

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS



# Industrial Worker

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

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One Dollar a Year

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## ALDAMAS GIVEN LIGHT TERM

(Special Dispatch to the "Industrial Worker.")  
New York, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The jury's verdict in the case of Alexander Aldamas was a sentence of one year and six months. Four indictments were quashed and the remaining two will probably be forgotten.

Aldamas had to face a bitter attack from the district attorney, who was forcing the case. In view of the fact that every game was being tried to railroad Aldamas to the penitentiary for a long term on charges of first degree assault under the New York penal code, this verdict is a practical victory for the defense.

The Transport Workers are ready to join the I. W. W.—William Sauger.

## AID STRUGGLING STEEL WORKERS

Never in twenty years of industrial tyranny has the Steel Trust been hit harder than by the strike of the railroad workers in the steel plants of Homestead, Braddock and Duquesne. Five million dollars more in wages for those at work in all mills was the direct result; but more important yet, the trust can no longer prevent the coming together of the workers. But these hundreds who started this industrial revolt must be supported until they can secure more concessions from the Steel Corporation. Therefore we solicit your co-operation—your help. Give as much as you can. Send all contributions to Strikers' Relief Fund, 215 Eighth Avenue, West Homestead, Pa.

Receipt will be forwarded immediately after receipt of contributions. Fellow workers, get busy! You may be the next to be forced into the struggle for more rights, and then we will assist you.

## THE SITUATION IN EUGENE

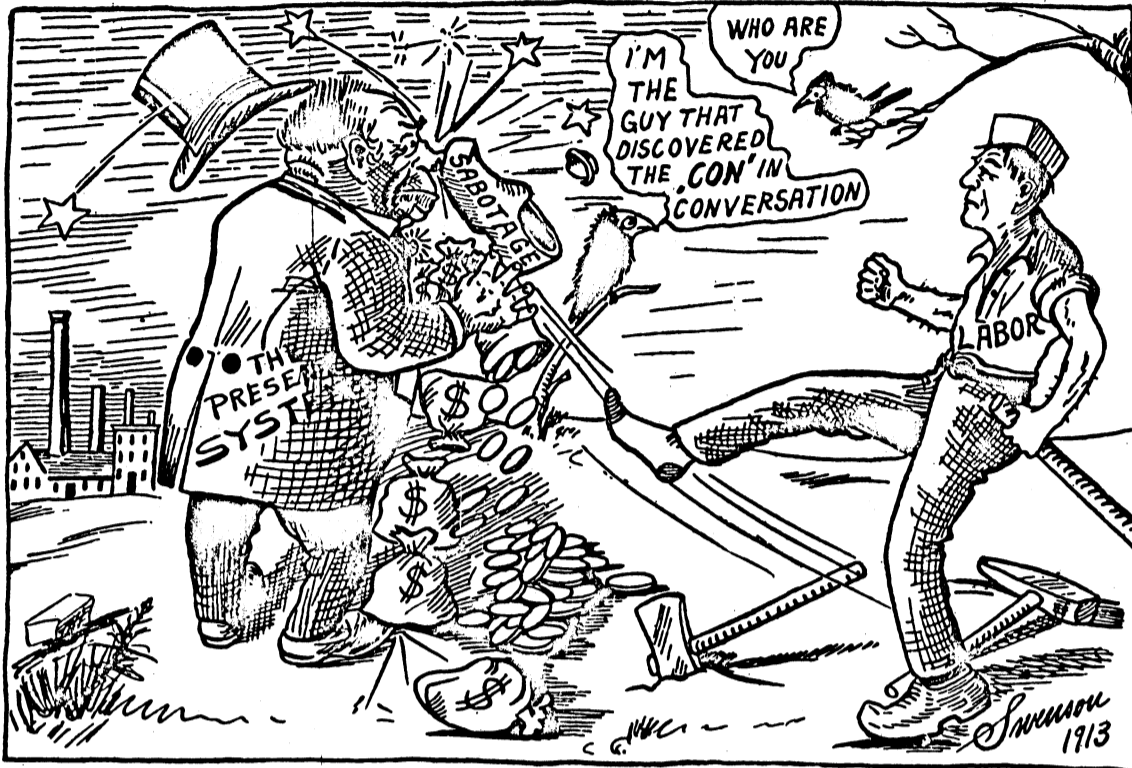
Local 88, I. W. W., Eugene, Ore., has decided that different tactics are necessary in the construction strike on the Portland, Eugene and Eastern railroad.

All picketing has been stopped and members are requested to get back on the job so as to effect a more complete organization. The strike is not to be considered off.

The unused strike fund has been forwarded to the striking lumberjacks at Merryville, La., where all funds collected for the Eugene strike but not yet turned over should be sent.

## IF WE ACCEPT FARMERS TO MEMBERSHIP

First Fellow Worker—Haven't seen you for a dog's age. Where've you been?  
Second Fellow Worker—Oh, I was down in Texas working for Fellow Worker Jones.



DIRECT ACTION MAKES CAPITALISM SEE STARS

## Liberty or—The Penitentiary?

Are you fellow workers forgetting the 14 prisoners in the Hurkiter jail now that the Little Falls strike is at an end? Do you realize that we are now facing a worse struggle against the capitalists than we did in the strike? Do you know that we are without funds to defend these fellow workers and that unless you all get busy mighty quick, that they will be railroaded to terms in the penitentiary as sure as the sun rises in the morning?

Think about it while I explain. Since the close of the strike the bosses have done everything to discourage the workers. The mills were opened very slowly and an effort is being made through petty discrimination to keep the workers out as long as possible. As soon as the end of the strike was announced, the funds for the relief of the strikers practically stopped. Yet for the past three weeks, and now, the relief kitchen has been running. It was impossible to do otherwise. There are many who still need relief badly and we are doing what we can—but any one can imagine how much that is three weeks after funds practically stopped coming in.

On top of this there are the 14 fellow workers in jail to be defended. Their trials come up March 1st and little preparation in the way of

finances to meet this. The capitalists were not fool enough to give us a chance to advertise any murder cases, they made them only penitentiary cases, couched in such shape that it looks like there is no danger. Only penitentiary cases! Do you realize what that means? Do you realize that the enemy has profited by his experience in trying to finish Eitor, Giovannitti, Emerson, Caruso and others and are now trying to railroad to the pen as a second alternative? Do you want it said that our fellow workers have been railroaded to the pen just because we were lulled into security by the way the charges were worded? We must think and act QUICKLY. We have but a few weeks to raise the defense money.

The capitalists are making every possible preparation to land our fellow workers and don't you forget that. They have engaged ex-Senator A. M. Mills to assist the prosecution. The regular attorney does not suit the bosses. They consider that he is rather inexperienced to do the job to a brown finish. Mills has been seen in company of mill owners visiting the county jail.

Every effort is being made to prejudice the public against our fellow workers. In this county Little Falls is the largest city and you

have read what it is like. All the others are mere villages. The ruling elements have only the capitalist side of the news and nothing from us. The jury will be drawn from among these. Then imagine them sitting in judgment over our fellow workers having in mind the slimy lies peddled to them by the millowners' press.

I tell you it's bad enough to hear of and see young girls clubbed and beaten on the streets. It's bad enough to know that many children, innocent of any crime, were crying for bread while their parents could offer nothing except what little came in from time to time. But think of the dirty plot whereby the fathers of little children are to be torn away, where they cannot protect their own against the brutal oppression of the enemy—back of the bars like caged beasts—near enough to hear the wails of agony, yet held in a steel enclosure just to avenge upon a few the loss of a few dollars' profit to the capitalists. These fellow workers are facing HELL just because they were men. They are to be caged just because they stood in defense of not only their own babies, but the many helpless ones who went hungry in this terrible struggle.

(Continued on page 4)

## SABOTAGE SCABS AT BIG CREEK

Reports from Big Creek are very encouraging. Of 150 scabs shipped in, over 100 deserted. Nature herself is taking a hand in behalf of the slaves. Rock and snow slides are spreading havoc and devastation all around.

The grub is fierce and water scarce. Those of the scabs fortunate enough to have a little money, return in a few days to Fresno, disheartened and discouraged at the conditions that confronted them.

The locals at San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, Stockton and Bakersfield are doing fine work picketing the sharks as well as giving financial aid to the strikers. From all points encouraging accounts are coming in and enthusiasm is rampant.

Some of the notorious gunmen from Cripple Creek and elsewhere are on the job in the pay of Stone & Webster, but these parasites dig no tunnels and move no dirt. They are here to murder if they get a chance. Even the slimy shadow of Burns darkens the scene at El Prado in the shape of some of his stools.

Where the scabs are given clearance to the works, our picket lines are strong, energetic and effective.

Stone & Webster mercenaries maintain that there is no strike, notwithstanding that they have violated all agreements and are even now imposing more tyrannical rules on all who go on the job.

A bunch of scabs shipped into Fresno the other day and our boys got busy at once. Several were induced to change their minds and be men, while those bent on scabbing were sabotaged. The boys placed several copies of the Industrial Worker in their bundles and on their person, unknown to them, with the result that these papers were discovered by the company sleuths at El Prado and the whole bunch were condemned as I. W. W.s.

The company made another hostile move a few days ago. They tried to rent the building in which our hall is located so as to render us homeless. We are not asleep, however, as Stone & Webster should know by this time.

We will send, as soon as possible, the names and occupations of those who are scabbing at Big Creek, for publication.

All is well along the San Joaquin. The workers will soon record one more victory for the One Big Union.

Send all contributions toward strike fund to Otto Gunz, Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Seattle degenerates are boasting of the fact that one Johnny Sullivan, a Seattle parasite, tried to drive his auto through a street crowd addressed by Millard Price, a socialist orator. Sullivan is said to have pulled a gun and made threats against the crowd. Police were on the scene, but made no attempt to arrest Sullivan. Had Price drawn a gun the tale would have been different. Respect for such law and authority? Bah!

## Some Pertinent Questions of Interest to Lumber Workers

Why did the A. F. of L. wait until this year to make their play at organizing the lumber industry?

Let every lumberjack ask himself that question.

The financial report of the A. F. of L. showed more money in their treasury last year. The report of the I. W. W. showed less members in the lumber industry in the Northwest last year. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers had not yet joined the I. W. W. and the Lawrence strike had not set the world talking about the I. W. W. Is it not strange that the A. F. of L. did not commence to organize the lumber industry until the I. W. W. started to grow?

The A. F. of L. makes the claim that the opening of the Panama Canal is the main reason for their present activities. How absurd! Everyone else knew several years ago that the canal would be built. I. W. W. organizers discussed its probable effects as early as 1907 in every lumber camp in the Pacific Northwest.

Why did the A. F. of L. wait until the canal was almost completed before showing anxiety over the effects of immigration on the lumber workers?

The bulk of the immigration that the canal will bring is expected from Italy. The A. F. of L. is not heard of in that country. The I. W. W. is well and favorably known there. Arturo Giovannitti, the young leader of the great Lawrence strike, was made a candidate for the Italian Chamber of Deputies at the time that he was on trial for his life in Salem, Mass., and he lacked but a few votes of being elected.

The expected Italian immigrants know the aims and objects of the I. W. W. through the syndicalist agitation in their own country, where the rebels maintain an organization similar to the I. W. W. Incidentally the Italian workers know the record of scabby John Golden, one of the men high up in the councils of the A. F. of L. They are being educated before they arrive.

The international unions of the A. F. of L. are international in name only. The I. W. W., on the other hand, has no so-called "internationals" but is the only labor organization that is really international in scope. Its actions have profoundly influenced the labor movement of the entire world.

Every pretense of progress on the part of the A. F. of L. today is the direct result of pressure applied by the fighting I. W. W.

A sample of this fake progress is seen in Bingham Canon, Utah. An independent union was quite strong in the camp. The A. F. of L. approached it with a proposition to join under a federal union charter, promising them that no changes need be made in their form. As soon as the excitement incident to joining a new organization had died down, the order came for the Barbers to transfer their membership to Salt Lake City. Many similar instances could be given.

The history of the A. F. of L. for the thirty-three years of its existence is a tale of almost unbroken scabbery—scabbery upon its component parts and upon the workers as a whole.

What evidence is there that the A. F. of L. will not repeat its past treacheries in its thirty-fourth year?

Let the Sailors remember a few years ago in Seattle when they went on strike while scabs worked in security behind stockades erected

on the docks by A. F. of L. carpenters. Let them remember the brave Japanese I. W. W. lad who shipped under guise of a scab and pulled out the entire Jap crew of the Umatilla. This, too, in spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. has always carried on a persistent anti-Japanese agitation. The agitation of the I. W. W. is directed only against the nation of bosses and their henchmen, the scabs. A scab is a scab whether he tries to hide behind A. F. of L. pasteboard or not.

Is there any reason to believe that the A. F. of L. carpenters will violate their "sacred contracts" with their employers in order to aid the lumberjacks whom they despise?

The carpenters have jurisdiction over their craft. So have the engineers, the stationary firemen, and the cooks and waiters. That is a feature of the A. F. of L. However good this may look on the surface it must be remembered that this absolutely prevents industrial unionism.

The International Union of Shingle Weavers, Saw Mill Workers and Woodmen of North America, as the proposed union is called, claims to have complete jurisdiction over all workers in the woods. This is not so.

If ever there are enough engineers, foremen, or cooks and waiters organized to make their dues an object, the several internationals of the A. F. of L. will step in and claim jurisdiction. You can't grow figs from thistles.

Old time Montana woodmen will well remember the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers of the A. F. of L., with headquarters at Eureka, Cal. By some strange coincidence it resembled the newly proposed organization inasmuch as it did not arrive on the scene until the I. W. W. gained considerable strength in 1908.

Those same old timers will also remember that Alex Fairgreave, President of the Montana State Federation of Labor, openly offered to supply scabs to break up the I. W. W. at the time that the rivers were all tied up in the spring of 1907. He was often seen in company with the head of the Amalgamated Copper Company Lumber Camps and many a lumberjack roundly cursed the two when meeting them together on the street in Missoula.

But the most bitter memory of all—the one the hopelessness of the A. F. of L. trying to organize the whole of the lumber industry—is when the Western Montana lumberjacks recall the time when the bosses called them before the organizers and at the point of revolvers ordered them to join the American Federation of Labor or else roll their blankets. The rebels rolled their blankets and walked 55 miles to the nearest transportation rather than join a scab organization. These men are still working in the woods. Would you like to be the A. F. of L. organizer that had to talk to them?

With the I. W. W. broken up, the "Brotherhood" had accomplished its purpose for the bosses and the A. F. of L., and having lost its reason for existence it passed away, leaving a lingering A. F. of L. odor.

Does any intelligent logger want any better proof that the I. W. W. stands for the workers than the fact that it is hated, feared and fought by all employers, while these same bosses fraternize with the A. F. of L.?

In Spokane, one of those who is backing the proposed move is W. J. Coates. Coates is a member of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which is part of the A. F. of L., but outside of the International Typographical Union. His organization is on strike on the Spokesman-Review and the Chronicle

at this time and A. F. of L. men are working hand in hand with the scabs who are destroying the Pressmen's Union. Mr. Coates had better concern himself with some much needed industrialism in the printing trades before entering upon a perfectly obvious attempt to disrupt the growing I. W. W.

Every logger should read the articles the A. F. of L. is issuing. The statistical portions are valuable and the rest of the matter will not fool any logger with even a modicum of intelligence.

One thing should be particularly noted. The proposed union is not revolutionary. According to Mr. Coates it is to be formed—"for the purpose of maintaining conditions in the industry at the present standard."

This means that you loggers are expected to organize and help to pay Sam Gompers' Civic Federation expenses in order to fight to keep your bunk houses just as lousy as they now are, the food just as rotten, the hours just as long, the wages just as low. Truly a noble object!

The I. W. W. has 10 times as many members in the lumber industry as the A. F. of L. On the Pacific Coast our membership will exceed that of the shingle weavers. There are several paid organizers in the field, some hired also by local unions, as well as scores of camp delegates who are carrying on a continual agitation.

We now call upon all those who agree with the aims and objects of the I. W. W. to unite with us. Help to work for the One Big Union of Lumber Workers that will fight the boss at every opportunity and will also form the means of running the industries when capitalism is overthrown.

Write today to Frank R. Schiele, 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash., for information.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS**

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**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

P. Eastman, Joe. J. Ettor, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss.

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"Conscious Systematic Organization of Social Labor is to be the Redeemer of Modern Times."—Dietzgen.

"William J. Burns is a remarkable man and a wonderful detective; but his ability is as naught compared with the power of God to uncover sin." So says the Rev. W. B. Riley of Seattle, Wash. Burns will not like this reflection upon his ability as a gum shoe sneak, for this God person, with all his power, did not bribe prospective jurors in the Oregon timber cases.

"Arbitration between apparently diverse interests may seem impossible; but cool heads can handle hot arguments." That's the way the notorious Seattle Times—Colonel Blethen's sheet—tells of the contract just signed with Stereotypers' Union No. 65. An agreement with this enemy of labor does no credit to the craft union of the A. F. of L.

The negro slave of old ran away from his master but in Vancouver, B. C., last week, the wage slaves ran to the city hall and fought among themselves to get a chance to shovel snow at a miserable wage. When the workers organize industrially and gain control of industry there will be neither fleeing nor fighting for work. Labor performed for oneself is a pleasure.

At the Chicago Charity Ball the cost of fancy costumes, unusable after the ball, was \$100,000; the booze bill of the pillars of society was \$10,000; the expense of the ball for rent, lights, orchestra, etc., was \$29,000; and Charity received \$14,000. Let the butterflies beware how they flaunt their stolen wealth before an outraged working class. The social volcano is due for an upheaval and some of the gaudy degenerates will get their wings singed.

**A CLASS ORGANIZATION.**

The organization that claims to fight for all humanity is unscientific, impotent, illogical. It is living a lie. It clouds the issue.

From class antagonisms history has come. From class antagonisms institutions have been reared. And from class antagonisms history will again be written, institutions will be torn down, new ethics, morals and ideas will rise and a better social order will be born.

The world moves forward on its belly. Battles are fought—and lost or won—over the question of bread and meat and potatoes. "What for supper?" is a vital social question. Food, clothing and shelter and how to obtain them is the thought behind all progress.

Herbage grew best where it could gain the greatest nourishment. Flocks sought the best pasturage. Man followed the flocks that meant his sustenance. Such is the lowly origin of our modern empires.

The I. W. W. is a bread and butter organization. It aims to fight for more bread and meat and potatoes for the wage workers today, and for control of the bread basket later. Material interest is the mainspring of our action.

The I. W. W. represents but one class—the wage workers. It claims to represent no other class. It fights all other classes because all others are exploiting classes. Its fight is one of self-interest—class selfishness.

That out of our struggle will rise a society without classes is true. That humanity will be benefitted by our victory is sure. But let us not hypocritically pretend that we are fighting for others. We cannot fight for others. Others must fight for themselves.

Mankind is actuated by but two things—the desire for pleasure and the desire to avoid pain. In reality the two are one. Not to have bread gives us pain, to have bread gives us pleasure. We must have bread to live. Organizations follow the same natural law. The I. W. W. does not mask its purpose. It seeks the conquest of bread by the shortest possible route—direct action.

The I. W. W. does not fight for all humanity. It fights for the wage slaves. Any benefit that others derive from our victory is merely a by-product of the revolution.

**NOTHING TO BRAG OF**

A prominent printer recently remarked: "The radicals would feel less jubilant over the Max Hayes vote in opposition to Gompers if they knew its significance." Here is a part of what is said to be behind the scenes.

Max Hayes is a member of the secret inner circle of the International Typographical Union known as the "Wahnetas." This secret body is reactionary. Its principal purpose to

control the policy of the I. T. U., secure agreements with the employers even at the expense of the rank and file, and likewise control all the fat jobs.

Hayes drew down for organizing expense in 1905 the modest sum of \$27.80. The amount jumped to \$319.66 in 1906 and his hand was in the 1912 barrel to the extent of \$1477.45. He received a total of \$6,333.06 for 8 years "organizing" in Ohio and showed a net gain of 147 members in that time. His "organizing" expenses in 1911 amounted to more than was expended by the I. T. U. in organizing the vast territory west of the Mississippi river during the same year.

All the charges Hayes might bring against Gompers will apply with equal, if not greater, force to himself. The balance might be said to be in favor of Gompers for the old man at least does not pretend to be a Socialist. The American Employer, open shop magazine, praises Hayes as a "Peaceful Socialist." His socialistic talk about democracy, etc., does not square well with his membership in a secret and very crooked machine.

James Lynch is president of the I. T. U. As a "Wah" Max Hayes has to act as an "official chin-wiper" to his boss. And be it known that the presidency plum possessed by Samuel Gompers has made the saliva trickle down the chin of one James Lynch.

Lynch is too foxy, however, to oppose Gompers until he has a show. A good dog had to be selected to make a test of the anti-Gompers strength. Max Hayes ran.

In running, Hayes had the backing of the best oiled craft union machine in the country, Jimmy Lynch's "Wahs." He also was backed by those illogical creatures called "craft union socialists" (Shades of Marx).

The vote was no indication of Socialist strength in the A. F. of L. It was simply a battle of two job holders for a choice position, Gompers more or less in the open and Lynch under cover using Hayes as his tool.

If a socialist can get any satisfaction out of the situation he is very easily pleased.

**SABOTAGE III.**

There exists today a labor market in which the wage workers sell their power to perform various tasks asked of them by the purchasers—the employing class. The labor power of the workers is a commodity. In selling their merchandise the workers must sell themselves along with it. Therefore they are slaves—wage slaves.

In purchasing goods from a merchant one receives an inferior quality for a low price. For a low price—poor products. If this applies to hats and shoes, why not equally to the commodity sold by the laborer? It is from this reasoning that there arises the idea: **For poor wages—bad work.** This thought is a natural one even to those who agree with society as it is now constituted.

To those who do not look upon the wage system as a finality and who have come to regard the employers in their true light—as thieves of the laborer's product—the idea of sabotage commends itself still more strongly. It is a logical weapon for a revolutionist.

Many who condemn sabotage will be found to be unconscious advocates of it. Think of the absurd position of the "craft union socialists" who decry sabotage and, in almost the same breath, condemn the various efficiency systems of the employers! By opposing "scientific management," they are doing to potential profits what the saboteurs are doing to actual profits. The one prevents efficiency, the other withdraws it. Incidentally it might be said that sabotage is the only effective method of warding off the deterioration of the worker that is sure to follow the performance of the same monotonous task minute after minute, day in and day out.

Marx has shown that the wages of the workers are not determined by their product. Wages are simply the market price of the commodity called labor power. Wages are not raised or lowered as the productivity of the worker ebbs and flows. They are conditioned upon the supply and demand, the standard of living where the wages are paid, and the relative strength of the organizations of workers and employers.

Not many wage workers have studied the deeper economists, but the ditch digger knows that when he has finished the ditch upon which he is at work, he must hunt another master. He instinctively slows up. Self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature. His action has value from a class standpoint, for either more ditch diggers must be employed to complete the work within a given time, or else there is less competition in the labor market for those extra days he labors.

Sabotage also offers the best method to combat the evil known as "speeding up." None but the workers know how great this evil is. It is one of the methods by which employers coin wealth from death, consuming the very lives of the toilers. By payment of a slightly higher wage to the stronger and more dexterous slaves, the rest are forced to keep pace. Those who fall by the wayside are unceremoniously cast aside to beg, steal or starve. One method used by the saboteur to stop this form of scabbery is illustrated by the following occurrence:

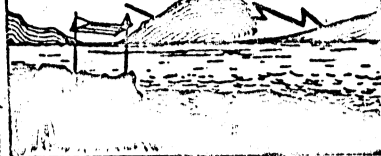
Building laborers were wheeling barrows of material to an electric hoist, following the rate of speed set by their higher paid taskmaster. The pace became so swift that those who were weaker, by reason of a lesser standard of living, could no longer keep up. During the noon hour one of the men stepped to the wheelbarrow of the taskmaster and tightened the burs on the wheels. Upon resuming work the taskmaster started with his usual pace, but was soon obliged to slow down through sheer weariness.

No class conscious worker will join the moralists and vote-catchers in condemning this action.

In the steel mills this speeding up process has become so distressing to the average worker, that still greater steps are taken for self-protection. In fact, in speaking of these class traitors, it is often remarked that "Something dropped on their foot often affects their head." Any one who has witnessed the action of the steer in the stockyards, who is trained to lead the others into the killing pens, can find many points of similarity between the "speeder" and the favored steer.

Sabotage means, therefore, that the workers directly fight the conditions imposed by the masters in accordance with the formula "poor wages—bad work."

## TRANSLATED NEWS



**INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT**

**Hungary**

The Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic party held a meeting on January 3 at which it was decided to hold a congress on January 26. The committee also met with the leaders of the Hungarian trade unions and it was agreed that a general strike will take place on January 26, when the Franchise Bill is to come before the Parliament.

This fact is mentioned to show that in Hungary as well as in Belgium the parliamentary socialists attribute a great importance to the workers' weapon—the general strike.

**Argentine**

Some weeks ago at Buenos Aires a congress was held by representatives of the two syndicalist groups—the Federación Obrera Regional Argentina and the Confederación Obrera Regional Argentina. These two organizations, though having such nearly similar names, are different in some respects. The congress was called for the purpose of uniting the two federations on a common basis of understanding and action, to reorganize the dissolved or weakened groups.

After three days of discussion and recriminations, no understanding or unity was arrived at and the congress adjourned to some future date when the question will be reopened.

Both organizations are opposed to the parliamentary socialist party, all political action, and the attempt to solve the social question by legislation. Their tendencies are influenced by the syndicalist spirit of direct action and by the libertarian and anarchist conceptions. It is to be regretted that the effort to unite the two bodies has failed and trust that their next congress will meet with success.

**International Labor Congresses**

On January 13, 14 and 15 the German unions of the building trades held their congress, and at the same time an international congress of the central bodies of the building trades was held. The French building trades federations was represented by its secretary, Nicolet, who presented proposals concerning the transformation of trade unions into industrial unions, on an international label, and on the creation of international congresses.

The proposal concerning the international congress is of interest to all who are convinced of the necessity of the labor movement emancipating itself from the tutelage of socialist politicians and upholding real workers' congresses. Here is the text of the proposal:

"In view of the development of the labor organizations it is evident that the conferences of national labor centers are no longer sufficient. Already a certain number of questions—constantly increasing, demand a concerted and international decision. It is and will be more and more indispensable that questions vital to the workers should be discussed in conferences where the workers' organizations are directly represented. The existing conferences of national centers are in reality purely administrative, as they bring together only the officials, one or two from each country, and exclude the direct representation of the various labor tendencies. A congress as we propose would bring the militants of various countries in contact, enabling them to compare tactics, methods, and would develop considerably international labor solidarity and destroy existing distrust. Besides in all countries the necessity of national labor congresses is recognized where all trades can meet. By deciding to hold international congresses the existing principle will be only affirmed. Therefore we ask the conference to pass a resolution in favor of such congresses which may further be propagated in the different countries."

The proposal of the French building trades was bound to be defeated, and for obvious reasons. At the conference the majority of the delegates—as in most trade conferences—came from the German and Austrian, from the Scandinavian and Slav countries, all of which are still firmly convinced of the importance of parliamentary action. To transform the conferences of the secretaries of the national centers into real international labor congresses would mean for them to create competition to the international socialist congresses where the trade unions, admitting the necessity of parliamentary action, are represented. The majority of those countries, in a political and social sense, more backward than France, will not only try to prevent international labor congresses of the same industry, as for instance, Building, Metal Trade, etc., from becoming general labor congresses, but will also try to have the trade congresses held at the same time as the international socialist congresses, in order to make sure that the socialist congress is visited by a considerable number of labor delegates. Politics are of more interest to politicians than real labor questions.

**WILL HYNDMAN RESIGN?**

The British Socialist party is threatened with a split over the question of militarism, according to the London Daily Herald of Jan. 8.

Miss Zelda Kahen introduced a motion in the Executive Committee that created consternation in the camp of the patriotic socialists headed by H. M. Hyndman. The first paragraph contains the substance of the whole:

"Recognizing that armies and navies of modern capitalist States are maintained and employed only in the interest of the capitalist causes of those states; recognizing, further, that so far as the workers are concerned, there is nothing to choose between German and British Imperialism and aggression, the Exec-

utive Committee of the British Socialist party, dissociates itself from the propaganda for increased naval expenditure."

The motion passed. Victor Grayson unconditionally resigned from the Executive Committee. Hyndman has threatened to do the same and should he do so, the party is liable to split.

Patriotic State Socialists form another of the 57 varieties that are evolved from the quagmire of parliamentarianism.

**SCISSOR BILL**

Air: "Steamboat Bill."  
(By J. Hill)

You may ramble 'round the country anywhere you will,  
You'll always run across that same old Scissor Bill.  
He's found upon the desert, he is on the hill,  
He's found in every mining camp and lumber mill.  
He looks just like a human, he can eat and walk,  
But you will find he isn't, when he starts to talk.  
He'll say, "This is my country," with an honest face,  
While all the cops they chase him out of every place.

**Chorus:**

Scissor Bill, he is a little dippy,  
Scissor Bill, he has a funny face.  
Scissor Bill, should drown in Mississippi,  
He is the missing link that Darwin tried to trace.

And Scissor Bill he couldn't live without the booze,  
He sits around all day and splits tobacco juice.  
He takes a deck of cards and tries to beat the Chink!  
Yes, Bill would be a smart guy if he only could think.

And Scissor Bill he says "This country must be freed  
From Niggers, Japs and Dutchmen and the god darn Swede.  
He says that every cop would be a native son  
If it wasn't for the Irishman, the sonna fur gun.

**Chorus:**

Scissor Bill, the "foreigners" is cussin',  
Scissor Bill, he says: "I hate a Coon;"  
Scissor Bill, is down on everybody,  
The Hottentots, the bushmen and the man in the moon.

Don't try to talk your union dope to Scissor Bill,  
He says he never organized and never will.  
He always will be satisfied until he's dead,  
With coffee and a doughnut and a lousy old bed.

And Bill he says he gets rewarded thousand fold,  
When he gets up to Heaven on the streets of gold.  
But I don't care who knows it, and right here I'll tell,  
If Scissor Bill is goin' to Heaven, I'll go to Hell.

**Chorus:**

Scissor Bill, he wouldn't join the union,  
Scissor Bill, he says, "Not me, by Heck!"  
Scissor Bill, gets his reward in Heaven,  
Oh! sure. He'll get it, but he'll get it in the neck.

It is easy to see that the pope's decision in regard to labor unions in Germany is to be a precedent for a similar action in America. A Catholic editorial is headed, "Now for a Catholic Labor Movement." If the Militia of Christ and other Catholic forces cannot manipulate the Federation of Labor, the next move will be the same as that made in Germany—the compulsory membership in a Catholic union of every Catholic workman. The nucleus of this is already established in the Catholic Mechanics' Union of the U. S.—The Menace.

**PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.**

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

**CAN WE UNITE BOTH**

**MASTER AND SLAVE/  
By Ernest Griffith.**

To date the discussion of the land question has only gone so far: "Shall the Industrial Workers of the World admit the tenant farmers to membership?"

Perhaps that is as far as it shall go. Farming today with modern appliances is not unlike other industries; and insofar as this organization is concerned should be treated as any other industry; the farm is a manufactory; the tenant farmer is a small manufacturer. The farmer buys seed and by a process, the application of labor and machinery, turns the seed into cabbage, potatoes, or other commodities, which he sells in the open market. The small manufacturer of shoes buys leather and by the application of labor and machinery, turns it into shoes. What, then, marks the difference? Why should the tenant farmer be taken into the organization and the small manufacturer of shoes, cigars, or other commodities be excluded.

The tenant farmer is a producer; but we cannot draw a line between the producer and the non-producer in a case of this kind. Anyone who adds use-value to a commodity is a producer; anyone who does not is not a producer. There are many instances where wage-workers are not actual producers, while their masters and exploiters are actual producers. For example: The owner of a factory, if he contributes his time and energy, which is often the case, to the production of any given commodity, is a producer, because, by his own labor, he adds use-value to the commodity. An advertisement writer working for him for a salary or wages, and exploited by him, adds no use-value to the commodity, and so is not a producer. Still, he is a wage-worker, and as such is eligible to membership in the I. W. W.; while his employer, who is a producer, is not a wage-worker, and therefore is not eligible to membership.

The I. W. W. is not a producers' union—it is a wage-workers' union; and the tenant farmer, like the manufacturer of commodities other than farm products, is not a wage-worker, and whether he be poor or rich, he belongs to the exploiting class, and should be considered as one of the exploiters, which he really is.

The tenant farmers are doubtless dissatisfied with present conditions. Some of them may be rebels; most of them are not. The small traders were rebels at one time, too; but they fought for the freedom of the budding capitalist class; they fought so that they might exploit the wage-workers in place of the feudal lords. The "poor whites" of the South fought for the perpetuation of chattel slavery—they were rebels, too.

The workers of the world—especially those of Europe—have learned by bitter experience what it means to give members of the exploiting class a voice in the working class movement. We see the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. making the same mistake today. Exploiter and exploited cannot mix—they have nothing in common. The wage-workers of the world have nothing, absolutely nothing, but the experience gained in former hard, long-fought battles with the master class. They have the history of all labor movements, and can look back over the mistakes made by those gone before, and they should profit by those mistakes. Is it necessary for the workers to make one error a thousand times before they recognize it as an error?

If we are going to turn the I. W. W. into a producers' union—ostensibly for the purpose of recruiting card-carriers, then why not take in all small self-employed and producing manufacturers? No doubt hundreds of them would join, and pay their dues regularly, too.

If the tenant farmers are revolutionary, carrying an I. W. W. card will not make them so. The lack of a card will not stop real rebels from agitating, from studying the principles of Industrial Unionism, from working for the organization. Better a few revolutionary tenant farmers without cards than thousands of "hopeful", capitalist-minded, dues-paying members. When we get the rural wage-workers organized, the tenant farmer will cease to be, he will be unable to compete with the farmer who has capital behind him; and then we can safely organize the ex-tenant farmer—the wage-worker—without taking the long chances which we will take if we have an organization made up of both exploited and exploiters.

**AN OPEN LETTER TO THE WORKERS.**

Dear George: Why be a fool and bellow with the ignorant? The reformer is no better; does he not agree with the ignorant that it is the trust? Aye! Aye! The trust prices are the cause of poverty—says the trust-owned press. At last the press and the reformers combine, marching shoulder to shoulder to the rescue (?) of the "common people". Woe to the Trust!

It seems to me that a raise in wages and a shorter work-day would be a more powerful weapon to combat the so-called "high cost of living", than a sad-eyed reformer. What do you think about it?

Why do you suppose this press—this same press that has slandered, condemned and advocated the use of violence in suppressing the cry for more bread—now wags the Trust continually before our eyes? As some nutty Post says: "there's a reason."

So long as the workers' attention can be kept from the real cause of poverty, that long will the masters be safe to continue the robbery—hence the Trust problem. High prices or Trust prices are no more responsible for poverty than Taft, the fat, is for the 'Frisco earthquake.

We workers receive for our labor only enough to live on and raise more workers to take our places. So you see, if the cost of the necessities of life go up; then wages must rise to meet this in order that we may live. "The (market) value of labor-power is determined by the value of the necessities required to produce, develop, maintain and perpetuate this labor power"—says Marx. So, we receive in the form of wages, the value of our labor power.

er. Getting the value of our product is another matter. During the day's work we produce more than the value of our labor power. What we produce is worth more money than our wages. But we are only allowed the value of our labor power, our wages. The workers of the country receive about 17 per cent. of the value of what they produce. That represents the value of their labor power, but not the value of their product.

We are not poor because we spend that 17 per cent. but because we are not allowed to retain any of the remaining 83 per cent. That goes to make surplus value and millionaires. Keep your eye on that 83 per cent. of surplus value which you created and did not get. Never mind Teedmore and his big club; organize and take as much of that surplus which you created, as you can; and do all in your power to hasten the day when we will be strong enough to take it all.

The fact that Trust-busting imbeciles are allowed to roam and rave at will, ought to convince you that the powers-that-be, would lose nothing but the name. Notice what happens to the workers who advise their fellows to cease their toll in order to compel the master to pay a better wage—in other words, to hand over some of that 83 per cent. of surplus. Error like many others was handing out such advice; he was promptly locked up. If the workers of the world had not backed him up solidly, he would have been left to rot in jail, or sent to the chair.

So you see, the struggle is not in the ballot-box; but in the mill, mine and factory—on the job. Organize the slaves on the job and the job with the full product of their toll will be theirs. The I. W. W. points the way; fall in line.

Yours for the full product of our toll,  
J. FRANCIS BISCAY.

**THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS**

(By E. F. Dorée.)

In speaking to the average worker of industrial unionism, sooner or later he will come out with the statement: "I believe in unions all right, but I believe that the boss ought to have the right to run his own business."

The very fact that there exists a union should be sufficient for the average person to see that the object of the union is to say, to the extent of their power, how the business is to be run. When a union gets more wages, it has interfered with the bosses; when it gets shorter hours it interferes with the business; when it gets safety appliances placed on machinery it has forced the boss to run business in a manner he does not approve of, etc.

The I. W. W. goes the limit, it says the workers should own the land and the machinery of production and that the workers should operate them, to the best advantage of the worker regardless of their present owners.

At such a radical idea the poor worker will shudder. "Why, we, the working-class, can't run the industries, we are too ignorant."

For the sake of argument we will say that the master class has absolute control of society and that they could run it as they pleased and that society today is the fruits of capitalist jurisdiction. Let us see how they have run it and if their method of running it is satisfactory to the worker.

I want to ask the capitalist a few questions; follow them closely:

Worker—Mr. Capitalist, why don't you employ all those men who are begging you for work? They want work; why, they are willing to pay for the most miserable job.

Capitalist—You understand, Mr. Worker, that there are certain kinds of labor that we cannot employ all year around and then there are times that we have panics and business depression, and business will not permit us to employ them.

Worker—And, Mr. Capitalist, the statisticians tell us that there are about 8,000,000 unemployed men. Can't you do anything for them?

Capitalist—No, we are powerless to do anything.

Worker—Mr. Capitalist, why do you employ millions of women and pay them such miserable wages?

Capitalist—Business conditions forces us to.

Worker—Why do you employ millions of little children?

Capitalist—Well, we don't like to, but our competitors do, and if we wish to stay in business we must do the same. We have tried legislation but you know we can not legislate heaven on earth.

Worker—And why do you have prostitution, the curse of the womanhood of the world?

Capitalist—Now, Mr. Worker, I'm surprised you know that it is a necessary evil; society could not run without it.

Worker—Why do you have so many jails built?

Capitalist—Such foolish questions. You must know that we have to protect our property.

Worker—And, Mr. Capitalist, why don't you cause proper scaffolding to be used in the building of structures, and have mines properly ventilated, machinery properly protected, etc., so that over one-half a million workers would not be killed and maimed each year.

Capitalist—Those deaths are not caused by negligence on our part; it is caused by the carelessness of the worker.

These questions could go on indefinitely, but these are sufficient to prove that the capitalist class is not capable of managing industry.

They have admitted and continue to admit that they cannot operate industry unless they maintain unemployed armies, bread line, tenements, "model" cities, lousy bunk houses, woman labor, sweat shops, slums, prostitution, child labor, industrial murders, jails, galleys, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, poor houses, armies, navies, militias, policeman's clubs, broadcloth mobs and everything else that is loathsome, even admitting that they need pimps, gunmen and detectives to help them.

Isn't this enough to prove to any worker that the capitalist class should not be permitted to operate society for another day?

Now comes the question of how we are to get control?

First, we must have the consent of labor itself, and in order to get the consent of labor, labor must be organized in such a way as to be able to speak and act as one unit.

The workers must start that organization sometime and the Industrial Workers of the World have a method to present to the working class. The I. W. W. came as a result of failures of past organizations. The I. W. W. is the most complete form of organization known to the human race. It is simple. One big union of the working class, taking in every man, woman and child, regardless of skill, occupation, race, color, nationality or creed. These workers are segregated into National Industrial Unions, or by industries, as they are employed, for instance: The National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers takes in all wage workers employed in that industry, whether they saw logs, hew ties, fell trees, plane lumber, cook for the employees or what not. The same is true of all other industries, as the National Industrial Union of Building Construction Workers takes in excavators, concrete mixers, carpenters, brick masons, electrical workers, hod carriers, plumbers, in fact, every one who works at the construction of a building.

In this method of organizing the workers meet and discuss the operating of that industry, and soon become acquainted with the operation of their industry and its relationship to the other. The coming together of all these industries is the complete organization, the I. W. W. The only thing we lack is you, the worker.

There is another thing the worker should remember—the wage worker is producing all the wealth today. He does all the physical and mental labor. He keeps the books, he plans the work, he constructs the plant, he produces the raw material, he transports the unfinished product to the mill and make a complete article of it, and then delivers it to the door of the consumer. The trouble comes when he delivers, he delivers the silks, satins, and broadcloth to the master and the shoddy to the worker; the porterhouses to the boss and the neck to himself; the automobile to the boss and the right to walk to himself; all that is good he gives to the boss and that which the boss does not want he keeps.

All we ask you workers to do is to organize into the one big union and continue to produce wealth but help us change the bookkeeping system so that those who do the work shall enjoy the fruits of their own labor. Join the one big union and help us kick the master off his throne. We can do it, now all together, over he goes, to hell with where he lands.

Let's be free, industrially free, a world without a parasite or pauper, woman or child slave; a world without a slave. Is that worth fighting for? If it is, join. We don't want your sympathy; we want you, a slave willing to be free.

**CAN TENANT FARMERS BE ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP?**

By B. E. Nilsson.

It is safe to say that any disagreement there may be in our ranks regarding this question is due to the vagueness of the term "tenant farmer"; there are tenant farmers and tenant farmers. The term can as well be applied to the wage-slave whose wife and children raise garden truck or chickens, as to the man who rents a 1000-acre ranch, or to a man who is both land owner and land renter and who hires wage labor to do all the work. A simple answer of yes or no will not serve. We can not exclude a man whose living depends on his wages, even if he does rent a piece of land, nor should the tenant farmer be excluded because he occasionally hires labor, so long as his own living depends on wages he earns elsewhere.

The purpose of the I. W. W. or of any labor union, is to protect the interest of wage-labor; to raise wages and to better the conditions under which wage slaves must work and live. A labor union can not raise the price of garden truck or chickens or potatoes or corn or cotton, nor would it serve the economic interests of the members to do so. A tenant farmer who is also a wage earner may help to maintain and raise wages by his activity in the union; he may take part in strikes and sabotage on the job, but he can not protect his interest as a tenant that way, and he will hardly strike or practice sabotage on his rented land.

The wage earning tenant farmer is rather an exception in the West, and he usually has no idea of remaining in that position very long; he either looks forward to a time when he will devote all his time to his farming, or he expects to lose what little he owns and spend his remaining days as a wage slave. In the Southern states it is otherwise; there it is quite usual for the tenant farmer to leave the care of the farm to his wife and children, while he gets a job in the lumber industry, or in a turpentine camp, or on a railroad. The husband is working for wages, while the wife and children take care of the farm. This is not a mere temporary condition, but rather an established order of things. Industry is partly dependent on such wage labor, and this is a condition which must not be ignored by a movement which intends to improve the working conditions in these industries.

Even when the tenant farmer does not himself work for wages, it is likely that a part of his household expenses are directly or indirectly paid with the wages earned by some relative or friend, and the tenant farmer of the South has therefore an interest in wages and working condition which the labor unions in the South are compelled to consider.

According to orthodox socialism, these tenant farmers should be classed as capitalists, but to anyone who is familiar with their hard struggle for a bare existence, this classification will seem very absurd. Whatever reason there may be for barring them out of the union, it will not be on account of the capital they possess.

And, it is well to remember, that while func-

tioning as a labor union, the I. W. W. is also the germ of the coming revolution; and in this revolution the tenant farmer is as deeply interested as the wage slave; he may even have a deeper interest, if he is the father of a large family of prospective wage slaves; so, while the tenant farmers do not properly belong in a labor union, there is no good reason why they should not build up a union of their own, with which they may protect their own economic interests; and while such a tenant farmers' union can not be admitted as an integral part of the I. W. W., it would be quite possible to maintain friendly relations and some degree of co-operation, at least in the revolutionary education. We have a good deal more in common with the tenant farmers when they are organized in a union, than when they are organized in a political party.

Regarding the relation between the tenant farmers' union and the lumber workers in the South (which is one of the reasons for this discussion) we may quite safely leave that to those of our fellow workers who live in that part of the country, as they know more about local conditions than we do. I am firmly convinced that they will ask for our advice as soon as they need it—and we may as well attend strictly to our own end of the class struggle—while we are waiting.

**AS TO ORGANIZATION**

(By Forest Edwards.)

The system of organizing in use at Bellingham should be tried in all mill towns. It will prove to be beneficial in reaching the mill workers.

Where possible have an "organization committee" of three members. Let one act as financial secretary and secure all stamps and supplies from the local secretary, then issue these stamps and supplies to dues collectors together with credentials as organizers, each to report once each week to secretary of organization committee. The secretary of said committee shall report for all delegates and organizers to the local business meeting, stating just what each man has accomplished for the week.

One other man on the organization committee shall have charge of the mailing list of all camp delegates and members who desire papers and mail forwarded to them while in camp.

The third member of the committee should have charge of all correspondence dealing with the work of organization, and it shall be his duty to get in touch with as many men in camps as possible, so that when an organizer is about to be sent out he can be given the nature of the ground over which he is to travel.

The above is a fair outline of a system of doing business in towns like Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

The smaller places we must also reach with a system. Take Bellingham for example. There are four large mills here. We are organized into "four companies," of four or five men each. We start out, say, on Wednesday; all go to the mill at noon, have a leaflet or some papers to give away; give the boys one and also have a little talk with them, urging them to come into the union. Next day we simply change places, thereby giving each five men a new audience every day, and with a new leaflet to give out, you ought to be able to start something.

Of course it is much easier to tell about these things than to do them, but if you can muster a crowd large enough who are willing to leave the stove for one hour each day, for four days a week, and for four weeks, you will surely get in some good work.

These companies must work under the instructions of the secretary of organization committee, or under the instructions of the local organizer, as the case may be.

I know of no better way to advertise a meeting than the above system. Each workman is urged to come, not only by posters passed around, but by the companies of men themselves.

This is offered to locals for criticism.

**LOS ANGELES ACQUEDUCT NOTES.**

By Ed Nolan, Delegate Camp 2.

Pyramids of Capitalist System arrived at this camp. They are the finest kind of silent agitation.

Bundle orders steadily increasing.

Twenty-three dollars subscribed to aid Herkimer prisoners.

Stone and Webster strike at Big Creek advertised.

Suggestions for delegates: To entouse others, you must be enthusiastic yourself.

If you don't understand the I. W. W., shut up and read up.

Meal time is no time for speaking. Get the habit of telling interesting stories with an industrial union point. You will be welcome in every bunkhouse if you can amuse and instruct.

Whatever you do, start a literature fund. Send for Pyramids of Capitalist System, the Worker, Solidarity, what foreign matter you need, also leaflets, pamphlets, etc. Reading matter is your standby, put it in every bunkhouse.

Boost for a greater membership and a greater Worker.

Let's hear from Eugene G. T. P. Can. Northern, all you lumberjacks. If you have no writing material, send to Nolan, 781 San Pedro, Los Angeles, Cal., he'll send you some free.

Will I. S. Bloer, late of Stockton local, please communicate with Secretary, Box 312, San Diego, Cal. Important.

The famous Jungle Local is still on the map in Stockton, Cal., at 236 South California street. Rebels should drop in and see a miniature Industrial Commonwealth in working order.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

**B. C. LOGGERS SHOULD TRANSFER.**

All I. W. W. men working in the woods in British Columbia should transfer their cards to Local 46, Forest and Lumber Workers, 34 Cordova St., West; Vancouver, B. C.

Remember that cards are transferable without charge from one local to another and from one industry to another. Do not retain your membership in recruiting locals or other lumber locals when not working under their jurisdiction.

British Columbia loggers should all belong to Local 46 until other localities are prepared to maintain their own locals. Get busy, you B. C. loggers, and show that you still have some fight left in you.

**THE NEW REVIEW**

The New Review, 150 Nassau street, New York City, fills a gap in the labor press. This new and neat weekly, a convenient magazine form, deals seriously with all phases of international socialism, without adhering to the usual partisan political formula. It is America's first seriously scientific socialist publication. Among its contributors are some of the deepest thinkers of this and other countries. Industrial unionism, direct action and sabotage come in for their due share of discussion. The initial numbers are 32 pages. The price is 5 cents for single copies or \$2 per year. Six months subscriptions are accepted at \$1.

**SPOKANE TO HEAR HAYWOOD**

Workers of Spokane, Wash., will have an opportunity to hear William D. Haywood on February 9 at 2:30 p. m., in Foresters' hall, Pacific and Browne street. Questions will be allowed.

Local 384, I. W. W., Omaha, Neb., has moved its headquarters from 108 North Thirteenth St. to 1817 Cass street. All rebels please note.

It is reported that men employed by the Westholme Lumber Co., on pipe line work near Victoria, B. C., are unable to get their checks cashed, as the city cannot pay and the contractors have no cash. Steer clear of the outfit.

Fred Hoffman will please write to Tim Norton, Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

**HAYWOOD WILL SPEAK IN VANCOUVER**

William D. Haywood will lecture in Vancouver, B. C., at the Dominion Hall, on February 13. All Vancouver wage slaves should attend.

**THERE'S A REASON**

Horatio G. Winslow in Coming Nation. "At the same time," we ventured cautiously (for who would criticize a Great man to his face!) "granting, that you have a legal right to make and sell shoddy goods, have you a moral right to do so?"

Mr. Fatchops raised a fat palm blandly. "Moral right, my dear young friend, why what do you suppose would happen if we were to send out from our factories nothing but the best goods? Absolute stagnation in less than a year. Instead of wearing out our goods in a month people would find them still whole at the end of six months. Our output would remain unsold, our workers would be turned out into the street, the butchers and grocers who depend on the workers would fail and we should have another panic. No, my dear young friend, you need have no fear about it. In turning out cheap, shoddy, fall-to-pieces goods we are performing a service for all humanity."

Not being a keen logician we were unable to point out the fallacy in Mr. Fatchop's argument, but we felt like kicking him just the same.

**THE A, B, C OF ECONOMIC ACTION**

W. J. McSweeney of 3921 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill., has written a 24 page pamphlet of the above title. Its purpose is to show that economic action alone is necessary to free the workers. The style of the pamphlet is rather out of the ordinary and a glance at the author's name will convince one that the style is not German. The price is 10 cents a single copy, or 5 cents each in lots of 25 or more.

**ABOUT THAT FARMER QUESTION**

Articles on the tenant farmer question have been so numerous that it is impossible to publish more than a small part of them. Further discussion will have to be brief and must also cover points not brought out in former articles. Read what has been said on the subject and if you have additional information send it in.

Will C. Snyder please communicate at once with Chas. J. Snyder, Box 533, San Pedro, Cal.?

**SOLIDARITY.**

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters as well as general news of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 per copy. You need it as well as the "Worker." Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

**ETTOR AND GIOVANNINI**

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass. Speech stenographically reported and published verbatim in a 120 page pamphlet. Revolutionary in 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., Chicago, Ill.

**DIRECTORY OF LOCALS**

Australian Administration, Industrial Workers of the World—Ed Moyle, General Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Adelaide Local—R. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Sydney Local—George G. Reeve, Secretary-Treasurer, 2122 Cumberland Street, Sydney. Auckland Local—F. H. Torrey, Secretary-Treasurer, Queen's Building, Wellesley St., Auckland (New Zealand). Christ Church Local—Syd. Kingsford, Secretary-Treasurer, 8 Judd's Building, Christ Church (New Zealand).

MERRICK ACQUITTED OF HEINOUS CRIME
Fred Merrick, editor of Justice of Pittsburg, Pa., was recently tried on charges of high treason to the ethical culture section of the Socialist party.

What happened to Haywood will be the next act of this exciting melodrama staged by the Socialist party under the alluring title "Nobly Waging the Class Struggle."

NO DETECTIVES WANTED
Local 173, I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., recently turned down the application of a detective masking behind the name of Steve O'Donnell.

According to reports this O'Donnell was formerly a guard at the Canon City penitentiary in Colorado, afterward figuring as a gunman and ore guard in Goldfield, Nev., during the I. W. W. strike.

He is also said to have told the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association that he would carry out a plan to railroad several I. W. W. men to the gallows if \$5000 was paid to him and several of his friends.

O'Donnell then became the bodyguard for De la Cour, when the latter degenerate was clubbing unarmed workmen to death. Later, in Los Angeles, this same O'Donnell pointed out men for arrest and the sweat box while the Federal Grand Jury was in session.

He was then used for more open detective work by Joe Meyers, and was ordered into court to testify against the Magons. Having some Mexican blood himself, and knowing the consequence of any such betrayal, he took a four months' sentence on a charge of horse stealing rather than risk his life.

Leaving jail, he applied to the I. W. W. for membership, but having done no work and showing no sign of having changed his character in the slightest, he was emphatically rejected.

His description may help other locals. About 5 feet 8 inches high; weight about 155; age 31 years; grayish blue eyes; dark, sallow complexion; wide cheek bones; low forehead; black hair with a straight bang about an inch above his eyes; never looks one in the eye; has a fawning smile; is a horseman; dresses over nice; a gambler by taste; works at rare intervals as boss of road construction gangs.—Press Committee.

WHAT WILL YOU DO ABOUT IT?
By Ed Nolan.

The columns of the Worker have been opened again for financial support. Who owes money to this paper? Every one of us, whether we are members of the I. W. W. or not.

This paper has in the past encountered obstacles that would take the heart out of the average editor. The path is not rose-strewn now, by any means.

What are you locals doing? What are you members doing?

In an argument on the sidewalk more important than the press? What would you do without it?

Help your literature agent. Increase your bundle orders! Get subs! Get busy!

The Worker must and shall be self-supporting.

What are you going to do about it? We must stand by the Worker!

CLASS STRUGGLE WITHIN THE WORKING CLASS

In the January issue of The Masses, 150 Nassau street, New York City, is an article of the above title by William English Walling. The article points out that the struggle over the question of industrialism is in reality a struggle between the skilled and the unskilled worker.

"We are beginning to realize that the forces of conservatism are composed as largely of the owners of 'jobs' as of the owners of capital."

Speaking of industrial unionism Walling says: "It has also been viewed as an extension of labor union action from the everyday struggle about wages into the field of revolutionary Socialism. But no combination of Socialism and labor unionism, however revolutionary, can account for it."

Let no I. W. W. man or woman be carried away by sentiment in matters that require sober, class-conscious thinking. Let no one for a moment forget the constructive program of our splendid organization. The political socialists are at least unfaithfully consistent with theirs. They never lost their chance to prescribe the receipt of Universal Social Remedy—"vote the socialist ticket."

The dynamiting craft union officials have had the sympathy of the great revolutionary figure who turned down our Lawrence fellow workers as "anarchists," but they could not have the sympathy of the unskilled, of the outcast, of McConnell's long, lean tramp. They cannot forget that they are in the fight to the death for emancipation, and that in their fight this deadly reptile, the labor fakir, is their greatest enemy.

Ed. Note.—While there has been rather too much laudation of the imprisoned men, which this article may have a tendency to check, still it must be remembered that there exists considerable doubt as to the guilt of some of the prisoners. The manner in which they were taken to Leavenworth is suspicious. There is another side to the story which we hope to reproduce next week.

The article closes with these words: "There can be little question that with these changes we are entering into a new epoch, or that the struggles that lie immediately before us will entirely eclipse those of the past—in magnitude, intensity, and significance for the revolution that is to come."

THE DYNAMITERS—A DISSENTING OPINION
By Leon Vasilio.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum, which means say nothing but good of the dead, is an old Latin phrase that for some superstitious reason has been reverentially observed to this day. The modern should construe another one: Say nothing but good of the sentenced—for it seems that the same sentiment is actuating the revolutionists of the country in their sympathy for the thirty-three craft union officials that recently entered the Leavenworth prison.

It has been reported that when, at the last I. W. W. convention, Fellow Worker St. John introduced the telegram of sympathy to the McNamara brothers, the whole convention applauded; and now that the rest of the gang hit their trail, the same sentiment is being manifested.

Since I haven't heard of any dissenting opinion in the matter, I take it that this sympathetic attitude may be considered as the I. W. W. position.

There is a manly motive at the base of this gallant generosity. The cowardly curs who once called these men "brothers" and now desert them, should be passed in disgust; while upon the mind-poisoned slave who thinks that "they deserved it" we can only look with pity. But where do we leave the constructive program of our organization? Is this brave sense of working-class solidarity properly applied? Is the case of these craft-union officials an instance of working-class erring which, no matter how detrimental to the slave's struggle for emancipation, we must stand by them? Should this be the case, then I would "stand with bowed head as they pass" and with Fellow Worker Lentz would say: "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."

But strip your mind of all sentimental garments, and you will find in every one of these "members of the working class" the pernicious labor fakir who, more than any other agency of capitalism, stands between the wage slave and his emancipation. They were not obscure and misguided members of the iron workers' rank and file, but highly paid officials, all the way from the well known article of "business agent" to international president. None of them was an industrial unionist or socialist, nor even an anarchist, as far as I could learn. They held in contempt all ideals of working-class emancipation.

All the more to assert their hostility to the wage-slave, some of them are reported as Militia Generals of Christ. None of them had any quarrel with the wage system. They dynamited some capitalists' property in order to perpetuate the criminal labor separation form of "unionism" that provided them with lucrative jobs. And this, the melted to tears industrial revolutionists call "taking chances on saving their union."

Those of them who held membership in the Militia of Christ were multi-faced, cowardly and treacherous, as they professed love for both slave and master, swindling one and then dynamiting the other; and all of them were neither members of the working class nor fighters. They were simply traitors to all, but their fat jobs; in other words, they were—rank labor fakirs.

To invoke ignorance in their defense is silly. In this day of rank and file awakening there can be no excuse for leaders to be ignorant. This is an age of publicity with all sorts of class educational facilities—at least for men paid upwards of \$5.00 a day "and expenses."

One of them was editor of a "labor paper." He, especially, could be no ignoramus. They knew, as well as any industrial worker, that by organizing every slave in the iron and steel industries, they could beat the Steel Trust down to its knees. And should they have spent \$1,000.00 a month organizing they would have come 1000 miles closer to it than by transporting dynamite in Pullman cars. But that would have meant real working-class unionism, which is in no way favorable to fakirs. The master class was mild enough with them. Should they have been I. W. W. men, the gallows would have been their fate. Ettor and Giovannitti were closer to the electric chair than the McNamaras and their partners. Of course, the former are infinitely more dangerous to capitalism with their bare hands than the latter with their dynamite; and the masters are class-conscious enough to see that.

The time is well nigh here when we can unequivocally say: Whoever is opposed to revolutionary industrial unionism is an enemy of the workers.

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The dynamiting craft union officials have had the sympathy of the great revolutionary figure who turned down our Lawrence fellow workers as "anarchists," but they could not have the sympathy of the unskilled, of the outcast, of McConnell's long, lean tramp. They cannot forget that they are in the fight to the death for emancipation, and that in their fight this deadly reptile, the labor fakir, is their greatest enemy.

While such acts may be "the birth throes of a new society," they are surely the death throes of labor fakirism, which will eventually clear the way for the onward march of the Industrial Workers of the World, in its mission of working-class emancipation.

Ed. Note.—While there has been rather too much laudation of the imprisoned men, which this article may have a tendency to check, still it must be remembered that there exists considerable doubt as to the guilt of some of the prisoners. The manner in which they were taken to Leavenworth is suspicious. There is another side to the story which we hope to reproduce next week.

Don't destroy this copy. It cost money. Pass it along.

THE WAY THE I. W. W. ORGANIZES
The I. W. W. is an industrial organization, not a mass organization, as some think.

All workers in one industry in the same locality are organized into Local Unions of that industry.

All Local Unions in the one industry are organized into a National Industrial Union of that industry.

National Industrial Unions in closely related industries are united into National Industrial Departments.

All National Industrial Departments are united into the One Big Union, the general organization of the I. W. W.

For example: All workers doing work connected with the lumber industry in one locality, such as swampers, buckers, fallers, riggers, engineers, firemen, camp cooks and flunkies, etc., would be organized into a Local Union of Forest and Lumber Workers. The Local Unions would attend to all matters concerning the lumber workers in that locality.

All Local Unions of lumber workers would be organized into the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers. This National Union acts as a medium of communication between locals and is also for the purpose of getting concerted action in time of strikes, sending organizers into unorganized territory, helping the same locals to gain more members, and to look after the general affairs of the lumber workers.

Owing to the fact that camps are continually changing from one place to another the lumber industry is at present organized by means of branches in the camps, directly connected with the locals in the towns and larger cities through a camp delegate system.

None of the branches, locals, national unions or departments are independent of the rest of the organization. On page 29 of the pamphlet "One Big Union" will be found the following explanatory paragraph:

"When the workers organize in Industrial Unions . . . they will not only be able to curtail production on a small scale and thus also the profits of the employers of labor, but they will stop production altogether, if necessary, in one industry or in all industries of a locality, or of a nation, or they can, when they are powerful enough, shut the factories against the present employers and commence production for use."

If you want to know more about the structure of the I. W. W. send 50 cents for assorted literature to box 2129, Spokane, Wash., or write to the secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Frank R. Schiele, 211 Occidental Ave., rear, Seattle, Wash.

A Camnitz, Robert L. Muller and A. H. Cook, can secure their mail by addressing local 245, I. W. W., box 533, San Pedro, Cal.

TEN THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED IN LAWRENCE

At a meeting of the unemployed held in Lexington Hall, Thursday morning, January 23, 1913, the following resolutions were endorsed and passed, the same to be sent to Governor Foss, Mayor Scanlan, the press and others mentioned so they cannot say that their attention had not been called to the serious situation, from want of work, that confronts the people of Lawrence.

Yours sincerely, ARCH H. ADAMSON, Chairman at meeting of Unemployed.

Whereas, at the present time in the city of Lawrence there are 10,000 textile workers unemployed, many of whom have not worked at all for from six to ten weeks; and

Whereas, these conditions of things has caused suffering and starvation in the homes of the unemployed, where children are crying for enough to eat, for clothing and fuel to keep them warm; and

Whereas, during the Lawrence strike of last year, Governor Foss and other officials of the state of Massachusetts, sent the military, metropolitan police and the state officers into Lawrence; the Lawrence city government also brought in private detectives, all of which cost the people of this city and state almost a half million of dollars, all this being done to protect the property of the mill owners; and

Whereas, the citizens' committee and others of the city of Lawrence have spent thousands of dollars in having a patriotic parade, in keeping a press agent to carry on a campaign of correction and to advertise Lawrence and their views throughout the length and breadth of this country;

Let it be resolved, that human life is of more importance than private property and that human life should be preserved at all cost and to this end we demand from Gov. Foss and other officials of the state of Massachusetts; we demand from Mayor Scanlan of Lawrence, the Board of Aldermen, the Citizens' Committee, Judge J. J. Mahoney, Judge Chandler, the Rev. James T. O'Reilly, the Rev. Lovejoy, Ex-congressman Knox, Postmaster Louis Cox, the press of Lawrence and all others who have professed to have all the interests of all the people in Lawrence at heart, to show something in a material line and spend as much money as they spent in protecting the property of the mill owners, in providing work and food for those out of work, that life may be preserved, the needy and hungry succored and the immediate needs of those who are already starving on the streets be relieved.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gov. Foss, Mayor Scanlan, the Board of Aldermen, the Citizens' Committee and the press, also to the above mentioned individuals.

LIBERTY OR—THE PENITENTIARY? (Continued from page 1)

Are these men to be sacrificed upon the festal altar of capitalism while we all hang our heads in shame? NO! BY GOD, NO.

They are our brothers; our fellow workers. They fought their best. Now it's our turn to show them that it is the working class that is being attacked when the capitalists attack these 14 fellow workers.

I have put it plain to you all. I expect that every one of you, no matter where you are, will do his or her utmost to raise the much needed funds. I expect that none of you will hesitate to dig down after your last copper to help in a cause like this. Remember, it's these fellow workers today—the enemy may reach after you tomorrow.

Send all funds to Matilda Rabinowicz, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

We must all act together. The time is short. Let us now show the enemy that they cannot break the solidarity of labor till hell freezes over and Sahara's sands become an icy lake. IT'S UP TO YOU, TO ACT.

J. S. BISCAT. Little Falls, N. Y.

ETTOR VISITING PARENTS IN TACOMA, WASH.

Joseph J. Ettor will remain in Tacoma, Wash., for the next six weeks visiting his parents.

Meanwhile the General Office is arranging a lecture tour for him from the Pacific Coast eastward, to commence about March 15.

All mail intended for Ettor may be addressed either in care of General Office, 307 Mortimer building, 164 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., or care of Manley A. Ettor, 1315 E. 26th St., Tacoma, Wash.

COOS BAY NEWS. By John Pancker.

At our last business meeting of Local 435, I. W. W., we were presented with an ivory tusk by fellow worker Ever Nymnover. The tusk is of mastodon ivory, found in Hunter Creek, a tributary of the Klondyke River in Yukon territory. The tusk was 11 1/2 feet long and was found forty feet underground on bedrock, where it is supposed to have rested for 40,000 years. The tusk was purchased in the city of Juneau in 1907.

Nymnover is an old time rebel in the labor movement, having been active in 1886 at the time of the Haymarket riots. He is now on his way to the Orient.

Local 435 extended him a special vote of thanks for the gift.

ETTOR AND HAYWOOD DATES

Joseph J. Ettor will fill dates beginning March 1 in the states of Washington, Oregon and California, and in April he will fill dates in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana, then North to Illinois.

All locals or parties interested wanting to secure dates or information pertaining thereto, address Industrial Union Agitation Bureau, Room 307, 164 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wm. D. Haywood will be available for dates in Illinois and Indiana during the month of March, 1913. All requests for information, terms, etc., to be addressed to Industrial Union Agitation Bureau, Room 307, 164 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

WHY LEAVE US OUT? By R. U. Onn.

Every few months the International Typographical Union issues a little booklet which is supposed to contain a list of all the union and non-union publications exclusive of the daily papers, in this country and Canada, whether they bear the label or not.

In looking through the booklet several times I found neither Solidarity nor the "Industrial Worker" listed, either as union or non-union, altho the latter bears the label. I wonder why?

By the way, the thought presents itself, why does not the I. T. U. through its "great power" force the use of the label on all papers and publications and thus obviate the necessity of issuing the above mentioned booklet at great expense to the membership of the I. T. U. As an I. T. U. member I would like to know.

IT WON'T WORK

A recent issue of the St. Louis Mirror contains a letter that would gladden the heart of State Socialists of the Berger breed. A Mirror correspondent proposed that the union funds be withdrawn from use as strike benefits, etc., and used to manipulate the stock market, finally causing the election of A. F. of L. members to the Board of Directors of the Steel Trust, thereby gaining control.

As a means perpetuating slavery, this scheme is a dandy. In England certain labor leaders did not want railroad workers to strike, and later it developed that the surplus union funds were invested in said railroad.

While the aristocrats of labor might in thirty years be able to buy a share of steel stock, it is a cinch that the slaves in the Gary steel mills couldn't shorten their black bread and bologna diet down to a point that would admit of stock purchasing.

Decidedly the scheme will not work.

C. A. Miller, J. Sebasta and C. R. Neely will please write to Sec. Local 13, I. W. W., Box 212, San Diego, Cal.

In reading over craft union exchanges from all parts of the country it is noticeable that the most reactionary paper of the West is broader in its ideas than the most radical ones of the east. It is an exceptional craft journal that dares to peddle identity of interest dope to Western readers. This fact is noted in passing and is not for the purpose of creating a western patriotism. Economic conditions and persistent I. W. W. agitation are the causes of this attitude.

Mr. Block He Peddles Signs. A multi-panel cartoon showing a man selling signs to various people. Signs include: 'THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER FROM SPokane CLAIMS THAT THE MEN WHO ARE ROBBING THE POOR PEOPLE WITH SWINDLE ADVERTISEMENTS, IT MAY BE THE ONLY ONE OF THE PAPERS ARE DOING IT, BUT THIS HERE PAPER IS HONEST, IT WILL BE BECAUSE IT IS SO VERY POPULAR, EVERYBODY IS READING IT.', 'PHOENIX SIGN CO.', 'HERE MR. BLOCK, FIFTY PRINTED SIGNS FOR TWO DOLLARS! YOU CAN GET THEM AT 25¢ A PIECE! THIS WILL GIVE YOU A PROFIT OF 75¢. YOU CAN SELL THEM IN ONE HOUR.', 'I CAN SHOW MY POOR MAN BUT I CAN BUY NO MORE SIGNS, THERE ARE TOO MANY OF YOU CRAWLERS AROUND HERE.', 'FURNISHED ROOMS.', 'HOT DRINKS.', 'I WANT TO BUY SOME OF YOUR SIGN BOARDERS! I'VE GOT ABOUT TWENTY ALREADY!', 'I CAN'T SELL EN I WILL START MY SIGN BOARDERS! YOU GOT NO BUSINESS ABILITY!', 'GET OUT OF HERE!', 'I WANT MY SIGN BOARDERS!', 'AND DON'T YOU SLEEPER ALL OVER THE SIDE WALK I'LL HAVE YOU ARRESTED.', 'PHOENIX SIGN CO.'

Continued Next Week