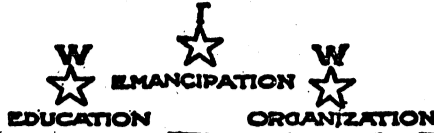


DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS



Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 5 No. 4

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913

Six Months-50c

Whole Number 212

FROM FRISCO TO DENVER

The start was attended by the usual argument with those aristocrats of labor, the trainmen, but they reckoned without their host as the personnel of this free speech crew are all young men, seasoned to the long trip they have undertaken, many of them veterans of the battles of San Diego, Spokane and other points.

We have twenty leaving Frisco, while as many more await us at Stockton, Sacramento and various other points en route. Despite the differences in climate we are travelling light, no blankets hinder us, overcoats are in evidence and good warm clothes are worn by the crew. Speed by all means.

Upon leaving Oakland a painful sprain of the ankle was sustained by fellow worker Frank Little but he will follow shortly with another crew. A sprain is nothing to that indomitable spirit of his.

Organization is the soul of this contingent. Three committees are in force: scout, to attend to ways and means of transportation; financial and the press committee.

We are often confused with Carl Brown's army, a movement to establish free soup houses and municipal lodging houses for California's unemployed. Brown's venture proved a failure and its founder says its demise was due to the antagonism of the I. W. W. It is to laugh, Soup House Brown, you are in the category of the A. F. of L. The One Big Union has no ideal of crummy lodging houses; its ideal is happiness of the workers, laughter in the eyes of little ones, instead of blanched faces, floods of tears and heart-rending cries of hunger.

There is no danger of mistaking the two signs we carry: "On To Denver. Free Speech Denied the Right to Organize One Big Union" and "We are in your town and must eat."

Leaving Sacramento was uneventful, but the arrival at Oroville was our first real test of solidarity. Our spokesman and a fellow worker (Continued on page four.)

HELP TO FREE LEGERE

Little Falls Defense Committee, Box No. 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

Benjamin J. Legere, young, strong, fearless, has given his best to the workers. Unceasingly he has toiled with his fellow workers to have Labor express itself.

All of the summer and fall of 1912 he worked in the New England States with the Ettore-Giovanitti defense, holding protest meetings and raising funds for their defense. The case had not closed at Salem before he was called to Little Falls to help the striking Textile Workers.

He arrived on the 22nd of October, and he was in jail on the 31st of October, 1912, and has been there ever since. He organized the strikers and gave them a new spirit. "An injury to one is an injury to all," became their slogan and the "One Big Union" their goal. The bosses found his work too effective,—he must be put away.

Bocchini, a co-defendant of Legere, was convicted last week and sentenced to one year and three months. We must appeal Bocchini's case. Legere must have a defense. We are going to give it to him. Will you help us?

Funds must come at once. Little Falls Defense Committee, by Matilda Rabinowitz, Secretary. J. S. Bixey, Treasurer.

RECENT NEWS FROM PORCUPINE

The miners' strike is still on in Porcupine, Ont. The strikers ask that all men stay away and that they be assisted by a widespread publicity of the facts in the case. They feel confident of victory and want the workers outside to do their duty to preserve what little liberty they have left.

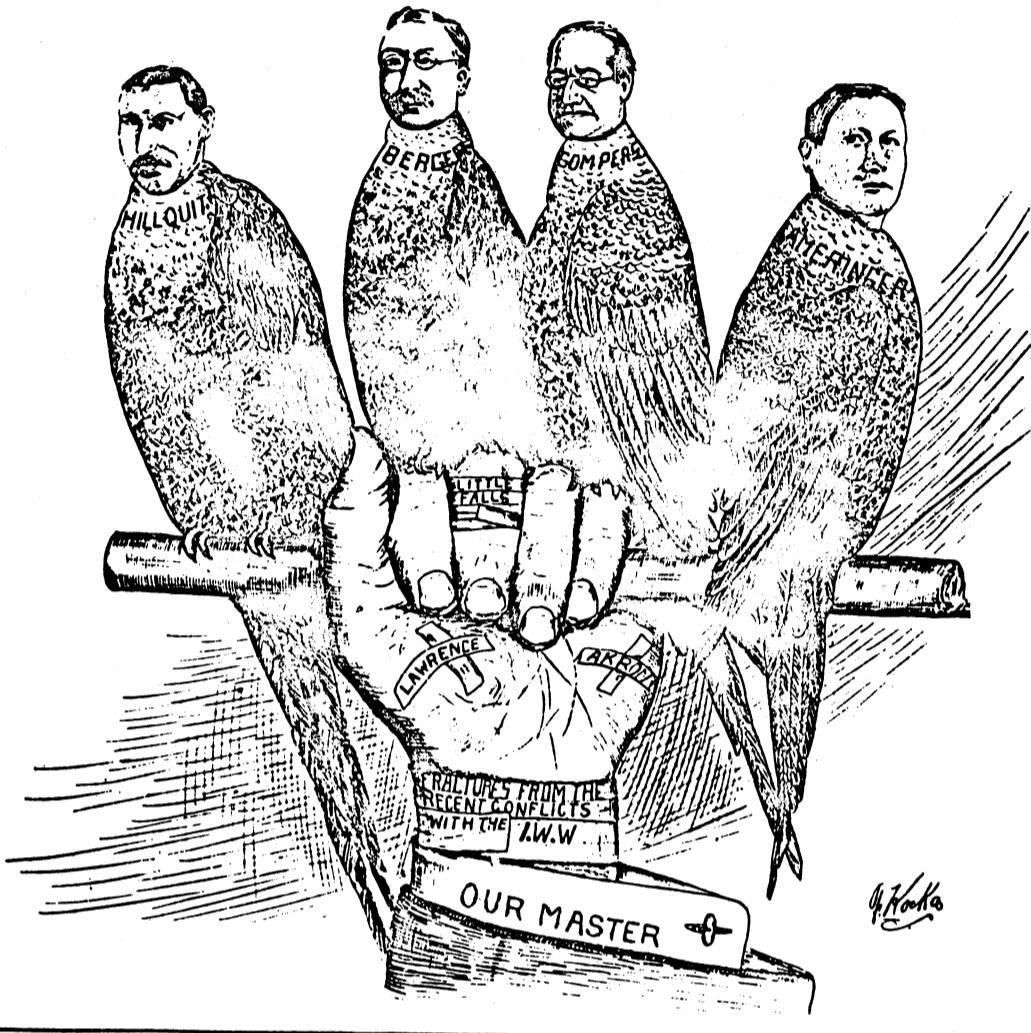
On March 13 nine strikers were arrested and charged with assaulting five scabs from the Hollinger mine. The men were held at Timmins until their trial commenced on March 28.

Imagine the surprise of the arrested men when they learned from Magistrate Torrence that the trial would proceed on the charge of unlawful assembly. Counsel for the defense protested against having their clients tried on different charges than those preferred against them, but protests were useless.

Testimony in the trial was so strongly in favor of the striking miners that the following men were released: A. Petonnet, John Cassidy, Felix Gauthier, and Joe Roberts and A. Hollowell were released upon payment of court costs. John Skinner, Chris Klipp and Frank Howers were held to appear for trial in Sudbury on April 26, the men being unwilling to submit to the ideas of justice held by the Timmins court.

The theory of "British fair play" has taken a back seat and the mine owners seem to have their tools, the Canadian judiciary, in good working order.

WHEN LABOR STRIKES EFFECTIVELY UPON HIS MASTERS PURSE THESE PARROTS YELL—YOU ARE BUMS, DOWN-AND-OUTS, DYNAMITERS, FREE LOVERS, DESTROYERS OF CIVILIZATION, ETC.



THESE PARROTS REPEAT THE PHRASES OF THE MASTER CLASS

COCK-ROACH LAWLESSNESS

After the thugs, deputies, Iowa marshals and Good (?) Citizens League of Merryville beat up, shot and ran out militant members of our Union from that Hellhole, one would suppose, who does not make a study of the Boss and his tools, that this bunch of cowardly back stabbers would be satisfied. But listen, and the writer will tell you of a pilgrimage that was made by this bunch to Slinger, La., which is 11 miles from Merryville, for the purpose of heading off and beating up our Southern District Organizer, A. L. Emerson, who was billed to deliver an address to the bunch of saw mill slaves at Slinger on the evening of the 4th instant.

As Fellow Worker Emerson stepped from the train at 11:30 a. m. on that day he was set upon by a mob from Merryville, headed by the professional slugger, George McGhee, and Gilbert Hennigan, G. C. L. and merchant of said town, and beaten, but he did manage with all the odds against him to give George a couple on the point of the chin, as a reminder that a rebel will not stand passive and allow himself to be mobbed. All the slaves, union and non-union, are up in arms over the actions of this self-appointed aggregation, who have elected to put an end to free speech in Louisiana, and are determined to put a stop to this cock-roach activities.

Fellow Worker Chas. Denle was notified by the G. C. L. of De Ridder that he would have to cease selling the Lumber Jack in De Ridder as they would not stand for a paper which dubbed its high standing and honorable business men as cock-roaches to be circulated in their (?) town, and that they would give him until next Monday morning, April 7, to hunt "pastures new and fields green," in which to sell his Rebel sheets.

This is one of the best and most independent of all the locals in this district, and Emerson is to speak here tonight and we have received word that the G. C. L. of De Ridder, which is five miles below here, have handed down their ultimatum that he shall not speak in our town; now we have decided that free speech shall not be abrogated in this settlement by a bunch of non-residents, and we intend to show them it (Continued on page four.)

AND STILL THEY COME

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, 229 West Street. Telephone, 1198 Franklin. Boston, Mass., 254 Commercial Street. Philadelphia, Pa., 138 S. Second Street. Norfolk, Va., 85 Union Street. Mobile, Ala., 104 S. Commerce Street. New Orleans, La., 307 N. Peters Street.

Phillip Bocchini and Fellow Prisoners, Care Fred H. Moore, Hotel Richmond, Little Falls, N. Y.

Greetings: As a result of a unanimous vote we are tonight installing all of the transport workers of the Atlantic and the Gulf as an integral part of the Industrial Workers of the World. We declare our solidarity with our struggling brothers and sisters in and out of jail. We request you to pledge our militant comrades our unremitting effort toward the day when we shall with our economic might close all jails and open all workshops to a free working class. Industrial Workers of the World; Transport Industry.

(Signed) ROBERT LEE WARWICK, Secretary-Treasurer.

FORCES A. F. OF L. TO ORGANIZE

At a meeting of the executive committee of the United Textile Workers, to be held in New York April 7, steps will be taken to organize the textile workers in the southern states. Hitherto the strength of the organization has been in the northern and middle states, but since the Industrial Workers of the World have entered the textile field, the textile organization has determined to make a fight to prevent inroad on its membership. A. P. Hibbard, secretary of the textile workers, who has been in the south, gave out an interview in Boston in which he said the time was ripe for entering the southern field and he was of the opinion that several thousand members may be enrolled in the Dixie states.—Seattle Union Record.

What is really meant by the above is that the scabby John Golden outfit of the A. F. of L. are to be used by the employers to prevent a real organization from entering the field. Golden and his bunch of traitors to the working class must protect their jobs by retaining their present membership so as to have something to peddle to the textile barons. The employers could easily be whipped by the workers were it not for the labor Judases of the A. F. of L.

Don't Desert Little Falls Prisoners

To All Labor Organizations, Socialist Party Locals, Progressive and Radical Groups and Friends of the Oppressed:

Comrades, Brothers and Fellow Workers:—Do you know that the first Little Falls striker to be tried, Filippo Bocchini, was convicted by a "fixed" jury after his innocence was proven in Court? Do you know that it was a "frame-up" to railroad the workers who have been marked by the mill-owners as victims to satisfy their vengeance? Do you realize that since they have been able to convict one innocent man, they will do the same with the next thirteen? Organized judicial thuggery has spoken. An intimidated, bought and paid for jury has delivered its verdict. Coerced and browbeaten by tricks that would shame a red-light character, the jury has said that the word of hired thugs employed as special officers without uniforms and with criminal records are accepted as of higher value than the simple words of young boys and girls from the mills who have not been trained to perjury. Long—chief of police—brute in human form, whose "I cannot remember" stamps him as a perjurer and whose typewritten memoranda given to his officers with instructions to "learn it by heart," brands him as a suborner of perjury, was accepted as telling the truth; while the workers who were beaten and who saw the beatings, and the one "man" whom Long had—the man who now wants to "right the wrong," was disregarded.

The judge sided with the authorities from the very beginning. All through the three weeks trial he ruled in such a way as to help the prosecution.

The defense submitted proofs of perjury committed before the grand jury which indicted the workers. On the strength of the sworn affidavits a motion was made for the minutes of the grand jury so that every charge could be specified. The judge refused to allow the defense to see these minutes, but the prosecution was allowed to have them all the time. The proof of perjury was not allowed in the trial of Bocchini. The brutalities of the police in the jails where the prisoners were beaten with black jacks, was also ruled out. Some of

the witnesses for the defense were threatened and could not be found with subpoenas.

Yet despite these tremendous odds, the defense managed to prove that Chief Long of Little Falls instructed his thugs how to testify against the strikers. He even admitted drawing up a typewritten sheet which was distributed among the specials to be "learned by heart." It was proven that Long dragged workers into the Phoenix mill, handcuffed them and beat them up until they lay in a pool of blood. The testimony further showed that the chief stopped the parade which had a permit from the mayor of Little Falls, grabbed the banner and struck the blow which was followed by a wholesale clubbing. Most of this was admitted by at least half of the thugs on the witness stand. One admitted helping two others beat up a striker with black jacks inside a cell. All the horrible details were proven in the first trial. Yet the jury controlled by the mill-owners came in with a verdict of "guilty" even against the sentiment of the public. The jury was "framed-up" as could be seen.

The sheriffs, police and specials knew what the verdict would be. They discussed the conviction about the court the evening before it was brought in by the jury. The conviction was discussed in the best hotel in Horkimer Long before the jury came in. You can see through the significance of this as well as any one. In fact one of the jurors admitted that there "was something wrong." Remember that this was only the first trial.

The police with guns dripping with blood have been upheld in their dirty work. The slugs brought in from other cities who insulted and beat-up young girls were vindicated. The thugs who broke into the miserable homes of the strikers under cover of night, terrorizing little children and dragging grown persons from their beds; their actions have been approved by this court. By this conviction these fiendish hitlings of the mill-owners have been whitewashed and are now empowered to repeat their dirty work.

It is not pleasant to bring up this issue again. But without your support and backing, we cannot hope to win. An innocent man has been branded a felon. Are the workers of the country going to allow the mill-owners to disregard everything except their desire for vengeance and railroad each and every one who will be tried next? This question must be answered

by the labor and radical movements of the country and the world. Every one must wake up and do things mighty quick. As important as the great strikes before the public are, the situation here is tragic. The Defense Committee here has a bigger job before it than the Ettore-Giovanitti cases were. We have thirteen more to defend singly, which may take all summer. Our support from the outside has been small when compared with our needs. We must have funds to continue.

Without money we cannot carry on this fight. Will you desert these innocent men and let the mill-owners do as they please with them? You may have helped before; but there are many others who did nothing at all. Not only do we appeal to you to continue your support, but to get others into action. Pressure must be brought upon Governor Sulzer, Albany, N. Y., for an immediate grand jury investigation of the Little Falls authorities. So far there has not been enough response to bring the governor's attention this way. Copies of these demands should be sent here so we can get them in the local papers. We want to enforce the law against the individuals who are responsible for shedding of blood and plotting against workers who harmed no one. The stripes must be put on those in Little Falls who are responsible. We have proof, but need your assistance. This is the first time in labor history that we have the chance to make the enemy taste his own medicine. If we can convict some of the thugs and send them to the penitentiary, the capitalists will find it hard to get others to do their dirty work.

Every person who can act will be responsible for the injustice committed in Horkimer against innocent men and women if they do not come to the rescue. This is the time for concerted action in which the white feather has no place. It is not a question of any organization or any particular man, but to see that justice is done. If the rest of the workers and their friends in jail are railroaded, it will mean that they have been deserted by those who should have defended them. Let us all be comrades and brothers in this cause of justice and show the mill-owners that they have to reckon with the whole world.

Get busy! Raise funds! Act before it is too late.

Send all funds to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, New York.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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Vincent St. John.....General Sec'y-Treas.
George Speed.....General Organizer

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

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at
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Capitalist: "Why curse us? Don't we give you work?"
Laborer: "Yes, damn you! All of it."

Don't you think that Morgan was rather over-paid in view of the fact that he was not even missed when he failed to show up on the job a few days ago?

Never let a day pass without doing something to strengthen the workers and weaken the bosses. Let every rebel make this his religion and Capitalism will crumble and a new society emerge from the ruins.

Proclaiming a policy of neutrality on the economic field the Socialist papers of the Northwest are almost universally favoring the proposed A. F. of L. lumber workers' union. They justify themselves by saying that the I. W. W. is dead, yet practically all their news items are about I. W. W. conflicts with the employing class. But politics is politics.

SABOTAGE.

Owing to a "bull" in placing corrected lines, a couple of sentences in our article on sabotage last week was unreadable. They should have read as follows, black type showing the omitted portion:

"Suggesting that the militia would be sent if the mayor refused to protect private property according to his oath of office we are told that it is the governor who also must be elected before we strike."

The incident clearly shows the power of sabotage in the hands of the printers. We must cheerfully admit our helplessness in the face of such "accidents" and we can easily see why the employers and their henchmen, the politicians, condemn it so strongly.

The series of articles on Sabotage will be completed at an early date and published in pamphlet form.

ARGUMENTS IN COMMON

The American Employer says "The greatest weakness of Socialism is that it has no coherent plan; no constructive program."

The Metropolitan says of the I. W. W.: "A policy which has no constructive thought behind it, which is merely the desire to destroy the existing framework of society without anything definite to offer in its place, is surely the last kind of a policy that ought to commend itself to Socialists."

Here we have a magazine of the industrially organized employers and an organ of such political socialists as W. J. Ghent, Algernon Lee and Job Harriman, using identical arguments, the first against the Socialists and the second against the Industrialists.

With all the intellectual wealth claimed by the above mentioned politicians 'tis a pity that they can find no better arguments against the I. W. W. than the parroting of phrases coined by the master class.

SOME QUICK ACTION NEEDED.

Articles and other matter for the **May Day Special** should be in the office of the "Industrial Worker" **not later than April 24**. This means that all material should be mailed at once.

All orders should be in by April 26 if it is desired that papers reach their destinations by May 1. An effort will be made to reach even the furthest points in America in time for such celebrations as are held on International Labor Day. All will be reached before May 3 in any event.

From advance orders we are absolutely sure of publishing an **eight page number**. We want quick action from the locals so we may know whether or not to add other features to the paper. A suitable **full page illustration** will appear on the first page and this will be **doubly valuable** if we can have it in **red and black**, and if the support is such that **white book paper** can be used, the value of the issue will rise accordingly.

The issue will deal with **constructive industrialism** and therefore will be **especially fitted for propaganda purposes**. Several good cartoons will appear. Strike news and such matters will be given less proportional space than usual as this number is to have an **educational value for months to come**.

Don't forget! April 24 all manuscript and news articles must be in, and April 26 all advance orders. Every rebel should make it a point to bring the matter before his fellow workers, both in and out of the local. Every secretary should note the above dates and then get busy at once. **Let's break all previous records!**

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Now that the transport workers of the Atlantic and the Gulf have joined the I. W. W., it becomes imperative that steps be taken to participate in the International Syndicalist Congress probably to be held in London, Eng., in the latter part of September. The transport workers are the means of communicating and visualizing international solidarity and their presence in the I. W. W. places a new duty upon the movement.

In preparing for the congress, however, the I. W. W. will have to be assured in advance that their delegate will be seated. We are refused representation in the present Secretariat; from all indications we would be excluded from a purely Socialist convention; the Anarchists stand for us only when it affords them free advertising, and as we are not Syndicalists strictly speaking, but rather Industrialists in accordance with the advanced industrial development in America, we would want to know just how an International Syndicalist Congress would be apt to receive an I. W. W. delegate.

The growing internationalism of capital; the rumblings of impending wars—and all wars are commercial; the necessity for a better understanding as to form, aim and tactics, and the increasing desire for definite plans for world-wide cooperation between the slaves, all clamor for some such congress as is proposed.

The local unions should discuss the matter and see if it is not a wise move for the I. W. W. to aid in the work of an international direct action congress of wage worker delegates. The congress is fraught with deep meaning to the toilers of the world.

WHAT COMES OF PLAYING THE GAME

That undated and signed resignations were required from all their nominees for political office has been the Socialist Party campaign cry for many years. The claim was made that this gave the party complete control over all elected officials, thus forcing them to remain true to socialist principles. The claim was unfounded.

The capitalist class refuses to recognize such resignations when presented, and as the Socialist Party makes its gains by marshaling the discontent of all classes it has no economic power to enforce its mandate. Ohio furnishes examples of the failure of the plan. Those who have been upheld by the rest of the city officials when they refused to recognize the resignation presented by the Socialist Party are Mayor Pape of Lorain, Mayor Shook of Lima, Mayor Schilling of Canton, and last week Mayor A. A. Perrin of Mt. Vernon. Then also we have the example of J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Cal., who even refused to sign the resignation blank. These political socialists, who have nothing to distinguish them from the followers of the Bull Moose, have virtually said: "To hell with the workers! We represent all the people." This bit of fiction is the basis of capitalist "law," "justice" and all the other concepts that attend the present system of wage slavery.

The failure of the undated resignation is but added evidence that all attempts to abolish Capitalism through the machinery of the State are fruitless and will but serve to react upon those who make the endeavor. Charles Edward Russell puts the case plainly when he says:

"A proletarian movement can have no part, however slight, in the game of politics. The moment it takes a seat at that grimy board is the moment it dies within. After that it may for a time maintain a semblance of life and motion, but in truth it is only a corpse."

FOR DEFENSE AND PROPAGANDA

Every movement of the working class profoundly affects the rest of society. In some quarters the antagonism becomes more bitter while elsewhere unexpected support is developed. Refusing to mould our actions in order to enlist such support, still we might find it advisable to make full use of the sentiment for industrialism outside of our class. Just as the militant wage workers are organized so as to develop power through the association of rebellious units should we unite those who are ineligible for membership yet incline our way. Could not our present Propaganda Leagues be broadened in their scope to give the desired results?

The two communications in this issue, together with somewhat similar expressions from different sources, are straws that show the way the wind is blowing. The articles on the proposed Defense League and the Strike Maintenance League should be given careful attention. There is no need for a multiplicity of organizations if one Propaganda League would suffice.

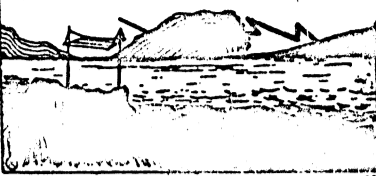
The league could consider the rebellious farmer and settle the vexed tenantry question. It could give a sphere of action to the self-employed and small business men who are forced by the blacklist to leave our class. The rebel members of craft unions who do not find it expedient to join the I. W. W. directly, including those in trades where craft unionism has practically full control of the jobs, would undoubtedly join. The growing list of writers on industrialism, including the reporters who are favorable to the workers, would be especially useful. And recent strikes have also shown that support will come from a small section of the leisure class whose grasp of social events gives them a view of the future society.

Then too, it would give the unions a strength gained by a war-chest with none of its attendant weaknesses. The main objection to amassing union funds is that it tends toward conservatism and gives a false security that destroys initiative. A league such as is proposed would give the union nothing to conserve and support would be forthcoming only when the workers displayed initiative through strikes or other forms of direct industrial activity.

Just as the I. W. W. stands ready to aid all who wage real battles against the employing class would the league have to aid all who battled at the point of production. On that ground the Kansas City League could fully agree with somewhat similar leagues in Los Angeles and San Francisco. In taking any stand in this matter, however, the I. W. W. should keep in mind the following from the report of the General Executive Board to the last annual convention:

"As an organization of the useful members of society, the wealth producers, we propose to compel homage from all other elements in society and render reverence to none."

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Morocco

From correspondence addressed to the Confederation General du Travail we learn that a labor center has been formed in Morocco. The secretary is C. Candido, Cafe Sotexo, Sokko de Juera, Tanger.

The organization has its aim the emancipation of the working class outside of all political interference. It adheres to the principles of the C. G. T. of France.

Italy

The fifth congress of the Ferroviari has just been held at Milan. The most important decision taken by this congress was to maintain the autonomy of its federation of railwaymen. In spite of its great sympathy for the newly created revolutionary Unione Sindicale Italiana, against the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro with reformist tendencies, the Ferroviari has made up its mind not to affiliate with either of these organizations. The resolution which was adopted runs: "The congress considering its relation to the existing national organizations; considering that the Confederation of Labor is not the organism best adapted to the proletarian struggle and to that of the railwaymen in particular; while expressing sympathy with the ideas which form the basis of the anti-capitalist struggle of the Unione Sindicale; considering on the other hand that the affiliation to this Unione might prejudice the unity of the railwaymen; decides against the affiliation, and will try to use all means for the defense of the rights and life of the proletariat."

France

The protest of the workers against militarism and armaments, organized by the Unions of the Seine, proved to be a huge success. The answer of the workers to the reactionary policy has been clear and formidable. Two hundred thousand workers assembled at Pre-Saint Gervais to demonstrate their hatred of the attempt to forge new chains to those which are already so heavy and which they are trying to break, and of those who would recommence the old criminal errors and renew the old system and threaten peace.

From eleven platforms fifty speakers addressed the crowd. Each speaker was allowed only a maximum of 15 minutes. The importance of the meeting was not in long speeches but in the numerous and different elements taking part in the manifestation.

The meeting proved a vast success, even more than had been anticipated. The labor and revolutionary organizations have shown their power and their determination. The militarist agitation has felt the influence of this demonstration. Those who doubt still and why try to defy popular feelings will have to repent their mistake.

Holland

For eight weeks the tobacco workers of Rotterdam, Dordrecht and Gorichem have been on strike for an increase of wages. Their wages have averaged between 3 and 8.50 francs a week, and are totally insufficient to meet the cost of living.

Not only have the employers refused to concede the demands of the men, but the Employers' Union in the tobacco industry has decided to lock out all the union workers employed in their factories. In consequence the secretary of the Dutch National Labor Secretariate has to provide for 900 workers, which means a weekly expense of 6000 francs. The N. S. of L. with its 7,700 members disposes of 3,000 francs, but to obtain the extra 3000 francs will be nearly impossible, so the secretary appeals to foreign organizations for aid.

International Conference of Union Secretaries
The conference of secretaries of centres (national) of unions will be held at Zurich on September 16 to 18. On September 19 an international conference of the secretaries of the unions by trade or industry will be held. The latter were invited by the international secretary of national centres, Legien in Berlin, to assist as guests at the conference which will be held on September 16 to 18.

This curious fact is worth considering. The conferences of secretaries of national centres always were opposed to real international labor congresses where direct delegates of the labor unions of all countries and all industries could meet. And now, on the contrary, it is attempting to enlarge those conferences of the secretaries of national centres.

There are at present 28 secretaries (international) in different industries and trades. Of those 28 secretaries, 24 have their offices in Germany, 2 in England, 1 in Holland and 1 in Switzerland.

ENGLISH NOTES

(By A. B. Elsbury, London, Eng.)

English workers appear to be waking up at last and there seems to be hardly a single trade where the workers engaged therein are not making demands for improved conditions of labor. It is true that mere improvements in conditions is not everything, but the fact that the workers are tiring of pleading for these improvements through Labour representation and are preparing to take things directly for themselves is the pleasing feature so far as revolutionary unionists are concerned.

At the time of writing, March 26, the Hotel Workers' Union is conducting a campaign of sudden strikes, mainly in London, and of the 18 strikes in the past fortnight all have been

successful—the average strike lasting but five minutes.

The London Bakers' Union has now adopted the same policy, every strike being fully reported in the daily press which regards the sudden strikes as something wonderful. "Nothing succeeds like success" and the tailors and painters are now following the good example.

It is obvious to all that the great coal strike of last year in England was lost solely on account of the ridiculous notice, given six months in advance, which enabled the mine-owners to work the mines at full speed and put in a reserve stock of coal against the strike. The workers are beginning to realize the folly of such tactics and the result is the new revolutionary spirit.

The Railway Unions of Great Britain have just amalgamated as a consequence of last year's general strike, when they worked together, and partly owing to the syndicalist agitation which has been going on in its midst. The new union will now exceed 200,000 in numbers, a good many of whom joined after the first successful strike. The name of the organization will be "The National Union of Railwaymen."

A strike of 1300 iron workers has just been called at Beddolph Valley, Staffordshire, against an employer who is a big subscriber to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society which sends the bible to the "heathen." The wage standard of the men pans out at 3 farthings, or one and a half cent, per meal for each member of their families. Tom Mann is in the thick of the fight.

Wealthy suffragets are on a hunger-strike for a vote while these men are hungering for sufficient to eat.

The recognized syndicalist movement is in somewhat of a slump at present, but the unions are developing their own agitation.

The politicians are also having a slack time, the only interesting feature being the discovery that graft is not so unknown in the English Parliament as was assumed.

Robert Hunter's articles on "The General Strike" have been appearing in the Labour Leader, but to date no one seems to have been hurt by them.

FREDDIE HEATH ANSWERS HIMSELF

One Fred Heath, bell hop for Victor Berger, has the following to say in the second column of the first page of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald, issue of April 12:

"Elsewhere this week will be found some first hand information about the 'free speech' fight in San Diego, that bears out the claims I have made right along in these columns. Also please note the evidences of a 'free speech' frame-up in Denver. Hold tight to your pockets when the I. W. W. professionals try to work on your sympathies!"

In the same column of the same issue Freddie steps on something and slips up as follows:

"A Baltimore reader sends us a clipping in which Peter Collins told an audience that Eugene V. Debs, 'the friend of the workingman, had not done a stroke of work in 25 years.' There is something particularly gross and contemptible in a criticism of this character, and its intent is very plain. In fact, it turns on the right of the working class to put forward spokesmen and lecturers in the battle for labor emancipation."

We will take Frederick Heath at his own estimate. Heath, you are particularly gross and contemptible, to say nothing of being an ignoramus.

The star-spangled scab herders of New York state were sent to Buffalo to break the street car strike. On the 10th they fired into a crowd of 100 strikers and wounded many. Mrs. Ida Larich is shot in the back and will die. Brigadier General Welch has 2,700 of his yellow-legged scum on the scene and is yelling to Governor Sulzer for more help. Probably there are some babies to kill. The other craft unions are seriously considering a general strike in the city unless the company settles with the men.

Send a dime for an I. W. W. Song Book. It contains 42 songs designed to fan the flames of discontent.

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.

From Frisco to Denver

(Continued from page one.)

were arrested and handcuffed together, while the balance of us were locked in the car where we remained until daylight. Being released from the car we were marched in double file to the county bastille, fifty strong. We at once cleared for action. Court commenced but bedlam was started and the court had to adjourn. The parasites sued for peace, a twenty minute armistice was allowed them and at the end of the truce we were declared at liberty. Our stay in the Oroville jail was timely as it afforded us some much needed rest. One of our fellow workers was sent to the hospital with a bad case of the jules.

Our next stop, one hundred sixteen miles to our goal, was not quite so pleasant or exciting. We had to camp in the jungles, were actually refused the comfort of a jail. Our literature was eagerly taken, men and women coming to our line of formation to get leaflets as we marched past the Western Pacific depot. This is a great propaganda trip. "March on! March on! All hearts resolved On Liberty or Death!"

—By Ed Nolan, Press Committee.
Later

If we continue on with our present good fortune this expedition will be a marked success. Our goal is Denver. This crew is doing fine in the way of traveling, but it regrets it can't spend a week or ten days on the rock pile (the judges won't let us) in order to make souvenirs, being sadly short on that valuable aid to our finances, but it seems at this writing the powers are heartily sick of having their courts (?) adjourned by this bunch of noise-makers. No lingers here. Evidence shows there is no way to arouse the exuberance of these rebels except by putting them in durance vile, the viler the better.

Remember, we on this trip are doing good propaganda work and advertising One Big Union so what is the matter with you fellow workers putting the motion to send leaflets and pamphlets to Denver for the use of the fighters. Don't stutter about it.

Pyramids of Capitalism have a great pulling power, to be obtained from the Worker. Box 2125, Spokane. Do this and Denver will wish the I. W. W. were in the infernal regions.

The neat appearance and good behavior of this crew having much to do with getting easily over a long, hard stretch of desert and mountain ranges. A unique pastime was held at Elko, Nev. Sham free speech fights were staged between the fifty-five members of this crew. Our two cops, decorated with gigantic stars, had their troubles clubbing and manhandling the persistent soap boxers while the starvation army preyed peacefully a few feet away. It was a lesson in strife to those of us who have never felt the gentle touch of a grafter's club.

Fifty-five miles from Salt Lake we were sabotaged by a worthy (?) engineer on the Western Pacific. He, or it rather, reported his engine in bad shape, consequently the train crew were ordered to Salt Lake with two cars only, leaving us heavily ditched in the dismal desert. No blankets, very little to eat or drink, but amidst it all, Mr. Block, The White Slave, The Red Flag and other songs were rendered by the quartet in tuneful melody. Obstacles are only stepping stones to this bunch of rebels—success comes only by striving, by bending every effort to the accomplishment of the end desired.

Salt Lake City welcomed us with open arms (of the cops). No sooner had we arrived at the hall, the cops came in and invited us to see hizzoner, the chief. It was too much work to search fifty-five huskies. After a short conference with the chief we marched back to the hall, a feast, and to bed. The would-be cops who lined us up were sharply balled out by the chief for bringing us in.

Much credit is due to Secretary Sam Searlet of Local 69 for the admirable manner of handling the Frisco crew on very short notice. This is the third bunch to pass through Salt Lake. The Socialists also helped materially. All fighters passing through Salt Lake to Denver will be welcomed by Local 69, Salt Lake.

Frisco to Salt Lake, 921 miles, in less than nine days!

Fellow Worker McAvoy and ten rebels will wait for us at Grand Junction, Colo., and together proceed to Denver.

(Continued next week)

THE ALUMINUM WORKERS' STRIKE.

The aluminum workers' strike in New Kensington, Pa., seems to be a winner. The bosses asked the workers to send a conference committee, and two I. W. W. organizers attended the meeting. An early settlement is expected. A scab struck one of the Polish women and as a result of the melée that followed the women put three scabs in the hospital.

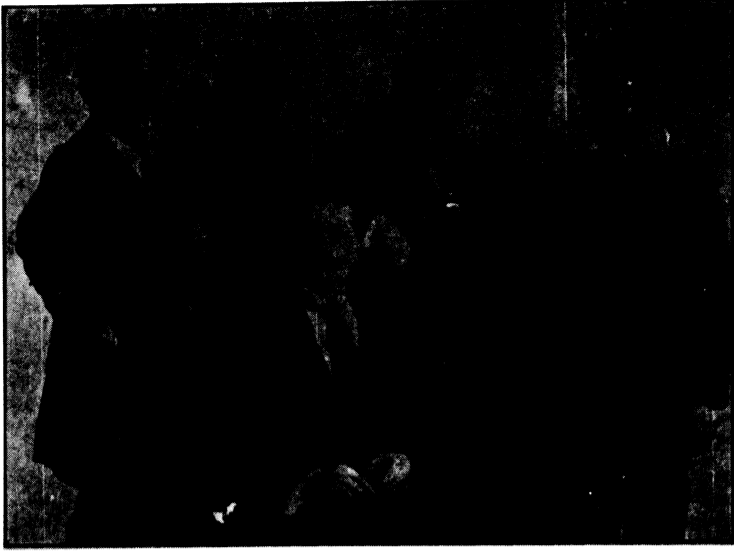
One striker was arrested for inciting to riot when he asked a man not to scab. He was fined \$15 or four days in jail. Immediately 500 of the strikers rose and said they were guilty of the same offence and asked to be sent to jail. The prisoner was speedily released.

At last reports 700 pickets were on duty, men, women and children. Evidently the giant labor is about to waken from his age-long sleep.

FRISCO TO HAVE MAY DAY PARADE

The International Labor Day Federation of San Francisco will observe May First by a parade which is to start from Grant Avenue and Market Street at 7 p. m. The march will end at the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore Streets, where noted speakers will address the gathering. The addresses will be followed by other forms of entertainment, including a ball. All who believe in class solidarity of labor are asked to fall in line and women are particularly requested to join the ranks of the marchers.

Mark all articles "duplicate" where they are sent to other papers as well as to the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."



From right to left—Anselmo L. Figueroa, Praxedis G. Guerrero (killed in battle), Enrico F. Magon, Librado Rivera, Ricardo F. Magon (seated.)

How the Magons Were Convicted

We reproduce here a few affidavits showing the manner in which the conviction of the members of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta was secured in this glorious land of the free and home of the brave in which the eyes of "Justice" are bandaged with bank notes, where public officials are as honorable as William J. Burns, where the eagle screams so loud that the cries of starving babes remain unheard, and where "Old Glory" floats over the jails that enclose workmen sentenced by farcical trials on perjured evidence. We ask that working men continue to give the courts, the law, the militia, and the plunderbund all the respect to which they are entitled, but no more. Read these affidavits, ponder on conditions in West Virginia, let your thoughts rest on the street car strike in New York state, think of your own miserable condition as contrasted with that of "The Four Hundred" who never did a useful thing in their life, and then make an organized protest that will cause the thieving master class to tremble in their stolen boots:

Abraham Gardea being first duly sworn deposes and says:

I. That he is resident of the city of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, and lives at number 338 New High Street, in the City of Los Angeles, State of California.

That on the 28th day of January, 1913, accompanied by Blas Lara, affiant went to the Los Angeles County Jail and interviewed a prisoner and whose name is Pedro Martinez. That the said Blas Lara placed the following affidavit in the hands of Pedro Martinez for the purpose of having the said Pedro Martinez sign the affidavit. That said affidavit reads as follows, to-wit:

Affidavit of Pedro Martinez. In the District Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District of Southern California, Southern Division, No. 374. United States of America, plaintiff, vs. Ricardo Flores Magon, and Enrique Flores Magon, et al., defendants. State of California, County of Los Angeles.—ss. Pedro Martinez being first duly sworn deposes and says:

I. That he was a witness for the prosecution in the above entitled case and before the trial of said case was employed by the Government of Mexico for the purpose of gathering evidence in said case.

II. That he personally took the witness stand in open court and testified against said defendants. That in said case, the said defendants were convicted of sending troops from the United States to Mexico for the purpose of fighting against the Mexican Government.

III. That the testimony of the majority of the witnesses in said case was to the effect that the above named defendants had enlisted men in Los Angeles, California, personally giving them five dollars (\$5.00) each, and made a promise of giving said men one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land and sending them to Mexico to fight against the Diaz Government.

IV. That the said testimony wherein the witnesses Joe Reese, alias H. F. Johnson and Captain Paul Smith swore under oath that they were sent to Mexico by the above named defendants and given five dollars (\$5.00) each and one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land was false and the said witnesses above named knew their testimony to be false at the time they testified in court against said defendants. PEDRO MARTINEZ, Affiant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of January, 1913.

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California. That the above affidavit was read aloud to Pedro Martinez in the presence of this affiant and Blas Lara and the Notary Public.

That after said affidavit above mentioned was read he, the said Pedro Martinez, replied that the said affidavit was true and the said Pedro Martinez was about to sign his name to said affidavit when United States Deputy District Attorney, Dudley W. Robinson, rushed into the Los Angeles County Jail and forcibly left the county jail, taking said affidavit with him.

The above affidavit was translated from English into Spanish to affiant before he signed his name in the presence of a Notary and was thoroughly understood by said affiant. ABRAHAM GARDEA, Declarante.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1913.

E. ROY PENDELL, Notary Public in and for County of Los Angeles, State of California.

State of California, County of Los Angeles.—ss. Capt. Paul Smith, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that:

In February, 1912, I got a letter from Stewart, which is now in the possession of Williams, formerly a reporter on the Evening Herald, to whom I gave it, together with telegrams from Stewart and other documents which will substantiate fully the statements that follow: In the letter referred to Stewart told me that

If I could get anybody who would act as a witness against the Magons he would see that subpoenas compelling their attendance were issued. He had asked me to work for the prosecution while he was assistant district attorney. He assured me that they would pay me handsomely, and said that if I would stick to them they would see that I got into something good. They wanted me to hunt up the fellows who had been in Lower California, and especially those who would be likely to be opposed to the Magons, and they wanted me to do this because the men trusted me. They employed me and paid me \$10 a day and my railroad travelling expenses at the rate of 10 cents a mile. Wherever I found those fellows I brought them in, and they accepted my recommendation and accepted them.

I was on their pay roll for three weeks in El Paso, and then went to Los Angeles, where I stayed until July. I started with them in February and got to Los Angeles in March. As fast as I brought the fellows into Los Angeles they were put on the pay roll and drew \$3 a day, Sundays and holidays included. I brought the fellows in from April 1 until April 18, and they went on the pay roll from April 1 until the conclusion of the trial, drawing \$3 a day and their travelling expenses. I got them in San Diego, Yuma and Los Angeles, but they put in their mileage from El Paso and San Francisco. For example, I found Goshovsky in Los Angeles, but he put in his mileage from San Francisco. Robinson knew all these facts. Robinson told L. J. Reese that if he did not say what they wanted him to say—"I am going to tie a rope round your neck and hang you out of the window." Robinson took all the witnesses into his

office and drilled them as to what they were to say. He turned down Madison because he would not perjure himself, but kept him on the pay roll, and Madison got \$250, but they never put him on the stand. They also turned down Webster, who got something like \$200. Martin got mileage from Yuma. He told me he had been offered \$250 by the Mexican consul if he would swear to the statement he made first. He told me he was on Easy Street, but they did not pay him. I knew Martin when he got to Mexicali.

Reed did not come to Mexicali until after the fight in which Stanley was killed, May 8—a week after the fight. Yet he testified that he went down with Stanley to Algodon. He never saw Stanley. Reed never saw the Magons before they were in jail. Simmons took us into the jail and placed us behind a screen. Then they brought the Magons into the visiting room. The Magons could not see us. This was to give us a chance to identify them. They told us the names of the individual members of the imprisoned Junta. That was the first time Reed, Hickey or I myself ever saw the Magons.

When they offered us the chance it was because when the trial finally came up their witnesses were scattered all over the country. Then they paid me to get them anybody I could.

For three months they were bribing witnesses to convict the Magons. They were salaried with Mexican money, but they were using American money, to bribe witnesses. Stewart had a retainer fee of \$5000 from the Mexican government.

They did not put Marshall on the stand. My friends took their money as easy money. They wanted Reese to substantiate Reed's testimony that the two of them went together and enlisted here, in Los Angeles. Reese and Reed never met one another until after the battle of Lillie's Ranch—after May 8.

Webster was threatening to expose all their works. So was Steve O'Donnell. He knew when Reese and Reed met, and knew the testimony they were going to give, because they kept practicing in the room before me. Webster also knew and threatened to expose them. Robinson paid Reese off right away after the case was finished and told him to beat it out of town, threatening him with his pending prosecution on a charge of perjury. Webster was under probation on a year's sentence in San Diego. He was wanted in Sacramento for robbery. Robinson got the legal authorities to look up his record, and showed him that the Sacramento robbery was a very serious offense. He told Webster to shut his mouth and beat it out of town. Webster told me what had transpired in the office.

Martin first asked me to take him as a witness when he was in Yuma, but I refused. Subsequently he was accepted. When he came to Los Angeles he saw the Mexican consul who offered him \$250.

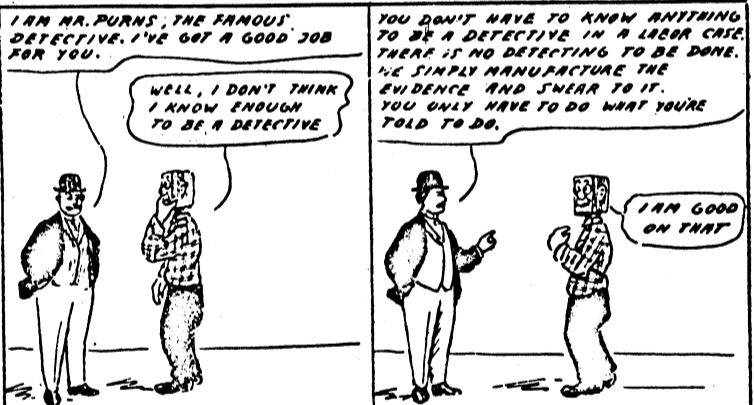
Salinas went from Yuma to El Paso. There he was getting \$2 a day from the Mexican consul. He was subpoenaed in El Paso. He was put on the pay roll in Los Angeles at \$3 a day and transportation on from El Paso.

CAPT. PAUL SMITH, Affiant. Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of April, 1913. (Place for Seal) W. F. COOK, Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

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

Mr. Block

He Makes a Bum Detective



Continued Next Week

Cock-roach Lawlessness

(Continued from page one.)

they have the gall to come up here and attempt to run our town that we are more "law abiding" than they, and uphold the Constitutions of Louisiana and the U. S. insofar as they relate to free speech and assemblage anyhow.

We (Union men and women) comprise about nine-tenths of the population of Rosepine, and we certainly do not need a bunch of cowardly cock-roaches to help (?) us conduct the affairs of our little burg. There will be a big bunch of sturdy farmers and workers from out in the jungles, also many rebels from De Ridder to hear Emerson, and we do not wish them to be disappointed—courtesy demands that we furnish the entertainment promised, and we are Hell on courtesy. We don't like the idea of billing a performance and then allowing outsiders to spoil the program, and too, this is about the only free Union burg on this pike and we want to keep it so, which is quite a laudable ambition.

One of our fellow workers went up to Leesville, La., parish seat of this parish, and asked the great high sheriff and mill owner, Ben Lyons, if Emerson could speak on the Court House steps? He said: "Not on your life, and in no other place, public or private." How is that for "free Louisiana?" The Bosses, aided by the Scissorbill Cockroaches of Western Louisiana, seem determined to put this State on the map in as black and foul letters as is San Diego, and all us rebels must be on the job, and go all in our power to shoot all these cowards in the pocket-book.

A big petition was gotten up here in March, relating all the acts lawless, of these tools, and sent it to Gov. Luther E. Hall at Baton Rouge, asking him to compel Sheriff Gus Martin to do his duty, according to his oath of office, and give Union men the same protection that he gave to scabs, mill men and cockroaches. We had no confidence in his taking any action in our favor, but thought we would put it up to him. In a "diplomatic" reply he goes off on an issue that we did not touch upon.

The women and the few men allowed to remain at Merryville, are still doing all in their power to win there, and the American Lumber Co. is having all kinds of bad luck, and its pocketbook has certainly been flattened.

All foot loose Rebels are earnestly requested to come South and get jobs and be "wise." Let them be sure and wear overalls, a "flop" hat, and drop their g's and r's, and try to be as near as possible "one of us" before applying for a job.

On with the fight, the only thing left for us to do, or become even worse peons than we are and that will be hell indeed.

BY THEIR STRIKES YE SHALL KNOW THEM

Some three hundred shingle weavers belonging to the organization known as the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Saw Mill Workers and Woodsmen, affiliated with the A. F. of L., went on strike at Ballard, Wash., on April 6.

As usual the rest of the workers are remaining at work helping the boss to break the strike, even though the Shingle Weavers have extended their jurisdiction to take in some of the other workers in the lumber industry.

I visited the scene and observed workers loading cars with shingles, while other workers made lumber for the boss. One mill known as the Woodland Shingle Co., or Sobey's Mill, has a crew working with women sitting around watching their husbands. I saw one girl packing shingles.

There are no pickets in sight and inquiry brought out the fact from one of the strikers that pickets were not allowed, therefore the union had none on duty. Some class to that. Special police have their own way.

The above mentioned mill has a large picket fence around it, built by union carpenters, with three strands of barb wire over the top to keep out union men. Other shingle weavers are working elsewhere under A. F. of L. jurisdiction in other parts of the country, grinding out shingles to fill the bosses' orders. This is A. F. of L. industrialism.

It is said that the strike is a scheme whereby the bosses can sign up a contract with the workers so that they will not strike when trouble breaks out in the lumber industry this summer. Don't fall for the game, shingle weavers, but fight like hell to win the strike, put out your pickets, and when the boss is licked refuse to sign any contracts to scab on the loggers and other lumber workers. Remember "An injury to one is an injury to all." Don't forget the real issue—the class struggle and real industrial unionism.—John Foss.

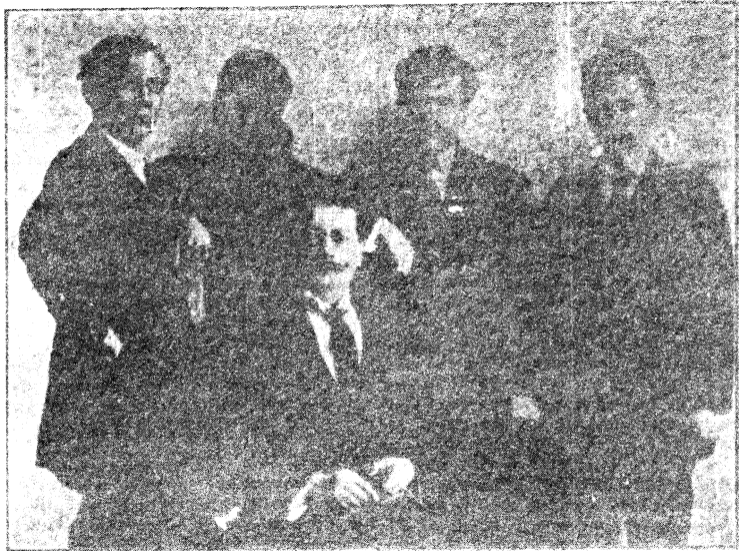
The record for March is 26 new I. W. W. locals. Seven are in Massachusetts, four in Pennsylvania, three each in Ohio and New Jersey, two in British Columbia, and one each in Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, New York, North Carolina and Utah. Lack of sufficient organizers was all that prevented a still greater growth.

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.



From right to left—Anselmo L. Figueroa, Praxedis G. Guerrero (killed in battle),
Enrico F. Magon, Librado Rivera, Ricardo F. Magon (seated.)