

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

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

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PATERSON STRIKE IN I. W. W. HANDS

According to the New York World, the control of the silk workers' strike has been swept entirely out of the hands of the A. F. of L. and into the I. W. W. Scabby John Golden and Sarah Conboy, both notorious for their dirty work in Lawrence, Mass., were imported by the manufacturers to Paterson, N. J., to try to split the workers into factions. The attempt was a dismal failure.

On the 21st the A. F. of L. meeting started at 7:45 p. m. in the Fifth Regiment Armory which covers an entire block. The strikers hooted the speakers so that they were unable to proceed.

James Matthews and Sarah Conboy each tried to quiet the crowd by waving the American flag. It was like a red rag to a bull. The strikers seemed to realize that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Ewald Koettgen asked scabby Golden if an I. W. W. speaker would be allowed the use of the platform and was met by a decided negative. He at once jumped to the platform and made the announcement to the crowd. Fifteen hundred strikers left the hall hissing the A. F. of L. as they went.

Gurley Flynn was carried around the hall on the shoulders of the strikers and Haywood was wildly cheered when it was known that he was in the balcony. Thousands of red I. W. W. membership books were waved in the air. It was plain that the A. F. of L. was in decided disfavor.

The police partially cleared the hall but attempts to resume speaking again called forth hoots and hisses. When the A. F. of L. scab officials finally left the hall they were jeered by the crowd that stood outside.

Meanwhile Haywood and Gurley Flynn had taken part of the strikers to Turn Hall, where a rousing meeting was held.

That the A. F. of L. should enter Paterson just at the time when victory was crowning the efforts of the strikers, shows that they were either bent on claiming credit for the victory or else they sought to do some disruptive work for the benefit of the silk manufacturers.



LET DEATH CALL ON THE PARASITE CLASS FOR ITS CANNON FOOD

SAWMILL MEN OUT AT PILCHUCK

A strike has broken out at Pilchuck, Wash. On last Thursday evening, April 24, the writer attempted to address the sawmill workers in the bunkhouse, but was stopped by one of the company officials. When some of the workers shouted, "Stay with it! Stay with it!" I kept on speaking, but was stopped again. Some of the mill workers then held a conference, drew up demands and called a strike. About 60 men walked out of the sawmill and in response to the committee of the mill workers about two-thirds of the logging crew came out on strike, too.

The committee interviewed the night firemen, and they responded by letting the fires go out and the steam go down. As a result of this about six of our members have been arrested and charged with threatening to wreck the sawmill. The imprisoned fellow workers are Guy Simp, Geo. Gerhart, Benson, and three others whose names I do not know.

The A. F. of L. shingle weavers are still working. I don't know what you would call it, but it looks like plain scabbing.

The demands of the men are:
The right to organize.
Sanitary bunkhouses at the camp and mill.
Pure and wholesome food at the mill cookhouse.

Fire escape to be put on the three-story bunkhouse at the mill.

The loggers want to ride out to work or have the camp moved close to the work. They now have to walk two and three miles to work.

Help us win this strike by keeping all workmen away from Pilchuck. Help feed the pickets by having your local take up a collection and send it to Steve Slavoff, Box 494, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

Let us avenge the arrest of our fellow workers by boycotting the Parker Bell Lumber Co., at Pilchuck, until they grant our demands or go bankrupt and go on the tramp. Bottle her up, boys, keep Pilchuck tied up.

Oh, you saboteur! How would an epidemic of irritation strikes do to eat up the mill owners' bank account?—John Pancer.

Stay Away From Naramata

(Special to the Industrial Worker)
Naramata, B. C., May 3, 1913.—A strike has been declared on the Kettle Valley Construction work. All employment offices in cities of the Northwest must be picketed. Advise all men to stay away. Full account for next issue of "Worker."
Signed, O. L.

Police Pinch 25 In Los Angeles

(Special Telegram to the Industrial Worker.)
Los Angeles, Cal., May 4, 1913.—Twenty-five I. W. W. men arrested at a picnic on a charge of disturbing the peace and selling beer without a license. They are held with bail from \$50 to \$500 in each case. Local treasury is depleted. We need money. Let every local support us as we have supported them in the past. Letter giving full details will reach the "worker" in time for the next issue. The secretary is in jail. Bill B. Cook, acting secretary.

FOUGHT FOR OUR PRIVILEGES

Everett, Wash., passed an ordinance against speaking on the streets. Much to their surprise J. P. Thompson held down a corner on last Saturday night to the largest outdoor audience ever collected in that burg. When he was through the patrolman ordered him to stop. The Everett Labor Journal remarks: "We fail to see where the I. W. W. come in for any law-breaking privileges." The answer is direct action. No one respects a cur with its tail between its legs but all stomp clear of a bulldog. Any privileges the I. W. W. have they won by fighting. It takes the fighting spirit to win.

SEATTLE LOCALS TAKE ACTION

At the regular business meeting of the City Central Committee, Seattle, Wash., on Sunday, April 27, under instructions from the Marine Transport Workers' Local No. 252, a motion was passed to the effect that the C. C. C. order no more of Trautmann's pamphlets after the ones now in the hands of Solidarity are disposed of.

A committee was elected to draw up a resolution to be published in Solidarity and the Worker on our action regarding Trautmann's pamphlets.

Resolved, that the C. C. C. advises Trautmann to read up on the constitution of the I. W. W. and try to acquaint himself with who is eligible to membership in the I. W. W.

Walter Hammond, B. Hoffman, Committee on Resolution.

Denver Free Speech Fight Is Won

The fight for the right to speak on the streets of Denver, Col., has been won by the I. W. W. The city authorities were forced to ask the prisoners to select a committee of five to confer with them. The committee was elected and following a conference they brought back the terms of the city: "The city authorities will grant the I. W. W. permits to speak on the streets of Denver at four designated points from the hours of 12 noon until 11 p. m., provided all the men who took part in the free speech fight will leave town if unable to get work."

As the fight arose over the revoking of all I. W. W. permits and the hours on the new permits are more favorable than the former ones, now allowing noon agitation for factory workers, the fighters accepted the terms. Just a week from the time the California contingent arrived in Denver they had accomplished what they had set out to do.

Other bodies of fighters were on their way to Denver and this shifting of agitators will cause new locals to spring up at various points. Both Missoula and Butte locals in Montana have some needed agitators, as a bunch of men were in each place just as the news came that the fight was won.

Several of the most active workers have remained in Denver to help build up the local. Ted Frazer is the secretary and he is backed by a strong organization committee. A new headquarters has been secured at 1909 Lawrence street. Street meetings are being held

every night and the crowds are greater than ever before.

Twenty of the free speech fighters formed themselves into a traveling propaganda league and are headed toward Paterson, N. J., holding meetings in every town en route. Fifty of the men are said to have found employment on the Moffat road.

The closing round of the fight was interesting. The California Brigade set the brakes on the train 14 miles out of Denver. They dismounted amid a bunch of Denver police, who were clear outside of the city limits. The men scattered, but 22 I. W. W.s were finally captured and loaded onto a street car. Stops had to be made at various corners to pick up stray I. W. W. men who had started street meetings in the heart of the city. Every man finally found his way to the jail.

On April 15 they were brought before "Money Judge" Stapleton. All plead not guilty. All refused to be sworn. The court was stampeded for a time.

The Denver Express tells of one of the farcical trials as follows:

"George Delaney, representing the city attorney's office in prosecuting the men, cross-examined each man with a view to convicting them of vagrancy and attempts to raise disturbances in the city.

"'Did you ever do a day's work in your life?' asked Delaney of Kratzer. 'I certainly have,' Kratzer replied, 'Have you?'"

"Delaney was confused momentarily." Fines ranging from \$100 to \$160 were im-

posed on the men, but during the hearing the court had its dignity constantly ruffled.

When the men were sentenced the chief of police tried to break their spirits with a bread and water diet, but after 24 hours of "hunger strike" the authorities came across with the regular rations.

A report of the fight would not be complete without a mention of Grand Junction, Col. The Socialists in the administration of this town had to choose between siding the fighters and upholding the class struggle, or knocking them and being returned to office with non-Socialist votes. They chose the class conscious course. The city council met and discharged S. B. Hutchinson, Socialist chief of police, because he refused to lead a mob of "Christian Gentlemen" who wanted to shoot up the unarmed workers. The Socialist mayor favored the free speech fighters to some extent, but he did not fight for Hutchinson to keep the position as police chief.

The bunch of fighters ask that donations to the amount of \$6.61 be acknowledged, being given as follows: S. B. Hutchinson, 40c; Runkelund, \$1.46; Pritchard, \$1.00; Dr. Riley De-noone, 50c; S. I. Fisher, \$1.00; Humphrey, 50c; Fox, 25c; Ricker, \$1.00, and F. W. Baum, 50c.

The Denver fight was one of the easiest victories on the I. W. W. list of free speech fights. Missoula and Kansas City are the only cities that gave in more quickly. That this skirmish will be followed by organization results is a sure thing and it may prove the means of a strong I. W. W. organization in the Silver State.

Focus Your Attention on Little Falls

(By J. B. Hickey)
Since the conviction of the first striker, Bocchini, in which trial the authorities used every dirty method to convict; the Defense has been delaying the second trial in order to better prepare to meet the enemy since we know the methods better. Most of this delay was caused by the Defense maneuvering for a better advantage. First an attempt was made to get a change of venue and then every effort was made to get certain pressure on the governor as soon as possible. From the present outlook there will be much force exerted on the governor through New York City by persons who hope to crush the county ring here. By getting this force into action at this time, the defense gains a considerable advantage in many ways. Another reason for delay has been the shortage of funds. This has forced us to knock off every possible expense. Even the office will be sacrificed as soon as the present appeals are out. Besides another appeal, we are getting out a financial report from the be-

ginning of the Little Falls strike to about April 20. When this is issued, every one will be able to see just how all the funds were collected and expended. We expect to have this report ready to mail by May 1. Another supplementary report will be issued when the committee has completed its work.

During the interval of delayed trials the authorities here have had cause for some worry. One of the sheriffs who read some of my reports on the first trial met me with a protest that such material should be printed. But he had little to say when I told him that I hoped to make my future writings even stronger and expected to hand it to the gang here as hard as I knew how.

The governor called upon the county sheriff for an explanation. What that means we are waiting to learn. At the same time the laxity with which the "terrible" strikers are watched shows that the enemy would be glad to let go somehow. Two of the strikers who are still held in the absence of the \$5,000 bail demand-

ed; have been allowed to roam pretty freely about town. They finally got tired and got jobs in the local mills, boarding in the jail at the expense of the county. Can you beat that? The intention was to give them an opportunity to skip out—the boys have no desire to leave here. Besides their presence in the mills may help some. Of course, bail has not yet been reduced so they could be out officially. But this shows how weak the authorities regard their cases. Still they insist that they are going through.

The trial of Bocchini—which goes to another court again—cost the county \$6,000, besides the board of all the prisoners and all the hangers-on necessary to "justice." So the taxpayers are grumbling loudly. One or two more trials will save them in and force the gang to lay down and release all the workers.

It is necessary for every one to keep busy hammering on this issue. We will have to go to trial with Ben Legere whether we have funds (Continued on page four.)

Strike Still on at El Paso, Texas

The strike of the smeltersmen at El Paso, Texas, is still on according to last reports. The El Paso Herald states that at least 200 of the strikers are in the I. W. W. The W. F. of M. is also on the scene. F. C. Standish, speaking for the W. F. of M., says: "There is no question about the men being reinstated at the smelter if they use conservative means." Comment is unnecessary.

Practically all of the small shippers in the district are affected by the strike. Reports state that negro strike breakers are being brought in, though why this is necessary with the A. F. of L. on the ground is not quite clear. An eight foot board fence is being erected around the plant.

Those in charge of affairs for the I. W. W. are Fernando Palomarez, his wife, Rosendo Dorame, and Mrs. Hubler. Those wishing to aid should send funds to Palomarez, 309 E. 5th St., El Paso, Tex.

Police Murder Strike Picket

On April 24, the police of Milford, Mass., murdered Emilio Bacchiocchi by shooting him in the back as he was doing picket duty in front of the Draper Company, according to reports. A strike has been on since April 1, when over 600 men ceased work in the foundry department and made their demands on the company. The strikers are mainly Italian and Armenian.

The police seized the body of the murdered striker and refused to allow any representative of the strikers to be present at the autopsy.

In this strike fellow worker Joseph Coldwell has been arrested for speaking without a permit and for leading a parade.

Silk Strike Spreads To Other States

The silk strikers in Greater New York have formed Local No. 527, I. W. W., with four branches in New York, Brooklyn, and College Point. They have a headquarters and relief committee at 19 Manhattan street, New York. Eight thousand strikers are out. All mills are tied up. The silk workers are also out at Chelton and South Norwalk, Conn. Two locals have been chartered at these points, with delegates to the New York strike committee. The outlook for the strikers in the Paterson, N. J., silk strike is good.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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Join the I. W. W., the union that first looks where it is going and then goes where it is looking.

MENTAL BOMBS ONLY

No, gentle reader, the bombs on the front page illustration of our May Day issue did not mean that we advocate the use of explosives. It merely typified a holiday in the midst of strife. Our dynamite is mental and our force is in organization at the point of production.

LOOK WHO'S HERE!

"Why is it that throwing tea overboard a hundred years ago as a protest was heroic, while smashing windows today as a protest is criminal?—Admiring reader. Answer: Because it makes a difference whose ox is gored."—The National Socialist.

Yet these "deform" politicians oppose sabotage. Who owns an ox?

ADOPT I. W. W. TACTICS

According to the A. F. of L. news letter the striking iron molders of Erie, Pa., are meeting an injunction by going to jail and refusing to pay the fines levied against them. The article states that "it might not be a bad idea to let the county become the boarding house for the thousand iron molders now on strike." This is one of the established I. W. W. tactics.

We will bet a tie pass to a doughnut center that Egan, O'Neil, Berger and the rest of the A. F. of L. apologists will not shout "Bum" at the molders who have waked up a little. Who'll bet?

TIE UP THE WORKS.

The I. W. W. is formed in such a manner as to be able to tie up production: First, because it includes all wage workers in each industry; second, because it can strike simultaneously where the raw materials are being prepared for a factory, in the factory itself, and on the transportation lines where the finished product is being forwarded to its destination; third, because it holds that no contract with an employer is binding; and fourth, because it sticks to the class struggle at the point of production with this declaration as its guide: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common."

CHEERING NEWS

A dispatch from Athens states that King Constantine of Greece is a Socialist, having been converted by reading a work by the famous anarchist, Prince Kropotkin. He has conducted an experiment in dividing his estate and "the workmen of Greece base high hopes of a coming golden age" as soon as the country settles down after the turmoil of war.

After it has been proven that America has the highest type of machine development and the greatest concentration of wealth, thus setting it in line to be the leader in the great social change, along comes a dinky little king to upset all our theories. It is too bad. But we hope that the workers of Greece do not hold their breath until Constantine gives them Socialism. Oh Utopia, thou art a grease spot!

CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION

It is a sure thing that the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest is due for the biggest strike in its history before the end of the year. Camp conditions are rotten, dangers to life and limb are many, and wages are small. The spirit of revolt is in the air.

While there is no certainty as to when the temper of the men will reach the point of open rebellion, still it is evident that the year is a favorable one to the workers. The big lumber demands made by the Panama Exposition will be on the side of the strikers. The employers were of the opinion that the strike would be called on the first of May and as it did not happen that way they have set another arbitrary date, not realizing that the I. W. W. relies mainly upon the spontaneous action of the workers themselves.

But in anticipation of the inevitable, the I. W. W. members should commence active work at once. Every individual member should report to the N. I. U. secretary on the state of supply and demand in the camp where they work. Any evidence of stockpiling should be reported at once and steps taken to stop the practice. The names of all men in each camp should be secured and those who are "company suckers" should also be noted. Wages paid, hours of work, kind of food, sleep-

ing quarters, washing facilities, etc., should be reported so the general state of affairs may be known to the lumber worker headquarters. Train connections and schedules are also necessary if there is any systematic organization work to be done. These, and many other points, should be carefully tabulated and sent in. It will mean a well organized strike if this is done.

Above all, steps should be taken to keep men from merely "bunching the job." To quit a bad job, go on a spree, and then ship out to another job, will never better conditions. The crews must be held together as much as possible so as to gain the strike demands.

Street agitators from now on should devote considerable of their attention to the explanation of various strike tactics, and in the hall lectures a regular system of committee work should be outlined. Above all there should be a press committee in each camp so that the I. W. W. papers will have complete information as to affairs.

It is neither necessary nor wise to go into detail with the work that absolutely must be done to insure a successful strike. The details are matters that concern the delegates in each camp.

With a wide awake membership the impending strike can be made the means of securing enough industrial control to allow our charters to hang on the bunkhouse walls and our local headquarters to be right on the job. It is a big stake and one hundred ten thousand men in Washington alone have a direct interest in it. By active preparation the I. W. W. will prove equal to the task.

Loggers and Lumber Workers, it's up to you!

ABOUT PRESS COMMITTEES

The interests of the membership demand that all I. W. W. strike news be reported to the press and especially to the Industrial Worker, Solidarity and the Lumberjack. But it seems that the Eastern organizers and strike committees are neglectful of their duties in this matter. It has been almost impossible to secure accurate news of the silk workers' strike in Paterson, and very little information has been given out in regard to any of the industrial affairs east of Chicago. It should be obligatory upon each organizer to see that a press committee is selected to act in conjunction with the strike committee.

Much of the value of the various industrial skirmishes arises from the knowledge that they give to the membership elsewhere. To refuse to properly handle the news is to deliberately throw away our best means of education.

We ask all of our readers to keep this paper informed on labor troubles at all times and to write to friends in strike centers to do the same. The labor press is the most vital part of the revolutionary movement and it can be only what an intelligent and wide-awake membership make it.

QUERIES AND REPLIES

The numerous questions asked of the Industrial Worker leads us to think that it would be a good thing to have a part of a column set aside each week for brief answers to correspondents. The following questions have been asked within the past few days:

Does the I. W. W. believe that there always will be employer and employe?

No. The I. W. W. states in its preamble that, "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." The I. W. W. is striving for a social order in which there will be no classes.

Does the I. W. W. believe in Government?

The I. W. W. opposes the institution of the State. It holds that state or governmental control of industry would merely introduce a different form of slavery. Government implies governors and governed, a ruling and a subject class. No man is great enough or good enough to rule another. As opposed to State Socialism the I. W. W. strives for a management of industry without the need of representation by wards, counties, states, or even national divisions such as Mexico, United States and Canada. The workers within an industry, alone knowing the needs of that industry, will manage it; and the several industries will preserve the necessary relations for social production. Industrial management of machinery will replace repressive government of individuals. Only on that basis can there be real freedom.

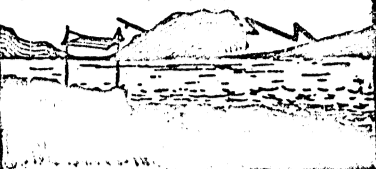
What is the I. W. W. stand on religion?

As a labor organization the I. W. W. accepts to membership any bona fide wage worker without regard to his or her religious belief. No convention or assembled body of the I. W. W. has yet specifically declared itself on this subject. But as the institutions of each day and age are simply the reflection of the ideas of the ruling class, the I. W. W., true to historic materialism as expressed in the words, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common," finds its active membership either non-religious or anti-religious. The I. W. W. also accepts evolution as a demonstrated fact and sees that religion is incompatible with science. The I. W. W. is creating its own ideas of morality and ethical conduct, as opposed to the current conceptions of what constitutes "right" and "wrong."

Should the plumbers, steamfitters and electricians working in a railroad car shop belong to the building trades federation or the railway system federation?

All the workers employed in the transportation industry should be members of that department. This would include the above mentioned workers. A universal transfer-card makes it possible to transfer to the construction industry in case the workers seek employment on other than railroad work. The transportation industry would not be organized by federated trades, but by shops or divisions, with branches formed in such a manner as to allow affairs to be easily transacted while gaining the highest solidarity. Were a train crew wholly engaged in hauling ore from a mine on a railroad spur, their place would be in the mining department, just as cooks and flunkies as well as stationary engineers in logging camps are a part of the lumber workers' organization. The I. W. W. is so arranged as to avoid jurisdictional quarrels, while the craft unions find these factional fights on the increase. The question of jurisdiction is the principal reason why the A. F. of L. cannot develop into a real industrial organization.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Switzerland

The great Council of Zurich in four sittings, the last of which was held on April 5, has given its decision on the events of the general strike of July 12, 1913. After lively and sometimes stormy discussions the Council passed by 68 votes against 40 (those of the social-democrats) the resolution proposed by the commission which called upon the Council to take the necessary measures in times of trouble like strikes and especially if a general strike may be expected. The resolution further recommended to prohibit the placing of pickets before work-shops and factories in time of strike troubles.

The resolution shows the same hostility to the labor movement in the little Swiss republic as in the great French and American republics, not to speak of the kingdoms and empires.

Germany

It is stated that the two German organizations of employers, the Central Bureau of the Unions of German employers (Hauptstelle Deutscher Arbeitgeberverbände) and the Federation of Unions of German employers (Verein Deutscher Arbeitgeberverbände) have decided to amalgamate. The organizing meeting of the new union was held in Berlin. The organization will be called the Association of Unions of Employers of Germany (Vereinigung der Deutscher Arbeitgeberverbände). The progress of the employers' organizations in Germany is striking.

New Zealand

The syndicalist and revolutionary socialists are becoming a force in the colony of New Zealand. The much-vaunted progressive legislature of New Zealand has just about fizzled out. Trade unions are kicking over the Arbitration Act, and a reactionary government having got the reigns of power they are taking advantage of a flaw in the Arbitration Act which allows fifteen scab workers to form and register a fresh trade union, where the original union has cancelled its registration, and, by making an agreement with the employers, force hundreds or thousands back to conditions they were fighting against, so that we have reached the stage of scab unions. This condition of affairs has helped to open the ears of the workers to propaganda of the syndicalist and revolutionary socialists, and the movement grows rapidly.

THE MARCHING SONG

(Author unknown)

Are you game to fight with no end in sight And never a band to play? Are you fit to toll with no hope of spoil, And the tolling itself for pay? Will you bear the irk of the thankless work Of making the dream come true? Will you march along thro' a booting throng That bellows its oaths at you? Will you learn to meet each new defeat With that gritty old grin of yore, And lift your lance in each new advance, With hardly a chance to score? Then you're just the breed we sorely need, You are our kith and kin. So get the swing of the song we sing And join in the march. Fall in! Fall in!

We offer no loot to the young recruit, No glory or praise or fame. No gold you gain in this long campaign But plenty of jeers and blame. The garners are mean, the rations lean, The service is harsh and grim, And the war is on from dark till dawn And from dawn to the twilight dim. But there is ever the cheer of a worker near, And the touch of a sturdy arm, And his help in call if you faint and fall Where the harrowing foemen swarm. Do you scorn the reward for the right that's hard? Would you rather be right than win? Then get the swing of the song we sing And join in the march. Fall in! Fall in!

If the fellowship of heart, not lip, Is more to your taste than cash; If the ancient frauds and tinsel gods Are idols you long to smash; If your patience breaks at the honored fakes That the pussy foot priests have decked; If you're not content till the vale is rent And the temple of lies is wrecked, Then your place is made in our stern brigade That never can halt or pause Till the war is done and the fight is won— The fight for the human cause. So take your place and our step and pace, And in spite of the old world din You will get the swing of the song we sing, And join in the march. Fall in! Fall in!

ONE EDITOR'S OPINION

W. M. Ash, editor of the Organizer, Delta, Colo., has this to say of the free speech fighters:

"...Had these I. W. W.'s been so many job hunting scabs brought in by some soulless corporation to make a cut on wages of home workers would the Delta papers have suggested their forcible removal from the city limits: Not on your life. ... But to our mind one I. W. W. 'bum' beating his way a thousand miles to serve his cause, in jail if need be, is worth more to the cause of suffering humanity than a thousand lickspittle editor apologists for the capitalist system."

WHAT OUR NORTHERN FRIEND THINKS OF US

After dodging the editorial brickbats that are thrown at us by the larger part of the Socialist and Labor press of this part of the world it is refreshing to find an appreciation coming from the Frozen North. The Daily Industrial Worker of Nome, Alaska, makes a slight mistake in stating that this paper is regularly eight pages. As to the rest of its remarks we will leave the reader to judge. The paper in which this boost appears is the official organ of Local 240, Western Federation of Miners. Nome, we might remark, is a considerable distance from Denver, Colo.:

"It is not often the Industrial Worker departs from an established custom to boost any publication editorially of any kind, any more than it caters to the advertisers by subtle suggestions that this or that store be patronized. But there are times when an exception may be made, and in this instance the exception is the Spokane Industrial Worker. Here is about the clearest labor paper published in the United States. Its cartoons are clever, and pointedly suggest thoughts to the most obtuse; it is free from any capitalist advertising and is eight solid pages of reading matter that ought to stir the head and heart of a wage slave. The editorials are live, appropriate and suggestive—just the kind to make men who toil and who may have but little leisure to read, get their thoughts to work and the entire publication is devoted heart and soul, first, last and all the time, to the wage workers. It is a paper that should be in every worker's hands. It is a thought-awakener from its first line to its last; it is clear as crystal; it is full of no puzzling dissertations on political economy; it faces the man on the job, asks him why he wears overalls while tolling every day, and the boss runs around in autos—it does more, it answers every question it suggests, and answers them directly and to the point. It knows the way, and it points out the means. It sees what is ahead and takes stock of the best means of overcoming the obstacles that it faces. It is a live wire that shocks the moribund slave made listless by capitalism into life and it is the best value for the money of any labor publication published. Eight pages of solid reading matter worth while—that is what the Spokane Industrial Worker is, and it gets better every week.

This is no advertisement. It is written because we believe that papers of this kind are the very life blood of the labor movement, and should be in every worker's hands. If you disagree with its policy or its arguments confront them with better if you can, or if not in the language of the poets, get in and dig!

A movement will be known by its publications, and if there is anything in this saying of truth, then there is no gainsaying that the Industrial Worker movement has a splendid press, and must perforce stand out an exception from the others. Solidarity and the Industrial Worker of Spokane are two papers which more than any others in the United States face the issues of the day clearly, cogently and compellingly—the only issues of the day for the workers, and direct attention to where the real exploitation takes place, on the job.

Nothing is so encouraging as to watch the growth of these papers. Despised, condemned, ridiculed, laughed at, no attention was paid to it all and while others were having 'sustaining funds' and abject appeals for assistance, these despised papers after all kinds of struggles went right ahead, delivering the goods and delivering it far better than any of those which from the 'elevated plane of classical journalism' affected to ridicule them. They are prospering and deserve to prosper, but they can never prosper too much, and every worker should help them along."

At a mass meeting held on April 17 in Juneau, Alaska, under the auspices of the Socialist Party local, a strong set of resolutions were adopted in protest of the railroad of innocent men who were active in the textile strike at Little Falls, N. Y. The resolutions called upon the Governor of New York to order an investigation.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

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.

The Mailed Fist Against the Revolution By E. E. Nelson

(Continued From Our Last Issue.)

The Proletariat
There is some difference of opinions as to how many different kinds of people may be included in the proletariat, but I believe that everyone will agree that the wage slaves in the large industries are all included, and these are the people I am thinking of.

The first fact to be considered is that the industrial wage slaves earn their living by useful labor. The usefulness of other classes may be questioned or disputed; but there is no doubt about the usefulness of the proletariat; we can not deny that the work performed in harvest fields and flour mills and slaughter-houses is necessary, so long as we have a healthy stomach which demands food; we know that shoe-workers and textile-workers are useful to us, because we need shoes and clothing to protect us from the weather.

No sane person can deny that this unquestionably useful class should have enough of the necessities of life to maintain physical health and to bring up another generation of useful workers, and that their lives should be safeguarded in every possible way. Yet we know, and the whole proletariat knows, that the health of the workers is being destroyed by adulterated food, insufficient and unsuitable clothing, and disease breeding dwellings, and that workers are killed and crippled by the thousands merely to save the comparatively trifling cost of proper safeguards. And these conditions exist while other people who are either notoriously useless, or whose usefulness is open to question have more than they know how to waste.

The knowledge of these facts is the basis of revolutionary activity. The workers must change these conditions; must overthrow the social system in which these conditions exist; and must sweep aside all the ideas and institutions which help to perpetuate such a system and such conditions.

Another important fact in the life of the modern wage slave, is that he has nothing to lose; he owns no property that can make him

independent of his wages; no special knowledge or skill to lift him out of proletarian environments; no high social position to maintain; and no reason to hope that he will ever have any of these things. People who belong to some other class may absorb revolutionary ideas, they may desire revolution, they may think and talk about revolution, but there is always some economic condition to check them when it is time for revolutionary action; they have some economic advantage which they might lose by real activity in the revolution. The wage slave has only his life to lose; he may lose that any day on the job—and it is so barren of pleasure that it is not worth much anyway. The proletariat is the class that most urgently needs the revolution; and it is the only class that can afford to take the leading part.

The proletariat is also the only class that can be trusted to make the revolution complete. The middle class, or skilled labor, or the new middle class, may use the revolutionary movement in their own interest, and desert the proletariat as soon as they get better conditions for themselves; the proletariat can not bargain away the revolution that way; whatever it wins must be free to all; it can not free itself and leave a subject class behind; it can not free itself except by abolishing slavery altogether. Other element in society may take a temporary interest in the revolution, they may carry flags and banners and play martial music and think they are leading the revolution, but whenever they cast a glance at the proletariat it is always found going its own way, clearing its own road to freedom regardless of flags and drums. The only movement that counts at all, is the one that is led by the instincts and the intelligence of the wage slave class. These are the permanent factors in the revolution.

There is just one important and moral difference between the property owners and the workers, as they are today, and as they were in any time or place mentioned in history. The property owners are always ready to enforce their will in the most effective way they can

think of, no matter how brutal and violent and destructive it may be. The slave class never resorts to violence until it is the only possible way to resist unbearable oppression. Destruction of life or property is never considered by the useful workers until the system of oppression has developed to a point where it actually threatens to exterminate the slave class.

The sociological student who observes these phenomena from the viewpoint of the master class usually accepts the property owners' violent methods as an evidence of superior courage, and the slaves' dislike for violence as an evidence of cowardice. Such a view is very superficial, and is quite untenable for those who know something about the everyday life of the working class. Not only do the workers face danger and death in their daily work, but in the struggle between classes the property owners have time and again been defeated by their own violence against a class that would neither fight nor run. It requires the very best quality of courage to endure violence without retreating, and without retreating.

It may be that I expose myself to the ridicule of some of our ultra-revolutionary philosophers if I mention altruism, or unselfishness, or social instinct. I know that such words are so often misused that they are likely to be misunderstood, but they are used to describe a very strong and important human impulse or instinct.

We know that a hungry person is sometimes fed by those whose supply of food is very small; and we know that people occasionally risk their own lives in an effort to save the life of somebody else. It does not matter if the people who act this way derive any pleasure from doing so; it is not the sensations of pleasure or pain that count, but the fact that such acts are done—and that they are due to a strong impulse, or an instinctive desire, to help other people. This instinct is a part of the normal character of mankind, and is sometimes—especially under pressure of excitement—even stronger than the instinct of self preservation.

If we think for a moment about the methods by which property can be acquired, we will know that those in whom the social instinct is strongest, are least likely to own property. The anti-social element must necessarily float to the top in a society which is based on private property. Altruism does not fit into our conception of warrior kings, robber barons and pirates, and we don't look for unselfishness in loan sharks, stock jobbers, or trust magnates; the lawyer must be able to violate his social instinct, if he has any, or he could not defend the criminal whom he knows to be guilty, or prosecute the victim he knows, or believes, to be innocent. Altruism would interfere with the real estate peddler's business of selling desert land, as well as with the sky pilot's business of trading mansions for a permanent earthly meal ticket.

People in whom the social instinct is normally developed are, by a process of natural selection, retained in the slave class; while those who lack this social instinct—or in whom it is imperfectly developed—either rise as social scum into the ranks of the ruling class, or sink as social dregs into the ranks of the professional criminals.

This highly developed social instinct in the working class is the sole reason for its great aversion to violence and destruction; and gives the strongest possible guarantee that the workers will avoid violence as long as it possibly can be avoided. In other words, the workers can not adopt violent or destructive tactics in the class struggle until it is thoroughly demonstrated to them that the existing social system is itself destroying everything that is good in present day society. And they will not be brought to this conclusion merely by listening to agitators—they can only be convinced by the violence and brutality and viciousness of the ruling class itself.

The idea of revolution could not grow if it were not for the millions of lives that are destroyed in the industrial inferno; the efforts to get relief through legislation and courts and arbitration boards could not be abandoned,

until it was often and consciously demonstrated that it is the normal function of such institutions to protect the interests of the ruling class; and the workers will continue their efforts to gain better conditions by means of a peaceable cessation of work, until the police, the militia, the army, and the respectable thugs of the illegal law and order gangs, have driven the workers to the conclusion that the property owners want more profits—at any cost. Only the ruling class itself can convince the workers that the conflict between the classes must be settled by violence.

And here is the most revolting feature of the whole business; the violence is committed neither by real employers nor by the workers, but by a mob of Buttinakys who can have no direct interest in the struggle—unless they are hired to commit violence. The workers are by nature peaceable; and the real employer usually enjoys the class struggle from a safe distance. The respectable mob which has taken such active part in recent struggles, is in a large measure composed of unsuccessful business men. But whether the slugging is done by professionals or by volunteers; it is always done in obedience to orders issued by professional politicians; it is approved by all the "good citizens"; the faltering courage is revived by middle class booze; and the outrages are heartily applauded by hungry pulpit-pounders and ill-fed professional scribblers; last, but not least, all the bills for this carnival of lawlessness are presented to the tax-payers. Please note that all these people belong to the middle class. We know that the big employers derive great pleasure from using the middle class as a football; this pleasant game is interrupted when a strike occurs, and the "good citizens" hasten to enlist as official bow-wows to help drive the strikers back to work, in order that their servile souls may the sooner enjoy another kick. The cur, licking the hand that strikes him, is no longer a good example of abject submission—he is outclassed by a two-legged breed.

(Continued in our Next Issue.)

aiding the Swedish Prisoners

An international meeting to protest against the further imprisonment of the three Swedish fellow workers, Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern, was held in Seattle, Sunday, March 20, at the Labor Temple.

Fellow worker James P. Thompson spoke in English and fellow worker H. Oberg in Swedish. Thompson, as usual, delivered a splendid speech. He said in part: "Remember, fellow workers, that actions speak louder than words. We may protest and protest forever without any result. What we have to do now is to act and act at once. The Swedish fellow workers appeal to us in their manifesto to steer away from and boycott Swedish goods wherever we find them. Let us use our economic power. That is what hits the capitalist hardest. If we do this effectively, we will soon free our Swedish fellow workers from the clutches of capitalism and bring them back to our own ranks where we need them. The day when the prison gate opens for Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern, the international solidarity of labor has won another victory."

Fellow worker Oberg related the struggle of 1908. He appealed to his fellow countrymen, who were present, to do their duty towards the three young men who are condemned, to spend their life in prison, where they are beaten and maltreated, for an act committed in the interest of the working class.

The meeting was well attended. The collection amounted to \$35.00 which was sent to the prisoners' fund in Sweden.

A resolution was adopted and sent to the king of Sweden.

Fellow workers throughout the country: Let us hold protest meetings and boycott until we are informed that Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern are free! E. MATSON.

Miners Demand Better Conditions

In the Mammoth Mine of Shasta County, Cal., some I. W. W. members have been trying to gain the \$4 per shift that exists in other mining camps. Two of the rebels got 19 signers to a petition in less than two hours' time. This was to test out the temper of the men. The demands will be \$4 for eight hours, rubber boots furnished in wet places, decent grub and cleaner service. The men think their demands will be granted in order to avert a strike.

The W. F. of M. had been trying to organize the camp for some time but has been unsuccessful. Two of their members who are working there even went so far as to report the petition to the boss, according to a letter signed by ten of the miners.

Men are constantly being hired to replace those who are quitting in bunches, so some rebels could do a lot of good if they quietly filled up the jobs.

Sedro-Woolley to Give Smoker.

Notice! Loggers and Lumber Workers of Sedro-Woolley and vicinity:

There will be a smoker at the Labor Temple, Sedro-Woolley, Wash., May 18. All members, regardless of what locals they belong to, are requested to advertise the smoker in the camps and mills. Let us make this smoker a grand success. It will be under the auspices of Local 318, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.

Logging by electricity is the stunt in Smith-Powers logging camp between Coquille and Marshfield, Ore. If the loggers don't wako up to the immediate need of the shorter workday improved machinery will put thousands on the bum for good. Get wise, you timber beasts, and join the I. W. W. Make the bosses give you some of the benefits of modern invention and then fight to gain the power to take it all

Focus Your Attention

on Little Falls

(Continued from page one.)

or not. To be broke means that we can't have a trial at all. In that event the judge could practically do as he liked. We could not defend unless some one could be kept here to defend the workers in court. While the heaviest expense always falls on the first case, we have to face the string of cases, no matter how we feel about it.

Let us hope that in the very near future we will have power like the Paterson workers had locally to force the reversal of Haywood's conviction. The main issue here aside from the defense is to make some of the tools taste their own medicine.

Funds should be sent to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y. Don't forget to jump on the governor.

Dig In, You Unterrified Rebels!

Fellow Workers: We are trying to make a grand finish and place La Huelga General in the field June 1st. Are you with us?

I want the fellow workers to know that La Huelga General is the property of the I. W. W. and the editors will be elected by the membership. As I do not speak a word of Spanish, I will have no connection with the paper. Do you get me Steve?

Let all the locals set aside May 11 as the Spanish press day, hold a meeting, take a collection and send the money at once.

Get busy and see if you cannot become the owner of that picture machine and the twenty-five slides. You can do mighty good propaganda with it.

May 31 we give a grand ball with a piano as a prize. This will be the event of the season in I. W. W. circles and we hope to net a nice piece of money for the paper.

Everybody boost! Let this be the final word on the Spanish press. Yours in the fight, BILL B. COOK.

Help Organize Juneau.

Between four and five thousand men will be at work at Juneau, Alaska, this summer. About two thousand are already employed. Juneau is the Butte of Alaska and can be thoroughly organized with persistent work by even a small bunch of rebels. Already some I. W. W. men are on the job and the bosses are up in the air. Sleeping quarters are good, grub is fine and working hours are not so bad as in many other places. But the world belongs to the workers and Juneau offers a chance for them to get more of it. All rebels should report to E. C. Briggs, Occidental Hotel, Juneau, Alaska. As the agitators need literature they will appreciate it if some of the locals would donate pamphlets, leaflets and papers to them.

Why Trade Gold for Tin?

Open mouthed sabotage has the silk manufacturers guessing. Following exposures in regard to adulterations that rotted silks, one manager of a large silk house said: "Of course silks are adulterated, or 'weighted' with tin and sugar and other materials. I am surprised to find it is not generally known. **Silk dresses are sometimes 40 to 60 per cent tin."

Judging from the way some of the cheaper silks wear we think they must be made from sardine tins and cobwebs.

The I. W. W. of Lawrence, Mass., made arrangements to join with their fellow workers at Lowell in a big parade on Saturday, May 3. Many nationalities will be represented but only one nation—the workers.

Where There's Life There's Hope

Fellow worker Al Roe, in making a 240-mile agitational tour of Hawaii on his bicycle, was caught in a heavy rain at Honokaa. He found shelter over night with a young Porto Rican who belonged to the Salvation Army. The Salvationist tried to convert Roe but the one-winged agitator kept him up nearly all night reading chapters from I. W. W. pamphlets and explaining industrialism. As a result the Porto Rican took off the badge of superstition of General Booth and put on the red button of the General Strike. He is now one of the best of the plantation delegates and volunteer organizers in the islands.

Moral: Never think a case is hopeless.

San Diego Herald States the Case

On the Denver Free Speech Fight the San Diego Herald remarks as follows:

"Now as to Denver. That city will repeal its present ordinance against free-speech or it will resort to vigilante methods, for no city can build jails enough to hold all the 'patriots' who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their constitutional rights."

"The Chief of Police says he will not permit the disgraceful scenes which were enacted in San Diego. Then it is a safe bet that Denver will repeal that dangerous and unconstitutional ordinance. And it is safe to say that no other city, when Denver has its experience will ever again pass such an ordinance."

Group System in Eugene

Local 88, I. W. W., Eugene, Ore., is now throwing its entire energies into organizing the railroad construction workers and such has been its success that cold shivers are creeping up and down the backs of the contractors. The local is putting the group system in operation with great results.

Leaflets have been printed showing what should be the basis for demands and also giving the local address, 57 Sixth Ave., East. The leaflet also tells how to join. It states that the initiation is 50 cents and the dues 50 cents per month.

Conditions are so damnably bad in the camps that they are called "short stake camps," and as the I. W. W. is out to organize and not to gain dollars, the fees have been placed within the reach of all. Thirty new members in one week testify to the wisdom of this policy.

The leaflet mentions nothing about a strike but already the rumor is circulated that a strike will be called on the 15th. But no such thing is intended until a strong job organization is completed.

Following a visit of the organizer to Camp 10, where he was made more than welcome by the workers, the walker had the corral-dog and blacksmith spray all the tents, cockhouses, toilets and the like, and put clean straw in the bunks. The slave driver of this camp, Cooz Bay Fatty, actually has been civil to the men, all this in hopes of keeping down the growing discontent.

Success attends the organizer all along the line. From three to six members sign up daily. The main drawback is the necessity of using all new material for camp delegates, fellow worker Buckley, who had experience in the Big Creek strike, being about the only old member on the job.

Local 88 has one of the neatest halls on the coast but there is no room for chair warmers. In the past 15 days 119 stamps have been sold, and the job agitators are needed to carry on the work more effectively. Any fellow workers shipping up from the South should report to the secretary on their arrival in Eugene, in order to learn of important matters in connection with the work. As Greeks and Austrians may be used in the camps it might be well for some members of those nationalities to get employment on the line.

The first arrest under Eugene's anti-free speech and picketing ordinance took place on Friday last, when Walter Paswalk, an active member of Local 88, was arrested for distributing leaflets and getting into an argument with a W. F. of M. man who had scabbed at Big Creek. Paswalk was ordered released by the "powers that be" and the pin-headed bull was bawled out.

Mr. Job Agitator, we need you in Eugene, so that we can build up a good organization on the job.—Press Committee.

Hawaiian Unions Bar All But Whites

A reader writes in as follows: "I recently attended a lecture about Hawaii, delivered by a man of the name of Smith, who has lived in Honolulu for twenty years. Questions by members of the audience were permitted. One man wanted to know about labor conditions, if there had been any strikes, etc. The speaker replied that there had been one strike of about three weeks duration, but that they (the employers) had been able to 'suppress it without force.' He then added that no trouble from this source was anticipated as the whites would admit none to the unions except white men. Rather significant. How much longer will this class of men be in a position to make this statement?"

Not long, fellow worker, for the I. W. W. is growing in Hawaii.



—on "Red Work"