

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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"LAW AND ORDER" FOR THE WORKERS

## STRIKE OF GLOBEVILLE SMELTERMEN

On March 28 a strike of 200 men, mostly Slavs, occurred at the Globeville smelter, just outside the city limits of Denver, Col. This is the third attempt of the slaves to wrest better conditions from the Smelter Trust that controls the state. The first attempt under the W. F. M. was a failure. The second and later attempt was unorganized, but it gained them 15 cents more per day and all demands would have been gained had not religious interference been made.

In this strike the I. W. W. are doing what they can to help the men to win, but as no Slav speakers can be had there are great difficulties. Some propaganda is being carried on, however, Fellow Worker J. L. Donnelly of Local 133 doing what he could.

Colorado has a large number of industries and in them all we are faced with the same difficulty of reaching the large proportion of Slav workers. Packing houses, smelters, and other enterprises all employ mixed crews so as to prevent solidarity as much as possible.

At present Denver is fighting for free speech. The fight is bringing attention from many outside workers and it may be the means of organizing in some of the basic industries of the state if the battle is decisively won.

Men are now coming to our aid in the struggle and the quicker we can get the fight over and commence our work upon the jobs the better it will be from an organization standpoint.

So men, come at once! It is not going to be a hard fight. Many who come here to fight will be able to remain in some of the industries in the state to carry the message of industrialism to the rest of the slaves. Help to bring to Colorado the only movement the masters really fear, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The I. W. W. is the union that will bring about your emancipation so let every member do his part. The police board have refused to allow any street meetings by the I. W. W. Come, if you can, and if you can't come, send protests to Mayor Arnold of Denver.—Wm. Carpenter.

## WORKING ON THE GRADE AT EDMONTON

Organizer James Rowan, the brief report of whose arrest was published in our last issue, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 or serve 14 days on a charge of assault and battery. He was also placed under a bond of \$500 to keep the peace for six months. The arrest occurred at Mile 106, B. C., on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Other reds are following up the work started by Rowan and the fight is getting warm.

Local 82, I. W. W., Edmonton, Alta., has six active organizers at work and has issued a call for all unattached reds to get on the line at some point. That the local is doing good work is shown by their literature sales and by the anger of the stomach robbing, labor skinning contractors. Three hundred English papers are sold weekly, and the same number in various foreign languages, Russian, Italian, Swedish, French, German, Hungarian, etc. A large amount of literature in different languages has also been disposed of, and the local has sold 2,000 song books in the short time of its existence. Their street and job propaganda has been even greater than the sales of literature would indicate.

Not only is Organizer Rowan detained at Mile 53, but the contractors are trying to intimidate F. W. Yeager and Dresscher. But the actions of the Foley, Welch and Stewart government does not surprise nor dishearten the rebels. Instead of stopping the propaganda work this merely advertises the I. W. W. and opens the eyes of the slaves more than any amount of soap boxing.

Conditions in the camps are about as rotten as in the past. Reports of dead slaves lying unburied along the lines, come in every once in a while, proving that Foley, Welch and Stewart has a kinder regard for the coyotes and wolves than for the stiff who create their wealth. However, these things certainly do awaken the knights of the spade and pick faster than any amount of reading of Marx and Engels.

One of the main drawbacks to organization is the lack of ready cash among the workers. (Continued on page four.)

## AKRON RUBBER STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.") Akron, Ohio, March 31, 1913.—The strike in Akron is called off. The men have gone back into the factories for the purpose of perfecting their organization. There is a splendid I. W. W. local as the result of seven weeks' strike.—Strike Committee.

## MARINE TRANSPORT MEN JOIN I. W. W.

Firemen, sailors and cooks of the Transportation Workers' Federation yesterday completed a referendum vote on the question of affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. The result was in favor of the proposal. Leaders of these unions now declare that preparations will be made for a strike of the coastwise shipping workers.—New York American, Tuesday, April 1, 1913.

## PREPARE FOR A PICNIC

At a recent meeting of the Joint I. W. W. locals of Tacoma, Wash., a motion and resolution was passed calling for all I. W. W. locals on Puget Sound to unite in the holding of a monster picnic for loggers on the Fourth of July.

It is on the 4th that the master class seek to foster the patriotism that divides the working class of the world into factions, and tries to poison their minds with false ideas of freedom. Also there are thousands of loggers in the various Puget Sound cities on that day. The time will be opportune for a picnic.

Tacoma locals call for an immediate and earnest discussion of the matter so that preparation may be made at once to advertise in the logging camps and saw mills and to be ready to accommodate at least 10,000 persons.

The movement will do much toward bringing about a better feeling for the I. W. W. and will have concrete organization results.

# Workers! False or True Industrial Unionism--Which?

A recent article printed in the Bellingham Journal, March 14, 1913, by Harry Call, first vice of the I. U. of S. W. S. W. & W., says that the weavers would not unite with the I. W. W. in an eight hour strike, May 1, 1913. It is news to the I. W. W. that a general strike was to be called May 1. This strike originated in the mind of the labor-hating editor of the Seattle Times. However, there is a strong tendency among the loggers favorable to a strike sometime this summer. And why not? If the lumber workers expect to go after the eight hours, hospital graft, rotten conditions, etc., they should do it before the canal is opened so as to make room for incoming workers. For years the weavers have looked forward to the day when they would work eight hours. And now because few loggers favor the International, preferring the I. W. W., Call is going to compel the weavers to scab on the loggers just because Sammy Gompers has not bestowed his blessing of contracts on them.

Call further says: "We are not building up an organization to destroy industry, but to promote the interests of the workers in the industry, to secure better working conditions, higher wages, and a chance to promote industrial security."

Mr. Coates of Spokane and a booster of the new body, agrees with Call by saying the new body is "for the purpose of maintaining conditions in the industry at their present standard."

These men are no doubt sincere. Being a

friend of Call, I am certain he is sincere. But how can they, as Socialists, bolster up "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay" against the revolutionary principle of "Abolition of the wages system?" The Shingle Weaver of February 1, said: "Let us reiterate: We want to get together. Nothing else is important. But it is of prime importance that we get together. We know of the past failures. Let us learn by our past mistakes. What do we care about the name of the organization we are affiliated with? We have only one purpose in mind: Get Together." It seems as though the weavers are a little inconsistent. How do they wish to get together? Do they expect the 30,000 lumber workers in the I. W. W. to dissolve their organization and join the 1,700 weavers? If not, how?

When the I. W. W. entered the lumber industry, the A. F. of L., the weavers included, opposed the idea of "one union in one industry." There was nothing left but to start organizing outside of the A. F. of L. Internal dissension destroyed the I. W. W. almost completely, but the few that were left, after the fourth annual convention, reorganized. With no money in the treasury, and the reaction to overcome, they again entered the field and, by the amalgamation with the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, which is now the southern district of the N. I. U. of F. & T. W., a subdivision of the I. W. W., they have about 30,000 regular members. There is a strong possibility that they will organize 10,000 loggers along the coast this

spring as the sentiment is strong for the I. W. W. in the woods.

With this growing sentiment in favor of industrial unionism, the A. F. of L. began to stir unenially. They contracted the life of the Amalgamated Association away to the steel trust and ignored the pleadings of the unskilled. Their organizers assisted company gunmen in compelling I. W. W. lumber jacks of Montana to join the B. of W. and S. W. or hit the trail. After they destroyed the I. W. W., the timber barons had no more use for it and it died a natural death. With the reorganization of the I. W. W., industrial union agitation spread rapidly. The Lawrence strike gave great prominence to the I. W. W. and forced the A. F. of L. to start an organization campaign. This campaign has reached the lumber industry.

The I. W. W. had gained adherents among the shingle weavers. At the Marysville convention of the I. S. W. U. of A. a resolution "to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join the I. W. W." received one-third solid vote from the delegates. The opposition was too weak and the burden of organizing would fall on the shoulders of the weavers. After a year of discussion, a resolution "to refer the affiliation question to the rank and file" was presented to the Raymond convention and received about the same vote. It must be remembered that the I. W. W. as an organization had nothing to do with this discussion, except an organizer who was requested to speak before the convention by the industrialists in the I. S. W. U.

Though J. G. Brown had seemed favorable to industrial unionism, he, in trying to suppress the writings favorable to the I. W. W., said: "But when it comes to advocating affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World that is not criticism of the American Federation of Labor. That is an act of hostility; that is the throwing down of the gauntlet; that is revolutionizing and changing the entire structural foundation of the organization as it now exists and with which we are affiliated. That I am opposed to." (Page 59, stenographic report, Raymond convention.) Brown has changed somewhat since, as he has been no small factor in this extension of jurisdiction. This move should be understood by the Socialists, as the development of economic organization is the one thing necessary to the success of Socialism.

Beyond the every day struggle there is a goal—an industrial republic. The preamble of the I. W. W. explains this well: "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 every day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old." The class struggle is in the workshop and there is where the class struggle will end.

Eugene V. Debs, in the International Socialist Review, January, 1911, said: "Voting for So-

cialism is not Socialism any more than a menu is a meal. Socialism must be organized, drilled, equipped, and the place to begin is in the industries where the workers are employed. Their economic power has got to be developed through efficient organization, or their political power, if it could be developed, would but react upon them, thwart their plans, and all but destroy them."

Such organization to be effective must be expressed in terms of industrial unionism. Each industry must be organized in its entirety, embracing all the workers, and all working together in the interest of all, in the true spirit of solidarity, thus laying the foundation and developing the superstructure of the new system within the old, from which it is evolving, and systematically fitting the workers, step by step, to assume entire control of the productive forces when the hour strikes for the impending organic change.

Without such economic organization and the economic power with which it is clothed, and without industrial co-operative training, discipline and efficiency which are its corollaries, the fruit of any political victories the workers may achieve will turn to ashes on their lips."

Industrial unionism, in the terms of the revolution, does not confine itself to one industry or set of industries, but includes the army of production, systematically subdivided into local unions, national industrial unions, national industrial departments, all subordinate to the general union. (Continued on page four.)

# How the Rich Textile Barons Railroaded Boccini at Little Falls

(By J. S. Biscay)

There is joy in the camp of the millowners of Little Falls. The masters have succeeded in convicting the first victim marked for the masters' vengeance.

Despite the fact that positive proof showed that Boccini was innocent, the millowned jury rendered a verdict of guilty. That means that there is five years in the penitentiary staring Filippo Boccini in the face. The recommendation of "leniency" made by the jury amounts to nothing. The workers care little when merciful pleas are made in their behalf after a dirty deal of this kind has been perpetrated. There is no known record of open jobbing which can equal what was pulled off in the Herkimer court.

The jury was jobbed like all the rest of the trial. Actions of the slugging committee shows this.

The sheriffs, police and specials knew what the verdict would be from the very beginning.

They joked about the conviction even while the jury was locked in its room. One was looking for Moore to "kid him about the conviction" ten hours before the verdict was announced. It was known and discussed in the best hotel at the same time. And one person in the courtroom gave the exact vote of the jury all through their deliberation, even while the judge was charging the jurors.

The police with guns and clubs dripping with blood had to be upheld in their dirty work. The sluggers brought from other cities who insulted and beat up young working girls had to be vindicated. The thugs who broke into the miserable homes of the strikers under cover of night, terrorizing little children while they dragged grown persons from their beds; their actions had to be justified. So the millowners got what they were after while the workers of the country were looking elsewhere.

On top of all this comes news that in the West are some who do not believe in putting

up money to help the victims whom the masters want to railroad. These imagine in their own minds that their attitude is revolutionary instead of cowardly. They try to substitute a fine spun theoretical argument with which they expect to hold the aggression of the millowners in check. But this helps the master wonderfully while on our side we are forced to admit defeat for the lack of proper support.

Then there are others who did not take these cases seriously. In either proposition, the workers have deliberately surrendered their brothers to the tender mercy of the enemy.

The time is at hand for us to show that we are practical. Talking about forcing the enemy to turn our fellow workers loose under pressure of a general strike which is yet in the realm of a dream, is certainly nothing revolutionary. The enemy has the field of battle and we must either fight on the field he has chosen or lay down and admit our defeat. In the present instance, it looks like many have laid down.

It is a damn feeble excuse for cowardice to give a theoretical argument about what we stand for when it cannot be applied at this time. The facts are that we must either defend our friends and brothers in battle or turn traitors to the working class. We are not choosers in the line of defense today and any one who will not fight his best under the only conditions we have fallen as low as any breathing thing can get.

Here are 14 innocent members of our class left to the mercy of the brutal enemy. One is already convicted against every form of decency and even bourgeois justice. Are the workers going to allow that and explain their desertion with fine spun theories?

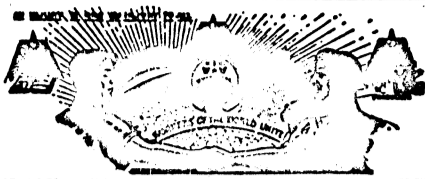
The time is here for action! Every member of the working class can help in the only way we have at hand, if they will. Even under the rule of capitalism, the enemy cannot disregard the wishes of the mass of workers. Pressure

should have been brought to bear so heavily on Governor Sulzer of Albany, N. Y., that he would have to call a grand jury to investigate the Little Falls authorities. We have proof that will put some of the suckers in the pen. But it seems that some would rather talk than act and allow our own workers to be openly railroaded while the tools go scot free. It is up to you on the outside to bury Sulzer under tons of paper and force him to act. We are not allowed to prove these matters in the court.

This case will have to be appealed and fought all over. Funds must be raised to defend those 13 that will be tried singly following Boccini. Unless there is prompt action the defense here without funds, will be unable to do anything and all will be lost because of the lack of backing.

Get busy! Raise funds! Use up tons of paper! Raise hell on the outside. Address Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 468, Little Falls, New York.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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

"The law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich as well as the poor, to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal bread."—Anatole France.

If a flood reduces the millionaire to the breadline in a couple of days and forces a citizens committee to take charge of affairs, would not a general strike make the employers impotent and allow a conscious militant minority of industrially organized wage workers to direct industry during the height of the social revolution?

It is said that Morris Hillquit was on the verge of a collapse so his physician ordered him to do no more brain work. Rumor has it that rather than disobey the doctor's orders he is doing the editorial work on the Metropolitan and collaborating with Bobbie Hunter on a series of articles.

"To prevent a slum district a Los Angeles society will build cheap houses for workmen," says the American Employer. Get that, Steve? Cheap houses for workmen! What is really meant is that the workmen will build cheap houses for themselves and palaces for the never-sweats and will own neither. Gee, but it's great to be crazy!

The Labor News, Eureka, Cal., says of the new lumber workers organization of the A. F. of L.: "It is in line with the efforts made here eight years ago when the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers was launched in Humboldt county." This does not speak well for the proposed union for the old Brotherhood was one of the raviest fakes ever engineered by the lumber barons through the medium of their organization, the American Federation of Labor.

## SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER

To the members of the "White Slavery Investigation Commission" we recommend the consideration of the following facts:

Modern industrial conditions demand the presence of a large body of migratory workers to do planting in the spring and reaping in the fall; to build railroad grades through rough country; to work in the lumber industry; to work as sailors, fishermen, and the like. They are created with the same perfectly natural sexual desires as are possessed by those who have homes and families. The penalty for refusing to heed the call is degeneracy, disease and insanity. The prostitute is a physical necessity to the "blanket stiff" and the "blanket stiff" a financial necessity to a large portion of the prostitutes. Prostitution cannot be legislated out of existence and attempts to do so are harmful to the individual and to society.

The wage working woman is also created with natural desires. Among them is a desire to eat and to wear clothing. The wages paid in most cases is insufficient to provide food, clothing and shelter. Therefore there is a beaten path from the low wage establishment to the brothel. Low wages is one of the largest breeders of prostitutes.

That the women have the same desire for sexual gratification as men must also be considered. The migratory workers cannot support a wife and their mode of life forbids them to marry. An increasing percentage of the underpaid city workers are wisely refusing to marry. Among those who do marry there are wholesale wife desertions when it is seen that ends cannot be made to meet. The girl knows that her chances for a legal union is slim and she cohabits unlawfully. This leads some to the red light district.

Some become prostitutes because of desire for fine clothing, jewelry, and a good time. These causes are also economic, and a result of the profit system. The idle class have new fashions created in order to keep the workers from appearing the equal of the rich. Then they teach that it is desirable that the workers emulate them so far as possible, look up to them, worship them as a "superior class." As wages will not buy much finery the girl adds to her income by selling her sex. The desire for a good time is born of the monotony of the daily toil and is the same source from which flows the greater part of drunkenness.

There is not a case of prostitution on record that cannot be traced directly or indirectly to economic conditions in the present insane social system. Prostitution, syphilis, insanity, and fake investigation committees are part and parcel of Capitalism.

Only when we have industry so organized that the workers receive the social equivalent of their labor will prostitution,

legal and illegal, disappear. With the workers in control of the industries there will no longer be need for maidens to "give their love dreams up for pay" and the results of sexual unions in which love is the only factor will mean a race of healthy and happy human beings.

The investigations in Chicago will be utterly barren of results unless they are followed with a determined attempt to overthrow wage slavery and rear a society in which the products go to the producers.

## THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS

Last month the Metropolitan Magazine contained a colossal economic error, an error so glaring that scores of papers commented thereon, an error in soberly stating that the increased cost of living in the past ten years was due to the fact that wages had doubled during that period.

In the April issue the error is repeated in a slightly different form, but reiteration makes it no more nearly correct than before. Says the editor: "The laborer is given higher wages, but the consumer pays the difference, and so the laborer gets nothing more than he got before." This being true, why do employers resist every attempt to raise wages? The fact is that almost invariably the raised wages follow the increase in prices from necessity, and the raised prices are due to the lessened purchasing power of money because of a cheapened production of gold. And even if the laborer is no better off after the raise than he was ten years ago it is quite evident that he would be worse off than he was ten years ago did he not gain the raise.

The false economics of the Metropolitan editor is the result of mixing progressive Rooseveltism with conservative Bergerism. The recall of Haywood has paved the road to unity between the Progressives and the political Socialists according to the editor. Here are the exact words: "The event of last February clears the way for a better understanding between the Progressives and the Socialists. The intelligent people in both parties are practically united in principle."

If this keeps up we may yet see Oscar Straus and Oscar Ameringer marching on to Washington under the spreading antlers, singing "Onward Christian Soldiers!"

## SABOTAGE

### XII.

When a strike breaks out the employers are quick to seize some prominent figures in the fight to place under arrest on serious charges. This in itself is not a bad thing for it has the immediate effect of solidifying the strikers. But when these arrests are multiplied to such an extent that special publicity cannot be had in each case, and conviction results, the workers are weakened. The existing contempt for legal procedure will automatically shut off the funds to support such cases unless it can be shown that the propaganda value of the trials is equal to the amount of cash expended. Yet it is certain that no organization proclaiming that "An injury to one is an injury to all" can abandon any of the victimized workers. New tactics must be employed in such cases. Sabotage is the most logical weapon to force a discontinuance of the practice of arresting strike leaders.

Let the capitalist be reasonably certain that any attempt to judicially strangle the spokesmen of the workers will be met by a prolonged series of mishaps in the industries, and their hands will be stayed. Let the depriving of the workers of their liberty be a signal to deprive the employer of all profits and arrests will cease to multiply. Law is a thing in which the wage slaves play no part, but industry is the place where the employers are impotent when the workers decide to act.

The same thing may be applied to cases where active union men, committee members, etc., are discharged. The employer generally starts his blacklist work at a season when a strike is undesirable from a working class view point, and the discharges may even be for the purpose of provoking a premature strike. Sabotage should be the answer to the disruptive attempts of the employers. Then again, there are minor grievances in the shops which the employer refuses to adjust and which are scarcely serious enough to warrant the tying up of industry. After due notification sabotage can be employed to gain the demands. This is especially true where the whole body are not class conscious enough to engage in an intermittent or irritation strike.

Sabotage has been called a confession of weakness because of its use when a strike has failed, where a strike is not advisable, and where the organization is without mass power because of being in the process of formation. Admitting the charge, is it not true that the workers are still largely without consciousness of power? It would be suicidal to act on the theory that we are today clothed with the might for which we are struggling. Being weak we must guard our embryonic organization, using every means within our grasp save that of compromise with our enemy, the employing class.

Another childish charge is that sabotage cannot gain any benefit for the workers that could not as well be gained by thorough industrial organization. Can the battles of the present be fought with the weapons of the future? We are not armed today with thorough organization, but every toiler in the industries has sabotage at his command. With thorough industrial organization there would be no wage system and it is idle to suppose that the capitalists will allow the workers to build a machine to displace them without making strenuous attempts to wreck the structure. Sabotage can be used as a means of fighting capitalism in its attempts to stop the creating of a new society. The above mentioned argument sounds strangely like that of the politician. We are told to elect a mayor to prevent violence against striking workers. Suggesting that the militia would be sent if the mayor refused to protect the governor who also must be elected before we strike. When the regular army is employed we are gravely informed that a Socialist President is the necessary article to win strikes with. Then to crown it all we are told by some that strikes will cease when a socialist is president, while others maintain that the president will abolish his office and turn the industries over to the workers.

But strike leaders are being jailed and active rebels victimized now and we must meet conditions as they exist and not as they will be when the present system is overthrown. Sabotage is a weapon of the existing daily combat between the masters and the slaves.

## TRANSLATED NEWS



## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

### Belgium

A number of Belgian unions which are not affiliated with the Labor Party intend to hold a conference at Liege on May 11 in order to organize a national center of revolutionary syndicalist tendencies.

### Hungary

On the evening of March 4 a telegram from Budapest announced that the general strike in favor of universal suffrage in Hungary had been postponed.

The social-democratic party proclaimed this postponement because, it declared, "without the support of the whole opposition the strike could not succeed." By using an immense military force the Hungarian oligarchical government would have drowned the movement in blood.

The social-democrats state that they will continue their preparations and declare the strike "at a more favorable moment."

On March 6 the Belgian General Strike Committee which had decided to declare the strike on April 14, has gone back on its decision and, after an interview with the mayors of the large towns, dropped the plan. So the Belgian Labor Party renounces and calls off this strike which was announced long ago and for which preparations had been made, even to the smallest details. At the very moment that action was imminent, when the threat was felt in the whole country, the retreat is announced.

As the retreat of the Belgian social-democrats came just two days after the decision of the Hungarian social-democrats, who had threatened their government with an identical movement for the same purpose, it will create among the workers of all countries a sad impression of suspicion and disappointment. To play with that terrible weapon, the general strike, and to play with it for a political purpose; to stop for a parliamentary struggle the whole economic activity of the working classes; to call upon the workers to aid in a movement which does not directly concern them; to give an illusion and hope to the masses, arouse their enthusiasm and then to finish by the negative result, reflects no credit upon those who were responsible for the actions.

In both countries the punishment has followed swiftly. In Hungary as in Belgium the government is taking new courage, and the reactionary clericals are more refractory than ever.

This disappointment among the social-democrats of the two countries is general. All the preparatory work is lost, because they cannot commence on the morrow another agitation for the general strike in favor of universal suffrage.

Such are the consequences of the parliamentary method of fighting. It exhausts the energy and the fighting spirit of the working class.

### England

In the near future a very active propaganda will be carried on in all the ports in favor of amalgamation of the existing unions of the transport trade. A project of statutes has been worked out to serve as the basis to the discussion. This will be given to the organizations, to be studied by them, and will then be submitted to the referendum of the members. In the case the project is adopted there will be only one organization with 250,000 members. It is hoped that the railway workers, who amalgamated recently, may enter this transport amalgamation.

The partial strikes, which now break out in different parts of the country, might then be prevented and the transport workers would be able to support their demands by a considerable force.

The miners of Great Britain are arranging for a national conference in order to decide upon what action will be necessary following the referendum of the Miners' Federation on the question of the week of five days. The figures of the referendum of England, except South Wales—are a majority of 60,000 in favor of the week of five days. About 400,000 miners took part in the voting.

According to the Weekly Bulletin of the International Transport Workers Federation the next international congress will be held on June 10 in London. The subjects to be discussed at the congress must be communicated to the International Secretary two months before the congress so that they can be laid before the adhering organizations. The program will be published at an early date.

We trust that the revolutionary organizations of the transport trade, which during the last two years have been the soul of so many strikes in Europe and America, will be represented at this international congress. There is much to be done by them.

## AN INTERNATIONAL PROTEST

As an act of solidarity all workers should make it their business to see that the following resolution is filled out and forwarded to this address: His Majesty the King, Stockholm, Sweden:

### Resolution

Whereas, we are informed by Swedish labor organizations that three of our fellow-workers, Algot Rosberg, Anton Nilsson and Alfred Stern, condemned to penal servitude for life, are still being kept in prison and are there being brutally maltreated; and

Whereas, we know that the act for which

our afore-mentioned fellow-workers are made to suffer was the direct outcome of the manner in which the ruling class of Sweden conducted the struggle against the workers in the summer of 1908; and

Whereas, the importation of foreign strike-breakers during those struggles was a flagrant provocation, apt to draw with it just such acts of reprisals as the one for which Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern were condemned; and

Whereas, these three fellow-workers, who are no criminals, but self-sacrificing martyrs to the cause of humanity, are now in prison on the fifth year;

Therefore, we, the workers of..... in meeting assembled to the number of....., utterly condemn and protest against the further incarceration of these three men as a brutal act of class-vengeance, unworthy of a civilized people, and as an injustice and a standing insult to the workers of all countries; and be it therefore

Resolved, that we demand of you, as the King of Sweden, that Algot Rosberg, Anton Nilsson and Alfred Stern be immediately released from prison; and be it further

Resolved, that we shall from this day on boycott all Swedish goods as well as all vessels carrying goods from and to Sweden, and that we shall continue such boycott to the utmost of our power until the day we are informed by the same organized workers of Sweden that Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern have been liberated.

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## UP TO THE MARK

The second issue of the Industrial Unionist has just reached us. It is up to the high standard of the first number and is certainly a credit to the New Zealand Administration of the I. W. W. The office of publication is 118 A, Victoria Street West, Auckland, New Zealand. As the cost of this monthly publication is but 50 cents per year to subscribers outside the country of publication there should be many subscribers in America. Every local should at least see that a copy is secured regularly for their reading room.

## THE WHITE SLAVE

(Words by J. Hill)

(Air, "Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland.")  
One little girl, fair as a pearl,  
Worked every day in a laundry;  
All that she made for food she paid,  
So she slept on a park bench so soundly.  
An old procuress spied her there,  
She came and whispered in her ear.

(Chorus—)

Come with me now my girl,  
Don't sleep out in the cold;  
Your face and tresses curly  
Will bring you fame and gold,  
Automobiles to ride in, diamonds and silk to wear,  
You'll be a star bright, down in the red light,  
You'll make your fortune there.

Same little girl, no more a pearl,  
Walks all alone 'long the river,  
Five years have flown, her health is gone,  
She would look at the water and shiver,  
Whene'er she'd stop to rest and sleep,  
She'd hear a voice call from the deep—

(Chorus—Come with me now, etc.)

Girls, in this way fall every day,  
And have been falling for ages,  
Who is to blame, you know his name,  
It's the boss that pays starvation wages,  
A homeless girl can always hear  
Temptations calling everywhere.

(Chorus—Come with me now, etc.)

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 2129, Spokane, Wash.

## PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

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

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

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

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

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

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





Working on the Grade at Edmonton

time checks creating more or less trouble when used in payment of dues. Also more publicity is needed. The situation regarding railway construction in the Canadian Northwest is surely unique and America will never again see such extensive railway building as is at present projected by the different Canadian lines.

The different locals on the line of railway construction in Canada are not asking for financial assistance, but they do want all the publicity that can be given them by the press, by the locals, by the soap-boxers, and by individual conversation with men who are shipping to the job.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SCORE LITTLE FALLS

The construction workers of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and the workers of the Southern Pacific railroad camps near Colfax, Cal., met in a mass protest meeting on March 24 and sent to Governor Sulzer, Albany, New York, a strong set of resolutions on the cruel and inhuman treatment accorded the Little Falls textile strikers.

THIS JOB NEEDS ORGANIZING

According to reports the Fresno Plume & Lumber Co. at Clovis, Cal., will commence shipping lumber down the flume about May 1. They will need many extra men. The pay is reported to be \$2 for 10 hours, with time and a quarter work during the summer at straight 20c per hour. The boss is a slave driver.

There should be a Greek, Italian, Mexican or Spanish, and an English speaking organizer on this job when it opens up. The pay can easily be made \$2.50 for nine or even eight hours' work. Grape picking and packing house work makes it impossible for the company to get men and new work is also opening up and the city is about to put in a water and sewerage system.

With all the above things favoring some direct action move of the workers there is no reason why the tollers around Clovis should not enjoy some of the prosperity they read so much about, and at the same time carry on the propaganda for the abolition of the wage system.

HAPPENINGS IN HILO, HAWAII

Local No. 2, of the Hawaiian Administration, at Hilo, has rented a large private house for headquarters. Seven large rooms will be rented to members and the largest room reserved as a place to hold the business meetings and also dances and smokers. The rent is \$18 per month and the rental of the rooms will allow the local to meet rent free and have a surplus for propaganda.

The local is growing steadily in spite of the A. F. of L. and the I. L. A. opposition. The labor skinning Alaska Packers Association have their man-catchers in the islands trying to get men but the I. W. W. are agitating against them and explaining the rotten conditions in the canneries and fisheries. Incidentally it might be remarked that the officials of the Alaskan Salmon Packers Union of the A. F. of L. were recently discovered to be the most merciless loan sharks known on the coast and even the Frisco labor council thought their work was so raw that their charter was called for.

The local calls attention to the hull by means of a large white flag with the letters I. W. W. in red thereon. They also have a sign to attract the workers. Any fellow workers on vessels going to the port will find good accommodations at the headquarters and will be more than welcome, should they care to leave their (?) "floating box car."

A. V. Roe is acting organizer and manages to break into jail often enough to keep in practice until he comes back to the States.

PAMPHLETS REVIEWED

Fact and Fraud A 40 page pamphlet consisting of a lecture by H. G. Creel. Issued by the National Rip-Saw Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Price 10 cents.

The lecture is a collection of well told funny stories illustrating "Post Office Socialism." It is a criticism of capitalism and not an exposition of Socialism as its sub title would indicate.

The stories in this pamphlet might aid soap boxers to hold the attention of a crowd, but otherwise the pamphlet is valueless from an industrial standpoint.

Correspondents will please see that news items and articles are not written on the same sheet with business matters. This is important, especially where an early consideration of the articles is desired.

CALGARY NOTES

A worker from the grade at Brazeau Branch, west of Red Deer, Alta., reports on the Northern Construction Co., a subsidiary of Mackenzie & Mann, of Canadian Northern fame, as follows:

He shipped out of Winnipeg and was not allowed to eat for two days, as the train stopped only at sidings. Unless the workers had a large amount of baggage to be held as security by the company they could not get supplies until they had worked long enough to cover the amount of railroad fare, about \$18. No matter how cold it got, and it strikes 60 degrees below at times, the men had to lay on the bare floor until they were able to pay for covering. After squaring the railroad fare there was two extra days to work so the company could have something to hold back. Board was charged at the rate of \$7.00 per week, imaginary hospital \$1 a month, and the conditions in the bunkhouses extremely unsanitary, and the grub rotten. No safety precautions were taken in the use of explosives, rocks scattering in all directions without warning previous to firing. The job is especially recommended to married men who carry insurance and want their wives to be widows. About as soon as the workers get their railroad fare paid and other things squared up they are given their time. This keeps three gangs to every job; one coming, one going, and one working. The contractors hope to flood the district with labor so as to reduce wages still further and to prevent a strike by having a surplus of unemployed in Canada. The slaves leaving the job are soaked 4 cents a mile for box-car accommodations from Rocky Mountain House to Red Deer. The same conditions are to be found in most of the camps of Western Canada, under the Union Jack that guarantees that "Britons never, never shall be slaves!"

Get in the I. W. W. your construction workers, and hit the boss in his soul by putting a crimp in his pocketbook. Organize at the point of production. All together and we can make the camps almost fit to live in.—Press Committee, Calgary.

SABOTAGE AND SOPHISTICATION

All ye who would increase your vocabularies and join the army of the well-informed, give heed hereunto. It concerns a very modern distinction.

If a hotel keeper provides spoiled products for making your soup and then puts in highly aromatic condiments to make it taste right, that is sophistication; while if a waiter adds an overdose of pepper to make the soup taste wrong, that is sabotage.

If a confectioner prepares your pastry with "rots and spots," that is sophistication; while if a confectionery worker deliberately puts in more "rots and spots" than the cake will stand, that is sabotage.

If an employer puts glue into your ice cream in order to give it verisimilitude, or whatever quality glue adds to ice cream, that is sophistication; while if a worker adds a little soap to the same mixture because he thinks his wages are too low, that is sabotage.

If a laundry proprietor puts destructive acid into the tub with your clothes in order to save himself from doing an honest job, that is sophistication; while if a laundry worker pours a bottle of ink into the tub and thus irrevocably discolors the very same garments, that is sabotage.

If a woolen mill fixes up shoddy to look like the real thing, that is sophistication; while if a workman tampers with the machine that is turning out shoddy, that is sabotage.

If a candy manufacturer puts poisonous coloring matter into candy in order to make it attractive in the eyes of little children, that is sophistication; while if a candy worker slyly adds cascarius to the same candy in order to make it unpleasant to the taste, that is sabotage.

If a shoe manufacturer sells you shoes with "sheepskin" soles made out of paper, that is sophistication; while if a shoe worker puts emery dust into the bearings of the machines that make those shoes, that is sabotage.

If the dirty work, in short, is done by proprietors to increase profits, it is sophistication; while if it is done by an employee to decrease profits in the hope of indirectly increasing wages, it is sabotage.—Life.

A BLANKET-STIFF'S HOME FOR A DIME

Local 173, I. W. W., 2345 17th St., San Francisco, Cal., is raffling a silk crazy quilt, made and donated by a sympathizer, proceeds to go to the I. W. W. press. Tickets are 10c. Jos. Sebnasta, Secretary.

Here is a chance for some peregrinary proletarian to win a new "home" for the price of two beers. Get in the game! The lucky guy can follow the advice of the famous blanket stiff who said "Take up thy bed and walk."

Seven hundred silk workers, with Organizer Charles R. Plunkett in charge, are reported as still on strike at Allentown, Pa. Police brutality is, as usual, employed against the I. W. W. strikers.

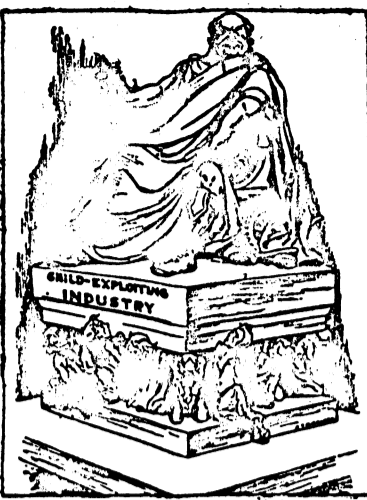
CONVENTION CALL TO LUMBER WORKERS

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



And To Men and Women Too

SOLIDARITY MOVES TO CLEVELAND, OHIO

The next issue of Solidarity, the Eastern organ of the I. W. W., will be published in Cleveland, Ohio. The address is 112 Hamilton Ave., East.

With this change the effects of Solidarity will be turned over to the general organization, instead of being held in the name of B. H. Williams and C. H. McCarthy. The idiotic laws of Pennsylvania made it necessary that the paper appear to be the property of individuals.

The I. W. W. Publishing Bureau will be better equipped for the handling of leaflets, pamphlets and other printed matter, as it will be unnecessary to wait for shipment of supplies as was the case in Newcastle, Pa. The locals, particularly those east of the Mississippi, should have their printing done at the Solidarity plant, on all except rush work.

The change will mean a larger expense at the start, so the locals should do all they can to see that the paper and publishing bureau receive additional support for at least three or four months. In sending money for papers, for printing, or for supplies, the money-orders should be made out to Solidarity and not to individuals.

The "Industrial Worker" wishes Solidarity the greatest of success in its new location and hopes that the change may be the means of reaching thousands more of the slaves each week than was possible in their former quarters.

As California weather is getting right for agitation the local in Taft can use any soap-boxers who drop in on them.

Thirteen week sub cards save bookkeeping, protect the purchaser, agent and paper, and make subscriptions easy to get. Five for a dollar. Send now.

GOOD WORK IN SALT LAKE CITY

Local No. 69 of Salt Lake City, Utah, does not wish the rebels elsewhere to think they are dead just because they have not been heard lately in the columns of the "Worker." Bad weather has prevented many street meetings, but whenever possible the old war horses, Scarlett and Ritter, have been holding down the box.

The local has been sending literature to a large construction camp at Tucker, employing several hundred men. They have paved the way for the organizer and purchaser a tent for him to use while in the camp.

The local has been holding dances and in other ways has been raising money for Merryville, Paterson, Akron and wherever the slaves are battling with the masters.

Fellow Worker Kelly, late of Merryville, La., was recently in town. He spoke on the street and gained a collection of \$3.25 for the free speech fight in Denver, also selling a quantity of literature. At a Sunday meeting \$6 more was collected. The Salt Lake Socialist Party is also doing fine work in helping to finance the fight. The local is arranging to care for the free speech fighters who pass through the Mormon city. The first detachment arrived on March 31 with Fellow Worker McAvoy as speaker for the bunch. They stayed overnight and were on their way.

Old Peg, the literature agent, is still on the job disposing of large quantities of literature in the nearby camps. So it can be seen that Local 69 is far from being dead.

WE WANT TO KNOW

The May Day issue of the "Industrial Worker" is being looked forward to by thousands of the members of the working class. It will never do to disappoint them. We realize that it is hard to get the locals to see that action is necessary right now. May Day seems a long way off. But get wise to the fact that preparations for a big issue must be started a long time in advance.

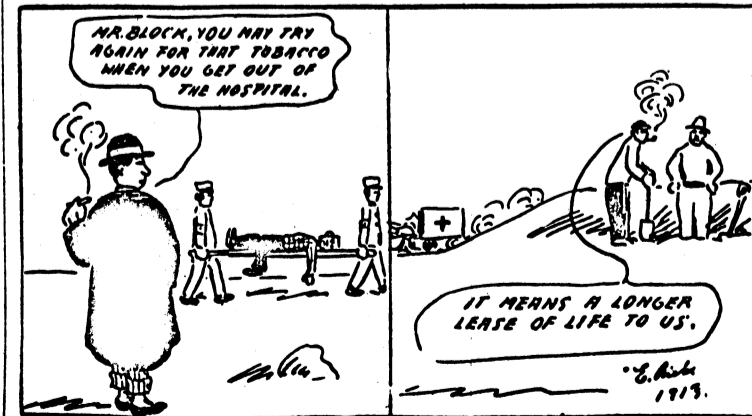
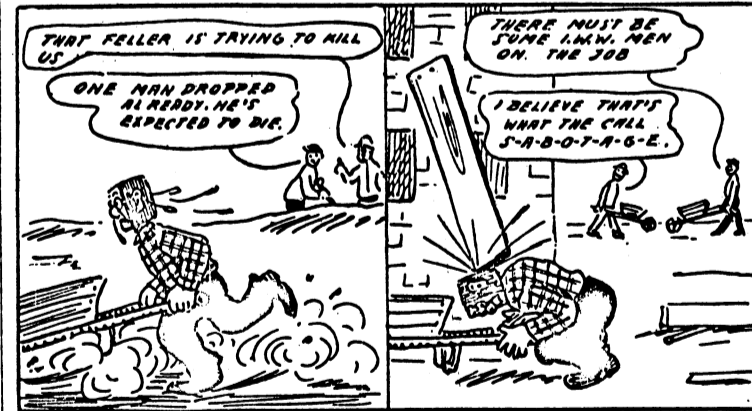
In order to make the number a success we are asking the locals to do two things: First, to pay up their back indebtedness to this office, and second, to hold a smoker, dance or some other form of entertainment and use the net proceeds for nothing else but an order for the May Day issue. Lists on the wall and similar methods are more out of date than craft unionism. It takes action to get the goods.

Riebe will have a May Day Block cartoon. St. John will furnish an article. Covington Hall has promised one of his stirring poems. Other writers will contribute. The issue will deal with the constructive side of industrialism and as a propaganda number it will be the best yet. It is up to you, the rebels, to see that its appearance will equal its contents by giving support enough to insure its being printed in two colors on book paper.

For fear the secretaries may not act promptly we ask that each individual rebel make it his business to discuss ways and means to secure a wide distribution of our great May Day issue.

Mr. Block

He Was in the Way When the Plank Fell



Continued Next Week

Workers! True or False Industrial Unionism-Which?

(Continued from page one.)

eral organization but arranged so as to get the most benefit with the least amount of energy expended. The I. W. W. is the only organization in America that is capable of becoming the structure of a future society.

The new union not only fails to try to marshal the army of production but fails to organize all workers in the lumber industry. They are compelled to give up the engineers to the Engineers' International, and as C. O. Young, national organizer of the A. F. of L., said to me personally, at the Sedro-Wooley convention of the I. S. W. U. of A.: "Of course, the Shingle Weavers would have to give up jurisdiction over the mechanics." This One Big Union (?) of what is left of the lumber industry after the A. F. of L. gets done with it, is doomed to go the way of the many other semi-industrial unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

It is the tendency of the A. F. of L. to perfect trade unionism as against industrial unionism. The U. P. M. P. B. M. and S. I. were forced to give up brass moulders to the I. M. U. instead of amalgamating the two metal unions. In Frisco, the Gas Workers' union was compelled to give up engineers, firemen and laborers, though it meant reduction in wages and destroying a powerful union. The same thing happened there to the Street Railway Employees.

The Brewery Workers' union and the Baldwin Locomotive Workers make shining examples of what the weavers might expect from the A. F. of L. If the A. F. of L. could drive the I. W. W. off the map, the separation would begin immediately.

Unable to organize the lumber industry, the A. F. of L. has begged the I. S. W. U. to include loggers and sawmill workers in their union. They seemed afraid of "the union that has no power," yet they are able to demolish opposition from the boss by telling him "the I. W. W. will organize your plant if we don't." In Gray Harbor, there is no opposition to this new union, but there are police to keep out the I. W. W. It is wise to use diplomacy whenever possible but never to smother the class struggle.

Charles Hall, first vice of the State Federation, wanted it understood that this new union was not organized like the I. W. W., i. e., one union for all workers of all industries. They prefer to pit one industry against one another and boost the cause of reform politics. Every move to build up revolutionary industrial unionism is opposed by the officials of this new union. They endorse the Socialist party as a means to recruit members, but opposes all tendencies towards Socialism, I take from Call, Coates, Hall and Reid.

General strikes, intermittent strikes, sabotage and other forms of economic activity is opposed by the new union. Frank Dohn, the International Socialist Review, May, 1912, said: "Of all the terms made use of in our discussions during the past six months this (direct action) has been the most abused. By direct action is meant any action taken by the workers directly at the point of production with a view of bettering their conditions. The organization of any labor union whatever is direct action. A strike is direct action. Sending a shop committee to demand of the boss a change of shop rules is direct action. To oppose direct action is to oppose labor unionism as a whole with all of its activities." Sabotage has been dubbed everything from "bloody-murder" to "soldiering on the job." The Socialist party has not defined the word, but its opponents conceded that it was not violence, as they make a distinction between the two terms and until they are able to define sabotage, it is useless to discuss it here.

I think it unnecessary to answer Call's statements about "scab," "pic card artists," "split-loom philosophers," etc., as it is the wall of a person who has no other argument than abuse. Call has condemned others for using the terms but dropped into the same rut as others who cannot look over the wall of prejudice.

I want to show that this new union was not revolutionary and would not unite the lumber workers, but divide them. As a member of the I. W. W. for three years and the I. S. W. U. of A. for five, I have watched the spirit of industrial unionism rise and I would like to ask the weavers these questions:

1. If the weavers are so powerful why did they commence to make contracts?
2. Why is it they submit to hospital graft, rotten bunkhouses, and unsanitary mills?
3. Why are they working ten hours instead of eight?
4. If they were compelled to agree that industrial unionism was right, why did they start a dual union to oppose the one already here?
5. If they thought it necessary to start a dual union, why did they wait till the I. W. W. had got 30,000 lumber workers organized?
6. What evidence has the weavers that the A. F. of L. will not repeat their past treacheries?
7. Why is it that the boss hates and fears one or two I. W. W. members more than a crew of A. F. of L.s?
8. What has the A. F. of L. ever done for the lumber worker?
9. Why are the weavers opposed to a general walkout for eight hours?

Much has been said about this question in various papers. It is hoped that a united plan of action can be reached. As for the I. W. W., they are willing to co-operate. The action of one or two members around Bellingham does not refute this statement. The Socialist Party of Washington can do much towards this. A strict neutrality as to the two unions should be maintained and a clear understanding of revolutionary industrial unionism should be its aim. We should discuss principles instead of factions. Let us agitate for eight hours.

Yours for Industrial Socialism. CHAS. GARDNER. Big Lake, Wash.