

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. 9

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 217

## LOGGERS STRIKE IN COOS BAY

The foreman of Camp 2, Coaledo, Ore., ordered all loggers who were I. W. W.s or sympathizers to roll up and roll out. About 25 men left at once and went to the I. W. W. hall in Marshfield, Ore. Local 435, which is the headquarters for the Coos Bay loggers, immediately called a strike of all Coos Bay loggers. By May 11 there were 500 men in town and at the rate they are coming the entire lumber industry of this region will be out within a short time. There are about 2000 loggers and about 2500 railroad men working in the vicinity of Marshfield. The men are demanding a twenty-five per cent increase in wages and no discrimination.

The time is ripe for a large strike in Coos Bay and the bosses are already trying to break the ranks of the workers by playing the Socialist party against the I. W. W. Some of the actions of the S. P. are queer. Their leading members are holding secret conferences with Mayor Strawn of Marshfield, and the party has called off their struggle for free speech, agreeing to wait until the present strike is over before testing the ordinance through legal channels. Meanwhile the I. W. W. has not a speaker in this part of the country and most of the members are new recruits. A bunch of old time reds are needed in Marshfield right away.

The longshoremen, about 50 strong, are in favor of showing the merchants who propose pickhandle action just where they can head in. The local feeling toward the I. W. W. is good with the exception of about 50 cockroach business men. We are determined not to stand for the "baseball bat justice" proposed by the two-by-four merchants.

The publication of a printed wage scale and demands and its spread by thousands over this entire section of the lumber industry has had its effect. This, with the rotten conditions, has given the basis for a big strike. Keep your eye on Coos Bay.—W. S. Edgeworth.

## DON'T SHIP TO PILCHUCK

I have met several members of the I. W. W. who told me the following: "I got off at Pilchuck and they told me there is no strike."

Just think of I. W. W. men falling for such bunk! Any I. W. W. man who works at Pilchuck without being sent by the secretary of the N. I. U., or the secretary of Local 318, is a scab. Both the mill and camp are badly crippled. The bosses are looking for men at Bellingham, Everett and Seattle. All active members in this district are requested to report to the secretary, Labor Temple, Sedro-Woolley.—John Pancker.

## WATCH LITTLE FALLS CASES

Ten men still in Herkimer County jail. One in the hospital. Trials to be held. Stenographic expenses for transcript of the testimony and printing bills for briefs in appealing the case of Philipo Hochlin. Other necessary expenses to be met by the Little Falls Defense Committee and scarcely any funds with which to go ahead. That's the way matters stand. What are the rebels going to do about it?

The ten men who are sweltering in the hot and crowded cells in the Herkimer County jail have proven their loyalty to the working class. They have fought our battle—now we must win theirs! To desert them at this time would be to forsake our guiding principle that "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The ten men are to be tried separately, thus involving additional expense. Benjamin J. LeGere will be the next one to go to trial. The jury will be farmers, which means that a large amount of publicity must be gained if this and the other cases are to be won. Action to gain this publicity and to raise funds to cover these expenses must be speedy. The matter is one that each individual class-conscious worker must take time to himself.

Let this be the last appeal necessary in these cases. Make your response so liberal that there will be no need to call again. Your suffering brothers in durance vile are looking to you for aid. Shall they look in vain?

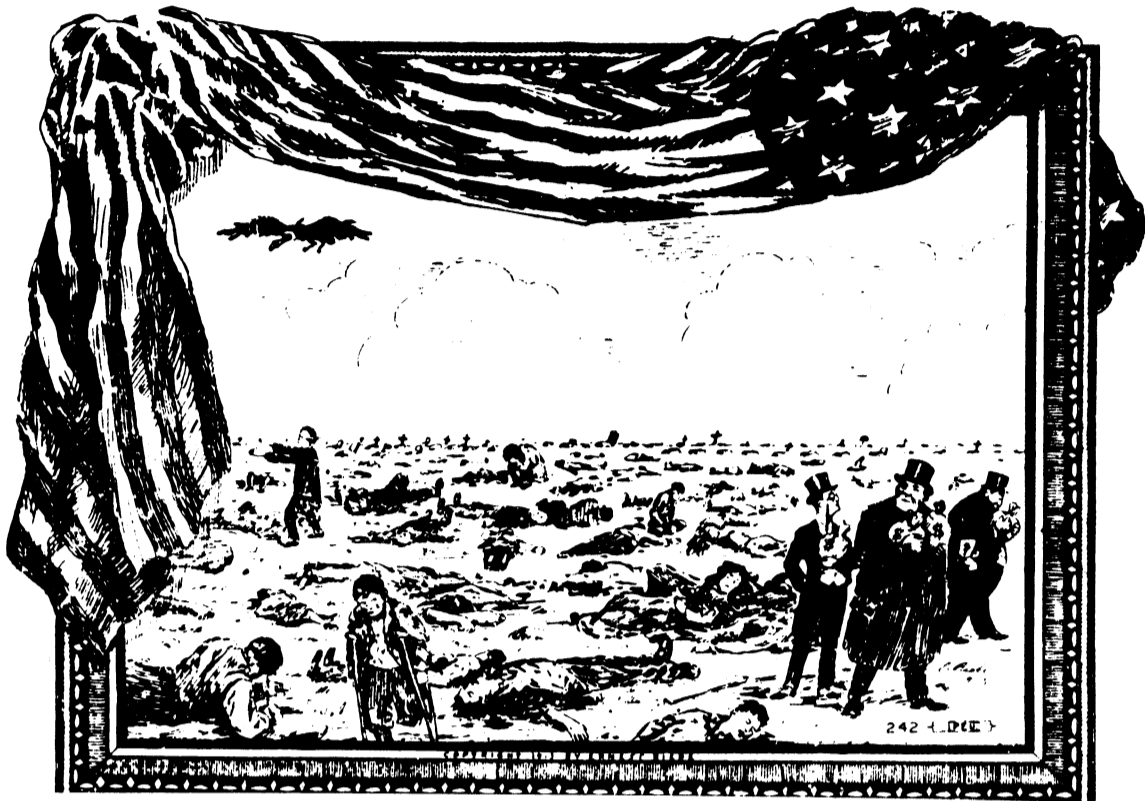
Send funds to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

## NOT BY A DAM SITE

Uncle Sam is building a dam near Great Falls, Mont. That is, the near relatives of Mr. Block are building the dam while the damned contractors are not doing a damn thing. As the slave hears about how he can be a near-Socialist by working for Uncle Sam his spirit rises, but when he learns that he has to pay \$1 hospital fee, 50 cents per month for water, \$5.25 per week for board, and something for bed, and then on top of that the job has to be bought from an employment shark, his spirit takes one of those great falls.

No. 1

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES



THOUSANDS MAIMED AND KILLED MONTHLY BY LAWLESS AMERICAN EMPLOYERS

## Striking Silk Workers Need Assistance

The struggle of the silk workers of the east has spread until it now is the greatest strike the labor movement of this country has ever known. In Paterson N. J., where the strike started, there are twenty-five thousand workers out. In Pennsylvania and New York states the mills are struck. The wheels have ceased to turn in the entire silk industry of America.

For about fourteen weeks the strike has been waged with unbroken ranks. Scabs cannot be obtained. Every effort known to the employing class has been used to break the spirit of the strikers and one and all have failed. Hundreds of strikers

have been jailed on absurd charges, and those prominent among the strikers have been subjected to a bitter fire of the enemy and subsequent arrest. Patrick Quinlan has been convicted, but sentence is withheld for the present. From that standpoint alone the situation is acute.

But there is something more urgent than the defense of the arrested men. There are two thousand families who are dependent upon strike relief and who must be fed if the strike is to be won. These families are adults, all strikers' children having been sent to New York to be cared for by the rebels there. But funds are urgently needed to care for the workers. He who gives quickly gives doubly.

Strikes can never be won by money alone. But nearly fourteen weeks on the firing line with ranks unbroken has demonstrated the worth of these strikers. They are not weaklings. They deserve the support of every rebel. The need is too urgent to await returns from personal appeals spread broadcast. The real revolutionist must act and act quickly. Demand a special meeting of your local and after making immediate donations from the treasury, arrange strike meetings. Set committees to work collecting funds in the shops. Do all within your power to raise finances for the strike, and DO IT NOW. Send funds to P. W. Kirshbaum, 42 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

## Strike on in Western Montana Logging Camps

**The Challenge**  
At a meeting of the lumbermen of Western Montana it was found that there was a log shortage at the mills, caused by the deep snows and unfavorable weather of the past winter, and it was agreed that on and after May 12th, until after October 1st next, it is necessary, in order to keep the mills in operation for the balance of the season, that the employees of the logging camps work overtime. Such overtime to be paid for on the basis of, and in addition to, the present scale of wages.

Signed:  
A. C. M. Co., Lumber Dept.  
Mann Lumber Company.  
Western Lumber Company.  
The Polleys Lumber Company  
Montana Logging Company  
George Weisse Logging Company  
Thomas Donlan  
Dan McQuarrie  
Baird & Harper  
Donlan & Moderle

Their Reply  
Missoula, Mont., May 14, 1913.  
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,  
Lumber Department,  
Bonner, Mont.

At a meeting of the lumber workers, held here last night, it was found that there was a large number of unemployed workers in the world, caused by the fact that one part of our class is doing all the work and there is nothing left for the others to do.

In view of this fact it was agreed that we would not work overtime.

There is no good reason why some should work overtime while others are out of work.

If there is a log shortage at the mills, all that is necessary, in order to keep the mills in operation the balance of the season, is to employ more workers in the logging camps.

It is also agreed that from this date on we will work no more than nine (9) hours in any one day—and for no less than the following scale of wages:

	Per month.
Four-horse teamsters, 26 day month	\$55.55
Two-horse teamsters, 26 day month	50.00
Barn boss and bull cook, month	50.00
Cooke, calendar month	50.00
	Per Day.
Loaders	\$3.10
Deckers	3.10
Sawyers and chainers	2.90
Hookers	3.10
Swampers	2.70
Laborers	2.70
Board, 75 cents per day.	

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF FOREST AND LUMBER WORKERS OF THE I. W. W.  
(Seal.)

### The Fight is On.

Following this declaration of war the lumber workers of Western Montana began to strike the camps. The strike is rapidly spreading and may sweep into the rest of the lumber industry

of the Pacific Northwest. The spirit of revolt has found its way into every camp.

The strikers are piling into Missoula on every train. Local 40, I. W. W., is taking in members in large numbers. Already the boys are forced to seek for a larger hall.

It is predicted that this is to be a greater strike than any of the past conflicts in the camps and mills. The I. W. W. is the only organization that is sufficiently trusted by the lumber workers to be able to weld the strikers together for the battle against the thieving timber barons.

The notice of the company is nothing more than an attempt to put the Western Montana lumber workers under the ten hour day. The men see the "nigger in the woodpile" and in self-defense as well as in loyalty to those of their class who are unemployed in the Northwest are refusing to be whipped into line by a bunch of thieving timber barons who already have more wealth than they can squander in ordinary channels.

Every rebel should do his work on the picket line. Men will be sought for all over the Northwest, running as far east as Minnesota and Michigan points. Don't be a scab. Keep others from scabbing. If unable to prevent shipments there should not be a bunch allowed to leave a city without some rebels among them. When the sabots clatter up the stairs the satin slippers must come down. Show your love for your boss by helping to win this strike. All together and the fight will be won.

## In Commemoration of the Death of Joseph Mikolasek

In commemoration of the date of the death of Joseph Mikolasek, who was murdered by the police and vigilantes of San Diego, Cal., on May 7, 1912, Local 26, I. W. W., of Denver, Col., held a large meeting in their hall at 1909 Lawrence street.

Fellow Worker McEvoy presided. The meeting opened with the audience singing the "Mar-

cellaise" and closed with the "Red Flag." Emma Goldman spoke on the free speech fight and the funeral of Mikolasek. Addresses were also made by Fellow Workers J. Law, Cady, J. L. Donnelly, Ted Fraser, Chas. Cline and A. Rice. The hall was packed to the doors, with many standing.

The Denver Free Speech fight has stirred

things up and results are already forthcoming. Four meetings a day is the rule now, and applicants for membership are numerous. Rebels should stop off and give Denver a visit.

In commemorating the death of Fellow Worker Mikolasek the local had in mind the words, "A dreamer lives forever; a toiler dies in a day."—Press Committee.

## PETTY TYRANNY IN OTISTOWN

Fellow Workers: To some the affair in Los Angeles may seem "much ado about nothing." The arrest of the twenty-nine fellow workers on a charge of disturbing the peace is in itself a trifling matter. If that was the extent of the trouble, you would not have heard of the affair, except as a news item. But, Fellow Workers, there is more to the matter than appears on the surface.

Los Angeles locals are purely propaganda bodies or collecting agencies for trouble zones. To give our friends and sympathizers an opportunity to function with the revolutionary forces we hold meetings, dances and entertainments, where they can mingle freely with the membership and feel that they are doing their part. The "Long Hair" administration of Los Angeles has hedged about such affairs a network of ordinances to hamper them in every possible way. When the occasion demands they dig one up and enforce it. April 26th an attempt was made to stop our dance on account of our having no permit. These ordinances are strictly enforced with regard to the I. W. W., but not so with others. If we are compelled to submit to this form of petty tyranny, you fellows will find yourselves short of many dollars on your appeals. Of the men arrested, our Secretary, Wm. Sautter and his brother, Oscar, have been held to trial July 21st on a charge of selling beer without a license. At the preliminary hearing two federal officers were present. If the city convicts them then no doubt "Uncle Sam" will take a hand. We are in no position to fight these cases without your assistance. Are we going to get it? If so, act at once. If you do not, future appeals to Los Angeles will be in vain, as we will be in no position to respond. There is an ordinance on the books of Los Angeles that permits the city to collect a license of twenty dollars for any affair where admission is charged.

If we are beaten in this instance, no doubt this ordinance will be strictly enforced on the I. W. W., and then we will have to begin packing their jails. We feel that with the industrial conflict at other points going on, that it would be wisdom on our part not to invite a conflict just at the present time. We will not require a very large sum of money. Let each local do the best they can. If you can spare only one dollar, send it. If you can spare twenty, send it; but we would ask that no local place themselves in a strain by sending any larger amount than the last mentioned.

Act at once, and send all contributions to W. B. Cook, 1311 West Fourteenth Street, Los Angeles, California.  
Marco, Malloy, Siegel, Cook, Committee.

## FOUND DEAD ON N. P. TRESTLE

The mangled body of Fellow Worker David Jones was found on an N. P. trestle at Sedro-Woolley, Wash., on May 9 at about 9 o'clock. It is supposed that he was struck by a switch engine, as the back of his head was crushed and his brains were strewn over the trestle.

Nothing is known in regard to relatives of the deceased. He was a Welshman by birth and an active member of Local 318, I. W. W., having joined on February 22. At the time he joined he was arrested and later claimed that while in jail the officers pleaded with him to give up his card. He had been active in the strike at Clear Lake Camp 2 last February and was just lately discharged from the Big Lake Logging Camp for posting circulars advertising the Pilchuck strike. There is no proof that he met with foul play.—John Pancker.

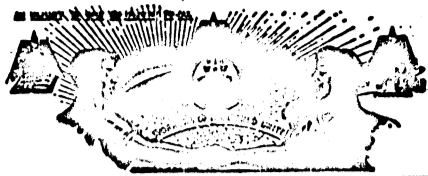
## IT'S THE SAME OLD STORY

The California Light and Power Council, a federation of five A. F. of L. unions, with the outlawed faction of the Electrical Workers, called a strike on May 7 against the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., that controls the power and gas of California, north of Los Angeles county.

As usual it developed that these workers could whip the trust in a jiffy did not two of the A. F. of L. brother (?) unions conveniently stand in their way. The Union Gas Workers and the Union Engineers stay on the job to a man keeping the gas up and the engines running while their brothers sit down quietly for one of those twelve month starving contests in which the Railroad Shopmen's Federation now hold the medal and record. The only other important event in the strike so far is the size and speed of the rush of scabs from the two immense scab factories which the workers support—Stanford and California Universities.

What a pity a rotten union cannot be pulled out the same as a rotten tooth. About the only thing to be gained by the present craft actions is the opening of the minds of many workers to I. W. W. tactics and form of organization.—W. Dennis, Local 173, I. W. W.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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George Speed.....General Organizer

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A scab is a being so small that it would take a billion of them to make a figure and that figure would be a cipher.

Revolution can never harm useful portions of society. Producers are necessary no matter what social changes take place. Let the parasites tremble at the rising tide of revolution.

This paper carries no advertising and can tell the facts about conditions. How long would the department stores advertise in the capitalist press were they to tell that low wages makes a beaten path from the department store to the brothel?

## CONGENIAL COMPANY

Berger says "The American Federation of Labor, under its present leadership, is dying of dry rot." Yet it was not many moons since Berger voted to raise the pay of Sammy Gompers at an A. F. of L. convention. No doubt he supported the present leadership of the A. F. of L. because he found congenial company among those who are dying of the dry rot. Berger and bunco are the two wings of the frothy Milwaukee movement.

## RIGHT WHERE WE WORK

"You are robbed every day out of many dollars that are never put into your pay envelop, under the capitalist system," says the Oakland World.

Correct. But by what process of logic does the World get the idea that the workers can change this condition through sending clientless lawyers and pulpithers preachers to palaver in Washington, D. C.?

Why not remedy the evil at its root by revolutionary industrial unionism? That's what the I. W. W. proposes.

## PALS

Think of the nerve of an employer who expects unswerving devotion for ten or more hours a day from slaves who have no interest in their work outside of a miserable wage insufficient to assure a decent living. Then think of those who pretend friendship for the workers yet outlaw them if their efficiency be withdrawn so as to give less booty to the pay envelope thieves in an effort to gain more bread.

The politician and the employer have interests in common.

## CUT THE BOOZE.

Questions of morals do not concern the I. W. W. nor is it wise to make temperance an issue, but it is a sure thing that the organization would be benefited if every rebel made it a point never to get drunk. The fact that the employers deliberately provoke drunkenness among construction workers and lumber jacks is proof positive that it is not to the interest of those who toil. The best rebels are those with the clearest brains. Cut the booze and put the money into literature and organization work.

## IS THIS PROOF ENOUGH

Apologists for the American Federation of Labor in its various attempts to curry favor with the employers by breaking strikes have always tried to smooth things over to make their theories hold water. What will they have to say to the following clipping from an ultra-capitalist sheet, the New York Herald, of April 27:

"The American Federation of Labor, which is organizing unions of the silk workers in an effort to dislodge the Industrial Workers of the World, added five hundred names to its list of members yesterday, making a total of twelve hundred to date. The result of the efforts of the Federation men thus far have been most encouraging and the manufacturers said yesterday that in their opinion the backbone of the strike would soon be broken."

Of course the strike is still on and is under the direction of the I. W. W., with which the bulk of the thousands of strikers are allied, but the organizers of the A. F. of L. are on the scene doing the dirty work of the employing class just as they have done in countless cases in the past thirty years. From present indications their scabby efforts will be as fruitless as they were in Lawrence.

Does anyone really believe that the United Textile Workers are a part of the labor movement? If so, why not include the detective agencies?

## IN EACH OTHER'S WOOL

One has but to look at the conditions in District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., in British Columbia, to see the wisdom of the I. W. W. policy of excluding politics from the union. The district presi-

dent has resigned, charges and counter-charges fill the air, economic activities are well nigh suspended, the bosses are filled with glee; all because the different officials favor the same kind of politicians with different kinds of labels on them.

Meanwhile the I. W. W. members, both inside and outside the U. M. W. of A., are ceaselessly teaching that the miners should give their whole attention to revolutionary industrial organization at the point of production.

## BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

Capitalists are in the habit of pulling off various deals that are so much more crooked than the usual devious ways of business that stocks have to be transferred to dummies to put them over. Office boys, porters, clerks and others among the employes are the means used to effect the transfer. Mr. Anthony Brady of New York had a shady transaction to be pulled off in Dayton, Ohio, so he transferred a lot of securities to a \$25 a week clerk, Mr. Joseph Kelly. Joe was not such a dummy as Brady thought, for once the securities were in his name, with no papers to show that the arrangement was merely temporary, he refused to return them, claiming the hundred thousand dollars as legitimate profit for concluding the deal in Dayton. Well, isn't business business?

## THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT

The I. W. W. is a revolutionary labor union, industrial in its form, direct in its methods and open in avowing its ultimate purpose of overthrowing the wage system.

While better immediate conditions are fought for, they are merely incidental to the main object of building an organization that will serve to batter down the institutions of capitalism and to form the basis of production in the new social order.

The I. W. W. can never afford to gain in membership at the cost of sacrificed principles, or by appealing to the workers from the standpoint of immediate material benefits alone.

Our outward form may be imperfectly copied by other bodies. Our tactics may be applied partially by craft unions to gain a higher wage scale. But our spirit of revolt makes us stand out from those who acquiesce in the wage system and it marks us for the bitter hatred of the employing class.

The masters will be able to destroy our form in places; they will also find ways of forcing us to abandon any set tactics; but with the spirit of revolt they are powerless to cope.

The blacklist may break up a local union, but it fans the flames of discontent and makes fiery agitators of those who were inclined to merely theorize. The use of the militia, the injunction, or any of the forces at the command of the State, will bring new rebels into being. The spirit of revolt is destined to grow until it permeates the working class and causes the downfall of capitalism.

The one thing that will keep the I. W. W. from degenerating is to foster the spirit of revolt against slavery of any kind.

## THE TRAMP

You called him a **tramp** and you sneered when you said it. You have a home, a wife, children by your side, a steady job. And in sneering at him whom you call tramp you have but betrayed your own ignorance.

Yes, he's a tramp. **But what made him so?** Do you think he does not desire now, and has not in the past desired clean clothing, decent food, sheeted beds and other good things of life?

He was a worker before he was a tramp. **A machine took his job and he left for another city to seek employment. The machine got there first.** He secured only casual work. He failed to eat regularly. He was forced to accept charity. Finally it dawned upon him that he lived as well during the long periods when he was unemployed as in those brief spells when he toiled feverishly for those who were far removed from work and want. **He ceased toiling.** Society had produced another tramp.

You sneered at him. You are a conservative, yes, a reactionary, for you think in terms of a disappearing part of society. **But listen! The march of the machine is steady. It is even now upon you. Tomorrow you may be a tramp. You would be a tramp today did the tramp again decide to be a worker.** Who are you that you should sneer?

You had better thank the tramp for being a tramp. You think you support him, but he is holding you up. Together you are supporting society. And what is the society you support? It is a society that breeds tramps at the bottom and tramps at the top, and contented slaves with brains filled with the ethics of the tramps above to sneer at the tramps beneath.

**If you must sneer—sneer at society.** But if you want to remove the fear that you will have to become a tramp there is but one way. You must remove the two kinds of tramps by building a new society.

We ask you to cease sneering and to organize industrially to control the machine so that in place of creating tramps it will bring shorter hours of toil to the workers of the world. Not until the workers manage industry in their own interests will the tramps of the dregs and the tramps of the scum take their place at the machine to do their share of the world's work.

Meanwhile, tip your hat to the tramp—protector of your job.

## QUESTIONS AND REPLIES

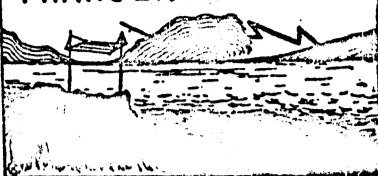
### Are wealth and capital the same thing?

No. Wealth is riches—large possessions. Personal property, jewelry, driving horses, sailing yachts, etc., are wealth, but are not capital. Money is wealth, but when hoarded and spent without being used for purposes of exploitation it does not become capital. The distinguishing feature of capital is that it is used to exploit labor. Capital is always wealth, but wealth is not always capital.

### Of what value is the tariff to the workers?

It matters not to those who work for wages whether they work where there is a high tariff, a low tariff or free trade. Unemployment exists in all places where capitalism exists. The evils of wage slavery lie entirely outside the domain of legislation and benefits to the workers as a whole can come only from economic action at the point of production where the robbery takes place. Just as craft unionism may gain some slight benefits for its members at the expense of the rest of the workers, so may the tariff help some small sections of the workers. But as the labor problem is international the tariff questions have no effect upon labor as a whole. The tariff cannot lessen the labor power necessary to produce the shoes of the world. It can only away production from one part of the globe to another.

## TRANSLATED NEWS



## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

### France

At the congress of miners of France recently held at Alais, the secretary of the Federation said regarding the means under discussion by the miners of all countries to regulate the production of coal: "For this purpose the English propose to reduce the working days to five; the Belgians propose annual holidays from 8 to 15 days paid; the Austrians propose socialist action, and the French propose the general strike, and it is by internationalizing it that we shall regulate the production, obtaining the eight hour day, the week of five days' work and the annual holidays paid by the employers; and a minimum wage assuring a decent living." Quite so.

### Belgium

The congress of the Labor Party of Belgium was held on April 24 in the People's House in Brussels. Thirteen hundred delegates assisted. Though the sittings were private the papers reproduced the speeches, especially of Anseele, Vandervelde and Destree.

The Anseele-Vandervelde-Destree resolution to resume work at once was adopted by a show of hands. It is impossible therefore to give figures, but it is supposed that four-fifths of the delegates were in favor and one-fifth against resumption of work.

In consequence of this vote work started in whole Belgium Saturday. Taking all in all, nothing has been attained owing to the machinations of the socialist deputies—nothing but a confirmation by the majority of the Chamber of the promise made three months ago by the Prime Minister, De Broqueville, to examine the suffrage question.

(Ed. Note.—The Socialist and the Capitalist press generally, reported the Belgium strike as resulting in a victory. This led to our editorial note of last week. If the facts are as stated by our international correspondent, the Belgium strikers ceased hostilities in view of the promise of politicians that the suffrage bill would be considered. This means that they have gained exactly nothing at all.)

### Portugal

The agricultural laborers' congress at Eyora on April 5, 6 and 7 decided to call a general agricultural strike on June 2 to protest against the violation of the liberty of the meeting and association. There are now seven peasants in prison for being militant syndicalists, and the agricultural unions of Alparca and Vale-de-Cavalos in the district of Santarem, have been dissolved by the authorities. The present government seems to wish to combine political radicalism with social reaction. The printing office of the Syndicalists is now being watched by the police by order of the government. The Executive of the Syndicalist Congress—the embryo of a Portuguese Confederation of Labor—has all reasons to support, as it intends to do, the movement of the agricultural laborers. It is expected that the strike will spread in the chief towns of the country.

The Executive Committee is also preparing for a congress of syndicalists in October. The second congress of agricultural laborers at Eyora, entirely organized and carried out by themselves, has raised the hopes of militant syndicalists which had sunk quite a bit during the last months. In spite of obstacles and provocations of the authorities 69 unions out of 127 were directly represented. Beside questions of organizations and of professional interest, the necessity of another general strike was discussed, to obtain the most pressing needs of wages and hours of labor. Our agricultural laborers live miserably. Those in the South—best paid—have a daily wage of 260 reis (27 cents) working from the dawn to sunset. The living of a family of five persons costs no less than 4 mil reis (4 dollars) a week even in the country! Bread is very dear here. You cannot imagine what lodgings our peasants occupy.

The general strike which was decided on at Eyora will be declared at an opportune moment. The demands are: an eight hour day and a minimum wage of 40 cents. The agricultural laborers are impatient to act and the militants have great trouble to keep them from striking at once. What will be the attitude of the anti-clerical government? It is difficult to foretell. If the government employs force, the republic will be quite discredited.

The comrades of all countries are requested to follow the movement.

Lisbon, April 13, 1913.

## BLOODTHIRSTY RUSSIA—SAN DIEGO'S RIVAL

(The following account of Russian prison atrocities is translated from the Russian paper "Luch" by fellow worker J. A. Bienjasky, Seattle, Wash.)

On January 12 of the present year the social democratic section of the Russian parliament interpellated the government regarding the terrible torments inflicted upon the political prisoners in the Russian prisons and substantiated their assertion with the following proven facts:

In Riga prison they arrested a young man, eighteen years of age, beat him with rubber scourges after having stopped his mouth by means of wet rags, then pulled out his hair and teeth and hung them on his sexual organs.

In Tobolsk prison it was the custom, when beating the prisoners, after every ten lashes, to sprinkle the wounds with salt.

In the Grodna prison they beat the prisoners with stones enclosed in canvas and the worst

feature of this was that the prison governor ordered the beating for the least important trifles.

In the Kutaria prison, on the 8th of January of the present year, an assistant tortured a madman named Eugenio Duall.

In Jekaterinoslava prison, as was proven in a court of justice, they encircled the heads of prisoners with iron rings.

In the Oria prison they tortured their victims to death. They beat them while bound together, and afterwards threw them from the heights of the prison down upon the stone floor, while the other guards looked upon it as great sport.

In the prison of Silsenberg, Petersburg and Moscow they simply confined themselves to beating the prisoners with sticks.

It is the duty of every socialist to give these facts the widest circulation among the workers for liberty, so that the world should be made acquainted with the unhappy fate of the revolutionist when he comes in contact with the claws of Nicholas the Bloodthirsty. To conquer this international system of police espionage is the duty of the proletariat of the whole world.

At this moment, when the Czar and his wretches are being sustained by the great potentates of the world, the enlightened proletarians of the world must vehemently protest against these tortures from which the unhappy subjects of the Czar suffer. And these protests must come from labor conventions held to denounce such outrages against humanity by the Czar and be published in all the labor press. And by every means in our power we must endeavor to sustain these unfortunates who are dying of hunger, cold and mental and physical weakness, and we must consult and found institutions with that aim, in Paris, Krakow, New York, etc.

Then our world-united power will force the conviction that our solemn motto, "Workers of the World, Unite," will not be an empty dream.

Against the work of the Czar, approved by all who oppose every liberal movement, we will bring a united front to proclaim our disapproval and express our sympathies toward the unhappy captives of the Czar.

This address should be sent to the social democratic section of the Russian Parliament—the Duma—as this section is the representative and defender of the whole Russian proletariat and at the same time the defender of every humble effort. Signed, M. Kraft.

## A MOUSE HE WOULD A-SWIMMING GO (By Jim Seymour)

### Chapter I.

Once upon a time a wee little mouse was swimming in a tub of water. How he happened to be in the tub is at this date merely conjectural, but it is presumed that he got himself into the mixup somehow. At any rate the contented though scurvey little rodent swam leisurely and for a time enjoyed himself immensely. But soon he grew tired and immediately came the realization that there is no rest for the wicked. His foolish little head sank beneath the surface, whereupon his legs began working with renewed and terrified energy. He swam and swam and the more fatigued he grew the more frantically he struggled, as the result of which poor generalship his waning strength failed even the quicker.

### Chapter II.

(Soon to be written)

The poor little frenzied mouse, gasping pitifully and staring terrifiedly with bloodshot eyes, kicked his last feeble kick and was engulfed by the cruel waters. He sank to the bottom to rise no more. And he remained dead ever after.

(No, children, the fear-crazed mouse was not the editor of The Miners' Magazine. This is only a story.)

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

All mail intended for the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W. should be addressed to Frank R. Schiele, secretary, box 886, Seattle, Wash.

A newspaper report states that the Teddy Bear Makers' union was in the New York May Day parade. Hully gee!

## 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.





Questions for the Rip Saw

Rosepine, La., May 5th, 1913. To Phil Wagner, Publisher "Rip-Saw," Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare and Henry Tichnor, Editors, St. Louis, Mo.—Greeting: We, the undersigned members of this Socialist Local, have this day been appointed by our Chairman, Comrade Jeff Cooper, on a motion of Comrade Phineas Eastman, as a committee of three to draft a resolution in protest against the methods you employ in your publication to discountenance the aims and objects of the I. W. W., to which the majority of socialists in this section belong, being timber workers or dependent on the lumber industry, and members of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers. In framing this resolution and protest against the cowardly innuendoes and insinuations contained in the writings of Tichnor, such as that article in February's Rip-Saw entitled, "Ballots and the Bludgeon," and a later spasm in that very yellow Milwaukee sheet; and the delicate little stabs of Mrs. O'Hare, We herewith ask you three to answer a few questions, which, if you ignore, you will stand convicted of the same offense that you have so often charged the capitalist press with, that of side-stepping an issue and dodging a question. Now as we are socialists and more vitally interested in the Class Struggle than you people, because we have no clientele of quack medicine advertisers and other grafters to contribute to our support, as you have, and an army of faithful "Comrades" to help us in the merry game of raking in the dollars, by hustling for subs, and thereby boasting the advertising of the "Old Rip"; for you, as well as we, realize that all this money for your publication comes from the pockets of your poor subscribers, some of whom are innocent and ignorant enough to "bite at" these fake ads, simply because they are in The Rip-Saw. No, we are all hard working men and Red Socialists, and have no "pure and simple" opportunities in our section of the country.

QUESTIONS

One.

Why do you not come out in the open and attack the principles of the I. W. W. and the One Big Union, instead of by untruthful insinuations?

Two.

Why do you condemn Sabotage (i. e., working slow; putting inanimate machinery temporarily out of commission; changing labels on shipments; putting sand or emery dust in inanimate boxes and journals; impeding production and transportation, etc., etc.) on the part of workers, when it is and has been practiced by the capitalists in the cruelest way for ages; thereby aiding the capitalist press to misrepresent the workers, by pretending that Sabotage means murder, dynamiting, taking human life, and all forms of physical violence, as you do in the Rip-Saw?

Three.

Advocating "pure and simplism," and condemning direct action at the point of production by the millions of disfranchised workers of the United States, what have you intellectuals to offer as a means of emancipating the working class, when the ballot is out of the question, because the "foreign" and migratory workers cannot avail themselves of this panacea for all the ills that beset the worker?

Four.

Pretending to "love" the working class so devotedly, and fairly paunting for a chance to aid them in their struggles with their cruel masters, why is it that you have not once tried to say about the big Akron Strike, the Silk Workers Strike at Paterson, the Paint Creek Miners' fearful treatment in their fight with the ruthless Mine Owners, the Free Speech Fight in Denver, and lastly, why are you so silent about the terrific struggle now going on between the American Lumber Co. and our members at Merryville, La., where men (one of this committee being one of them) were beaten up and run out of that town, leaving their mothers, wives, sisters and little children to hold the fort?

Five.

When Comrade Irvine of the N. E. C. made a motion for the National Headquarters of the S. P. to donate a sum of money to the suffering strikers at Akron, Ohio, and submitted same, through Secretary Work, to the other members of the N. E. C., why did you, Mrs. O'Hare, together with the other Yellow members decline to vote? Does your, and their malignity towards "Comrade" Big Bill Haywood go so far as to make you ignore the needs of starving workers, when as you and all the working class know, that Fellow Worker Haywood has never failed in his duty to his class—The Workers? This failure of yours, and the other pure and simple opportunities shows both a lack of courage and smallness of mind.

Six.

Lastly, we rise to inquire why do you print so many unreliable ads in your magazine, which you are unwilling to indorse, but perfectly willing to take the money for, thereby leaving the unsophisticated socialist reader a prey to these "cock-roach" grafters, who use its columns to offer "something for nothing," and fake cures?

In conclusion this committee desires to advise you that copies of this resolution and these questions are being forwarded to "The International Socialist Review," "Industrial Worker," "Solidarity" and "The Lumber Jack," New Orleans, La. These papers and this fine "fighting monthly of the working class" have a wide circulation over this and other sections of the country. You must come out either for us or against us, and cease stabbing the working class in the back with your misleading editorials, and ignoring them in their struggles with their despisers. (Signed) Phineas Eastman, R. A. Fielden, Arch M. Thompson, Committee.

During the month of April the growth of the I. W. W. was shown by the addition of 19 new locals, eight new language branches, and one district council.

A DREAM

(By L. E. Drake)

I dreamed one night a wondrous dream, another world I saw And it most marvellous did seem, no government or law, No kings or presidents were there, no emperors or czars, No despot waving sword in air, no followers of Mars.

The people scarce did work at all, abundantly seemed blest; No menials there to cringe and crawl, at tyranny's behest; The men and women eye to eye did upright stand and look, And no one could deceive or lie, each mind an open book.

I strolled among the merry bands of children on the green; They danced and sang while holding hands, a truly fairy scene. An edifice imposing grand, which crowned a low green hill, Gave sweet music from a band which made the heart-strings thrill.

Such splendor charmed me, and amazed, delighted eye and mind. And thus entranced I stood and gazed, fresh wonders still did find: What magic scenery was this, what kindly fairy wand That scattered broadcast perfect bliss? I could not understand.

So simple was it when explained, one scarce could realize That other systems once obtained, slave systems based on lies; Slave systems that were overthrown by causes in them bred; The wage-slave system, be it known, was numbered with the dead.

Experience did educate for that which came to pass; Themselves did they emancipate—the mighty working class— In mills and mines, on ships and farms, all wealth did they create; At last, in spite of false alarms, they struck and felled the state.

A clanging discord broke the spell, and woke me with a start; It was the cook-house breakfast bell,—my dreams and I must part. As on the bench I sat and turned my sodden flap-jacks o'er, All soda-speckled, black and burned, I had my dream once more.

OH, YOU CLASS-CONSCIOUS PARASITE!

(By Wm. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, Cal.)

"Industrial freedom means freedom for the laborer to work for whomsoever he pleases, for as few or as many hours as he pleases, and for such wages as he may choose to accept. It means freedom to the employer to select such workmen as he pleases, to offer such wages as he pleases, for as many hours as he names. The employee is at liberty to quit work, subject to his own contract; the employer is at liberty to discharge the workman, subject to his contract; and neither has the right to molest the other for exercising his rights. For violation of contract either has a right to bring an action against the other for damages. It is a barren right usually, so far as the employer is concerned, but that is a risk the employer takes when he contracts with an insolvent workman.

This is the industrial freedom for which The Times has contended for more than twenty years. Is there anything wrong or unjust about it?"—Editorial by Harrison Grey Otis.

Is there anything wrong with it? Sure not from a parasite standpoint. But from a workman's point of view it is all wrong, and the I. W. W. sends due warning to Harrison Greed Otis, that the day is not far distant when he will be compelled to do useful work, and quit sucking the very life out of the working class. There will be no chances for him to hide behind a dead mule the way it has been reported he did, in the Philippine war. On Sunday, May 4th, the parasites of Los Angeles are planning to take 10,000 pauper children in automobiles to the beach, to give them one day in the year to enjoy the sunshine of Southern California. The other 364 days they can live in the slums. Is there anything wrong about that, Mr. Parasite? You dare not answer that question, because you are cowardly, and fear your own shadow in the beautiful sunshine in the city of thousands of starving workingmen. Working men, wake up! Join the One Big Union, then, and not until then, will we (the working class) be powerful enough to shake these cannibals off of our backs.

Discussing the Sherman anti-trust bill, to which a clause exempting labor organizations has been proposed, a senator named Gallinger read a portion of Haywood's speech on Boston Common and then expressed the hope that some time there would be a "senate brave enough" to have such speakers taken care of by the legal arm of the government. But as brave senators are equally as scarce as honest senators we expect that Gallinger will wait a long time for such action as he "talks" about.

SHOULD HAVE STAYED ON THE JOB

At the Northwestern Logging Co., known as Kunes's camp, in Arlington, Wash., the workers demanded a new cook and elimination of straight board. Failing to gain the demands about 45 rebels walked off the job, only eight "seissors-bills" and "future presidents" staying on. There are such matters as long hours and camp conditions to be fought for and we should have stayed on the job and violated section six, article two, so as to educate the boss. But as there were only five I. W. W. members in the bunch the men could not be held back. Say, you reds, here is a chance to fill up this camp with the real boys and begin the bosses' education.—W. D. L., Member 432, I. W. W.

The Trial of Benjamin Legere

(By J. S. Biscay)

The trial of Benjamin J. Legere began on May 12, after a delay of nearly a month. From appearances in court at this time, it does not look any different from the open jobbing of Bocchini. Yet we have this advantage: the Governor has been forced to take some action. The first day of the trial marked the appearance of a representative of the Attorney General who came to "investigate." After spending about one day in the community and interviewing some of the strikers, he returned to Albany. Of course, he promised to bring all kinds of action, even a grand jury investigation of the charges against the Little Falls Authorities. If the pressure is kept working, there is no doubt that there will have to be the investigation. That may have considerable bearing on this trial.

The attitude of the court is unchanged since the last trial. The sentiment of those who are here to get on the jury is about the same. A few, when examined, openly stated that they were prejudiced towards the defendant. But they were turned loose very grudgingly by the court. But when the prosecution put in a challenge against any juror, that was different, of course.

Attorney Moore is not in as good a condition as in the last trial. He had to be forced to go into court after an attempt to postpone the trial another week on account of illness, was denied. We were lucky enough to get one week stay, when Moore was laid up sick in New York. On top of this all the assistant counsel have not materialized for this trial. One died, another got cold feet and two more did not show up. So a local attorney had to be put on the job to assist Moore.

At this time, the jury has been sworn in and some of the first witnesses for the prosecution are being called. The case is exactly the same as that of Bocchini and it is not expected that any different witnesses will be called. Aside from knowing from the outset what the game is, it is impossible at this time to foresee anything different from the other trial. The jury seem to be more intelligent and contains several who had to work for wages. How much they know or understand of their position in life is yet to be seen. Also we do not know what hold the "ring" may have on this jury.

The fact that the governor was forced to act and had a representative here for the first day of the trial, may have a great bearing on the trial itself. It looks that way now. We doubt if the gang here will care to go quite as far as they did in the previous trial, if there is to be an investigation soon. So it looks like there may be a shade of advantage for us, even despite the court itself. A few days may give a better idea.

After this trial, Morlando will be the next to face Little Falls "justice." If all these are convicted, there will be nothing to do but appeal these cases and make a good showing in the investigation that we hope to force. We have the promise already.

It is needless to state that all this will require funds and all the other support necessary. It is up to all on the outside to keep the ball rolling until the job is finished. By the time you read this the financial statement will be on its way. It is in the hands of the printer at this time.

Remember the address and do your best. Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

Notice to Pacific Coast Lumber Worker Locals

It is of the utmost importance that all the locals on the Pacific coast congregate and make one concerted move against the Lumber Operators' Association. By that means, we will scatter and weaken the enemy's fighting energy, and victory will be easy. But if one local fights alone, then the Lumber Operators' Association can concentrate all its energy on that one local, or spot, and make the victory hard to win on our part.

We of the N. I. U. of F. and L. W. on the Pacific coast have been talking, talking and talking. The time is ripe and nothing done. Each local seems to be waiting for some other local to start the ball rolling, or for orders from headquarters, and headquarters seems to be waiting on the locals. Local 431 has written to nine or ten locals in regard to this matter, and has received no reply, as yet. But we can't wait much longer. The slaves in Humboldt county, California, are rebellious and tired of waiting. They are ready and anxious for the

battle. We couldn't hold them in check even if we wanted to, which we don't. We are going to start things sizzling right away, and now we want to know how many locals will do likewise. Let us know at once. To hell with the eternal talk. It is time for action! We will take the initiatory step, with the expectation that the other locals declare war at once and get busy. If they don't, then we will fight alone. So what are you going to do?

The general demand of the workers here is for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day. Let us hear from the other Pacific coast locals at once.

Yours for the goods now.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

(Seal.) Local 431, I. W. W. P. S.—It is thought advisable by this local to concentrate all our energy on the above demands, and when they are gained, we can easily enforce better camp conditions in other respects. Eureka, Cal., Box 1011, May 5, 1913.

Mr. Block

He Learns the Power of Gold



Continued Next Week

Lowell Celebrates May Day

Local 436, the textile workers' union of Lowell, Mass., is not dead yet. On May 3 we made the capitalists and their henchman, Mayor O'Donnell, with their slugging committee, the police of Lowell, set up and take notice.

We planned to have a parade, mass meeting and a dance in the evening, but on account of being practically barred from the halls we had to give the dance up, but we went right on with the parade and mass meeting.

Now, all that any organization ever had to do before to hold a parade was to notify the police—we did that one week before the parade was to be held and no objection was made by them. With the Lawrence fellow workers, who hired a special train to come to Lowell in, we went on with the preparation for the demonstration.

May the 3rd in the morning I bought a paper and found that Mayor O'Donnell was true to his masters (by the way, he is a corporation lawyer). He had ordered the police to stop the parade. I hiked right up to see Mr. Mayor and he and I had a nice lively little chat, but he refused to countermand his order to stop the parade.

We met the Lawrence fellow workers at the depot and marched to the Common and held our parade on the Common. Then the following fellow workers addressed a crowd of about 5000 for over three hours. The speakers were Joe Etor in English, John Diavalla in Portuguese, Arturo Giovannitti in Italian, Charley Webbet in Polish, the secretary of the Lithuanian branch of Lawrence in Lithuanian and Big Bill Haywood in English.

Local 436 is going to commence to climb from now on. C. L. PINOREE, Secretary.

NOT SO VERY NICE

An I. W. W. sailor tells of conditions on board an English ship on which he made a trip from Honolulu. He says: The crew sign for three years, the skipper gives them four bits each Saturday night in port to blow themselves, although they have \$500 coming. He also runs the commissary, or "shop chest," and charges them \$1.20 for a two-bit article, four bits for a pound of laundry soap, one gallon of water a day for soup, tea, coffee and washing clothes (they're all crummy), rotten salt beef so old and strong it kills at 1000 yards, biscuits full of maggots, rats crawling all over you with tears in their eyes bumming something to eat. When the sailors run away they lose all their wages so conditions get worse toward the end of the cruise. These are conditions as I found them.

BOSTON NOTES

The Little Falls Defense League of Boston is busy giving publicity to the Little Falls outrages and raising funds for the defense of Legere and the others. On Tuesday, May 6, a good sized meeting was held, at which Roland D. Sawyer gave an illustrated lecture on the "March of the Toolers." A good sum was realized, which was sent to the Defense Committee at Little Falls.

The Defense League is also taking an active interest in the Hopedale strike. Postcards with the picture of the children of Emello Bacciochi, the striker who was shot in the back by a policeman in Hopedale, are being printed and will be sold for the purpose of raising money for the maintenance of the widow and children of our murdered fellow worker. The price of these cards is five cents each. Orders for same should be sent to N. Herman, secretary, 104 Hanover street, room 501, Boston, Mass.

Everyone is talking about the recent big meeting on Boston Common. We intend to have more and larger meetings through the summer. All I. W. W. members in Boston and vicinity are urged to get busy and make these meetings a success.—Morris.

Socialist Local No. 1817, Amarillo, Texas, has forwarded to the Socialist and Labor Press copies of resolutions demanding an investigation of the conditions in West Virginia that led to the imprisonment of "Mother" Jones and her co-workers. The resolution pledges the local to assist the struggling miners "in every necessary way to obtain their constitutional and statutory rights, even should that necessity cause the shedding of blood."

The Survey, speaking of a small strike at Namaroneck, N. Y., remarks: "It is an instance of the crystallization of unskilled labor into unions and its spontaneous outbreak—in this instance without any revolutionary I. W. W. leadership." It is on just such revolts that we base our hopes of working class supremacy. We know that they will occur with increasing frequency and intensity. The whole proletariat is soon to rise in open revolt against wage slavery.

D. L. H. Ferguson, writing in the issue of Elizabeth, N. J., says: "The one main difference between the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor is that the I. W. W. recognizes the class struggle. They know that there can be no lasting peace for the workers until the working class takes possession of the tools of industry and uses them for their own benefit, not for the benefit of the capitalist class. The I. W. W. form of organization is years in advance of the American Federation of Labor, with its old craft unions."

Upon picking up the Pacific Coast Mechanic for May we were surprised to find that only one-fourth of it was devoted to roasting the I. W. W. in language that would make our most bitter attacks upon capitalism look like a maiden's prayer. If the Mechanic don't do better than that old Post Mortem is liable to take his Gripo-Guts advertisement away from them.

The sailors of the U. S. ships on the southern portion of the Pacific coast can select their ports for shore leave by balloting. The crews are almost unanimous in voting against San Diego as their liberty spot. There's a reason.