

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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Whole Number 208

EVIDENCE FAKED IN LITTLE FALLS

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.")
Utica, N. Y., March 16.—The trial of Boccia continued for the past week. The prosecution is not yet through. There are twelve more cases to be tried and the present one will last another week.

So far the witnesses for the bosses have included foremen, scabs, capitalists, state employes and detectives. The star witnesses yet to come are a strike breaker officer of the street car union who stole funds, Chief Long's brother, one slugger with a bad record.

Witnesses were forced to admit that they were given instructions as to how to testify before the grand jury. An ex-tramp, who handcuffed workers in the mill so they could be slugged by specials, admitted the above and also testified that a boy had been beaten up in the mill and carried on crutches to the patrol wagon.

Attorneys for the prosecution were twice caught signalling to their witnesses and were exposed. Some of the specials have not been sworn in at all. It will take some time for the trial to finish.

Funds are getting low and the defense must have money at once. Every rebel must get busy before it is too late. The defense is working night and day as they are short handed. Keep funds coming so we can go ahead. We will win out or die struggling.

Funds should be sent to Treasurer, Box 458, Little Falls, New York.

J. S. BISCAY.

All Seattle Tailors Out on Strike

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.")
Seattle, Wash., March 13.—As an outgrowth of the tailors' strike against M. Vollman & Co., a permanent injunction has been granted against the I. W. W., restraining them from placing more than two pickets in front of any one struck shop.

The order of the court was met with a general strike of all the tailors in eighteen shops. The International is also out. All unorganized shops are sure to be out in a short time.

Great solidarity has been displayed and in all probabilities the strike will spread to include other industries.

Financial aid is needed in order to gain the necessary publicity and to aid the 200 tailors who are out.—John M. Foss.

Seattle Striking Tailors Need Your Assistance

Seattle, Wash., March 13th, 1913.

Fellow Workers:

On the 15th of February, the 36 slaves in the employ of the M. Vollman & Diamond Co. tailor shops declared a strike, after one of the most active union men of Local No. 194, I. W. W., tailors, had been discharged. Pickets were established at the struck shops, and as usual the boss made appeal to the City Officials for Police protection against picketing. The Police responded by arresting pickets in bunches. On the arrest of one bunch another bunch would follow the picket line, only to be in turn arrested. This was done until 36 were in jail when the officials ceased arresting.

On the 24th ult., Vollman & Co. applied for an injunction, which was granted as a temporary restraining order against picketing.

The workers all over the country replied to that injunction by sending telegrams that they were willing to come to Seattle by the hundreds to picket, in spite of the injunction. Hundreds today are in reserve. The injunction was made permanent March 13th. But it is a dead letter, as no attempt has been made to enforce it, as evidently the capitalists of Seattle don't seem to care about the advertisement they might get by putting in jail thousands of men and women for exercising their legal right to peacefully picket.

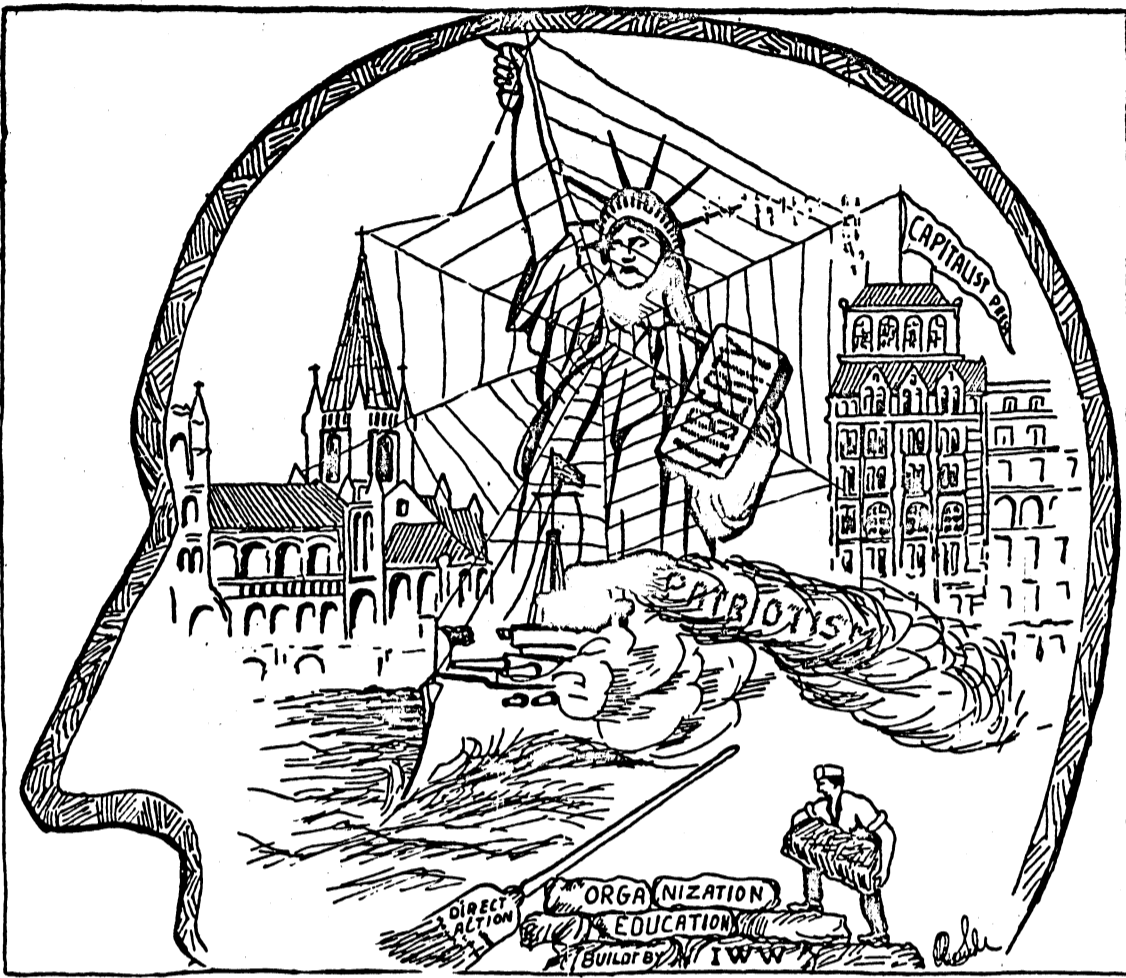
(Continued on page four.)

Agitators Pinched For Trespassing

On February 8, while agitating in Griffin & Hunt's camp 1, fellow worker W. E. Clark was ordered off the premises by Griffin, and upon his refusal to go the sheriff was called.

Clark was given a fine and costs amounting to \$7.00 or 30 days hard labor. He told the justice of the peace he would not pay the fine. A distress warrant was issued and the money taken from Clark. The officials refused to allow him to serve the time.

Clark figures that he got the best of it as he had sold a large amount of literature and papers, some even to the police.



BRAIN OF AN AMERICAN SCISSORBILL—HELP TO CLEAR THE RUBBISH AWAY

Police Start Violence in Akron Strike

On March 7, after three weeks of absolutely peaceable methods, on the part of the strikers, violence occurred in the great rubber workers' strike at Akron, Ohio. As usual the police and deputies are the cause of the whole affair.

One striker is dying in the hospital and eight others are in jail because of riots on Friday evening and Saturday noon in front of the Goodrich plant.

A squad of police and deputies charged the peaceful pickets, striking one of the girl pickets in the face, trampling under foot the American flag carried by another picket, and slashing right and left with murderous clubs and blackjacks.

On Friday evening two thousand pickets, led by M. A. Durso, I. W. W. organizer; Mrs. Margaret Prevey, Socialist lecturer, and Fred Miles, carrying an American flag, marched in double column past the gate of the Goodrich Rubber Co. on the west side of the street and back on the other side in an endless chain, asking the workers on the inside to join the strike.

When the whistle blew for the 5:30 shift to leave the plant, the police ordered the crowd to the east side of the street. Calling attention to a city ordinance which allowed them to remain as they were, the crowd refused to go. Organizer Durso was at once arrested and clubs were drawn against the crowd. Those in the

rear, not knowing what was going on, pushed forward the whole crowd. Sheriff Ferguson rushed up with a drawn blackjack shouting to his deputies, "Wade in and get busy if you want to hold your jobs." The defenseless pickets were scattered in all directions by the blows from clubs and blackjacks in the hands of the thugs.

One man was struck down with a club and four brutes stood over him raining blows upon his head long after all consciousness had fled. A bystander who protested was bodily thrown into the patrol wagon and hurried off to jail. The unconscious man was also taken to the police station where he was held for more than an hour without medical attention. Reports on March 9 state that he has not yet recovered consciousness and will surely die.

The scabs began pouring from the mills just as the riot was at its height. The infuriated strikers were forced among them and a free for all fight heightened the excitement.

On Saturday afternoon the police provoked another riot on the same spot. Men were slugged and eight arrests were made. The arrested pickets were fined \$50 and costs in a special night police court session held by Judge Vaughn. Postponement of the cases was denied. As every lawyer in Akron is subsidized by the Rubber Trust, and Judge Vaughn's law

firm is employed by the rubber companies, there was small chance for a favorable verdict. Vaughn is said to hold rubber company stock.

During the first week of the strike Governor Cox instructed the Mayor not to interfere with the right of free speech and assemblage. What will be the action taken as a result of recent events is not yet known.

A monster protest parade was held Saturday and mass meetings were held both on Saturday and Sunday, I. W. W. organizers addressing the crowds. The strikers voted to resume the picketing on Monday morning in spite of the threat of the Cossacks that such an action would not be allowed.

Monday morning saw a fine turnout of pickets and one half of the scabs failed to go to work. The police slugged but one man and he happened to be a scab!

Every effort to break the strike has resulted in a greater solidarity of the striking workers. It but remains for the workers outside of Akron to display as much class spirit in order to speedily win the battle. Let the workers give the proper financial support and the strike is as good as won.

Funds are needed to carry on the work of relief which is the most serious problem at this time. Send all funds to J. W. Boyd, Treas., Box 244, Akron, Ohio.

U. M. W. of A. Progressing Backward

By H. Elmer

The tenth annual convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, held in Lethbridge, Alta., from February 17 to 23 was a rather tame affair.

Although some delegates were dissatisfied with the present agreement the men are working under, they were soothed down by the officers and the more conservative element. The agreement was entered into between the coal operators and the miners after the latter had been defeated in an eight months' strike late in the fall of 1911. It will expire on March 31, 1915.

The miners were forced to accept an all around reduction and nobody, the coal operators included, thought at that time that the men would stick to such an agreement for long. Dissatisfaction and numerous local strikes have prevailed ever since; grievances and disputes for over one year standing have not been settled; where disputes have been adjusted a further reduction has taken place in almost every instance. At present the wages of the miners are at a minimum in the history of this district, and they are hardly sufficient for a bare existence.

On the convention floor the startling (?)

fact was brought to light that in some camps the men earned the enormous sum of \$1.75 a day. Asked by a delegate if he didn't think it would be better to lay down the tools and go on strike than to work under such miserable conditions, the district president emphatically answered: "No!"

In answer to delegates who denounced the present agreement in particular, and time agreements as a whole, the president stated that the secret of the whole trouble in connection with this question was the method of handling disputes. This in turn was brought about through the system of signing agreements. Several of the delegates had denounced the agreement system in strong terms, and while he agreed that the system was one that deserved condemnation, it was worthy of note that the huge army of unorganized workers were continually striving to obtain it. Also, while he admitted that agreements and contracts did not solve the problems that confront the wage worker, it could not be denied that the very existence of their organization depended on the signing of such agreements, and, beyond all question, under the present social system such agreements together with organization were better by far for the workers

than no agreements and no organization at all.

This masterpiece of logic is worthy of note and should be handed down to posterity. He seems to know the secret of the whole trouble, yet he is loath to try to abolish the cause of it.

The huge army of unorganized workers are continually striving to obtain time agreements—are they? Ye gods, even the most ignorant of the unorganized know better than to sign an agreement which binds them for three and a half years and reduces their earning capacity to \$1.75 per day.

In so far as the very existence of an organization depends on the signing of agreements, I must say that any organization that fosters the signing of time agreements kills the initiative of its members. By entering into a contract with the employer for any length of time, in most cases for a number of years, the members lose all interest in their organization; they know they are bound down with an agreement for a certain period and that any attempt to better their condition will be retarded by their officers, consequently they pay their dues and are members in name only. The poorly attended local union meetings in this district will bear out my statement.

(Continued on page four.)

MOB IN CONTROL OF MERRYVILLE

(Special Telegram to the Industrial Worker)
Alexandria, La., March 13.—The Citizens League of Beauregard Parish are trying to terrorize all industrialists and socialists out of Merryville, the county seat, and also out of Merryville, where the I. W. W. is striking against the American Lumber Company.

The members of this degenerate league are demanding the resignation perforce of Mayor Pressley of De Ridder, because he is a Socialist and has at all times refused to be a party to the lawless acts of the tools of the Timber barons. Pressley is the only public officer in the state of Louisiana who has ever tried to do his duty.

Organizer John Hill has been twice ordered out of Merryville by mobs, and upon his final refusal to go he has been thrown in jail. His friends are denied all information as to the charges preferred against him.

The thieving Santa Fe railroad is whipped at Merryville and this is the real reason for the attempted new reign of terror in this peonized section of the world.

In the name of human liberty let the I. W. W. turn its mighty batteries upon Merryville and De Ridder.—Covington Hall.

Denver's Treasury Is About Empty

On March 7 the fight for free speech in Denver, Colo., began in real earnest. The men commenced to arrive and in the city excitement ran high. Arrests were made as soon as the men mounted the box.

Omaha local moved on to Denver almost as a body, determined to aid their fellow workers in jail. Members of other locals have written that they are on their way. A few rebels who are not members are already on the scene ready to give their assistance when called upon.

Already the officials have nearly enough for the city is rapidly running out of funds. Prisoners have been transferred from the city to the county jail. The county is sick of the job and is trying to throw the men back onto the city.

Free Speech prisoners are charged with vagrancy. All refuse to plead guilty. When they are released from jail they immediately make for the street corner to give another talk.

The city and county jails are inadequate to handle even an ordinary situation. All minor offenses are given slight fines rather than jail sentences and the commonest sentence is a "floater," that is—twenty-four hours to leave town. If all ordinary cases were to refuse to pay fines, the jails would be filled. For this reason the extra prisoners cause great concern. With just a few more rebels the city can be made to see that the I. W. W. has a right to speak on the streets. Come on, ye rebels!

The police are two months behind in their pay and are secretly glad that the fight is showing up the present officials. There has been practically no rough handling so far.

Men are needed to fill the jails and funds must be had to care for the men as they arrive. Send all funds to Secretary Peter Murray, 1850 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colo.

A. F. of L. Officials Advise Tailors to Scab

When the I. W. W. called the general strike of tailors in Seattle the spirit of solidarity struck the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and as a result their body struck in sympathy.

This action was not to the liking of the scabby international officials who immediately dispatched the following telegram from their offices in New York:

Chas. Fruchman, Sec.
Under no circumstances must members of Local No. 28 go on strike. Only General Executive Board can call general strike. Don't be afraid of being called a scab. You will get all support necessary from this office.

JOHN A. DYCHE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The local labor fakery of Seattle also are taking the part of the employers. A committee of the boss lovers is said to have served notice upon the I. W. W. that no agitation must be carried on within the ranks of the A. F. of L. According to reports the notice was served by Chas. W. Doyle, business agent for the Central Labor Council, and J. C. Munday, business agent of Pile Drivers' Local.

Now that the I. W. W. is gaining strength in all quarters we find the A. F. of L. is coming out more in the open with their scabbery so as to win increasing favor with the employing class.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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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. Foss.

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

The recent referendum to expel Haywood from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has caused ten persons to become interested in industrial organization, direct action and sabotage, where before there was but one. It is "heads we win, tails they lose" in our toss-up with the reactionists.

COLOR CONSCIOUS

Victor Berger says "I believe we should not stand in the way of any white people trying to improve their condition by coming to this country."

Karl Marx said "Workers of all countries, unite!" He included the negroes, the Hindus, and the Asiatics in the revolutionary call.

But then Marx was not a "practical socialist."

A PEACEFUL WAR

Writing in the Oakland World of March 8, Ernest Unter-mann says:

"This class war makes all peace between workers and capitalists impossible." Then he gravely advises the workers to "Try to get along with your employer on friendly terms."

Is this not something like the case of the girl who asked:

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"

"Yes, my darling daughter.

Hang your clothes on a hickory limb.

But don't go near the water."

BETTER THAN EVER

We are already laying plans to issue an eight page edition of the Industrial Worker on May Day. If the support is generous enough the number will be printed in two colors on a good grade of book paper, thus giving the issue a propaganda value for a whole year. We hope to make it the best number that has ever been produced.

It is our intention to secure articles from as many of the best labor writers as possible, and to cover the ground of industrial unionism as completely as the eight pages will allow.

There will be at least three cartoons, and probably more. Mr. Block, as usual, will be on hand with a humorous experience. It is the amount of support alone that will determine whether we shall have the front page May Day cartoon in two colors.

To properly represent the workers' international labor day with this issue it will be necessary for every local to more than double their usual order. This is written in hopes that preparations to purchase and distribute an extra large issue will commence at once.

Knowing also that the smaller locals are unable to meet a sudden heavy call upon their treasury we suggest that such locals set aside a small amount each week from now until May first. This can then be sent in, together with such additional amounts as the locals can spare.

Suggestions are desired from all interested locals as to the best ways and means of making the May Day issue of the Industrial Worker the greatest propaganda number ever sent out by a revolutionary labor organization.

WILL THE LUMBER WORKERS STRIKE?

In spite of the fact that the lumber industry continues to pile up fortunes for an idle class; in spite of the fact that the demand for lumber is on the increase and the prices rising accordingly; in spite of the fact that the past year was a most prosperous one for those who acquired the timber lands by devious means; in spite of all this the wage workers in the lumber camps and mills, whose labor alone made possible the great wealth, have enjoyed none of the fruits of their arduous and dangerous toil.

Just as in the past, the lumber workers are receiving barely enough to allow them to return to their tasks day after day. The employers look upon the workers much as they do upon machinery and in figuring on the great profits they have entirely overlooked the fact that discontent among the toilers of the timber industry is increasing.

The long hours, the speeding-up process, the rotten grub, the filthy bunkhouses, and the grafting foremen, all are combining to aid in fanning the flames of discontent. That a great strike is imminent in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest is the general idea. And it is to the I. W. W. that the men are already looking for advice and aid.

That a strike in the middle of summer would be effective is quite sure. It is known that the Panama Exposition will re-

quire many millions of feet of lumber, all of which must be delivered before the fall of 1914. There are large orders from other quarters, demanding delivery during the coming year. The lumber workers think the time is opportune for a general tie-up of the industry, sometime within the next three months.

This idea is spreading and while it would not be correct to say that it is due entirely to I. W. W. agitation still there remains the fact that the I. W. W. is the only organization from which the lumber workers have anything to hope. The lumberjacks have nothing but contempt for the A. F. of L.

In order to insure the best results in case of a sudden strike it might be well for the individual rebels in each camp to collect all available information about conditions and send same to Frank R. Schleis, Secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers. Address communications to 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Keep the secretary informed at all times of the number of men in your camp, the state of discontent, the hours, wage scale, and general conditions, as well as the railway connections and other matters of value to travelling organizers.

If each rebellious worker will do his duty to himself and his class we will see a tremendous increase in the One Big Union and we will also be in shape to effectively direct any revolt that may break out, so that the concerted actions of the strikers will wrest from the lumber barons more and more of the good things of life.

IS THE METROPOLITAN SERIOUS?

The Metropolitan Magazine has made the stunning discovery that the increased cost of living in the past ten years is due to the fact that wages have nearly doubled in that time. The Metropolitan, be it known, is a semi-socialistic magazine, employing several of the leading parlor socialists as writers.

This magazine stands in a class all by itself when it comes to beautiful pictorial cover effects but it has made a serious mistake in trying to become a competitor with Life, the great comic weekly. But it must be admitted that the above mentioned effort eclipses any joke that has yet appeared in Life.

It must be a joke for surely the Metropolitan editor will not seriously contend that profits are in fixed proportion to the value created by the workers! If the contention of the Metropolitan is correct, that prices rise as a result of a rise in wages, then surely the reverse must be the case.

Who will be the first to voluntarily cut his wages so that prices will fall? We suggest that the Metropolitan force be first subjected to the interesting experiment.

SABOTAGE

IX

"It will be met by the lockout," is another argument advanced against the use of sabotage. That is to say, the employer, finding sabotage in use in his factory, will cut off all of his profits in order to try to save a portion of them!

But let a lockout be used and will not wage workers have to be employed as soon as operations are resumed? Will not the employer have to hire the same saboteurs, who have remained unknown to him? If workers are imported, cannot saboteurs get on the job in the guise of seabs?

A little thought on the subject shows that a lockout is impracticable in the face of sabotage. No employer locks out his force with the intention of keeping them out permanently. The workers must be re-employed. Their lockout experiences will drive home the class struggle more than would a thousand lectures on the subject, and many of them will return to work, as was predicted in the Lawrence strike, "with bitterness in their hearts and emery dust in their pockets."

The employers, however, resort to the lockout only when all else has failed. Even when using this weapon they seek to have it appear as a strike, and they launch it at a time favorable to themselves in every particular, and therefore unfavorable to the workers. They hope, by such a lockout, to cause the workers to lose faith in the strike as a weapon; failing to note the fact that workers strike because they must, and not through mere desire. They do not know that no agitator can cause a strike, no writer can call sabotage into use, no social revolution can be created and consummated, unless all the socially necessary elements of discontent are present.

The direct lockout, even when it serves the immediate ends of the employers, is harmful to their class interests as a whole. Even Gompers would scarcely dare preach "mutual interests" to locked out workers. Instead of blaming themselves for having struck, or placing the blame upon inefficient strike leadership, all the hatred of the workers is directed against the employers. Armed with a knowledge of sabotage the workers return to their tasks, more terrible in defeat than in victory.

Nor can the military forces be successfully employed against sabotage. The employers could not long afford to have a soldier to guard each worker. The workers, in fact, would immediately rebel when placed under such espionage. Neither is there any surety that sabotage will not have permeated the army. It is there already and it is growing in favor.

Even were the workers to allow the military rule it would simply mean that sabotage would cease for the time being, to break out all the more fiercely the moment the soldiers were withdrawn.

The employers well know that their rule rests upon the peaceful acquiescence of the workers. They will scarcely undermine their own foundation by employing soldiers to massacre an entire force when a militant minority use sabotage.

Now that the capitalist class are ceasing even to perform the slight task of nominal superintendence in the industries to which they hold legal title, they are entitled to absolutely no consideration at the hands of the actual producers of wealth. Their withdrawal also means that the slight remaining check to sabotage is being removed.

Eliminating all the obviously master class objections there remains but two pertinent questions from the point of view of the class conscious wage worker. Does sabotage destroy working class solidarity? Will sabotage continue to disarrange industry when the workers have taken possession?

Taking up the two questions in turn it can be shown that sabotage is not a boomerang that will return to slay those who use it.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

England

During the past few years many efforts have been made to revive the movement among the agricultural laborers of England. Seven years ago a National Union of agricultural laborers was formed, and the union has specially developed in the Southeastern counties. The seventh congress of this organization was held at Fakenham, Norfolk county. The workers of counties where agriculture predominates were represented by 86 delegates. The congress occupied itself mainly with the questions of wages, hours and housing. With a great majority the Union decided to affiliate with the Labor Party. In all discussions these laborers showed themselves to be imbued with the parliamentary and reformist spirit. This is after all not so astonishing as there are workers more advanced than the agricultural laborers who are still full of illusions as to what parliamentary action can do for them.

Bulgaria

We quote the following from the latest bulletin of the International Transport Workers Federation in order to show what war means to the workers of any country: "The mobilization and the declaration of war have provoked a stagnation in the labor movement here. From 10,000 organized workers of our Federation hardly any have not been sent to the army. The railways, Post and Telegraphs were immediately put under military control and the employees are under a strict and inhuman military discipline. Our Federation was forced to suspend its regular work and the military censorship makes all discussion impossible. Papers are suppressed if on the side of labor. Nearly all the port workers are on the field of battle. Those who are not, are without work and threatened with famine."

Portugal

The strike of lightermen on the Tagus, which broke out some weeks ago, continues. The strikers refuse to recognize the regulations of the port authorities. The strike exasperates the rich traders and it is interesting for the international movement to see how from all sides the Portuguese government is pressed to interfere on behalf of the Portuguese, English and German exploiters. A correspondent of the London "Times" writes from Lisbon, February 19: "Many German and British steamers and those of other nationalities are unable to leave, and the river warehouses are hopelessly congested. The losses to international trade (that is to say the international capitalists) are heavy. The navigation agents of various companies have telegraphed to several steamers not to touch at Lisbon, and have also applied to respective Ministers here, who have made representation to the Premier, Dr. Alfonso Costa. Hitherto, however, no results have been obtained. Dr. Costa fears the syndicalists more than the Foreign Legations. Dr. Costa's predecessors, Senhor Vasconcellos and Senhor Duarte Leite, showed that with a few troops and some energy it was easy to dominate a strike, but Dr. Costa unfortunately is unable to follow their example, fearing to alienate the sympathies of the working classes who are his chief support." The English paper could hardly say more openly and brutally what it wants, and what the foreign legations demand from Dr. Costa. Evidently the Great capitalists have asked the Portuguese Premier to crush the strike of the Tago lightermen "with a little energy," and by using "a few troops." M. Costa must do what the "Briands" of all countries are doing: put himself at the disposal of the capitalists and crush all efforts of the wage earners to improve their conditions.

WHAT AGRICULTURAL UNION THINKS OF TENANT FARMERS'

Replying to the recent invitation of an expression of opinion on the land program, the tenant farmer, and auxiliary organizations, Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 419, I. W. W., makes the following reply:

The membership of Local 419 is unalterably opposed to any modification of or evasion from the basic principles of our organization as laid down in the preamble, whereby actual wage-workers alone are eligible to membership in the I. W. W. We could not consider the proposition of admitting tenant farmers to membership.

Concerning the proposed auxiliary organization we should consider how it will work out before proposing such an affiliation. The proposed organization would be composed of men who are sometimes wholly exploited as wage-workers and sometimes exploited by the big land owners, the transportation companies and other big capitalists in their capacities as farmers.

By reason of this exploitation they are of necessity compelled to most mercilessly exploit any unfortunate wage earner they may temporarily employ. They may treat their slaves in a more familiar or democratic manner than the big employer but any man who has worked on both bonanza farms and for petty farmers not much better off than himself, knows he is better off on the big farm.

Let us suppose that the small farmers, who also work as lumberjacks, formed an organization to which all belonged. When their crops require attention they return to their farms. One of them has occasion to hire a couple of men. He hires a straight I. W. W. man and

also one of his tenant neighbors. The first day they work 12 hours or more. Breakfast consists of cornmeal mush, dinner cornbread, supper cobs and shucks. Says Mr. I. W. W. to his co-laborer, "This is fierce. Let us tell him we want bacon and eggs for breakfast, roast beef and potatoes for dinner and a good supper, for nine hours work." The farmer comrade who expects to hire a man himself pretty soon says, "Well, he sits down to the same kind of grub himself and he works as long and as hard as either of us. We shouldn't kick." No. Oil and water will not mix.

If the proposed affiliated organization could be operated successfully it would be because the interests of employer and employe are identical, which doctrine we do not admit and therefore we could not affiliate with the tenant farmer.

It is our opinion that the tenant farmer who works for wages as a lumberjack should stand solid with his fellow workers in case of conflict in that industry. The I. W. W. holds open meetings and these men could be given a voice but no vote in the general affairs of the organization, and by permission of the lumber worker locals they might even have a vote when strikes or other important measures were up for discussion.

Signed—Committee Local 419, I. W. W.

INDUSTRIAL UNITY

"The call today sounds to the nation's workers to get together. The industrial workers of the mills and factories, in the mines and on the railways must unite, and the workers on the farms and in the forests and in the agricultural districts must make common cause with them.

"Industrial unity of the workers is of the first importance in the struggle to abolish wage-slavery. Political unity is of vital importance but unity on the political field alone will not suffice.

"The class struggle is a struggle of daily clashes. Every hour marks a battle. In this battle the workers are beaten in advance if they are not organized. All these battles are life and death battles between the capitalist exploiting class and the toiling exploited class. In every such battle something is gained or lost.

"But not alone for fighting these battles must the workers be industrially organized, but that they may be prepared to take control of industry and operate and manage it when the change comes.

"Every great modern industry should express the industrial unity of the workers engaged in it. Not by craft, not by trade, not by occupation, but by entire industries must the workers organize their economic power to use in the daily struggle for better conditions and finally, in the hour of victory, to take control of the industries of the nation."—Appeal to Reason.

The publication of the above in the columns of the Appeal comes as a surprise. If the Appeal, with its enormous circulation, were to pivot its propaganda upon the great truth that "industrial unity of the workers is of the first importance in the struggle to abolish wage slavery" we would soon see an unprecedented era of revolutionary industrial organization.

SABOTAGE?

The Montreal Daily Star for February 25, contains the following news item:

Simple Mishap Cripples Liner.
New York, February 25.—It became known today that a piece of marline, a small line of two strands, twisted loosely left handed and used for binding the ends of ropes, which had dropped into the telemotor of the steamship Lusitania's steering gear, caused trouble which will keep the Cunard liner out of service for eight months and make it necessary to reblade three turbines at a cost of \$500,000.

The accident occurred as the liner was entering Fishguard Harbor on December 30. An order was given to port the helm to avoid a steamer coming out. When the quartermaster put the wheel over, the steering gear failed to work. It was found that the telemotor was jammed by a piece of rope.

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 capitalism, 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.

Queer Actions of W. F. of M. Officials

When plans were laid by detective-hiring officials of the Western Federation of Miners to pull that body out of the I. W. W. there commenced the downfall of the metal miners as a revolutionary force. Then when some of these same officials faked the miners into the A. F. of L. through a misleading referendum there came an entire stop to all revolutionary propaganda. Instead of industrializing, in the slightest degree, the conservative A. F. of L. we now find the Western Federation of Miners lined up with the reactionists as one of the main bulwarks of the capitalist system.

Knowing that this was inevitable there comes no surprise when a member of the W. F. M. informs us of recent actions of those who control the organization that at one time threw fear into the hearts of the master class. The information given is as follows:

Cobalt camp was organized in 1906 by the W. F. M., at the time when the miners were still in the I. W. W. The seeds sown at that time have steadily grown.

Five other locals of the W. F. M. have been organized in new camps and due to the actions of the rebels they are permeated with the idea of real industrial unionism.

Conditions in the northern part of Ontario province have daily grown worse until the level of the unorganized in the southern part has almost been reached. The tactics of the present W. F. M. are unable to cope with the situation.

On November 16, 1912, Porcupine, the second largest local union of the W. F. M. in Ontario, declared a strike against a reduction in wages. They tied up the mines. Every man came out. Preparations were made to enforce their demands of an increase in wages and the eight hour day.

This was the first blow for the eight hour day in the province since the five W. F. M. locals were organized. The Porcupine miners thought that the other locals would strike with them, especially as some of the Cobalt miners and those in other organized camps were working in mines owned by the same companies against whom the strike was called. Agitation for a general strike of all these miners was nearing success when two members of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners appeared on the scene and placed a damper on the proposed action. The damper was in the form of a "threat" of non-support and an invoking of the Industrial Disputes Act.

This "Industrial Disputes Act" requires 30 days notice of strikes. Violation is supposed to bring 30 days in jail or \$10 per day fine on each worker. The miners violated the law in Porcupine and only three men were jailed. Three were liberated within two weeks.

When the operators saw that the other locals were not acting they tried to recruit scabs in the unorganized camps of Copper Cliff and Sudbury, and the steel mills of Sault Ste Marie and other places. They were unsuccessful. The reason was soon learned.

The miners at the above mentioned places were full of the industrial union spirit. During the agitation for the general strike in Ontario these miners had written to Cobalt No. 146 and Porcupine No. 145, W. F. M., asking for organizers and instructions on how to proceed to organize. As Porcupine local was on strike, Cobalt, the largest local, took upon themselves the work of organization.

And it is reported that private letters came to Cobalt Union No. 145 from the Headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners advising them against organizing these places at this time!

These queer actions on the part of the officials of the W. F. M. and also the desire on the part of the workers in the organized camps for concerted action, taken with the general restlessness of the unorganized workers, shows that the field is ripe for the I. W. W.

Let the footloose rebels in the Ontario province unite with the militants in the Western Federation of Miners in organizing the miners in Copper Cliff and Sudbury, and the steel workers of Sault Ste Marie into the I. W. W. Once let the I. W. W. gain a foothold there and the One Big Union will reign supreme where now the W. F. M. is making a poor showing.

MORE ABOUT FREEDOM

(Words by Jim Seymour. Air: "More About Jesus.")

More about freedom would I know,
More of the plan to get the dough,
More of the One Big Union grand,
More of the dauntless rebel band.

Chorus:
More, more about freedom,
More, more about freedom,
More of the One Big Union grand,
More of the dauntless rebel band.

More little porkchops let me buy,
None of your mansions in the sky;
More in the weekly envelope,
Less of the meek-and-humble dope.

More little dollars let me spend,
Dramas and lectures to attend;
None of this saving bank for me,
Happy-go-lucky I would be.

More of the slaves I want to see
Joining the movement to be free,
More who will heed the rebel call:
"More of the joys of life for all!"

Chorus:
All! all toward freedom!
All! all toward freedom!
All of the richness of the land,
All for the One Big Union grand!

SCENES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(By E. W. Vanderleith)

San Pedro, Harbor City of Los Angeles! To think of it, your imagination conjures up a city, beautiful, under the sunshine of Southern California, and the people happy as they should be in southern climes. But alas and woe! There's a fly in the ointment somewhere.

At present the city is trying to get all the saloons away from Front street, as the Boulevard is going to come through on the water front; and the women of the Bosses, riding by in their automobiles, and the poodles, put for an airing in their private machine, don't like to have the scenery spoiled for them by a lot of waterfront stiffs in dirty overalls.

The local satrap of the S. P., the Banning Co., has everything corralled along here. Men working for 30 cents per hour, doing the same work as the longshoreman in New York. Only in New York they get 40 cents and even 54 cents per hour. But we have to be superior to the effete East in some way, so we do twice as much work per hour.

Most of the men working on the waterfront live in shacks in Happy Valley, two men generally together, paying as much as \$6.00 for rent. One suit of California Broadcloth will do him a whole year; eat in 15-cent restaurants, except Christmas, when they celebrate and spend two bits for dinner, when they have to save up for two weeks to make good the other 10 cents!

As for keeping a woman, he would rather share one with 30 or 40 others, than have one all to himself, and I suppose between them she is able to get ham and eggs once in a while anyhow.

But to organize and get more of the good things of life for himself would deprive the scissorbill of his "sacred rights," whatever they may be, and could not be thought of at all.

The men who are married in this town certainly have a hard row to hoe. The women walk around with faces pinched with worry and starvation.

One can tell a woman, married to a man working on the waterfront, for two blocks, but what would the boss do, if he went on strike to get his wife and children more to eat? He might have to get along with one less automobile, or buy his wife a \$25,000 necklace instead of a \$50,000 one.

And I would gamble that half of the children of school age go to the fountain of all capitalist knowledge, hungry.

Such is Southern California—Blessed of the gods but cursed of capitalism.

"DEAR LITTLE BOBBY HUNTER"

How happy we would be, our beloved millionaire "comrade," if you were here in West Virginia to guide, with your erudition and matchless eloquence, these erring miners who have not followed your invaluable advice. They would listen to you attentively, as you outlined your brilliant ideas on working-class tactics. You might stop by the tents where they are living in meagreness and poverty, and discourse upon the fallacies of aught but the pure and simple way. Like hell they would! But, putting all joking aside, can't you arrange to come to this strife torn state for a spell? We might put up with you for a while, if you leave your rale at home. So pull on your dainty undressed kids, have Jymes help you on with your fur-lined overcoat and your ten dollar crusher. Drop down and see us. We would take supreme delight in rubbing your yellow muzzle in this muck!—The Socialist and Labor Star, Huntington, W. Va.

The above shows the way that real socialists on the firing line, in the great battle of the class war now being fought in the mining district of West Virginia, look upon the dilettante socialists who favor the "lowah classes" with their assumed knowledge.

HE OVERHAULED THE OVERALLS

Here is a yarn that a red-headed sailor told us this week:

Two sports in San Francisco during a discussion upon the present conditions of society made a wager, one betting that it is dangerous for a man to go poorly dressed in a city.

One of them dressed up in a good business suit and the other put on a suit of rather soiled overalls and jumper. They planned to meet on a business street and start fighting—the well dressed man to begin the fight.

When the bull appeared he fastened upon Mr. Overalls without hesitation, and hustled him away, notwithstanding his protest that the other man began the fight.

After settlement of a fine the two sports changed clothes and met in another part of the city. Overalls was again pulled although covering the other man.—Modern Methods.

PRAISES A. F. OF L.—KNOCKS I. W. W.

Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, labor skinner and "never-sweat," recently got the following off of his chest at the Civic Federation Banquet:

"So far, in America the great body of the American Federation of Labor and of the great railroad brotherhoods are distinctly non-socialistic. The unceasing efforts of the Socialists in America and the I. W. W. is to change all this. If the employers of America wish to strengthen the forces in the labor movement that are not seeking revolution they can do so by working with the trade unionists to bring about constantly improving conditions for their employes."

"The Socialists and the I. W. W. are preaching everywhere a class struggle and are proclaiming from the house tops that the working man and his employer have no interests in common."

"The boss never praises anything unless he sees a chance to line his pockets. In boasting the A. F. of L. and knocking the I. W. W. they are showing all intelligent slaves where to line up in the great class war."

He who supports the A. F. of L. supports Capitalism.

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BUCK! DAMN YOU, BUCK!

A ROTTEN MELON

And now we are told that the Pacific Mills Corporation of Lawrence is about to cut for the benefit of its stockholders a particularly juicy melon involving, it is said, a 200 per cent dividend to be served up in the course of increasing the capital stock of the corporation from \$3,000,000 to \$12,000,000. This 200 per cent dividend, by the way, is said to be independent of a six per cent dividend to be paid next month on the new stock. This interesting token of continued prosperity in the one of our protected industries most threatened by dissatisfied labor and parsimonious consumers, calls to mind the piteous plea of Treasurer Greene of the Pacific Mills in the Lawrence strike, that "general business conditions together with increased cost of production in this State render the mill owners powerless to accede to any increase in wages,"—also Henry Lee Higginson's signed editorial in the "Herald" endorsing this plea of poverty, and the solemn declaration of a "prominent Baptist clergyman of Lawrence" that "as a minister of the gospel I say that the mill owners cannot afford to pay what the strikers ask."—Boston Commoner.

A WINTER HOME

Pomona, Cal., March 1.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Denver, Colo., has purchased a residence in Pomona and will make his winter home here. The property was formerly owned by W. S. Hoover and is located on Hamilton avenue.—The Redlands Review.

Bill Jones, member of the W. F. of M., will spend his summer in Heinze's copper hell of Butte, and if he winters in California he will pack his home on his back.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AT LAWRENCE

According to a report from the secretary of Local Union No. 20, I. W. W., there are at present nearly ten thousand men, women and children out of work in the city of Lawrence.

This is the result of a depression inaugurated by the American Woolen Company and other Textile concerns of this city for a three-fold purpose.

First to embarrass the Local Union of the I. W. W. and to drive the workers back into a state of submission and disorganization so that the millowners may be in a position to lord it over the workers as they have done in the past.

Second to serve notice on the government at Washington not to interfere with "Schedule K," as that is liable to harm the god Profit. (Of course, this is a capitalist theory, but it has great weight with many of the workers.)

Third to force the aggressive members of the working class to leave the city and seek a master elsewhere and in that way leave the field to the submissive slaves.

Let all textile workers take note of this information and give Lawrence a wide berth while this depression lasts.

The city government of Lawrence has absolutely refused to help the workers, showing plainer than words that a conspiracy is on foot to starve the toilers into submission and in that way prepare the road for a reduction in wages and a return to the misery which prevailed before the strike of January 12, 1914.

The secretary would appreciate letters of advice from the membership as to the best methods to be used to meet the unemployed question in Lawrence.

Address communications to Thomas Holliday, Rec. and Cor. Secretary of Local Union No. 20, I. W. W., 5 Washington Way, Lawrence, Mass.

Los Angeles Locals have opened a branch office at 133 E. Second St., Fred's Restaurant, with Fellow Worker G. A. Brown in charge. Members can pay dues, transfer or bring in applicants at this office. A full supply of literature always on hand. Members in camp and on the road will please take notice.

Joe Ettor speaks in Los Angeles on March 26, 27 and 28, at 8 p. m., in the T. M. A. Hall, 231 S. Spring St., next to Lyceum Theatre. Go and hear what the newspapers won't tell.

All rebels in and about Duluth, Minn., are asked to attend a mass meeting on March 23, at which a new local of the I. W. W. will be launched. Address George Fenton, 2131 Piedmont Ave., Duluth, Minn., for further particulars.

Between seventy and eighty thousand traveling salesmen are disfranchised in the United States. They are all armed with economic action were they but wise enough to use it.

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U. M. W. of A. Progressing Backward

(Continued from page one.)

If such an agreement as district 18 has, is better than no agreement and no organization is an open question. That it is better for the officers I will admit. It is a peculiar feature that the miners in the so-called Northern fields (a part of the huge army of unorganized referred to by the president) did not seem to strive very hard to obtain an agreement similar to ours, neither did they respond to the overtures made to them to organize and become a part of district 18, U. M. W. of A.

As stated before, the dissatisfaction among the rank and file with the working conditions has been great, therefore a number of local strikes have occurred in the district ever since the agreement came into force. This is, of course, a heinous crime in the eyes of craft union leaders who teach that a contract with the employer is sacred, and, as was to be expected, was given the black ball in the convention. In future any local union going on strike, on their own initiative, will get no support whatsoever from the District nor the International. This action will of course make the miners more submissive and should meet with the hearty approval of the master class in whose interest it was probably passed; or were the delegates perhaps permeated with the spirit of the series of articles by our Millionaire-Comrade, Robert Hunter, against the general strike, direct action, sabotage, etc., which appeared in the District Ledger, the official organ of District 18?

The fact that the membership is working for very low wages did not deter the officers to introduce a motion to raise their (the officers') salary \$25 per month. No doubt it will be a great satisfaction to the members of this organization to know that, although they, the actual workers, are slaving for a mere pittance, their officers at least get a living wage of \$150 and \$125, respectively, per month. If the hunger pinches their bellies, they will no doubt be thankful that they strove to organize into a craft union and enter into agreements whereby, after ten years of organization, they were able to better the conditions of their officers so they may be well fed and well groomed. What matters it if the slaves themselves get but \$1.75 per day.

Taking it as a whole the convention was reactionary to the core. The few rebels among the delegates were unable to do anything, consequently the conservative element had it all their own way.

How long the workers of this district will cling to the obsolete tactics of craft organization I do not know. However, it is evident that a large and ever increasing number of them are realizing their position in society and that in the near future economic conditions will compel them to abandon the useless methods of craft separation, time agreements, etc. The miners must come to the realization that their only salvation lies in the organization of all workers into One Big Union, and the sooner they realize this the better it will be for them. Let us hasten the day.

Joseph J. Ettor will speak at Lamson's Hall, Phoenix, Arizona, March 31st and April 1st, at 7:30 p. m.

Seattle Tailors Need Assistance

(Continued from page one.)

After three weeks have passed, the Tailor's Local, No. 194, I. W. W., called a general strike of all tailors and garment workers of this city—25 I. W. W. shops responded to a man.

With them and in sympathy came out all the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. A little later several unorganized shops followed. The few shops still working signify their willingness to come out in a few days, possibly tomorrow.

Now, workers and comrades, to care for all these strikers considerable funds will be necessary. Seattle Locals have always responded with thousands of dollars liberally in the past when appeals were made.

Today we are in distress. You must help us. When the strike was small we could cope with the situation. Today it takes on the aspect of a big strike, we need funds to care for the strikers and their families. Widows with children are involved in ours and your fight.

Every shop is tied up tight and no scabs are available. All we need to win the strike is financial support from you to feed the strikers. Our success depends on your response to this appeal.

Hold meetings. Raise funds, put up subscription lists. We must have money. AN INJURY TO ONE, IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

Send all funds and communications to Thomas Whitehead, P. O. Box 775, Seattle, Wash.

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.

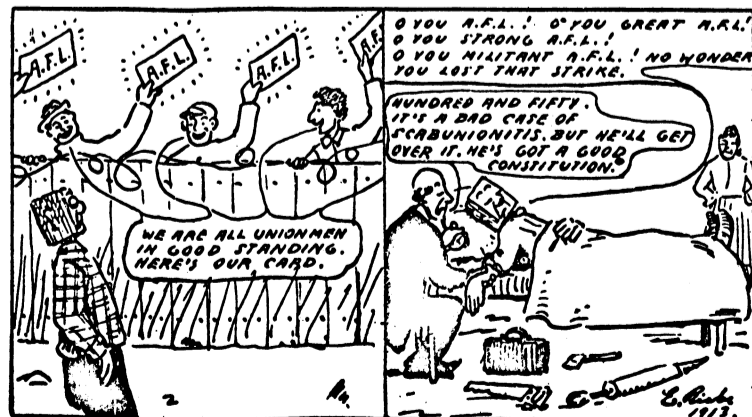
All local unions are requested to immediately begin making preparations for the convention, to see that all old members are paid up and as many new members as possible initiated, in order that they may all be represented by a full quota of delegates.

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. Schelis, secretary Western District; Jay Smith, secretary Southern District, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.

Mr. Block

He Learns More of A. F. of L. Methods



Continued Next Week