"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

ment 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 an 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 hav Labor express itself.

All of the summer and fall of 1912 he worked in the New England States with the Ettor-Giovannitti 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.

and the "One Big Union" their goal. The bosses found his work too effective,-he must be put

Bocchini, a co-defendant of Legere, was con victed last week and sentenced to one year and three months. We must appeal Boschini'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. Biscay, Treasurer.

RECENT NEWS FROM PORCUPINE

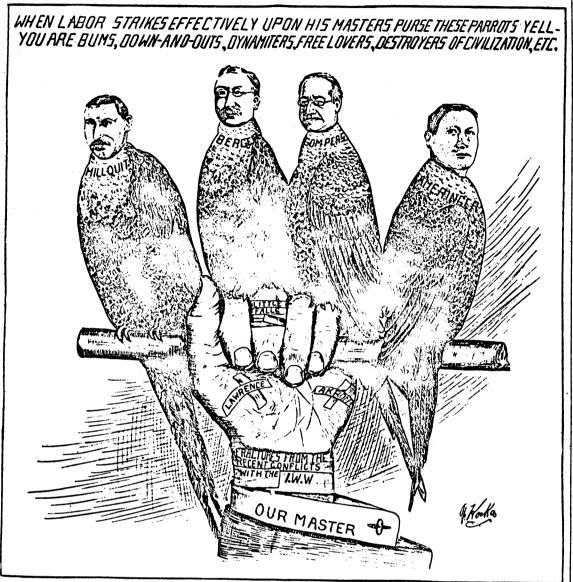
The miners' strike is still on in Porcupine, Ont. The strikers ask that all men stay away confident of victory and want the workers outside to do their duty to preserve what little liberty they have left.

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 or 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 releasel: A. Petonnett, John Cassidy, Felix Gauthier, and Joe Roberts and A Hollowell were released upon payment of court costs. John Skinner, Chris Kipp and Frank Bowers 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 scut and the mine owners seem to have their tools, the Canadian judiciary, in good



THESE PARROTS REPEAT THE PHRASFS OF THE MASTER CLASS

on't Desert Little Falls Prisoners

To All Labor Organizations, Socialist Party the witnesses for the defense were threatened by the labor and radical movements of the Locals, Progressive and Radical Groups and and could not be found with subpoenas. Friends of the Oppressed:

in Court? Do you know that it was a "frame the Phoenix mill, handcuffed them and beat small when compared with our needs. marked by the mill-owners as victims to satisfy testimony further showed that the chief Without money we cannot carry on teen? Organized judicial thuggery has spoken.

by at least half of the thugs on the witness only do we appeal to you to continue your supstand. One admitted helping two others beat port, but to get others into action. Pressure delivered its verdict. Coerced and browbeaten forms and with criminal records are accepted that they be assisted by a widespread as of higher value than the simple words of The sheriffs, police and specials knew what get them in the local man publicity of the facts in the case. They feel young boys and girls from the mills who have the verdict would be. They discussed the cen-enforce the law against the individuals who not been trained to perjury. Long—chief of viction about the court the evening before it are responsible for shedding of blood and plot-police—shrute in human form, whose "I cannot was brought in by the jury. The conviction ting against workers who harmed no one. The was discussed in the best hotel in Herkimer stripes must be put on those in Little Falls. whose typewritten memoranda given to his through the significance of this as well as any officers with instructions to "learn it by heart," one. In fact one of the jurors admitted that brands him as a suborner of perjury, was ac-there "was something wrong." Remember that cepted as telling the truth; while the workers this was only the first trian,

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

The defense submitted proofs of periury committed before the grand jury which indicted 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 th trial of Bocchini. The brutalities of the police in the jails where the prisoners were beaten

Yet despite these tremendous odds, the de-He arrived on the 22nd of October, and he was in fall 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 off, became their sleady of the opening for the ope their vengeance? Do you realize that since they have been able to convict one innocent the mayor of Little Falls, grabbed the banner let the millowners do as they please with man, they will do the same with the next thir wise field wholesale clubbing. Most of this was admitted are many others who did nothing at all. Not up a striker with black jacks inside a cell, must be brought upon Governor Sulzer, Albany,

was "framed-up" as could be seen.

who were beaten and who saw the beatings. The police with guns dripping with blood and the one "man" whom Long had—the man have been upheld in their dirty work. The who now wants to "right the wrong," was dis-sluggers brought in from other cities who in-The thugs who broke into the miserable homes of the strikers under cover of night, terrorizing little children and dragging grown persons proved by this court. By this conviction these flendish hirelings of the millowners have been the workers. On the strength of the sworn whitewashed and are now empowered to repeat juil are railroaded, it will mean that they have 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 coun try going to allow the millowners to disregard everything except their desire for vengeance and railroad each and every one who will be with black jacks, was also ruled out. Some of tried next? This question must be answered

country and the world. Every one must wake up and do things mighty quick. As important n ore to defend singly, which may take all sum mer. Our support from the outside has been

Without money we cannot carry on this by tricks that would shame a red-light character, the jury has said that the word of hired acter, the jury has said that the word of hired thugs employed as special officers without unit against the sentiment of the public. The jury the governor's attention this way. Copies of these demands should be sent here so we can 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 conrict 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 sulted and heat-up young girls were vindicated, for the injustice committed in Herkimer 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. from their beds; their actions have been ap- 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 Record. been deserted by those who should have defended them. Let us all be comrades and broth ers in this cause of justice and show the millowners that they have to reckon with the whole

> Get busy! Raise funds! Act before it is to iate.

Send all funds to Little Falls Defense Com mittee diok 458, Little Falls, New York.

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 pligrimage that was made by this bunch to Singer, 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 Singer 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 n rebel will not stand passive and allow himself to be mobbed. All the slaves, union and nonunion, 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. Denie 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 fieldsogreen," 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 abiogated in this settlement by a bunch of non-residents, and we intend to show them it

(Continued on page four.)

AND STILL THEY COME

arine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Atlantic and Guif, 229 West Street. Telephone, 1198 Franklin. Boston, Mass., 284 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.

hillip 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 We declare our solidarity with our World. 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. (Scal) Secretary-Treasurer.

FORCES A. F. OF L. TO ORGANIZE

At a meeting of the executive committee of he United Textile Workers, to be held in New York April 7, steps will be taken to organize he textile workers in the southern states. Hitherto the strength of the organization has peen 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, secetary 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.-Scattle Union

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. lolden 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 i.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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

WALKER C. SMITH	
P. W. HESLEWOOD Business	Manager
Subscription Yearly	\$1.00
Canada, Yearly	1.50
Subscription, Six Months.	50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)	021/4
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States)	
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS	

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

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

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

Capitalist: "Why curse us? Don't we give you work?" Laborers: "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 strengther 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 favor ing 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 re fused to protect private property according to his oath of office we are told that it is the governor who also must be elected be fore 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 is

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 em players and an organ of such political socialists as W. J. Chent. Algernon Lee and Job Harriman, using identical arguments, that show the way the wind is blowing. The articles on the the first against the Socialists and the second against the In dustriálists.

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

SOME QUICK ACTION NEEDED.

Articles and other matter for the May Day Special should

. 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 there fore 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

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 laim 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 Loraine, 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 somevhat similar expressions from different sources, are straws 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

The league could consider the rebellious farmer and settle the vexed tenantry question. It could give a sphere of action to the self-employers 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. be in the office of the "Industrial Worker" not later than directly, including those in trades where craft unionism has April 24. This means that all material should be mailed at 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 onservatism 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 lirect 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."



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

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 Sotezo, Sokko de Juera, Tanger.

The organization has its aim the emancipe tion 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 Ferrovieri 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 Conferedazione Generale del Davoro with reformist tendencies, the Ferrovieri 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 organiza-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 Scine, proved to be a huge success. The answer of the workers to the reactionary policy has been clear and formidable. thousand workers assembled at Pre-Saint Gervais to demonstrate their hatred of the at tempts 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 import ance of the meeting was not in long speeche but in the numerous and different elements taking part in the manifestation.

The meeting proved a vast success, ever 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 Rot-terdam, 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

Not only have the employers refused to con cede 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 near ly impossible, so the secretary appeals to for eign organizations for aid.

The conference of secretaries of centres (na branch of unions will be held at Zurich on among millions of working people, and the September 16 to 18. On September 19 an international conference of the secretaries of all the good things of life. 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 machinery of production and abolish the wage be held on September 16 to 18.

This curious fact is worth considering. The ing to enlarge those conferences of the accretaries of national centres

There are at present 28 secretaries (inter national) in different industries and trades 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 a last and there seems to be hardly a single trade where the workers engaged therein are jury to all. not making demands for improved conditionsof labor. It is true that mere improvements day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inin conditions is not everything, but the fact scribe on our banner the revolutionary watchthese improvements through Labour representation and are preparing to take things to do away with capitalism. The army of pro directly for themselves is the pleasing feature so far as revolutionary unionists are concerned.

18 strikes in the past fortnight all have been cirty within the shell of the eld.

successful—the average strike lasting but five minutes.

The London Bakers' Union has now adopted the same policy, every strike being fully re-ported 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 num bers, 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 Beddulph 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

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. 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." here 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

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

emancipation."

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. Brig-adier General Welch has 2,700 of his yellowlegged scum on the scene and is yelling to Governor Sulzer for more help. Probably there are some bables 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 l. 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 International Conference of Union Secretaries have nothing in common. There can be no few, who make up the employing class, have

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 system. We find that the centering of the manage-

always were opposed to real international labor makes the trade unions unable to cope with congresses where direct delegates of the labor the ever-growing power of the employing class. unions of all countries and all industries could The trade unions foster a state of affairs which meet. And now, on the contrary, it is attempt. | 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 nembers 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 in-

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair word, "Abolition of the wage system."

it is the historia mission of the working class duction must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also te At the time of writing, March 26, the Hotel carry on production when capitalism shall have Workers' Union is conducting a campaign of been overthrown. By organizing industrially sudden strikes, mainly in London, and of the we are forming the structure of the new as

PROPOSES LEAGUE FOR DEFENSE

(By J. D. Carpenter, Wichita, Kan.) I have followed with considerable interest the discussion whether the I. W. W. shall admit to membership the farmer and that the metter will be up for settlement at the next convention of the I. W. W.

The argument is well taken that the small farmer and renter as well as many of the "intellectuals" and petty bourgeois would be better off if the working class should take and hold the great machinery of production.

The hope of the human race rests in indus trially organized workers.

The Communist Manifesto states on page 28. "As we have already seen, entire sections of the ruling classes, by the advance of industry, precipitated into the proletariat, or are at least threatened in their conditions of existence. These also supply the proletariat with fresh enlightenment and progress.

Finally, in times when the class struggle nears the decisive hour, the process of dissolution going on within the ruling class, in fact within the whole range of society, assumes such a violent, glaring character, that a small section of the ruling class cuts itself adrift, and joins the revolutionary class, the class that holds the future in its hands. Just as therefore at an earlier period, a section of nobility went over to the bourgeoisie, so now a portion of the bourgeosie goes over to the proletariat, and in particular, a portion of the bourgeois idealogists, who have raised themselves to the level of comprehending theor tically the historical movements as a whole.'

The Manifesto goes farther and makes it clear that the only revolutionary class is the working class. "The lower middle-class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are, therefore, not revolutionary, but conserve tive. Nay, more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheels of history. If, by chance, they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their impending transfer into the projetariat, they thus defend not their present, but their future interests, they desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat."

That there is a sincere desire on the part of many outside the ranks of the wage slaves to actively assist in the coming revolution can not

The question is, could they be admitted into the I. W. W. without confusion and dissension? Undoubtedly not.

Yet the fact remains that the I. W. W. needs and can use their help and assistance. But

I have a solution to offer. That there ha formed an auxiliary organization of the I. W. W., called say, the Industrial Workers Defense League, which would include all those whose sympathies are with the Industrial Workers of World, and who could not properly belong

to the fighting section of the I. W. W. The purpose being to raise funds for the provisioning of the workers in their industrial battles, to assist in soliciting and raising money for strikers, and their dues could be used in sending organizers into new territory.

That special rules and regulations under the auspices of the Industrial Workers be prepared for them, but that they be not allowed a part in the elections, referendums, etc., of the active affairs of the unions. These could be formed all over the country, or members at large admitted, so they would be ready to give the de sired assistance at a moment's notice.

in this way the small farmer, the small business man, the isolated workers who are situated so they can not form an industrial union can be lined up with the I. W. W. so that they could practical help but not a hindrance to the work of industrial Unionism.

ORGANIZE STRIKE MAINTENANCE LEAGUES

(By R. C. Thomson)

The Strike Maintenance League of Kansas City, Mo., was organized March 2, on sugges tion of Ed. F. Danner and Mrs. Riemer of St. Louis

The purpose of the league is to raise funds for revolutionary strikes. We realize that the workers who are in the "firing line" in the class struggle, cannot stay on the "firing line" without a commissary. We who are situated in the cities where no organized fight is on must keep up the commissary.

Our organization is small. Only ten (10) members at first, though now we are fourteen (14) strong. We are all members of the L. W. W., the Socialist Party or the Socialist Educational Society, though anyone is eligible.

Each one pledges to donate ten cents (\$0.10) ten (10) sympathizers each, but of course we

A receipt book is given each member which has credentials from the secretary-treasurer on the first cover. There is also space for the secretary-treasurer to write a receipt to the member for money turned in weekly.

On the back is a form of pledge so the members can get an individual list of contributors Each contributor receives a receipt. In this way, credentials, pledges, receipts for money turned into the League, and a book of blank receipts for contributors are all together.

At our last meeting we elected a historical secretary whose duty will be to gather data regarding strikes. Each week the Lengue decides to which strike the funds shall be sent.

We are too young to do much bragging yet, and this account is sent more to atimulate activities in other non-striking towns, than to boast of our achievements.

We believe that a string of such leaguer throughout the country will do much for the overthrow of Capitalism. Get busy and organize in your town.

Subcribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER." boost. Wake up! You sleeping locals.

RETRIBUTION

(By Jim Seymour) (J. P. Morgan, the billionaire whose death was recently chronicled, literally starved to death because of a cancer of the stomach.)

The great financier had at last been ar bribe and from whose decision there was no appeal. Maintaining in every respect its auperiority to the common run of courts, the Supreme Supreme Court heard all the evidence regardless of technicalities. It interviwed the hungry widows and orphans of railroad men who were murdered by the defendant's rotten railroads. It listened to the testimony of the countless women and children who had starved to death that the prisoner might be king of finance. It searched the records long and prisoner's credit. Then, ignoring man-made statutes, it rendered its decision and imposed sentence in strict accordance with the laws of justice.

Said the Court: "Until the end you may be surrounded by all the luxuries of wealth, but no longer shall you derive pleasure therefrom Tempting luxuries, purchased with your bloodstained gold, shall be offered you, but you shall eat never again. You shall die by the same cruel and lingering starvation that at tended the deaths of many of your slaves, and ere you gasp your last you shall see for once the drawn and emaciated faces of those who died in thankless service in your mills and mines. Finally, lest otherwise justice miscarry the taint of your inherent brutality shall be eradicated. Thus shall you be affected by the sight of the starved faces and be impressed by the enormity of your crimes."

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

From Philadelphia, Pa., fellow worker Jos. Barnes sends word of conditions. Briefly this is the situation:

The employes of four large dye-houses struck recently. The employers offered them an eight hour day, a minimum wage and other concessions, but the strikers decided to stay out until Patterson strike is settled.

On the Pennsylvania railroad the section hands are out and the company is having trouble with its scabs. There was a clash between the strikers and the city and railroad police. the bulls getting the worst of it.

A. F. of L. textile workers are rebellious and their leaders are having a hell of a time to keep them from joining the I. W. W. The Upholstery Workers Union No. 25 is reported as particularly favoring such a move. John J. Murphy, active leader in the Philadelphia general strike of a couple of years ago, is said to advise such action.

A local of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators is applying for an I. W. W. charter. They have, in the A. F. of L., been able to organize only 1000 out of 5000 painters after years and years of work.

Organizer Jos. Schmidt has been wired for to organize among the Polish workers. He is now in the Pittsburg district.

The I. W. W. locals decided to hold a May Day celebration on May First. The Socialist Party and the craft unions will hold theirs on May 3. The Cap Makers had a break with the Garment Workers, insisting on the right day. The workers in this line are industrially inclined, as some 600 have taken out a charter in the I. W. W.

The I. W. W. headquarters has been moved to 735 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

George W. Dawson, Secretary of Local 297. W. W., New Castle, Pa., has been appointed staff photographer of the I. W. W. A slide and picture exchange has been started and a news bureau is in connection. News of that part of the country will be furnished and slides made from any photographs sent in to the Bureau. Copies of any photographs can also be made The Bureau is under the supervision of General Headquarters. All mail should be addressed to Industrial Slide and News Exchange, Box 472, New Castle, Pa.

BLACKLISTED BY THE LUMBER TRUST

Miss Rincy Ware, one of our Southern fellow workers, writes us from Ironosa, Texas, about the actions of the lumber barons. Her statements in regard to the existence of a blacklist in the southern lumber camps is as follows: "We cannot go on sleeping time away, con-

tinuing to be satisfied with the crumbs from the Lumber Kings' table. We must fight, for right now some of the children of the wage slaves are not fed so well as John Henry Kir. I know something about the rotten Galloway Lumber Company four months. I was Each one pledges to donate ten cents two per week, and to collect the same from as many three days after the strike started. This was sympathizers as possible. We set a mark for long enough to blacklist 62 wage workers, two of them being my own brothers. Their names have nothing to do with his dirty work and if he wanted any of those boys blacklisted, to scratched from their windows and are now get some of his pals to do it. I tried to secure the list after I left the office but was not successful."

> CALGARY SHOWS A GOOD RECORD 18 and April 2. During that time their donations were as follows:

February 24 to Swedish Defense, \$16.90; on March 12 to Guttenberg, N. J., \$2,00 and to the Spanish raper, \$1.00; March 19 to Scattle Tai. less. Good enthusiastic individual agitation in lors, \$5.50; and to the Akron Rubber Workers, \$23.00; March 26 to Merryville strikers, \$7.00; Little Falls Defense, \$8.50; Denver Free Speech of \$82.20 all told. And there was absolutely no halt in their local propaganda.

May Day issue of the Industrial Worker a big

SPRING HATS FOR SOCIALIST VOTES

The Socialist Party in Colorado has made a bitter fight on the I. W. W. and has at times even gone so far as to aid the police in breaknot a surprise that they refuse to aid the raigned before a court which he could not present free speech fight in Denver. Neither was it a surprise when we learned that State Secretary A. H. Floaten was routing a bunch of anti-I. W. W. speakers throughout the state on passes furnished by the railroad companies Still less was it a surprise when it recently developed that the same A. H. Floaten, former member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, showed his yellow Bull Moose proclivities by faking his reelection to the office of state secretary. Floaten softscaped Emma Langdon into refusing to run by fruitlessly for one kind and noble deed to the insinuating that the election was to go to a third candidate. She withdrew from the race and the ballot went out with just Floaten's name on it. Floaten then wrote Mrs. Langdon on March 6 and thanked her, offering in the letter to buy her a high priced spring hat or a silk dress. She indignantly refused and de manded that her name by put on the ballot, Floaten declined to do so and as a consequence the whole correspondence appeared in the So cialist paper, the Colorado Worker. The I.

WHO RUNS THE RISKS?

among their enemies.

W. is proud to number Floaten and his kind

A worker employed at Gilbert Brandt's camp 1. had both legs broken on April 1 by sliding rock on the slope where he was working. He way taken to Naramata, B. C., but as there were no accommodations for injured men there he was removed to Mission. He was forced to wait all night, in terrible agony, for the morning boat. Who said medical attention and hospital fees?

On the same date a shot was fired close to Benson's camp, without proper warning, and the cook was so seriously injured that he is not expected to live. Take notice that no con-tractors were hurt! They never go near the camps if they can help it.

The bosses greatly fear a strike on the job and are talking of shutting down the works. Recently, it took 10 stiffs 10 hours to load 6 cars in one camp. It is said that "progressive hook worm" has broken out in the camps superinduced by wearing wooden shoes. More reds are needed on the line at Naramata and Kelowna. So saith the Walking Delegate.

THE SILENT AGITATOR Only a very small per cent of the I. W. W.

nembers I meet are taking the I. W. W. papers Can they give a good reason why they do not? The papers are a part of ourselves and we will have to keep them up. If I get an outsider to read one of the papers, it does more good

than if I argued with him for an hour or two: also it keeps us up to date with the news or the firing line. I take all three papers myself. Some camps I get in I am the only one that takes them. There are always some men around who are anxious to see them, but as there are usually two to four bunkhouses in a camp three papers do not go very far. Suppose that there are one to three members in each bunkhouse all taking the three papers, could there be any better education than the silent agitator will

give them?

Fellow workers, keep yourselves posted on the news of the class struggle. Subscribe for at least one, but better still for all three papers A LOGGER, Hoquiam, Wash.

IN AND ABOUT EUGENE, OREGON

With the advent of good weather work has again started on the Oak Ridge Cut-off, P. E. & E. Ry. and Willamette R. R., also on all subsidiary roads of the S. P. Twohy's tunnel job. 23 miles out of Eugene

has been pretty well organized by installing the group system of organization, slightly changed to meet conditions. The local supplies each member with a post card which he takes with him to the job; he fills out card with desired information and mails same to the secretary of the local; the secretary then gives the list of the names in each camp to the organizer. When this is done the members in the camp have a meeting at which they elect a camp delegate. This camp delegate con stantly keeps in touch with the local head quarters and the members are given an opportunity to vote on old measures and initiate any new ones which may be of value to the organization on the job and as a whole.

The local asks that all members locals who come to these jobs transfer to Eugene local. The organizer has had very little difficulty in this respect. work of the Lumber Kings, as I worked for the few who claim that they left their cards in their there when the strike was called and stayed what a card is for and are saving it as a keep that will be considered.

The local has moved its headquarters from

At a recent election in Eugene a referendum against free speech, picketing and boycotting period of almost two weeks. The same would was carried by a nice majority. Our friend: the "Parlor Socaliists" and some of the officials lished on the Pacific Coast. On this account \$1.50. Local 79. I. W. W., Calgary, Alta., certainly demonstrated their solidarity between February abilities, but we are saying nothing and "saw ing wood." We are aware that this ordinance was fathered by the R. R. contractors, who On February 18 to Little Falls Defense, \$5.30; really fear the I. W. W. in this vicinity.

As far as the streets in this old colonial, hoosierfied burg are concerned, they are usethe town and job agitation in the camps are what we want and what we are doing.

Some months ago, on the P. E. & E. Ry., in

of these missed loads and there are now two slaves getting "their pie in the sky." And to ing up meetings of the union. Therefore it is think of these slaves taking their lives in their hands every minute of the day for \$2.00 per.

Talk about the necessity of job agitators, they are certainly a scarcity—that is, jeb agitators not mere noise makers.

A few don'ts for pseudo job agitators won't be amiss.

Don't be impatient. Always remember that you, too, had to learn and think. Don't be over-noisy. The workers will think

rou are only a bluffer. Don't talk philosophy in the bunkhouses. If

the slaves are anything, they are practical. Don't argue on things on which you are not informed, it muddles up things horribly.

Don't think that all of the slaves are igno ramuses or, worse yet, fools. There are quite number who are clear on all but a few minor points and who will join when these are ex

When talking of the organization, try and reduce statements of individuals to a minimum, for the I. W W. is not an organization belong ing to any one individual, and there is none of us absolutely perfect. Talk better wages shorter hours, better sanitary conditions, such as better bunkhouses, laundry and bath ac commodations, better, purer and more diversified food, better hospital arrangements, then proceed to show the workers that these are our aims and that we have the scientific up-to-date method of organization. Break down the barriers of prejudice by either showing them the contrary, if it exists, on something of which you are informed, or give them a list of books or pamphlets which they might read in order to get the correct information on the subject at stake. They will line up right in the class war as soon as they are shown.

Head this way, you boys that want to do omething! We need you!

PRESS COMMITTEE

A. F. OF L. UNION LOWERS WAGES A member of San Francisco Local No. Journeymen Tailors Union of America, writes to the Industrial Worker as follows:

Last November Local No. 2, J. T. U. of A. went on strike and five shops signed up at once for fear that pickets would make them lose their Xmas trade. These shops signed up at \$22.50 a week for bushelmen (alteration hands). About eleven weeks later the balance of the shops were settled with at \$22.00 a week, open shop.

The S. N. Wood shop made a kick because they had to pay 50c more a week than other shops. His slaves reported it to the union and the graft union officials made a motion to sign up all shops at the lower rate of \$22. After the motion had been passed it was found that the other shops which were paying \$22.50 had no kick on the higher wages. So the officials and all those who voted for the motion proved themselves to be a lot of dirty scabs who have take 50 cents worth of food from the mouths of their fellow union men.

Thus does the A. F. of L. wage the class struggle!

THE NEW REVIEW TO BE A MONTHLY Announcement is made that the New Review s to be published monthly hereafter. It will contain 64 pages and will sell at 10 cents a copy. \$1 a year. The office of publication is 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The change is made to avoid all possible chance of a discontinuance. It would be a matter of regret were the Review to be sus pended and the change is doubtlessly a wise one financially.

The New Review does not aim to be a propaganda medium. Its mission is entirely educa tional. It is the kind of a magazine that one files away for future reference after a careful reading. Every speaker and writer for the I. W. W. should be on the New Review list. We do not know how they are fixed for sample copies but our readers will do well to send for some of the back issues, particularly the one of April 5 which contains the story of the New York Garment Workers strike.

TO LUMBER WORKERS The first convention of the National Indus

trial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers really national in scope, being about to convene in Alexandria, La., on the 19th day of May, it would be well to consider some of the problems which will be brought forward. This conven tion will cement the two divisions of the lumber vorkers which now exist into one solid whole There are but very The question of establishing a general headquarters, and of the maintaining district or suit cases, etc. These evidently don't know ganizations, will be one of the most important

The lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest and that of the South and of that surthe Park Hotel building to a more central and rounding the Great Lakes region is separated don't stop at that if we can get more, nor do were sent to 13 saw mills. I knew nothing of better location at 57 E, 6th street. It has for by a wide strip of practically treeless plains. the blacklist. Had I realized what I was doing its neighbor the branch office of the Hanley In case but one headquarters for the entire I would have told Mr. Galloway that I would Employment agency of Portland, etc., who upon lumber industry was established, communicathe advent of the I. W. W. had the sign tion between the locals of that section which lies farthest from the central office would be known as Porter & Grant Smith branch offices, very slow. Thus to get a letter from the Pacific coast to Alexandria and back takes a be true in case that headquarters was estabit would perhaps be best advisable to leave the organization of the lumber industry much as year \$1.50. it is at the present time, only designating either one or the other District headquarters as the National office. When ever the growth of the lumber workers organization shall have become great enough a general headquarters independent of district headquarters can then be established

Owing to the situation of the lumber industry and our organization therein, conventions are Fight, \$6.09, and Akron Strike, \$7.00; a total the vicinity of Monroe, Ore., Flagg & Standifer a very costly affair. Besides it is hardly nec were to pull off a big shot of 140 holes. These essary to amend the constitution every year were to be shot by a battery, but, owing to unlers some important change is to be made either the ignorance of those in charge or to which can be done by a referendum vote.

some fault in the mechanism, only 50 went off
Therefore I would recommend the holding of
—leaving in all 90 missed holes. They are the general conventions every two years.

W. Washington St., Chicago, III. Now the local is getting ready to give the either the ignorance of those in charge or to which can be done by a referendum vote.

now working in this same cut with a steam Trusting that the members and delogates will shovel and just recently the dipper struck one give these matters a due consideration, I am yours for Industrial Freedom, W. T. Nef.

> All mail intended for Jack Whyte should be sent to \$4 South Howard St., Akron, Ohio.

George Legrand can secure mail addressed to him by writing to James Morris, Box 47, Eugene, Ore.

All mail intended for Local 470, Rubber Workers, should be sent to G. A. Miller, 84 South Howard St., Akron, Ohio.

Following the resignation of Peter Le Blanc as secretary of Local 439, Brawley, Cal., the local elected Lee McCoy, address Box 485.

All mail intended for Local 327, I. W. W. Bellingham, Wash., should be addressed to Box 417. The secretary may be found at room 22, Holley Block.

485, Brawley, Cal., is as follows: T. J. Mooney, Joe Tentle, B. F. Muir, Frank Frohnert, Hugh McCuller, Herman Kuhow, Fred Weber, Harbert Weihmiller, Miguel R. Ferrigno, Peter Le Blanc, Frank Hews. The Pittsburg Socialist, a yellow Bull-Monse

Uncalled for mail at Local 439, I. W. W., Box

Bergerized sheet, copied a capitalist article entitled "I. W. W. is Repudiated," and agents for the Oliver steel mill of Pittsburg, Pa., distributed them to the strikers by the hundreds in order to break the solidarity of the slaves. These are our "comrats."

The A. F. of L. electrical workers who are on strike against the San Joaquin Light and Power Co., at Bakersfield, Cal., have secured two or three auto trucks and are running them to Kern City and back, a distance of about 1 mile, charging a nickel for the trip. They thus hope to put the company out of business. Don't laugh, dern ye!

A new local, known as Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 94, was born in Victoria, B. C., on March 31, 1913, as the natural outcome of repeated failures on the part of A. F. of L. to force the masters to grant a raise in wages. All indications point to the gradual dissolution of the craft union and the construction of the modern industrial union on class lines.

The Latin Branch, of San Francisco I . W. W., will publish a May Day Annual in the Italian language, purposely for propaganda on the Pacific Coast. It will be called "Il Risveg-lio Operaio"—The Workers' Awakening. Those who wish bundles at two cents per copy are asked to remit to L. Parenti, 1624 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal.

REBELS WANTED IN PEORIA, ILL. Good live fighters are wanted to start some-

thing in Peoria, Ill. Millwrights and machinists especially wanted as the big bosses are advertising for men and Local 67 are helping them to advertise but expect to run their shops in return for their kindness.—Bessie Morgan, Sec. Local 67, I. W. W., 713 First Ave., Peoria

SOLIDARITY

Eastern official organ of the I. W. W., published at Cleveland, Ohio. A revolutionary weekly paper with complete news of all eastern labor matters as well as a general survey of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per copy. The best weekly paper east of the Mississippi. Address 112 Hamilton Ave., East, Cleveland, Ohio.

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE Single copy orders for the following pamph-

ets will be filled from this office: One Big Union, Wm. E. Trautmann...... 30.10 Industrial Unionism, Joseph J. Ettor Projetarian and Petit-Bourgeoise, Austin Industrial Conspiracies, Clarence Darrow. .10 Political Socialism Capturing the Govern-Eleven Blind Leaders, B. H. Williams..... .10 In lots of 50 and over..... I. W. W. Song Book, 43 songs, 11 new ones .10 In lots of 20 or over.... Send all orders to Industrial Worker, Box

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

2129, Spokane, Wash.

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

If you haven't read Solidarity, published in New Castle, Pa., then you've missed a lot. It gives the industrial news of the East at \$1.00 A Year. Then there's the Lumberjack of the Southern

District, full of fire, filosofy and lumber worker news. It is also \$1.00 a year. Here's our offer:

"Industrial Worker" and Solidarity, one year

"Industrial Worker" and Lumberjack, one

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

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTE

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

Nicely Bound, Large Type

From Frisco to Denver

(Continued from rage 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 bastile, 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 piles.

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-No lungers 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 o this crew having much to do with getting easily over a long, hard stretch of desert and moun tain 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

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 Scarlet 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 The Socialists also helped materially. All fighters passing through Salt Lake to Denwelcomed by Local 69, Salt Lake. Frisco to Sult Lake, 921 miles, in less than

nino days! Fellow Worker McAvoy and ten rebels will wait for us at Grand Junction, Colo., and to-

as a result of the melee that followed the wom en 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 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 agelong sleep.

FRISCO TO HAVE MAY DAY PARADE

The International Labor Day Federation of San Francisco will observe May First by 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 gather ing. The addresses will be followed by other forms of entertainment, including a ball. All who believe in class solidarity of labor are asked to fell in line and women are particularly requested to join the ranks of the marchers.

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



From right to left-Anselmo L. Figueroa, Praexdis 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 rarty 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 unbeard, and where "Old Glory" floats over the Jails that enclose workingmen sentenced by farcical trials on perjured evidence. We ask that working men continue to give the courts, the Jaw, the militia, and the plunderbund all the respect to which they are entitled, but no more. Read these affidavits, ponder on condi-We reproduce here a few affidavits showing | if I could get anybody who would act as a witmore. 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 con-

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 de

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

or mexico for the purpose of gathering evidence in said case.

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.

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.

That the said testimony wherein the wit-

wait for us at Grand Junction, Colo.. and together proceed to Denver.

(Cdntinued 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
settle followed the wom-

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California. That the above affidavit was read about 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 Juil and forcibly left the county Juil, taking said affidavit with him.

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, Declaragte.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th
day of February, 1912. E ROY PENDELL

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

State of California, County of Los Angeles—ss.
Capi. 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, for which is now in the possession of Williams, tor-menty a reporter on the Evening Herald, to whom I gave it, together with telegrams from Stewart and other documents which will sub-stantiate fully the statements that follow: In the letter referred to Stewart told me that

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 Anthink of your own miscrable condition as contrasted with that of "The Pour 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:

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

That on the 28th day of January, 1913, accompanied by Blas Lara placed the following affidavit in the hands of Pedro Martinez, for the purpose of having the said Pedro Martinez, for the purpose of having the said affidavit reads as follows, to-wit:

Affidavit of Pedro Martinez.

Robinson took all the witnesses into his lar. Send now.

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 \$2.50, 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.

got to Mexicali.

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 be-

When they offered us the chance it was be cause 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 Merican government

They did not put Marshall on the stand.

Mexican government.

They did not put Marshall on the stand.

My friends took their monoy as easy money. They wanted Reese to substantiate Reed's I testimony that the two of them went together and enlisted here, in Los Angeles. Reese and Reed never met one another until after the blattle 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 kent practicing in the room before me. Webster also knew and threatened to expose them. It look not paid Reese off right awny 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 dincipant to the control of the case was finished and told him to beat it out of book 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 in to Los Angeles he saw the Mexican consul who offered him \$250.

Salinus went from Yuma to El Paso. There we was getting \$2 a day from the Mexican consults.

offered him \$250.

Salinus 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.

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 dol-

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 related 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 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 do all in our power to shoot all these

cowards in the pocket-book.

A big petition was gotten by 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 be 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 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

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 belongng 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

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, bufft 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 where by 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 nummer. Don't fall for the game, shingle weavers, but fight like hell to win the strike, but out your pickets, and when the boss is licked refuse to sign any contracts to scab on the oggers 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 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 fo 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 Alxandria, Louisiana, on Monday, May 19th, 1913. All local unions are requested to immediate-

begin making preparations for the convention, to see that all old members are paid upand 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 atend and address the convention, which promises to be the greatest ever assembled by the lumberjacks of North America.

By order of the General Executive Reard-Frank R. Schleis, secretary Western District; Jay Smith, secretary Southern District, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber

Mr. Block He Makes a Bum Detective



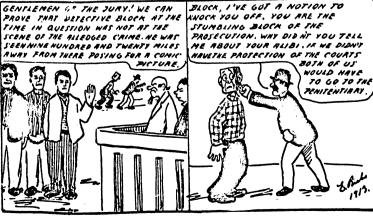












Continued Next Week



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