

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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NEW ORLEANS TRANSPORT MEN CALL A STRIKE

(Special telegram to the "Industrial Worker.")
New Orleans, La., June 3, 1913.—A general strike has been declared by the National Industrial Union of Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. and Sailors' Union of Atlantic and the Gulf against the United Fruit Company's ships plying between Central American States and the United States.

The strike was caused by the action of said company in cutting wages five dollars per month.—Strike Committee.

MISSOULA WOODSMEN STANDING FIRM

Missoula, Mont., June 7, 1913.—The lumber workers' strike in this part of the state has settled down to a test of endurance and it now remains to be seen as to how long the A. C. M. Co. lumber department can ride the high horse before they come to the end of their tether and grant our demands.

The lumber workers are determined to fight the A. C. M. Co. to the end of time before they will give up.

There are numerous old men in this strike who have worked fifteen years—given the best part of their life—for the A. C. M. Co. and help make the colossal fortune it now has and the powerful corporation it now is. These old men used to labor under the delusion that they had an interest in the company. They now realize that the older they get to be the weaker the tie that binds them to their job. A few years more and the services of these old men will not be wanted, they will be relegated to the scrap heap, there to make a living as best they can.

It is a strange thing that large institutions of industry will spend large sums of money to fight the working man who asks for a slight increase in pay. Why do they do it? Why does a hog try to break a board fence with its snout when a gate is wide open near by? Well, the lumber hogs will break off their financial snout before they can break down the fence of working class solidarity.

Jak P. Thompson made a brilliant speech here last Friday night.

Picket all employment offices and rush funds to Strike Committee, Box 962, Missoula, Mont.

SABOTEURS AT WORK IN CALIFORNIA

In the electrical workers strike in California it is quite evident that Section 6, Article 2, is being violated. The following is clipped from an article in the San Francisco Examiner:

Cutters of Wire Bought.
That portion of the Richmond district lying north of Clement street, including West Clay Park, Lakeside and Presidio Heights was in complete darkness Thursday night from midnight to daybreak because of the cutting of the arc light wires of the Pacific Gas and Electric company by unknown persons.

These sections and other districts are likely to be in darkness, it is said, because of the inability of the company to detect wire tamperers.

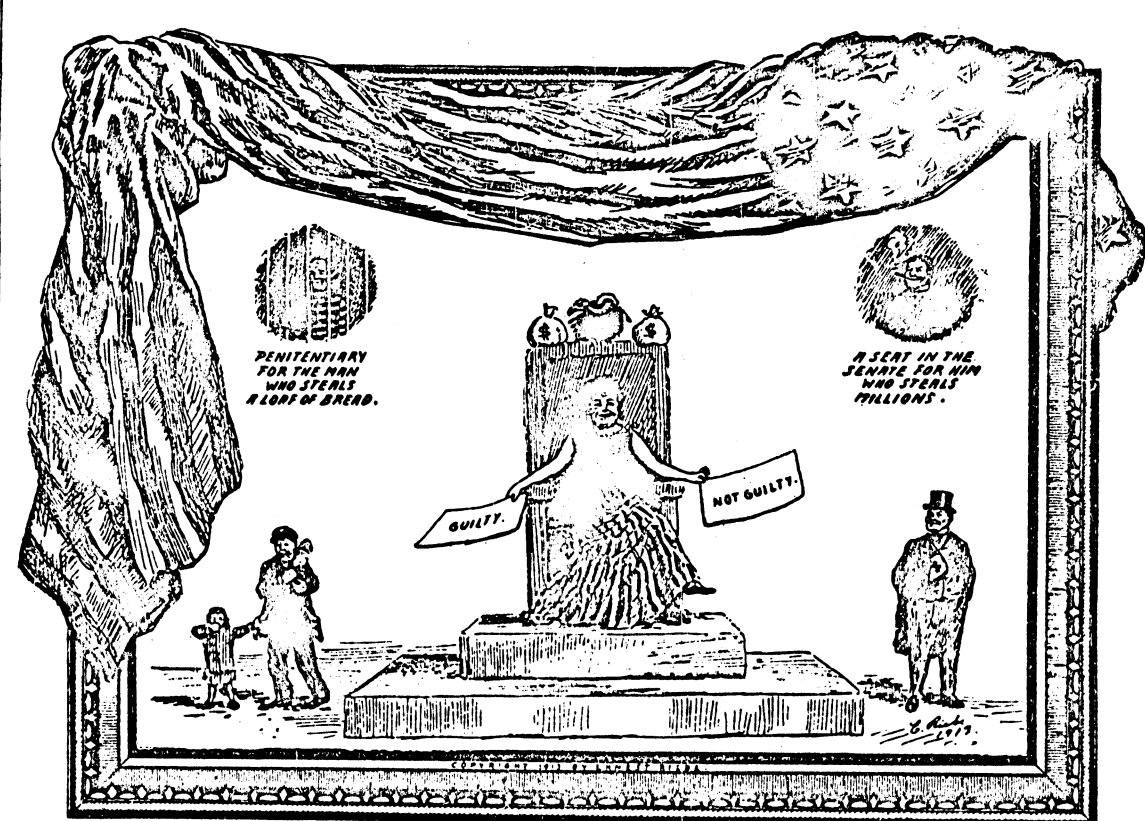
Linemen employed by the lighting company guarded by a policeman in uniform toured the outlying districts in an automobile yesterday afternoon, seeking to locate the pieces of a severed cable so that the arc lighting system of the city might be restored.

The police department has been asked to aid but so far no arrests have been made. Vice President John A. Britton, for the lighting corporation, has offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons cutting or short-circuiting wires.

REBELS ARE RAMBLING FROM JUNGLE TO JAIL

Galesburg, Ill., May 28, 1913.—Jungle to Jail Local No. 1 declared its purpose to be the filling of Peoria's jails to force the release of our 22 fellow workers who are bound over until the September term of court. F. W. Scott, elected financial secretary; Robe and Scott, elected as committee on ways and means; Kline, Murray and Murphy, elected as press committee and furnished with paper and stamps. After buying provisions for the trip, the eight charter members left the railroad yards on their way from the jungle to the jail.—Press Committee.

No. 4 UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES



STAR SPANGLED JUSTICE

Fight For Freedom In Peoria

For the first time in the history of the I. W. W. has there been a clear-headed attempt to organize the slaves of the Mississippi Valley. Small mixed locals have been organized only to die because of the lack of that element which is ever active—a white minority. These locals have died because of the servile nature of the workers. Rebels have left the East only to pass in a hurry over the territory, seldom stopping in the industrial belts to acquaint themselves with conditions.

In the thousand and one towns which dot this valley there has sprung up a giant industry turning out metal and machinery products, the foremost of which are binders, reapers, threshers, separators, plows, harrows and every form of large and small farm implements. Without going into further detail you can readily see that on the other side is produced as complete a machine proletariat as society has ever witnessed. Workers here become old at thirty and at forty are relegated to the scrap heap.

To all live rebels who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the tactics of a completely organized master class, where a perfect

spy system prevails, including that of the Bertillon system (with the exception of taking finger prints), is the following addressed.

The city of Peoria, Ill., is the second largest manufacturing center in the state, and is a ten-hour, low pay, hard work, continuous grind, wound up clock which sends out the alarm inviting the industrial lords to wind the spring tighter. Somehow too great a pressure was applied to the main spring and something "busted."

The employees of Avery & Co. went on strike the 10th of May and in less than one week the few who filed back in the shop only kept up the appearances of working. Our picket line grew until 600 men were on strike, only the skilled trades remaining inside. Even the ranks of the A. F. of L. began to break and then the basest passions of the bosses came into full play. Our only weapon, the picket line, was set upon by the ever ready watchdogs of profit—the police and thugs. Twenty-six of the line were arrested, including the picket captains, organizers and speakers. The force of guards were increased until the line of pickets was outnumbered by the bulls, and

with threats the remaining pickets were kept two blocks from the mill.

The strike is still on and production is crippled, but as we cannot be in jail and on the picket line at the same time we look for the workers to drill back. Our battle is now with the city and county authorities and a free speech fight is in full swing.

The charges against the men are disturbing the peace. Little, Law, Levine, Cannon and Moore are confined in a separate cell-house with charges of conspiracy and inciting to riot. The gang of masters are not only thoroughly acquainted with the science of "reach" but also the art of using the courts as a kangaroo.

These five men will sure do a jolt in the Joliet Pen unless action is taken. The others will get no less than six months in the work-house.

The free speech fight began last evening and eight men were taken from the box. Recruits are needed badly. Men coming to Peoria report at Adams and Fulton streets as our hall has been raided. Let our strength increase until we bring the bosses to time.

FREE SPEECH COMMITTEE.

Denver Starts Organization Work in Earnest

(By Ted Fraser.)

Things are beginning to move in this dead burg of Denver—the best lighted cemetery in the world. Since the settlement of the free speech fight extensive agitation has been carried on with splendid results. At first it seemed that nothing could be done here for all the workers appeared to be suffering either from overwork or empty stomachs. But while there's life there's hope, as local 26 has proven.

Sunday, May 25, we had a rousing meeting in our hall, 1909 Lawrence street, with Phil Engle and Meyer Friedkin as the principal speakers. A good collection was taken up and forwarded to the Paterson strikers. On Saturday, May 31, fellow worker Kunkle of Niles, Ohio, was the speaker and he certainly delivered the goods. A collection was sent to Missoula and Paterson strikers and considerable literature sold.

Pat Noonan is the principal speaker on the street and he is getting fine results. The way the slaves are discussing the I. W. W. makes it look as though Denver is surely being put on the map.

Local 26 has taken in over 40 new members in the past month and has started to organize a construction job just outside the city. We have three good camp delegates on the job and expect to have a construction workers' local very soon.

On Monday, May 26, a few of the rebels went out to Rumps' camp at Mesa, Colo., 17 miles out of Denver on the Union Pacific. They had worked just four hours when they called a strike and every man in camp responded, 30 in all. The strike was won in five minutes and the men are so pleased with direct action that they all signified their willingness to line up on pay day.

The slaves in the Colorado and Southern shops are also beginning to wake up. They have requested Local 26 to come and see what can be done. They have no union as yet and prospects are good for a strong local among the shop men. Anyway we are going to keep digging away to see what can be done in that industry.

We are taking 250 copies of the Industrial Worker, 100 of Solidarity, and 50 of the Lumber Jack each week and are always sold out before the next bundle arrives. One of the Denver fellow workers donated 80 new books so we have one of the finest libraries and reading rooms of any local in the West.

There is room for good street speakers here and job agitators are badly needed. All agitators will be accorded a hearty reception.

All rebels who intend going into the Kansas harvest fields should be sure to communicate with Local 26, 1909 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

Two Thousand in Huge Show For Labor's Sake

Two thousand silk workers from Paterson will take part in a huge indoor pageant in Madison Square Garden on June 7. A stage that will take up almost an entire side of the Garden is being built and the first rehearsals have been called. The staging will be done by Ernest Poole, Mabel Dodge, John Reed, Edward Hint and Arturo Giovannitti. The press committee consists of Lincoln Steffens, W. E. Walling, Upton Sinclair, Inez Haynes Gillmore,

Hutchins Haggood, Thompson Buchanan and Rose Pastor Stokes.

The five scenes of the pageant will be given in pantomime, except that strikers will sing folk songs and speech will be made on the stage by William Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Patrick Quinlan. The scenes will show a mill at opening time, with the hands coming to work, the subsequent walk-out, the arrival of strike-breakers and the arrest of pickets. A Sunday meeting at Haledon and the

departure of the children will be other scenes.

A huge red flag, symbolical of brotherhood, will be the curtain for the stage, which will be the largest in the world. The pageant is being given to raise money for the strikers, particularly the women and children.

The men and women who will take part in the pageant will leave Paterson at daybreak on the morning of the performance and march to New York with bands and drum corps.—New York World.

LUMBERJACKS RESPONDING TO STRIKE CALL

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.")
Seattle, Wash., June 8, 1913.—Over fifty camps are now affected, employing over five thousand loggers. The strike is gradually spreading and will soon enroll double the number of strikers now out. The outlying camps are gradually walking out. Employment offices are being picketed.

Employers announce that they have plenty of logs, which the strikers know is all a bluff. The coming week will see big developments.—Press Committee.

OPENING REPORTS ARE ENCOURAGING

BULLETIN NO. 1

June 5, 1913.

While many of our delegates and organizers have yet failed to report, still the first day of the strike, scheduled to begin today, the 5th, sees many camps responding with surprising unanimity. For several days previous the companies were busy weeding out such of our active members as they could force out of the camps without courting an immediate strike. In many places they were unable to do this. At Three Lakes, Wash., where the forman was about to discharge several of our active members on the day before the strike, a strike was immediately called and all of the men in the camp with the exception of four responded to the call. This is the first camp to go on strike. The same day saw the closing down of the two Houghton Log Co. camps at McMurray and Ehrlich. The following camps have since reported:

Skykomish Lumber company camp and mill at Skykomish. Solid.

Clear Lake, Camp 1, at Clear Lake.

Dempey Log Co., Camp 2, near Sedro-Woolley.

English Camp 2, near Sedro Woolley. Over 100 men.

English Camp 1, near Sedro Woolley.

Camp 1 at Kerriston. Out solid.

Camp 2 at Kerriston. Out solid.

Mill at Kerriston has only a small part of crew left.

Preston Mills Co., camp at Kerriston. Out solid.

Samish Bay Log Co., Camp at Fravel. Out solid, 90 men.

Merrill & Ring, two camps near Everett.

(Continued on page 4)

CONDITIONS ON KETTLE VALLEY LINE

Notices were posted on all bunk houses and on the office at Chew's Camp 9 (out of Kalowna) that beginning with June 2nd "No work would be done until a new cook and better food were provided."

Out of 45 day laborers and 30 station men there was not a one to turn out on the morning of the 2nd.

The timekeeper tried to bulldoze the men into going to work, but nothing doing. The superintendent and police were sent for but the men remained firm. All of the day laborers took their time in preference to eating the rotten beef and slumgullion that was dished up by the so-called cook. The Swedish station men threw up a tunnel contract on which they had worked five months and joined the exodus. The Italians having only three days more work decided to stay rather than give all their work for nothing. Demands have been made for a new cook and better provender by the men for the past three weeks, but no change and the strike results. It's liable to spread to other camps. The I. W. W. had no part in this strike and this has set the contractors to thinking.

That the men struck of their own accord is beyond the ken of the bosses. There is only one cure for all of the workers' ills—the One Big Union.—John J. O'Connor.

ONE HUNDRED MEN READY TO HAND PEORIA A JOLT

Salt Lake City, June 2, 1913.—One hundred men are leaving here for Peoria, Ill., to fight for free speech; to fill the jails; to help win the strike; to gain the eight hour day and to spread the spirit of revolt in that part of the country. Let all footloose rebels show the bosses that the I. W. W. is not so easily whipped as the American Federation of Labor.—Jas. McCrary, James Whitmer, Harry Laborde, committee.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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George Speed.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Soap stops water from making steam in boilers
Asafetida keeps patrons from struck theatres.
By working slow profits are greatly reduced.
Oil containing emery makes machinery strike.
Telling trade secrets wins battles for workers.
Accidents often are an aid in winning strikes.
Guerrilla warfare always gets the bossen's goat.
Ends that are revolutionary justify the means.

The working class must free itself, so every bit of power it delegates unnecessarily, even to those of its own class, is injurious to its interests.

A GREAT OBSTACLE

The Labor News of Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., gives for the lack of growth on the part of the A. F. of L. lumber workers' organization the following lucid explanation:

"The only obstacle in the way of organization in Humboldt county at the present time is the tendency of the men to hold back."

This clears up matters. The same explanation will do for the I. W. W. The only reason the I. W. W. has not a million members is because a million members have not joined. No one would have thought of this easy way of explaining matters had not the Labor News editor placed his mighty brain to the task.

BETTER CLEAN HIS GLASSES

The Seattle Union Record says on May 31: "There is undoubtedly a prejudice against the negro because of his color, but the American Federation of Labor makes no distinction of sex, creed or color, and admits all to its folds as is evidenced by the many negro union men right in the city of Seattle."

The issue in which the editor makes this untruthful statement has the larger part of its front page devoted to a roast of the Japanese in an article syndicated by that capitalist magazine—Collier's Weekly. The A. F. of L. does not accept Japanese or Chinese to membership.

There are barriers as to sex in some unions and in many cities neither women nor negro barbers are allowed to join the A. F. of L. And there are craft unions that deny admittance to all who are not citizens.

In 1910 the A. F. of L. accepted the following unions that exclude negroes, either directly through their constitutions or else by their ritual which pledged each member to propose only white applicants: Wire Weavers, Switchmen, Maintenance-of-Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Machinists, and Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.

The editor of the Seattle Union Record "had better clean his glasses."

The I. W. W. is the only labor organization in America that absolutely excludes no wage worker from membership.

SOMETHING ABOUT CIRCULATION

The Industrial Worker has made no practice of using its columns in a constant appeal for support, nor does it propose to do so at this late day. The average reader is soon disgusted when constantly faced by wails for help, appeals for a larger circulation, etc. The Worker hopes to gain the necessary support by standing firmly for the interests of those who work for wages. But we do believe that a word as to conditions is necessary to show the booksters the necessity of doing their part in building up the press.

The circulation of the Worker has dropped off over 2,000 since the first of the year. This means that active supporters are slacking up in their efforts. No doubt they have the impression that the great gains in membership in the East has given a corresponding increase in the paper's circulation and so have slacked up in their individual efforts. But in this they are mistaken. The strikes in the East are largely of foreign speaking workers who could scarcely afford the price of the paper even could they read English. There have been no gains in the East.

Outside of the circulation of the special Eitor-Giovannitti issue the Industrial Worker has at no time had any circulation to speak of on the Atlantic Coast. There are a number of small Pacific Coast towns whose subscription list is larger than that of the entire state of Massachusetts. In the entire district east of the Mississippi there are less papers being distributed, both in bundle orders and subscriptions, than are sold in Seattle on the street alone.

Nor is the Worker supported from the general funds of the organization as some imagine. Its revenues are derived from subscriptions and bundle sales, confined mainly to the district

west of the Rocky Mountains, the Pacific Coast giving the bulk of the support. So it is upon the rebels upon the Coast that the Worker depends to put the circulation back where it was before.

Don't make it necessary to appeal again. A small bunch of subscriptions from each western local will turn the trick. Let us hear from you.

DARROW A POOR ECONOMIST

Clarence S. Darrow has said some mighty clever things, some mighty wise things, some mighty eloquent things in the course of his public career and has therefore gained a place on an economic pedestal where those who still want heroes are free to worship, but if the Syndicalist is correct in reporting Darrow's speech at a recent banquet in Los Angeles we will have to link him up with Prof. Laughlin of the Standard Oil University. Darrow is reported as having said:

"You can't gain anything by raising the price of labor while a few men in Wall Street can gather around a mahogany table and in the twinkling of an eye take away all you gain by raising the price of all commodities."

We would pass Darrow's economic absurdity without comment were it not for the fact that it is upon such rot that the capitalists, the middle class, and the purely political socialists base their main argument against direct industrial action. To see the above tacitly approved by the Syndicalist is quite a surprise.

No one has ever been struck by the goodness of heart of the men who manipulate things in Wall Street yet if we accept Darrow's idea we will have to admit that these financial pirates are refraining from gaining larger profits for themselves because they love the rest of society. How else are we to judge their actions? If they can assemble around a table and in the twinkling of an eye raise prices on all commodities it would be a sure thing that all they would do would be to sit there and twinkle their eyes until their oculist ordered them to take a vacation. The fact that they do not do it is proof that they cannot. And the same economic laws that prevent them from arbitrarily raising prices keeps them from getting back in added profits what the workers force from the employers in higher wages.

The great strikes of today have come because the price of commodities has already risen, not because a few men forced it up but because the cheapened production of gold has reduced the purchasing power of the dollar. This means that labor is robbed of more of its product right at the point of production inasmuch as the price paid for labor power represents less food, clothing and shelter than before.

And it still remains for Darrow and others to explain why it is that the capitalists always fight against an increase in wages if they can so easily add it to the price of commodities. Tell us the reason, Clarence.

SEX SUBSIDIZED INDUSTRIES

Department stores give a glaring example of the relation of low wages to prostitution and it is no exaggeration to say that there is a beaten path from their doors to the brothel district, but in all fairness one must admit that they are not the only sex-subsidized portion of capitalist industry. In fact, prostitution is equally divided between all the industries so far as causes are concerned for it is the method of production and exchange that is to blame.

Of course if a girl does not get enough wages to eke out an existence and is forced to seek a "gentleman friend" she is giving up a direct subsidy to her employers, and they, in benefitting by the sale of her sex to the extent of the difference between her wages and the cost of living, are placed in the same category with the despised "pimp."

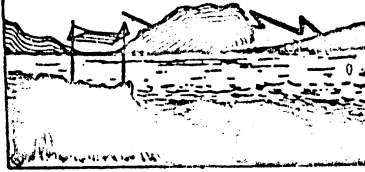
Domestic service is not held up to the public gaze so much as the store work but nevertheless it turns out even more prostitutes in proportion to numbers employed. So it would seem that the women who hire this under-paid labor have small reason to sneer at the "madam" of a bawdy house. They are in the same social boat and the pot need not cast reflections on the color of the kettle.

But it is not to industries employing female labor that we must confine ourselves when looking for sex-subsidization. All lines of work calling for casual, migratory labor are examples of the same problem from a slightly different angle. Amid all the maudlin wail that has gone up from the capitalist press and the sentimental slobberings of the "social uplifters" there has been no word said for the man who is forced to toil under unnatural conditions. But a man does not leave sexual needs behind when he is forced to become a "blanket-stiff." The prostitute and the camp worker are correlated and are inescapable under the wages system. So in hiring men at wages that will not allow of supporting a wife, or under conditions that do not allow of the maintenance of even a pretense of a home, the employers in these lines are benefitting by sex-subsidy.

Nor is this all. The machine that throws men out of employment, the spread of child labor, and numerous other things prevent ever larger number of workers from entering anything more than a passing relation, and the growing insecurity of employment effectually stops many from entering into the marriage relation even though their present wage is more than sufficient to maintain a home of the average standard. So in looking at the problem from both sides—the male and the female—it is plain that every industry is receiving a subsidy from either a repression of sexual desires or their expression for commercial purposes. And, be it known, the men working under conditions that prevent a natural expression of their sexual wants are just as much prostitutes as are the women of the street.

Present day prudery prevents an adequate handling of the question of prostitution, or in fact any vital discussion regarding sexual relations, but the revolutionist may be sure that property interests dictates the capitalist viewpoint on this as well as all other matters. And one may also be sure that the sex problem is but a portion of the labor problem and that sex-subsidized industry will disappear only when the workers have organized industrially and overthrown the wages system so as to operate the means of production in a manner that assures a plenitude of the necessities of life and the free expression of all natural desires.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Portugal

The Federaco Anarchista of Portugal has sent us a letter on the situation of the country confirming entirely the correspondence which we published a few weeks ago and adding some interesting details. The letter says among other: The prisons are full! The warships are taking away to the colonial prisons the militants who were implicated in the last revolutionary movement. Our weekly, A Revolta, the organ of the anarchist federation, has been suppressed. The office of the syndicalist Confederation has been closed, and is guarded by the police, whilst its weekly organ, O Sindicalista, has been suppressed. Spies and police persecute revolutionaries and syndicalists, searching their homes. The national guard explores the country to find rural militants. Liberty is strangled! Liberty of press, of meeting, of thought are fictions given by the constitution. But a revolution is approaching and we intend to fight for our rights. Comrades, help us! Up for the social revolution!

England

The Federation of Miners of Great Britain has decided to initiate a general action against blacklegs on the lines that have been so successful in South Wales.

The question is to sweep the coalfields clear of scabs at all costs. In the mines of South Wales the movement started some weeks ago, and as the Daily Herald states, in some places there were only a very small number of workers who did not join the union. In the Garw Valley, however, all the collieries are idle because of twenty non-unionists employed at two of the pits and about 4000 men are idle. At Senghenydd colliery, where the number of non-unionists has been reduced from about 900 to about 20 since the campaign started, 2000 men are idle. The collieries belonging to Messrs. Lancaster at Bla-na, and Six Hells, employing about 5000 men, are also stopped, the number of non-unionists at these collieries being about 24. And so on. In Yorkshire, where a ballot of the men has been given a heavy majority in favor of this policy, will next begin the campaign against the non-unionists. If, however, as is expected, the mine owners will answer by a general lock-out of the men, the struggle would at once assume a national importance, and the Miners Federation of Great Britain would take the direction of the movement. After Yorkshire, Derbyshire will be dealt with, and Lancashire, Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and the Midlands area later on. Over the whole coal field the number of men outside the unions is about 300,000, and if these are forced in it will bring the Federation membership up to about 800,000.

The question of working with non-organized men, otherwise said the obligatory membership, is undoubtedly one of the most delicate and difficult questions to solve. We can perfectly well understand the refusal to work with non-unionists if it is a question of defending themselves against blacklegs and strike breakers. But when it is a case of the large labor unions trying to dominate the social life of the working classes, we are against it as well as against employers' tyranny to recognize the men's organization, or the tyranny of the church or any other form of social domination.

Italy

The scandalous attitude of the general directorate of the state railways has provoked a serious conflict, a conflict specially interesting for revolutionary syndicalists.

The recent law on the legal position of the railway men gave them the right to be represented by their delegates of different categories of the personnel in the mixed committee where the interests of the line and of the personnel are discussed. By this system of representation the government meant to compensate somewhat the men for the loss of the right of strike and the threat of punishment for any stoppage of the service by concerted action.

The mentioned committee, Parlamento ferroviario, has to be convened twice a year. But the general Directorate has not called the committee for 16 months, and when the delegates at last were brought together they found that their claims though presented in writing according to the rules, to the executive of the committee, had not been put on the programme, and that the project of law on pensions of railwaymen and their widows, which they wanted to amend had already been sent to Parliament.

The indignant railwaymen's delegates left the meeting as a protest. Two of the delegates, Vani and Pesoro, sent a letter to the director of the railways, strongly criticizing his attitude. This letter gave the directors an occasion to punish those two delegates. The minister of railway, Sacchi, took the defence of the directors before Parliament. And this is the cause why the whole personnel of the state railways has taken sides against the directors and the government, declaring themselves ready to fight for the rights of workers even by a general strike.

It must be noted that the revolutionary syndicalists are in a majority among the railway men. These syndicalists never have stopped pointing out to their fellow workers the uselessness of this labor representation on this committee, and insisted on the only efficacious way of guarding their interests—by direct action. Their conceptions have been amply confirmed by what has been done by the government and the railway directors.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SABOTAGE

(By Gerald O. Desmond.)

How many, even among revolutionists, recognize the deep significance, the real meaning of the propaganda and practice of sabotage? How many realize its educative power?

Sabotage is the forerunner of the revolution. It is the smashup of slave religion, morality and ethics. It shows a clear conception of a class struggle. It is a repudiation of the "community of interests" dogma. It demonstrates that the workers have lost their fear of hell and their faith in heaven—that the proletariat is getting its fighting clothes on.

In any class society all things partake of a class nature. When one class rules industrially it impresses certain religions, codes of ethics and morality on the whole. Today the capitalist class rules. The religions, morality and ethics of today are such as the capitalist class decree to be taught and practiced by the workers—such as will perpetuate capitalist rule and exploitation. They are religious teaching obedience, humility, submission—of workers to masters. Religions belittling our misery here and promising a wonderful reward hereafter. Religions commanding a respect for property—their property by us. Religions defending work—by us for their benefit. To be "moral" and "ethically correct" today is to toil hard, to be satisfied, to deny ourselves, to ask for little, to bow down to our superiors, etc.

So long as the working class practice are bound in any way by these things, the masters are safe. A working class hampered by such ideas and superstitions cannot fight intelligently. It cannot be militant or revolutionary. It cannot emancipate itself from slavery. But suppose the slaves wake up? What if they begin to think and go after the good things of life now—and to hell with "pie in the sky"? What if they "can" the idea that the boss is their "natural superior" and benefactor; and realize instead that he is an enemy, an exploiter, and a parasite? Suppose they create and practice a code of ethics wherein the thing which is for their benefit is "good" and "right" and that which benefits the boss is "bad" and "wrong"? How long could a ruling class stand before this? How long?

So we come back to sabotage, its significance and its educative value. Every time an act of sabotage is practiced it is a negation of slave morality, ethic and religion. It is the act of an individual, of a class, already, or becoming, mentally emancipated. The plutes are frightened—they realize the power, the significance. The Utopians, the "parlor socialists," the pink tea "rebels"—prating of revolution with their minds still befogged, decry sabotage and pass condemnatory resolutions.

But despite plute rage and "red-yellow" howls it will not down. Its propaganda becomes more general, its practice more common and mercilessly effective. Sabotage is here to stay—the greatest educative force, the most powerful weapon yet shaped by evolution for a rebellious, mentally-emancipated proletariat.

A FEW REMARKS

(By M. C. Warden.)

Police and preachers are twin brothers. Contractors and the government are one and the same thing in Canada. Churches and jails perform the same function.

The railroad contractors are uneasy. They are afraid the men are going on strike for more pork chops.

Twohey brothers have a special police force of their own to watch their works up on the North Thompson.

One homesteader refused to sell timber to build either jails or churches on the line. If the slaves were half as wise to their interests they would refuse to let the contractors pay them off with religion.

If a man goes up the river as an I. W. W. organizer he is watched by the company police and is charged enough over ordinary prices to pay the living expenses of the sky pilots who travel the line.

What the boss fears is good for the workers. Join the I. W. W.

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.

TO HELL WITH THE LAWYERS (Joseph Kucera in The Social War.)

As the seas are scoured by the sharks so are the battlefields of the labor movement scoured by the intellectual hyenas—the lawyers. The battle still raging, hardly have we buried the dead and ere we have time to take care of the wounded—here he is—the lawyer.

In a labor struggle in the Social War the capitalist knows no law. And we who claim to meet him with the same weapon, we, the urgent advocates of Direct Action, Sabotage and Social Revolution, fall into the arms of a lawyer as soon as the would-be law of the capitalists leaves a pink scar on our face.

Since we renounce politics and acclaim Direct Action we shall not make ourselves the laughing stock of the world by fighting our battles with the most urgent upholder of the present system, the lawyer, whose only chance to live is as long as our glorious present system lasts.

All levers are set into motion, the economic struggle ceases to exist for the time being, while the lawyers are fomenting, through their press agents, a flame of indignation which shall bear the fat fruit of a big defense fund.

You may say that there are decent lawyers. Lawyers who take labor cases which an ordinary professional would not handle; lawyers who take cases out of sympathy for the cause, for the sake of their conviction. This may be done—up in Mrs.

Down here we have sympathizers—whom we don't care to solicit—helping the class cause with their dimes and dollars. We also see workers, for the sake of their convictions, fighting the battles of their class in the workshops; we can meet them in the organizing field after their hard day's toll is over; they arrange meetings, paying their own carfare; they sell literature, they contribute money to their brother strikers and starve at times themselves—all as a result of conviction.

If you ask for a solution, I can point to a preamble, I can recite that "between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers take possession of the earth," which I am firmly convinced they intend to do, but not in the courts. They will do it in the factories, in the workshops, on the real battlefield of the workers and the idlers.

Make a start. Defy the courts. Say to the lawyers and their clan, with our Western free speech fighters: "To hell with your courts." It is all "heads I win and tails you lose" with the law anyhow.

Some one said that, leaving our active people in the claws of the law, there would be no active men and women in a short time to come, for fear that in the hour of danger they would be deserted by their brothers.

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So far we have not advocated "to hell with the courts." Some one had to fire the first shot some day. I do it now as I realize it to be inevitable if the whole revolutionary movement is not to be devoured by legal quibbling in the courts, which, as hinted above, may be the game of the other side.

Every direct and spontaneous action produces its great men and women. People we never heard of suddenly jump into prominence so strongly that we wonder how it was possible not to realize the strength of such individuals when we met them in our daily lives.

with the best name may spoil a job some day. So let us try to trust ourselves, that we shall have good luck with them as we have with our shoemaker or laundryman. But do not feed them with the workingman's sweatshop dollars.

Chuck the defense fund sharks overboard. They are demoralizing the rank and file of the workers in this advertisement-ridden town to such an extent that it threatens to become a mania to have one's name as a persecuted fellow worker in the papers.

And who suffers the most in this feeding of the bottomless pockets of labor lawyers? The worker again. After his day's work is over he gladly spends nights in soliciting funds for the strikers, which he does not find such an awfully hard task, because there are contributors in the cause of the working class.

GNAWING OF THE LAW (Reflection on certain recent court decisions.)

Law's a jest—a paradox With a grim, rapacious paw; Law's a goose and law's a fox— Yea, a lawless thing is law!

Law is always orthodox, Viewing precedents with awe; Law's a snake and Law's an ox— Yea, a lawless thing is law!

Running waters wear out rocks, So does law, whose greedy claw Skins you to your very socks— Yea, a lawless thing is law!

Law hath yet a greedy maw— Yea, a lawless thing is law! Law hath driven folks to "booze"— Heads it wins and tails we lose!

Running waters wear out rocks, So does law, whose greedy claw Skins you to your very socks— Yea, a lawless thing is law!

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SOCIALISTS ABANDON RED FLAG (By W. Dennis.)

A few facts and after-thoughts about May Day. Believing that the labor movement should know the facts to enable them to draw correct conclusions, it seems proper to state a few.

Has the Socialist Party abandoned the Red Flag? Yes. For a year the red has for some reason failed to appear in socialist halls or at socialist meetings. Last fall at the Debs, Berger, Seidel, Warren and other large meetings not the slightest sign of red, let alone a red flag, was allowed to appear either in the halls or on the platform.

The May Day Federation this year consumed most of its time and energy wrangling over whether A. F. of L., No. 6, or Industrial No. 8 Musicians should play the music for the parade. The semi-radical class was finally forced to have extra delegates sent in from numerous A. F. of L. unions, about as revolutionary as rabbits, to maintain their voting control of the Federation.

San Francisco is about the only city in the United States where radicals parade and carry nothing but red flags. We have been very unfortunate here for the past two years on account of having a chief of police who refuses to make an use out of himself and thus advertise our parades, as most all other chiefs do by trying to break it up or interfere.

It is to be hoped that next year the May Day arrangements will be entirely in the hands of the real reds and something elaborate pulled off in red.

SAM KLOSSNER—A TRIBUTE. (By Arthur Booz.)

Local 571, I. W. W., Great Falls, Mont., lost an active member a few days ago. Fellow Worker Sam Klossner died at the Columbus Hospital on May 30. The remains were sent to his brother at Pullman, Wash. Death came from the tremors.

A Tribute. Sam Klossner died so unexpectedly that we can scarcely realize that he is no more. He has been in our local ever since it was organized and we cannot free ourselves from the peculiar feeling that we may meet him at any moment. He was in the hospital but two days when he died of the tremors. He was a porter in a saloon. We cannot blame Sam for that kind of a death for he was but the victim of an unjust social system.

A reader renews for a year, orders fifty cents worth of assorted literature and remarks as follows: "I like your paper very much. I wish we poor homesteaders could belong to the I. W. W. organization. We had a socialist local here (Boys, Wash.) but it broke up lately because most of the "comrades" are far behind their time in evolution and some—very few—were far ahead. I am with you, and that the workers can be too radical I fail to understand."

LUMBER WORKERS' CONVENTION

The convention of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers was called to order in Alexandria, La., on May 19. The Western District refrained from sending delegates on account of the struggle pending in the camps of the Pacific Northwest.

Nomination of officers followed. Jay Smith and Charles Deany will stand for secretary of the Southern District, one to be voted on. A. L. Gullory was renominated as treasurer without an opponent, as also was Covington Hall as editor of the Lumberjack.

The convention will submit a proposition to the Western District that the Lumberjack become the property of the N. I. U. of F. & L. W. A continuation of the Merryville strike was recommended and provisions made regarding the securing of funds and their disposal.

The new constitution of the N. I. U. was ordered printed by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau at Cleveland, Ohio. Full convention proceedings were ordered sent to all lumber worker locals of both the Southern and the Western Districts.

Letters were sent to Woodrow Wilson demanding an investigation of the working conditions in the Southern camps; to Wm. Sulzer, governor of New York, demanding the release of the workers imprisoned at Little Falls, and an investigation of the authorities in that city; to Governor Hatfield of West Virginia, denouncing him, the courts and the authorities as being on a par with the officialdom of Louisiana or Mexico; and to the Governor of New Jersey, demanding the immediate release of the strike prisoners being held in jail or under indictment in Paterson, and a complete investigation of the methods used by the silk manufacturers and authorities of Paterson.

The Western District submitted a proposition to the convention to the effect that two district organizations be maintained as at present, that the G. E. B. be requested to allow both districts representation at the coming convention, that each district elect an executive board and the two boards act as the National Executive Board, that the amount of per capita which locals are to pay to their district organizations be left in the hands of each district to name, and that the Southern District elect the G. E. B. member to which the entire N. I. U. of F. & L. W. is entitled.

The convention had a larger attendance and was better in all respects than was anticipated by the most hopeful.

Why? Air: "America." (By Al. Flunkey.) Why should you toil and splan, And yet let others win Your rightful share? Why live in dingy den, But thirteen feet by ten, And build for other men A mansion fair?

Why plow the furrow deep, And then let others reap What you have sown? Nay, but ye garner in And stack and thrash and win And place it in the bin For those who own.

You make the tinsel show Which flutters in the row Where fashion rules. And still the more you hand To deck the weigneur grand The more in awe you stand Like simple fools.

Get wise, my friend, get next! No longer drift perplexed, For goodness sake. To evil never bow, To alter it find how, And to yourselves right now A tumble take.

Under date of February 25, 1913, Edward Flore, General President of the hotel, restaurant, and bar workers' organization of the A. F. of L., wrote to J. J. Brady, Secretary Local 161, of his organization, at Brockton, Mass., to the effect that Japanese were not eligible for membership. It is a great labor movement that refuses to take in men on account of their color.

CRAFT UNIONISM AT ITS BEST

We reproduce herewith an editorial from the Tri-City Labor Review, the official organ of the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils of Alameda County, Cal. Coming from an A. F. of L. paper this should show our readers that the "Industrial Worker" has not over-stated the case in pointing out the scab character of craft unionism.

Unloved and Unenvied Many deplorable and contemptible tricks have been turned against union men when on strike to enforce their demands for better conditions, but the most contemptible that has ever come under the personal notice of the writer is the action of two so-called unions in connection with the strike of the Light and Power Council of California against the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

One of these unions is located in Oakland, and is the newly organized local of Stationary Engineers, known as Local 507, which was instituted by the second international vice-president, T. J. Roberts, it is said, in an effort to break up the old local, No. 67, and gain control of the engineers' organization in this locality.

Local 67 lost its charter, but regained a new one, and the staunch bunch of that old union is now under a separate organization from Roberts' union, and is known as Local 533.

How about Roberts' union? It has been stated on the floor of the Central Labor Council that Roberts instructed his men to stay on the job and all but one man did. This man, it is said, came out with the remark that he would rather starve than scab on any man.

But more despicable (if that were possible) than the action of Roberts and his organization, is that of L. C. Grasser, international organizer for the McNulty faction of Electrical Workers, who signed a contract with the gas company to furnish men for 25 cents per day less than the strikers are asking, and has been furnishing men to take the places of strikers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the outside Electrical Workers (one union in five or six which comprise the Light and Power Council) known as the Reed-Murphy faction and which outnumber the McNulty faction 4 to 1, on account of internal troubles, is that any excuse for the recognized faction to scab on them when they are on strike for decent conditions and wages?

No kind of a union man would take the place of another on strike for better conditions, organized or unorganized, and even though he be a Chinaman, if he has one drop of good red union blood coursing in his veins.

We would like to tell these union scabs just what the true men in the movement think of them, but language adequate to the occasion would not look good in print, so, dear reader, we will have to leave it to you to guess.

The action of these men has been protested to their international and the A. F. of L. by the Central Labor Councils of San Francisco and Alameda county, and it now remains to be seen what action will be taken.

If the great A. F. of L. has not the influence or power to prevent some of its component unions from scabbing on others, it would seem it had outlived its usefulness and must either take steps to remedy the defects or give way to a more progressive organization at no very distant day.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST PARTY PURIFIES ITSELF (By Wm. Yates.)

The State Committee of the Massachusetts Socialist Party on last Sunday voted by 13 to 4 to expel from membership the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware, Mass., a member of the National Committee and last fall's candidate for governor of the state. The whole Ware local was also expelled because they refused to oust Sawyer.

Charges against Sawyer were made by the two members of the State Committee from Springfield. One of these members is also on the editorial board of the Springfield Republican, so whatever the Republican says may be considered to be inspired. In commenting on the expulsion of Sawyer this capitalist organ says:

"The State Committee's action is important, since it practically marks the first attempt to rid the party in this state of what is known as the impossibilist faction. This faction, the leaders claim, does not reflect the sentiment of the party, inasmuch as it favors direct action rather than the ballot. A member of the state committee said yesterday that it was this element in the party that was back of the I. W. W. movement and which stood out for Syndicalism. It was the contention of the state committee that they had a precedent for expelling Sawyer in the case of William Hayward, who was repudiated by the party. It is the opinion of the Springfield Club that the expulsion of the Ware Club, and especially of Mr. Sawyer, will have a healthy effect on the party."

Since the Lawrence strike Sawyer has been an open sympathizer with the I. W. W. and spoke over 40 times for Ector and Giovannitti when they were in jail. Many of Sawyer's friends said he would get into trouble with the church, but instead of the church kicking on his radicalism, it is the Socialist Party, hence the Socialist Party in Massachusetts is a more conservative institution than the church.

WALKING FROM COAST TO COAST.

Fellow Worker Fred Tyler writes us from Pasco, Wash., that he has covered close to 400 miles, in company with Abe Hershin, on his coast to coast agitation walking tour. The course of travel has not been a straight one as the fellow workers are making it a point to visit as many towns as possible. They were recently in Tacoma, and then in Cle Elum, Prosser and Pasco. They hope to reach Spokane by the 14th and will remain about five days. Street meetings will be held and Abe Hershin will finish one of his short stories while in town.

A good crowd should greet these agitators at every point.

JAMES B. SHEA EXPELLED

Eugene, Ore., June 1, 1913.—We hereby notify all locals that James B. Shea, book 103397, has been expelled from the I. W. W. for attempting to assault, with a knife, the secretary of this local, for carrying a gun ostensibly for the purpose of assault should he be interfered with while drunk and disorderly in the hall, and for using bad influences on new members, thereby being enabled to do the business of the local to suit himself, and for running the secretary out of the hall and taking possession himself, while intoxicated. Signed by members of Local 88, I. W. W.—Edwin Ekstrom, James Braun, Peter Nora, Dan Williams, Carl Newman, Chas. Teney, Howard Reed, John Raymond, M. L. Crow, W. Billings, Peter Carraher, O. W. Canby, T. A. McNally, Walter Pasewalk, Secretary.

Secretaries are requested to note this expulsion and inform membership of same. Shea is notorious for disruptive work and can only operate in new locals where he is not known. Be on the lookout for him.

Daniel Leary, a socialist non-com, has deserted from Ft. Stevens.—Evening Record, Marshfield, Ore. In thus destroying John D.'s property Leary broke Sec. 6, Art. 2, and should be expelled from the Socialist Party for using sabotage.

Will L. J. Welfare or any one having information of him, please write to A. E. Welfare, Vancouver P. O., B. C.

Oscar Lilja can obtain mail by addressing John Grave, Drawer E, Naramata, B. C.

THE LUMBERJACK

Southern official organ of the I. W. W., published at New Orleans, La., by the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District. A rebel weekly of particular interest to lumber workers but which will appeal to every red-blooded toiler. One dollar a year. Bundle orders two cents per copy. Address Box 540, Alexandria, La.

A. BERMUKAS The Wage Worker

Hungarian paper published by the Hungarian locals of the I. W. W.; subscription price \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50 per year. Address: A. Bermukas, 435 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

SOLIDARITY

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

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If the number on your label is 221 your subscription expires with the next issue. Renew promptly in order to avoid missing an issue. "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Opening Reports Are Encouraging (Continued from page one.)

Campbells Camp 1 at Woodenville. Over half out. Wood & Iverson's Camp on Camano Island. Out solid. Anderson's Camp near Everett. Out solid; boss asking strikers to leave watchman at camp. Other camps that have been crippled but from which there is no detailed report are Galena Co. at Index. Reports have reached us that the Star Log Co. camp at Lochloy and the two big Standard Log Co. camps at Hazel are out. Very likely this is reliable information. If they have not already come, they will come by the time the day is closed. Another report reaches us that over 300 men employed by the Lamb-Davis Lumber Co. east of the Cascade mountains had gone on strike. This company has six camps and a large mill. It is reported that the mill crew will also strike. Taking the above list into consideration, and bearing the fact in mind that some of our best delegates have as yet failed to report, it will be seen that the strike starts out rather promising. No doubt, by the time another 24 hours rolls around there will be a large addition to the number of camps which have struck. The Seattle Daily Times, as usual, tries to minimize the importance of the strike and to slur the organization. Thinking persons have long since questioned the reliability of the Times, and so whatever statements that it may make will have little effect on the working class. For instance, the Times states that the I. W. W. charges new members \$12.00 to join, whereas the fact of the matter is that an initiation fee and 50c per month is the admission price. The initiation fee is \$1.00.

Sleepy Philadelphia Is Waking Up And Is Acting

(By Joseph Barnes.) Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1913.—The strike of the longshore workers has been brought to a close, the men winning all demands with the exception of the 35 cents per hour. Instead they get 30 cents for 10 hours, where before they worked from 12 to 14 hours daily. They now have good filtered drinking water in place of mud, double time for Sunday work, time and a half for overtime, no discrimination against the union committee. It was a clean cut victory. The Polock, the Jew, the Irish, the Negro, stood together like a stone wall. The Irishman told the Negro fellow worker that the watchword was solidarity and One Union against One Enemy. Their little disputes were laid aside until they gave the boss a drubbing. The five hundred police with their riot clubs and the private detectives with their slugging had no effect upon the ranks of the strikers. The whole damned bunch of stool pigeons could not move one bushel of the 3,000,000 of wheat, potatoes and other produce. Forty-five big sea-going vessels lay in port safely anchored. The policeman's club could not load them and the strike of a week and a half ended in the men's favor. The work of Ed Lewis was wonderful. He expounded the principles and tactics of the I. W. W. clearly—in fact he was retained as temporary secretary for the Transport Workers' Union at Warwick. There was a good bunch of rebels beside Lewis, such rebels as Jim Renshaw, J. J. McKeivry, George Speed, and Simon Knebel, the local organizer, and you can depend upon it that this bunch of roughnecks will uphold the union. The stone masons and laborers won all their demands; the eight hour day, 45 and 50 cents per hour for masons, 30 cents for laborers, and other minor concessions were gained. The bosses were wild for an immediate settlement. The strike was won inside of two weeks and the workers were so pleased at their victory that they stayed out another week to celebrate. Forty-one out of the 45 bosses who were affected came to the union hall to make an offer to the organizer to collect the dues for the union. Knebel told their delegation to "Get to hell out of this hall!"

The latest strike is against 15 big restaurants of the Horn and Hardard Restaurant Co. Four hundred are out. They are cooks, bus boys, dishwashers, bakers, in fact all help including waiters and team drivers. They ask \$1.00 per week raise and three meals daily instead of two. They all paraded Market street with Jim Renshaw at their head. Police Sergeant Wilson spotted Renshaw because of his activity in the longshore strike and so arrested him on a charge of "inciting to riot." Later the charge was changed to "disorderly conduct." He was fined \$5 or five days and took the latter but didn't get a chance to serve as the local managed to spring him. The I. W. W. is growing too fast to suit the capitalists sheets of Philadelphia and they are telling how easy the leaders can live while the workers suffer. They fool no one but themselves. Haywood's visit stirred up a hornet's nest and two shorthand reporters took down his speech for the Manufacturers' Association. He is coming to Philadelphia to pull out 25,000 textile workers. These are the things that are doing in Slumbertown and prospects for more class action look good at this time. The I. W. W. has headquarters at 735 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GENERAL STRIKE AND I. W. W. CONVENTION (By Phineas Eastman, Rosepine, La.) Time never was more opportune for labor to revolt than this summer. Everywhere the Boss is crying out for men slaves. Here in the South all the mills and big farms are short handed. On account of big orders piling up in the lumber companies' offices most mills are anxious to put on night crews, but the boss can't get enough slaves to run the plants to their full capacities during day time. The consequence is, that one man is doing the work of two, and of course he is a "scissor" or he'd rebel. The Forest and Lumber Workers of the South are on tip toe to learn the result of the Pacific Coast vote, published in last week's Worker, and if it is strike they are going to do all in their power to help their fellow workers of the West to whip the boss. After the fine convention held in Alexandria every rebel left there with grips and pockets bulging with literature, and hearts filled with determination to carry the light to their non-union fellow slaves, and we look for some fine showings from them all. Debates on the floor of the convention were frequent and lively, showing that the delegates attending were alive with thought and keenly alive also to their economic interests. Economies were introduced and adopted, and several innovations for the good of the organization were put through. Fellow Worker Filigno was on hand, and his long experience as a "Wabby" was often drawn on by the convention, and proved of value to the green but militant representatives. Some of the best talks on good and welfare were made by the real working stiff, and fairly bristled with humorous logic. Especially long and entertaining one by Fellow Worker Lambright, delegate from Branch, La., Local, who was also delegate to Chicago convention last year. Much personal regret and sympathy was expressed for Fellow Worker Emerson, on account of his having to resign because of bad health. Although much warm debating was indulged in by delegates and officers, good feeling prevailed and convention wound up in harmony, every one resolved to work like hell for Industrial Freedom.

In renewing your subscription or changing your address, give old address as well as new.

BULLETIN NO. 2

Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1913.—The following is a list of camps which have reported since the issuance of the first bulletin. The Seattle P. I. on its bulletin board this afternoon posted a notice that the I. W. W. had tied up the logging industry of Snohomish county. Camps reporting June 6th: May Creek Log Co. at Renton. Nelson & Neal Camp near McMurray. Highrock Log Co. camp at Monroe. Browns Bay Log Co. camps on the Everett-Seattle Interurban. Everett Log Co. near Everett. Puget Mill Co. camp at Squeamish Bay, over half of crew out. Reliance Lbr. Co. camps on the Tacoma East-end; mill also crippled. North Coast Lbr. Co. camps near Alder reported struck. Tidewater Lbr. Co. camp at Kapowsin has three sides closed down and likely have to close down other side. Port Crescent Camp B, and Camp A out solid. Little River Log Co. camp near Port Angeles. Small walkouts have also been reported from Sultan, Golbar, Starup and at Beck Bros.' camp at Quilcene.

The sporting editions of the evening papers of June 6th contain a bulletin to the effect that 1500 lumber workers at Duluth, Minn., had gone on strike for ten per cent increase. E. F. Doree, organizer for the N. I. U. of F. L. W., is at that point. Recently he organized a local at Cadillac, Mich., with 305 charter members. Very likely he has had something to do with the walkout of the men in Duluth.

A newspaper clipping from Marshfield states that the Smith Powers company is about to close its Eastside sawmill owing to a shortage of logs. This is the firm against which the I. W. W. recently called a strike in the logging camps. The report goes on to say that the few men are coming into the region which is very hard to get access to. The strike has been given publicity enough to keep men away.

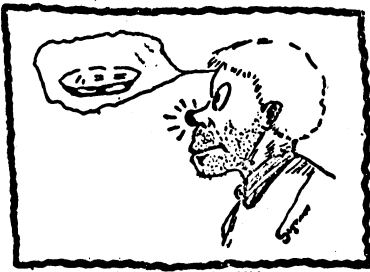
CAMPS ALSO REPORTED STRUCK

Missoula, Mont., reports the conditions in the camps there very satisfactory. A gang of men shipped in there from the west. All deserted when they reached the company ground, and at this writing the camps are closed down tighter than ever. Other camps reported struck are: Johnson & Dean at Robe, 190 men. White Mills & Lbr. Co. camp at Granite Falls. Star Log Co. at Lochloy. Bellingham, Wash., June 5.—Samish Bay Logging Co. camp came out on strike this morning almost to a man, only about a half dozen future presidents and satisfied slaves remaining in camp out of about 90 men. To the credit of the cook and flunkies it is said that they refused to cook and serve breakfast this morning and walked out with the rest of the men. The "bull" of the woods, Oscar Enloc, was in Bellingham most of the day hunting a new crew—but the "meek and lowly scissorbill" was hard to find.—C. R. Griffin.

HANDING THEM A PACKAGE

The lumber workers' strike at Marshfield, Ore., is beginning to hit the bosses a heavy blow. The effective picket work has kept men out of the district around Coos Bay and the employers are forced to admit that the I. W. W. has them tied up. According to the Marshfield Evening Record of June 3 the I. W. W. strike has made a great scarcity of loggers in the district and a complete tie-up can be expected within a few days unless there is an extraordinary influx of men. The Eastside sawmill, generally known as the Bay City Mill, has been forced to suspend operations, due to a shortage of logs. A more favorable time for a loggers' strike could not be had and victory is predicted for the One Big Union.

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PIE IN THE SKY I love my darling boss so well That all my life I'll work like hell, And some sweet day I'll eat a chunk Of nice fat pie-'stead o' mouldy punk. —Jim Seymour.

HOW TO GET RID OF A DIRTY SCAB

The International Hotel Worker for June contains the following item in regard to sabotaging a scab:

"A member, working at the Shelburne, Atlantic City, N. J., writes the following: Some time ago a waiter came from Philadelphia to this hotel, who was soon recognized as having scabbed during the Philadelphia strike in the Philadelphia Racket Club. He worked for a few days, till one morning he found his clothes full of iodoform. When he came into the dining room he smelled like a hospital, and the "Chief" immediately sent him home. When he appeared the next day he had a different odor on him. When the "Chief" saw him he mistook him for a gasoline tank, and when he found out his mistake, sent him home once more. The day after the scab came to work in a brand new jacket, this time without any smell on it. But this jacket unfortunately looked so much like a tuxedo that the "Chief" told the scab that there were no more captains needed, and sent him off once more. This seemed to have been enough for the fellow: he disappeared altogether and was never heard of since.

NEED THE REBELS FEAR THE SOLDIERS?

In many cities the French soldiers are parading the streets without permission, singing anti-militarist songs, and in some cases using force on the officers. The three-year enlistment law is condemned. In Nancy a billposter was arrested for placarding the town with the following:

"Soldiers should not serve three years. The organized working people will not permit it." "Soldier! The plow awaits thee at thy village. Down with three years!" The C. G. T. is blamed for the demonstrations.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

Burns Sees Pope. Rome, June 5.—William Burns, the detective, was today received in private audience by the pope.

Construction Workers Should Have National Union

(By W. Beech.) All workers employed in the construction of railroads, canals, irrigation ditches, sewers, etc., should see the many reasons for forming a National Industrial Union of Construction Workers.

Those members of mixed locals who are prejudiced against what they are pleased to call "A. F. of L. tactics" of splitting up should remember that the N. I. U. of C. W., if formed, would act in the same manner as a committee appointed by a local union for some special business. The N. I. U. would be a committee from the general organization to carry on agitation, education and organization work among the construction workers. The construction workers alone know the general conditions obtaining around their kind of work. The capitalist class has profited by specializing labor and why should we not use the same idea in our work?

So long as we retain the universal transfer card, direct action, advocacy of the general strike, the principle that what injures one injures all, and an aim of overthrowing capitalism, there can be no A. F. of L. tactics in forming a N. I. U. of C. W.

One source of trouble with the construction workers' locals at present is the lack of finances, but the N. I. U. would somewhat remedy that by having to pay but 5 cents per capita. Geographically speaking, the work of successfully organizing the construction workers is almost impossible under the present financial arrangements.

Active members cannot be expected to continue giving their services free while acting as walking delegates, nor is it right that a number of members continue to give all their earnings on the job to help carry on the work of educating and organizing on the C. N., C. P., and G. T. P. railroads. We cannot afford to let such spirit, determination and enthusiasm on the part of individuals go to the dogs by reason of lack of collective support as will surely be the case if we continue in the present rut. The trials and tribulations of a walking delegate are enough without adding hunger to the list.

Let us construction workers in the I. W. W. get together as a committee of the whole, so to speak, and give those who are willing to serve on the firing line all possible support. Why even with the haphazard methods in vogue, the few scattered locals of British Columbia have shown fair results. Were it not for lack of union and understanding among construction workers there would have been concerted, forceful and winning action this spring.

Some of the mixed locals have 60 per cent construction workers and they should get busy organizing a construction workers local at once. Let us all pull together for the One Big Union of Construction Workers with a membership of 50,000 inside of three years or less.

William Wood Is Freed By Jury

William Wood, president of the American Woolen Co., and reputed head of the Wool Trust, has been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to plant dynamite in the homes of striking textile workers at Lawrence, Mass. The great working class jury have other opinions regarding the case. Mercy, not Percy. There are no classes in America!

DOES SOUTH OMAHA WANT WAR?

To all locals of the I. W. W.: Local 334, Omaha, Neb., has been holding meetings in South Omaha and have started the slaves to thinking. Fellow Worker Plahn went to South Omaha on June 2, where a meeting had been advertised for that night. The police stopped the meeting and told us they did not want the I. W. W. to come to South Omaha to tell them how to run things. He asked if the speaker had credentials and the speaker said he had. The City Attorney told him he would have to get permission from the unions in South Omaha.

The next day I went to see the Chief of Police and he told me the people were getting along all right without us and whatever the Mayor said was all right with him. I could not find the mayor, so left word that a committee would call to confer with him and the chief later. I asked him if he had given orders to stop our meetings and he replied by asking me who had invited us to come to South Omaha. I said that we invited ourselves and he then wanted to know what interest we had in the people of South Omaha. I told him we had no interest in all of the people but a strong interest in regard to the working class, whether they are in South Omaha or South Africa. "Who are you?" asked the Mayor. "I am the local secretary," I replied. "Well, Mr. Secretary," said the Mayor, "you and your I Wont Works can kiss my —, and if that is not legislation enough for you we will give you more when we get you behind the bars where you will be if you are in this town after 6 p. m."

We bid him a fond farewell and thanked the poor mutt, for the jail will not hold more than 50 persons. We want the locals to hold meetings and let us know what the organization wants to do. The agitation in South Omaha means the organization of 6,500 slaves. What is your answer? Think it over and act quickly.—Peter McEvoy, Secretary L. U. 384, Omaha, Neb.

The trainmen working for the Pacific Lumber Company in Humboldt County, Cal., struck for the same rate of pay as is given to the Northwestern Pacific trainmen. The line is entirely tied up. Fifty men are out. The barbers of New York and Manhattan have won their strike. Nine of every ten shops have the I. W. W. union shop placards displayed, property of Local 375, with over 10,000 members. Jersey City barbers also won their strike.

New York waiters vow that they will make the employers lose ten cents for every cent they are charged in fines. We predict that fining will become unpopular.

There is not much truth in the report that the I. W. W. is swamping the city of Butte, Mont., with members, but it is true that the Butte Miner published an article in its issue of April 22 stating that men could get on at any time there. As usual the capitalists are guilty of the things they accuse the workers of.

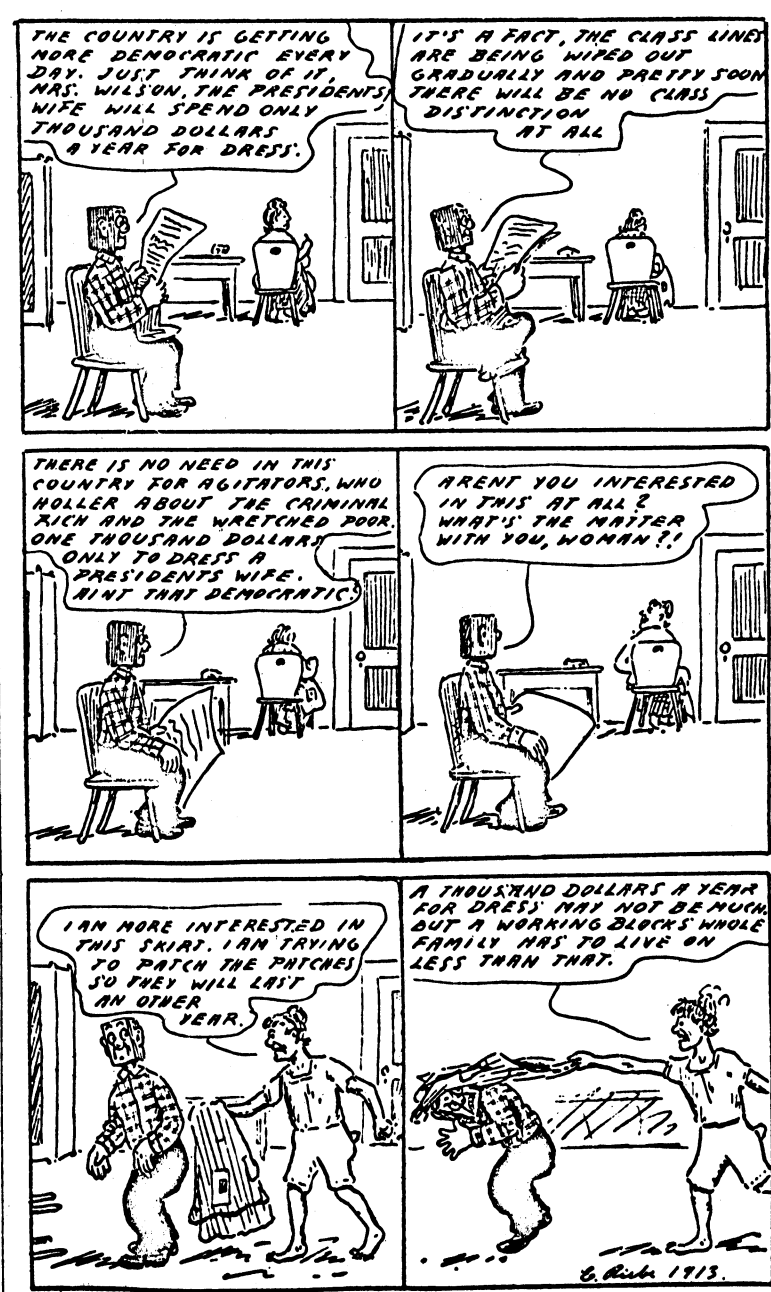
Four months operation of a long term enlistment law resulted in an average enlistment and re-enlistment of 2100 men, this being considerably less than enlisted under the former method. Perhaps there is something called "class-consciousness" that has something to do with it.

THANK GOD! (Harry Kemp in The Masses.) Thank God, I'm not a gentleman. That I feel free to swear and shout. That I can sometimes lose my head, And not know what I am about. Thank God, I have no double way. That I can put on like a suit— One for the women who obey The Code, one for the Prostitute. Thank God, I've no little code. No paltry ethics of a clan, No proper and well-beaten road— Thank God, I'm not a gentleman!

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Mr. Block He Fails To Interest Mrs. Block In Democracy



Continued Next Week