made into shingles. The International Shingle Weavers have a membership of less than 150 in the Grays Harbor District.

Critics of the I. W. W. say that the organization does not follow evolutionary lines because it does not have industrial unionism as an outgrowth of crafts. Yet these same persons would have the loggers believe that it is a natural thing for an organization dealing with but 5 per cent of the output of cedar wood only and having but a slight control over that small percentage, to take all loggers into membership. The plea is made that even though the I. W. W. has a larger membership in the Pacific Northwest than the Shingle Weavers, the latter has job control in some places.

But when we come to look at the nature of this job control we find that it is apparent but not real. It consists mainly in control of shingle mills owned co-operatively by shingle weavers, some of whom still retain membership in the union. It is control of small mills owned by Socialists—control by the consent of the controlled. Even with its lack of job control and with its small finances, the I. W. W. is the stronger organization of the two.

There is no disposition on the part of the I. W. W. to clash with the Shingle Weavers. The I. W. W. members have been content to pay dues to the Shingle Weavers rather than to injure that organization by pulling away entirely. There are few I. W. W. loggers who do not think that One Big Union of Forest and Lumber Workers will result from the growth of the I. W. W., and the final amalgamation of the two bodies. But in the interests of the lumber workers, the above facts are pointed out.

The growth of the I. W. W. has forced new methods upon the A. F. of L. Their old methods of faking the workers has been exposed. In the East they have taken many of our slogans and used them to fool the workers into their ranks. They have been found calling for "One Big Union," they have yelled "Solidarity," they have even labeled some of their outfits falsely with the name "Industrial Unionism." But when the workers joined they soon learned their mistake. The worst feature is that they have for the time being lost faith in all unionism.

There have been many cases where the A. F. of L. has organized workers into one body in an industry and then, after the first excitement died down, has forced them to join craft unions, splitting them into fragments and bringing about division in the ranks. That is just what they propose doing with the lumber workers.

In the series of articles sent out by the A. F. of L. is the following paragraph:

"Whenever the building trades or any portion of them would have a grievance against a building contractor, it would need but a note from the lumber workers' locals, pledging their support to their aggrieved fellow workers. A contractor would not hesitate long if he knew what the support of the lumber workers meant. Or if he tasted the power of these hitherto scorned

workers once, he would probably not do it again."

The person who penned that is either ignorant of the A. F. of L. or else is an adroit liar. The shingle weavers are organized. Did you ever hear of the carpenters refusing to use shingles from the scab mills?

In Denver, Colo., a little over a year ago, the mill men struck for better conditions. The millmen were a branch of the carpenters' union. But the carpenters continued to handle the scab milled lumber and union teamsters hauled it on the job fresh from the hands of the scabs. Those who protested were called "damned I. W. W. disturbers." We're proud to be that kind of disturbers.

Loggers, read the extract again. Notice that it says that you can help the building trades. It says nothing about the building trades helping you. Will you join a fake organization that proposed such one-sided solidarity?

Cast your eyes on Lawrence, Mass. Witness the scabbery of John Golden of the A. F. of L. Look to Little Falls, N. Y. Read the article on their scabbery as it appears elsewhere in this issue, taken from one of their own papers. Send for back copies of the "Worker" and read of the A. F. of L. treachery in the woods of Montana. Ask the A. F. of L. organizers why no attempt has been made to answer our articles showing up the crookedness of the San Francisco Labor Council of the A. F. of L. They cannot answer.

Ask the organizers why they did not organize last year. There was more money in their treasury then. The I. W. W. was weaker then. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers had not joined us at that time. Ask them why they waited until the I. W. W. began to make real headway before they started their little skin game.

The question of jurisdiction has made the A. F. of L. a joke throughout the world. In future issues we will deal with the jurisdictional quarrel that will arise if the loggers fall for the fake.

Get in touch with the camp delegate, loggers, and line up with the union of your class, or else write today for information to the Secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Frank R. Schiele, 211 Occidental Ave., Rear, Seattle, Wash.

## With the Construction Strikers at Eugene, Ore.

"Sh! Sh!" was the password in the little village of Junction City yesterday. The villagers of that little burg were startled upon receipt of the "news" (?) or rather the rumor, that those striking I. W. W.'s, two hundred strong, were coming to "our town" to use violent means in keeping off the shipped scabs and taking off those already on the job.

Curtains were pulled down, children were put to bed earlier than usual, old flintlocks were oiled up and loaded, muskets of the type used in the days of the Rebellion were prepared for action, bills were put into pockets and old women were huddled together in different homes and houses, and the men, Oh! yes, the men—why the big, ignorant scissor-bills, they never did go to bed all night long. They paced the streets

of the village all night in anticipation of the coming of those terrible I. W. W.'s.

While all this preparation was going on our pickets, to the number of 12, were sleeping the sleep of the just, ignorant of the activities of these villagers and, of course, also of the rumors.

Hold your breath! We are now coming to the crisis, as they say, of the melodramatic proceedings. The time came in early morning for the boys to arise and walk three miles to the depot, there to meet the men (?) who are being shipped to the struck job of the P. E. & N. Ry. They walked on and on and finally the little 2x4 depot came in sight and, lo and behold, there a multitude was gathered. The boys of course could not anticipate what could be the

cause of such a crowd gathered at the depot at 5 a. m. Closer and closer they came and finally the depot was reached. The mayor of the town and even the village cut-up and fool were there on that reception committee to meet the imaginary 200 I. W. W.'s. The boys, twelve strong, of course, naturally mingled with the crowd. One of the boys being pointed out to the mayor as one of the pickets, was approached by "hizsoner" and asked "Where are the rest of those two hundred of the I. W. W.?" Stunned by the question, he replied: "In bed, of course, where you fellows ought to be." So violent were the words used by some of the "defenders of law and order," that the boys commenced

(Continued on page 4)

## RIPLEY TO WHIP THE I. W. W.

Special telegram to Industrial Worker.  
Alexandria, La., Jan. 18.—Merryville is still down. The Company is trying to do the work of thirteen hundred men with about two hundred scabs, suckers, and gunmen.

The lumberjacks will win sure if the rebels keep up their support.

Ripley, President of the Santa Fe Railroad is reported to be boasting that he was never bested by a labor union and intends to whip the I. W. W. to a frazzle. What say the rebels?

On to Merryville. All funds and provisions for strikers should be sent to Chas. Cline, Merryville, La., who has been elected secretary, in place of Lee Lovejoy, resigned. All letters containing funds should be registered as our mail is being sabotaged. —COVINGTON HALL.

## G. T. P. STRIKE CALLED OFF

The Grand Trunk Pacific strike has been called off by order of Local 326, I. W. W., Prince Rupert, B. C. This action was taken at the regular business meeting held on Jan. 9, 1913.

All demands have not been conceded but the strike forced action from the Dominion Government and really gained more than the strikers had hoped for.

Local 326 extends to the locals and all those who rendered assistance a hearty acknowledgment of their services.

Advantage will be taken of the agitation that has resulted so that the organization of the One Big Union may be forwarded.

## SEATTLE WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Local 194, I. W. W., of Seattle, Wash., has scored another victory. Twenty-five members in the Diamond Shop of M. Vollman and Co., 1423 1/2 Second Ave., struck for pay for Xmas and New Years, and all legal holidays. They were out six days and went back to work with that demand granted. They also secured the discharge of an offensive forelady, pay for three days, and a verbal understanding that none of the present workers were to be dismissed until the close of the busy season.

The local is gaining steadily in membership and its members are always in a fighting mood. They have had numerous small strikes, pulled off at opportune times, and all were successful. They have certain shops picked out in which better conditions are to be forced and they predict that the tailors of Seattle will have the best conditions in the country within a year.

## AID INDICTED MEN

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The cases growing out of the textile strike here, which will probably come up in county court at Herkimer, N. Y., some time this week, number exactly thirteen. The prisoner whom the authorities apparently most want to "get" is Filippo Bochisi, against whom five different indictments have been returned, four of these being for assault in the first degree and one of participating in a riot. Bochisi is a man of 27 years, well-read and well-informed and a born fighter. He came here in the early days of the strike from Rochester, N. Y., as an Italian-speaker and voluntary organizer. Since he has been in jail he has been in jail he has devoted much of his time to the study of English which he could speak and understand only imperfectly before.

Benj. J. Legere's name appears in four indictments, three for assault and one for riot. Antonio Schietroma's case is the same. Four indictments also rest against Antonio Capuana, all for assault. Fred Hirsch, who is only 19 years old, must answer to two indictments, one for riot and one for "refusing to disperse from an assemblage" that was declared unlawful by Sheriff Moon of Herkimer county, this being a public meeting in Clinton Park. Indicted on the same charges also are Orazio Morlando, Rocco Filomena, Carlo Purillo, Antonio Preta, Demencio Bianchi, Pietro Cornacchio and Robert A. Bakeman. All of the last named were members of the original strike committee and that membership constituted their chief crime. Morlando must also answer to a separate charge of assaulting Chief of Police Long, who after the attempt of the police to break up the picket line on Oct. 30, got his brother and sought Morlando in the Phoenix Mill whom they pulled into a corridor there and gave a terrible beating.

The names of Louis Loanicki, Robert A. Bakeman, Harvey Simmons, Socialist alderman and Geo. R. Lunn, Socialist mayor of Schenectady, and Rona DeGuerre, Fred Hirsch, and John Leheny also figure in the charge of remaining in an unlawful assemblage and insulting the sheriff. The only indictment for second degree assault is that of Samuel Myton who is charged with slapping a policeman.

Women are not excepted. Helen Schloss, the young Socialist nurse who helped conduct the

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# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD  
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Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.  
Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer

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

"The paradise of the rich is made out of the hell of the poor."  
Hugo.

A true measure of action: If it meets the masters' stand-  
ard it has no worth from the workers' standpoint.

## REASON FOR DELAY.

Three feet of snow upon the ground in the Northwest, trains  
away behind schedule time, drawings and copy not at hand,  
and a slight misunderstanding in the publishing plant, will ac-  
count for the delay in delivery of the "Industrial Worker"  
last week. Accidents and snow storms will happen.

## WORKERS PAY NO TAXES.

The working class is robbed at the point of production. As  
a class the workers pay no taxes. The difference between  
what the workers produce and what they receive in wages is  
surplus value. Taxes are paid from this surplus value that is  
stolen from the workers. To worry about taxation questions  
is like taking sides in a fight of a band of robbers as to what  
proportions each should receive of the loot. The point is to  
organize industrially at the point of production to stop the  
robbery.

## BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

An interesting list of the opponents of the general strike,  
sabotage, and revolutionary, direct action, industrial unionism  
would disclose some such personages as these:  
General Harrison Grey Otis, Victor Berger, F. J. Zeeland-  
laar, W. J. Ghent, C. W. Post, Robert Hunter, John Kirby, Mor-  
ris Hillquit, Wm. J. Burns, Daniel De Leon, Samuel Gompers,  
A. M. Simons, Annie Morgan, Ernest Untermann, Billy Sunday,  
John M. O'Neil.

Each day brings added proof that our enemies are our great-  
est asset. Look over the list again and see if Marx was not  
correct when he stated that the workers must free themselves.

## WHAT IS THE REASON?

We dislike to use space in making appeals to the locals and  
members to do their duty by the "Industrial Worker."  
Nothing disgusts the average reader more than the "Help!  
Help! About to Suspend!" wails that cumber the columns of  
the radical press.  
The support given to this paper during the summer and fall  
was inspiring. But for the past few weeks we have lacked  
several hundred dollars of meeting current expenses.  
Support from workers outside the I. W. W. has increased  
each week but support from the membership has decreased of  
late.  
If the fault is ours, let us know; if yours, remedy it.  
There is no danger of suspension but we do find the paper  
seriously hampered at a critical time by the lack of funds.  
Don't make us appeal again. Give your criticism, if any;  
also your support.

## THE RISKS OF CAPITAL.

The following clipping from the Des Moines Capital clearly  
shows that the risks of the laborers are nothing compared  
with the tremendous "risks of capital!"  
"A human hand protruding from tons of cement, the frames  
of which were removed several days ago, was found in one of  
the concrete pillars of the government dam across the Missis-  
sippi, at Keokuk, Ia., and explains the disappearance several  
weeks ago of one of the laborers.  
The man's body is embedded in the solid concrete and is  
likely to stay there, as to blast it out would destroy not only  
the body, but a great part of one of the largest blocks of ce-  
ment composing the dam."  
This is simply added proof that the government doesn't give  
a dam for a workingman.

## CHARITY A RAW FAKE.

Some muckraker should get a line on the fake of charity and  
expose it. The article would be well worth reading.  
Charity is a business. It is commercialized. It is as much  
a matter of commerce as is white-slaving or putting pasteboard  
soles on shoes. It is just as honest, just as upright as business.  
There are books written on methods of pulling the leg of  
philanthropic plutes. There is an army of mental and moral  
prostitutes of both sexes, as well as some sexless creatures, liv-  
ing off the profits from immense charity endowments. The  
endowments are invested so as to rob the workers. The pro-  
fits of the investment support charity magazines and settle-

ment workers. Occasionally a few cents dribble back into the  
hands of those who are robbed in the first place.

Where charity does give immediate aid to a suffering family,  
it destroys their fighting qualities. It is an insult to the work-  
ers to be given cast-off clothes when they have produced fine  
woolens. Charity has ceased to cover a multitude of sins. The  
sins show forth. Charity stinks. A self-respecting person  
will have none of it.

Here, for instance, is a plea from the Christian Mission and  
Industrial Association of Los Angeles, Cal.:

"Will you kindly give us any discarded Clothing, Shoes,  
Furniture, Utensils, in short, anything you can spare. This  
will help us in our Relief Work, and in this way you will have  
a part in helping our less fortunate brothers and sisters."

Laying aside the question of the fakes perpetrated by these  
Industrial Association in getting material under false prom-  
ises, and stripping the unfortunate workers of their last cent  
in exchange for goods of doubtful value, it might be well to  
find out who is backing this degrading stunt.

On a card issued by the Los Angeles Association is the state-  
ment that the stunt is endorsed by the Merchants and Manu-  
facturers' Association. This association has systematically  
forced wages down. It has done all things possible to make  
the lot of the workers worse. It is the prime cause of the con-  
dition in Los Angeles that makes charity seem necessary.

Great are the fakes of capitalism. Greatest among them is  
the fake of charity.

## A POLITICAL ASYLUM.

In theory the United States offers a refuge to the oppressed  
of other nations. This is particularly held to be true of what  
are termed political refugees. But actions speak louder than  
words.

Edward F. Mylius agitated against the monarchial form of  
government in England. His paper was conducted in France.  
One of his attacks was upon the king. Mylius had fairly con-  
clusive proof that the king found favor in the company of other  
women than the Queen. He was arrested for seditious libel  
when he entered England. The charge was changed to criminal  
libel and Mylius was sentenced to serve one year in jail.

When he attempted to enter the United States he was held  
by the authorities and the probabilities are that deportation  
will follow. If this action can be taken without a strong pro-  
test it can be expected that even the slight freedom claimed by  
the United States will speedily be cast aside.

The fact of the matter is that the only place where freedom,  
equality, etc., exist today is in the campaign speeches of such  
senators as Lorimer and in the Fourth of July addresses by  
advance agents for the Powder and Steel Trusts.

## SABOTAGE.

No theory, no philosophy, no line of action is so good as its  
advocates claim nor so bad as painted by its critics. Sabotage  
is no exception to this rule.

Sabotage, according to the capitalists and the political so-  
cialists, is synonymous with murder, rapine, arson, theft; is il-  
logical, vile, unethical, reactionary, destructive of society itself.

To the anarchist theorists it is the main weapon of indus-  
trial warfare, overshadowing mass solidarity, industrial forma-  
tion, and disciplined action. Some even go so far as to claim  
that sabotage can usher in the new social order.

Somewhere between these two extreme views can be found  
the truth about sabotage.

Three versions are given of the source of the word.  
The best known one is that a striking French weaver cast  
his wooden shoe—called a sabot—into the delicate mechanism  
of the loom upon leaving the mill. The confusion that resulted,  
acting to the workers' benefit, brought to the front a line of  
tactics that took the name of Sabotage.

Sabotage is also said to mean slow work, the idea being that  
the wooden shoes are clumsy and motion is therefore slow.

The third idea is that sabotage is coined from the slang term  
that means "putting the boots" to the employers by directly  
striking at his profits without leaving the job.

The derivation, however, is unimportant. It is the thing it-  
self that is causing a commotion among employers and politi-  
cians. What then is sabotage?

Sabotage means the destruction of profits to gain a definite,  
revolutionary, economic end. It has many forms. It may  
mean the destroying of raw materials destined for a scab fac-  
tory or shop. It may be the spoiling of a finished product.  
It may mean the destruction of parts of machinery or even the  
whole machine. It may mean working slow. It may mean  
poor work. It may mean misshipping packages, giving over-  
weight to customers, pointing out defects in goods, using the  
best materials where adulteration is desired by the employer,  
and the telling of trade secrets. In fact, it has as many varia-  
tions as there are different lines of work.

Note this important point, however. Sabotage does not seek  
nor desire to take a human life. Neither is it directed against  
the consumer, except where wide publicity has been given to  
the fact that the sabotaged product is under the ban. A boy-  
cotted product is at all times a fit subject for sabotage. Sabotage  
strikes at the employer in his vital spot, his heart and soul,  
in other words, his pocketbook. The consumer gets hit only  
when he interposes himself between the two combatants.

On the other hand, sabotage is simply one of the many  
weapons in labor's arsenal. It is by no means the greatest  
one. Solidarity action is mightier than the courageous acts of  
a few. Industrial formation gives a strength not to be ob-  
tained by mere tactics. Discipline is necessary if we are to  
build the new society as well as destroy the old. Sabotage is  
merely a means to an end; a means that under certain condi-  
tions might be done away with and the end still be gained.

Sabotage will sometimes be misused, flagrantly so; the same  
is true of every one of labor's weapons. The main concern is  
whether the use of sabotage will destroy the power of the mas-  
ter class in such a manner as to give to the workers a greater  
measure of industrial control. On that point depends its use-  
fulness to the working class.

The question will be discussed in these columns each week  
so that some conclusion may be had as to what is the power  
of sabotage and what its limitations.

## SYNDICALISM—WHAT IT MEANS

In the International for January is an article  
by Andre Tridon, entitled "Syndicalism—What  
It Means." It is well worth reading. A portion  
is herewith reproduced:

"Anarchism, socialism and trade unionism  
have been at various times greatly feared, sav-  
agely attacked or naively worshipped. Enter  
now a new ism which the ill-informed consid-  
er as anarchism minus bombs, or as socialism  
minus the tyrant state, or as trade unionism  
minus prohibitive entrance fees. We allude to  
syndicalism. When capitalists and work-  
men realize its tremendous import, the ones  
will fear it and attack it, the others worship it  
more than any other factor of social upheaval.

At first glance syndicalism seems to be a  
resumé of all these labor "isms" and yet it has  
little in common with any of them. It is not  
anarchism. Anarchism has no modern solution  
to offer for any of the modern problems and  
its only chance of success would be the reopen-  
ing, for the use of a mysteriously regenerated  
mankind, of a Garden of Eden watched over  
by a most energetic snake killer. Syndicalism  
does not contemplate a return to idyllic Nature;  
it looks forward to a matter-of-fact tomorrow,  
wiser by all the accomplishments of yesterday  
and today.

Syndicalism is not socialism. Socialists  
would in fifty years or a century elect a major-  
ity of their representatives to Parliament, and  
then a powerful state clad in dogmatic armor  
would force goodness down upon us. Syndi-  
calism is unwilling to wait, and does not con-  
sider that the omnipotence of state socialism  
would add much to the joys of the world.

Syndicalism is not trade unionism. Unions  
aim at benefitting their own members, that is,  
some two million people out of one hundred  
million, regardless of what may befall the other  
ninety-eight millions. Syndicalism dreams of  
gathering the hundred million into "One Big  
Union," favoring none and excluding none.

In the two countries where the new labor  
movement is making the quickest strides, United  
States and France, syndicalism is still an  
outgrowth of other organized bodies. In France  
the syndicalist groups form the radical wing of  
the Confederation Generale du Travail. In  
America the socialists, who have become con-  
verted to syndicalism, retain for sentimental  
reasons their membership in the Socialist party.  
The syndicalist locals, however, are welcoming  
in large numbers new members without any  
previous party affiliations."

In the Independent for Jan. 9, Tridon has  
another article, entitled "The Workers Only  
Hope—Direct Action." A paragraph appears  
below. It serves as a partial explanation of  
the objection we raise to the use of the terms  
"syndicalism" and "industrial unionism" as be-  
ing synonymous.

"It may be mentioned before going any fur-  
ther that American syndicalists prefer to be  
spoken of as industrialists. This for two rea-  
sons: It is only recently that the French word  
"syndicalisme" has acquired its present conno-  
tation ("syndicat" meaning simply union). Fur-  
thermore certain anarchist groups in this  
country wish to be known as "syndicalist circles,"  
with which the Industrial Workers of the World  
repudiate all affiliation."

## BREVITY.

By Phineas Eastman.

You, who read and keep posted on our move-  
ment for emancipation of the workers of the  
world, must observe how hard it is to induce  
the workers as a whole to do likewise.

This is the most serious proposition confront-  
ing the movement. Many slaves who attend  
meetings regularly and pay their dues, etc.,  
will not read our literature or papers.

We should condense some of our fine educa-  
tional pamphlets into a brief synopsis of the  
vital principles of industrial unionism, so that  
a tired slave can assimilate the contents in a  
short time, without tiring his patience. Our  
membership would welcome such an easy road  
to the knowledge, which, they all admit, is es-  
sential to success.

Let several of our gifted quill pushers bend  
their gigantic minds to this task and by earnest  
application, in friendly rivalry, see which one  
can turn out the briefest masterpiece along this  
line.

If the new pamphlet covered but a few pages,  
printed in bold type, it would fill a long felt  
want. Local secretaries, or other capable mem-  
bers, could read this short work at meetings  
as often as deemed necessary. Then the fail-  
ure of locals to get jaw smiths would not cause  
members to lose interest in the organization.

What a fine work Herve's "Patriotism and  
the Worker" is, we who have read it know. Al-  
so, "The Right to be Lazy," "How Capitalism  
Has Hypnotized Society," and St. John's "I. W.  
W.—Its History, Structure and Methods," but  
how many, after a hard day's work, will read  
these rather long pamphlets? Few indeed!

Be quick and be brief. The pamphlet is ne-  
cessary.

## OUR LAND PROGRAM.

By John Panzer.

The best way to organize the small self-em-  
ploying farmers and tenant farmers would be to  
charter them as a fraternal organization, as we  
do our propaganda leagues, otherwise we would  
have to change our constitution to read "The  
I. W. W. shall be composed of members of the  
working class," instead of "actual wage work-  
ers."

The Marxian students claim that the small  
farmer is not exploited but that he is a small  
business man without capital. He seems to be  
like a Hermaphrodite.

If the small farmer is organized in the I. W.  
W., the farmers should have locals, and the  
farm wage workers should have separate lo-  
cals in order to protect their own interests.

A red hot revolutionary leaflet might be writ-  
ten appealing to the small farmers to organize.  
If they will stand for revolutionary ideas and  
actions, we could take a chance in all of our  
literature on the agricultural problem. We  
should try to destroy the idea of small farmer  
with fences around them, and advocate co-

operative farming on a large scale. Where  
the farmer would have to have an extra man  
during the harvest, an understanding could be  
had with the wage workers' locals. Those  
farmers who have to employ labor often, could  
be given a withdrawal card.

Let us hear from members of the Redlands  
and Imperial Valley locals. They are all actual  
agricultural wage workers.

## POLITICAL SOCIALISM—CAPTURING THE GOVERNMENT.

Fellow Worker B. E. Nilsson has written a  
pamphlet that will cause a revolution in the  
minds of those political socialists who read it.  
As its basis the author takes the conflicts that  
are springing up in the revolutionary move-  
ment and declares that the question is: What  
can the workers gain or lose by political action?  
The slight harmony that comes from the  
avoidance of an open and thorough discussion  
is dearly bought, says the writer, and the  
pamphlet is sent out to show that the workers  
have nothing to gain through political action.  
There is absolutely no hint of personalities in  
the little work and we predict that it will take  
the best minds among the political socialists to  
even attempt an answer. The price is 10 cents,  
\$4 per hundred. The pamphlet may be ob-  
tained of the author by addressing Box 2116,  
Sta. A, Portland, Ore.

Two paragraphs showing that self-govern-  
ment is gained by experience are especially im-  
portant.

"But it is of even greater importance to know  
if the workers are competent to manage pro-  
duction before this power is placed in their  
hands. Participation in a political campaign  
is absolutely no evidence that the workers have  
the ability or training for voluntary co-opera-  
tion in production. The nations and classes  
which in the past have acquired the right of  
self-government, have demonstrated their ability,  
and have laid the foundation of their new  
government while they were struggling for  
freedom. This program we are speaking of  
proposes to capture the government and the  
means of production by means of a political  
party, and then the industrial control is to be  
donated to a class which has no experience in  
voluntary co-operation of self-government. If  
such a program is put into effect it would be  
absolutely necessary to have another organiza-  
tion which has taken an active non-political  
part in the revolution: and the success of the  
program will be proportional to the part which  
this non-political organization takes in the revo-  
lutionary struggle.

Carrying this reasoning to a logical conclu-  
sion, it means there will be the least danger  
of industrial mismanagement if the non-politi-  
cal organization is allowed to accomplish the  
revolution without political assistance or inter-  
ference, because that will give the workers the  
greatest amount of experience in voluntary co-  
operation and self-government."

## WHAT A SYSTEM.

From the Coming Nation.

What a system, anyway,  
Some must work for little pay,  
Others have no work to do  
And are in a pretty stew,  
Some don't have to work at all  
And on servants they can call,  
Some have everything to eat  
And a house on Easy street,  
Others live in shabby shacks  
And have rags upon their backs,  
Some must worry, fret and strive  
Just to keep themselves alive,  
To exist from day to day,  
What a system, anyway.

A Holland Socialist Club has been organized  
in Chicago to spread industrial union and so-  
cialist ideas among their countrymen in Amer-  
ica. Those wishing to aid should communicate  
with the secretary, Holl. Soc. Prop. Club, 6159  
S. Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill.

## 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 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 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 em-  
ploying class to mislead the workers into the  
belief 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  
members in any one industry, or in all indus-  
tries, 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 in-  
scribe on our banner the revolutionary watch-  
word, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class  
to do away with capitalism. The army of pro-  
duction 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 so-  
ciety within the shell of the old.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

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





Were Men Jobbed at Indianapolis?

Detective Wm. J. Burns was connected with the alleged dynamite conspiracy case at Indianapolis. That alone will cause any decent persons to suspect that the verdict was not on the square.

There was also the Erectors' Association, the M. & M., the Steel Trust, a district attorney—and a judge, all behind the prosecution or, to be correct, persecution.

But there is still better proof that the whole deal was a "frame-up", that the men were railroaded, that they were jobbed by the detestable bunch of labor haters named above.

Under date of November 19, forty days before the trial was over, a special train was ordered to transport the prisoners to the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Copy to Mr. J. J. Coakley, Supt. T.R.R.A. City, The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

St. Louis, Mo., November 19th, 1912. Mr. F. K. Tutt, Master Mechanic City.

Passenger Department advise that our Vandalia connection will probably have a movement of Federal prisoners and guards 75 or more in number, from Indianapolis destined to Fort Leavenworth.

It is our understanding that the entire equipment will probably be operated through from Indianapolis to Fort Leavenworth. While we have no definite advice, it is understood in a general way that the business will come to us at St. Louis, late in the evening, and it is desired, if practicable to leave St. Louis about 11:15 p. m. same date and arrive Fort Leavenworth by 8:00 following morning.

This movement will in all probability take place within the next few days and the foregoing is given you as advance information so that you can handle accordingly should it be necessary to arrange on telegraphic advice.

Parties will of course, hold regular ticket transportation and when I receive definite advice as to when the train will reach us at St. Louis, I will wire you referring to this letter.

Yours truly, L. L. KENSINGER.

Further proof that Sleuth Burns and his backers were possessed of "mental telepathy" whereby they were able to read the minds of the jury is contained in copies of other letters published in photo facsimile in St. Louis Labor.

The following letter, dated Dec. 24, will serve to destroy any idea that ordering the train was simply a precautionary measure in case the men were convicted.

Note the attached from Superintendent Kensinger relative to special train which will be operated out of St. Louis Dec. 28. Arrange for an engine in good condition to handle and keep in touch with the Yard Master as to the time it will be desired that same leave St. Louis.

Referring to previous correspondence relative to handling special train of Federal prisoners and guards St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

I am just in receipt of advice from Passenger Department stating that the movement will take place Saturday, December 28th, and it is desired that we operate this equipment as a special train arriving at Fort Leavenworth about 8:00 a. m., the following day.

THE PRESS AWOKE THE PEOPLE. The Southern Lumberjacks mention six great papers as deserving special credit for their aid in the battle to free A. L. Emerson and his associates.

Industrial Worker. Solidarity. The Rebel. The International Socialist Review. The Rip Saw. The Coming Nation.

We now have another soldier in the ranks in the Lumberjack. There is scarcely a class conscious fighter in America today who is not reached by one or more of these papers.

HERALD GETS THE HAI HAI The hatred of the high-browed Herald of Everett, Wash., for the low-browed I. W. W. organizers caused it to get stung recently.

A glib reporter employed by the aforesaid purveyor of misinformation and pedler of patent medicine fake advertising was taken to one side and told that a meeting was to be held to launch an organization to exterminate the I. W. W. A big boost in the Herald was the result.

A successful meeting resulted; a reporter got called down; and the Herald is a greater joke in Everett than ever it was before.

EVERETT TO HEAR HAYWOOD. On Saturday, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m. in the Coliseum at Everett, Wash., William D. Haywood will lecture. Take notice of the time, place and date.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

WITH THE STRIKERS AT EUGENE

(Continued from page 1)

putting the threads together and the mystery was unraveled, but they held the fort.

Finally the train with the shipped "to be scabs" arrived and they set about just as though "hizoner" and the rest of the villagers were not in existence, and out of about 17 men shipped the contractors got just four men.

Weil, the excitement was over and the work was done. The earth began to move again, things began to adjust themselves and the chaotic conditions of the universe regulated themselves.

But in the interim certain things happened which shows to what depths of infamy those paid lick-spittles, commonly called police, will descend.

Mr. H. E. Billman, Gen. Roadmaster, City. The reason the men are in jail is because the organization of which they are affiliated—the A. F. of L.—is spineless, irresolute, weak.

Already the San Francisco Labor Council has passed a lengthy resolution, which concludes as follows: "As a protest against the criminal and dominant power of the United States Steel Trust, we favor the sentiment now strongly maintaining throughout the country for the declaration of a general strike throughout the length and breadth of this nation."

Notwithstanding the attacks the I. W. W. has made on the A. F. of L. and the S. F. Labor Council, it stands prepared to give all possible aid in case the talk of a general strike is something more than "hot air."

The New York World, circulation nearly five million copies, telegraphed to Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec.-Treas. of the Industrial Workers of the World, as follows:

"The World asks you to wire collect your opinion on the verdict at Indianapolis and the duty of organized labor today."

St. John's reply covers the case as follows: "The verdict of the jury in trial of forty union officials, Federal Court, Indianapolis, in my judgment establishes the fact that National Erectors' Association with the aid of the Burns Detective Agency and Trial Judge succeeded in packing the jury with men who would sign the verdict as written out for them by the Steel Trust interests."

The duty of organized labor under the circumstances is to give their united support to the convicted men by stopping every wheel in every industry in the United States as a protest and to make the purchased verdict so costly to the employing interests that they will never again be in the market for judges and juries.

Organized Labor should refuse to be in any way cowed by the seeming victory of the Steel Trust, but should see to it that all in official position in the American Federation of Labor who through fear of personal consequences were responsible in preventing the searchlight of publicity being turned and kept upon the courtroom at Indianapolis, prior to and during the trial, should be replaced by men who are able and willing to perform their full duty to Labor regardless of personal consequences.

It is the duty of unorganized workers to lend their aid to the organized workers in building up a powerful and efficient organization that will be able to prevent a repetition of the Indianapolis verdict.

Whether the men convicted secure a new trial or have to serve their sentences, the result will contribute to the ultimate overthrow of the wage system and help hasten the day of oblivion to corporation owned judges, detective agencies and juries packed by them, as well as all other instruments of capitalist oppression.

Let the A. F. of L. call the General Strike and the I. W. W. will respond. "An injury to one is an injury to all."

A new machine gun of the revolution has made its appearance in Alexandria, La. Its name is "The Lumberjack." Its editor is Covington Hall. Its owner is the Southern District of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W.

The first number came out Jan. 9. The contents deal mainly with Southern lumber conditions, but are of vital interest to every rebel. The type is large and the paper is neat in appearance.

The price is \$1.00 per year. Bundle orders 2 cents per copy in the United States and 2 1/2 cents in Canada. Furnish the gun with some ammunition. Address Box 78, Alexandria, La.

Oh Mr. Block, you were born by mistake, You take the cake, You make me ache, Tie on a rock to your block and jump in the lake, Kindly do that for Liberty's sake.

Yes, Mr. Block is lucky; he found a job, by gee! The sharks got seven dollars, for job and fare and fee.

They shipped him to a desert and dumped him with his truck, But when he tried to find his job, he sure was out of luck, He shouted, "That's too raw, I'll fix them with the law."

Block hiked back to the city, but wasn't doing well, He said, "I'll join the union—the great A. F. of L."

He got a job next morning, got fired in the night, He said, "I'll see Sam Gompers and he'll fix that foreman right."

Sam Gompers said, "You see, You've got our sympathy."

Free Alex Aldamas—Or Lose Profits!

By Frank Pearce.

The working class of America and of the world is again confronted with the task of freeing one of its fellow workers. Scarcely has the working class had time to sense its last great victory at Lawrence before it is again to be put to the test of defending another victim of capitalist tyranny.

"I am in jail for being loyal to my class. Do you understand me?" On July 9, 1913, during a strike of the Marine Firemen's Union, a picket was shot and killed by a policeman.

But we must do everything in our power to take Aldamas from the clutches of this court. The court will not allow a possible victim to escape it without a struggle.

But we must do everything in our power to take Aldamas from the clutches of this court. The court will not allow a possible victim to escape it without a struggle. Every "frame-up" trick, every foul scheme known to these legal parasites, every bit of perjured evidence obtainable will be used against Aldamas.

But this will be nothing new in the history of labor trials. It has happened before, it will happen again. Despite much opposition of this character we have successfully delivered miners, timber workers, textile workers, our professional organizers and our Free Speech Defenders from the clutches of the law and courts.

We have means of expressing our defiance to the capitalist class that we never possessed before. We have that weapon which is becoming more dreaded by the capitalist class of Europe than anything since the International Sabotage.

Let us strike at capitalist power where it really is. Let us put it up to the capitalist class that if Alexander Aldamas is not released

the same assaults upon profits will be made against the Transport Trust that were to be made against the Textile Trust had Ettor, Glavinelli and Caruso not been released. Let the word go forth:

In the meantime the trial of Aldamas will proceed. The courts will hold him as long as possible. They must play their despicable farce called "Justice," to the bitter end. That is what courts are for.

The courts will do this, will play at "Justice," until word comes to them, from the business offices of the Transport Trust, that it, the Transport Trust, cannot afford to railroad Alexander Aldamas.

Fellow Workers, the time has come for us to throw aside whatever masks of respect for capitalist laws, capitalist courts and capitalist profits, we have worn so long.

And we have the weapon, we have the power. Solidarity, direct action, sabotage, will do more to effect his release than a million votes, than a thousand petitions, than a chorus of vocal protests.

The militant labor bodies of this and other countries can bring real pressure to bear on the only real concern of the capitalist class—profits.

Let the word: "Free Aldamas or—lose profits," be followed by the deed. Clog the ponderous machinery of the courts by your aggressive attacks on profits.

Meanwhile, organize protest meetings in your city. Raise funds for his defense. Visit the unions of your city, lay the facts before them, and request immediate action.

Fresno Strike Still On

Just as the paper went to press we received two articles on the Fresno strike where 3000 construction workers are out. It is too late for insertion in this issue.

"A Pyramid of Capitalism" poster would look well in your room. They are 15 cents.

Aid Indicted Men

relief kitchen, is jointly charged with George H. Vaughan and Louis Lesnicki of "inciting to riot."

A Polish widow with a two-year old child must also stand trial on two indictments charging that she did wrongfully, wickedly and shamefully manhandle and assault a special officer, to wit, John Kenney, a detective from the Central Agency of Albany.

Defending these prisoners is the huge task that confronts Lawyers Fred Moore of Los Angeles and Richard Hurley of Little Falls, with the help of Lawyers Cooper and Barry, who will appear for the Schenectady defendants.

POLITICAL ACTIONIST THREATENS PHYSICAL FORCE.

In a letter from a reader in a little town in Oklahoma we find the following interesting extract:

"The last election we had a good majority. Elected Justice of the Peace and Constable. The County ticket would have been solid Socialist, if the votes had been counted.

If the reader cannot see the point of the above, there is no amount of explanation that would make it clear. We still hold that "All known ways of killing a snake involve the use of direct action." We like the way the ballot box was defended.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song Book today.

Mr. Block

Air: "It Looks To Me Like a Big Time Tonight." By J. Hill.

Election day he shouted, "A Socialist for Mayor!" The "comrade" got elected, he happy was for fair, But after the election he got an awful shock, A great big socialist Bull did rap him on the block.

The money kings in Cuba blew up the gunboat Maine, But Block got awful angry and blamed it all on Spain.

He went right in the battle and there he lost his leg, And now he's peddling shoestrings and is walking on a peg.

He shouts, "Remember Maine, Hurrab! To hell with Spain!"

Poor Block he died one evening, I'm very glad to state, He climbed the golden ladder up to the pearly gate.

He said, "Oh Mr. Peter, one word I'd like to tell, I'd like to meet the Astorbills and John D. Rockefeller."

Old Pete said, "Is that so? You'll meet them down below."