

Industrial Worker

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

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One Dollar a Year

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Hell Is Popping in Minot, N. D.

(Special to "Industrial Worker")
A SECOND SAN DIEGO IN NORTH DAKOTA
Jails Filled With Rebels—Free Speech Denied
—Hell to Pay and No Pitch Hot.

Minot, North Dakota, a little city in the heart of the great wheat belt, the distributing point of the wage slaves for the harvest fields, is in the throes of the greatest labor battle in the history of the state.

On July 24th, National Organizer Jack Law and Fellow-worker Jack Ailen, of the Industrial Workers of the World, began organization work among the wage slaves here. As usual, their first efforts were treated with silent contempt by the master class, who flattered themselves that the message of "One Big Union" would not appeal to THEIR slaves.

But they had never been brought face to face with the revolutionary methods of the I. W. W. organization before. Street meetings were started just across the corner from the Salvation Army (the "JUNK" corporation that robs children and cripples of pennies in the name of Christ, the rebel of nineteen hundred years ago). No sooner than the stentorian voice of Fellow-worker Law had boomed out the first word of the message of emancipation, than the wage slaves who had gathered nightly around the "bass drum corps" faded away to hear the words of freedom.

Night after night, the crowd grew, until it seemed to the trembling plutocrats that the cheering of the aroused wage slaves could be heard to the four corners of the earth. It was then they began their damnable and usual tactics. Knowing that an attempt was to be made by

the plutocrats to disrupt the meetings, the iconoclast, a rebel Socialist sheet, in a savage editorial served notice on the city officials that "street meetings WOULD be held in Minot, the business interests notwithstanding."

For writing that editorial, the editor was "canned" by the yellow-bellies who owned the iconoclast. No sooner had the word gone forth that the "fighting editor" had been ousted, than the real fight began. President Davis, a fat-paunched slob, who had been elected at the last city election, by the perjured vote of every pimp, thug and yegg man in the city, at once swore in as special police every rouser, pimp, pigger and moral prostitute that could be found. No sooner had Organizer Law taken the box and began speaking, than there was a shower of chinwhiskered eggs of ancient vintage, thrown from the roof of the Leland Hotel. None of the I. W. W.'s were touched by the shanghai berries, but several of the most "prominent citizens" were made to smell like a tribe of polecats in active operation.

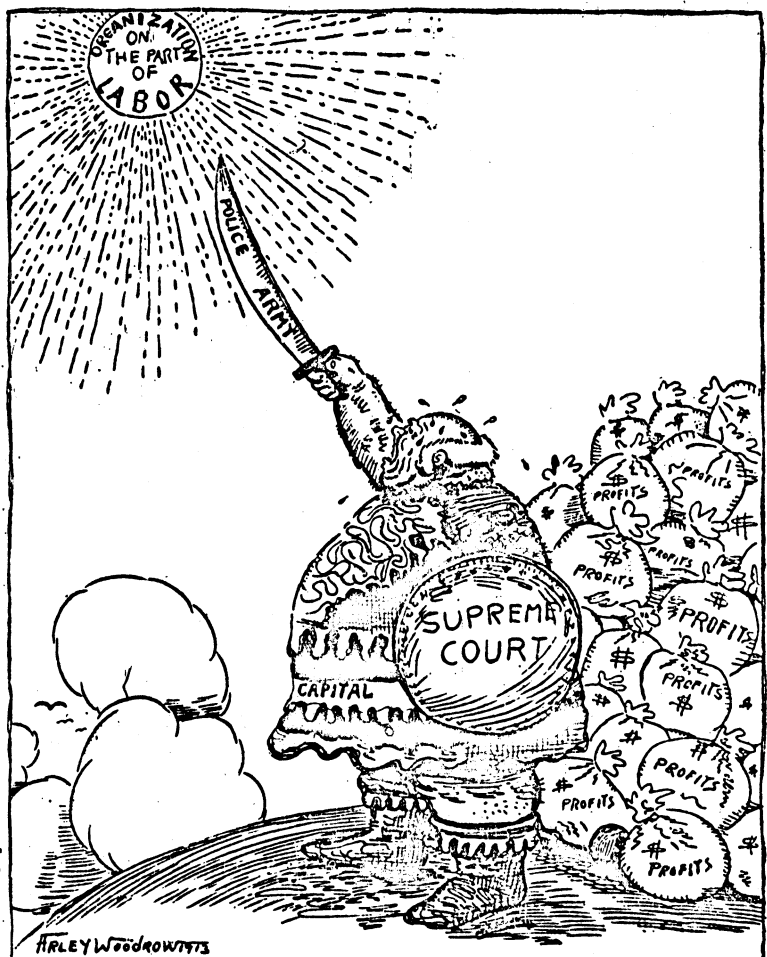
The police strutted through the crowd, but feeling the sentiment so strongly against them, satisfied themselves with advising the people to "behave," being careful, however, to make no attempt to locate the curs who had thrown the eggs. The only arrests made that night were the managing editor of the Iconoclast and another Socialist, but on Sunday night, August 10, as soon as the street meeting began, the police got busy. Eleven of the local Socialists were arrested and twenty-seven I. W. W.'s, among the latest being Jack Law. Charges of obstructing the sidewalks and using obscene language were the charges preferred against all.

The Socialists, who were released on bond, were permitted their freedom for \$100 per, but Law and Allen, the only two of the I. W. W.'s who accepted bail, were held at \$200. No trouble to find out which party the plutocrats are scared of, when one I. W. W. is held to be worth two yellow-bellies.

The only clubbing done up to the time of this writing, was done by a pimp policeman who knocked the block half off a fighting Socialist painter, Geo. Jones. Threats of calling out the militia are being freely made by the K. C.'s and the one contractor, backed by three or four "business men, with business interests."

The police are scared stiff, and the thuggery element parade the streets with guns bulging from their pockets and, with language that blisters the paint on a freight car, order every one—men, women and children—to "move on, get 'ell outa here." There are about one hundred rebels in the town now, but word has been sent by Law for all rebels in the Dakotas and eastern Montana to move on Minot at once. Local 34 (Minneapolis) sent 17 this evening (August 12) and it is reported that 50 are on their way from Duluth. The chief of police assisted by one businessman and nineteen pimps, drove twenty-two fellow workers 10 miles out on the prairie this afternoon, and are threatening to take Fellow-worker Law out and "beat him up."

If the yellow element in the Socialist ranks get a few wallops over their skulls, their faith in a political Jesus will go glimmering. A daily "Free Speech" Bulletin will be published from this time on until the end of the fight. It will be edited by Fellow-worker Near and the situation will be handled without gloves.
ONE OF THEM.



THE MODERN JOSHUA COMMANDS THE SUN TO STAND STILL

The Steel Trust Thugs Kidnapped Little

(Special to the "Worker")
Duluth, Minn., Aug. 14.—That the Steel trust is more afraid of the I. W. W. than anything else at this time is proven by the desperate measures they have resorted to in their efforts to suppress the organization here. There have been many strikes in this town, but all of them together did not create half the excitement or stir the complacency of the masters as the ore dock workers' strike conducted by the I. W. W. One hundred special police were imported from the iron range and it did not take them long to get in some of the work for which they became notorious in the great iron miners' strike of 1907. However, they played their hand too strong. The kidnapping of Little, closely followed by the brutal slugging of Cannon and Laucke, the Finnish speaker, aroused public sentiment to such an extent that they were withdrawn after the big mass meeting of protest held by the Socialists at which 3000 people were present.

The kidnapping of Little and his dramatic rescue after four days' imprisonment was too good a story to be passed over and the local papers were forced to print it in detail. Here is the story:

On last Wednesday, August 6, when Little left the strike meeting at Superior the car was followed by two auto loads of detectives and gun-men. As he changed cars to transfer for Duluth, they rushed him and overpowered him. One of the thugs put his hand across his mouth and the others loaded him into an auto and told him he was wanted at the police station.

It was about ten o'clock on a dark night, but he soon discovered that they were going in the

opposite direction from the main part of town. The muzzle of one gun pressed against his temple and another against his side restrained any attempt to escape from the auto. The machine stopped at the crossing of the Great Northern and Soo lines, while another bearing gun-men went ahead and flagged the passenger train of the Great Northern.

He was lifted bodily into an extra coach on the train. The conductor did not come around to collect his fare, so there is no doubt that the whole deal was prearranged by the railroad officials who control the docks at Superior.

Three of the armed thugs remained on the train with the G. E. B. member and told him that they intended to keep him until the strike was over if they had to bury him. He was taken to Holyoke, Minn., 35 miles from here. He was kept in an hotel over night and the next morning was again loaded into the automobile and taken to a deserted farm house two miles from the hamlet. Little started to make hell on the street, but the thugs told the crowd that they were deputy sheriffs and were holding the prisoner for extradition to Oregon.

Meanwhile Local 68 got busy right away and appointed an investigating committee, but no trace of Little could be found until Saturday night when we got a tip where he was. We only had twenty minutes to catch the train so there was no time to prepare for a fight with gun-men. A bunch consisting of three members of Local 68, seven strikers and two newspapermen got the 11.10 train for Holyoke. They arrived there an hour later and procuring a lantern from the station agent, they started out to find the deserted farm house. Gus Erickson was elected captain of the bunch.

They surrounded the place and waited for daylight to make their demand for Little. Two

of the bunch went back to try and get a posse of citizens but there was nothing doing on that. They finally succeeded in getting a search warrant from the justice of the peace, but the constable got suddenly sick when informed of the mission. So one of the boys was deputized as an "officer of the law."

It was 7:15 when they came back to the farm house. The men then lined up three abreast and marched on the shack. There was nothing to do in the absence of weapons, but to run a bluff. So they knocked at the door and demanded admission in the name of the law. One of the thugs, pale-faced and trembling, opened the door. Four men, partially dressed, were revealed and Little lying on the bed calmly chewing tobacco. The leader of the gun-men said, "You can have Little but you can't arrest me." Fisher declared the intention to put them under arrest and then the fun began.

They pulled their guns and started to shoot while the rescuers beat a hasty retreat accompanied by the whistle of bullets. Shortly after the last bullet was fired, Little walked out of the shack toward his fellow workers.

He was in good spirits and was not injured in any way. The thugs had allowed him to read the papers and as he learned from that that there were other agitators taking care of the strike to good advantage and using his kidnapping for propaganda, he did not worry and settled down to enjoy the much needed vacation at the expense of the Great Northern. The rescue party arrived in Duluth just as the big protest meeting was opening at the Armory. F. H. Little got the biggest and most rousing reception ever accorded an agitator in this steel trust town.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

MINOT FREE SPEECH FIGHT
(From the Daily Free Speech Bulletin)
Of the 11 Socialists arrested on Sunday night, but two of them accepted bail, and then only because there was work for them outside. Of the I. W. W.'s (approximately 75), but two, Organizers Law and Allen, accepted bail.

The kept press is wailing and gnashing its teeth about the "I. W. W.'s being a gang of ruffians." It is noticeable that they never mentioned the fact, that not one I. W. W., or one Socialist that has been arrested, has been armed. That none have resisted arrest. This is not a war of violence, but a war of "passive resistance."

While not one of the men that have been arrested for street speaking have carried a gun, it is a safe bet, that every pimp, pigger, tin-horn gambler and moral prostitute in the city is a walking arsenal, a typical "gun powder special." There's a reason for this, Mr. Respectable Citizen.

Wage slave carpenters build bull pens for wage slave working men of other trades. Wage slave working men guard the wage slaves in

the bull pens. And they prattle of the "intelligence of the American working man." It sometimes looks as though there wasn't brains enough in 50 per cent of them to stuff a well-wurst.

Jesus said "Suffer little children to come unto me." The Salvation Army stiff on the police force wants them to "come unto" him—so he can kick their slats out. See the difference?

Chief of Police Smith evidently thinks that the proper way to make men contented with starvation, is to starve them some more. In one of the raids on the jungle camps, he destroyed all the canteens in the camp and drove the men out hungry. That's a dam good way to "tame" a man, Chief. A hungry man is "docile" you know.

HELL POPPING IN MINOT
Minot, N. D., Aug. 17.—The labor war in Minot has gained such proportions today that officials were discussing the advisability of appealing to the governor for state troops. One thousand more Industrial Workers of the World are reported to be on their way to this city. The determination of citizens to prevent street speaking was evinced last night when a

mob attacked Industrial Workers who were holding a meeting. The Industrial Workers retaliated and wild disorder followed. Police and deputies forced their way through the mob, striking right and left. Many persons were severely clubbed and otherwise injured. The fight continued unabated until twenty-six I. W. W.'s had been arrested. A howling, hissing mob followed them to the jail.

Guard Jail With Rifles.
Fearing a jail delivery would be attempted, officers, armed with high power rifles, patrolled the tops of the jail and adjacent buildings throughout the night.

The prisoners, now numbering 139, howled most of the night and the din could be heard for blocks. At one time the fire department was called out and turned the hose on them in an effort to quell the disturbance.

According to leaders of the Industrial Workers, the battle will be resumed with renewed vigor upon the arrival of reinforcements. They declare they will exert every resource to gain right to free speech. Authorities are equally vehement in their declarations that order shall be preserved even at the cost of life.

Farmers are becoming interested in the war to the extent of refusing to hire men who are affiliated with the organization.—Ex.

Truth About Wheatland

A Brave Lad Dies Protecting Women and Children—Assistance is Needed to Defend the Workers.
1119 3rd Street, Sacramento, Cal.
August 9, 1913.

Fellow Workers:
At the Durst Hop-yards, near Wheatland, Cal., on August 3, Sunday, protesting workers were charged by the sheriff and a posse. The district attorney, E. T. Maxwell, a deputy named Reardon and two unidentified workers were killed. Several were wounded, including women.

According to the papers and testimony of eye witnesses and participants the facts are:

Durst Brothers advertised for hop pickers to enjoy a picnic and to make some money. When the workers arrived on the grounds it was found that no provision had been made for drinking water in the fields. For twenty-three hundred pickers there were six single toilets. These were turned over to the women, who each morning stood in line before all the camp, twenty and thirty at each toilet, and these open to the public gaze. No men had been provided to cut the vines. These are called High-pole men. The wages were ninety cents per hundred pounds. Hops sell at a market value of twenty cents per pound.

The workers struck for remedy of the bad conditions and a flat price of \$1.25 per hundred pounds. Durst Brothers promised to remedy the toilet conditions and some other grievances as soon as possible but flatly refused any in-

crease of wages. The workers stood for the increase.

While they were debating, Durst Brothers telephoned to Marysville, a nearby town, for the sheriff and a posse. While the workers were yet in meeting, the sheriff and ten armed men, including the district attorney, drove up in automobiles. They charged on the crowd and shooting their pistols. One unidentified Porto Rican seized the gun from the sheriff, while that official was attempting to club a woman across the face. He felled the sheriff, killed the district attorney and a deputy sheriff who had already wounded him, and then dropped dead himself from a charge of buck-shot.

At the coroner's investigation eight of the workers were held for the murder of the district attorney. The gunmen were acquitted by the coroner because they acted in the line of duty. The workers who tried to protect panic stricken women and children, fired upon in a peaceful meeting, must pay the penalty of the law. They are indicted for murder.

Local 71 and the new Light and Power Local 489 are endeavoring to raise a fund for the defense of the workers now in the clutches of the cowardly bunch who ran while the dead Porto Rican had a gun, but who are brave now. Can you help?

Send all funds to Andy Barber, Secretary Joint Sacramento Locals, 1119 3rd street, Sacramento, Cal.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
ANDY BARBER, Secretary.

BACK TO MARSHFIELD
I see by the press dispatches that Governor West has offered to give protection to all I. W. W. men who were deported from Coos County, Oregon.

It appears to me that the thing to do is to have the Northwest locals take up a collection and send the boys back again. If we do not go back to Coos Bay and open up our Headquarters, other organizations will and it will mean that the A. F. of L. will take advantage of this protection offered by Governor West in order to start their organization.

We are trying to organize a local at Fort Bragg, Cal., but as it is a one-man town we find that we are having an uphill job so far. We are anxious to see men come here from Stockton and Sacramento to Willets and help us establish headquarters so that we could organize the whole of Mendocino county. There are two large lumber companies at Willets and a big railroad construction job employing about 3000 men.

There is free speech in Willets so let us all get busy. It's a dandy field for organizing. John Pasner, Box 673, Fort Bragg, Cal.

ROCKFORD, ILL. I. W. W. ACTIVE
Local No. 480, Rockford, Ill., had a picnic on Sunday, August 3. Fellow Worker Mortenson of Rockford spoke in Swedish and O. Giovanetti of Lawrence in English.

The new red banner just procured by our local was carried in a parade through the street. The Rockford Morning Star tried very hard to start some excitement over this, but succeeded only in publishing a few articles about the terrible red flag and some statements from militia officers. These have been answered in the same paper by comrades. A threatening letter has been received by Dr. Olson, a socialist member of the park board, in which the writer says he will kill, and pretty quick, too, if he gets a chance. Now, let them come and tell us that the I. W. W. is advocating violence.

Local No. 480 has now about 200 members. The meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Socialist Hall, 405 Seventh street. Fellow workers are welcome.

K. FRODING, Cor. Secy.,
417 7th Street.

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There is just one element in human society that can remedy the ills of the present system, the working class, and it only when it is organized.

A decentralizer is one who desires to be the center of a little group, rather than subordinate himself to the general good. The victim of an unholy ambition. One who can't make good.

THE C. G. T. IN FRANCE

Our readers this week are especially requested to read carefully the report of the convention just lately held in Paris, France, and which appears under the head of the International Bulletin. The C. G. T. is a two-fold form of organization and if this aggregation of centralizing and decentralizing with one part nearly non-existent, is anywhere nearly up to the standard of the plan and programme of the I. W. W., then we have no conception of what is a scientifically built organization for the purpose of meeting the organized master class. This stuff might go in France where capitalism is not any ways nearly up to the standard of perfection as we have here in America, but the I. W. W. looks to any broad minded person as the weapon for the workers in a country where the masters are cemented into great trusts and who have little progress to make now in the way of organization. This mixture that France boasts of is what some would have us go back to in America. The slave who would agree to go backward into such a mess as the C. G. T. has in France would be cutting off his own nose to spite his face. The C. G. T. may be some revolutionary organization in France but it is a long way from having the plan of organization as laid down by the I. W. W. in America.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN THE I. W. W.?

The I. W. W. is an Industrial Organization which aims to organize the workers in the industries into one big union so that when capitalism shall be overthrown, the new society will be ready to carry on production. It should be systematic and scientific and would have the workers so arranged that not a hitch would occur in starting out with the new order of things. Those of us who have joined the organization have agreed to accept the preamble of the organization as our guiding star. What about those who have accepted that preamble and then deliberately try to wreck the organization in order to follow a line of ideas such as local autonomy, boring from within the A. F. of L., etc.? Is such action consistent with the preamble of our organization? If we follow the action of Johnstone in going to Nelson, B. C., and deliberately placing the I. W. W. into the A. F. of L., where would the I. W. W. be in a few months? It would be a thing of the past and we would be back to where we started several years ago. Johnstone was a leading light with those who are now talking decentralization, local autonomy and revolutionary unionism instead of Industrial Unionism. Those who talk revolutionary unionism are advocating the very thing which Johnstone put into practice or tried to, in Nelson, B. C. He made the local an A. F. of L. local and then formed a Syndicalist league on the side in order to educate the A. F. of L. local. When you hear an advocate of revolutionary unionism talking, that is precisely what he wishes to do. The A. F. of L. is full of men that are advocating Industrial Unionism within their own ranks. There is scarcely a craft magazine that we can pick up but what some fellow worker who is forced to belong to the craft, is advocating the One Big Union on Industrial lines. All of this is no doubt doing good and these men have no other field to work in at present. But we cannot afford to go back and pledge ourselves to a policy of craft unionism, local autonomy, etc., and then expect to build on Industrial lines so as to form the new society and be prepared to carry on production when capitalism is overthrown. Those who do not believe in the Industrial form of organization and in building the new structure of the A. F. of L., have no business in the I. W. W. and as Johnstone proved himself to be a traitor to the I. W. W., so is every one who are carrying Syndicalist cards on the side and staying in the organization in order to rule or ruin it. The time is now here for Industrialists to take a firm stand on this matter if they do not wish to see the structure of a new society torn to pieces.

Won't it be fine when we can be voting on referendums every day? Some days we should have three or four. We will have no time to fight the boss. Philosopher don't fight the boss anyway. Never heard of one or saw him on the job.

AS TO LAWYERS

The "Worker" is not an upholder of lawyers or the system which creates them, neither do we believe that anything is to be gained in the labor movement, while in our swaddling clothes, to at all times depend on our weakness on the economic field in order to have our members freed from the charges made by the boss. We believe there are instances where a first class lawyer can do yeoman service in helping to defeat the designs of the masters when that tribe is yearning for revenge. The Ettor-Giovannitti-Carusi case is one in point. It was a jury trial and great care was taken in selecting the jury. It had to be done quick and done well. When the smoke of battle cleared away it was known that there were men on the jury who had minds of their own, in fact all of them. Had we allowed the police and their stools to select the jury, engage the best attorneys in the country and the workers on the other hand stand idly by with not enough power on the economic field to force their release, and today there would be three bodies rotting behind the prison wall sleeping the sleep of the just because we had been negligent in fighting the game handed us by the boss, with all the strategy and means at our command.

Those who talk the most about freeing men from jail are generally the last to get on the job to do the freeing. The cases that were framed up at Missoula against our pickets had to be met with what resources were at hand. At a small cost a first class attorney was employed and the men released. The following letter from Missoula speaks for itself:

"You know by this time that the arrested pickets were released from custody last week. At the preliminary hearing they were ably defended by Hall, the lawyer. The prosecution with the help of the Anaconda Copper and Mining Company tried hard to get a case against them, but failed. If it had not been for the fact that the Missoula Local hired about as good a lawyer as could be found in Missoula, believe that they would not have been discharged and would have languished in jail till the term of court in September. Hall, the lawyer, has been successful against the corporations in the past and the A. C. M. Co. has absolutely no love for him. When he was retained by the I. W. W. on the case the authorities were almost thrown into a fit. A stool pigeon tried his best to get the boys in jail to refuse his services by telling them that they did not need a counsel. No doubt the prosecution would have had a picnic and the pickets would have got the result,—a long term in the pen. However, don't think that the revolutionary movement would have profited much if the fellow workers would have gone to the pen. On the contrary, I believe that the workers would have been thoroughly disgusted."

STRIKE IN DULUTH

The strike of dockworkers and ore handlers in Duluth has so riled the mental prostitutes of the master class that these so-called editors of Free and Independent papers are beside themselves with rage and are spending tons of ink and miles of paper in their frenzied effort to stop the growth of the Industrial Union among the ore-workers. The following is a small part of a lengthy editorial which appeared in the Duluth News-Tribune:

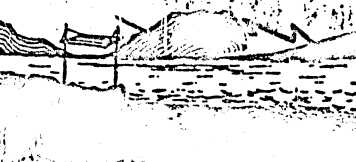
No greater calamity can come to any community than to have the I. W. W. fastened upon it. It should be fought with every peaceful weapon. It should be met with courteous appeals, with the wisdom of common sense and should not have a monopoly of either the street or hall as a debating ground.

Men are, all by nature honest, inherently none want in, moral sense and what is right and honest will prevail when the issue is squarely presented and courageously, frankly and openly presented."

Who ever heard of a capitalist or any of their agents fighting any one who got in their way with "Peaceful Weapons"? It was a "peaceful weapon" used when a bunch of steel trust thugs captured Fellow Worker Frank Little and hid him away under guard in a farm house 35 miles from town. It is "peaceful weapons" that are being used in the clubbing of the harvest hands in Minot and other places because they refuse to be gulled in by some more mental prostitutes who are offering on paper, free rides about the city, ice cream guzzles, dances and bands of music, etc. All this for slaves who are wanted to work for their board. It was "peaceful weapons" that the masters used against the I. W. W. in San Diego, Fresno, Spokane and a thousand other places. Bah! It's to laugh. Peaceful Hell! No capitalist believes in peaceful methods. He believes in any method that will save his ill-gotten gains. He believes in any method that will close the mouth of the worker who insists on telling his fellow workers of the injustice of capitalism and shows them the way to organize so that some day they may come into their own. "Men are all by nature honest." What rot is this? The babies are honest because they are not old enough to steal and scheme and live from the toil of others. What cares the downtrodden slave whether some capitalist was born honest or a criminal? We know we are up against a criminal system that starves the workers, debauches the home and throws the child into the factory that profits may be wrung from its little hide. No one wants a monopoly of the street or the hall and we are here to say to this mental prostitute that he would last about as long as a snowball in hell any time an I. W. W. meets him squarely to his face before the working class of Duluth or any other slave pen. The mental prostitute that penned the above is the hired slave who peddles the "Peace" talk while his cohorts are out with bludgeons, beating the workers to death because they dare to rebel against the rule of the master class of so-called FREE AMERICA. It's a joke! Cut it out!

In the C. G. T. of France, the Federal committee which is something like our General Executive Board, does the things necessary to do and then reports their actions some months afterward. They realize that if it had to go to a referendum first it would never be done. Just as well start signing contracts with the boss covering a year or two and be done with it. We could be voting on the referendum while we were getting whipped at the same time.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

New Zealand
We have received the first number of the "Industrial Unionist" which has been published at Auckland (New Zealand). It is the first paper in those countries which stands for direct action and industrial organization. It is the first organ of revolutionary syndicalism in New Zealand. In principle and politics the "Industrial Unionist" is based on the program of the I. W. W. of the U. S. A. The address of the new paper is: "The Industrial Unionist," 118A Victoria street West, Auckland, New Zealand.

Italy

The national congress of the revolutionary organizations of Italy will be held on October 16, 17, 18 and 19. As to the town where the congress will be held a referendum will choose between Parma, Milan and Ferrara. The first town has in its favor that an exhibition is being held there and cheap tickets to Parma are issued.

Austria

On July 28 will be held at Karlsbad (Austria) the international congress of the miners. France will be represented by two federations: the Federation of the Underground Workers, which includes the slate, stone and metal miners, and the Federation of Coal Miners recently formed by reformist elements under the influence of deputy Blasly.

The reformists think that the Federations of the Underground Workers will contest them the right of taking part in the discussions of the congress, and the debate on this question is supposed to occupy the greater part of the first day of the congress.

A new movement is springing up among the Austrian railwaymen. At the time Parliament refused to vote the necessary sums in order to ameliorate somewhat the wages and salaries of the railway men. Under the pressure of the discontent of the men, the government has been obliged to promise in Parliament to accord "by decree" a sum of 15 millions Kronen for the increase of railway wages. But this sum is not sufficient to satisfy the claims of the workers. The agitation on the railways is growing, and dissatisfaction is all the greater as it is the government which is to fix the date when the increase of wages will begin. Besides the salaries of the lowest paid men is to be increased the least or not at all. For the present it is not possible to foresee what issue the agitation will have, but it seems certain that resistance will assume the form of passive resistance or "obstruction" by applying strictly all the rules of the service of the interests of the lower grades of men who most of all need improvements, are neglected.

France

On July 13, 14 and 15 in Paris was held the conference of the Labor Exchanges, the Trades Councils and the national trade union Federations. This conference was most important from the point of view of organization and may be considered an example of how to organize the working classes in a country.

As is known the C. G. T. allows a twofold form of organization of its adhering members: the first is regional and decentralizing, carried out by the adhesion to the local Labor Exchanges and to the trades councils of the province; the second is by trade and centralization carried out by the simultaneous adhesion of the same unions each to its respective national Federation.

This double organization has a confederal committee, divided in a section for the Federations and one for the Labor Exchanges. Up till the present the complete and detailed organization of the Federations has absorbed nearly all the time of the leaders, and the provincial unions were neglected and nearly non-existing. The conference of July 14 decided to come to the help of the latter, to create between the provincial unions and the federations the following connections. From January 1, 1914, no organization may belong only either to a Federation or a Provincial Union. Federations and Unions which from that date still have organizations adhering not to both, must expel those organizations. In future the expulsion of an organization by a Federation entailing also expulsion from the Provincial Union, and vice versa, must be agreed upon by the Federation and Union together. In cases of disagreement the confederal committee, interferences. Admission to either of those organizations will be decided upon only after they have come to an agreement. The Provincial Unions will elect their 86 secretaries who will be delegates of the C. G. T. and alone can speak in its name and represent their respective provinces. They must furnish the confederal bureau a monthly report on the strikes in their provinces, the number of workers engaged in them, results obtained, etc. They also must prepare propaganda journeys, speakers, etc.

TELEGRAM

Minot, North Dakota, Aug. 14, 1913.
Industrial Worker.

Eighty men in jail at this time and more coming all the time. Have all the real rebels come this way and help us organize. This is a fight for the right to organize. The boss is up to all his old tricks but we can whip him if we can get the men. No one but fighters wanted. We will organize this place or bust all the farmers in this part of the country.
JACK LAW.

IDENTITY OF INTEREST

When we understand the true character of the relationship existing between the wage worker and his employer, the fallacy of the A. F. of L. contention, that there is an identity of interest between these two, is easily detected. They are at opposite ends of a transaction—the one selling, the other buying labor-power. Between buyer and seller there is not, and cannot be harmony. The seller ever seeks as high a price as he can possibly command, while the buyer aims to purchase at the lowest figure.

When the relationship of employer and employee is established between the laborer and the capitalist, the worker agrees to surrender to the employer the use of his labor power for a stipulated time every day, in return for a stated wage. These terms of the agreement are definite—so much labor time for so much money. When the laborer is employed on a piece-work basis he renders actual labor instead for an agreed price, and he labors under a correspondingly greater disadvantage.

During the term of the wage laborer's working day it is in the interest of his physical well-being to exert himself as little as he possibly can, and toward this we usually find him inclined. On the other hand the employer is desirous of using the laborer's time to the greatest advantage and he endeavors to speed his workmen to the limit. He employs pace-makers, speeds up machinery, and introduces "efficiency" systems. Here is one point where the identity of interest theory does not hold good.

There are just three ways in which the worker is concerned about his job: They are the amount of his wages, the length of his working day, and the conditions under which he labors. In any effort he may make to increase his wage, to shorten his hours, or to improve his working conditions he comes in conflict with his employer and there is a test of strength. The explanation of this antagonism is at hand. It completely explodes the A. F. of L. misconception.

The incentive that prompts the employer to engage in an industrial enterprise is to make profit. And not only to make profit but to make as much profit as he possibly can. His capital without the attendance of wage labor is valueless, therefore, willy nilly, he must employ laborers. The smaller the wages he is compelled to pay and the longer his employes work, the larger the profits he will make. According to the best available statistics the worker, on the average, gets about one-fourth of the values created by his labor. This is but another way of saying that in the first quarter of his working day he produces a value equal to his wage for the whole day. Then for the balance of the day he is producing values that accrue to the boss. It is not difficult to see that, from the employer's point of view, this is a very desirable proportion, and we should expect him to resent and to resist any attempt to change it to his advantage. He will, too. Suppose the workers demand a larger daily wage, in effect they seek to diminish the amount of his profit, i. e., to defeat his purpose as a business man. For if the demanded increase be granted it means that it will now take a longer time for the worker to produce a value equal to the increased wage and consequently leave a correspondingly decreased period in which to produce surplus values for his employer. There is of necessity a proportionate falling off in the boss' profit. The A. F. of Lites may prate about a short workday being a benefit to the boss as well as a blessing to the workmen. It is not. The employer knows it. He only concedes increase in pay when he is up against a working force strong enough to bring him to terms.

Take it again where the workers seek to shorten the workday and we find ourselves facing a situation that works out with similarly disastrous effects on identity of interest theory. If the working day of the laborer be shortened, it resolves into this, that he has now less time in which to produce surplus value. It takes the same length of time to produce a value equal to his wage, so that with the shortened day the time in which the laborer produces surplus value is lessened, and profits are cut down proportionately. You may always expect the boss to combat any attempt to reduce the hours of labor, for it tends to defeat his aim as an employer.

There is a tendency to minimize the importance of wage increases on the plea that the employer recompenses himself for such increases by raising the price of his commodity. This doctrine, preached by some socialists, is not only not socialistic, it is anti-socialistic. It presumes that the will of the employer is the law of the market. Let us see. The worker in the course of his daily labor for wages spends a certain amount of time in the production of a commodity. The law of exchange is that commodities exchange with each other on basis of "the socially discovered labor time embodied in them." This is the economic law discovered by Karl Marx. But this socially necessary labor time has incorporated in it two distinct elements—paid labor time (wages), and unpaid labor time (surplus value).

If wages are raised the paid labor time is increased at the expense of the unpaid labor time. But as the sum of the paid and unpaid time constitutes the socially necessary time the raise in wages can have no effect whatever on the price of the commodity.

Every raise in wages, every reduction in hours strengthens the working class economically, even though they secure no permanent advantage or offer no cure. While these things are not the revolution or emancipation, the fight for, and the securing of them are necessary steps in the overthrow of the capitalist system.

SONGS—SONGS

Just gone to press on another issue of 50,000 song books. Order today. All the latest songs of the revolution. No one can afford to go without a song book. 10c per single copy, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.

In renewing your sub, give old address as well as new.

DO NOT ABOLISH THE JAIL

By Thomas McConnell, Jr. Today we hear much about abolishing jails. The jail is not, however, such a bad place for common workmen, who are delighted at a chance to do hard work, and who consider themselves fortunate to have a regular fare of beans. Workingmen, those inside the American Federation of Labor as well as those on the outside, are not always permitted to work, however anxious they may be to work. And when they are out of work, their belly-buttons very often touch their backbones (if they have such a thing as a backbone) for the want of beans.

I have a few friends in jail. There they are sure of a job every day. There they are sure of grub. There they get a clean bed every night. They were sure of none of these things outside, especially those who were members of the American Federation of Labor. They are happy and contented inside. The jail to them is a boon, a haven of refuge. I do not wish to injure them by advocating the abolition of jails.

A few weeks ago a sovereign American citizen, out of work, took to stealing, and was arrested. He was traced to his official residence at Second and Howard streets, San Francisco. The place was called the Portland House. "Ten Cents" was written in large letters outside. And over the door were the words "Workingmen's Home." Another sign said that "no hopheads or hypos" were wanted in the Portland House. If you left a plug of tobacco in your pocket overnight, the bugs would come out and take large chews out of it. The bugs there were particularly fond of Star tobacco.

The sovereign American citizen thought that the judge gave him a bad deal when he was handed a "five-spot" in the penitentiary at San Quentin. He did not think that the judge was doing right in taking away from him the liberty for which his forefathers had laid down their lives. He had committed to memory many Fourth-of-July orations, and therefore was well aware that his forefathers had battled with the tyrant that all men might be free and equal before Almighty God and the law.

At the jail, a corps of guards were detailed to remove from the sovereign citizen all evidence of the freedom that he had forfeited. This was no easy task. A high-pressure fire hose was used. For many years the man had enjoyed the blessings of freedom. These blessings had accumulated on him thickly and in large numbers.

The guards were about to use the fumigator on him when a gang of Howard street bedbugs came out of his vest-pocket and made a dash for their lives across the prison yard. They were hotly pursued, however, by the guards with clubs, and peppered by the gatling guns of the high-guard-towers, so that before they were half-way across the yard all but the dust except one. This one, being more daring and energetic, managed to scale the prison wall. He regained the outside, and fled to the city where he again took his place as a blessing of freedom along with the Salvation Army.

The guards took great pains to hew off the livestock of liberty, knowing that if these blessings got in among the old prisoners, they would remind the convicts of the free world outside, and of the advantages from which the law had separated them, thereby arousing rebellion in the jail.

The sovereign citizen had to stand up while a squad of cruel men laid ruthless hands on the nine-legged blessings for which our forefathers of '76 spilt their blood like water in the stock market.

They took from him his clothes, which smelled so strongly of freedom that the guards had to hold their noses. They gave him a new suit of clothes, which smelled from although its pattern was very odd. Then they gave him something that he had not had for many months under the stars and stripes—a bath.

They told him that he must give up each and all of the blood-won advantages that he could no longer enjoy the luxuries of the free-lunch counter, that he had forfeited the coffee and doughnuts of liberty, and that hereafter he would have to sit at a table, and eat with knife and fork.

To add to his discomfort he was forced to eat three times a day, was obliged to sleep in a clean bed, and got a job every day for which he did not have to beg. Nor did he have to buy it of an employment shark.

Some people might say that the above-mentioned words do not constitute argument in favor of jails, that liberty is shown to have been outraged and all that sort of thing. Strange as it may seem, this sovereign American citizen gained twenty pounds during the first year of his incarceration, and was found criticizing the judge on the ground that he (the judge) did not give him all that was coming to him.

The only fault that we have to find with the penitentiary at San Quentin is this: It has a colony of lawyers, with whom hundreds of unfortunate burglars are forced to mingle. It has a colony of politicians, with whom hundreds of hapless porcellimbers are obliged to rub elbows. It has a colony of ex-misers, in whose company hundreds of unlucky pimps, pickpockets and chicken thieves are thrown. Something ought to be done about this. It is too bad that pimps and pickpockets cannot keep out of bad company even in jail, but must be forced to sit down with lawyers, clergymen and politicians. There are some ex-policemen there, too, and some bankers.

Only the other day I received from San Quentin a letter from a young man who picked pockets outside on account of the high cost of living, the criminal trusts and the high initiation fees of the A. F. of L. He was heart-broken. For months he had had no confidence to make having had a cell all to himself. But now they had given him a cellmate, and he wanted to get out. His only salvation, he said, was to keep out of bad company. His cellmate was an ex-clergyman.

I know a porcellimber whose cellmate is an ex-State Senator, a politician of wide renown, who was caught with his hand in a blind man's

cup. In this man's company, the porcellimber has wasted away to a shadow, being obliged to sleep with his shoes under his head, and one eye open all night for fear of robbery. And to this nerve-racking feeling of uneasiness, is added the shame and degradation of having to sleep with a politician.

The cell next door is occupied jointly by a well-known safe-blower and an ex-policeman. The ex-policeman is a light sleeper, and wakes the crackman up in the morning. Imagine a crackman waking up on the same policeman's beat every morning. It takes the poor fellow five minutes to find out whether it is an arrest or a hold-up. With the ex-cop standing over him, he don't know whether he is going in again, or coming out. That's cruelty. It is not right to compel a crackman to room with an ex-policeman. You can't reform a man that way.

What we need is segregation. That would lighten the lot of the poor thieves, and give them a better chance to become good and useful citizens.

But we can do nothing toward making the chicken-thief a better man as long as we force him to keep company with lawyers and the like. My plan is this:

Split the jail up into two sections, with a high, thick wall dividing each. Reserve the first section for porcellimbers, horse-thieves, safe-blowers and the less hardened of the pickpockets. Put the politicians, the ex-clergymen, the lawyers, the pimps and hardened pickpocket together in the second sections. This arrangement, I must admit, will be hard upon the pimps and pickpockets. But as their offenses are mostly as low, almost, as those of the politician, the lawyer and the clergyman, we have little sympathy for them. We should not take any hasty action toward abolishing the straight-jacket. Let us always remember that the straight-jacket is the only thing that will keep the hands of politicians, lawyers, clergymen, etc., out of our pockets.

Furthermore, if we hope some day to gain control of industry, we should not try to do away with the jail. What will we do with the clergyman, the lawyer and the politician when the world is ours? They will not go to work.

WHO IS A CROOK?

Kamloops, B. C., July 6th, 1913. To General Office and: W. W. Papers—Fellow Workers:

We, the committee elected by L. U. No. 327-3 to go over all books of different branches of 327 to find out if any irregularities could be found in J. S. DISCAY'S accounts, as has been charged, wish to report that we do not find evidence of any mishandling of funds. In records that we found on hand. To make more full report it will be necessary to get full report from Headquarters as to stamps and supplies and then it would be impossible to properly balance books as some of the records have been lost and destroyed, owing to the several police raids, and moves by this local. And furthermore we have not been able to find any itemized account of supplies that were in the hands of organizers and delegates previous to September, 1912, when W. Connell took over the books.

As to taking money for dues without putting stamps on books, that is something that should have been brought to the attention of the membership at that time and not two years afterward.

There is a motion on the minute books of Yale Branch 2, under date of January 5th, 1912, which reads: "Moved and seconded that we reject motion not to issue membership books on credit. (Carried). Signed, Jas. O'Neill, chairman; Ed. Collins, rec. sec."

This motion would seem to indicate a rather loose method of doing business by the membership.

If members have not got the initiative to straighten irregularities out when they occur, they should hold their tongue ever after, as a coward always dodges the issue when it is to be faced, and then is always loudest in telling how it should have been done.

When we get a membership that has got enough backbone to get out on the job and help educate our fellow-slaves, instead of sitting around spittoons keeping ball chairs warm, we might learn something of the much-talked of "class struggle," and at the same time learn how to meet issues when they arise, and strike while the iron is hot and not wait until it gets cold and then "holier" like a whipped cur, because we did not have the initiative to strike when the issue was squarely before us.

We wish to say that those who refuse to give funds to aid destitute women and children, on account of one individual having charge of funds, are guilty of the LOWEST AND MOST CONTEMPTIBLE TREASON TO THE WORKING CLASS INTERESTS THAT IS POSSIBLE. In fact they are guilty of murder of women and children as well as the KILLING OF WHAT LITTLE SPIRIT OF REVOLT THAT HAS BEEN AROUSED.

If charges are to be preferred against Biscay on grounds of collecting dues without putting stamps on book, why not CHARGE L. U. No. 322 WITH TREASON TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We need plenty of good genuine rebels who have the backbone to take the initiative and see that things are done right when they are being done, but if we can't do that we ought at least to have enough of the SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY TO AID WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAVE THE BACKBONE TO DEMAND A LIVING WAGE, AND DO THIS WITHOUT REGARD TO WHO HANDLES FUNDS.

Signed: E. W. Latchem, J. Gray, F. Fountain, special auditing committee. (Seal) This report was endorsed by L. U. No. 327-3 at special meeting on August 4th, for that and other purposes, and ordered sent to the I. W. W. press. W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

Wake up that sleeping secretary and tell him to order some Block post cards. Two subjects. Fifty cents for 100.

IN THE WEST.

After spending a few years in the western states watching closely the development of the industrial movement (as the members proudly termed it) but which to me was merely the growth of revolutionary sentiment, I came back to the Eastern industrial centers to work beside the factory slaves, of whom the Western hobo speaks so contemptuously. After being here a few days I could not help but compare the activity of the East with that of the West. Again I asked the question that made the Western members my bitter enemies: "Does true radicalism express itself in free speech fights, in tirades against the army, church, or state, or does it find its real expression in the shop or factory?" Was the small strike of steel workers at McKeesport a more radical act than the free speech fights at Spokane or San Diego? Is the refusal to purchase a dog or marriage license a more radical act than to "steal" five minutes of the bosses' time? Is the Eastern local that spends its time and energy working out ways and means to get an increase of five cents per day a more conservative local than 322 Vancouver, who floods the country with resolutions, or the Portland local, who spends its time debating the question of decentralization? Is the I. W. W. local that talks revolution more radical than the A. F. of L. local that fights for recognition? All of these questions I have asked the Western agitators. Always I received the same answers: "You are not a revolutionist," from those who called themselves materialists, and from the dreamer, "You have never known the call of the ideal." Perhaps they were right, I don't know. With me the call for bread has been so loud and incessant that I have never heard the whisperings of the "soul." Submerged in the mire of industrial strife with others of my class, I have never experienced that feeling of "holier than thou" so common to the members of the mixed locals of the West. In the Eastern locals we have only one faction, anti 10 hours and anti small wages. We work harmoniously because each of us is confronted with the same problem from which we cannot run away. Class oppression holds us together. Our very lives depend on the man who works with us. The salvation of my wife and children depends on the activity of my union. So it is with all of us. The strength of each is in the disposal of all. Our joint strength is all that stands between us and annihilation.

The Western local has two factions, anti general office and anti the anti general office. Every business meeting means two hours of fighting one faction against the other; meeting adjourns, fight to be continued next meeting. Between business meetings you gather around the hall and abuse the active members by hurling accusations at one another, killing the very thing that you seek to breed—solidarity. Oh, yes, you hold street meetings. You give socialism and the Salvation Army hell, and just before collection time a strong plea is made for the salvation of "our sisters" in the red light district. I have heard your speakers in every town from Butte to San Francisco and always it was the same old story, anti Christ, anti army; anti everything and pro nothing. The worker's mind is turned away from the logging camp or shop, away from the root to its branches. Seattle, the home of real industrialism two years ago, is today the home of the anti economic shadow crowd. What a poor showing you made in the lumber workers' strike of a few weeks ago. It proved conclusively that you "anti" teaching was of no value. Your members had never learned that the job was the seat of battle. They did not know how to picket. They did not know how to keep the ranks intact. Instead of staying out near the job they went to the cities and tried to win by standing on the street corner abusing the church and state. In the halls you abused the G. E. B., St. John and others and now you are back in the logging camps working for the same old boss at the same old wages. Good fighters? Yes, against your fellow members. You can fill jails, but then there is not much difference between jails and the camps in which you work. You can even fight soldiers providing that the fight takes place under the arc lights on the city streets where each individual can choose his own weapons. But when it comes to making a fight in the shop or camp against low wages or long hours you don't know how to fight. Sure you can make a good fight against the "Industrial Worker" or "Solidarity," but we never heard of you making a fight against the Seattle Times or Spokesman-Review. No, they might fight back. They would fight you with the same weapons that you are trying to use against the workers and they would win because they know how to use them, and you don't. You were to do cowardly to bring your grievances to the next convention without making a grand stand play to the rank and file in advance. Withdraw your support from the "Worker," and then tell us in September how some individual is to blame for it all. Withdraw your support from the Ipswich strike and when the strikers have been starved back into the factory blame it on Biscay. Show how yellow you are and blame it on the Socialist party as you did in San Diego. Yes, boost the "Social War," you anti-shadowites, it reflects your ideas. The real industrialists in the West will weather the storm and the "Worker" will carry the news of the industrial conflict long after Smith and his kind have been forgotten. The men who led the movement of Sherman came from the West. The men who cleaned out DeLeon's tribe came from the West, and the West will again rid the movement of the forces that make for disruption. Every member in the West that stands for industrialism should become active and help build up a movement that can do battle with the bosses in the factory. When you do that you will equal the East in its radicalism. Until then, Nix. A Striker.

If there's no local in your burgh send 50 cents for a bunch of assorted literature on industrial unionism. Get wise

RESOLUTION

Whereas, an effort is being made by several locals of the I. W. W. to establish a paper to succeed the "Worker" and said locals are soliciting the support of the coast locals in behalf of their paper against that of the "Worker," therefore be it

Resolved, That Los Angeles go on record as refusing to support such paper or to give aid to same in any manner until such time as the convention and the rank and file have had an opportunity of settling the controversy; and be it further

Resolved, That Los Angeles locals will give their aid and support to the "Worker" provided that both Smith and Haslewood remain off the staff of the paper pending settlement; and be it further

Resolved, That all coast locals receive copies of these resolutions.

Note.—Los Angeles locals are not fighting the battle of any individual, but to uphold the right of the rank and file to say who shall or shall not hold official position in the I. W. W.

In cutting off our bundle order we had no intention of "sabotaging" the "Worker" out of existence, nor of providing a new berth for any individual.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY JOINT LOCALS OF LOS ANGELES. (Signed)

(Seal) W. B. COOK, Sec'y L. A. Locals.

[Editor's Note.—The present editor and business manager of the "Worker" has never sought any job in the I. W. W., did not seek the present job, and has no desire to hinder the progress of the Industrial Union movement. So long as the I. W. W. stands for Industrial Unionism we ask that those who work on the paper be avowed industrialists and not disrupters who are faultfinding in order to destroy the present plan of organization.—FRED. W. HESLEWOOD.]

To All Members of the Industrial Workers of the World:

In view of the fact that the locals on the coast have taken the action of withdrawing their support to the "Worker" on account of the HESLEWOOD AND SMITH CONTROVERSY, without having both sides of the question placed before them, we think that their action is unwise as no question can be decided on its merits unless the other side has been presented. The coast locals seem to think that they have alone built the paper up and that therefore the paper belongs to them and not to the Organization as a whole. If the paper has got down to the level where any one who has a large bundle order can dictate and say as to whether the paper is going to stay in the field or not, then that paper is in a deplorable condition. Let's hope that this is not the condition that any of our papers are in.

The Minneapolis locals have taken the stand that we can not afford to have our propaganda papers torn down for the sake of any individual and are condemning the stand that some of the locals on the Pacific coast have taken to tear down the paper that we all have worked so hard to build up.

Fellow Workers, do you realize how hard the Capitalist class have tried to muzzle this paper? Do you remember how hard we have fought in the past to keep that paper alive? It is hard to believe that any intelligent I. W. W. member has taken the stand of sabotaging the papers of the organization and thereby playing right into the hands of the Capitalist class. We, the members of the I. W. W. in Minneapolis, ask you who have been loyal to the "Worker" in the past struggles, to do all that you can to keep the paper in the field, and also ask the locals who have voted to sabotage the paper and thereby put our best paper on the bum, to reconsider your actions, and leave the matter up to the next convention which is not far off. (Assuming that you have a grievance, there is nothing to be gained by the methods that you are using.) Only traitors would use such tactics! We have sent over \$100 to the "Worker" in the past week and are going to continue to help the paper and do all in our power to keep it in the field.

REMEMBER, FELLOW WORKERS, THAT YOU ARE NOT ONLY SABOTAGING THE PAPER, THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND HESLEWOOD, BUT YOU ARE SABOTAGING THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION!

By the Committee of Locals 64, 221, 263, 383. Peter Johnson, John Olson, Fred Alberts, Wm. Wolf, H. M. Miller, Wm Mattingly, H. Matters, E. Holmberg.

CHAS. E. BERG, Joint Secretary.

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.

New Edition Song Book

A new edition of the song book is just off the press. It has been revised, corrected and brought up to date. Eleven of the least popular songs have been eliminated and that many new ones inserted. Here are the titles of the eleven songs, some of which have already made a hit.

Mr. Block, Soldier Bill, Stung Right, Should I Ever Be a Soldier, Stand Up! Ye Workers, What We Want, There is Power in a Union, The White Slave, The Tramp, We Will Sing One Song, Class Communion.

In order to clear up the bill with the printer for this edition we will have to ask that cash accompany all orders, even from the locals carrying monthly accounts. The price remains the same, 10 cents a single copy, 5 cents where 20 or more are ordered. \$20 for 500, and \$35 per thousand.

Order from "Industrial Worker," P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Forty-three red-hot, rebellious songs for a dime. Send for a song book today.

PHILOSOPIHIZED OUT OF THE UNION

Seattle, Wn., July 31st, 1913.

Industrial Worker, Spokane, Wash. Fellow Workers:—I venture to address you in this manner, though I am no longer a paid-up member of the I. W. W. When I joined the organization, though I did not expect any immediate benefits, I was full of enthusiasm.

I used to come in after a hard day's work and do all in my power to make a success of street meetings, etc. I found though that but a very few who would try to help and these were nearly always hard working men like myself. On the other hand there was a big bunch who nobody ever seen work; that hung around the hall begging money off worker and did nothing but knock those who tried to do something.

This same bunch seemed to have control of all business meetings and would take up the whole time (sometimes to 1 or 2 o'clock) bickering over nothing.

This class of parasites legislated for the men on the job! I eventually came to the conclusion that I had nothing in common with parasites of any nature, so have dropped out as far as being active is concerned, but hope the day will soon come when we will have an organization composed of "actual wage workers," so that we may generate power to overthrow this rotten system. I know there are thousands of workers in the country who think much the same as I do about this matter and it seems to me that something could be done to rid the organization of this bunch, who are trying to beat this system by living on "coffee and" — that they have begged off their fellow workers.

Hoping the day may soon come when we will have an organization fit to cope with the boss in our everyday struggles and eventually to put him to work, I remain,

Yours for Industrial Freedom, Sam Anderson.

HAWAIIAN ADMINISTRATION

General Headquarters—Hilo, Hawaii, T. H. W. M. Collins, General Secretary-Treasurer. A. V. Roe, Organizer.

General Executive Board—C. C. Zamora, W. T. Altou, M. P. Marilla, Y. W. Chang, C. H. Kim.

W. M. COLLINS, General Secretary-Treasurer.

P. O. Box 496, Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

IS YOUR MAIL AT SEDRO-WOLLEY?

Letters are at I. W. W. mail in Sedro-Woolley for the following persons: Carl Holmes, John Williams, and Herbert Sholtz.

Address: Chris Haight, Secretary I. W. W., care Labor Temple, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

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.

Thirteen week sub cards save bookkeeping, protect the purchaser, agent and paper, and make subscriptions easy to get. Five for a dollar. Send now.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The INDUSTRIAL WORKER will not be responsible for communications addressed to, or money orders and cheques made payable to any individual.

Address all letters and make all moneys payable to:

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER, P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

The Industrial Worker. This is important.

PYRAMID OF CAPITALISM POSTERS

The Pyramid of Capitalism Posters are 16 by 20 inches, on heavy enameled white paper, lithographed beautifully in several colors.

The Pyramid has as its base the workers, men, women and children. On their backs rests the capitalists who are wining and dining. Above them on another platform are the soldiers who are used to keep the toilers in subjection. Above them are the preachers who tell the workers to be contented with their lot in life. The next platform represents the political rulers who aid the machinery of the state in keeping down the toilers. Surmounting the whole is a bag of gold the final aim of capitalism.

The posters are 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen. Order from "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

If the number on your label is 229 your subscription expires with the next issue. Renew promptly in order to avoid missing an issue. "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

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.

On the Firing Line is a 48 page pamphlet at the low price of a nickel. One hundred for \$3. Order at once.

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

ORGANIZE THE HARVESTERS

(By Louis Melis) (Special to the "Worker") Devils Lake, N. Dak., Aug. 16.—Unlike the enormous bumper crop of the preceding year, Dakotas will this season harvest but half of its predicted crop in many localities. This will mean that labor will not be in such a frenzied demand as heretofore.

The Big O. and N. P. are daily shipping the migratory workers into this section. Meanwhile the train-roads, decks and boxcars carry their untold number of hope-ful wage slaves, who undoubtedly dream of a winter's "flop" in a distant city lodging house or perhaps "soffings" until spring. All this they hope to have when harvest days are o'er.

It is not for them to as yet rise above commonplace thoughts. Capitalism would indeed be in sore straits if it allowed its victims to scale the heights of mediocrity. An over supply of harvesters will, as we know, cause strenuous competition among the workers for jobs, while this condition can only produce long hours and a lower wage in comparison to former years. It is to the nearby locals and the militant minority to do all within their power to meet the dire need of the hour—that of organization. All locals near and in the harvest should send out trustworthy men as camp delegates and they armed with credentials, due stamps and books. This method can and will accomplish more than any other agency. Then shall we see the bristles of the farmer rise and fall at his utter impotency to defeat the demands of the organized millions of toil.

Many are the farmers and tenants, better known as the "Simon Legrees" of Dakotas. The latter, who are under stern obligations to "higher ups," drive unrelentingly the workers. In their turn the workers will necessarily use the none too gentle persuasive methods of Direct Action and Sabotage.

Hear ye! Workers of Dakota! Agitate! Educate! and Organize! Yours for a Workers' World, LOUIS MELIS.

NOTICE

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July first are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The below names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are the only authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:

- Members General Executive Board. J. M. Foss, P. Eastman, F. M. Little, Ewald Koettgen, Jos. J. Ettor, National Organizers' Credentials. George Speed, General Organizer, C. F. Howard, C. L. Filligno, Matilda Rabinowitz, F. Albizzati, National Organizers' Credentials. Wm. D. Haywood, J. A. Law, Jack Whyte, J. S. Biscay, Geo. Leppert, J. W. Kelly, Jas. P. Thompson, E. G. Flynn, E. F. Dorca, J. P. Cannon, Aug. Walquist, W. A. Thorn, Jos. Schmidt, M. A. Durso, VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Secretary.

WORK FOR ORGANIZERS

All organizers whether voluntary or national, are hereby requested to secure subscriptions or donations for the "Industrial Worker". There are organizers who have never secured a sub for the paper since the day it started. Here is a fine opportunity to make up for lost time and at the same time save an official paper from the machinations and schemes of our enemies in the organization. We don't wish to coax you, but ask you that you do your duty.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

The Industrial Worker is published weekly at Spokane, Wash., required by the act of Aug. 24th, 1912.

Acting editor and business manager—Fred W. Heslewood.

Publisher: General Administration Industrial Workers of the World, 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Owners: The Industrial Workers of the World, under direct control of the General Executive Board and through them of the entire membership. Not incorporated, bonded or mortgaged.

FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of August, 1913.

(Seal) HARRY E. SHULER, Notary Public. My commission expires March 17th, 1915.

DID YOU READ IT?

Have you read the August number of "The Forum"? Be sure and get the August number and read the article entitled "The I. W. W. and Revolution" by Frank Pease. This article will be pub in pamphlet form and sold by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. When it is ready for distribution you will be notified through the columns of Solidarity and the Worker.

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.

Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker".

SUSPICION.

Chervenski refers to old sores being opened against Heslewood. What re-opened them and what are the sores? Let us take one for an example. We could use many but space will not permit:

Heslewood was accused of stealing a house from the funds of Spokane Free speech fight. This stuff was started by the very element I refer to. They hate any one who lives in a house because they have not one to live in. This stuff was peddled from one end of the country to the other and the more it traveled the more it was believed until Heslewood was adjudged a grafter and had no other object in the organization than "living from it." This stuff finally found its way into Socialist party papers and even the National Socialist, printed in Washington, D. C., by Victor Berger and Ghent, his secretary, filled columns of showing up Heslewood. They rehearsed all the Wilson attacks which appeared in the Spokane capitalist papers and even inferred that Heslewood had murdered Wilson or caused him to be murdered as "soon after Wilson had exposed Heslewood, he was found alongside the track near Portland with a bullet hole in his head." Was this malicious attack directed against me or the I. W. W.? Certainly the I. W. W. for harboring such a rascal which would steal houses and murder men. What other conclusion would the workers of the country draw from these attacks? Heslewood kept quiet during all this time and even when he knew that Smith was firing a veritable fusillade of falsehoods into the ranks of the workers in order to create more suspicion and disruption, believing there would be a time come to reply and also knowing that as soon as one lie would be called another one would be started through the country on its mission of disruption by this same element which has stopped the organization from growing in the West.

Here are the facts about this "stolen house" and they can be verified by a hundred people. The house was purchased in August, 1909, and we were living in it at that time. The Free speech fight started in the beginning of November, 1909. The house cost \$1600.00 and was purchased with a small payment down and the balance in three years. When the three years was up it was necessary to transfer the mortgage to our neighbor across the street as it was impossible to meet the payments on the stipulated time. It is four years this month since we moved to the house and IT IS NOT PAID FOR YET. Heslewood left over \$2000.00 worth of machinery on a mine in British Columbia in order to fight in the I. W. W. and out of this a few hundred dollars have been realized as well as some returned money loaned before the I. W. W. was ever thought of. What has been paid from savings from wages in the I. W. W. would make a very small rent per month and I suppose it is not really a crime to live in a rent-d house. All of this statement can be verified by courthouse records and other documents which will be turned over to any committee of honest men (not freaks) who wish to investigate.

When a person has to tell their private life and their private affairs in order to allay suspicion which is harming the organization, then it is indeed a rocky road to travel. There are scores of such instances as the above where men have been attacked by unscrupulous persons and freaks and the organization is the only thing that suffers. These philosophers little realize that they are but harming themselves and delaying their movement but then it is proof of my contention that THEY ARE TOO COWARDLY TO FIGHT THE BOSS and never expect their freedom.

Spokane locals had a secretary some few years ago and who is today working hard for the organization and he wears a diamond ring. This ring was the source of more bickering and suspicion among this doughnut element than was Heslewood's house. "A good job where the secretary can wear diamonds," "Get onto the gink wid the diamond." The smirks and jeers were passed along and like all bad things traveled faster than the truth. I asked the secretary one day where he got the diamond and he said his mother gave it to him when she was dying and asked him to wear it as a remembrance of her.

If these few statements will do something to stop this bickering among the members of the working class and drive from our halls the steady boarder who rams his philosophy down every one who enters the place and makes his superiority of intelligence a sickening bore to bona fide workers, then this paper will well pay for itself many times over.

There is a way in the I. W. W. to make charges against a fellow worker and give him a fair trial. Those who try a man on suspicion have no claim to the association of workingmen and are but a hindrance and a mill-stone around the necks of the workers.

Let this one explanation serve as a lesson to those who have created suspicion and who have assisted in disseminating it among the workers.

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, flossy and lumber worker news. It is also \$1.00 a year.

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

"Industrial Worker" and Lumberjack, one year \$1.50.

All three for \$2.25.

Better send that two dollars and two bits right away to the "Industrial Worker," P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

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

HELP IS NEEDED

The striking read, willow and rattan workers of Philadelphia are asking for your aid. These workers organized in the I. W. W. have been putting up a wonderful struggle. They have up to date carried on their fight without appealing to the outside world. Now the pangs of hunger have assailed them and they are forced to ask for your assistance.

The Block Go-Cart Plant which is the center of the strike situation is feeling the effect of the strike. They cannot long withstand the solidarity displayed by the workers who are battling for better conditions. They are trying to run the shop with a few scabs and the foremen, who, of course, remained at work. They are also ably assisted by the teamsters who are "Good A. F. of L. Union Men."

The winning of this strike will mean the forming of a strong organization in all the read, willow and rattan shops in Philadelphia. It will also have its effect on the workers in other industries in Philadelphia.

A little aid will be of paramount importance at this time. The workers in Philadelphia need it. They have contributed nobly in the past to other fights, and will do so in the future. Send in what you can today to Harry P. Schafer, Labor Lyceum, 307 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

TO ALL SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY REGION REDS

An I. W. W. picnic will be given by the Latin Branch, I. W. W., on September 7th, in Biggie's Park, Colma.

If you want to see some real Italian fun, and to have a good time; don't fail to be on hand. Free Dinner—Macaroni and other highup specialties cooked by an imported I. W. W. chef.

First class dancing pavilion. Good music. Merry-go-round. La corsa nei sacchi with a fine premium for the winner.

La tombola of valuable prizes. Le rignatte full of chickens. A kangaroo court with a big Italian carabinieri as a stool-pigeon. Admission: Men, 25c. Ladies and children free.

FIGHTING EACH OTHER

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 7.—Because an electrical worker from the east was employed by a local contractor, other electrical workers, carpenters, bricklayers and other union men went on strike. The objectionable man belonged to an eastern faction of the electrical union. He was discharged and members of the other unions went back to work. He is now trying to discover when a union man is not a union man.

Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker."

The I. W. W. constitution in Italian is now on hand in the General Office, room 307 Mortimer building, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago Ill. The price is \$5.00 per 100.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF I. W. W. LOCALS

Fellow Workers: On August 15th will appear the sample issue of the Polish I. W. W. paper, "Solidamosi." This copy is free of charge.

There are Polish slaves in almost every town and every industry. We know that they are the most class-ignorant and priest-ridden group of workers in this country. It is the duty of every revolutionary worker to approach those slaves and enlighten them on the principles of economic slavery and the One Big Union!

Of course the inability to speak their language was always given as an excuse for loafing on the job. But now is your chance to show what you are willing to do. You don't need to do any talking—the paper will do that for you. Just order a bundle for distribution—the sample copy is free—and let the paper do the work of agitating and educating.

Do not wait for someone else to roll up his sleeves. Bring this up before your local, act yourself, see that your locality is supplied with all the necessary copies of "Solidamosi." If you do your share, we will do ours and make the paper a success.

Money is needed to publish the paper, although the editing and other work connected with the administration of the paper is done free of charge. The printer, however, the paper manufacturer and the postoffice want to be paid for their contribution to the appearance of the paper. So don't forget to get "subs" and donations for the press fund. Send all funds to "Solidamosi," 4010 Clarendon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Yours for the emancipation. Press Committee.

NOTICE

Ipawich, Mass., August 13, 1913.

To All Contributors to the Fund of the Ipawich Defense League:

Notice is hereby given that for the past two weeks all mail containing funds addressed to the Ipawich Defense League has been held up in the postoffice by Postmaster Luther Wait, pending investigation by postmaster general concerning charge made by Wait that the Ipawich Defense League does not exist.

All money will be acknowledged and receipts sent as soon as difficulty with postal authorities is removed. Only mail addressed to the League is held up. Mail sent to the secretary personally is delivered without question.

NATHAN HERMAN, Sec., Box 282, Ipawich, Mass.

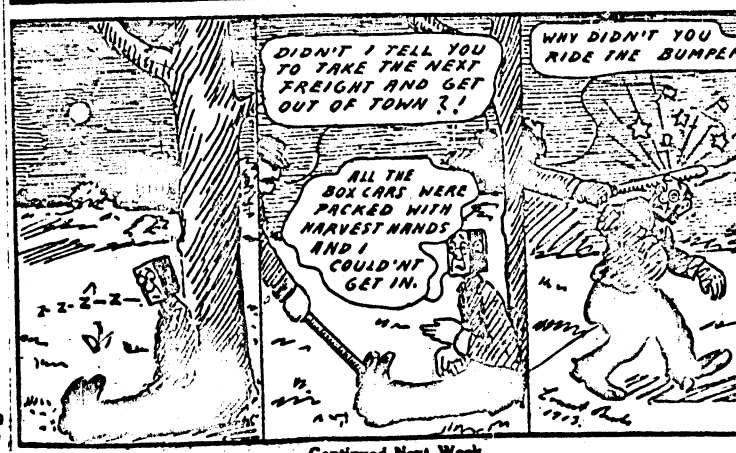
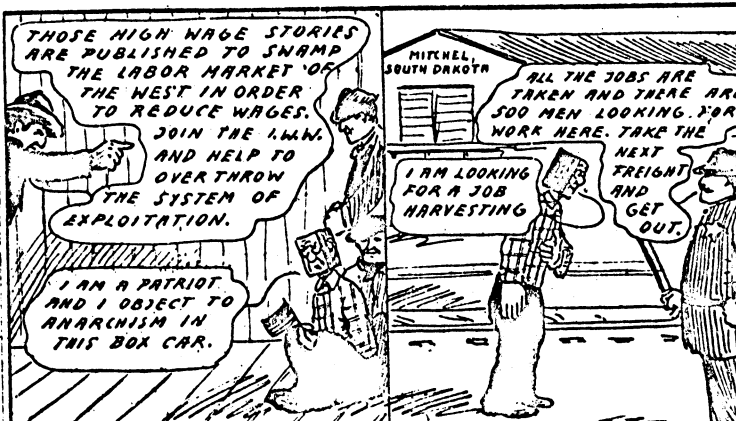
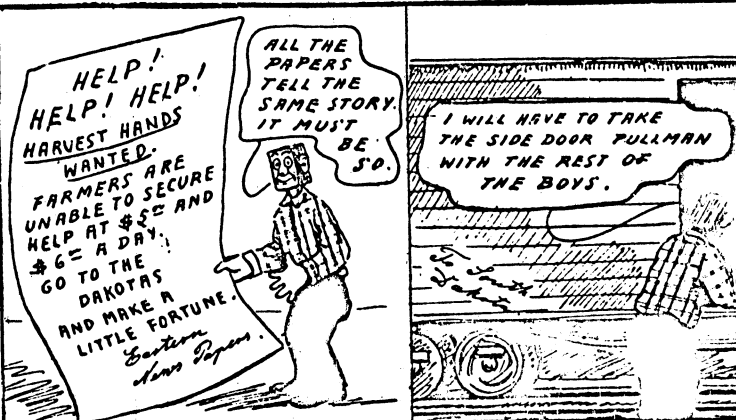
(Seal.)

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Enclosed find money order of \$2.00 as a donation. It is all I can spare at present, and I hope other rebels will do their share to keep the "Worker" going. It would be an outrageous shame to have the paper stop altogether and I would rather do without a few meals than without the "Worker." H. ELMER.

Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker."

Mr. Block He Goes Harvesting



Continued Next Week

SABOTAGING THE WORKER

After many attempts to get the money from Local No. 322 in Vancouver and getting no response to my requests for payment, I forward the following communication but at times of going to press we have received no answer:

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 4, 1913.

To Louis Rondeaux, Secretary No. 322, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C.

Fellow Worker: Yours of the 2nd inst. to hand with \$2.00 to pay for bundle order for Local No. 45 for the month of July. Enclosed find receipt.

I have asked you before what you intended to do with the bill of No. 322, which is \$122.50, and you have evaded my question by telling me that I am not wanted on the "Worker." What that has to do with paying this bill of \$122.50 is not clear to me. You owe the money and have had value for it and regardless what action you may wish to take in the future, I cannot see what right No. 322 has to withhold the payment of this money.

Is it possible that you would use this amount of money due the "Worker" in order to start another paper? Why does No. 45 take a bundle order and not 322? Has local No. 45 decided to cut off the bundle order while No. 322 has taken the opposite stand?

If you cannot pay the bill, why do you not say so? If such tactics as local 322 and others are using, can result in solidifying the working class on the industrial field or on any other field, then they must surely be a bunch of blockheads. Your actions will not appeal strongly to any intelligent worker.

You have not stated why you don't want me on the "Worker." Is it because I stand for the I. W. W. and Industrial Unionism? You have not a charge to make against me, either for incompetency or dishonesty, and as there is a man on the "Worker" that has been on it a year longer than I have, and you have not asked him to get off, I take it that you are only trying to clean me from the path to get at others and disrupt the organization. The committee that started the referendum petition in local 322 says they have no charges to make against me and your local has made none, so why should I get off. I am willing to get off, but I would expect some kind of an intelligent answer to my questions from men who claim to have knowledge as to the best plan of freeing the working class from wage slavery.

Talk about a machine. Your every action together with the actions of local 322 in Seattle in sending men into Spokane to start the balls rolling from this point, speaks louder than words of a machine that has been greased and ready to run on a second's notice, any time an opening presented itself. The opening came with the suspension of Smith by the Executive Board and let me say to your local right now that there is evidence enough against Smith to banish him from the councils of working men in any part of the world. Your Syndicalism and decentralization will get you nowhere but stranded in the rocks of disruption. Anyway, come through with the \$122.50 and you will be in a better position to approach the working class than you are at present.

Yours for freedom, FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

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 rake 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 when war, 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 wage 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.

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

Correspondents will please see that news items and articles are not written on the same sheet with business matters. This is important, especially where an early consideration of the article is desired.

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 sent to I. W. W. locals. Per hundred, \$4, from THE BLOCK SUPPLY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.