

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

W EMANCIPATION W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 5 No. 17

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 225

WHO WANTS THIS FILTHY \$50.00

Marshfield, Ore., July 10, 1913.
\$50 Reward!

We will pay the above sum for the name of the party or parties who are circulating a Bandon paper and other I. W. W. literature in this city or for information and positive proof as to their identity.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Fellow Workers:

Read the above reward and do some meditating. You left this town, several hundred of you, a few weeks ago. By so doing you left the enemy in full charge. As a consequence some \$2.50 pimps of the Smith-Powers Co. deported your secretary and organizer and are now after we and the others if they can locate us. Are you going to stand for this? Will you allow this local to go to pieces and set back this organization for several years to come? Now is the best time to bring this cheap bunch of skates to their knees. Never was there a better time. Many of the business men are about to go under; many steady workmen have left since this deporting has taken place. If you are coming here, come with closed lips, a keen eye and wearing wooden shoes. Get on the job. Two men on the job are worth 200 sitting around the union hall. This way, men One for all and all for one. Once on the job and you know.

A LUMBERJACK.

MISSOULA MEN ARE FREED

(Special to the Industrial Worker)

After spending three weeks in jail Fellow-workers Ford, Davenport, Tellyer, and Campbell, charged with murdering one of their fellow pickets, were released last night from the county jail.

The case was dismissed because there was no evidence to convict.

At the preliminary hearing the star witness for the prosecution, Nels Ross, a poor deluded creature who looks and acts like Mr. Block, successfully proved to everyone in the court room, even to the prosecuting attorney, that his "evidence" was a frame-up from start to finish. First he was positive that one of the pickets had a gun. Under cross-examination, however, he lost his air of positiveness and then he thought there might have been a gun in the hands of one of the pickets. He also reluctantly admitted that on the evening of the shooting he had visited the booze emporium and had freely partaken of the beverage therein dispensed. He had evidently imbibed enough to induce visions and saw "Horrible I. W. W. pickets" flourishing big guns. The vision was a substitution for blue snakes and green devils. Nels is an ideal slave, a good sample of the Company sucker and scab type. He will never join the I. W. W. All the solemnity and decorum of the court was upset and the spectators were in danger of being fined or jailed for contempt of court, as Nels, under cross-examination was indeed a laughable spectacle. He lied cheerfully enough but with poor judgment and so got himself into many amusing entanglements. We laughed. We could not help it. Verily with Nels for its star witness, the prosecution was a farce.

The other witness only saw the flash and heard the report of a gun. He thought that the shot was fired from the outside of the fence but did not know by whom. One thing stands out prominently—that the attempt to railroad these four workers was inspired by two motives, one to shield the actual murderer, the other to intimidate the strikers and prevent the preservation of the picket line. They have again learned the lesson, that in the face of united workers, who rely not upon violence but upon their power to control production, the frameups that worked so successfully a few years ago, are doomed to failure. Even their own courts dare not serve them now as in the past. We on our part are learning the power of solidarity. The vindication of our fellow workers marks the passing of another milestone in the march of labor's progress.

SOAP-BOXERS NOTICE!

A new local has been started at Valley Junction, Iowa. This field offers a good prospect for organization. Rebels eastbound, please come through Des Moines. Local just starting up and is in need of rebellious spirits to keep the ball rolling properly. Jump in and help us out. MARK THOMPSON, Sec. No. 577.

No. 6 UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES



"SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME"

Shall They Be Starved Into Submission

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker") Paterson, N. J., July 9, 1913.—All efforts to break the strike have failed. Only starvation can lose the fight for us. Financial aid urgently needed.—Carlo Tresca.

The I. W. W. silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., have been on strike for many weeks and their heroic fight against the plutes who load silk with tin cans to make it heavy, challenges the admiration of the whole labor world.

The boss has left no stone unturned in order to defeat these brave men, women and children. The court and the slinger have worked hand in hand in their dastardly attempt to grind down the producers of wealth under the iron heel of

brutal capitalism. The telegram from Fellow Worker Tresca, the Italian organizer in Paterson, speaks volumes. "Only starvation can defeat the strikers." It's the cry of the toiler that reaches down to the last revolutionary drop of blood in the veins of all who yearn for freedom. It's almost a death struggle and we must not forsake our fellow workers even though we have been besieged from all quarters for help in the past few weeks. The I. W. W. in the East is in a battle to the end against the boss and all the labor fak'-s who fatten from the master's crib. Those who give to the Paterson strikers now give doubly.

For twenty long, soul-trying weeks the little children and the mothers of Paterson have

lived on the crumbs that labor has been able to give and their courage has not failed. They know that to go back into the mills defeated only means worse conditions than previously existed. Labor must rise to meet this emergency and extend to this valiant army of silk workers the means whereby the battle may be fought out to a successful conclusion. Lip service is of little good in this crisis. Your sympathy must be of the substantial kind. See your shop mates; see your friends; tell the story of this titanic struggle to all with whom you converse. Your battle is being fought in Paterson. They are suffering privations on our behalf. We win in their victory. We suffer in their defeat. Raise funds! Raise funds!

Los Angeles Electricians Join the I.W.W.

(Special to the "Worker")

On June the 3rd a number of class conscious wage slaves secured from the General Office a charter of organization privileging them to meet under the banner of Industrial Unionism and to be known as Electrical Workers' Industrial Union No. 488, Los Angeles, Cal.

As slaves we recognized the effect of capitalism upon us: poor pay, long hours, constant competition for the sale of our labor, long periods of enforced idleness, inability to secure enough of the where-with-all to properly marry and raise a family and the only thing offered us for the future was when we became too old to compete with the younger members of our class, if not killed beforehand, the possible protection of the poor farm.

Naturally, after a recognition of the effect we were forced to consider the likelihood of alleviating this condition. Among other things considered was the capitalists' organization in our particular industry, and the same condition holds good in all industries. We found that the capitalist did not declare dividends on the line department or the cable department or the switchboard, operating, auditing, maintenance or other departments as individual organizations, but on the combined departments operating as a unit recognizing the interdependence of each of the component parts and that at no time was any part greater than the whole unit. The welfare of each department was recognized as the welfare of the complete organization and that in order to maintain as a successful unit, the fundamental law of "an injury to one is the concern of all" MUST be recognized.

We have found from experience that the old craft union cannot help us any more than individual department or part of a complete capitalist industry could declare dividends without the combined efforts of all the other departments or parts of a complete industry. Illustrate: The girls in the operating department of the telephone industry would be absolutely useless as a means of producing dividends without the efforts of the men and boys engaged in the line, cable, installation and other departments. Likewise would the office department

with all its wage slaves be utterly useless without the operating, construction and other departments.

The American Federation of Labor has seen fit in the past to organize only parts of the telephone, telegraph, light and power and the transportation workers in the electric industry and then where they did organize it was only in little groups as would represent a particular department or occupation and without regard to the interest of the various other groups or occupations engaged in the complete industry. This form of organization permitted the workers in one department to enter into contracts or agreements with the company without considering the employment conditions of the other slaves and also privileged these little groups to strike or otherwise enter into conflict with the master. Thus the workers of the industry were allowed to organize as a LABOR body with the full permission of the individual occupations to SCAL on one another by remaining loyal to the master at times when some particular group in the industry fought against the master.

This kind of LABOR organization naturally proved ineffectual and of no real or lasting value to the workers with the consequent result that today there are factional fights, internal disorder and general dissatisfaction among those who are organized and that a very large per cent of the workers in this industry have no organization. The BOSSES in some cases have recognized the desire of the unorganized for an organization and have formed MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS for the workers' benefit (?).

As though it were ever possible for the Robbers and the Robbed to have MUTUAL interests or anything in common. Where the said PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS do exist any sentiment that would be of practical value to the slave is quickly killed in one way or another. It is fair to assume (and the Industrial Unionist knows) in the face of impartial investigation that nothing that is to the advantage of the BOSS is good for the worker. We know that all real wealth is the result of LABOR and that only the working class engaged in real la-

bor. This being true and the working class, who produce all, have nothing while the non-producers or capitalist class, who produce nothing, have all, PROVES, on the face of it that anything that is of benefit to the non-producer must of necessity be a detriment to the producer.

Another thing we were forced to consider was the fact that at no time do the capitalist class employ more persons than they can possibly help and that every person employed is absolutely essential to the complete and harmonious operation of the industry that they are engaged in regardless of RACE, CREED, COLOR or SEX or other qualifications known as SKILL, etc.

After having considered fully the aforementioned situation we determined that in as much as the capitalist class has been successful, by recognizing that an injury to one is an injury to all of their class and by a full knowledge and exercise of SOLIDARITY of their class, in enslaving the workers. It would be most practical for the slaves to imitate them and form an organization of THEIR CLASS, understand and PRACTICE solidarity in all things and ever to remain mindful of the motto, "AN INJURY TO ONE MEMBER OF OUR CLASS IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN INJURY TO THE WHOLE CLASS," and that we will FIGHT AS A CLASS. We found that an organization of our CLASS did already exist and that all that was necessary for us to do was to rally under the banner of THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and we were well on the road to emancipation. We are by the law of society relegated to the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World, whether we so choose or not. In that we were workers in the industries of the world and that we are discontented and REBELLIOUS slaves seeking to remedy the situation by FIGHTING the capitalist, at every turn of the industrial road, a road, by the way, upon which a million of our class are killed or injured each year, legally, in the pursuit of profit.

Electrical Workers' Industrial Union No. 488 of Los Angeles, Cal., extends to all wage work-

(Continued on page four.)

AN APPEAL FROM THE GRADE

Say, you slaves who are working on the grade! When are you going to wake up and do something for yourselves. You seem to have an idea that the I. W. W. is a god who will come along and give you what you want if you only speak a kind word for it now and again. You must get that brain pan of yours in working trim and get busy right away. If you don't the contractors will have you by the throat and you will face a bleak prospect when the cold weather again hits you. Here you are working 10 and 11 hours a day and doing the hardest kind of work at that. All you get is a miserable \$2.75. You slave and live under the worst possible conditions. Thinking about the I. W. W. won't do you a bit of good. Joining the I. W. W. would help you a whole lot if you entered into the spirit of the organization.

You are getting fed on the worst kind of swill, stuff that any decent animal (except an unorganized railroad stiff) would turn away from. You come from a stiff day's work and fill your stomachs with it. No wonder you dope yourselves with bad booze and patent medicines. Sometimes you die from its effects as a great many are dying now on the North Thompson. You could change this by organizing yourselves into a union of construction workers. You are held up for board and when you are too sick to eat, and for hospital fees when you are not sick at all. You know as well as I that if we don't get together and act as a unit, we will be in such a condition that the contractors will dictate a— poor board as the wages for a— hard work.

I have spent the last two months on the North Thompson and been pretty well through the camps seeking a half decent place to make a stake. I couldn't find one. The camp in which I am working is a regular hell-hole but it was the best I could find.

The North Thompson needs the I. W. W., and needs it bad. If we had a union along the grade we could do things for ourselves and show the contractors that we are not just cattle. Let us get together into a construction local of the I. W. W.

A RAILROAD STIFF.

REBELS WANTED IN COOS BAY

Seattle, Wash., July 12, 1913.

Loggers, sawmill workers and sympathizers of union labor stay away from Coos Bay, Oregon, and help the workers now on strike there to win their battle for more bread.

Now that Coos County, Oregon, is noted for its capitalist anarchy, mob law, and the broad-cloth mob, we, the producers of all wealth, want it made known to the world that we are still on strike against the unbearable conditions that abound under the reign of Smith & Powers of Coos county, Oregon.

They may deport the Edgeworths, Everests and Dr. B. K. Leach, but labor will still wage a constant war against such conditions as capitalism has imposed on labor in that locality in the past few years.

At present we have the Smith & Powers Co. begging for men and there are no men to be had as men will not work under such conditions as that company imposes on them. We still have one mill closed down tight and the camps are badly crippled so it will not be very long before we make the company concede to our demands. At present the company has man catchers in San Francisco, Bay Point and all the small towns in Coos county, so you can see for yourself that they are up against it for labor.

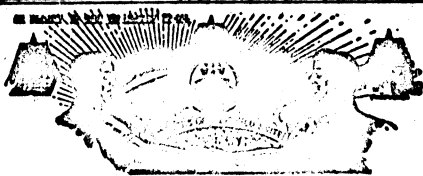
Now there is just one thing that we ask of all rebels and that is to put on your wooden shoes and go to Coos Bay and help win the strike. Are we going to stand for being run out and abused all of the time and not even protest against such actions. Wage workers of the world, it is time that we do something to protect our homes and lives and the time to do it is NOW.

Be sure and put on your wooden shoes before you go to Coos Bay.

At present all mail intended for L. U. 435 should be sent to P. O. Box 486, Seattle, Wash., care of Frank R. Schiele, until further notice.

The headquarters of the I. W. W. in Minneapolis, Minn., have been changed from 3 So. Second street to 220 So. Second street, opposite the new post office. Agitators with the goods call and you are assured of a welcome. None other are wanted. There is work to do.—Secretary Joint Locals.

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CHANGE OF EDITORS

Complications in the affairs of the Worker having been the subject of consideration at the meeting of the General Executive Board held in Chicago, June 30th to July 4th, it was decided, no member dissenting, to suspend Walker C. Smith as editor of the Worker, on charges that his general behavior tended to injure the prospects of the paper and work detrimentally to the I. W. W.

This is a statement to which the membership of the organization, and the readers and supporters of this paper are entitled. There will be no attempt made to try him in these columns. The G. E. B. or the convention will do that, as Smith may decide.

Pending the outcome of the trial the need to educate the workers, and to spread the influence, and to develop the power of the organization is as pressing as ever. There is no room for personal feeling in the matter. I rely upon the element in the working class who are awake to the needs of the proletariat and alive to its interests for cooperation and support. This is not a one-man job. The success of the Worker is not alone dependent upon the ability and application of its editor, but particularly upon the sincerity and activity of the locals and the membership.

If we continue to get this support we will make the paper, in the hands of the militants, a weapon in the battle for proletarian emancipation. Without it, the struggle may be hard but not entirely hopeless.

You may assist or you may retard the spread of the education that is a first requirement of organization as you are devoted to persons or principles. Where do you stand?

Your destiny is in your own hands. No editor, no tin god, no Moses can confer blessings upon you. You, yourselves, must achieve them.

I am one of you, temporarily entrusted with this editorship. With your assistance the Worker will continue to thrive and function. I will do my part. The proposition is squarely up to you.

JOHN F. LEHENEY,
Acting Editor of The Industrial Worker.

GOVERNOR WEST'S MISTAKE

Governor West has taken an active interest and a hand in the strike of the workers of the Oregon Packing Co. in Portland, Ore. The Oregon governor evidently believes that he can put the scare into the slaves who rebel, a little faster than a hired thug of a detective or a policeman. When one of the speakers was stating to his audience that he would close the plant in order to win the strike, the Oregon governor butted in with the following verbal gem:

"You'll close no packing plants while I'm governor. You have the right of peaceable gathering and free speech. But when you try to close any plant of anybody there will be hell to pay. I won't quit if I have to run this plant myself. I am here to protect these girls. They should be better paid and work under better conditions. But we have to get such adjustment by conference and by action within the law."

West is living in a fool's paradise. A paradise where the boss roves about with the idea that because he now holds a legal document making him master over slaves that he can forever hold the lash of slavery over the heads of the workers. If we close any plants "there will be hell to pay," says West. Glorious!

We might inform this erstwhile governor that we have closed hundreds of plants in the United States, and will close hundreds of more and the LAW will be made in the union hall and enforced on the job. Governor West could no more run the packing plant than he could fly unless he could find scabs and blockheads who would do the actual work. As for the LAW, we might inform this reform governor that children were found working 13 hours a day in packing plants in New York for less money than would feed a chicken. Let us get together and make the LAW in the halls of labor and if West and those whom he represents wish to run the railroads, the mines, the steamships and the farms, and all the other industries, let them go to it and we will take a rest. It's about time the parasites were going to work anyway, but the quickest way to put them to work is to get organized on the job. Petty jealousies and bickerings will accomplish nothing. Let us fight together and put West to work whether he wishes to or not. What say you workers?

A FAKER'S PLEA

The Labor Argus, Charleston, W. Va., claims that the New River coal miners' strike settlement is a fake full of loopholes

and evasions. C. H. Boswell, the editor, calls upon the miners to refuse to agree to any terms save those in whose making they have a hand.

As usual, the U. M. W. of A. labor fakers are hiding behind the plea that this is a crisis and any man who attacks a weak or crooked official—"such a man, whatever may be his motive, is a foe to the miners and a traitor to the working class."

A certain percentage of the workers are always captivated by this specious plea and those who have something to hide can always take advantage of the fact by inventing a crisis of some sort.

The same thing, in theory, is seen in Sammy Gompers' pre-convention jail sentence, used to return him to office. An observant person cannot fail to note the use of this crafty tactic in many other cases.

The working class must have an open hurting reason on frauds, fakes and four-flushers.

WHAT A FRIEND WE HAVE IN KIRBY

In the light of recent revelations by Colonel Martin Mulhall regarding the affairs of the National Association of Manufacturers, it may be interesting for our readers to note a portion of the verbatim report of the proceedings of the N. A. M. convention at Detroit, Mich., May 19, 20, 21:

[Mr. L. B. Robertson, of the Ford Motor Car Co., in an address on "The Ideal Workmen's Compensation Law," had said:

"This association early realized that the liability laws of the several states were a continued source of friction and dissatisfaction between its several members and their employes, but on account of its hostile attitude toward organized labor it was slow to move in seeking a remedy."]

Mr. Anthony Ittner of St. Louis: Mr. President, I want to take exception to a remark of Mr. Robertson's. I am surprised that you, Mr. President, did not jump up and correct that statement before I got the opportunity. I understood Mr. Robertson to make the statement that this association for the last ten or fifteen years has been fighting organized labor. Did I understand Mr. Robertson correctly?

Mr. L. B. Robertson: I refuse to withdraw that statement.

Mr. Ittner: I have been a member of this organization during that time. I am an ex-president of two national organizations of employers. I am an ex-president of local employers' associations. I have been in business for fifty-four years, and so help me God I have never met with an employer in all of my rubbing shoulder to shoulder who was opposed to organization among wage earners. I am a member of two wage earners' organizations. It is the methods of organized labor that this association takes exception to. It is the un-Christian, un-brotherly, un-American methods, the unlawful, murderous, damnable conduct of organized labor that we take exception to, that is all.

Mr. L. B. Robertson: I should like to make myself plain on that subject. I have been a member of this association pretty nearly as long as my friend Ittner, and I do not think I have attended one of these conventions in the last ten years in which very strong resolutions were not adopted; and if they were not opposed to organized labor, you may search me for not knowing the English language.

President John Kirby, Jr.: I agree with my friend, Ittner. I think Mr. Robertson is a little mistaken in this. It is the abuses of organized labor that we have passed resolutions condemning and that we propose to continue passing resolutions condemning, and not the matter of organized labor per se. I myself have been preaching from the platform for ten or fifteen years the strongest kind of condemnation for the abuses of organized labor, but I defy any man to put his finger on any expression of mine where I have condemned organized labor per se. (Applause.)

Mr. Ittner: Mr. President, I want to say that if I believed that this organization was fighting organized labor, I would hand in my resignation now.

Mr. Kirby: So would I.

Why the person who slipped us this report did not send it to Life or some other comic publication is beyond understanding. There is only one joke better than the one perpetrated by Mr. Ittner when he says "with God's help" "I have never met an employer***who was opposed to organization among the wage earners." The better joke is in his next sentence: "I am a member of two wage earners' organizations." In all probability Mr. Ittner is two of that two million membership of the A. F. of L.

Having read the extract we should all join in and sing the famous hymn that starts thusly:

What a friend we have in Kirby

All our sins and griefs to bear:

In dividing labor a product

Give to John the larger share.

Kirby caps the climax when he declares that he is not opposed to organized labor—but only to the things for which organized labor stands. Isn't he the cute guy, Per—cy?

Now that Mulhall has exposed this clique of labor skinning scoundrels we wonder what the next issue of the American Employer will have to say in their behalf.

WE MUST OWN IT

Machinery supplants skilled labor by unskilled, men by women, adults by children; where it is newly introduced it throws the hand laborers upon the streets in crowds; and where it is perfected or replaced by later improvements and more inventions, discredits them by slightly slower degrees.—Karl Marx

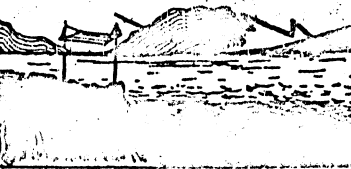
The I. W. W. is not simply a mass organization, but an harmonious arrangement of the working class through which all the elements of the productive forces may coordinate for the benefit of any and all of them. It is the highest economic expression of the law of mutual aid.

Are you doing your organizing in the hall or on the job?

One revolutionist tending a machine is worth a dozen shooting at a spittoon.

Ideas are not pulled out of the air; they develop out of conditions.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT ITALY

The Confederation of Labor (reformist) and the Unione Sindacale (revolutionary) had proclaimed the general strike at Milan as a protest against the sentences by the tribunal of Milan against some metal workers accused of violence during a strike.

Such a strike has of course only a character of spontaneous and passing protest and cannot have much importance from an economic point of view. After a few days the workers have resumed work.

PORTUGAL

Apart from the news in the large press we hear nothing about the recent events at Lisbon. But the bomb thrown on June 10, on the procession in honor of Camoens, serves so well the designs of the government that we can but believe it to be the work of the police. In order to better understand the present situation let us cast a glance on the recent events in Portugal.

After the proclamation of the republic, and as the Republican politicians more and more showed to have forgotten their promises, the labor movement developed in a degree alarming for the governing classes. As there was no change in the economic condition of the working class, strike followed strike; the strikes were severely suppressed and even when the republic was but a few months old two strikers were shot at Setubal. The proletariat of Lisbon declared a protest strike against this deed. Later more shooting took place against the rural strikers of Evora, followed by another general strike. Again a ferocious repression.

The siege and attack upon the Trades Council, much of whose property was destroyed, is remembered by all who follow the affairs here. The elementary liberties of press, meeting, etc., did not exist; papers were suppressed, and arrests in quantities were made. The number of political prisoners was higher than ever, some of them were kept in prison six or eight months and then released without judgment, the proofs against them being insufficient.

Periods of quiet followed always and in spite of all the labor movement developed. Then Alfonso Costa, the "Franco" of the republic, arrived to power and decided to put an end to all labor unrest. He closed the Trades Council and announced to Parliament that he intended to dissolve this organization. This was to be done under pretext that it was not legally constituted. Some papers were suppressed and others submitted to the censorship.

However, all this abuse of power needed an excuse. The bomb thrown the other day in the procession of children will furnish the possibility to "discover" a conspiracy, and a terrible repression can be begun by the government, though their aim to destroy the labor movement will not be attained.

We hope that the workers of all countries will aid those of Portugal to weather the storm.—A Group of Portuguese Revolutionists.

SWITZERLAND

If one wants to study the parliamentaryism of the social-democracy in all its weakness, narrowness and repulsiveness it is not in Germany, Russia or Austria that one must go, but it is to small countries like Switzerland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium—where the German model of social-democracy is imitated.

Let us examine for a moment the spirit which is reigning in the Swiss Union of trade federations.

The general strike of the workers of Zurich of July 12, which paralyzed for 24 hours the entire industry and the public service (trams, gas and electricity, was dealt with by the Swiss unions. The Executive Committee of the Swiss Union of trade federations, embracing about 100,000 workers, and whose tendencies are as reformist as those of the French C. T. are revolutionary, discussed the question on Sunday, June 8, at Bern and is to present the following report to the national congress to be held on September 13, 14 and 15.

The essential part of the proposed resolution of the secretary of the Swiss Union, Huggler, runs: "The trade unions of Switzerland reject the revolutionary general strike. From the moment that such an idea would be propagated in Switzerland, the trade unions would be obliged to oppose resolutely that movement, asking the workers not to experiment with those deceiving anarcho-syndicalist ideas.

"The general strike cannot serve as a weapon in the economic struggle of the workers against the employers, because in the majority of cases it does more harm to the workers than to the employers. It may even lead to the complete destruction of the labor movement, however strongly organized. It is understood that solidarity and sympathy strikes, involving only a limited number of unions, are not considered general strikes."

The resolution continues: "Strikes of protest or legitimate defence can be supported by the unions only if it is a question to defend vital interests or essential liberties of the laboring population. Large strikes for a political purpose are not advisable for the workers. Finally the conviction is expressed that the workers can only efficaciously defend their interests, whether economic or political, by a more and more complete organization."

The Swiss socialist press is far from flattering about the greater part of these assertions which it declares to be even in some cases in contradiction with reality.

Subscribe for The Industrial Worker.

CALL FOR EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Office, 307-164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Pursuant to the provisions of the General Constitution, the Eighth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will convene in the city of Chicago, Ill., Monday, September 15th, 1913, at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

The General Secretary-Treasurer will within two weeks of the date of this call send to each Local Union, National Industrial Union and Department affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to, based on the tax paid by such Locals and National Industrial Unions and Departments as provided for in the General Constitution.

Immediately upon the receipt of the credentials Local Unions will proceed to choose and designate their delegates to the convention by regular election. The secretary of each Local Union shall forward duplicate credentials for their delegate or delegates to the General Headquarters as soon as the delegate or delegates have been elected. All duplicate credentials must be mailed to the General Office not later than September first, 1913. Original credentials shall be returned to the delegate for presentation to the credential committee of the convention. All credentials in duplicate must have the seal of the local union on same, together with the date of election of the delegate.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first ten thousand members, and one delegate for each additional five thousand members or major fraction thereof.

Local Unions directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for each two hundred members or less and one additional delegate for each two hundred members or major fraction thereof.

Local Industrial Unions not paying tax upon an average membership of at least twenty members for the six months prior to the call of the convention shall not be entitled to a delegate.

Local Unions and National Industrial Unions to be entitled to representation must be in good standing with the General Organization. Local Industrial Unions and National Industrial Unions to be entitled to representation in the convention must be chartered at least three months before the date of the Convention. Delegates from Local Industrial Unions and National Industrial Unions or Departments shall be members in good standing in the General Organization at least one year and in their Local Union at least ninety days prior to the nomination and election of the delegate.

Two or more Local Unions in the same locality may jointly send a delegate in accord with the provisions of the General Constitution.

For additional provisions of the Constitution relating to the delegates see Art. IV of the General Constitution.

Convention Hall will be announced later. General Executive Board, Industrial Workers of the World: J. J. Ettor, J. M. Foss, F. H. Little, P. Eastman, Ewald Koettgen, George Speed, General Organizer. Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated July 10, 1913, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO ALL

All locals and individuals having business with the "Industrial Worker" are hereby requested to make all monies payable to the "Industrial Worker" and not to individuals. Avoid sending coin in letters if possible. There is nothing to hinder saboteurs from helping themselves to coin when sent in this way through the mails, unless registered.

Communications for publication should be kept separate from those referring to money or the business of the paper. In sending in communications for publication, be sure and write on one side of the paper only and where ruled paper is used, be sure and skip a line between lines of writing.

WHO KNOWS JOHN GUNDLACH?

The attorney for the administratrix of the estate of Jacob Gundlach, who died last winter, wishes to communicate with John Gundlach, son of the deceased.

John Gundlach left Minnesota in the fall of 1908 and is said to have joined the I. W. W. Anyone having information of his present address will please communicate with Attorney C. R. St. John, 500 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The San Diego Exposition is already \$38,000 in debt and stands to lose several thousand a day when the fair opens. Were it not so important we would suggest that some sabotage would increase this deficit and at the same time make the degenerate San Diego labor skinnners regret that they murdered I. W. W. men.

Local 453, I. W. W., Box 515, Taft, Cal., has mail for E. H. Cantrell, Robert J. Bryant, Lewis H. Kelly and Juan Nabaretto.

East bound rebels please stop in Des Moines, Ia. Local has just started and is in need of rebellious workers to start the ball rolling properly. Beat of fields.

Local 71, I. W. W., Sacramento, Cal., has opened a new reading room at 1119 3rd street, between K and L streets. The hall is 25 by 33 feet and has good ventilation and other facilities. The local holds successful meetings on the Plaza each night, with Fellow-workers Downing, Phelan and Ashleigh as speakers. Through the efforts of Fellow-worker Downing an electrical workers local is about to be formed. All rebels are welcomed by the local. Andy Barber, Secretary.

August Beck, holding book No. 19549, will please communicate with Walter Pasewalk, Secretary Local 88, I. W. W., Box 47, Eugene, Oregon.

LEGAL LIGHT FEELS "PUT OUT"

Might I take the liberty of replying to article appearing in your paper under heading "To Hell With the Lawyers." Of course I realize that the worker has very little to hope for or expect from the lawyers as a rule but it seems that one must or ought to take into consideration the fact that lawyers are just as much a product of economic conditions as is the "hobo."

Now in my own case the only reason that induced me to take up the study of law was the unjust exclusiveness of the A. F. of L. As that organization undertook to dictate to me when and under what conditions I could enter into a trade or occupation controlled by it, I had no recourse left but to take up some occupation not controlled by it, and that finally brought me to law.

Furthermore I wish to state that if all members of the I. W. W. undertook to brood discontent as hard as I have done, and at the same cost, I truly believe the organization would be growing at double the rate it is expanding at the present time.

One thing I can say and that is that I have given the I. W. W. some of the finest publicity and advertising, and solely through my indorsement of the organization, that it has had in Chicago and that was not only once but on numerous occasions as can be testified to by any reader of Chicago papers.

The position which I assume on the question of Sabotage is well known, and it is identical with my position on the question of law and courts. I do not believe it wrong for the worker to exercise and apply any force he may see fit to overthrow the present system.

It has been my intention to write an article on law, and the use of force as a determining factor in human evolution, for some time past, but as yet I have not been able to manage to do so, and in it I intended to show that law never was intended to establish justice but to perpetuate vested or assumed rights to be inherent in certain individuals as the controlling force in society to which all others must subscribe.

Here we have a typical legal argument, inasmuch as it is confined entirely to side issues and does not touch the point in question. But to answer it by paragraphs.

First, a lawyer is just as much a product of economic conditions as a hobo. To become a lawyer one must make special preparation but a man is forced to become a hobo without previous preparation. No economic condition forces a man to adopt the study of law; he can select some other pursuit or become a hobo.

practice of law is identical with that of the scab, detective, the gunman, "If I don't do it some one else will."

Third, what Metzzen has done as an individual is appreciated—he has done nothing as a lawyer. If we adopt his reasoning we must divide lawyers as the negro slave did masters, into "good" and "bad." From a working class standpoint all lawyers, as such, are bad.

The balance of the letter does not deal with the question Metzzen sets out to discuss. We still see no reason to change our declaration that "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common," this to include laws and lawyers.

Laws are made, interpreted and executed by the ruling class for the ruling class through their lackeys—the lawyers.

HATRED OF UNIFORMS

See a man lumbering down the street dressed in uniform and swinging a long, black, menacing club; see a brass-buttoned non-producer, with revolver handle protruding from his pocket and sword sheathed in a blood-stained enclosure, doing provost duty in an industrial center; see a swarthy complexioned gent dressed in the habiliments of naval attire lounging on the upper decks; see a foolish boy robed in murderous dress parade to martial airs; see a semile Judge clothed in ermine that takes or breaks human life; see a superstitious priest gowned in the cast-off raiment of a medieval age thundering his anathemas from his pulpit.

The uniform designates the function which its wearers must perform to the state, and everyone of the uniforms in the above category is a symbol of repression.

Each and everyone have their duties to perform within certain boundaries, but they are so concatenated and interlocked that an injury to one is an injury to all.

The working class should endeavor to cultivate a certain amount of hatred every day for the uniforms of all descriptions which typify the repression of the state.

The functions of the uniform is to uphold the repression of the state by using the policeman's club, the soldier's bayonet, the boy scout's perverted education, the Judge's decision, and the priest's anathemas.

The working class should endeavor to cultivate a certain amount of hatred every day for the uniforms of all descriptions which typify the repression of the state. Their freedom cannot possibly be hoped for so long as repression is used against them.

They will solve this problem by experience; by meeting together and discussing the daily problems growing out of their industrial life, and any law that forbids this discussion is bourgeois to the core.

EMPLOYMENT SHARK COMES TO GRIEF

Denver, Colo., July 8, 1913.—While the local members of Omaha were taking their vacation in a private car, chartered by the city of Omaha, there was a little incident that took place which the other member failed to relate.

In the car next to the one that we occupied there was an employment shark and carload of slaves being shipped to a job. Arriving at a mile, Wyo., the slaves' destination, some of the men refused to get off the train.

Fellow-worker Friedkin, who was elected spokesman for the bunch, ordered the shark to be put under arrest. Two huskies then proceeded to pinch the said shark. The shark refused to be put under arrest unless by the legal order of a guardian of the law.

The conductor then came to the shark's private car. They held up the train for about an hour looking for the sheriff. After the passengers began to protest about the "con" holding the train up for such a foolish thing, the con returned with the sheriff.

After counting our boys the train went on its way to Cheyenne where we were taken by the city police force and locked up.—Tilden Coliar, member of press committee.

SOME STRIKE, THIS!

In a recent issue of the Northwest Forum, North Yakima, Wash., a hay shoveler reports a strike at Sunnyside. Part of the account follows:

"E. F. James, 'Shorty' Thomas and a Dutchman named Frank Henke were working for a Mr. Saul (familiarily known as Saul of Tarsus) and an ardent adherent of the Dunkard faith. Now, Saul is a man of exceeding thrift and acquired his ability to boss on a plantation in the Sunny South, where he had charge of a crew of darkies."

Promptly at the hour of seven on Tuesday morning, the men were in the hay-field and at 11:30 had finished a field of hay one and one-half mile from Mr. Saul's home, where the men were boarded. Instead of quitting for dinner, as the men had desired and expected, they were ordered into another hay-field of five acres which they were to finish before dinner.

"Saul, Saul of Tarsus, why persecutest thou me? Have not I and my brethren, even unto this Dutchman, thy servants, arisen early in the morning that we might serve thee? And have we not labored diligently and obeyed thine every command from early morn till 1:30? And lo, now, we are faint from our long service, and spent with the arduous duties of our toil."

"Moreover, with hunger do our bellies cleave unto our backbones; and with thirst, cleave also our tongues unto the roofs of our mouths. Not in anger nor in a spirit of retaliation do I speak unto thee. Take thou thy pitchfork, for it is a good one; for, if thou wert all of human kind in this great universe and I didst covet labor, I could not do my ancient lineage justice as a true American, and labor for thee."

"See yonder church spires glitter in the sunlight of the 'Holy City' by the mountain? Depart I now, in peace, that, on the rugged mountain by the 'Holy City' I may eat and live."

Then up spake "Shorty," surnamed Thomas, saying, "Take thou my pitchfork, and should I forget the juicy citron handed me this day, I shall no longer claim to be American."

Then up spake Henke, and with a foreign accent stammered, "I was a Dutchman, but by althiminy, I atirk mine pitchfork in dia hera tator batch and let him rot dere, py toggles, before I vork some more for Saul of Tarsus."

And thus the labor trio started for the 'Holy City,' a kindred grief and common cause had made them one in heart and purpose; while kindred griefs and common causes the wide, wide world around, makes for the coming solidarity of labor and presages the downfall of a system which makes hogs of humankind."

FROM THE GOLDEN WEST

No man can describe the foul conditions in the boasted "Free Canada," where "Britons never shall be slaves," but the railroad conditions are typical of the rest.

In the construction camps there is the ratenest kind of food and the poorest of sleeping accommodations. The hospitals, for which the contractors steal a dollar a month from each slave, are rank frauds. Men are drowned in the river rapids and others are killed by missed shots.

On the G. T. P. there are two or three trainloads of workers shipped in to Tate Jeune Cache each week. From there they go to Fort George on scows. Many of them drown when the scows sink in the midst of a rapid.

The government is feeding 3,000 men in Fort George on one meal a day. Think of that and then shout about "Britons never shall be slaves." Think of the increased railway police force and the new temporary jails along the line, and then let all the "foreigners," the workers, talk about the "Free Country" and "British Justice." It is a false patriotism.

Behold, the day is coming when all we proletariat wage workers will act as one, unite as a class, and we will free ourselves from the tyranny that goes with capitalism's fake prosperity. In vain will the preachers and politicians be sent to us to do the masters' dirty work.

We must keep on educating and organizing until we get rid of all the parasites that plunder us out of the product our labor creates. On with the revolution!

CALGARY ITALIANS GIVE SUCCESSFUL DANCE

In Calgary, Alta., on Saturday, July 5, the Italian fellow workers, organized by Fellow-worker J. D. Vincent, gave a successful dance. Splendid music was rendered by a volunteer orchestra of six Italian workers.

Will Arthur Kemp please communicate with Frank Schmidt, Box 1011, Eureka, Cal?

EUGENE LOCAL POSTPONES FIGHT

The following resolution was passed upon at a regular meeting of Local 88, I. W. W., Eugene, Ore., July 6:

Resolved, that we, the members of Local 88, postpone our action of a previous date regarding free speech on the streets of Eugene to such a time as the strike in the Coos Bay Lumber District, which has now taken on a serious aspect, comes to a close; and we appeal to all rebels who would come to Eugene to aid us, to proceed to Coos Bay where we have decided to center our entire energy.

We appreciate the approval of our actions by various locals on the coast and hope they will also approve of our reconsideration. On to Coos Bay!—Walter Pasewalk, Secy.

STRONGER BECAUSE OF STRUGGLE

The lumber workers' strike on Puget Sound has been declared off.

When the strike was called thousands responded, but they did not stay on the field of battle. They quit the country, leaving a few militants to do the work, while many camps closed and nearly all crippled.

Several camps have given the nine hour day, many have improved the bunkhouses in the camps, and the militant minority has learned something it could not have known without a strike.

The sabotage critics will say "why didn't you sabotage?" There probably was some of it done, but we are not going to play stool pigeon by bragging about it.

We will have to have a very powerful union before we can force the lumber barons to recognize us (Employers' union never officially recognize a revolutionary union.—Editor.) Let us find out our weakness and strengthen our organization.

Local 318, Sedro-Woolley, at the last meeting, decided to make preparations to resume the struggle at the earliest opportunity, as the members are all positive that the organization has come out of the struggle stronger than ever. Long live the I. W. W.—John Pancker.

WOODSMEN SHOULD WEAR WOODEN SHOES

Now that the "Fourth," with its glorious opportunity for the business men to gather in whatever small change the workers may have hoarded, has passed, it seems to me that a little discussion of tactics would be in order.

Soon the lumber barons will be starting up the camps, skinning us of the product of our labor, driving us and firing us as tough we were cattle merely to be worked, driven and whipped. For some time the intelligent portion of the lumber workers have been on strike and, while much good has been accomplished, conditions in the lumber camps are still far from ideal.

Many of the camps have hired gunmen and thugs to intimidate the workers—at least one striker has been killed and several beaten up, thrown into the Sound, etc. Now the question is, are we going to call the strike off and tamely return to work—or are we going back with wooden shoes and teach our oppressors that we are men who will never forget or forgive an insult or wrong?

While the organized lumberjacks have been striking, spineless scissorbills have been getting top wages for being good and faithful to the master.

Let every class conscious worker who returns to the camps remember "the wooden shoe the Frenchman threw" and in a short time we will have the lumber kings begging for mercy. Fellow workers, what objections have you to making "sacred profits" impossible for the capitalist curs who have made our lives impossible?

Yours for direct action at the point of production with a view to the abolition of the wage system, C. R. Griffin.

SOME BABY THIS

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10, 1913. Enclosed you will find "copy" from our "baby" local and there is some "class" to that same "baby."

The Christian Endeavorers are holding a convention in L. A. under a mammoth tent in Fiesta Park. A world of wire had to be strung to enable the "Jesus" jammers to get a light on their sins.

The second relay went out and proceeded to distribute the aforesaid material all over creation and then demanded six dollars. They failed to get it, but when the fifth relay pulled off the same little act the boss threw up both hands and said: "Get the wires up and you can get anything you ask for. What's the use of going on strike? Just quit and get another "Woblie" to take your job! Sabe?"

Yours in the struggle, W. B. COOK.

DENVER BULLS ON RAMPAGE

On July 8th the police force again butted in to our street meetings at 17th and Market street. They are evidently seeking trouble. They demanded my permit and when I produced it they took it from me and told us we could hold no more meetings there.

The following night we opened up a meeting and again they were on hand and repeated the performance of the preceding night. Free speech is again denied. Our permits are revoked. As a result street agitation is at a standstill.

Five fellow workers who were released from the Greeley battle arrived here last night. We may decide to line up for battle.

H. C. SHERMAN, Secretary.

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DEBS EATS CROW

One of the West Virginia Socialist White-wash Committee, Eugene V. Debs., upheld the false report about conditions saying, "I would not change a word of it."

Since making that statement Debs has written to W. H. Thompson, editor of the Socialist and Labor Star, Huntington, W. Va., acknowledging that some of the things he had blamed on Ex-Governor Glasscock had occurred later during Governor Hatfield's administration.

"Knowing that it was Glasscock who arrested our comrades and put them in the bullpen and that it was Hatfield who gave them their liberty, I somehow got the impression that they were tried before instead of a few days after the close of the Glasscock administration."

Thompson suggests that there is hope that Debs may "ultimately apologize for the outrage he perpetrated upon our feelings when he devoted three-fifths of the report to 'exculturating' Hatfield of acts no one charged him with, and in denying for him things we had charged him with."

Slowly the workers are learning that all their idols have feet of clay.

ANOTHER REBEL GONE

Fellow-worker Sol Well, card No. 20921, member of No. 66 in Fresno, Cal., was run over by a freight train on the Santa Fe railroad at Antioch, Cal., on May 16th. Fellow-worker Well followed construction work and was a good loyal member of the organization. His people live in Morgantown, West Virginia, and desire information as to the past years of his life. Information should be sent to J. Manning, Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

Thirty new I. W. W. locals and branches for June is not such a bad record. Who said the I. W. W. was dead?

LA HUELGA GENERAL

Spanish Organ of the I. W. W., published by the Spanish Branch of the I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal. Subscription price: One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Thirteen weeks .25 Address 420 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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, 436 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.

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

Single copy orders for the following pamphlets will be filled from this office: One Big Union, Wm. E. Trautmann.....\$0.10 Ettor and Giovannitti Speeches..... .25 Industrial Unionism, Joseph J. Ettor..... .10 Proletarian and Petit-Bourgeois, Austin Lewis..... .10 Industrial Conspiracies, Clarence Darrow..... .10 Political Socialism Capturing the Government, B. E. Nilsson..... .10 I. W. W. History, Vincent St. John..... .10 Patriotism and the Worker, Gustav Herve..... .10 Eleven Blind Leaders, B. H. Williams..... .06 On the Firing Line..... .06 In lots of 50 and over..... .08 I. W. W. Song Book, 43 songs, 11 new ones..... .10 In lots of 20 or over..... .05 Send all orders to Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

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

If you haven't read Solidarity, published in Cleveland, Ohio, then you've missed a lot. It gives the industrial news of the East at \$1.00 a year.

Then there's the Lumberjack of the Southern District, full of fire, flosify and lumber worker news. It is also \$1.00 a year.

Here's our offer: "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity, one year \$1.50.

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

If the number on your label is 226 your subscription expires with the next issue. Renew promptly in order to avoid missing an issue. "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Los Angeles Electricians Join I.W.W. (Continued from page one.)

ers in the ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY a cordial invitation to attend our meetings whether as a member or not. All our meetings are open and we meet every Monday night at Caledonia Hall, No. 119 So. Spring Street. A full investigation of our aims and the philosophy of the Industrial Unionist is solicited. We WILL have for membership all engaged in this industry without regard to RACE, CREED, COLOR or SEX and the end of the year should see us with a large membership drafted from the ranks of the telephone operator, telegraph operator, street-car men, light and power employes and all others engaged in the manufacture of electrical goods or equipment.

In order to prove to the rest of the workers that we are alive to the persecution of our class we held a street meeting, for the benefit of the Paterson strikers last Sunday and as a result the section was able to send the sum of \$25.50 to the strikers.

More Deportations

(Special to the "Industrial Worker")

Our hall was again raided by the police on Saturday, June 28, at about 6 p. m., and twenty-one of the fellow workers were arrested and taken to the jail. This was unexpected. We had thought the fight was over as our street meetings were not bothered by the police.

On the night before the raid two large and well attended street meetings were held, so we were taken by surprise. We were kept in jail until morning. Fourteen of us were put in one single cell, barely large enough to accommodate four men. Fellow-worker James White was carried out in an unconscious condition before we were in the cell an hour. For two nights we suffered all the tortures of the orthodox hell.

Monday morning in court we selected Fellow-worker Phil Engle as our "lawyer." As usual the police perjured themselves. Engle cross-examined the cops and they were compelled to admit that none of our men were beggars or thieves as far as they knew. Two employment sharks were put on the stand to prove that there was "work for everyone." After repeated cross-examination by our "lawyer," they admitted that most of the jobs they had were for sale at two to five dollars per job; that the wages were \$1.75 per day on an average; that board and room amounted to almost \$6.50 per week and that if the weather was bad the chances were the men would owe the boss money at the end of the week.

Well, to make a long story short, the Persecuting Attorney got up and branded us as undesirable citizens, anarchists, etc., and appealed to the judge in the name of "law and order" to make an example of us. This was the result: Six of our fellow workers were released as their employers were in the court room and testified that they were working for them; fifteen of us were then told by the judge that we would have to go to work like other people. Fellow-workers Engle and McAvoy were then allowed to make short speeches in the court room, explaining our principles. We thought then that the rest of us would either be released or sent to jail for vagrancy, but instead we were taken back to our cell, kept there till about 6 p. m. and then hustled into a patrol wagon and taken to the Union Depot and put on a train in charge of four bulls. We were told we were to be taken to Cheyenne, Wyo., and there we could go to work. At Grand Island, Neb., the train stopped for twenty minutes. We started to sing and a large crowd gathered about the train. Fellow-workers Scott, Engle and Brown addressed the crowd until the time came for the train to pull out. We could hear the cheers of the crowd for quite a distance. The bulls did not attempt to stop our speaking. At Kearney we repeated this performance. Then we all went to sleep. When we woke up we were at Julesburg, Colo. The doors were open and the bulls were gone. We decided to stay on the train until it reached Cheyenne and then continue on to Denver, there to decide what to do.

On our arrival at Cheyenne we were met by the whole police force of the town, were arrested and kept in the bastille until after midnight, when we were put into automobiles and taken to Speer Junction, five miles out of town, and warned never to return. Here some of us were separated from the bunch. Three of us got into Denver all right, but 11 of our boys were taken from the train at Greeley and given ten days.

This report is very far from being complete as two other members of the press committee are now in jail. More details later—Phil Engle, Local 26, I. W. W. member of press committee.

RED DAY IN PITTSBURG

A. M. Giovanitti, poet and agitator of the Social revolution, will speak at Kennywood park, Sunday, July 29th, in behalf of the 25,000 silk mill strikers of Paterson, N. J., who have been for five months and are still in a desperate battle with the silk barons of the Atlantic seaboard. Other able and prominent speakers will explain to the thousands of workers at the meeting, every phase of this titanic strike, which is shaking the very foundations of capitalist society.

Arrangements Committee.

In the Illinois Central Strike Bulletin of July 1 are three sentences worthy of serious thought. The editor says: "Let the working slaves rebel against their industrial masters, showing their discontent in a general strike, and the labor problems will be solved. The general strike must some day be final action. What are you going to do about it?"

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In Minneapolis

The street car organization of the Twin Cities is making such rapid headway that the traction management is at its wits ends to stem the rising tide of organization. Their spotters are everywhere and are no inconsiderable item of expense. They are attending all meetings of the Socialist Party and I. W. W. Tom Lewis, who is talking for the Socialist party, is paying particular attention to street car conditions and pointing out that the I. W. W. is the only economic organization worthy the attention of the street car men. He is under constant surveillance. While attending a meeting at which Lewis and National organizer Doris spoke (and both were arrested) W. B. Carper, who has worked for the company for over 11 years, was spotted by a barn-foreman and taken to task for his attendance. He refused to give a promise that he would not attend such meetings and avoid the I. W. W. organizers. He was fired on the spot. This is as fair a sample of American freedom as obtains elsewhere in other employments. Freedom. Ye gods!!!!

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

In Current Opinion for July is an excellent editorial on the Mexican revolution, from which we publish two extracts.

"Peons arming themselves in all parts of Mexico and joining revolutionary organizations to foment agrarianism have become a problem to Huerta which no ingenuity of his can solve. Impartial observers seem agreed on this point, whether one refers to European dailies like the Kölnische Zeitung or impassioned local comment in refugee organs like Regeneracion (Los Angeles) or the Tierra (Havana). Mexico is in the throes of a spiritual and mental revolt as well as a military one, according to Regeneracion. The revolutionary organs profess to believe that Huerta will not last. They foresee intervention by the United States at the instigation of Europe. The world is witnessing in Mexico, declares the radical Tierra from its Cuban vantage point, a revolution that is economic purely and simply, to satisfy the needs of the hungry and dispossessed. It is a revolution tending to develop into a grand social transformation of society. 'The simple peasants have grasped the conception of a free society of solidarity, of mutual support.' They have not read Marx and Kropotkin but they think as if they had."

"Railroad bridges are destroyed all over Mexico still, passenger trains are blown up and travellers despoiled of their effects, towns are assaulted and commercial establishments sacked. Those who own country estates are shot; the authorities are hanged by rebels, the clergy are killed, archives are burned. Battles have been fought with no other weapons than dynamite bombs. Trains have been set on fire after an end has been made of all the crew. Mines and banks have been seized and looted for the benefit of the revolutionists. These were the ordinary events of the Madero government and they have not ceased under Huerta."

Both China and Portugal have taken action that does not fit into the scheme of those who hold that evolution is a prodding process, and it may be that Mexico will still further confound the believers in charted paths of social development.

IN MEMORY OF VOLTAIRINE DE CLEYRE

On Sunday morning, June 22, there was held at Bowen Hall, Hull House, Chicago, a memorial meeting intended to stimulate the participants to exhibit a revolutionary spirit like unto that which animated Voltaireine de Cleyre who passed out a year ago—to the great loss and regret of the Chicago comrades.

The gathering was sympathetically chair-manized by Dr. J. H. Greer, an old reliable Chicago war horse, and his opening remarks in memory of Voltaireine were followed by characteristic addresses delivered by Huldah Potter Loomis, Isaac Abrams (in Yeddish), Julius Menke, Honore Jaxon, Wm. Thurston Brown and Jay Fox. Prof. Foster of Chicago University sent a letter of appreciation.

Each speaker handled the subject from the individual viewpoint, but all coincided in laying special stress on the unselfish and whole-hearted character of Voltaireine's work as a revolutionist as a factor which made her tremendously effective in spite of the pathetic handicap imposed upon her by her frail physique and her unusually difficult struggle for existence.

The audience filled the large hall and manifested a deep and earnest feeling which boded no particular chance for restfulness to the hirelings whose mission it is to keep the workers chloroformed with smooth sayings of "peace, peace" where there is no peace.—H. J.

"LAW, HELL!"

Jay Smith, Secretary Southern District I. W. W. lumber workers, certainly hits the nail on the head in the Lumberjack of July 3 where he shows that petitioning the governmental, state and local authorities is foolishness, as the workers' only power is at the point of production.

And who can deny the following from Smith's article: "The only thing the capitalist class use the State for is to mislead the workers into the belief that they have an equal show before the law. Law, Hell! What is law, but the will of the governing class, imposed upon the class that is governed?"

An echo of the San Diego Free Speech fight is heard in the sentencing of two socialists, E. E. Kirk and Harry M. McKee, on fake charges of "conspiracy to break a city ordinance." Each received a fine of \$300 and Kirk is sentenced to six months while McKee gets three months in jail.

These cases have been fought through the courts since July 22, 1912, and as usual the legal institutions proved their class character.

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BOHEMIAN I. W. W. PAPER NEEDED

Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1913.

To All Bohemian and Slovak Rebels; Fellow Workers and Sympathizers of the I. W. W.: Fellow Workers and Friends: That education is the road to emancipation no one knows better than our fellow workers of this city. The real meaning of these few words has been impressed upon us particularly ever since our Butchers' strike, when the yellow foreign papers of this city turned against the I. W. W. and helped to lose the best strike ever held in this city. Why? Of course the answer is easy: There is no paper in the field with which we could defend ourselves! The same condition exists all over the country at the present time. There are many means of reaching our people and making fighters out of them, all of which are needed, but the most important is a paper of our own. A Bohemian and Slovak weekly paper and literature is of as much necessity as our every day food. If we are to carry the propaganda of revolutionary industrial unionism to our countrymen, we must stick together and direct our energies to this task. You must admit that an I. W. W. organ in the Bohemian language would be the only one of its kind in this country. All of the other papers with the exception of "Volne Listy" are yellow as they can be, and all are in fear of telling the truth about the principles of the I. W. W. Now think of the thousands of our countrymen who want to know what industrial unionism really is and what we seek to accomplish, then you will say with us here in this city, "Out with our weekly without any delay!" The Bohemian branch of Local No. 33 has already started the work with the election of a press committee of five members, and the committee has been on the job working ever since. A secretary-treasurer and a corresponding secretary has been elected and some plans formed.

This revolutionary I. W. W. organ in the Bohemian language will be the property of the organization and will carry no advertisements of capitalist parasites in it. The form of the paper will be the same as our English eastern organ "Solidarity." Price of subscription to be \$1.00 per year. All this will be hard work but it can be done if all rebels wank up and start to work at once. What we want is to hear from all Bohemian and Slovak Locals and Branches of the I. W. W. as we have no knowledge as to where all of them are located. Take this matter up before your locals at once and send us word as to the results to the address given below. Our Butchers Local No. 145 in this city is with us as they realize the need of our press. Do not delay in this work, but start at once as we are in full swing right now. With this much for now we remain, yours for the Education of our countrymen and the revolutionary One Big Union.

Geo. Novak, V. Vlach, Joe Kodet, S. Mathias, Tony Hobl, Press Committee Branch 3, Local 33 I. W. W.

Send all communications to Stanley Mathias, Secretary, 4823 Dakota St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FISH TRUST ENFORCES SLAVERY

The Latin speaking fellow workers are the prey of the greedy breed of vultures who own the Fishing Trust—the Alaska Packers' Association and the Pacific American Fisheries. The crews sent north are composed of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Peruvians, Hawaiians, Filipinos, Japanese and a few Chinamen as well as some Negroes, the last named being mainly at Fort Moller, Alaska.

The workers sign up for the season for \$155 and chuck, eleven hours to be a day's work, season to begin and end at the masters' choosing. The men are told that about 2 1/2 months is the season, but the contract names no time, so many work for as long as eight months for \$155.

The Negroes recently struck against the Oriental standard of food and won their demands. Filipinos are threatening to strike at South Bellingham against the Pacific American Cannery. The company has been forcing the slaves at extra speed to turn out cases and cans to be shipped to the various canneries as this is the year of the big sockeye run. Now they are awaiting the fish which are coming in slowly increased numbers. While things are slack the food of the slaves has been curtailed in quantity and quality to propitiate the God Profit. Sour rice twice a day is the menu. The girls also work under conditions that are far from being good.

The Filipinos have held two meetings and a strike is imminent. The solidarity of all workers in the industry will abolish the slavery now in operation.—Member Local 337.

HELP THE BOHEMIANS

Fellow Workers: I appealed to you long and loud for the Spanish paper with the result that "La Huelga General" will soon be in the hands of the Spanish wage slave and he will receive the "glad tidings" of the One Big Union. That paper will talk to him in louder tones than all the organizers on earth.

Now comes the Bohemian fellow workers of Cleveland, saying they want a medium through which they will be able to reach their fellow workers who are at a disadvantage in only speaking their mother tongue. Most of them have to devote so many hours to the masters' cause that little time is left in which to learn another language. Let each one of us see if we can not send a dollar to the boys in Cleveland. With best wishes, I am, yours in the fight, BILL B. COOK.

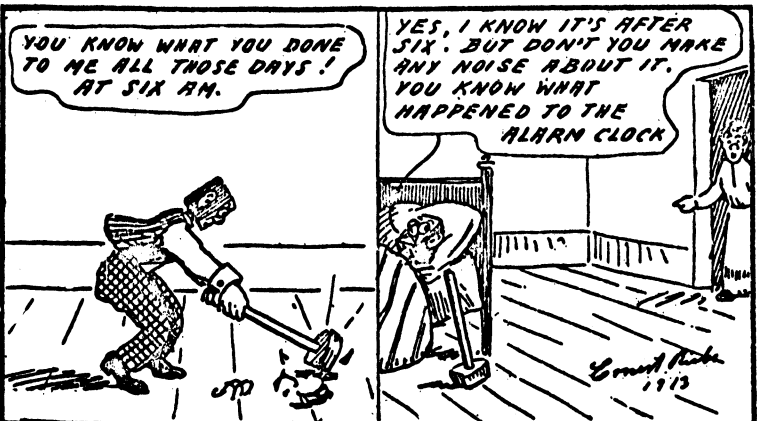
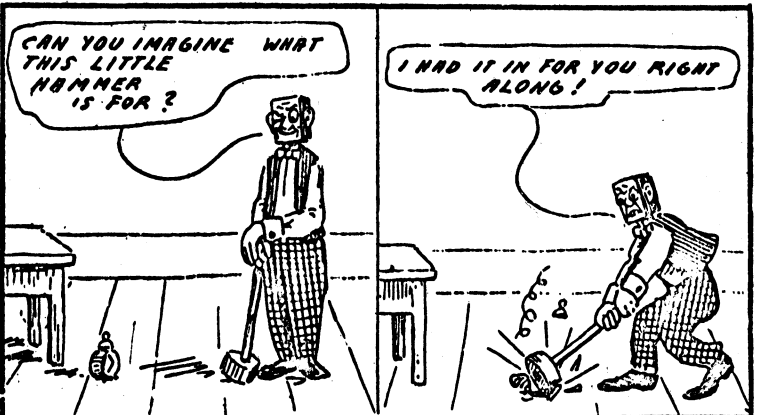
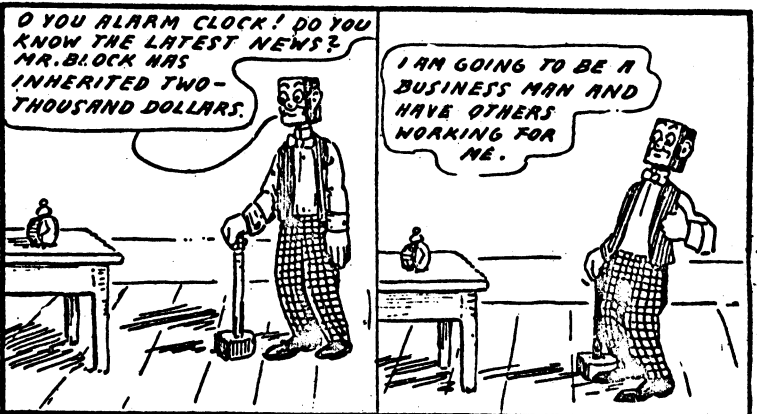
MISSOULA DEFENSE FUND

A copy of the receipts and expenditures of the Missoula Defense fund has been received at this office and for lack of space we are unable to run it in full. The report is lengthy and shows that receipts and expenditures have been carefully itemized. The report is a credit to the fellow workers who have charge of the business end of the Mantana strike of lumber-workers.

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

Mr. Block

He Busts The Alarm Clock



Continued Next Week

JOHN BARLEYCORN AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

I think that the drinking of alcoholic liquor for the temporarily good feeling it creates is one of the largest factors in keeping the working class in slavery and ignorance.

We cannot get around the fact that we need money for the most of the things that we are trying to do today. We, as wage earners, have little enough money at the best and if we take our hard earned dollars and spend them in a saloon, the result is that we do not have them to buy a press, or to contribute to a strike fund or to help the boys in jail or states prison.

Furthermore the booze fighter is generally the man who is broke and completely at the mercy of the boss.

I have lived in the vicinity of Los Angeles for eleven years and I have had a good opportunity to study the nature of the booze fighters who follow the grading camps for a living. Los Angeles has been surrounded with grading camps ever since I have been here, and will be for many years to come. The contractors running these camps work the men long hours, feed them poorly and for sleeping accommodations crowd them together in leaky tents like pigs in a pen. They generally pay every Saturday night, and nine out of ten of the men are broke and ready to go to work on Monday morning. Suppose that some man who does not drink proposes to go on strike, what is the result? They will all, or nearly all, admit that conditions are rotten and that the contractors should be brought to time, "but," they will say, "you know I am broke and I have got to make a few dollars."

Now I would not write this article were it not for a dream I had the other night. I dreamed I was walking in the vicinity of 2nd and Los Angeles streets, in what is called the slave market or hunger belt where the poor helpless booze fighters congregate when they are broke, waiting for a master to come and buy their labor power. But on this particular occasion the situation seemed a little different. In the first place there were not as many men as usual, and the ones that were there had a hopeful, pleasant expression on their faces instead of the old helpless, hopeless, anxious look. Just about that time a contractor, who had sent to the employment office for ten men and had not secured them, appeared on the scene. "Do any of you men want to go to work?" he asked. No one answered. "What's the matter with you fellows? This is the first time I ever had trouble in getting men. Here you, George, you have worked for me several times before and I have always treated you right, don't you want to go to work?"

"No," said George, "I don't want to go to work. It is true that I have worked for you several times before, and you worked me long hours, fed me on cheap, poor food and gave me very poor sleeping quarters. When you and the other contractors figured on these jobs you figured on working us to the limit of endurance, buying the cheapest grade of everything for us to eat and using as few tents as possible, and we poor fools spent our money as fast as we made it and so could not help ourselves. But now it is different. I and the rest of my companions have quit drinking and have joined the I. W. W. and we are trying to see how long our money will last us and instead of buying jobs at the employment office, you will have to go to the I. W. W. hall when you want men. But the chances are that before we go broke you will have plenty of time to meditate on the error of your ways. If I am not mistaken, the time is past when you could hire men for a song, work them like mules and treat them like dogs."

"But," said the contractor, "my teams are idle and eating up hay and grain and I am losing money."

"I am not losing any," said George.

A few minutes later a farmer asked a man if he did not want to go out and stack hay.

"How much do you pay?" asked the man.

"\$1.50 and board."

"And sleep in the haystacks?"

"Well, you see," said the farmer, "the work only lasts a little while and I could not afford to build bunkhouses, and besides it is healthy to sleep outdoors."

"Well, I will tell you what I will do," said the man, "you pay us three dollars a day for eight hours and let us sleep in the house and you and your wife sleep in the haystacks and we'll go and stack your hay."

I woke up then. But, oh how I wish that dream would come true.

THE GODS

(By Wm. Francis Barnard)

The Gods are dead;
Dead lies their Heaven, their Hell!
The Gods are dead,
With all their terror! Well!

Man now unmakes them,
Who made them in his youth;
He bodily breaks them,
With shattering blows of Truth.

Well that each idol
Has fallen where it lies,
Man is Man's highest,
With grandeur in his eyes!

But hear, ye Humans!
Give Man no crowns or rods;
Men are your fellows;
Nay, raise not up new Gods!

Mr. Block

BY ERNEST RIEBE

A pamphlet consisting of 24 Block cartoons, showing the different adventures of the average worker who has capitalist ideas. Just the thing to knock the scales off the eyes of would-be scabs. Fifteen cents a copy at all I. W. W. locals. Per hundred, \$5, from THE BLOCK SUPPLY CO.,

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