

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS



Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 51

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 207

SIXTEEN JAILED IN SEATTLE

"Around the sidewalks pickets march with never tiring feet, while law-abiding citizens are forced to take the street. 'Move on, move on!' the coppers shout. 'This sidewalk's sacred ground, for 'vags whose only work consists of marching round and round!'"

This is the way the Seattle Times views the chain picketing of the I. W. W. in front of the M. Vollman tailor shop in Seattle, Wash. The verse is accompanied by a deep four column cartoon.

Sixteen more I. W. W. pickets were arrested on Saturday last. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

The presiding judge has refused to term the acts of the pickets as in contempt of court or in violation of the recently issued injunction. There has been no let up in the picketing on account of the court order and arrests are of daily occurrence.

In the sixteen arrested there were no tailors. The capitalist press is incensed over this fact but to the industrialists it is but a sign that the workers are sticking together without regard to obsolete craft lines.

The names of the fellow workers who went to join the numerous pickets already arrested are as follows: Alex Weir, James McCormick, James O'Connor, H. G. Fisher, George Miller, E. J. Haley, J. D. Woolman, Harry Feinberg, J. J. Extal, W. Hodges, W. H. Penrose, Paul Bliscoe, Alfred Nelson, H. C. Smith and Jack Hill. General Headquarters has issued a call for volunteers to go to Seattle to fight against "government by injunction."

Silk Workers Strike in Patterson, N. J.

Press reports state that silk workers to the number of about 5,000 are on strike at Patterson, New Jersey. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Trecca, Patrick Quinlan, and Samuel Kaplan are reported to be under arrest in connection with the work of extending the strike.

Haywood is said to be on his way to Patterson from Cincinnati and the authorities state that his appearance before a strike meeting will be a signal for his arrest.

The prohibitive order was extended from the I. W. W. to cover the Socialist Party. As a result of denouncing this suppression of the right of free speech the state secretary of the Socialist Party, K. B. Killingbeck, was arrested and taken from the platform where he was addressing a crowd of 3,000 strikers.

Confronted by the realities of life instead of parlor pronouncements the enraged Socialists knocked over benches and tore down doors in an effort to rescue their secretary.

The chief of police is reported as having told Killingbeck that "The place for the Socialist propaganda is at the polls on election day and not on the outskirts of a strike." There is but little doubt that the thieving silk magnates are of the same opinion. Advice from the enemy is of doubtful value.

In the absence of more definite news it is hard to say what will be the outcome of the strike.

Joe Ettor Deported From Canada

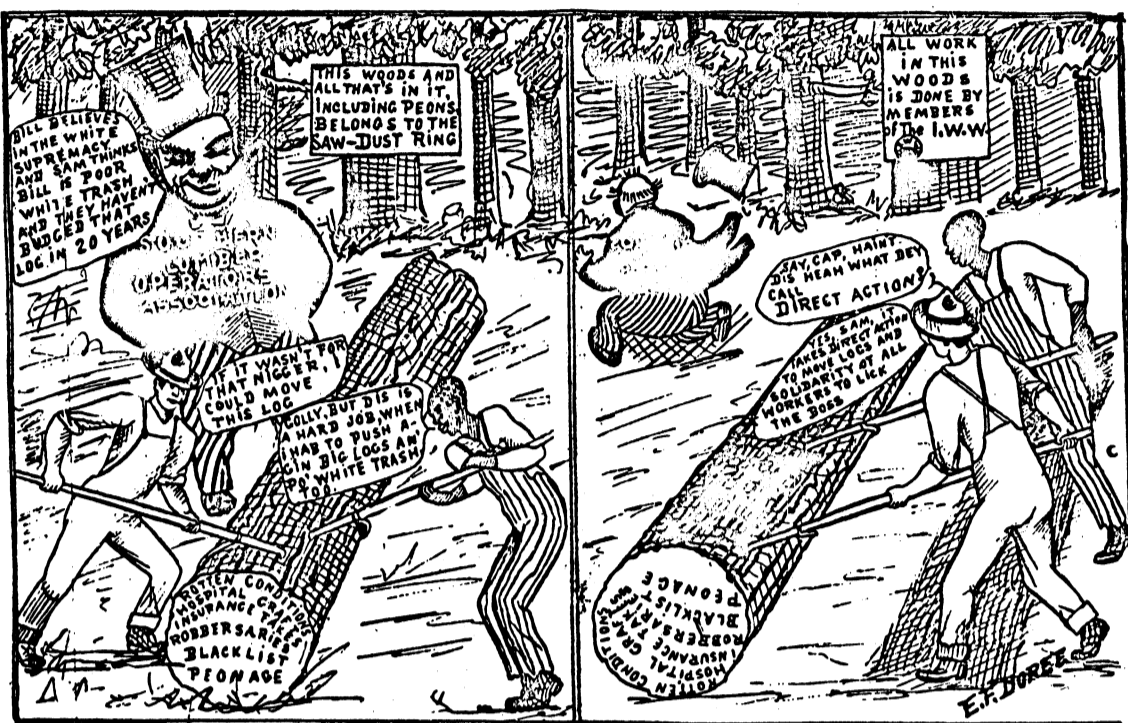
On March 2 the immigration officers at White Rock, B. C., distinguished themselves by deporting Joseph J. Ettor from McBride's "white" B. C. back into the land of the rich and home of the slave. Ettor was dated for a speaking tour of British Columbia.

The order for deportation came direct from the Ottawa government and the advice of the immigrant officers also prohibit the entrance of Vincent St. John, William D. Haywood, William E. Trautmann and Floyd Hyde.

The wise officers who watch to see that no one swipes the boundary line expressed surprise that Haywood had recently made a tour of Canada, but perhaps the poor things cannot read English very well. This last surmise is proven by the fact that they threatened to confiscate a copy of Shelley's poem as "dangerous anarchistic literature."

Ettor may appeal the case on the ground that the I. W. W. is allowed to exist as an organization in Canada and therefore there is no sufficient reason for keeping him out of the country. A parallel case is that of J. B. Pratt, organizer of the street car strike at Toronto three years ago. Pratt was deported but on appeal to the minister of the interior was permitted to return.

Ettor was returned to Seattle in time to secure the services of James P. Thompson to fill all Canadian dates.



NOT WHITE AGAINST BLACK, BUT SLAVES AGAINST MASTER

I. W. W. Must Educate Denver Police Dept.

Last reports from Denver state that 36 men are now in jail there. The last fourteen to be arrested have been granted jury trials. Their cases will be tried within this week.

The police are under the impression that they have the scalp of the I. W. W. in Denver, by reason of the fact that recruits have not yet arrived.

Come on to Denver, fellow slaves! The climate here is good and the jail is not so bad. Let us show the bosses of this city that the One Big Union has come to stay, and all their little pitiful lockups can't stop up from organizing the workers employed by them.

The socialists of this burg have lined up with the bosses and officially refused to endorse the stand we have taken. At one of their meetings a motion to take up a collection to aid the I.

W. W. in this fight for free speech was defeated. One of the comrades was very much wrought up over a drawing in the "Industrial Worker," called Political Action versus Direct Action, and declared he would not deign to help gain freedom of speech for the members of this organization. Another comrade arose and called attention to the fact that if they (the S. P.) became a menace to the capitalist class, their permits would also be revoked, but he did not make much impression on the politicians. But, then, nothing better could be expected from an organization whose state secretary is in such good standing with the exploiters in that state as to be in a position to secure free passage over several of the railroads for socialist (?) speakers. Nuff said! Fellow workers, act at once! If you cannot

send men, send at least a dollar or so to aid such recruits as will come in during the coming week.

The locals near Denver should send as many men as they can get together. Call a mass meeting of all men who are out of work and ask them to come to Denver, on the cushions if they can, on the rods if they must. But come! Come on you boys of Kansas City! Help us whip the bosses of Denver just as you whipped those of K. C.!

Come on all of you slaves who have red blood in your veins! Now it is Denver, next it may be your town. An injury to one is an injury to all!

Address of Denver I. W. W. is 1850 Arapahoe street. Send all donations to Secretary Peter Murray at that address.

Loggers, Look Well What You Do!

Loggers and saw mill workers: The time has come when you must show your colors, when you must show the lumber barons just where you stand. The time has arrived for you to organize into a revolutionary industrial union, whereby you, by uniting with all other workers in the camps and mills can secure better immediate conditions and finally gain the full product of your toil.

The I. W. W. is the only revolutionary industrial organization in the field. It is the only one that has nothing in its rules and regulations to prevent the coming together of every worker in the entire industry. And it is only by uniting them all that you can win.

With the opening of the Panama canal there will be a flood of immigration to the Pacific Northwest. These workers are coaxed here by

the employing class in hopes that their presence and their failure to appreciate the standard of living here, will lower wages. The I. W. W. is the only organization that can deal with them and the way they will be dealt with is to organize them along with all other wage workers. It is universally admitted that the I. W. W. is peculiarly successful in organizing workers of all nationalities into one body.

For a number of years the I. W. W. agitation has gone on unceasingly in the woods and mills. All this time the speakers and organizers have had the faith that the work they were doing was not waste effort. They knew that sooner or later you would see the necessity of organizing solidly into One Big Union of Forest and Lumber Workers.

Then, following the merging of the Brother-

hood of Timber Workers into the I. W. W., thus giving a membership of tens of thousands in the industry, there has appeared another organization in the field, the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen.

It has been the history of every past movement that it was first met by silence, then by ridicule, then by serious argument, and finally by the placing an organization in the field for the purpose of making the workers believe that it was identical with the one that had fought its way up. The rival movement has always been harmless to the ruling class. It generally operated under their protection. And the newly proposed international is no different from its predecessors in that respect.

(Continued on page four.)

Some Strong Words From a Shingle Weaver

(By A. Raynor)

At the last convention of the Shingle Weavers' Union, recently held in Portland, Ore., plans were formulated and later ratified by referendum vote, whereby the Shingle Weavers undertake to organize the "Saw Mill Workers and Loggers," and bring them safely into Mr. Gompers' scab job trust.

In the official organ, the "Shingle Weaver," the editor states, what he perhaps believes to be the truth. He says: "The Shingle Weavers are the only organization working forestry products that have control of any part of the timber working industry."

While he doesn't say in so many words, he intimates that the Shingle Weavers have control in the Shingle Mills. But have they? I have been a member of this organization for more than ten years and I think not.

We have never been able to shorten the hours of labor. We have never been able to secure the Saturday half holiday. We have not been able to get the owners to install blowers for taking up the poisonous cedar dust, that has sent many men to premature death, and shortens the life of every man that is compelled to inhale it. We have never been able to secure decent sleeping quarters in the "Jungle Mills."

Most Shingle Weavers make much of the fact that their wages remain constant, do not

fluctuate, and attribute this entirely to the fact that the weavers are organized. It would not be fair nor reasonable to claim our union has no effect in maintaining wages. But it is by no means the only factor! It explains only partially the wage level in our union.

Considered as a whole the Shingle Weavers work no more than six months per year, perhaps not quite that long. And in consequence they couldn't live on less wages than they receive. Therefore the cause is fundamentally an economic one, since no commodity can sell long, below its value, and human labor power being a commodity is no exception to the law that rules the world of commodities.

The officials of the Shingle Weavers claim the I. W. W.s have made no progress in the logging camps of Washington, or elsewhere, in organizing the loggers; ignoring the fact (I believe it to be a fact), that the I. W. W.s have about thirty thousand of them organized. The Shingle Weavers have never been able, notwithstanding all their blarney, to organize the Shingle Weavers, in anything like a thorough manner, in short the strength of the Weavers has been the mill owners weakness. We have been successful against the small mill man, but the large operators have in many cases got our "Goat."

Now I state, what is to me, unaccountable conduct on the part of many Shingle Weavers.

The majority of them claim to be Socialists. Are they? What objection can any clear headed Socialist have to the I. W. W.? Since the I. W. W.s are the clearest Marxists we have, what man claiming to be a Socialist and understands Marx and Morgan and Engels, can remain in open hostility to the only organization that has accepted unreservedly the cry of the Mighty Marx: "Workers of the World unite!" that has inscribed on their banner the revolutionary motto: "Abolition of the wage system;" not the Gompersian reactionary cry "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work"?

It is as absolutely inevitable that the clear headed, thinking political Socialist shall gravitate into the I. W. W.s, as it is that water runs down hill. He can not remain out of their ranks unless he is a smooth and oily grafter, or a scoundrel bent on building a union to be used to further his own selfish ends! As many of the A. F. of L. unions are now used, and it may be that the Shingle Weavers is one of the unions thus afflicted.

[Ed. Note.—The author of the above is a filer, a line of work demanding the highest wage in the lumber industry. This letter is indicative of the unwilling spirit with which many of the shingle weavers are receiving the proposition of fighting the I. W. W. for the benefit of the Gompers machine and certain individuals in the A. F. of L.]

AKRON STRIKERS ARE STILL OUT

Press reports are to the effect that the strikers are still standing out for their demands. The grievances that the strikers want adjusted at this time are abolition of the speeding-up system, the right to petition for redress of grievances, abolition of the blacklist, sanitary improvements in the plants, stopping of advertisements in outside papers for labor, and an increased wage scale.

Some of the causes of the strike are as follows: A 35 per cent reduction of wages in the tire department; men were forced to keep lunch baskets in lockers where food was spoiled by fumes; no soap or towels were provided at wash bowls for use of employes; cement jumes were disagreeable; employes one minute late were forced to wait in the cold for one hour; if a tire was accidentally damaged the workman was charged 50 cents a pound; one-third of the pay was taken off for having a wrong serial number on a tire when it was not the workman's fault; and many other minor grievances.

Fellow-workers of America, what are you going to do about it? Will you help?

Send all funds to J. W. Boyd, Secretary Strike Fund, 140 S. High Street, Akron, Ohio.

Little Falls Must Be Investigated

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker") Little Falls, New York, March 10.—The delayed trial of the 14 textile strike prisoners begins today. The judge is on the side of the police and an attempt will be made to railroad the strikers regardless of the facts produced in court.

A strong demand on Governor Sulzer for a grand jury investigation of the Little Falls authorities must be made at once.

This is the dirtiest gang that the country knows.

JOS. S. BISCAY.

In Free America

In a letter from De Ridder, La., written by a man who is not a member of the I. W. W., the following information is given:

"The outrages committed in Merryville on laborers belonging to the I. W. W. are without parallel.

"All the members and sympathizers of the union have been run out of Merryville; the soup house where women and children received their daily bread has been torn to the ground, and one can see women and children barefooted and in rags.

"Only a few days ago Tom Juno went back to Merryville to get some of his property he had to leave behind when they were all run out. As soon as he showed himself they actually kicked the man out of the place. This was done by men (?) calling themselves citizens of a free land!"

A Call to Action

The Socialists of California are now agitating for the universal 8-hour law. Of course, we know that a law is no good unless backed up by economic power. But the time is ripe, and we must buckle in and enforce the 8-hour day on the industrial field. Their agitation will help us to arouse the workers to the justice and sore need of the 8-hour day, and to that extent, at least, we can work in cooperation with them to good effect. If such a law is passed, it will go far in convincing the so-called law-abiding scoundrels that our claim is just, because it is a law, and at the same time, it will place the bosses in the light of being outlaws.

Now, here are some figures that speak for themselves. Let us say that there are 300,000 wage earners employed in the lumbering industry on the Pacific coast (which is a very low estimate). They work from 10 to 12 hours per day. But counting only 10 hours per day, 300,000x10 equals 3,000,000 hours per day. Now, multiply 3,000,000 by 8, and you have 2,400,000,—a difference of 600,000 hours, which is that much time saved to the workers. Divide 600,000 by 8, and you get 75,000,—which means that the bosses will have to employ 75,000 more men to do the work that is now done on the 10-hour basis. That will go far toward absorbing the unemployed army, and then we can begin to hold up our heads and be independent, and demand more wages, for slaves will be harder to get, and the price of that commodity (wages), will rise.

There are about 70,000 workers employed in the lumbering industry in California. Calculating on the same basis, we find that the 8-hour day will give us 17,500 more jobs in Calif. (Continued on page four.)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



Published Weekly by the General Executive Board
Industrial Workers of the World
Box 2129,
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

WALKER O. SMITH Editor
F. W. HESLEWOOD Business Manager

Subscription Yearly \$1.00
Canada, Yearly 1.50
Subscription, Six Months50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)02½
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States)02

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—307 Mortimer Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John General Sec'y-Treas.
George Speed General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
P. Eastman, Jos. J. Ettor, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Peas.

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Carnegie wants to pension ex-presidents. Well, why not? They have worked in his interest, haven't they?

The state of West Virginia, acting for the employers, has spent \$32,000 for soldiers to break the coal miners' strike in that state, but has not appropriated one cent to purchase tents and provisions for the striking miners. Tell this to the next guy who says there are no classes in America.

Not satisfied with forcing the railway mail clerks to ride in death dealing collapsible wooden coaches our benevolent government has saddled all the extra parcel post work onto them with scarcely an addition to their force. Should a perfectly natural revolt occur the "dear public" will join the governmental wail of "treason." But the postal wage-workers are human, even as you and I.

CAN THE SKUNKS BE SMOKED OUT?

Recently we published a denial by William D. Haywood of the charges made against him by Charles Moyer's tool, Adolph Germer. In that denial Haywood asks that a committee of five thoroughly investigate the books, records and papers of the Western Federation of Miners for the period that he was officially connected with the organization, said committee to have two members selected by Moyer, two by Haywood, these four to select the fifth.

A number of papers printed these charges and it remains to be seen how many of them will print Haywood's answer. We would like to see it appear in the National Socialist, the Social-Democratic Herald, the Miners' Magazine, the New Castle Free Press, the Spokane Labor World, and other reactionary papers that have seen fit to publish the charges without investigating them. And Moyer's reply would also be interesting.

A MATTER OF A GENERATION.

The general condemnation, from profitmongers and their parasitic lackeys of the press, pulpit and platform, of the latter day abolitionists who seek to overthrow the viciously death-dealing wage system, does not worry us.

In Vanity Fair, June 15, 1861, a certain Mr. August Snipes yelped at the heels of Abraham Lincoln in a poem, one verse of which is as follows:

"O we rise as we think on
That scamp, Abram LINCOLN,
That beastly, belligerent Bucker!
O we swear all together
To tar and to feather,
Provided we catch him, the Sucker!"

Doubtlessly the present generation of Snipes will be found whining at the feet of Privilege and vainly endeavoring to block the path of Progress.

Let the curs whine and howl for history will vindicate the revolutionists of today.

HELEN KELLER VOICES GREAT TRUTH

The world famous blind, deaf, and formerly dumb girl, Miss Helen Keller, a socialist and ardent supporter of the Industrial Workers of the World, reported the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Her account of the event appeared simultaneously in hundreds of daily newspapers throughout the country on March 5. One statement therein shows a depth of thought still unattained by numerous writers and speakers on Socialism and kindred topics. Miss Keller, in referring to Wilson, says:

"I met Mr. Wilson some years ago in Princeton. From his firm hand and the few sentences which he spoke to me I judge he was a man of sincere character and unusual moral force. No one doubts his integrity."

"But does he realize the fact he must face? He has been governor of New Jersey. There have been great strikes in his state. Has he said one word or done one thing that indicates a perception on his part of the industrial struggle? Does he understand that it is not government which controls industry, but industry which controls, shapes and determines government?"

This last sentence is a confirmation of the stand of the I. W. W. We claim that the workers must organize at the point of production before they can have power in any other direction. It is for this reason that we organize without distinction as to race, creed, color, sex or age, in the mills, mines, factories and workshops, to fight for industrial control.

Those who deny this logic are more blind mentally than Fellow Worker Keller is physically.

HE FINALLY GOT HIS.

The following epitaph for a patriotic wage slave is adapted from Forward, Glasgow, England:

Here Lies the Mortal Remains of
JOHN SMITH

Who Worked Hard and Died Poor, Supported Through All the Trials and Vicissitudes of Life by the Reflection That He Was the Proud Possessor of an Interest

In This Glorious Land of the Free and Home of the Brave. At His Death He Was Placed in This Grave, and His Share of His Native Land Was Reverently Shoveled in On Top of Him, So That He Came to His Own in the End!

WHY SABOTAGE THE "INDUSTRIAL WORKER"?

Are the various press committees using sabotage on the "Industrial Worker?"

This paper is dated on Thursday; but it goes to press on Monday afternoon. News items received up until Saturday night are inserted, and short telegrams are given to the printer even up until Monday noon.

For the past few weeks the news of strikes, etc., has been coming in the Sunday night mail, thus delaying the paper for a half day. Having to face a proposition of giving our readers news two weeks old, or else losing some bundle sales by reason of late delivery, we have taken the latter course, even though finances are poor. Incidentally it has meant working nearly all night on Sunday to get material into shape for the printer. This is written on Sunday morning and as yet there has not been received, since our last issue, one line of news from the Little Falls trial, the Akron strike, the Hazelton strike, or even the nearby Seattle injunction case. Very little material has come from other strike scenes.

The "Industrial Worker" is a weekly newspaper of the revolution, but unless the press committees get on the job it may have to be turned into a journal of fiction.

Pass the word, fellow workers. Do you want the news of the class struggle or shall we go down in Spokane's hop alley and report the dreams of the "snow birds?" It is up to you!

SABOTAGE. VIII.

In warfare a flank movement is always feared by each of the opposing forces. In the social war sabotage is the best kind of a flank movement upon our enemy—the employing class. An actual instance will serve to illustrate the point.

On an orchard farm in the state of Washington a disagreement arose over conditions on the job. A strike took place. The I. W. W. members among the strikers immediately telephoned to the local union in the nearest city.

When the employer arrived in town looking for a new crew he was rather surprised at his speedy success. Full fare was paid for the men and the railway train was boarded. At the first stop, about two miles from the city, the whole crew deserted the train. They were all members of the union.

Returning to the city the farmer picked up a second crew. He arranged to have them pay their own fare, same to be refunded upon their arrival on the farm. This crew went through all right and worked for a while under the farmer's direction. Thinking the strike was successfully broken the employer finally busied himself with other matters for the rest of the day.

Next morning upon visiting the work the farmer was surprised to find that 1000 young trees had been planted upside down, their roots waving to the breeze as a mute evidence of solidarity and sabotage.

No further argument was needed to convince the farmer of the "justice" of the demands of the original crew.

This instance also shows that sabotage is not always an individual tactic. It oftentimes develops into mass action. Slowing up on the job is the most frequent form of mass sabotage, but a commonly related incident shows one of its other forms. A gang of section men working on a railroad in Indiana were notified of a cut in their wages. The workers immediately took their shovels to the blacksmith shop and cut two inches from the scoops. Returning to the work they told the boss: "Short pay, short shovels."

Every cut in wages is met by a decrease in efficiency on the part of the workers. It remains for the militants to show that mass sabotage can be used to counteract the decreased wages that do not appear in terms of money, but arise from the higher cost of living. When this is plain to the workers it will be a step for them to use sabotage as a lever by which to raise wages and, in the hands of the most rebellious, as a means to destroy profits utterly.

For the piece workers other methods of sabotage must be used. They, naturally enough, are not interested in diminishing their product. Sabotage can be used in the quality or upon the materials and tools. It is useless to try to give all the different methods that are capable of being used. Each line of work dictates its own methods.

The one point must ever be borne in mind, however, that sabotage is not directed toward the consumer. The reason for sabotage is to strike a blow at the employing class profits and that is the thing that must always be uppermost in the mind of the saboteur.

But take a theatre strike, where the patrons are fully aware that a boycott is on and the consumer—the play goer—is then considered an ally of the employer and therefore to be treated as an enemy.

The motion picture operators, especially in Chicago, have used sabotage to good advantage to clear the houses of unfair patrons. They simply dropped some vile smelling chemicals upon the floor during the performance and then made a quiet and speedy exit. The audience generally followed the example within a short time. This method was used only after an extensive boycott of the theatre in question had been advertised.

It is quite natural that the employing class try to have it generally understood that sabotage means poisoning soup, putting ground glass in bread, dynamiting buildings and the like, so the revolutionists must at all times emphasize the point that sabotage is not aimed at the consumer but at the heart and soul of the employing class—the pocketbook.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Two Appeals for An International Syndicalist Congress.

We have received the following circular: "To the revolutionary trade-unions of all countries. The federations of revolutionary trade unions of the workers in the building trades, of the metal workers, tobacco workers, municipal workers, cabinet workers, tailors, and seamen of Holland, numbering a total of 11,500 members, have decided together to make all possible efforts towards the convocation of an international congress of unions of revolutionary tendencies and thereby to create an international link between the organizations in favor of the tactics of direct action.

The International Secretaries of national trade union centers which has its headquarters in Berlin, representing chiefly unions with the so-called "modern" or reformist tendencies, cannot satisfy our desire for an international bond, as all really revolutionary propaganda is systematically excluded.

This Secretariat will not hear of a real revolutionary propaganda and is opposed to a truly international labor congress where the delegates of the trade unions could meet personally, and is satisfied with holding every two years a conference of the secretaries of the affiliated national centers which conferences are held at the occasion of a national congress of one or other center.

These conferences are occupied with the discussion of statistics, social legislation, mutual financial aid among the different countries, etc. Questions of the general strike, anti-militarism, etc., are severely barred. Similar questions were at various occasions brought up by the French Confederation of Labor, which is affiliated to the International Secretariat, but always in vain. The National Labor Secretariate of Holland, formerly affiliated to the International Secretariat, laid before the international conference of secretaries at Stuttgart, 1902, a proposal to convoke an international congress of trade unions but this proposal also was only supported by France and rejected by all the delegates of other countries, who considered separate international trade union congresses superfluous in view of existing international socialist and labor congresses.

The French C. G. T. once again put a similar proposal before the international conference of Budapest, 1911, but it was rejected also this time and there seems little chance to get the idea accepted in the near future.

At those international socialist and labor congresses the trade unions are playing only a secondary part. Besides the labor unions are only admitted if they recognize the necessity of political action. These socialist congresses are dominated by political parties and their interests form the chief part of the discussions.

We revolutionary workers organized in independent unions, do not wish to be placed under the tutelage of political parties. We wish to determine ourselves what actions and propaganda to adopt. That is why we insist on purely trade union congresses where we can meet directly with the organized workers of all countries. We do not want to be ordered or led by political leaders, we wish to decide ourselves what we consider useful for the welfare of the laboring classes.

Therefore we ask you, comrades belonging to revolutionary and independent trade unions to help us to arrive at our own international congress. We must come together and consider how revolutionary syndicalist propaganda, alone capable of emancipating us from capitalist exploitation, can be carried on seriously and on a permanent international basis. Fellow workers, if you agree with us that it is necessary to arrive at an understanding and at the creation of an international union of all revolutionary labor organizations, bring this question up for discussion in your respective unions and let us know your opinions on the following points before April 15, 1913. We only wish to add the hope that your answer will prove the satisfaction with which our proposal has been received, and that we may be able to create a Labor International with which International Capital will be obliged to count.

- Question 1. "Is your organization in favor of an international congress of syndicalist unions to be held in autumn 1913?"
- Question 2. "If yes, which country do you think most suitable for such a congress?"
- Question 3. "How many members has your union?"

Long live international revolutionary organizations of Labor!

After we had received this circular, the February number of "The Syndicalist" arrived where our syndicalist comrades of England publish a similar appeal. They say: "At present there exists no organization for bringing together the revolutionary Unionists of the world; this militates against effective solidarity and hinders our progress to emancipation." They continue by giving their objections against the International Socialist Bureau interfering in labor matters; they are dissatisfied with the international Secretariat of Berlin and they wind up by saying: "At a congress of trade unionists held under the auspices of the Industrial Education League, held in the Holborn Townhall, London, Nov. 9 and 10, 1912, a resolution was passed instructing the I. S. E. L. to make arrangements for the holding of an international syndicalist congress in London."

This congress the I. S. E. L. provisionally three for Whitstaid. But this appears to us

to exclude serious preparations for the congress. Such an early date would mean that no delegates could come from Brazil and Argentina from Australia, where the principles of revolutionary syndicalism have penetrated nevertheless. The South American trade unions at several occasions have pronounced themselves in favor of an international labor congress. But even if we do not consider those organizations and confine ourselves only to European and North American organizations, the time till Whitstaid is insufficient to prepare an international congress. Our principles, based on the autonomy of organizations and on the direct action of their members, make it absolutely necessary that the program of such a congress should be fixed by the organizations themselves. When this program is adopted the different questions have to be discussed again in the organizations who will send delegates. It would be physically impossible to do all this before Whitstaid, and the congress of London would therefore be more of a public meeting than a real congress, the thing we just need. The Dutch proposal keeps the time of preparation more in mind. From our own experience we know that even September or October hardly gives enough time to prepare a congress at that date.

In any case we hope that our English and Dutch comrades will come to an understanding about this congress, as the urgent necessity has been felt by us all. If we do not want to scatter our forces we must act together and support each other in the social and economic struggle, it must not be possible to say of us revolutionary syndicalists that we lack in organizing capacity when it comes to the material preparation of a revolutionary syndicalist congress.

Labor papers are requested to reprint the contents of this bulletin.

USING STRIKE-BREAKER FARLEY'S METHODS.

In the San Francisco Call of March 1, and also in the Vallejo Daily Times of February 25, and the weekly Mare Island Tribune, appears a letter signed by E. C. Berry, secretary to the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council. It deals with the organization of a Gompers-McNulty faction union of the electrical workers in order to scab Electrical Workers' Union No. 180 out of existence.

The letter is addressed to P. H. McCarthy, president of the State Building Trades Council of California.

The Gompers organizer got nine men together. Seven were employed as scabs in the Vallejo Light and Power company plant where the other craft union local, No. 130, has a strike. One of the others is a contractor.

Because the Bolano Building Trades Council refused to seat the scab McNulty organization their charter is to be revoked by the A. F. of L., just as was done recently in Oakland, Cal.

Berry's official communication says in part: "We have heard of Farley, whom we know by reputation as a professional strike breaker, but have never admired his methods and would hate to see them become a part of the fixed policy of the State Building Trades Council of California and its officers."

"The only explanation and our only conclusion must be that autocracy, czarism, and power of political organization have become your supreme consideration; that unionism has been relegated to the background and McCarthyism has taken its place."

Is a card in the A. F. of L. a license to scab?

An article by Hugo Lenz in the March issue of the International Socialist Review on "The Passing of the Skilled Mechanic" is of particular interest to members of the I. W. W. Get a copy and read it.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS.

Our next issue will be of particular interest to workers in the mining industry. There will be two or more articles dealing with conditions in that industry in Canada. They will be of interest to miners everywhere. See that an extra bundle are secured for circulation in your camp, you rebel miners.

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.

Loggers, Look Well What You Do!

(Continued from page one.)

The International claims to stand for the overthrow of the wage system. But their literature is too cowardly to say so.

The International claims to organize all workers in the mills and woods. But they don't tell you that they have no jurisdiction over the organized engineers.

They would have you believe that they intend to fight the employing class. Yet their first organization to be embraced is the Gray's Harbor Loggers' Union No. 1, which is a bosses' organization.

This last named union is the product of a preacher, was addressed by prominent members of the pickhandle brigade who ran striking workers out of Gray's Harbor in the strike last spring, and has this clause in its constitution:

Art. VII, Sec. 1.—The President shall appoint a man as steward of each camp (such man being first recommended by a majority of the men working in the camp), to see that every man has a paid-up working card and see that all work is first-class and report at each meeting any and all who are not doing good work.

Since when has it been the function of the labor union to play the spy on its members and to see that they are productive slaves for the thieving lumber barons. And do you loggers suppose that the bosses' spy in the organization, if such a scabby organization needed a spy, would not note the names of those who were reported to the union so the bosses could fire them. The enforcing of this rule would make the weaker and older loggers keep up to the pace set by the strong, young pace setters hired by the employers.

We ask all loggers and mill workers to look up the record of every organization fostered by the American Federation of Labor. We guarantee that you will find, with scarcely a single exception, that they are all formed so as to give the employers the best of it.

The A. F. of L. organized the lumberjacks of Montana—when the employers stood by with a gun and a threat to run every man who would not join out of camp. They tried to play the same trick in the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass. Their members acted as special police to club women and children in the recent strike at Little Falls, N. Y.

One of the principal organizers of the International is a member of the Western Federation of Miners. Next week we will show some of the actions of that organization in the Canadian country and leave you to judge whether it is best for you to follow the lead of a union that is more representative of the interest of the employer than of the employee.

Lastly, we ask you to look carefully at a union that can openly organize, under police protection, in the Gray's Harbor District—a district that has made its threat that no union shall be allowed to exist among the lumber slaves.

The time is ripe for organization, fellow worker loggers and sawmill men, and if you follow your own best interests you will line up with the One Big Union. When the organizer talks to you give him your application. Join the only country wide lumber workers' organization—the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers.

For further information address Frank R. Schels, secretary, 211 Occidental avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Two Strikes Contrasted Big Lake and Clear Lake

(By Frank Romain)

For a long time among the loggers and lumber workers it was a customary thing to "bunch" a job whenever the conditions thereon were not exactly up to the standard. This was the old individual idea which universally prevailed previous to the agitation of the I. W. W. With organization, however, and the knowledge which comes therewith, of the power which lies in the organized might of the working class, a revision of tactics is taking place. We are no longer finding groups of men "bunching" jobs because they do not like them, but rather they are uniting in insisting that the employers remedy bad conditions. In the last few weeks two strikes have taken place in logging camps; one at Big Lake and the other at Clear Lake, which will illustrate the point.

At the former place the company began enforcing a rule that work be started five minutes before time at morning and noon. The workers struck on Saturday, and the company granted the demands by Monday. However, most of the single men had left immediately after the strike. As a result only the married men, who had family and sometimes a little property, and only one company in the place to work for, were left at the place. Owing to the shortage of men the company was unable to operate for several days.

It is not the company for which we have the least bit of feeling. Had the single men stayed on the ground not only would the strike been far more effective in case the company had resisted, but the groundwork of a permanent organization would have been perfected. I. W. W. members, especially, should adopt other tactics. When a strike is declared, no matter how small the affair may be, they should make it a point to stick right at that place until the matter is settled. Fight it out. That is the only way. Take note of the way the strike at the Clear Lake camp was conducted.

It is a story of a strike that was short and sweet. The section men and graders employed here thought that they were entitled to a raise in wages. They got their heads together and decided to "hit up" the boss for two bits more a day. A sign was made reading as follows:

I. W. W. Strike On
Demands: 25 Cents Day Increase.

This was posted above the bunk-house door in the early morning, and instead of going out to work the men stayed inside playing cards. About nine o'clock the boss came over and granted their demands. Had they run away from the place as soon as they had struck conditions would have remained as before. Even the boss will respect a man that will stand up and fight.

JACK WHYTE DOING GOOD WORK

Fellow Worker Jack Whyte landed in Denver, Colo., on February 26 and arranged to speak before the Painters' Union the following night. His address of 15 minutes brought an enthusiastic response in the form of a \$15 donation to the Little Falls strike prisoners and a vote of the entire local to send protests to the New York authorities.

On Sunday, March 2, Whyte spoke for 45 minutes at a Socialist Party meeting in Normal Hall. He made an eloquent plea for the workers to rally to the defense of the two women and ten men awaiting trial. One half of the collection of \$24 was given to the Little Falls defense.

Fellow Worker Whyte then left Denver to hold similar meetings in Kansas City and St. Louis.

JUST A SOUVENIR

In the mails this week came a little souvenir in the shape of a charter formerly held by Local 69, Socialist Party of Canada, Vancouver, B. C. An accompanying letter gave the information that the entire membership had voted to give up their affiliation with the Socialist Party and as all were wage workers they joined the I. W. W. in a body.

This action had been contemplated for some time and matters were brought to a head by the several lectures delivered by Haywood in Vancouver.

For the benefit of those who are not informed on the matter we will state that the Socialist Party of Canada is owned and controlled by a bunch of mental cripples who hold the theory that there is no class struggle except at the ballot box, and that strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists and the like are simply the results of a commodity struggle.

We might also remark that this same bunch are rather inconsistent when they condemn us "commodities" for using sabotage, for is it not the nature of commodities to be exchanged on a basis of poor goods for a low price.

The charter is nailed on our office wall to give us a hearty laugh whenever we feel down in the mouth.

A Call to Action

(Continued from page one.)

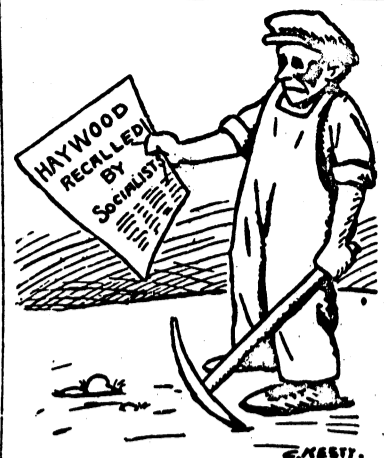
fornia,—rather more than that, for the men in the woods work, now, from 11 to 12 hours per day.

Here in Humboldt county there are about 8,000 men working in the lumbering industry. Calculating as before, we find that the 8-hour day will give us 2,000 more jobs. That means that there will no longer be any disappointed job hunters in Humboldt county, and the bosses will be frantically begging us to work. The law of supply and demand will attend to our wages and the conditions of work. Then it will be easy to gain more and greater victories. Then farmer Whiskers will no longer need a watchdog to chase the back door artists.

Now, fellow workers, we are not going to wait for the 8-hour day to become a state law, nor rest our dependence on it if it does become a law. We are going after it on the job. It seems to us that Humboldt county, California, furnishes the best chances for victory of any one locality on the Pacific coast. The mills are swamped with big lumber orders. Men are not so plentiful, here, as in most places. Scabs can be shipped in only by sea; and the boys in San Francisco and Portland can keep most of them from coming. We have started the agitation in good shape. We have got some of the most proficient direct actionists, here, you can find, but not half enough. We must have more agitators to help agitate and prepare the workers for action. Let's not throw away this golden opportunity. Here is the place to start it. Then it will spread all over the Pacific coast. Come on, you kids, and let's give the fat robbers the most beautiful, the most paralyzing brand of jim-jams that ever crossed their pocketbooks. Yours for the goods, new. —Agitation Committee, I. W. W. Local, 431, Eureka, California.

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

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



"An' they call this a workin' man's party."
William D. Haywood recalled from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party by a vote of 22,495 to 10,944.

A. F. OF L. SCABS AGAIN

Local No. 3, International Hotel Workers, has a strike on in Philadelphia, Pa., against the Hotel Walton, and the Cooks and Waiters International Alliance of the American Federation of Labor has filled the place with their card carrying scabs.

When the secretary of Local 3 called up the secretary of the International Alliance of the A. F. of L. and asked about the matter he met with this reply:

"Yes, our members are working there, and what's more, I am working there myself. You have no standing because you are not affiliated with the A. F. of L., and we are going to break you. We are here so many years and could not effect a strong organization, and here you come to this city and after a few months you start trouble in the city. Now we are going to break you."

This sounds surprisingly like the wall of scabby John Golden of the Textile Workers in answer to the I. W. W. victory in Lawrence, Mass.

While many of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. waiters and cooks organization are really anxious for true unionism, still the fact remains that their craft organization is simply an employers organization. The international succeeds in "organizing" only under two conditions, one is that they permit themselves to be used to keep a real organization out of the field, and the other that there are enough other unions in the city to make it profitable to peddle the union shop card.

The International Hotel Workers is modeled along the lines of the I. W. W. so far as that particular section of industry is concerned. It is making great headway against the employers and their auxiliary, the A. F. of L.

1,000 Rubber Workers Strike at Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland, March 5.—The strike of rubber workers initiated here by Industrial Workers of the World in sympathy with the strike of rubber workers at Akron, today reached good sized proportions. Strike leaders said that 1,000 men and girls had quit work at the plant of the Mechanical Rubber Company. Company officials admitted that 600 had walked out. The strikers condemn a newly instituted piece-work scale.

VIOLENCE

The Socialist and Labor Star of Huntington, West Virginia, has the following to say on violence. The extracts are from a lengthy editorial dealing with the coal miners situation in the state. The paper is the official organ of the Socialist Party and of the Huntington Trades and Labor Assembly:

"Violence is desirable or undesirable, moral or immoral according to the point of view from which the subject is approached. Violence on the part of a cut-throat Mine Guard, with his dum-dum bullets; or the yellow-legged scab herders called militiamen, with their rapid-fire instruments of murder, is called heroism. On the part of the striker with his rusty Springfield, it is called lawlessness, insurrection and crime."

"Laboring men are beginning to realize that there are more effective weapons to use against their oppressors than violence—in fact violence is now an old fashioned method of gaining the desired end. Solidarity and Sabotage would turn the trick a whole lot more easily. The miners are learning the great need of solidarity by watching union railroad men carry scabs and scab coal, and by watching union machinists put steel plates on cars to protect strike breakers. In a short time they will get next to the meaning and efficacy of that industrial Jiu-jitsu known as Sabotage. Watch the fun when they learn how to fight the boss without fighting each other!"

"It is to be hoped that the Miners will avoid violence just now if it will lead them to defeat. It is a safe guess that they will not use it unless they are hounded into it. However, they should watch out that the bosses do not plant dynamite and try to blame it on them as the Mill Owners did at Lawrence, Mass."

The above is respectfully recommended to the tender mercies of King Berger and his Man Friday, W. J. Ghent, who are anxious to have the class struggle waged along lines laid down by the capitalist class.

The proprietor of the Hotel Astor in New York City, one Mushenmeim, proposes to have Joe Ettor deported because he advocates sabotage. As Ettor was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the punishment is too great for the crime. Mushenmeim, by the way, is a Russian Jew, but as the I. W. W. has no grudge against Russia we won't ask that he be sent back.

Forty Stomachs Strike at Waterman

A man's bread basket is a delicate institution. It demands constant feeding at regular intervals. Also, it makes a choice of what it wants to be fed. Sight, Smell and Taste aid it every possible way. Sight sees to it that cleanliness is the rule in preparing food; Smell objects to many things, such as ripe eggs, sour fruit, live meat, etc., while Taste must be catered to in many, many ways. Camps are found which attempt to fool or bluff all three. But sometimes the fools get fooled; and sometimes the bluffers are bluffed. At least, such was the case at Waterman.

Waterman has a stone quarry near there. The International Contract company operates the quarry. They employ about forty men. That makes forty stomachs that they have to feed. They tried to rob these stomachs, and fool Sight and Smell and Taste. But their bluff failed to work. Just forty revolts took place all joined together in one big revolt. The company was given until noon to make amends to Taste and Smell and Sight. They did. And now, after half a day rest, forty stomachs, led by several I. W. W.s are back at work.

CLINE BLOCKS THE REACTIONISTS

St. Louis, March 1.—An informal meeting, called by a lawyer and a few self-appointed drunken officers, was held tonight for the purpose of organizing a union to be known as Local No. 1, Cellar Diggers and Excavators of St. Louis. Things were running along smoothly for the A. F. of L. until Chas. Cline, I. W. W. organizer recently deported from Merryville, La., secured the floor and pointed out the difference between the rival labor organizations. Cline was denounced by the so-called president as "one of those notorious agitators," but the muckers nevertheless voted to investigate the I. W. W. proposition and will probably join the rebel ranks.

SAN FRANCISCO ITALIANS PROTEST

Last Sunday the Italian Colony of San Francisco registered its energetic protest against the tyrannical and barbarous methods of imprisoning working men employed by the capitalist class in several sections of the country. It was not a protest asking for judicial justice, but it was, instead, a call on all workers to rush to the rescue of their fellow-workers who are now languishing in the jails of Little Falls, Louisiana, Hackensack, N. J., and of West Virginia.

Fellow Worker Parenti and Braida aroused great enthusiasm and determination in the hearts of their hearers with their hopes and optimism for the final triumph of labor. But the Latin Branch while waiting for the final conflict does not wish to sit idly by and see fellow workers martyred so the following items of financial support were forwarded: Little Falls \$31.00, West Virginia 20.00, and Hackensack, N. J., \$20.00. The meeting closed with yells of "VIVA I Nostri Combattenti" ("Long live our fighting fellow-workers").—Michale Cimhala.

NARAMATA NEWS.

The men in Valley Construction Company's camp 2 struck for three dollars a day. When same was refused they "bunched" the job. Bum tactics. They must be taught to strike on the job. Conditions are rotten in the camps.

Twenty-five men quit Schacht's camp on February 4. This bunch hired out about two days after the I. W. W. organizers, Thorne and Mulder, were run out of camp. They were Italians and Swedes. It is reported that they wore wooden shoes. Schacht has gone to the expense of an extra night watch for fear the "goblins" will get him." The Naramata I. W. W. wants to know where a good sized pasture may be rented—they've got the contractors' goats.

Thorne's trial depleted the treasury so the city fathers made up the amount by raiding the red light district, two miles from Pentleton. Twenty-five stiffs were made to pay \$10 fine each. If these guys had been wise and refused to pay their fines the city would go clear bankrupt.

Camp Delegate W. E. Clark walked over 60 miles of railway construction in three days and gained 52 new members for the I. W. W., besides giving out some literature. Some more rebels are needed on the job as a big strike may develop at any time.

What is needed is men to see that the idea of striking on the job or staying away from the cities when a strike is called, is spread among all construction workers.

As a result of a benefit picture show on March 3, at the American Theatre of Elyria, Ohio, the Akron strikers swelled their strike fund by \$63.87. Two of the girl strikers, stationed in the lobby with kettles and signs telling of the strike, were also able to materially help the fund. The Akron Defense committee of the I. W. W. were instrumental in getting the good results.

CONVENTION CALL TO LUMBER WORKERS

To All Secretaries and Members:

Fellow Workers: The second annual convention of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers is hereby called to convene in the hall of the Southern District at Alexandria, Louisiana, on Monday, May 19th, 1913.

All local unions are requested to immediately begin making preparations for the convention, to see that all old members are paid up and as many new members as possible initiated, in order that they may all be represented by a full quota of delegates.

Speakers of international reputation will attend and address the convention, which promises to be the greatest ever assembled by the lumberjacks of North America.

By order of the General Executive Board—Frank R. Schels, secretary Western District; Jay Smith, secretary Southern District, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.

Mr. Block He Learns That the Lumberjacks Know the A. F. of L.

The cartoon consists of several panels showing a man named Mr. Block being deceived by organizers. In the first panel, a sign reads: "MR. BLOCK—A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER. DEAR SIR, THE I. W. W. IS ORGANIZING THE LUMBERJACKS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AND IS GETTING MORE WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS FOR THE MEN. THE ONLY WAY TO KEEP THE JACKS FROM JOINING IT IS TO ORGANIZE THEM INTO THE A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT JACK OF MONTANA."

In the second panel, Mr. Block says: "I AM AFRAID THE LUMBERJACKS OF MONTANA STILL REMEMBER HOW THEY GOT FOOLED AND BENTEN BY THE A. F. OF L. TO TRY THE SAME TRICK AGAIN WOULD'NT BE A HEALTHY JOB BUT WE HAVE TO PLEASE THE COMPANY AND SHOW SOME EFFORT TO ORGANIZE THE JACKS. I'LL FIND SOMEBODY TO DO IT."

In the third panel, Mr. Block says: "GO TO MONTANA AND TELL THE JACKS TO JOIN THE A. F. OF L. THERE'S LOTS OF MONEY IN IT FOR YOU. I CAN'T GO MYSELF BECAUSE I HAVE TO ATTEND MY GRANDMOTHER'S FUNERAL AND BESIDES I HAVE A BAD COLD, ESPECIALLY IN THE FEET. HERE'S SOME MONEY, DRESS UP AND TAKE THE NEXT TRAIN."

In the fourth panel, Mr. Block says: "I'LL TAKE THE JOB."

In the fifth panel, Mr. Block says: "TRYING TO FOOL US AGAIN INTO THE A. F. OF L. WE STILL REMEMBER HOW THE BOSSES CALLED US BEFORE THE A. F. OF L. ORGANIZERS TOLD US TO JOIN THE UNION OR QUIT."

In the sixth panel, Mr. Block says: "WHAT'S THE NEWS FROM THE MONTANA WOODS?"

In the seventh panel, Mr. Block says: "THE A. F. OF L. IS KNOWN THERE."

In the eighth panel, Mr. Block says: "WE FOUND OUT THAT THE A. F. OF L. IS USED BY THE EMPLOYERS TO KEEP THE WORKERS OUT OF THE I. W. W. AND KEEP THEM IN SLAVERY."

The cartoon is signed "S. P. 1913."

Continued Next Week