

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

# Industrial Worker

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

VOL 5 No. 1

One Dollar a Year

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## STRIKERS' WIVES NOBLY BATTLE

(Special Telegram to the Industrial Worker) Alexandria, La., March 24.—The American Lumber Company is still sawing holler logs at Merryville. The strike will be won sure, if all rebels will make a supreme effort to rush funds to Mrs. Stevenson immediately. Starvation of the workers is now the only hope the Santa Fe has of driving workers back into peonage, as violence has completely failed.

The winning of the Merryville strike is of vital importance to all Forest and Lumber, Oil Fields and Railway Construction workers. For their own sake and for the sake of their mighty cause, all true rebels should back, to the limit of their power, their glorious women fellow workers at Merryville as they are doing what no other labor organization has even done—whipping the union hating Santa Fe.

No words of mine can ever fully express what all labor owes to the heroic working women there, and I appeal with all my heart to the splendid fighters of the West to help them now, not tomorrow.

All funds should be rushed and registered to Mrs. Stevenson, Box 106, Merryville, La. Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La., should be notified when the money is sent. Capitalist sabotage is the reason.

Rush help! The outlook to win is fine. The company's scabs are fighting among themselves and the whole country is getting aroused and angered over the vile actions of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association. The timber workers mean to win this strike or force the Santa Fe to shut down its mills forever.

I appeal to all Western rebels to double their efforts to help us in this great class battle as funds are badly needed right now.

COVINGTON HALL.

## Boccini Case Still on Trial

Frank Gardner, clerk, aged 51, Ilio.  
Paul O. McDonald, molder, aged 43, of Frankfort.

Norman Sheridan, farmer, aged 52, of the town of Warren.

Fred A. Helmer, farmer, aged 50, of the town of Warren.

William O. Sperry, guide, aged 46, of Old Forge.

William Miller, farmer, aged 37, of the town of Frankfort.

William J. Austin, shoemaker, aged 43, of Doigeville.

Bernard M. Borden, farmer, aged 59, of the town of Frankfort.

Elmer N. Hotelling, farmer, aged 42 of Cold Brook.

John M. Small, farmer, aged 60, of the town of Herkimer.

Glenn A. Shedd, farmer, aged 56, of the town of Salisbury.

Chauncey Brown, farmer, aged 51, of the town of German Flatts.

These twelve men form the jury which is now hearing evidence in the trial of Filippo Boccini, indicted for inciting to riot in the I. W. W. strike against the Phoenix Mill at Little Falls, N. Y., on October 30.

The case has dragged along slowly with the bulk of the evidence favoring the prisoner. Many damaging admissions have been made by the witnesses for the prosecution.

Boccini sits unmoved throughout the trial and reads Browning's Poems or other works of literary excellence. He has learned English during his incarceration, has written a drama in Italian, has familiarized himself with the best of the English literature and will leave jail as another highly trained agitator for industrial freedom. The prison is becoming the training school for the revolution.

The defense is handicapped by lack of funds. The winning of these cases mean much to labor's cause. Will you do your share by aiding in the fight?

Contributions should go to Little Falls Defense, Box 468, Little Falls, N. Y.

## Attention Rebels, Attention!

All true Rebels, regardless of "affiliation," will do all in their power to see that the Rebel women of the Working South who are doing such splendid service for their Class freedom at Merryville do not suffer for want of food and clothing, neither they nor their babies, while the siege is on. Help them whip the Santa Fe! Send all funds to Mrs. Fredonia Stevenson, Box 106, Merryville, La. Help whip the Santa Fe! Help put the Association and its "Black Hundreds" to rout! Help crush Peonage in Dixie! Help emancipate the lumber-jacks! Help free the race! Help build the Grand Republic of Labor!

National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District, by I. W. W. Strike Committee.



PALMIST: "There is a Man Following You With a Bludgeon."  
CAPITALIST: "Yes, Yes! What Else Do You See?"  
PALMIST: "Nothing But Your Finish!"

## The Battle at Akron Must Be Won!

The strike of the seventeen thousand rubber workers at Akron, Ohio, enters its sixth week. The world has not heard much about this strike although it is the greatest since Lawrence appeared on the horizon. Nay, it is much more significant.

Lawrence was a strike of aliens tasting capitalist law and order at the point of the bayonet and club. Akron is a strike of Americans whose ideals about constitutional rights, American freedom and other bourgeois abstractions have been rudely and crudely shattered by the crash of the club and the zipp of bullets.

Akron is the producing plant of the Rubber Trust. Due to overcapitalization and inflated dividends they have had to grind their workers down and down and down, little thinking that the day of reckoning would come. Why should they think of Nemesis? They had the best organized black list in America and for seven years they prevented the workers organizing.

But their hour came. They cut the workers 50 per cent in February of this year. This was the last straw. Some 300 men walked out at the Firestone company. They had no organiza-

tion, no funds and no friends. As in Lawrence it was the last desperate struggle of a drowning class. So for 10 days.

Then the I. W. W. heard about the eruption and rushing organizers in the place, soon had seventeen thousand out.

The class nature of justice soon appeared under the tension as always happens in these cases. Clubbings were the order of the day. Shots were fired. The trust in despair organized a Citizens' Welfare League.

This league is a new thing in trust defence organizations. All local business men, officials, and other working class traitors were persuaded that their interest lay in repressing the strikers. Enrolled as specials they were given clubs and ax handles and acting on the orders of Captain Guillet, chief of police, dispersed all crowds exceeding two in number. In this humanitarian work they were assisted by a flying squadron of 75 autos in which were riot guns.

As a consequence no picketing is possible. Local citizens housing out of town agitators and organizers have been told to quit or be tarred and feathered. The local press spoke as though

the foundations of government were tottering.

Despite this the strikers stand firm. It is being demonstrated that when the American gets the veneer and myth of American working class rights knocked out of his head he will fight as no other race.

It is up to the class conscious working class of the United States to do their share by money contributions to win the Rubber Workers' strike of Akron.

The same man who is poisoning the workers of Akron killing through care the mothers of the nation will stretch out for you at any time. Remember the Rubber Trust cleans out its workers once a month. Your turn may be next.

The industrialists won the battle of Lawrence. They must win the greater battle of Akron. The Woolen Trust has been whipped. So must the Rubber Trust be whipped. To do less were treachery to the workers of the nation.

All that is needed to win is money. So for humanity's sake forward all you can spare and make your locals forward all they can spare to J. W. Boyd, Box 244, Akron, Ohio.

## Marching on Denver to Fight For Free Speech

F. H. Little, accompanied by numerous fellow workers from Local 452, Fellows, Cal., and No. 453, Taft, Cal., left the latter place on Thursday of last week for Denver, Colo., to take part in the fight for free speech. They are going by way of Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, San Francisco and Sacramento, gaining recruits as they travel. There were four good speakers to start with, so each town will be a center of agitation while the band is mustering additional strength. It is expected that the number of free speech fighters will grow into the hundreds before Denver is reached. Several other cities are lining up their recruits so that concerted action will block any repetition of the outrages of San Diego.

The boys in Denver have been returning to jail as soon as released, thus keeping up the fight until reinforcements arrive. Those who have fought so far are of many nationalities, and so show clearly the solidifying power of the One Big Union.

The actions of the arrested men is also indicative of their spirit. The Red Flag is constantly being sung in the patrol wagon, within the walls of the jail and on the way to court.

At first it was impossible to secure jury trials but the police courts are now refusing the cases. A few illustrations will show the reason:

On the first morning of the fight eight men were taken to Judge Stapleton's court. The crowd in the court room cheered the I. W. W. James White was first called to the stand.

"How long have you been in town?" asked the judge.

"None of your business," was the reply.

Cheering in court room lasted ten minutes and the judge was forced to temporarily suspend proceedings.

Next was fellow worker Rice.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked Stapleton.

"Guilty or not, I can't expect justice in this rotten court," came back the answer.

Rice was ordered out of court, but the rest of the prisoners got up to go with him so the judge countermanded the order and addressed the prisoners: "Gentlemen, if you will treat me as a gentleman, I will treat you as such." To which the prisoners replied, "To hell with your gentlemanly like court. We know what it is."

White was fined \$100 and Rice \$120 with costs, the other cases being postponed until the following day. Ridicule of the court followed as before.

Dave Inger was brought up a few days later, with three other prisoners. The court room was ordered cleared before the trial. Inger rose and asked the crowd to stay, but without effect. Inger's wife alone remained. A bull tried to move her. Inger rose again and asked her to remain. The judge then ordered the bull to allow Mrs. Inger to remain. When order was maintained the judge was surrounded by a guard of policemen (probably in fear of little Mrs. Inger) and the question was asked: "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty of what?" asked Inger.

"Of speaking on the street," said the court.

"If there is anybody guilty, it is you and your Praetorian guard."

The court then asked Inger if that was all he had to say and received the reply:

"What I have to say, Judge Stapleton, is that the time is near when you and your kind will appear before a proletarian court to answer for all your dirty work. I would rather be tried before a bunch of cannibals than in this petty, kangaroo court."

"Is that all you have to say?" asked Stapleton.

"That is all to anyone as stupid as yourself," was the answer.

"Eighty dollars for contempt of court," said the judge.

"A million would more nearly express it, was the rejoinder.

As the result of the disrespect to the kangaroo court, Judge Stapleton refused to have any more I. W. W. cases appear before him and all the rest were sent to the county court where they are to receive jury trials.

The police force have not been paid for more than two months and, in spite of an unenviable reputation, the Denver police go about their work only half-heartedly while their pay is withheld.

In order to start this fight on the I. W. W. that tool of the interests, Mayor Arnold, discharged Police Commissioner Creel who believes in free speech so long as no acts of violence were advocated. With Creel discharged, the battle began, and the employment sharks and army recruiting officers both are backing the attempt to throttle the I. W. W.

Men are now needed to fight this matter to a conclusion. The I. W. W. has carried on a continuous propaganda for several years and are commencing to show organization results, and this is an effort to head off the One Big Union.

Protests should be mailed to Police Chief O'Neil and to Mayor Arnold. Flood them with letters and postals. But don't stop at that. Go yourself to Denver to aid in this battle of the fighting union.

Funds to gain publicity and to care for incoming men should be sent to Peter Murray, Secretary Local 26, I. W. W., 1850 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colo.

## CLASS WARFARE IN PATERSON

About 25,000 silk weavers are on strike at Paterson, New Jersey. The I. W. W. is in control of the strike and, according to the daily press reports, is ably assisted by the Socialist Party. Strange to say, many socialists who have bitterly assailed the I. W. W. have been practically forced by recent events in the class war to take the part of the One Big Union. As capitalism draws nearer its end this will increasingly be the case with all working class socialists. The others do not matter much.

The strike started about two months ago in the Henry Doherty mill against the four-loom system. It now includes practically the whole industry in the city of Paterson.

Police Chief Bimson gave added publicity to the strike and added determination to the strikers by an assinine order prohibiting all public meetings. Men and women were beaten up by the orders of this doughty, two-by-four, tin-horn warrior. Speakers were arrested and thrown in jail. Despite these actions the strikers continued their efforts and have, by their persistence, gained the right to hold meetings and parades.

The strikers have lately held several meetings with an attendance of as high as 20,000 and as no policemen were present there was no violence.

As the strike assumed its greatest proportions at an opportune season of the year in the silk industry, there is every reason to believe that the workers will be successful in their struggle.

## SEATTLE TAILORS GAIN DEMANDS

Just as we go to press, word is received that the strike is called off. Tailors are all back at work with a set of demands granted. The boycott is still on against M. Vollman and Diamond shops. Full particulars in our next issue.

The sixth week of the Tailors' strike of Local 194, I. W. W., finds our members, and most of the unorganized, more determined than ever to win. As usual the International of the A. F. of L. is being used by the bosses to head off the I. W. W.

The scheme originated in the minds of the Bosses' Association, that when the general strike was called by the I. W. W. the A. F. of L. tailors should agree to come out in sympathy for the first two or three days, then stampede back to work expecting the I. W. W. members to follow as so many sheep.

Their scheme failed for lack of weak minds on the part of the strikers. Monday, the day set for the plan, found the shops more nearly tied up than ever. Only half of the membership of some 12 or 14 A. F. of L. workers returned. So the trump card of the bosses has been played. This means a victory in sight for the striking tailors if their spirit of solidarity remains.

The bosses are asking some of the pickets why they don't join the International and keep away from the I. W. W. A telegram received from the A. F. of L. office in New York, from their general secretary, stated that the A. F. of L. tailors should under no circumstances go on strike until they get orders from the New York office. This gave the workers an idea of the kind of an organization the International is, so now it looks rather small in the eyes of the tailors.

The injunction issued against the strikers, to keep them from picketing the struck shops, is a dead one. It is about to be buried without honors, as men are coming in from all parts to help picket, if necessary, in spite of the enjoining order.

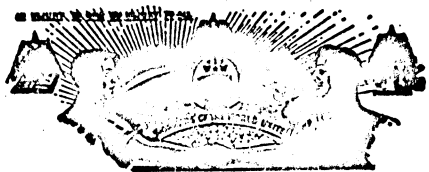
Large meetings are held nightly and both I. W. W. halls are packed to the limit. The crowds are getting larger right along. They respond very liberally when asked for funds. On March 16, in the large I. W. W. hall on Washington street, Floyd Hyde was wounded on the forehead with a silver dollar thrown by some one in the meeting responding to the call for help.

The capitalist papers, as usual, are printing slanderous columns of lies about us. But the workers are getting wise to the B. S. of the bosses and to the noise from the printing presses of Colonel Blithen, owner of the Seattle Times.

Thompson, Whitehead and others are here helping in the active work of meetings and so forth. Now that the trump card of the bosses has been played on the table, we would urge that all rebels keep their eyes on Seattle. Keep yourselves in readiness to respond when notice is given. Some of the A. F. of L. unions are now talking of joining the I. W. W. in a body.

We have sown, now we must reap. Get busy! Send funds to Thomas Whitehead, P. O. Box 775, Seattle, Wash.—John M. Foss.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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WALKER C. SMITH, Editor  
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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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George Speed, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

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Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"She was the widow of four husbands, a dreadful woman,  
suspected of everything except of having loved—consequently  
honored and respected."—Anatole France.

The politicians say sabotage is no good because it is an old  
weapon. How about the charge that socialism was tried in the  
early days and failed? Polly wants a pretzel!

After having decided by referendum vote to utterly oppose  
sabotage the Socialist party is now proposing another referen-  
dum to find out just what it was that they opposed. As an  
example of mental acumen this cannot be beaten.

Knowing that President Wilson will not allow the United  
States to insure the collection of Chinese loans we must request  
all our readers to immediately withdraw all the funds they  
have advanced to the new republic.

## OUR BIRTHDAY

This is the birthday of the "Industrial Worker." With this  
issue we enter upon our fifth year of continuous publication.  
From the support given the paper we are of the opinion that it  
is more than ever representative of the aims and aspirations of  
the exploited workers, especially of that section which is un-  
skilled and migratory.

The "Industrial Worker" was operated at a loss for quite a  
time, despite the fact that it carried paid advertising. Today it  
is on an absolutely self supporting basis and no paid advertising  
from any source is admitted to its columns.

We enter our fifth year with 5,000 more subscribers than we  
had at the close of 1911. The growth has been a gradual and  
healthy one. We are at present several hundred dollars in debt  
to the printer for the latest issue of 25,000 song books. The  
books, together with pamphlets, post cards, and posters on hand,  
have a convertible value of at least four times the amount of  
the debt. The office was never so well equipped as at present  
and we are prepared to take care of the extra business that is  
sure to come with the summer months.

From a business standpoint the "Industrial Worker" is in  
the best of shape. Had not the past winter been so severe that  
street sales were largely hindered, we would at present be en-  
tirely free from debt.

From a propaganda viewpoint the paper has gained much  
by the addition of the Mr. Block cartoons, and an attempt is  
being made to cover all the industrial events of interest to the  
revolutionists.

We ask from locals, members and subscribers, their contin-  
ued support, not as a favor, but as a right so long as the "In-  
dustrial Worker" represents the interests of those who toil for  
wages.

We had hoped to issue an anniversary number, but decided  
that the better course is to expend all the energy in getting out  
the greatest May Day issue ever published. To those who want  
to commemorate the day that the "Industrial Worker" entered  
the field to do battle with all the forces of reaction, we can  
suggest no better way than to prepare to order a large bundle  
of our eight page May Day Number for distribution.

## PEACE BETWEEN US, WAR TO THEM

"The working class and the employing class have nothing  
in common."

In case the different sections of the employing class of the  
world should decide to solve the question of the division of the  
swag by means of a war between the United States and Mexico,  
it will as usual be called the "duty" of the working class to  
furnish the food for cannon on both sides.

There is, however, a growing suspicion that the workers of  
the United States have no quarrel with the workers of Mexico,  
nor even anything to quarrel about. The propertyless workers  
are commencing to see that they have no interest in the pro-  
tection of the Mexican financial interests of J. Pierpont Morgan  
& Co., or the estates of Harrison Grey Otis.

Call this "unpatriotic" if you will, but the fact remains that  
there would be no enlistments from the ranks of the I. W. W.  
or the red socialists in case of war, excepting that enlistment  
takes the form of "rebellion sooner than war."

For no humanitarian reason does the I. W. W. oppose war  
and militarism, but simply on the ground that the interests of  
all workers are identical in all parts of the world. Being alike  
of a dispossessed class, on both sides of the imaginary line of  
separation, we have no countries for which to fight. Instead  
of the Mexican workers warring against the workers in this  
country we must both unite to do battle with those whose dol-

lars draw death toll in Mexico, Canada, the United States or  
wherever opportunities are offered for profitable investment.

It might be timely to quote a stanza from the International;  
a stanza prohibited in France and practically unknown here:

"The kings, they smother us in gun-smoke,  
Oh, peace between us, war to them!  
The strike! Apply it to the armies,  
Fire in air, break ranks again!  
And if these cannibals and tyrants  
Would of us make 'heroes' curst,  
Soon shall they learn that our own generals  
Will taste our rifle fire the first."

## SOME QUEER THINGS

Socialist papers, with Bobbie Hunter's articles against strikes  
and the I. W. W. on their inside pages, have their front pages  
covered with news of I. W. W. strikes.

Prominent socialists who have attacked the I. W. W. are  
taking the platform in our behalf in order to make good their  
claim to represent the workers.

Reactionary craft union journals, Roman Catholic organs,  
Citizens' Alliance magazines, Merchants and Manufacturers  
papers, and the capitalist pulpit, platform and press generally,  
are uniting with the National Socialist and the Social-Democ-  
ratic Herald, the Miners' Magazine and other yellow socialist  
papers in praise of the recent referendum removing Haywood  
from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party  
for advocating the class struggle.

## SUBSIDIZED PRESS

As the Woolen Trust did not carry very much newspaper  
advertising, the press was free to give wide publicity to the  
Lawrence strike. Scarcely a magazine failed to have at least  
one article on the matter, excepting, of course, the Saturday  
Evening Post which carried a Wool Trust advertisement. The  
daily papers also handled the matter in a manner befitting  
"a great educational institution" that had not been included  
in the 200 per cent melon that the wool magnates cut each  
year.

But in the case of the Akron Rubber strike we find a deep,  
dark silence from this same press. The reason is not hard to  
find. The auto business is comparatively new. It does an  
enormous amount of advertising. Rubber tires are a part of  
the advertisements dependent upon the auto industry. So the  
"kept" press has practically failed to note that 20,000 workers  
are on strike at Akron, Ohio, against unbearable conditions  
imposed by the Rubber Trust.

All of which proves that no dependence can be placed upon  
the capitalist press, and demonstrates the absolute necessity  
of the workers owning their own press.

## SABOTAGE

X.

Working class solidarity is simply the result of a conscious-  
ness of power. Sabotage, by arming the workers with a weapon  
which the masters cannot wrest from them, adds greatly to the  
feeling of strength.

Mass sabotage is in itself a sign of solidarity. The concerted  
withdrawal of efficiency, by slowing down or other means, is  
sure to bind the workers closer together. This is true whether  
they are organized or not. In case they are organized it gives  
to the workers a greater sense of security as well as additional  
industrial control.

Individual acts of sabotage, performed to the end that class  
benefit be derived, can in no way militate against solidarity.  
Rather they promote unity. The saboteur involves no one but  
himself and is impelled to take the risk by reason of his strong  
class desires.

Solidarity between the capitalists does not seem to be af-  
fected by their use of sabotage. That they fight each other  
with that potent weapon is quite evident. That they use it  
upon the workers is also easily seen. But nowhere can it be  
shown that there has been a division in the ranks of their fight-  
ing organizations, when the workers were doing battle against  
them, as a result of their use of sabotage.

Various cases of this capitalist sabotage might be quoted.  
Competitors to the Standard Oil Company often found that leg-  
al documents had been improperly executed for them. Rivals to  
the Sugar Trust had foreign materials introduced into their  
shipments, and in the fight of Havemeyer against Spreckels the  
latter's machinery had an unaccountable habit of getting out  
of order. A Denver brewing company almost ruined a com-  
petitor by hiring men to spread the story that a decomposed  
body had been found at the bottom of its rival's brew-vat. But  
when it comes to robbing the wage workers these capitalist  
saboteurs are "banded together like thieves at a fair."

Several of the so-called "muck-raking" magazines have been  
forced to suspend through the use of sabotage. Hampton's  
was killed in that manner by those capitalists who saw their  
interests menaced. The Appeal to Reason has been a sufferer  
at the hands of capitalist saboteurs who pried their mailing lists  
and played havoc with the mailing room generally. Just imag-  
ine the effect upon capitalism were the Appeal to advise its mil-  
lions of readers to apply the same tactics.

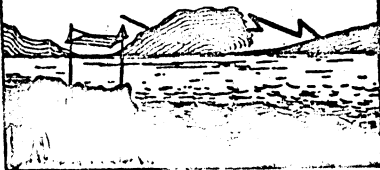
Upon learning that "accidents" had happened to fifty thou-  
sand yards of cloth, during the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti and  
Caruso, William Wood is reported to have said "They are beat-  
ing us at our own game." Surely no one can seriously claim  
that sabotage in the textile industry has not helped to cement  
the various workers all the more closely together.

Even were it true that sabotage worked against solidarity to  
some extent, still it would have to receive consideration as an  
economic factor. It is sure to remain in use so long as we have  
production for profit instead of for use. It is co-existent with  
human slavery. No analysis of the labor movement is complete  
where sabotage is not accepted as a weapon.

Just as sabotage must differ in each industry so also must it  
change with industrial development. Should capitalism create  
an oligarchy to crush out all labor organization the attempt  
would be met by destructive sabotage. The degree of destruc-  
tion would depend upon the measure of repression.

But should matters follow their present course, with the pos-  
sibility of the workers gaining an ever increasing amount of in-  
dustrial control, then labor's tactics will develop accordingly,  
with constructive sabotage as the result.

## TRANSLATED NEWS



## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

### Denmark

The fourteenth congress of the Danish So-  
cialist Party was held a few days ago in Copen-  
hagen. It was decided that adhesion to a syndi-  
calist organization is inconsistent with mem-  
bership in the social democratic party. This  
important resolution was adopted without any  
discussion, only one delegate voting against.

### Italy

The official bulletin of the General Confed-  
eration of Labor of Italy in its leading article  
states that the number of its adherents is  
diminishing and expresses astonishment at the  
indifference of the Italian proletariat towards  
its class organization. The Italian proletariat,  
generous and energetic, which by its class or-  
ganization stopped the atrocities in Abyssinia,  
liberated the political condemned in 1898, and  
made the general strike of 1904, is not responsi-  
ble for the situation of the present moment.  
The fault lies with those elements who entered  
the Italian labor movement in order to derive  
benefit from it for themselves, to turn it from  
its aim; those office seekers who at present  
humbly asking the Minister Giolitti to create  
a ministry of Labor which the French workers  
long ago have found quite useless. The fault  
lies with those who remain indifferent at the  
increasing emigration, the numerous exiles and  
the prisons full with politicals; those who have  
lost the confidence of the people and now seek  
an office under the monarchy in order to com-  
bat the better revolutionary syndicalism. The  
The Italian "yndical Union formed recently at  
Modena, was the outcome of the situation, and  
it will organize the Italian proletariat on the  
real basis of the class struggle. This union will  
fight monarchical tyranny, the State, exploita-  
tion of man by man, and in a short time the  
Italian Syndical Union will take its place in  
the great International. L. EMIGRATO.

### Austria

Very little is happening in the labor world of  
Austria. The war in the Balkans is partly re-  
sponsible for this and also for a terrible eco-  
nomic crisis. The tactics of the Austrian  
unions, all organized on a centralist basis of  
social democracy, are also blamed for these  
conditions.

In the course of this year no less than 300  
collective labor contracts will expire. These  
contracts determine not only the wages de-  
cided upon by masters and men, but also how  
many weeks notice must be given before a  
strike is called for better conditions. As a  
rule this notice must be given about two or  
three months before a strike. This is one of  
the reasons why the labor movement led by the  
social democrats is paralyzed. The employers  
have always plenty of time to prepare them-  
selves for the struggle and to declare a general  
lock-out. That is why at present the social  
democratic leaders of the unions are doing their  
best to evade all conflicts with the employers,  
and the bureaucrats of the central committees  
of unions simply renew quietly the contracts  
with the masters without consulting the work-  
ers—and "peace" will reign again for some  
years in the labor world. Such was the action,  
three weeks ago, of the politicians who lead  
the wood workers unions. They accepted what  
the employers offered: 1 or 2 Heller (one or  
two-fifths of a cent) an hour more wages, and  
half an hour less working hours a week. The  
average wage of a cabinet maker is 24-30  
Kronen (5 to 6 dollars) with a weekly 86 1/2  
hours of labor. So the gain of the workers by  
the new contract is ridiculous. And it must  
be noted that this contract between the wood  
workers and the employers is concluded for  
four and eventually five years, with a three  
months' notice before the expiration of the con-  
tract. In spite of the general dissatisfaction  
with the contract, the central union has accept-  
ed it, and the wood workers will have to wait  
four years before they can do anything to bet-  
ter their conditions.

The regrettable assassination of the social  
democratic deputy, Schumeyer, by the metal  
worker and social-christian, Paul Kusachak,  
has been misunderstood abroad. The labor or-  
ganization of the social-christians and that of  
the social democrats (the latter is much  
stronger) differ little in practice, in the form  
of organization and tactics, though in their  
theories there may be found points of differ-  
ence. The essential difference between the two  
is that each is dragged along by a different  
political party. As the social-democratic party  
is the stronger, their labor union tries by all  
means to force the members of the rival union  
to join them. Often when the men refuse to do  
so for political reasons, the delegates of the  
social-democratic union go to see the employer  
of the recalcitrant man, asking his dismissal.  
With the help of the employers the social-  
democratic leaders have often succeeded in  
strengthening their ranks. It is evident that  
this is not a case of difference between organ-  
ized workers and unorganized men, but of work-  
ers organized from a different point of view.—  
P. Ramus, Vienna, Feb. 22, 1913.

### A HINT

(By Sam Higginson)

When an agitator finds, among the slaves, a  
scissors-bill, who loves his master so dearly, he  
cannot wait till morning to tell him all he has  
seen and heard, it is a good plan to get his  
name and from the nearest local get an offi-  
cial envelope, I. W. W., and mail it to him in  
care of the company. Get me, Steve?

## ROME'S VOICE HEARD

The I. W. W. is in for a boom in radical and  
revolutionary circles, thanks to the official ban  
under which Cardinal Bowine, Archbishop of  
Westminster and head of the Roman Catholic  
hierarchy in England, has placed it. The gen-  
tleman, one reads, "confined himself to the  
moral and religious aspect of the syndicalist  
movement, which, he said, is based upon the  
glaring fallacy which underlies all attempts at  
social reform which ignore the teachings of  
Christianity." Accordingly he has warned his  
national flock to "have nothing to do with the  
English allies of the Industrial Workers of the  
World in the United States."

Christianity's cardinal tenet—enforced by the  
Roman Catholic Church with fire and sword,  
whenever feasible—is submission; submission  
to the powers that be, to authority, to estab-  
lished institutions. It teaches the delightful  
doctrine that man is a child of sin, to be saved  
from eternal punishment only by the kindly  
graces of the priest, who does business on a  
strictly cash basis. A suspicion that this doc-  
trine does not favor manliness, is exclusively  
in favor of the slaveholder, and is, in fact, a  
palpable buncombe game, is beginning to as-  
sume alarming proportions. The I. W. W. has  
helped to spread that uncharitable suspicion,  
having said unkind things of the Militia of  
Christ and similar side-partners of the hier-  
archy. Hence these tears.

Be sure that our great American daily press  
has not let the occasion slip. In fact, the wor-  
thy Archbishop's homily has been syndicated  
and published broadcast, with flaming heads.  
That is what Roman Catholic journalists are  
there for; and they are there, in positions of  
confidence and influence, on every prominent  
journal; for the Church has not practiced or-  
ganization nearly two thousand years for noth-  
ing. This is also one of the reasons why our  
daily journalism is rotten to the core.—Ragen-  
eration.

## WOT IN HELL'S TO BECOME OF DE 'BO?

(By H. E. Berlew)

Don't get huffed if I write you a line  
'Bout de 'bo dat's out on de rail  
An' rides de tooter into de burg.  
Kase he's short on de ting you call "kale."  
Dere's always some guy loafin' about  
Dat puts de "bulls" on de trail,  
An' wen he come nigh  
You sure has to fly  
Or do thirty sleeps in de jail.  
Dey're a measly lot,  
Dese local spies,  
Dey's got flop downs and a cinch on der eats,  
De're livin' is served by de "good business men"  
Dat drives yous offen de streets;  
So dey keeps yous a movin', dis capitalist bunch,  
Wen yous ligit dey jus' force yous to blow,  
So yous I. W. W. please give us a lift  
Or wot in hell's to become of de 'bo?

## HOW CAPITALISM WILL END

In a reply to an attack by Robert Blatchford  
on his ideas, Arthur D. Lewis has a lengthy  
article in the London Daily Herald. The fol-  
lowing is an extract that shows a view quite  
different from the ordinary conception of the  
doom of capitalism.

"Then how is Socialism likely to come about?"

"You cannot force people to do their work  
properly by calling out the army to watch them.  
Luggage and goods may unaccountably go  
astray, ships may not obey the steersman, there  
may be faults in the electric cables, bags of  
letters may miscarry, machinery may get full of  
grit, while the soldiers are convinced that men  
are busily bent over their work and their hands  
properly active. Nothing can prevent the sense  
of injustice from stopping the reasonably  
smooth-working of the social machine. I  
prophecy that this is the way in which capital-  
ism will end. It will not be by a direct strike—  
a simultaneous cessation of work. The millions  
may never be willing to strike.

"The few, alert, intelligent, understanding  
the injustice of society, may put everything  
out of working order.

"The few need not wait for the majority.  
Democracy is a fraud."

## PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

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

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

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

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

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair  
day's wages for a fair day's work," we must in-  
scribe on our banner the revolutionary watch-  
word, "Abolition of the wage system."

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



**PLACING THE FLOATER**  
(By Frank R. Schiels)

In no other part of this great continent are there to be found so many homeless, propertyless, familyless working people as in the states comprising the western portion. Males far outnumber females. Their work consists principally in wresting from the earth such products as are to be found. For the most part they are raw material workers.

Being as yet a comparatively new country, few manufacturing concerns have been established in the region. Lumbering, mining and fishing are the predominant industries. The need of transportation, of course, has taken to that calling a host of men, but for the most part the work still consists in bringing the logs from the forests, in sawing them into lumber, in digging ore and smelting it, in fishing and in agriculture.

No steel plants, textile mills, packing houses or factories, of any consequence, demanding a practically steady population, exist. The work demands a floating population.

The construction of railroads is being feverishly rushed in all parts of the west, while more men are employed in the logging camps and lumbering mills than at any other line of industry. All railroad camps and most lumbering camps are but temporary in nature. The opening and closing of these makes the population a very unsteady one. The work is rough, and the rough men that handle it make little discrimination as to what branch they are engaged in. No single industry can claim them exclusively. Thus a man works in the woods today, in a railroad camp tomorrow, in the harvest in the summer time, and a mine or building might see his services at any time. No single industry, with few exceptions, monopolizes his labor at all times.

And this brings us to the point: Can an organization succeed that does not recognize these industrial conditions? And recognizing them, organize accordingly?

At the present time there is but one organization that has recognized these principles, and that is the I. W. W. Its constitution provides for a free transfer from one union to another. A man with an I. W. W. card can go to work in a logging camp, a railroad camp or any other occupation and his card is always good. Once a union man always a union man.

The I. W. W., in past years, has laid great stress on organizing the unskilled and migratory worker. It has carried on several large strikes on railroad construction work and in the lumbering industry. But other organizations are bidding for these workers. First an attempt was made to organize the migratory laborer in California, which failed. Present attempts are being made to organize the lumber workers and loggers. A card in this A. F. of L. organization is good in that industry alone. With an A. F. of L. card in his pocket a lumberjack cannot go to work on a building without at first joining another A. F. of L. union which happens to have jurisdiction over that particular class of work. The same holds good if he enters other industries.

Is that the kind of unionism which you would like to see? Or would you rather build up a powerful organization where a union man once is a union man always, and a card in one industry good in all industries? The latter is the One Big Union idea as advocated by the I. W. W. Loggers and Lumber Workers, which do you prefer?

**POWER OF SOLIDARITY**

Oh, I like that great big union that is growing in our land;  
When I feel that friendly shoulder it sort of helps my 'sand.'  
When the soldier helps the sailor  
And the lumberjacks the tailor;  
When no one fears the jailor,  
Then we move to beat the band.

We're organizing locals now from London to the Nile.

We're picking up good laddies from the dear old Emerald Isle.

In this land of Yankee Doodle,  
We have the whole caboodle,  
And with sense inside their noodle  
They'll hold the boss awhile.—Modern Methods.

**THE LAST STRAW**  
(By F. H. Dawson.)

The Akron Times and other capitalist sheets are announcing that the A. F. of L. is going to pull off a general strike. Mr. Gompers himself, in all the pomp and glory, will come down to see the stunt.

Workers, do not be fooled.  
This is the last straw. The Rubber Barons are shouting to you "We are beaten."

In the first place the A. F. of L. cannot pull off any general strikes. All their unions are tied up on the craft union plan of agreements extending over periods covering years. So that when the Brewers being free to make a fresh contract are prepared to call a general strike, the Textile operatives, or Rubber Goods workers are unable to chip in, because, please sir, we have promised the robbers who suck our blood and kill our children that we will be good boys for the next three years. So each one receives a knock out blow every so often and sinks back to nurse its wounds whilst another union is getting slugged.

Workers! Craft Unionism is suicidal.  
It is scientific murder of one section of the working class by the other. Do not stand for it!

To come back to Akron, the Rubber Barons, and the A. F. of L. Just observe what is happening.

First of all Wall Street through its paid Press sent up signals of distress. They said the Rubber Barons have lost \$7 million dollars. That the strike at Akron is destroying the prosperity of the town. Then they told the damnable story of overcapitalization, watered stock, and the other piratical methods of high finance.

Your minds having been prepared to receive the seed of compromise the next act follows.

Mr. Gompers sees that the Rubber Trust is going under and like the good lackey and lick-spittle that he is immediately proposes to become once more the savior of Capitalism and a traitor to the working class with his old fake act—General Strike.

He knows better than any man in this country that the A. F. of L. is not organized to pull off general strikes. But he knows also that the workers have short memories and superficial vision.

So he will call a general strike. The General Strike will be a miserable failure, a dirty act of treachery. A few score of disconsolate timid Democrats and Republicans will come out. Fire-works will commence. The Times will tell about the 30, 40 or 50 thousand A. F. of L. strikers. In its financial columns the Times and the Press and all the other dirty tools of Capitalism will say "Market recovers tone. A feeling of confidence in Mr. Gompers pervades Akron despite the immense number on strike and an early settlement is expected. The business element will begin to talk to you, to plead with you, to intimidate you.

Then will come the final black act. Mr. Gompers or his lieutenants will settle the strike. You won't. They will. And moreover when you get angry and use hard words you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have waited perhaps two or three or four years before you can oust them. Disgusted, wearied out, your enthusiasm gone, your organization wrecked, you will go back to the hell holes of toll—a broken down pack of licked curs.

Fellow-workers, do not be misled. Do not be betrayed. Read the history of A. F. of L. general strikes and mark the lesson well.

Today you are united, determined, stronger than at any time. The Bosses are on the run. Because you are living and putting into force the principle of the Industrial Workers of the World. So they propose to bring the A. F. of L. in to break your ranks, confuse your minds, and cause intense quarrels to break out among you.

Fellow-workers! Your wives, your children may be suffering now. But think what they will have to suffer if you go back defeated to the rubber hells of Akron they have ground you down in the past. They will grind you out of existence in the future if you go back conquered. Your children are calling for a larger life, a fuller existence. Are you going to betray them, steal their birthright for a mess of pottage now to stave off your hunger.

Be men. Brave, free, upstanding men. Tell Gompers and the A. F. of L. to go to hell. Tell him that the days of Craft Unionism are gone. That a new and brighter era is dawning when "Each for all, all for each" and "Stick together till the strike is won" shall really mean something.

Mr. Gompers calling a general strike. Ye gods!

**TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY**  
(California Slob in the Lumberjack)

I had a job once threshing wheat,  
Worked sixteen hours with hands and feet,  
And when the moon was shining bright,  
They kept me working all the night.  
One moonlight night—I hate to tell,  
I accidentally slipped and fell,  
My pitchfork went right in between  
Some cogwheels in that thresh machine.

**Chorus.**

Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay!  
It made a noise that away.  
And wheels and bolts and hay,  
Were flying every way.  
That stingy "Rube" says "Well,  
A thousand gone to hell."  
But I did sleep that night—  
I needed it all right.

Next day that stingy "Rube" did say:  
"I'll bring my eggs to town today,  
You grease my wagon, you 'mutt,'  
And don't forget to screw the nut."  
I greased the wagon for him, but  
I plumb forgot to screw the nut,  
And when he started on that trip  
A wheel slipped off and bruised his hip.

**Chorus.**

Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay!  
It made a noise that away.  
That "Rube" was sure a sight,  
And mad enough to fight.  
His whiskers and his legs  
Were full of scrambled eggs.  
I told him: "That's too bad;  
I'm feeling very, very sad."

But that miser said, "You Turk,  
I'll bet you're an 'I Won't Work.'"  
He paid me off right there, by gum,  
And I went home and told my chum.  
Next day when threshing did commence,  
My chum was "Johnny" on the fence,  
And on my word, that awkward kid  
He dropped the pitchfork like I did.

**Chorus.**

Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay!  
It made a noise that away.  
And part of that machine  
Hit Reuben on the bean.  
He cried, "Oh me, Oh my,  
I nearly lost my eye!"  
My chum, he said, "You're right,  
It's bed time now, good night!"

But still that "Rube" was pretty wise,  
Those things did open up his eyes.  
He said, "There must be something wrong;  
I think I work my men too long."  
He cut the hours sud raised the pay,  
Gave ham and eggs for every day,  
He gets his men from Union Hall,  
And has no "accidents" at all.

**Chorus.**

Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay!  
That "Rube" is feeling gay.  
He learned his lesson quick,  
Just through a simple trick.  
For cleaning rotten jobs  
And fixing greasy slob,  
This is the only way.  
Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay!

**OUR VICTIMIZED FELLOW-WORKERS**  
(By B. J. Nilsson)

It is becoming evident every day that the favorite method used by the ruling class in their efforts to prevent the growth, and lessen the efficiency, of our organization, is to use the methods of the inquisition on the most active and prominent of our fellow-workers. It is also evident that the methods we have so far used for the protection of these victims of jails and police brutality, are not only inconsistent with revolutionary principles, but are also inefficient and a serious burden on the organization. I therefore offer the following suggestions:

1. Distribute the active work of the strike so that no one of those who take part becomes unduly prominent—this will make it more difficult to single out victims.
  2. Hold the employer—and his most servile and vicious tools—directly responsible.
  3. When a decisive victory is won, a demand should be made that all prisoners be released and given full pay for the time they spent in jail, as well as any other indemnity the particular case may warrant. This demand should be definitely settled before any other condition of strike settlement is considered at all.
  4. If the strike ends in compromise the fight should be continued on the job until the employer has lost at least fifty times as much as the strike indemnity would amount to.
  5. The employer and his henchmen and tools may be interested in some other business somewhere; if so, it is our business to know all about it. They may be made to pay the bill in some other place.
  6. An educational campaign should be carried on among the tax-payers to show them how they are used as a cat's-paw by the big corporations. If other educational means fail, a local general strike may prove effective.
- Almost any other methods are better than the hiring of lawyers or taking any other active and voluntary part in the administration of so-called justice.

**SOME MORE CRAFT UNIONISM**

Fellow worker Thor Narum of Local 56, I. W. W., Bakersfield, Cal., took a withdrawal card from the I. W. W. and accepted a contract to paint a house. He hired members of the I. W. W., paying them the wages paid to painters. He failed to buy his paint from the store run by the secretary of the Master Painters' Association and as a result the Business Agent of the Kern County Building Trades Council promised to make trouble for him unless he made the men join the A. F. of L. and pay \$50 each. Business agent J. W. Hicks followed the usual A. F. of L. method of going to the contractor in order to organize the men, but in this case it failed to work. It is a great labor movement that places a \$50 fine on unity.

**LABORERS FIGHT FOR JOBS**

Labor conditions at Colfax, Cal., could not be worse. The most of the camps are shut down at present. Hundreds of men are going from town to town seeking employment.

There are numbers of workers in the jungles living a dog's life. The railroad is literally lined with working men, young and old.

I have seen here in Colfax, men 75 or 80 years old, with gunny sacks full of rags on their backs and their unkempt grey locks falling on their shoulders, hunting a job.

Recently the P. G. & E. Co. posted a notice for 50 men. About 400 rushed to the office at once, and it took two constables to keep them from injuring each other in their mad rush to sign up as company slaves. In the crowd was one old man of 70 years who got down on his knees and begged for a chance to go to work. He was rejected and ejected from the company office with scant courtesy. How long will the workers stand idly by, blind to such scenes as these?

The company works hand in hand with the saloons. They hold back the pay checks until the last passenger train leaves Colfax at 7:30 p. m., knowing that the men will be forced into the saloons to spend their last penny. When the last cent disappears into the till of the "honest business man"—the saloon keeper—the constables club the workers on the head and kick them out of town.

I have never in the whole course of my life in Ireland, England, Canada or elsewhere in the United States, seen anything so repulsive and wretchedly shameless as the way the working men are treated by this company in Sunny California.

Wake up! Workingmen, wake up! Organize! Unite! Join the One Big Union that will enable you to break your chains and free society from such scenes as are a daily occurrence in the land of flowers. Join the Industrial Workers of the World.—Michael Sullivan.

**YELLOW SIDS EMPLOYING CLASS**

In an effort to break the solidarity of the striking silk weavers of Paterson, New Jersey, the Paterson Press, a violently reactionary capitalist sheet, tells of the recall of Haywood and quotes the New York Call (Socialist) with evident approval.

Summing up the matter, the Press says: "The cause represented by Haywood and his followers is rapidly tottering. In every city where the firebrand has operated he has been denounced and now that the Socialist Party has announced that it cannot stand for Haywood and his revolutionary principles and his un-American methods, his downfall seems complete.

The Press wants to ask the silk workers of Paterson this question: "If the Socialist Party will not have anything to do with Haywood why should self-respecting workingmen and women continue to follow his dangerous leadership?"

Is more evidence needed to prove that the political socialist is the policeman for the capitalist class and mainstay of the present social order?

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

**A GREAT UNION: WHAT?**

A Seattle daily paper of March 13 reports a queer craft union case which tends to prove that the A. F. of L. is not a labor organization but merely a job trust. The case is that of the Plumbers' Union.

When Seattle was booming in the building line there was work for all plumbers and the majority could be cared for by the craft union method. But when building activity subsided there were not jobs enough to go around.

According to the letter in the daily press, signed by Andrew Rynning and Chas. T. Ormsby, there was formed within the union a secret minority who established a rebate system which allowed those few to be steadily employed. When this fact became known the balance of the members, or rather those who had not yet been forced to leave the city, refused longer to pay dues to the local union. Charges were preferred to the international body but no satisfactory ruling could be had.

The inner job trust then got busy. Through Attorney F. Weistling they brought suit for dues, fines and assessments against the bolting members and in some cases garnished their wages. The suit was later dismissed by Justice Carroll on the ground that the union as a body could not sue.

The union executive board, Wm. Gunther, C. F. Gilpatrick, et al., then selected Andrew Rynning to make a test case. The court refused to allow a judgment on the ground that the union had violated its contract with Rynning when it allowed the secret rebate.

The case was then carried to the superior court of King county where Judge Gilliam reversed the ruling of the lower court on Feb. 25, 1913. This judge held that the defendant must pay dues, fines and assessments to the date of his resignation from the union, or until the defaulting dues period covered by the union's constitution.

A new trial has been demanded on the ground that the union rules provided a method for the collection of dues, fines and assessments and that such matters did not fall within the jurisdiction of a court of law. Failing to get a new trial the defendant announces that the case will be carried to the supreme court of the state of Washington.

Rynning remarks that it will be interesting to know whether he had attached himself to a labor organization or a business institution. And when this bunch of "union" plumbers line up in a building trades council to get a still firmer grip on their jobs at the expense of the balance of the workers, there are some who call it a step toward industrial unionism!

**A SCANDINAVIAN PAMPHLET**

The Scandinavian Branch of the I. W. W. at Vancouver, B. C., have issued a pamphlet in the Swedish language. Its title is Löneslävans Organization. It is neatly printed, has 32 pages, and sells for ten cents the single copy. Locals can secure these excellent propaganda pamphlets at six cents each in lots of 20 or more. Address Secretary, Scandinavian Branch I. W. W., 34 Cordova Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

**OUR OLD COLLEGE CHUM**

Our old friend, J. Pierp Morgan, favored us with a copy of a pamphlet in defense of his attitude regarding the matter of banking. Pierp contends that money is a commodity and subject to the same economic laws as are all other commodities. The pamphlet bears the earmarks of having been written by someone thoroughly familiar with socialist economics. But in spite of its plausibility the pamphlet fails to show why J. Pierp can, without performing any useful labor, raise the cash to take a trip down the Nile, while the actual producers of wealth can scarcely get a jitney with which to flag the bread wagon.

**CHEWS FOR RAG CHEWERS**

(By John Pancker)  
The I. W. W. is essentially an industrial organization and not a territorial organization. It is against the existing political state. The Pacific Coast Conference failed because it was repugnant to the industrial principles.

The I. W. W. is trying to unite the workers into One Big Union by organizing local unions, national industrial unions, industrial departments and district industrial councils.

The local industrial unions and the national industrial unions, and their interests, are to dominate the district councils and the general organization. The district industrial councils are loose organizations of local unions in a city or district for the purpose of getting co-operation of the locals in a locality.

The General Executive Board never interferes in strikes or free speech fights. Only when some local union is being used by capitalists against the interest of the whole industrial Workers of the World does the G. E. B. revoke their charter. The present G. E. B. is provisional until such time as the membership of the departments elect their own representative to the G. E. B.  
One Big Union means co-operation, harmony and solidarity.

**THE BOURGEOISIE**  
(By May Beals-Hoffpaur.)

The slave in his gilded treadmill trod  
And fancied himself a lord,  
Because he had underlings, fifty score,  
Who waited upon his word.  
I spoke to him of art and song,  
And of Freedom's heartsome fray;  
And he said, "That sounds all right enough,  
But tell me, does it pay?"

The colorless ladies sat in a row;  
They were gowned in the latest style;  
Each was as she should be, from her dainty toe,  
To her ultra-exclusive smile.

And I spoke to them of a wondrous gem  
Called Truth, whose praise men sing,  
And they listened and said when I had done,  
"How charming! but is it the thing?"

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

**THE SOCIAL WAR**

A new revolutionary weekly paper has made its appearance. It is the Social War, Robert Lee Warwick, Editor, 229 West street, New York City.

The Social War is to be supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It aims to take a revolutionary stand on all questions and also remain free to criticize the shortcomings of the various revolutionary organizations.

The Daily Herald of London has thus far made a success of such a program of criticism, but has not gone so far as to try to run a paper without a set price for subscriptions and bundle orders.

We fear the experiment is doomed to failure, and if other copies are as good as the initial issue, the suspension of the paper will be a matter of regret.

**ONE BIG UNION IN BOHEMIAN**

A Bohemian translation of Trautmann's pamphlet, One Big Union, is now published. Josef Kucera is the translator. The pamphlet appears under the title Svetova Unie. It should be given a wide circulation among the Bohemians.

The growth of the I. W. W. is clearly shown by the numerous translations of the standard pamphlets into languages other than English. The work should be encouraged in view of the fact that the labor problem in this country differs from that elsewhere largely because of the different languages spoken by the workers.

The price of Svetova Unie is 10 cents per copy. Send for a sample copy and ask the price in quantity. Orders should go to Joseph Muller, 506 E. 70th Street, New York City.

**CARTOONS BY WILL DYSON**

Through the courtesy of Gaylord Wilshire this office is in receipt of a copy of Will Dyson's cartoons, as they appeared in the London Daily Herald.

One of the cartoons is now going the rounds on the Socialist and radical press of this country, being reproduced also by the Scripps-McRae League of papers. It is entitled "The Privileged Procurer" and shows the grim skeleton of want luring the working girl to a life of white slavery.

Many of Dyson's cartoons show exceptional merit and a few will be reproduced from time to time in the Industrial Worker.

Secretaries should be on the lookout for Harry E. Turner, Book 101071, age 24, height 5 ft. 2 in., weight 135, dark complexion, teamster, generally follows construction work, will probably be wearing dark brown suit and hat, same having been stolen from fellow worker E. A. Fleck. Notify Secretary I. W. W., Box 265, Sta. C. Los Angeles, Cal.

Local 52, I. W. W., Indianapolis, Ind., meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. in Room 30, Mansur Block. Meetings are also held for propaganda on all other nights except Tuesday and Friday. The local has a good library and all workers are welcome.

**SPEED UP**

The Faster you you Work, the Fewer Men It takes to do the work. That means More Men Looking for work. That means Lower Wages. Get Wise.

**SLOW DOWN**

The New Zealand Federation of Labor has been "broadened" to admit Walter Thomas Mills and his followers. Mills once lived in the United States. Our gain is New Zealand's loss. We were about to say "God help New Zealand" but upon second reflection we think that God won't have to worry about the country with "enterpriser" Mills on the job.

Ten of the prisoners held with "Mother" Jones on murder conspiracy charges arising out of the coal miners war in West Virginia, have been released. "Mother" Jones will soon be at liberty. The U. M. W. of A. Board has voted a large sum to aid in the fight.

**JOSEPH ETOR ADVANCE ROUTE**

April 1—Phoenix, Arizona.  
April 2—Miami, Arizona.  
April 6—Blasbee, Arizona.

**HERE'S YOUR CHANGE**

You read the "Industrial Worker." You know it's worth \$1.00 a year—and then some. It gets better all the time. The Mr. Block cartoons alone are worth the price.

If you haven't read Solidarity, published in New Castle, Pa., then you've missed a lot. It gives the industrial news of the East at \$1.00 a year.

Then there's the Lumberjack of the Southern District, full of fire, philosophy and lumber worker news. It is also \$1.00 a year.

Here's our offer: "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity, one year \$1.50.

"Industrial Worker" and Lumberjack, one year \$1.50.

All three for \$2.25.  
Better send that two dollars and two bits right away to the "Industrial Worker," P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

**SOLIDARITY.**

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

**ETOR AND GIOVANNITTI**

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass. Speech stenographically reported and published verbatim in an 80-page pamphlet. Revolutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment of the wage system.

Nicely Bound. Large Type.  
25c per copy. \$10.00 per 100.  
Send all orders to Vincent St. John, 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

### Common Sense For Construction Workers

Say! You railroaders who are working on the grades! What do you intend doing this summer? Are you going to walk off your job in the old fashioned way and let the boss off easy? Or are you going to show your intelligence and remain on the job to do your striking?

When you walk off the jobs in this Canadian country do you realize that the towns are a long way from the work and that it costs in many cases two months' pay to get to them? Then when you get there the towns are over crowded and you have to ramble still further away.

Now, you can't fight Twohy Bros. on the North Thompson if you go to Vancouver. It is the same in Naramanta. There is not room enough for a man to change his mind in any of these jerk water towns.

If you want to put up a winning fight in Canada this summer, there is only one way to start. That is for all men to stay on the jobs and give the boss less labor for the price he pays. I am sure you all know what he does with the Commissary. He raises the price on the necessities which you use and the scissor-bills who run the roadhouses also raise their prices when the snow falls and it is too cold to jungle up.

I notice a lot of the good men getting out of the districts where trouble is brewing. You men, who are men, and want to better conditions must stay on the job. Let us start altogether and strike against the bosses all over the country at the same time. By doing this we will give the faint hearts a chance to make good. There will be no use for them trying to get out of the affected districts, because the strike will be general.

How would you like to have camps built according to government regulations? There are good camp laws in this country, but they will never get into effect without the workers using direct action. This same action will make the boss come through with more wages, shorter hours, better grub, blankets and laundries in the camps.

Perhaps you think the laundries are a bit strong. But let me tell you that the home-steaders in the Prince Albert country made the bosses put in blankets and laundries and it makes the camps seem a great deal better. When everybody's clothes are cleaned each week crumbs get pretty scarce after a week or two of boiling.

Now, then, you Western stiffs who pride yourselves on your superiority, show it! Show it to the greenhorns! Show it to the people! Show it to yourselves! Then the boss will know that he has a chunk he can't chew.

### Akron Needs Aid

The strike of the twenty thousand rubber workers of Akron will be an endurance test. The biggest industrial and financial institutions are backing the rubber kings. They know that if the rubber workers are victorious the workers of America will revolt in other industrial domains where conditions are equally bad. Therefore the workers must back up the rubber workers in this gigantic struggle. Don't allow the rubber kings to slaughter us. They have done it in their factories, but they should not have the power to starve us while we are fighting to secure more industrial rights.

Circulate lists. Get busy! Every little bit helps! Arouse, be active! Send all contributions to J. W. Boyd, Secretary, Box 244, Akron, Ohio.

### Set the Magons Free

Due to the great activities of the proletariat of the United States and Canada there has been but little space in these columns for a discussion in regard to the Mexican revolt and the affairs that have grown out of the uprising. The actions of the I. W. W. in what is called the first revolution is sufficient proof of the fact that the I. W. W. stands for the oppressed workers, no matter what their color, language, or country.

Recent revelations in regard to the manner in which the spokesmen of the revolt were sentenced by reason of perjured evidence makes it imperative that a word be said.

In late issues of Regeneracion it is shown by signed and sworn affidavits that the testimony upon which conviction was made was perjured. Capt. Paul Smith, who was held in the San Diego County Jail on a charge of smuggling, was given his freedom for testifying that the members of the Liberal Junta had violated the neutrality laws. He makes affidavit that he testified to the lie in order to save himself.

A later affidavit of Quirino Limon, dated February 4, 1913, shows that the affiant was threatened with imprisonment on faked testimony unless he agreed to aid in the conviction of the Liberal Junta members.

The developments in the Mexican situation has conclusively shown the world that the part of the Maderos was a most despicable one, and as the prisoners are held at McNeil Island as a part of the plot of the Maderists and their detectives, it is time to make a protest.

The Mexican rebels ask every liberty loving worker in this country to sign and mail the following protest to the President of the United States:

"I, the undersigned, after a thorough investigation of the case against the imprisoned members of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, and after being convinced that perjury was committed by witnesses for the United States government, hereby petition that Ricardo Flores Magon, Enrique Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa be released from the penitentiary at McNeil's Island.

Name .....  
Street Address .....  
Town .....  
State .....

### WHAT HURTS

(Paul Hanna in B. C. Federationist)  
It ain't that I've labored ten hours a day  
For me bread an' me bed an' me girl;  
It ain't 'cause I think I am fixed for to stay  
In a mill where the whirr and the whirl  
Smother the cries of me three little kids—  
That ain't never know'd their real dad—  
It's thinking of how I've been played for a fool;  
That stings like the lash of a gad!

Hard work is good for a man built like me,  
An' it's good for a man built like you—  
But it's havin' to work like a mule, do you see?  
Like a mule that never gets through,  
A-turbin' out profits an' interest an' rents  
For people as don't hit a tap,  
That stings! My softfingered ladies and gents;  
Stings like the nine tails of a cat!

I've found out the world is chock-full of enough  
To supply all the people at hand,  
An' I've found out the boss is just throwin' a bluff  
When he claims he made factories and land.  
So, the people who work with their hands and their heads—  
And, believe me, I'm one of that mob—  
Will take what they make in the mills and the mines  
And present every boss—with a job!

### THE MOB ORATOR AT PORTLAND

Joseph J. Eitor arrived in Portland, Friday, March 14, and was greeted by a host of friends and fellow workers.

In the evening a crowd of about 1,500 assembled at the Socialist Hall to hear Eitor speak. The well known Pacific Coast soap boxer, H. W. Wright, presided.

About \$22 worth of literature was sold and a collection of \$23 was taken up for the striking rubber workers at Akron, Ohio.

The militants pronounced the meeting a great success and even the pessimists were enthused. Wide advertising was gained through the effective work of Secretary Fred Isler.

### SHORTEN YOUR DAY AND LENGTHEN YOUR PAY

We have a stinkin' notion that the Columbia river Boss loggers are chuckling to themselves over the advent of longer days. You know, last fall, when the days began to get short, they held their regular association meeting. Some of them wanted to operate all winter; others argued that as the days were short the cost of getting out logs would be greatly increased. We hope, for their benefit, that someone will invent perpetual daylight. But what's the use, says the chronic kicker, the I. W. W. is soon going to establish the eight hour day in the logging camps and saw mills.

### SIGN YOUR RIGHTS AWAY

E. H. Heap & Co., operating in the Canadian woods, forces its employees to sign a contract by which all rights to sue for damages under the common law when injured are relinquished.

The lumber worker signs an agreement to free the company from liabilities of any kind for injuries sustained while being transported on the company's logging train or tramway. If injured while working for the company, even when plainly the company's fault, he agrees to seek remedy only under the "Workman's Compensation Act" or the "Employers' Liability Act." In case of death the agreement is binding upon the relatives or legal representatives of the lumber worker.

The amount of damages for which one may sue under the common law is unlimited, while the "acts" referred to are simply fakes engineered by the employing class to make sure that the slight chance for recompense is taken from the slaves.

### UNREST AMONG LOGGERS

The unrest which is manifest among the loggers of the West has already broken forth in several places. A few weeks ago two strikes were reported in the Industrial Worker. Since that time two more have occurred: one at English's camp at Hamilton, and the other at the Dabob Bay Log Co. camp.

Details of the former are still lacking, owing to carelessness on the part of our correspondents, but we understand that the entire crew walked out demanding an increase in wages for certain kinds of work and the bettering of the food served. Information which we have received states that the men were granted their demands.

The strike at the Dabob Bay camp was brought about by the attempted enforcement of a new rule which would compel the men to work fifteen minutes longer than usual. The entire crew walked out and came to Seattle. Here the boss agreed not to enforce the rule on condition that the organization would not interfere with his getting his crew together again. As most of the original strikers had scattered few of them will return to the old place of employment.

It would be well to caution the members here, that in striking not to leave the job. Draw up a list of demands and submit them to the boss. A good idea is to stay in the bunkhouse in the morning until the boss comes looking for his crew. Of course, if he demands you "to roll out or roll up" you can decide upon some other line of action.

### A TIP TO BUILDING TRADES WORKERS

In Kamloops, B. C., as soon as the weather permits, the construction of several large buildings will commence. There is no craft union in the field. A good bunch of rebels have the nucleus for an organization, holding their cards at present in the railway construction workers' union. I. W. W. building workers should get on the job and help to build a permanent organization.

The owners of the silk mills at Paterson have issued a statement that the I. W. W. has "insulted our ministers, lawyers and soldiers." That little word "our" tells the whole story. They certainly are not ours—the working class.



"APRIL FOOL"

### — ANOTHER LOCAL IN HAWAII

Through the effective work of fellow worker A. V. Roe, the Hawaiian Administration has added another local to its list. It is Mixed Local No. 3 of Hilo.

The local started with 47 charter members among whom were Japanese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Chinese and several other nationalities. This shows that the One Big Union recognizes no distinctions of race or color but only the great class division between exploited wage workers and exploiting employers.

Roe took possession of the band stand at Hilo directly following a ball game. He put up his banners and opened fire. When he had spoken about an hour he appointed a temporary secretary to get the names of those who wished to join. The band stand is being utilized as headquarters until the new local secures a hall.

Several fellow workers off the ships that were in port gave Roe help in his work and prospects are good for a strong organization.

The Hawaiian Administration hope soon to follow the lead of the New Zealand Administration by starting an official organ for propaganda purposes.

### CLARK ON THE FIRING LINE

On March 15, while organizing in Martin's camp near Naramata, B. C., fellow worker W. E. Clark was again arrested. He preferred counter charges against the boss and the case was dropped. Clark tells of rotten conditions in all camps, even those which are featured in the daily press as "model" places to work. Bum drainage is generally the worst feature, making the camp stink, permeating the grub, making sleep impossible and creating typhoid and similar epidemics. Camp delegates are badly needed on the construction work.

### WHAT WE WANT

(Words by J. Hill)  
(Tune, "Rainbow.")  
We want all the workers in the world to organize  
Into a great big union grand  
And when we all united stand  
The world for workers we'll demand;  
If the working class could only see and realize  
What mighty power labor has  
Then the exploiting master class  
It would soon fade away.

Chorus—  
Come all ye toilers that work for wages,  
Come from every land,  
Join the fighting band,  
In one union grand,  
Then for the workers we'll make upon this earth a paradise  
When the slaves get wise and organize.

We want the sailor and the tailor and the lumberjacks,  
And all the cooks and laundry girls,  
We want the guy that dives for pearls,  
The pretty maid that's making curls,  
And the baker and staker and the chimney-sweep,  
We want the man that's slinging hash,  
The child that works for little cash  
In one union grand.

Chorus—  
We want the tinner and the skinner and the chamber-maid,  
We want the man that spikes on soles,  
We want the man that's digging holes,  
We want the man that's climbing poles,  
And the trucker and the mucker and the hired man,  
And all the factory girls and clerks,  
Yes, we want every one that works,  
In one union grand.

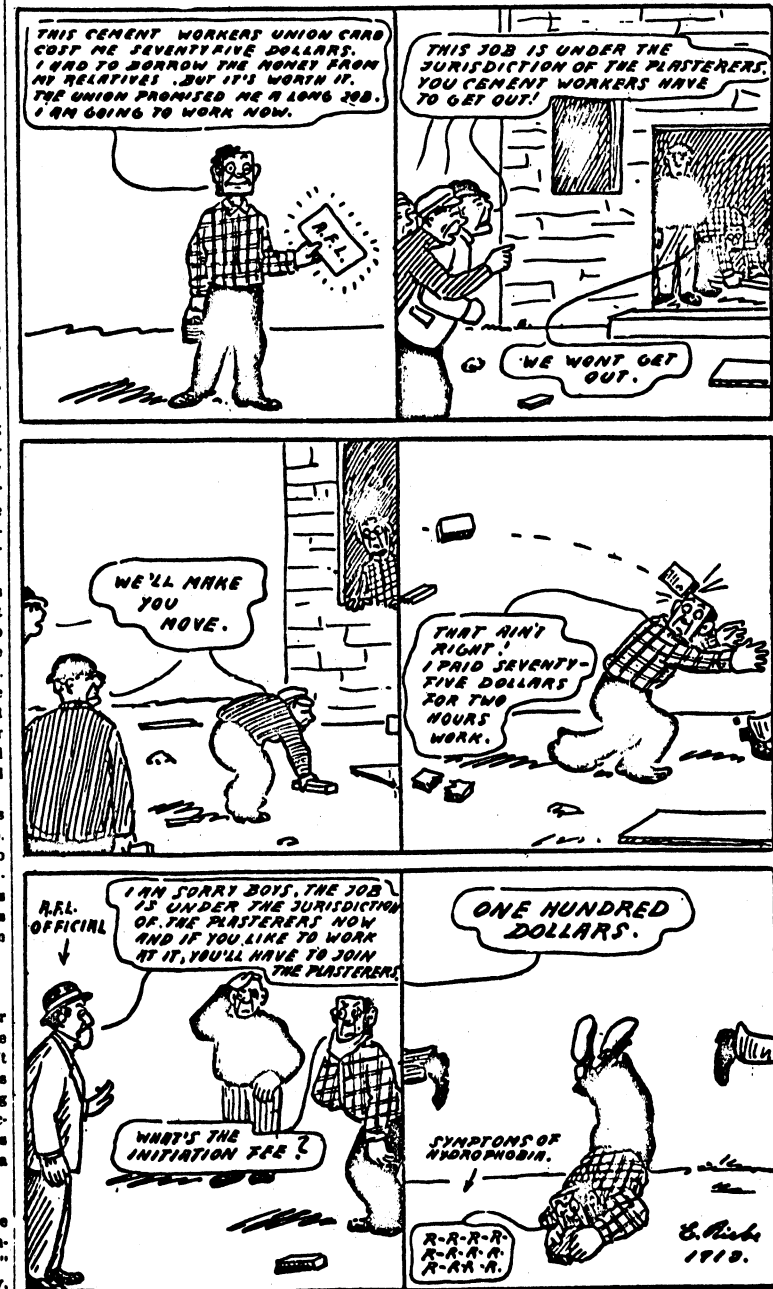
Chorus—  
The above song appears in the new song book which is now ready for delivery. There are ten other new songs, forty-three in all. The price is 10 cents for a single copy, or 5 cents in lots of 20 or over. Order from "Industrial Worker," box 3129, Spokane, Wash.

### CONTRACTORS FEAR CONSTRUCTION STRIKE

Canadian railway contractors, fearing a railway construction strike this coming spring, are hiring large numbers of workers in the biggest slave markets, working these men just long enough to allow them to pay back the fare advanced them, and then firing them to make room for a new bunch. Soap boxes in the various cities can help to block the game of flooding the Canadian labor market. Thousands are out of work in Canada. Don't be fooled by the fake stories of the employment sharks.

## Mr. Block

He Learns Something About Craft Jurisdiction



Continued Next Week

### Does Vic Favor Murder?

MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST PAPER ADVISES USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE UPON TIMBER OWNERS—WOULD DROWN THIRTY-SEVEN MEN.

Is Merely Following Parliamentarianism to Its Logical Conclusion.

That thoroughly scientific, revolutionary, constructive, Marxian weekly, the Social-Democratic Herald, in its issue of March 22, on page 4, column 5, has the following item:

"Gifford Pinchot says that four-fifths of the standing timber in the United States is in private hands. Thirty-seven private owners absolutely control as much timber as the other ninety-four millions of us have in the Nation's forests. Why don't the ninety-four million take these pesky thirty-seven fellows by the nape of their necks and toss them into some frog swamp?"

This appeal to all the baser passions of mankind; this pandering to the uncouth desires of the mob; this direct call to physical force; this advocacy of violence is simply the logical result of the parliamentarian position.

It will be noted that the politician is too crafty to openly state that violence should be used. But in an evasive, sneaky, underhanded, and cowardly manner, their dupes are given to understand that it is proper to murder timber men by drowning them in frog swamps.

Turning to page 1223 of the 7th volume of Bakunin's famous work "das Grabatill," published 420 B. C., we find that the great philosopher has said:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to remove from the face of the earth those who have seized upon the timber lands, it shall be the duty of all direct actionists to see that the political socialists do not pollute the source from which springs that delicious table delicacy, frog legs, by drowning therein the timber men who are the victims of an unjust social order, so help me Marx."

A modern authority is Bobbie Fortune Hunter, whose notorious work "Parlor Etiquette for Blanket Stiffs" is reproduced in the same issue of the Herald as quoted above. Bobbie says:

"Violence is the product of weakness, ignorance and despair. It saps the very foundation of organization. It renders men incapable of education. And the harm that violence does reaches its climax in the reactions that follow, paralyzing and destroying whatever organization exists."

Readers of this paper are hereby cautioned to shun the quagmires of reaction to which the parliamentary Will-o'-the-Wisp leads, and rather to place their reliance upon sound industrial organization at the point of production.

### THE BUM AND THE PHILANTHROPIST

(By Berton Braley)  
Before the heavenly gate they stood, and one was portly and smug and "good;" the other was scrawny and an evil life, warped by destiny, marred by strife. A crooked, unlovely soul was he. St. Peter said, "Brother, who might you be?"

The warped one answered him, "Bill the Bum, who lived his life in a rotten slum; I fought an' gambled an' stole an' swore, 'cause I thought that's all I was livin' for. I wasn't no good, I know; but, say—I played the game I was taught to play. I done the way I was learned to do, so dat's me spiel—an' it's up to you!"

St. Peter juggled his golden key and said to the other, "Who might YOU be?" The smug soul lifted his head in pride. "I'm a public character," he cried. "I'm Jonas Gouger, philanthropist. I'm found at the head of every list of givers to tender charity, 'and heaven's the proper place for me."

St. Peter nodded his august head. "I'll add to that tale a bit," he said. "You're one of the men who ran a mill where children toiled through the weary day. You're one of the sort who used to kill the children's joy and their chance to play. Oh, you KNEW better, but 'gold was good,' though wrung from boyhood and maidenhood; you took it gladly for all its shame, knowing EXACTLY whence it came."

"Now, Bill don't rank with the seraphim, yet I'd take a sort of a chance on him; but what excuse has a man like YOU? Bill learned no better, but you—you KNEW! So I'll try Bill out for a little spell; but you, smug faker, can go to hell."

On March 20, the 248 students of the High School at Centralia, Wash., won a two day strike for the free use of the school auditorium and the reinstatement of members of the student's executive committee. Only eight scabbed, and they were prevented from entering the building on the second day by a solid chain of pickets around the halls of learning. It's catching. And the Centralia lads know sabotage, too!

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