

MEN WANTED TO MARCH ON SAN DIEGO

W. EMANCIPATION W. ORGANIZATION
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

JOIN THE BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 17

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 173

Next Week We Will Publish a Special Ettor-Giovannitti Issue of Eight Pages. Telegraph Your Order.

"MEN HIGHER UP" TO BE INDICTED?

I. W. W. IS STILL SAN DIEGO'S ISSUE—CONGRESSMAN CALLS IT "SPRAY BEFORE THE WAVE"—"CONSPIRACY CASES SOON TO BE TRIED.

San Diego, Cal., July 9, 1912.—It is now five months since the Free Speech Fight here began, and the Local is still in a fighting mood. There is no disposition on the part of any one connected with the fight to lay down, but we are going ahead to win. The severe fighting of the past five months has made it pretty hard to keep the Local in working order, and the past two weeks has been devoted to rebuilding and strengthening our ranks, but we feel that we now have things in good shape again and will soon have something doing all the time.

The case of E. E. Kirk on a perjury charge is now on trial, and the Judge is making the usual rulings regarding introduction of evidence in labor trials. The case would never have been brought into court had not Kirk been connected with the Free Speech Fight as one of our attorneys. He is accused of making false statements regarding his nativity when registering as a voter.

District Attorney Utley has apparently been smoked out of the game, as he has gone on a two months' vacation, some say to England.

The U. S. Grand Jury and the Attorneys for the "Government," which means the M. and M., are still after us in Los Angeles, and reports are to the effect that there will be nearly two hundred indictments returned against the "higher ups" of the I. W. W. They swear they have our record, and that they will now put us out of business on a dozen counts. They realize that they will have to hurry up or we will soon be too big to be licked. They all take it very seriously, but to us their efforts are a farce.

The local papers and the politicians are trying to make the people believe that politics hold the center of the stage, but to every one in San Diego the only real live issue is the I. W. W. Just what they are to do with us is the only problem that they feel and know they can not solve.

In making an address on July 4th at Fallbrook, W. E. Smythe, the Congressman from this district, made the following statement, which was the keynote of his address: "The volcanic upheaval we have witnessed the past month in both great parties, the strikes, the riots, the I. W. W., the vigilantes—these are symptoms of the coming storm, the spray before the wave." Smythe is the man who stated a few weeks ago when asked about his views of John L. Behon being a candidate for Congress that "Behon's becoming a candidate would be a calamity. It would mean that the class war that has raged in San Diego during the past four months would be extended to the entire district, and with a tendency to become national."

The twenty men now in jail who are charged with conspiracy to murder, owing to one policeman having become excited and shot into another on May 7th, will have their trial started on July 15th. One of the conspirators has been released on his own recognizance, so that it does not seem that any of the cases are very serious. The best information we can get is to the effect that if convictions can be secured in one or two of the cases the authorities will be willing to turn all the others loose. They know they have no case at all against the men, but would like to find goat for their own villainies of the past.

It is imperative that we give the men in the jail the best possible defense in the courts. We are of course going up against a brace game, but since we have been forced into it through no fault of our own we must play it to a finish. And if the juries will act on evidence instead of prejudice they will never convict.

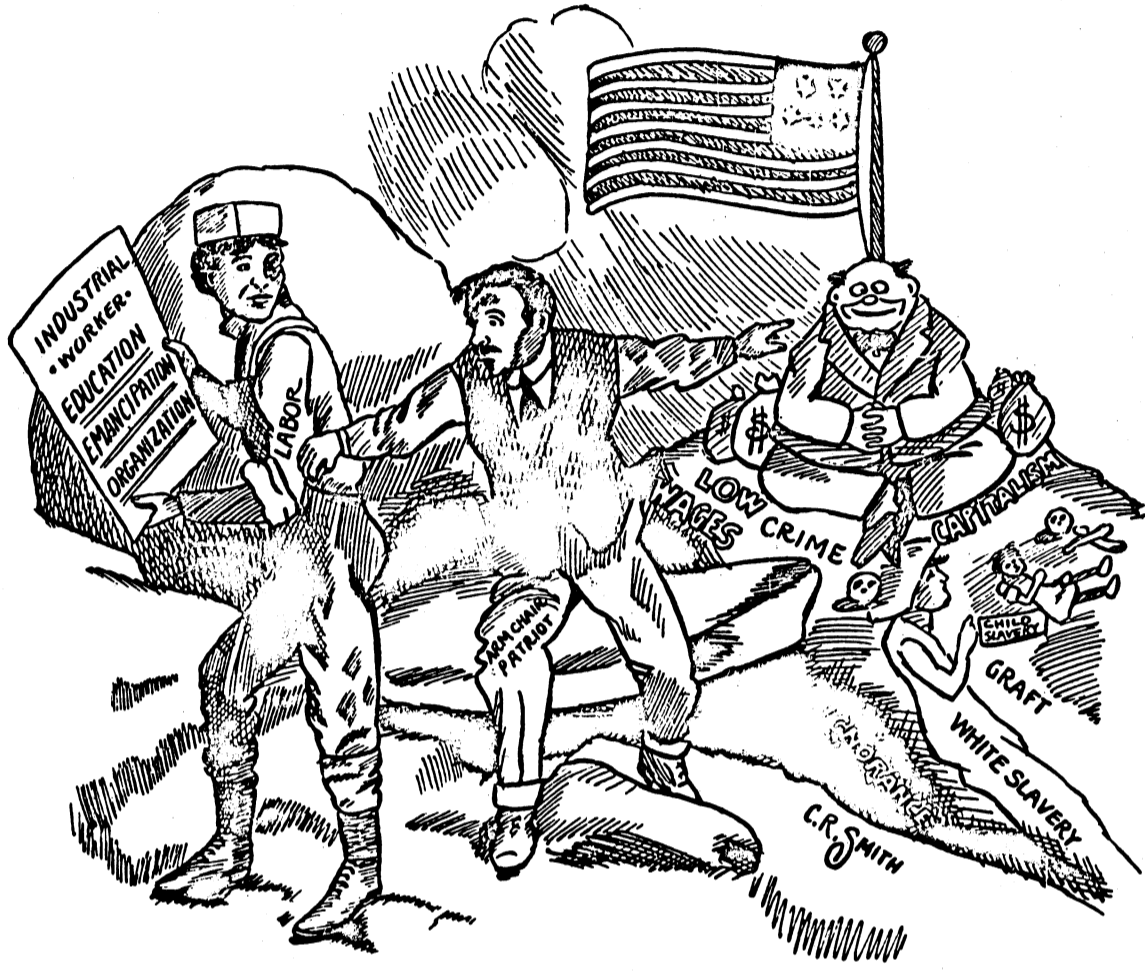
STUMPY.

THIS IS IMPORTANT

Every person who was in the San Diego Free Speech fight and who has since left that city is urgently requested to send in a brief statement of the treatment given you, and all other important facts bearing on the vigilante actions to Fred H. Moore, Attorney, 1106 American National Bank Building, San Diego, Cal.

Any persons having other information of value should likewise communicate with Attorney Moore.

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.—Richard Rumbold's last words.



ARMCHAIR PATRIOT—"WHAT! WOULD YOU DEFAME THE FLAG!"

BRITISH FLAG IS NO PROTECTION

INJURED WORKER DRAGGED FROM HOSPITAL TO JAIL—CASE BROUGHT TO TRIAL AND DISCHARGE FOLLOWED—G. T. P. IS BAD.

Vancouver, July 10.

Fellow Worker Fred Quirion, who was injured by a dinky engine on April 17, was forcibly taken from the hospital on July 6 at about 7 p. m. and placed under arrest. The three police wanted the injured fellow worker to walk to the jail, three blocks away. At the time a heavy rain was falling.

Finally when Quirion showed that he was unable to walk the police got a rig to haul him to jail with.

Upon arriving at the jail the police shoved the fellow worker in a cell in which both beds were occupied. The fellow worker tried to sleep upon the floor, but the pain in his broken leg was so intense that he could not do so. Upon pleading with the jailer he was furnished with a cot at about midnight.

The next day the jailer ordered Quirion out of the cell into the jail yard, but on account of his limb the fellow worker could not do so at once. He was finally forced to go into the jail yard, where he had to stand in the water which had collected there from the rain of the previous day.

On Monday the jailer took Quirion to court to be tried for intimidating strike breakers on the Canadian Northern. After a lot of windy argument the fellow worker was found not guilty and was discharged.

The manner in which Quirion received his injuries is as follows:

He was talking to some men who were working just outside of Sanova at the Daly camp, trying to induce them to join the strikers. No threats were made and only cool and calm reasoning used. Nevertheless the foreman of the crew of scabs jumped into the cab of the dinky engine and pulled the lever. The train ran through the crowd of men upon the tracks and as Quirion could not get off the right of way in time he was struck by the front part of the train, knocked beneath the cars. When the train had passed over him it was found that his leg had been broken in three places and bad cuts made in his scalp and on his body. Quirion is now turned out of the hospital, after going through the above mentioned jail experiences, and is now thrown out in the cold world. He will be unable to work for two months to come.

This is the protection given workers under the British flag.

The same sort of treatment is being meted out to other imprisoned strike leaders and strikers. At last reports Fellow Worker Thos. Whitehead was losing his eyesight in one of the provincial jails.

The strike is not yet settled at this writing, but the contractors are not in the best of spirits over the prospects.

A report on the 9th, signed by four strike scouts, gives this information:

There are only about 300 men working along the line. Sixty per cent of these are station men with small contracts. The majority of those employed are Italians. There is a small sprinkling of Austrians, Swedes, a few black professional scabs, the remainder being white scissor bills. Conditions on the line above camp No. 25 are so bad that no picketing is necessary, the workers quitting of their own accord. What is needed is Italian, Austrian and Swedish speaking rebels to induce these men to join the strikers.

Indications are that a strike is likely at any time upon the Grand Trunk Pacific. Conditions there are even worse than those upon the C. N. before the strike. The preparations for organization are going forward and it is hoped that the outbreak will not come until more men are enlisted into the ONE BIG UNION.

READ THIS!

Next week, No. 174, will be a Special Ettor-Giovannitti Issue. We had no time to get out proper circulars. Live members must bring this before the locals.

Four extra pages of matter dealing with the trial if your orders warrant. You must not fail us.

Collect funds to secure a wide distribution. If your locality cannot use them we'll send them into the textile district.

Telegraph your order. Cost of the telegram will be repaid in copies of the "Industrial Worker."

Create public sentiment. Spread the special issue. A fight for Ettor is a fight for yourself and your class.

Will Prejudice Sway the Jury?

The arrest and imprisonment of our fellow Workers Ettor and Giovannitti, and their detention without allowing bail, is causing an ever-increasing storm of protest to sweep over the world.

From all parts of the world the workers are sending in their resolutions of protest and also are aiding with funds the work of the defense. The letter of protest sent to President Taft by the Berlin trade unionists, in the interests of Ettor and Giovannitti, is a strong and diplomatic one. In forceful language it presents the case, while, at the same time addressing the President with all the deference and respect usually shown to one in his official position. This is the letter in full:

"To the President of the United States of North America, Mr. Taft.

Mr. President: We have received an appeal for aid from our fellow workers in North Amer-

ica. We have heard that in consequence of the great textile workers strike in Lawrence, Mass., two of the most disinterested and noblest of our fellow workers are in danger of being the victims of a foul, judicial murder. Our fellow workers assure us, and have given proof of their assurance, that Ettor and Giovannitti are innocent of the crime with which they are charged, and; further, they assert it is the intention of the mill owners to compel the officers of justice to do the bidding of the corporations; and, in conclusion, they point to the probability that criminal unscrupulousness and seductive gold are at work to bring about a repetition of the frightful drama which occurred in Chicago in 1887.

Mr. President—We have no desire to unduly criticize the laws of your country; whoever acts against the laws of his country, must bear the consequences of his actions, even though he be

impelled by the highest motives. But it is possible for even the highest tribunal in the land to err, or it may be influenced by evidence which springs from hate, revenge, or is even paid for in ready cash. And it is this dark, difficult and elusive element which, according to the settled convictions of our fellow-workers is at work to send two innocent men to death for their devotion to the cause of human progress.

Mr. President—The Free Union of German Trades, with its branches throughout Germany, turns to you with the courteous and urgent request, to turn your attention to the methods being employed in preparation for the trial which is to be decided on July 27.

Do not allow it to be said, Mr. President, that during your term of office, the star-spangled banner of America shall be again besmirched with the blood of innocent men, as in the year (Continued on page four.)

Kirby's Thug's Shed Worker's Blood!

Not content with maiming and mangling the peons in their slave camps in the lumber district the Southern Lumber Operators' Association has turned loose their gunmen to take the lives of those who dare to struggle for better conditions.

As a sequel to the degenerate actions of Kirby's thugs there are three men lying dead in Grabow, La., and 20 others are wounded. Some of the latter are not expected to live.

Among those placed under arrest as the result of the battle between the scabs and the B. T. W. men are A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, and J. T. Galloway, president of the Galloway Lumber Co. The dead are A. T. Vincent, scab; Roy Martin, Cates Hall, and two unidentified men, unionists; the fatally wounded being Ed Brown and J. Tooley, union men, and Bud Hickman, farmer.

The union men were from De Ridder and nearby points. They had gathered under direction of Emerson to hold demonstration in front of the non-union mills. The objective point was Grabow, where the Galloway plant is located.

Following a series of meetings, one of which was held at Carson, amid the jeers of the company thugs and the continual din created by hoodlums hired by the Kirby interests, the band of union men marched to the Galloway mill.

There Emerson commenced to address the non-union men, asking them to be men rather

than peons and to stand up for their class. The beating of tin cans and other noises created by company hirelings drowned out his voice. Suddenly an oath was heard high above all other noises and a shot pierced the body of a union man standing just beside Emerson. The shot came from the company office, it is alleged.

This was a signal for action and the scabs and thugs of the Lumber Trust had access to the guns and ammunition stored close at hand and the shooting became general.

After a battle lasting over ten minutes Emerson and the union men were forced to break for cover. They gained the woods and made their way to their homes.

It is said that more than a score of arrests have been made upon the charge of murder. The militia has been called out, despite the protests of many persons. Especially strong in denouncing the calling of the troops are Wm. D. Haywood and Covington Hall, who were in New Orleans on business for the B. T. W. at the time of the outrage. It is thought that the presence of troops will add to the tenseness of the situation.

The feeling against Kirby's hired murderers is growing and its echo is heard in Eastern Texas. In Oakdale, La., the company gunmen shot at H. G. Creel, leading writer for the National Rip-Saw. Creel has been instrumental in exposing Kirby's blacklist and also is spreading broadcast the story of the shameful conditions in the Southern lumber camps. Along

with the leaders of the B. T. W. there is a price upon his head, it is alleged, offered by the Lumber Trust.

The Brotherhood was organized about 10 months ago and just recently decided to affiliate with the I. W. W. Organizers from the ranks of the Industrial Workers were sent into the district and were getting results. W. D. Reed, well known Colorado speaker, was also in the Southern lumber district, in the interest of the lumber workers.

The Southern Sawmill Operators' Association has its headquarters at St. Louis, from which point it has been directing a bitter warfare against the B. T. W. The weapons used have been the boycott of B. T. W. sympathizers, the blacklist of B. T. W. men, the mysterious shooting of active union men, the lock-out of 5,000 men from their plants, and now open warfare on the B. T. W. and I. W. W. organizers at the hands of hired murderers, while the instigators of these cowardly deeds skulk in their palatial offices.

The B. T. W. is built of the same kind of men as the I. W. W. and against the spirit of revolution that springs alike in their breasts the guns of Kirby's thugs are powerless.

Instead of breaking up the B. T. W. these damnable actions will awaken the spark of manhood in those who have been mere on-lookers and the result will be ONE BIG UNION of toilers which will soon have control of the forests and the mills now being despoiled by Kirby and his brood of degenerate coyotes.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



Published Weekly by the General Executive Board
Industrial Workers of the World
BOX 2129,
SPOKANE WASHINGTON.

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FRED W. HESLEWOOD.....Assistant Editor

Subscription Yearly\$1.00

Canada, Yearly 1.50

Subscription, Six Months50

Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)02 1/2

Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States)02

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Jos. J. Ettor, Thos. Malero, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, Geo. Speed

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Machinery without workers is like omelette without eggs.

Speaking figuratively, our chief aim is to put overalls on the parasites.

The patent leather brigade continue to look with apprehension upon the wearers of wooden shoes.

In these days of piping prosperity where, oh where, is the full dinner pail? Replaced by a sandwich in a small paper sack.

The difference between a harvest hand and a hobo is but a matter of a few passing months. Bumper crops for parasites and soup houses for the sons of toil.

If an employment shark is shipping men to any strike scene the place should be picketed not only for the strike job but for everything on the boards. The boycott is an effective weapon.

To confound existing confusion there are some writers who have the nerve to say that the "Los Angeles Plan" of fusing socialistic political reform with reactionary craft unionism is nothing more or less than syndicalism. Then they say that syndicalism is industrial unionism. Worse still, they take themselves seriously.

READ! THINK! ACT!

The great American working class are the real jurors in the case of Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti. It is for them to decide what shall be done with our imprisoned fellow workers.

If this jury is not in sympathy with the men they will surely die. If it is merely apathetic the men will be sent to the bastille for a long term. If the workers are aroused the men will walk forth from the prison gates as free men.

This last result is the one we want. This last result is what we must strive for. It is what we must achieve.

The vast body of workers take things pretty much as a matter of course. An incident has to be spectacular to attract their interest and attention. The spectacular features are lacking in this case. But the danger to the workers is even more great in this case than in any of the past legalized outrages upon the toilers.

To reach the working class jury with the facts in the case is the work of the socialist, anarchist, and labor press. The speakers, too, must play no small part. And even the newest recruit to the radical ranks can spread the news by talking of the case to his shopmate.

The "Industrial Worker" wants to reach a large body of workers than ever before in the history of the paper. We want to send out many thousands of extra copies on July 25. We want to know from your ready responses that it is safe for us to issue eight pages.

Every reader under whose eye this article falls should get busy. If you can order some of the papers do so at once. If you cannot distribute any send us a donation to be used for free circulation of the paper in working class districts.

Let every local take this as a personal letter. The next issue is the one just before the trial according to present advices. A widespread distribution will influence the great American jury.

Do not let it be said that Ettor and Giovannitti went to their death because you did not play your part in labor's battle. They would do as much for you were you in their place and they in yours. Everyone who knows Ettor knows full well that he has labored hard and long in the defense of Bueafforri, the imprisoned shoe worker. He would do as much for you were you incarcerated while fighting for your class.

Human life is in danger. Human life hangs in the balance and workingclass hopes are bound up in the persons of Ettor and Giovannitti. We cannot fail them without being false to ourselves.

What are you going to do for Ettor and Giovannitti, for yourself and for your class?

ON TO SAN DIEGO!

The fight at San Diego must be won. There has been too much of the energy and the life of the I. W. W. put into conquering that city to give up the battle at this time. We will win if it takes until 1915 to do so.

The fight on our side has been one of passive resistance and that is the trump card that we hold and the vigilantes cannot use. Any act of violence would defeat our ends. With all the

talk of the subsidized newspapers there has yet to be found any evidence of any attempt at violence on the part of the I. W. W. fighters for free speech.

The talk of dynamite plottings assassinations, and the like, all have been shown to have originated in the editorial rooms of a newspaper which has prostituted itself to the money lust of Spreckles and the M. and M.

To carry on this fight means that men and money are needed. The most important of these is men. The I. W. W. has shown that it is composed of men, not weaklings; men, not trimmers; men, not place hunters. It can and will furnish the men necessary to carry this class war in San Diego to a successful conclusion.

The winning of this free speech fight means the organization of the toilers into closer combinations and finally into ONE BIG UNION. It means the gaining of economic control. It means a step toward liberty.

The city of Fresno was forced to capitulate when the second invasion was threatened. The city of San Diego will be made to do the same. But great care must be taken in this matter.

Men must be recruited for the march upon the city. These men must be self-disciplined and cool. The marchers must start from various sections and meet at some common point, Los Angeles being the most strategic place. Means must then be found to have the workers enter San Diego as individuals. Once inside they must proceed to speak upon the corner over which the conflict rages.

The subject of these talks should be the most important thing to be decided. There should be no discussion of side issues, no dragging forth of personalities, no knocking of other organizations, but clear-cut talks upon the subject of organization at the point of production. Thus any action taken will have to center around that all important point.

Let each speaker remember that while patriotism does not make for labor solidarity the flag is not the cause of our slavery; while religion contains no hint of freedom the Church does not rob us on the job; while craft divisions are not calculated to get the best action the slavery we are in springs from the fact that the idlers control the means of production. Ours must be a positive and constructive propaganda.

Along the line of march this same policy should be pursued. By the time San Diego is reached the current of workingclass public opinion will have swung our way and San Diego cannot afford to go through another advertising experience such as she has had for the past few months.

Let no one think this means the dropping of a single principle. On the contrary, it means the emphasizing of the basic principle upon which the I. W. W. rests. It means that we are seriously trying to gain economic control, knowing that from that control will spring the power to alter or abolish all institutions that do not aid in the production of those things which go to make up life.

San Diego calls for men of purpose and action. What is your response?

FEDERATION OR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM—WHICH?

The active agitation for industrial unionism, together with the changing economic conditions, has brought about a desire within the craft unions for a closer federation of the different bodies. Many persons confuse this tendency with industrial unionism, thinking they are one and the same thing.

There is but little doubt that the federations spring largely from the desire of the rank and file for industrial unionism. The officialdom upon noting this sentiment have proceeded to federate the crafts in such a manner as to keep their own offices and to appease the appetite of the political socialists they have turned over to them the newly created positions.

Opponents of the I. W. W. are prone to quote the Brewery Workers and the Building Trades Councils as evidences of industrial unionism within the crafts, claiming therefore that our existence is unnecessary. But let us see how these alleged industrial unions work out in practice.

Each craft within these industries has its own means of limiting membership by apprenticeship systems, initiation fee, in some cases closed books and age, color, and even sex restrictions.

Each craft preserves its autonomy and although a carpenter may understand thoroughly the work of plastering he cannot engage in that work without the payment of a new initiation fee. Craft union federations cannot institute the universal transfer and retain their present form. To have free transfer means to throw overboard the useless officials and organize along the lines laid down by the I. W. W.

An invention and subdivision of labor draws the different lines of work closer to each other we find that craft unionism even when federated is more than ever forced to engage in jurisdictional quarrels. The carpenters fight the sheet metal workers over the question of which body should set the metal window casings, and like quarrels continually ensue. In most cases these fights are provoked by the officers who see the dues are about to be diverted to another branch of the same industry.

Still more noticeable is the difference between federationism and industrialism when a carpenter goes to work at his trade in a brewery. Even though he works the entire year in that industry he does not become a part of their federation. He still is affiliated with the building trades council even though their deliberations have no direct interest for him. He still is subject to the international contract drawn up by the carpenters and should the brewery workers "industrial union" strike he must either scab or be replaced by a "union scab."

So even in outward form the federations do not have industrial unionism, and internally they miss the point altogether.

Industrial unionism must embrace every branch of work in an industry, and there must be no limitation as to membership except that the applicant be a wage worker. The initiation fee must be very low and one initiation must do for all branches and also for all industries.

Changes in the methods of production will continue to force changes in the lineup of the producers. Agitation of the Industrial Unionists will also continue to get in its good work. And the growing distrust of craft union leaders and indirect methods of action will bring about the thing for which we are striving—ONE BIG UNION to gain the world for the workers.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Italy
Within the space of a fortnight General Vercellana, commanding the Parma garrison, has brought two charges before the tribunals against the valiant paper "Internazionale," the organ of the Italian revolutionary syndicalists.

Spain
Negre, the secretary of the Spanish General Confederation of Labor, imprisoned September, 1911, after the events of Barcelona, has been put at liberty. Three other comrades, Miranda, Salut and Horroero—the last arrested for the anti-war meeting at Barcelona, August 9, 1911—have also been liberated.

Russia
The project of the socialist section in the Duma, establishing the total and effective right of the Russian workers to strike, has been rejected by the Commission elected for that purpose. According to the Commission the project would render the government a passive witness of strikes, unable to interfere in conflicts between masters and men.

Australasia
Since 1904 strikes and lockouts extending to several states are prohibited in the Australian Federation by a law on labor conflicts. The fine imposed against an infraction of the law is 1000 pounds. Besides strikes are prohibited in New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. In New South Wales, South Australia, and in Tasmania strikers may be sentenced to imprisonment. In New South Wales strikers and "leaders" have often been imprisoned. The severest of such sentences was pronounced against four instigators of a strike, who got 12 months.

European workers will hardly long for the benefits of such institutions and laws as exist in Australia and New Zealand, the countries which our governmental reformers refer to as "the Paradise of the workers."

France
When the strike of seamen broke out at Havre, the French government, obeying the central committee of shipowners, provided sailors to man the "Provence." Thereupon the National Committee of the National Federation of Seamen's Unions held a meeting in Paris on June 15 to decide how to answer the provocation of the government. The general strike which was decided upon to take place for 24 hours in the ports represented in the National Committee has been a complete success. Sea traffic was interrupted at Dunkerque, Marseilles, South Nazaire and Bordeaux. The comrades of Havre have now seen that the word solidarity is not an empty word.

The seamen of Marseilles thought that a strike of 24 hours was not sufficient, and they decided that they would go back to their ships when full satisfaction had been obtained. This decision of the toilers of the sea is final. They assert that an increase of wages has become necessary.

Germany
According to a decision taken some time ago, the Union of German Metal Manufacturers has announced its intention to lock out in the districts of Magdeburg and Halle 60 per cent of the workers on June 22 if before that date the labor trouble in the Hanover district has not been settled. In this district the lock-out has been in force some weeks. The metal workers demanded shorter hours. Only a few weeks ago an understanding between workers and masters prevented a general struggle in the South of Germany, now the conflict has burst out in Hanover. It is the tactics of the large German employers to generalize always the struggle and to create a permanent state of war. And we repeat that the large employers will win unless the men's unions change their tactics, adopting revolutionary direct action in all its forms besides relying on a strong financial position of the organization.

Norway
The Norwegian government sends more and more steamers out with arms and ammunition as a revolt is feared among the marines called up to act as blacklegs. A certain number of shipowners have conceded the claims of the engineers, and their steamers have been able to leave at once. At Frederikstad, Tromso and Hammerfest communications are broken entirely. At Bergen the service on several foreign lines (to Hamburg, Amsterdam, etc.) is interrupted. At Bergen a large number of tourists who waited to make their way north, find themselves held up. To continue the service in the fjords of Trontjem the postal authorities hired two steamers, engaging civil engineers in the place of the strikers, but on learning this the firemen refused to work, and in the whole town not a single blackleg could be found. Under those conditions the shipowners were obliged to accept the proposal of the government to enter into negotiations with the union of engineers, the conference to be under the presidency of a representative of the government.

England
The national strike of transport workers has been a failure to some extent. In several ports the workers refused to leave their work, in others the number of strikers was too small to

interfere with traffic. In London the strike continues. A certain agitation reigns in the docks, and at several occasions trouble occurred. Demonstrations are taking place. The strike committee has decided to wait the proposals of the employers. Mr. Asquith, answering questions in Parliament, expressed the hope that the employers would consent to confer with the representatives of the men. The Home Secretary, McKenna, said that he had not prosecuted the employers whose provocative attitude might have caused disorders as this does not constitute a crime according to the law. The sympathy of the government will help the men very little. The only thing they can rely upon is their own strength.

HUNGER AND TUBERCULOSIS (Translated by Ricardo Moreno.)

The hunger which begets, fosters, and spreads tuberculosis is not the acute, epidemic, and almost providential hunger of the Asiatic countries which yearly kills thousands of people in India and China, thus delivering us in some measure from what learned statesmen call the yellow peril.

Our European hunger is more aristocratic and refined. It is less clamorous. Here the folk die little by little, almost with enjoyment and true pleasure. They go hungry from the dawn of infancy to the twilight of old age. They die quietly from an obstinate, incurable, chronically insufficient nourishment.

By one of those singular contrasts so frequently observed in our enlightened civilization, the problem of nourishment presents a contradiction of the laws of Nature.

Those who possess a plentitude of the world's goods and who do no work eat till their waist-line bulges. Those who famish in misery work until their lungs cave in. The upper class, the happy, well-fed rich, develop a tendency to gout, obesity, diabetes, and other disorders of nutrition. The lower class, the proletarians, the unhappy, hungry poor, perish from scrofula, impoverishment of the blood, inflammatory diseases of the spine, and tuberculosis.

Thus, at first sight, it seems natural that there should be an even distribution of work and food; that the wastes of the body should be replaced with fresh tissue; and that we should live in a happy equation of well-rewarded labor and rightly proportioned nourishment.

That's the way things ought to be, beyond a shadow of a doubt. But people say that such a state of affairs would be nothing more than anarchy—a social leveling that would produce all manner of atrocities. Hence the necessity of upholding the established order of things. Let those who eat too much enjoy themselves, and those who cannot get enough to eat die smilingly and in peace.

From the point of view of present-day society, the whole psychology of nourishment is summed up in an old story. A very rich man, suffering from loss of appetite, came out of a restaurant one day after vainly feasting his eyes upon an almost endless procession of tempting viands which failed to stir up any hunger in him. Thin, dyspeptic, and full of despair, he was accosted by a ragged tramp who implored an alms with this terrible phrase: "I am hungry, sir; I am almost dead from hunger."

The wretched tramp complained of a hunger which the rich man sought painstakingly at every hotel and banquet—a hunger which was his one ideal.

Peevish and fretful from frustrated desires, he answered the beggar: "What! You are hungry and yet you have the nerve to complain and whine!"

As a comment on this ancient anecdote, it is well to remember that all over the world there is enough food produced or capable of being produced, to feed three times the number of people who go hungry today.

With a proper distribution of the good things of life, even the gaunt English greyhounds of our aristocratic society dames need not starve.

The foregoing paragraphs are taken from the Revista Medico-Social (Medical-social Review) published twice a month by a number of radical physicians in Coruna, Spain. They show what a tremendous amount of educational work might be done with the every-day materials of science.

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.

Fellow Workers:
The San Diego Free Speech Fight is still on. Every member of the organization should understand the necessity for immediate action on their part.

As in the past, two things are needed to win the San Diego Free Speech Fight:
(1)—Men who will report at San Diego in spite of all obstacles.

(2)—Money to support these men and money to provide the necessary legal defense to safeguard the interest of the 26 members held in jail upon trumped-up charges growing out of the murder of Jos. Mikolasek by the police force.

Every Local Union is urged to immediately take steps to raise funds for the fight.

Every Local Union is urged to immediately raise all available men and start them for San Diego at once.

Send all funds to C. R. Nealy, care of Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Do not waste any time in this matter. Act AT ONCE and keep busy until the fight in San Diego is won and the fellow workers in jail are freed.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The sentence of Tom Mann, for anti-militarist activity, of six months in jail, was reduced to two months, and he was then released unexpectedly on June 23 from the jail in Manchester, England.

THE I. W. W. AND THE LOS ANGELES BUILDING TRADES' STRIKE

Like a man struggling for life in his last dying hours is the way I can best describe the A. F. of L. building trades strike, which was in progress in Los Angeles for two weeks.

Some people called it a strike, but the majority realized it was more of a farce. As usual the workers were divided on craft lines and we saw the sad spectacle of crafts at work while others were out on strike.

It was quite a few months ago that the carpenters here went out for higher wages. After a bitter battle they were forced to go back because they did not have the rest of the building workers with them.

Seeing that Los Angeles was an open shop town so far as the A. F. of L. was concerned they decided at this last so-called strike to call off all craft union men working upon the buildings. They thought by so doing they could swing a few petty contractors into line and have them recognize the A. F. of L. card.

Seeing that there were quite a number of I. W. W. members working, the Building Industry local No. 18 decided to call all of its members off the jobs and await developments. The A. F. of L. cannot say we did not go out. A committee of three was elected to go before the A. F. of L. strike committee to find out the position they would take in regard to the I. W. W. card. As was expected, the committee was turned down and the open boat made that they would fight the I. W. W. to the last.

One question the I. W. W. committee put up to the strike committee was this: "If there were 10 men working on a job, seven being I. W. W. men and three A. F. of L. men, would you strike the committee do?" And they answered that they would call off the three and declare the job unfair to organized labor.

This makes many of the I. W. W. members think that the strike was called not so much for better conditions, but to fight the I. W. W. The I. W. W. in Los Angeles still has some of the fighting spirit left, however, and are ready for any conflict that may arise.

Experience being the best teacher, many of the A. F. of L. members, that is, the rank and file, are disgusted with the actions of their leaders and also with that form of unionism which keeps them divided while the bosses organize in the M. and M. and look on and laugh.

The I. W. W. is going to show the men working in the building industry how to organize into ONE BIG UNION, so that when they strike again it will not be for the recognition of a card but for some more of the good things of life.

We have been talking to these men every day on the job for the past few weeks and we will now go ahead and try to get them into the I. W. W. For once the building workers here organize as a class and realize that nothing can defeat them if they stick together, it won't be long before Los Angeles, now known throughout the land as the scabbiest town in the country, will be placed on the map once more.

The I. W. W. will make Los Angeles a place where scabby wages are unknown and it will be a fit place for workers to live in.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT BUT THE WRONG WEAPON

Only a few weeks ago the Italians and Greeks employed by the Canadian Mineral Rubber Co. went on strike for the same wages as the city paid its men: The jobs were picketed by English speaking men, these men were arrested, given a mock trial and 30 days in jail on a mush diet, for the crime of picketing in time of strike. The strike was broken. The vision of the Provincial Jail appearing before the eyes of the workers who were not class-conscious and causing them to desert their own ranks when victory was in sight. Had they been class-conscious they would have seen the point and said "We do not fear the jail. It is no disgrace to go to jail but rather an honor. Our conception of honor and of disgrace is your conception of dishonor and of respectability. Everybody go out and picket and everybody go to jail." Where will they get enough jails? That would be the right spirit and the right weapon.

The Central Labor Council co-operated with the I. W. W. in their endeavor to establish the right to picket. For this act the conservative members "hauled them out." The argument was that the "Foreign I. W. W. Agitators" should be deported. That is the wrong spirit and the wrong weapon.

On July 2 the Bench hands went on strike after giving the bosses 30 days' notice to comply with the LAW. Everything being perfectly legal, these true and loyal Britons thought that surely they could picket without being threatened with the horrors of prison life. But alas, the bulls were "Johnny on the spot," law or no law, legal or illegal, and the pickets were driven from the strike district due to the fact that the strikers employed the wrong spirit and the wrong weapon.

On Saturday afternoon the carpenters called a mass meeting to discuss whether or not they would support their brothers (the bench hands union is a branch of the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners) but adjourned without taking a stand either way. Fine spirit and a beautiful weapon, I don't think.

The Chinese joined the strikers, thus making the strike more complete. (It will be remembered that the Chinese joined the strikers in Vancouver last year.) How is that for spirit? Poor weapons, however.

To develop the right spirit and the right weapon join the I. W. W. and build up the ONE BIG UNION.

Make all money orders payable to the "Industrial Worker" and not to any individual.

TO KEEP THE SLAVES IN LINE

Scientific management is entering more and more into the business life of the world. It does not always take the form of eliminating waste motions in the direct handling of a product, but may enter into many other parts of a commercial establishment.

Upon the desk of every up-to-date business man will be found copies of the Business Man's Magazine and System. Upon their book shelves will be seen well thumbed copies of The Business Man's Library. It is well worth the while of any member of a labor organization to read these magazines and books whenever an opportunity is found.

In the magazine and the books will be found various methods of keeping the slaves in line. We will quote a few of the things which go to prove that the employer understands the fact that labor produces all wealth, and that the keeping of the slaves in ignorance and fear is the only means whereby the profit system may be retained.

In the third volume of the Business Man's Library, chapter VI, is found the following:

"The first cost of anything is its labor cost, and the cost of a thing at the present time is, from one point of view, the cumulative cost of the labor spent to produce that thing from the raw material. Every manufactured product existing today was at one time raw material and only by the exercise of labor has it become what it now is. Labor cost first enters into the price he has to pay for everything, and as all values spring from labor, burden charges can not arise until labor has purchased that which bears the burden."

Certainly there is no denial here of the fundamental principle of the I. W. W. that "Labor produces all wealth."

Here is the blacklist system as suggested by the author of the volume, Alexander H. Revell, of A. H. Revell & Co.

"There should always be on file, in an alphabetical card index, a complete list of employees. This list to show the following data: (1) Name; (2) department; (3) number; (4) formerly employed by; (5) address; (6) engaged by; (7) date; (8) occupation; (9) rating. The foregoing data is self-explanatory, with the exception of division 9, rating, which means more than apparent on the surface. The obvious or nominal rating should be a colorless one; as 'Recommended by Perry & Schaefer,' 'Ransom Bros. & Co. say good man,' etc., but each endorsement should be merely harmless information and such that when made public or taken in court would not prejudice anyone to whose knowledge such information came. But the employee's number or some other symbol should refer to a private information record kept under the supervision of the manager and seen only by him and a trusted assistant."

In the face of this there are men who will continue to say that the interest of employer and employee are identical. A workingclass boycott must be conducted in the open, but the employers' blacklist is so arranged that the matter could never be brought to the list of day unless the manager or the trusted assistant should stand with the lower paid slaves in the establishment.

The book goes on to say: "There is no argument needed to show that all real records of this character should be secret, as such damage may be done by even the smallest 'leak' in private information of this kind."

In our next issue we will take up the various methods of paying wages and the defects in the systems from the point of view of the employer, and will also show what method the employers think is the most satisfactory to keep the slaves in line.

The Public, of Chicago, issue of July 5, has an editorial on the Ettore Giovannitti case. It does not correctly state our position, yet the article closes with these words: "A miscarriage of justice is quite as much to be deplored in cases of conviction as of acquittal. Indeed, unfair convictions are the more dangerous of the two to the peace of society. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every lover of good order who can afford it, whether he cares for righteous social adjustments or not, will do his share, both with speech and purse, to secure a fair trial for those two men at Lawrence. They may be communicated with at 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass."

According to the A. F. of L. news letter of last week, the National Transport Workers' Federation of America, which is organized along the syndicalist line, advocated by Tom Mann, is disintegrating. It is stated that the Marine Cooks and Stewards have returned their charter and a return of the different crafts to their respective internationals is predicted. We trust that this report is simply the A. F. of L. whistling to keep up their sinking courage.

The radical element in District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. (Pittsburg District) have succeeded in ousting Francis Feehan from office. Van Bittner has been selected in his place. The latter is simply the tool of Feehan, however, and the change is only on the surface. It was brought about by the radicals withdrawing their dues for a short time. Next time the revolt may be more thorough.

We would like to have on exchange every paper or periodical issued by the Socialists, the Anarchists, and the craft unions in the English language. Will editors please take notice.

It is said that the Salvation Army, through its free employment bureau, is furnishing scab labor to the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, Can. The strikers are investigating.

Better send for a bunch of those three-month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

IT GETS THEIR GOAT

Direct action was turned down in the national convention of the Socialist party of America. We may not altogether agree with their new platform, but we are pleased to see that they have turned down the weapon that is doing so much harm to the working class movement and to the participants themselves. —Western Clarion.

This Canadian paper teaches that the workers can only engage in a commodity struggle on the industrial field and that the class struggle is solely upon the political field. But it seems that when we "commodities" take things in our own hands it plays havoc with the class struggle in the hands of alleged "intellectuals." And the employers don't like direct action any more than do the politicians.

The Industrial Workers are blamed for inciting to violence and some Socialists fall into this error. They believe the stories published in the capitalist press. They should remember the lies spread about Socialism and beware. The Industrial Workers, a revolutionary organization, has stood for peace. At San Diego, Cal., they are most patient under the most intense provocation. At Lawrence, Mass., during the strike they counselled peaceful methods. Their tactics may differ from those of political Socialists, but let us be on our guard against what their capitalist enemies say of them.—Cotton's Weekly.

To prove that federated craft unionism, while an evidence of radical desires, is not industrial unionism, comes the statement that the Railroad Telegraphers' Union has withdrawn from the consolidation of railway men's unions on the New Haven system, because of a jurisdictional dispute over the matter of station agents in the smaller towns handling telegraph business in addition to the regular station work. An industrial union, properly organized, leaves no place for jurisdictional quarrels.

On the 19th of June the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in convention passed a strong industrial union resolution. They call for "a complete and voluntary federation (amalgamation) of the unions in any given industry. While this is not industrial unionism the text of the resolution shows a clearer conception than has existed heretofore. We trust that this resolution really represents the spirit of the members and is not mere lip service.

Paul E. Lafourquette writes from Sacramento, Cal., as follows: "Find enclosed money order for \$5.00 for the enlarging of the Industrial Worker to eight pages, hoping there are others trying to do the same for the good of themselves and the entire working class." A few more letters like that and we'll change our middle name to Eightpages.

The Fortnightly Review, Victoria, B. C., says on July 8: "Seriously speaking, it looks as if the threat made by the I. W. W. officials will come true and that the Canadian Northern Railway, owned and presided over by Mackenzie and Mann, will not be built in British Columbia until the members of the ONE BIG UNION say so."

The Toledo Union Leader, July 5, has an article against sabotage, one favoring arbitration, a gloat over the alleged disintegration of the Transport Federation, and a boost of Feehan, a Civic Federationist. Pretty good for a sheet that some people say is in favor of direct action.

The building trades strike in Minneapolis, Minn., has spread to include 55 jobs. All but three of the 23 building trades crafts have joined the strike. The three who love the boss and his "sacred" contract are the plasterers, the bricklayers and the stonemasons.

A fellow worker writes in that he is working on concrete work on the second story of a building. He nails the latest "Worker" on the hoist and the slaves read it while waiting for the arrival of the "Irish autos." Figure out some stunt like that on "your" job.

You will notice elsewhere in the paper that Los Angeles locals raised \$44.00 for the Canadian Northern strikers, over \$33.00 for the San Diego fight and something like \$50.00 for the "Worker." Get some life into your locals, and beat the Los Angeles record.

The great I. W. W. strike of textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., has caused the U. S. Government to withdraw their issue of olive drab cloth, used for the "khaki" uniforms of soldiers. Which plainly proves that "You can't weave cloth with bayonets."

The tube strikers at Pittsburg become more revolutionary each day. The change is apparent in both their spirit and their ideas. If we can't bring industrial unionism we are sure the capitalists will force it upon the toilers. Things are coming our way.

Contribution to the amount of \$24.00 collected upon a hall list, have been sent to the "Worker" by Seattle locals. We wouldn't need many more locals like Seattle to have an eight-page paper.

Why do the employers try to break up the industrial unions? Is it because the industrial unions are not good for the Workers? Think over this.—Young Rebel's Literary Digest.

A local of the I. W. W. has been started at New Westminster, B. C. Their first act was to order 75 copies of the "Industrial Worker" each week. Go thou, and do likewise.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

Lumber Worker News

A CHALLENGE, A REPLY, AND SOME COMMENT

A Challenge to a Lumber King De Ridder, La., June 24, 1912.

Hon. John H. Kirby, Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir: We understand you are to speak at or near Kirbyville, Texas, on the 4th of July, and as we have Wm. D. Haywood, the great working class orator, billed to speak at Kirbyville picnic grounds on that date, we hereby respectfully challenge you to meet him in joint debate on the issues now at stake between the Operators' Association and its employees in the timber and lumber industry.

Should you accept this challenge, the meetings could easily be consolidated into one big mass meeting and celebration at Kirbyville. We take this step because we believe a joint debate between yourself and Fellow Worker Haywood would do more to clarify the issues at stake and bring back peace in the timber belt than any one thing that could now be done, as only through open and free discussion can men understand each other.

Should you accept this challenge, we assure you on our part of courteous treatment and respectful hearing throughout.

Please let us have your reply at once so we may be able to immediately communicate with the committee in charge of your meeting and arrange for the joint debate.

Awaiting your reply, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

ED LEHMAN, Sec. of Local Council B. of T. W.

The Lumber King's Answer to the Challenge June 26, 1912.

Mr. Ed Lehman, Sec.

De Ridder, La.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 24, addressed to Mr. Kirby, reached this office today.

Mr. Kirby will not meet a lawless character like William D. Haywood in joint debate on any subject whatsoever.

When Haywood and those of his kind will invest their earnings in giving some other man an opportunity to labor and to prosper and will cease their efforts to earn a living by toils levied upon the toiling masses who contribute to the organizations they represent, then he and they will be in a different class and entitled to discuss industrial conditions under which all patriotic Americans do their respective work.

Mr. Kirby will not enter into a joint debate touching industrial conditions or any other conditions with those who do not toil. He is a working man himself and does not seek any kind of discussion with those who do not toil themselves, but thrive on the toil of others.

Very respectfully yours,

G. J. KYRES, Chief Clerk.

Comments

Mr. Kirby said he would not meet a lawless character like Wm. D. Haywood. But if Haywood is lawless, what is John H. Kirby? Can John H. Kirby show us that Wm. D. Haywood ever stole anything, or murdered any one, or broke a law that was good for everybody? Did John H. Kirby ever steal anything? Oh, no! He just took the biggest part of the forests and land in East Texas and called it business. He even took the homesteads of farmers and widow women and in the estimation of Kirby and his class that is not law breaking. It is even alleged that he went so far as to steal his own father's farm after his father had educated him.

I would like to know how Haywood or anyone else is going to save any earnings when they work in Kirby's mills for a dollar and a half a day and support their family. Mr. Kirby must think workmen do not eat. I dare Mr. Kirby to say that he lives upon a dollar and a half a day.

Mr. Kirby says that Haywood and others should cease their efforts to earn a living by toils levied upon the toiling masses. How does Mr. Kirby get his living? Don't he know that the money paid to Haywood and others who work for labor organizations is levied by referendum vote? Does Mr. Kirby get his 83 per cent of everything his five thousand wage slaves produce by referendum vote? How about the doctor fees, insurance and hospital graft? Do you get them by referendum vote? Oh, no! You just steal the whole works and call it good business. I dare you to let your slaves take a referendum whether you shall have these things or not. It's true you sometimes send people to the hospital, for you had me there once in 1904. But you did it because you thought I was going to die and you wanted to get me off your hands so I would be buried in the potter's field and the county would have to pay the burial expenses.

Mr. Kirby talks about patriotic Americans, but I wonder if he ever did anything for his country but put it on the bum. He talks as though he deals with nothing but patriotic Americans who will stand up for their rights. Let one of his men stand up and ask for better conditions and Kirby thinks he is a lawless character.

Mr. Kirby says he is a workingman. He told the truth! He is working as hard as he can to starve five thousand slaves to death. I went into one of his forests once and out of 75 men only two had meat in their dinner pails. They told me they were not getting enough money to buy meat.

Mr. Kirby is working and plotting all the time to break up the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. As the Brotherhood is trying to break up Mr. Kirby's skin game you can't blame him for wanting to do that.

ED LEHMAN.

Covington Hall has an excellent article on the revolt of the Southern Lumber Workers in the July issue of the International Socialist Review.

A GRIM JOKE

H. G. Creel, writing in the National Rip-Saw, gives still further accounts of the blacklist methods of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association. The methods are substantially the same as those employed by the Weyerhaeuser tools in the Gray's Harbor country. We showed this up in one of our former issues, but elsewhere in this issue you will find an article dealing with proposed blacklists in which an outline of the contemptible methods of labor skimmers is exposed.

The Rip-Saw article shows how a clause has skillfully been inserted in the blanks signed by applicants for a position so that no damages can be collected in case of accident. Here is a portion of the article:

"If I told you that perfectly sane men, respected citizens, would calmly formulate a plan, knowing in advance it would mean tearing off the limbs, plucking out the eyes and dashing out the brains of other men in their employ—if I told you that, you would not believe it without the absolute proof, would you? That's right. It's nauseating to think that such creatures can lay remote claim to kinship with human beings. Yet that is exactly what the Southern Lumber Operators' Association has done and the proof is at hand. All of this maiming and killing could be prevented by safeguarding wheels, belts and cogs. Most of it could be eliminated by warning new workmen, taking five minutes when a man is employed to explain the dangerous nature of his task. But this would require five minutes of a foreman's time. Time is precious. Lumber-jacks are cheap.

By means of the blacklist and legal protection from authorities who should be moving heaven and earth to land them in the penitentiary, the mill owners have shackled upon their workers an "application blank" that would shame a grave robber. I managed to secure an unused original which is reproduced in this article. These papers are never allowed out of the hands of some trusted employe of the Trust. The signer must fill in the blanks, or it is done for him if he can not write, while an official or clerk stands close by. Once his signature or mark is affixed it is taken from him and he never sees it again unless it is produced against him in court. So closely are these blanks watched that they are counted when handed to the most trusted clerks and the full number given out must be returned to the superintendent's office.

A sawmill worker strikingly explained what the 'application blank' means to the lumberjack. I noticed he had but one arm. Pointing to the remaining piece I asked:

"Where did you lose it?"

"Sawmill."

"How?"

"Lumber clogged on a transfer table."

This can happen only when machinery is defective or not enough men are hired to safely attend the machine. If there is any semblance of justice the maimed employe has a "good" case. So I asked:

"What did you get from the company?"

"I'd signed."

"Signed? Signed what?"

"I dunno. You've got to do it though. My lawyer said I had no case."

"And you got no damages?"

"Yes, I did."

"How much?"

"This!" waving the stump.

Is a grim joke in the timber belt. "This" is all the damage a native American peon receives; and "this" is one or more fingers sawed off, a hand, an arm, a strip of scalp ripped from the head, an eye gouged out, a leg crushed or torn out at the socket, sometimes both legs; if not a quick, merciful death, a lingering, miserable life with a disfigured, dismembered body. Think it over today, dwell upon it when you go to bed tonight, dream of it—by all means dream about it, let it soothe your slumber—make it your first waking thought in the morning."

SOUTHERN LUMBER WORKER CONDITIONS

A statement issued by the Brotherhood of Timber Workers shows just what the conditions are in the Southern lumber camps. Here is part of the declaration:

"Driven to desperation by every increasing exactions, the workers and farmers employed in the Southern timber belt have at last revolted against the clear and patent attempt of the Lumber Trust to reduce the whole South to a state of peonage and vassalage.

The average wage, including 'skilled' and 'common' labor, paid the forest and lumber workers of the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, will not equal \$1.50 a day, while the minimum day is 10 hours long, and no overtime paid.

Every petition of the workers for redress of these terrible conditions being ignored, they, about one year ago, began the organization of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. The Lumber Trust met the attempt to organize the union with a shutdown throughout Southwestern Louisiana, which lasted for six months or more; it blacklisted and attempted to drive out of the industry and the state more than one thousand men, and forced every worker applying for a job to take one of the most shameful anti-union oaths ever conceived in the brain of a corporation lawyer."

PRESS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$53.81

Richard Wright, for Joe Craig, No. 280... 1.00

DONATIONS

Charles Hershell, Hall list Seattle Locals, \$24.00

Paul E. Lafourquette, Sacramento, Cal. ... 5.00

Ed Collins holds a check for \$9.02 belonging to S. McDonald. Will the owner communicate with Collins at 110 S. Fourteenth street, Tacoma, Wash.

Send a dime for a sample copy of the new song book.

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

WILL PREJUDICE SWAY THE JURY?

(Continued from page one.)

of 1887. We are convinced, Mr. President, that the innocence of our fellow-workers will be proven, if you will use your powerful influence to see that they have a fair and impartial trial.

In the name of the Free Unions of German Trades in a mass meeting of the Berlin workmen assembled;

For the Committee of the Free Union of German Trades,
FRITZ KATER.

For the Berlin Trades Unions,
ERNEST PAUL.

The committee expresses the hope that this letter will be extensively published in the American newspapers to the end that Ettore and Giovanni will be free once more.

The domestic protest movement shows no signs of lagging behind the foreign one. It is gaining ground in the West at an encouraging rate. The local unions of the Western Federation of Miners are being heard from in increasing numbers; three unions being represented in one day's mail last week. The United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri were also much in evidence in the mail of that same day. Fifteen unions have joined the Chicago protest movement.

Among the biggest contributions of recent times is the Boston Socialist Club check for \$276.74. John M. Work, National Secretary Socialist Party, sends \$76.60 covering contributions to the defense fund for July. The Georgetown, Ill., Mine Workers' Union sends \$50.00.

The Woonsocket, R. I., Socialists report a 4th of July picnic, with over 2,000 workers present. Rev. Roland D. Sawyer spoke and resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to Governor Foss and District Attorney Attwill.

A local defense conference is in process of formation and well under way.

Legal interest in the case continues unabated. Hugo Vogt, the well known New York attorney and counselor-at-law, in a recent letter, writes: "I read the papers sent to me on the Ettore case. The case that the District Attorney claims to have is no case at all. That anyone should be arrested and kept in jail on such a flimsy pretext of a case is scandalous, outrageous."

This sentiment is growing among all classes, especially among the working class. Its members do not want a repetition of 1887. And there shall be none, if interest continues to grow. The real accessories before the fact are the mill-owners!

According to Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, "The eyes of America are on Essex County today, watching us to see whether or not we will condone and endorse the mad acts committed in the name of law by the Lawrence authorities in the great labor struggle of the past winter. Two men are given up to this county charged with the crime of murder; their constitutional rights, their rights as fellow human beings, their very life and liberty, are placed in the hands of this county. There are four things that make Essex County a not unprejudiced jury. I will enumerate them, and plead with every citizen of the county to be forewarned, and thus forearmed against his own prejudices; only thus can they judge the cases of Ettore and Giovanni in justice.

(1) "Racial feeling runs strong here and tempts us to condemn these men. Prejudice against the Italian, Greek, Hungarian, German, Slav, Belgian, Armenian, French, Syrian, Polish, Lithuanian immigrant population. The source of this prejudice is easily traced. When manufacture first sprung up in this country the operatives were the original Americans who made good wages; the Irish displaces them by working cheaper and forty years ago the American prejudice against the Irishman was all powerful and I can find you hundreds of men in this country who still hold that feeling, and who will tell you that they would rather have a Chinaman come to this land than an Irishman. Then when the Continental immigrants displaced the Irish, the Irish joined hands with the original stock in hatred of the new comer. It is this deep seated racial prejudice that makes it so hard for the Continental immigrant to get fair treatment from cities and counties in the hands of Irish and American politicians."

(2) "Antipathy to the I. W. W. Ettore and Giovanni are leaders of a Labor Union that is European in character. In aims and methods this form of Labor Union is European; I were inevitable that as America passed on to become more and more like Europe, its form of labor organization should become similar. An intelligent study of causes and effects rather than blind hate must be the attitude of sane men toward everything new."

(3) "Labor Union Jealousy. Leaders and many members of the old form labor organizations look with hate and envy upon this lusty young labor organization that waged to a successful issue the greatest labor fight in New England's history. Old styled leaders see their positions threatened, the rank and file see their organizations displaced by another. The result is deep seated feeling against the I. W. W. and its leaders, and a labor union war inflames public sentiment against two men whose lives are placed in jeopardy."

(4) "Capitalist Sympathies. Most men and women in Essex County would deny at once that they had any sympathy with William Wood and his associates; but the ramifications of capitalism are many; the roots of the manufacturing industry spread out in all directions; the life of this country is built up on the foundations of immigrant labor beneath. Upon this foundation everything is built and there prevails a sort of snug indifference to the life beneath. Capitalism resents everything that disturbs these relations so comfortable to itself. Ettore and Giovanni are to the manufacturing

barons what Garrison and Phillips were to the Southern slave holders; their lives in the hands of these manufacturing barons would be worth no more than Garrison's and Phillips' would have been to South Carolina in 1860. A larger sentiment in America in 1860 refused to surrender Garrison and Phillips to the slave holders; in that larger sentiment Essex County had a noble part, and I cannot believe that in 1912 this historic old county will forsake her traditions and turn over Ettore and Giovanni to the Cotton Millionaires."

The defence committee has issued two stickers, one entitled "Advertise Lawrence, Mass.," and the other "Ettore and Giovanni must not DIE." Both are terse in statement and illustrated by the portraits of the two most recent victims of capitalist injustice. Fifty thousand of each will be printed and distributed broadcast. Other printed matter intended to secure publicity for the case, is in course of printing and preparation.

Funds and information of meetings should be sent to the Ettore-Giovannitti Defence, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.

LUMBER WORKERS PASS RESOLUTIONS

Eureka, Cal., July 4, 1912.—We, the Lumber Workers of Humboldt County, State of California, at a mass meeting held July 4th, 1912, have drafted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Jos. J. Ettore, Arturo Giovanni, and others are incarcerated at Lawrence, Mass., for no other reason than having taken an active part in the strike at the said place, and

Whereas, these men have been charged with the crime of having been accessories to murder, and

Whereas, we find that these charges were made at the request of the woolen barons who were directly involved in the Lawrence strike, Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the Lumber Workers of Humboldt County, in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare that we recognize that the above cases are but an attempt to make any effort on the part of the workers for better conditions, a criminal offense, and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all wage workers of the State of Massachusetts, and United States, to join with us in enforcing the demand for the liberation of these members of the working class, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press, sent to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and to the District Attorney of Essex County, State of Massachusetts.

C. I. FILIGNO,
CHAS. PANELATTI,
FRANK ELLIS,
Committee on Resolutions.

ALL ITALIANS JOIN IN PROTEST

The Latin Branch No. 2 of Local 173, San Francisco, Cal., will hold a monster Ettore-Giovannitti protest meeting on July 30 at the north beach section of that city.

A committee has been formed and an appeal made to the daily and weekly Italian papers to be represented in order to extend the agitation. In response to this appeal, at a preparatory meeting, one French paper, L'Echo de l'Ouest, and the following Italian papers were represented, La Voce del Popolo, L'Italia, Il Corriere del Popolo, La Critica, La Tribuna. These promised to give full publicity to the case.

An appeal has been made through the press and by mail to all Italian and French societies which are composed mainly of workers to join the protest meeting and to help the legal defense with funds.

Keep your eyes on North Beach.—Press Committee.

THE INDUSTRIALIST

A hint of the future type is he,
With his strong and competent hands,
Building the road or felling the tree,
On the edge of the newer lands:

Drilling the rock in the tunnel dark,
In the ditch with the muck stick, too;
There you will find him doing tasks,
Where the useful work is to do.

Holding faith in the working class,
And striving its crafts to unite,
Knowing the power his masters fears
Is the age old power of Might.

Closely to comrades when in need,
Loyal and firm in a pinch;
Yielding much for the common good,
But not to the masters an inch.

hail to his rebel spirit fine,
Whitman would love him, Shelley too;
And all the world shall honor him
When the Old gives way to the New.
—Fortnightly Review.

NEW SONG BOOKS

The new edition of the famous I. W. W. song book will be off the press and ready for delivery in a few days.

It will contain some new songs, among them being the clever parody, "Casey Jones—The Union Scab," and "Where the Fraser River Flows."

The cover will be of the crimson hue and the contents will be so arranged that the old page numbers will be followed as nearly as possible. The price will remain the same, 10 cents for single copies, \$2.50 for 50 \$5.00 per 100, and \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance.

We have advance orders for over a thousand and would like the locals to strain a point in ordering so that a substantial payment may be made to the printer.

CALL FOR THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ROOM 518, 160 N. FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Pursuant to the provisions of the constitution, the seventh annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will convene in the city of Chicago, Ill., Monday, September 16, 1912, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The convention hall will be announced later. The General Secretary 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 in the convention, based on the tax paid by such Locals and National Industrial Unions and Departments as provided for in the General Constitution.

Immediately upon 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 the duplicate credentials for their delegate or delegates to the General Headquarters as soon as the delegate or delegates have been elected. The original credential shall be given to the delegate and by the delegate be turned over to the credential committee of the convention.

All credentials and duplicates must have the seal of the union of the same.

National Industrial Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World should 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 two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Local industrial Unions not paying tax upon an average membership of at least 20 members for six months prior to the call for the convention shall not be entitled to a delegate.

Two or more locals 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 convention and delegates see Art. IV. of the General Constitution.

General Executive Board: Industrial Workers of the World, Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer; Jas. P. Thompson, General Organizer.

Dated, Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1912.

BIG PICNIC IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 6.—The Fourth has come and gone and with it a rousing big time the I. W. W. had at their picnic. We held forth at the grounds on the Edendale line, where we could ride the red cars. It would hardly have been appropriate for the I. W. W. to ride yellow cars to one of their picnics, as there is nothing of the yellow in the I. W. W. makeup. Fred Moore and George Speed were up from San Diego at the invitation of the locals and were the principal speakers of the day. The attendance was unexpectedly large and our refreshments were cleaned out early, down to a loaf of bread and a bottle of mustard. One of the features of the picnic was the large attendance of the women folk, demonstrating that the "female of the species" is waking up to the importance of the ONE BIG UNION. The picnic passed off with out one unpleasant feature to mar the pleasures of the day. Every one returned home happy and with a good word for the I. W. W. and with the wish that we will soon have another picnic. Funds for the San Diego free speech were contributed to the amount of thirty-three dollars. Mrs. Bill R. Cook donated a cake to be raffled for the benefit of the Canadian strikers that netted forty-four dollars. One-half the net proceeds of the picnic will go to the "Worker," which will be quite a "nifty" little amount.

Los Angeles locals have quite an extensive program before them at present. Organizer McKelvy holds noonday meetings at the factories in different parts of the city every day and we are getting results in an increased membership. On the 12th we will hold a mass meeting to organize the building industry. As the A. F. of L. has demonstrated its unfitness in the last strike of the building trades, the workers are in the proper frame of mind to organize into the BIG UNION. On the 28th we will hold a protest meeting for Giovanni and Ettore. As the weather becomes cooler we will try to arrange dances once a month, the proceeds to go to different funds.

We would like to hear from different locals relative to holding a series of Giovanni-Ettore meetings along the coast. Fellow Workers, let us hear from you.

Yours for the BIG UNION,
BOB CAT.

"Who will deny to labor the right to combine for the assertion of its just claims? Combination means war, I admit . . . and war is a great evil—but that is not the greatest evil. . . . While the conflict is in progress, labor has the same right that capital has to prosecute the warfare in the most effective way. If war is the order of the day, we must want to labor belligerent rights."—Washington Gladden.

One of the boys in Butte, Mont., captured eight subscribers for a six months' term in less than an hour. Let us hear from you.

WHAT HAS JOHN GOLDEN DONE FOR THE TEXTILE WORKERS?

For twenty-five years the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had full sway throughout the textile industry of New England. At Lawrence when the strike began the sum total of twenty-five years of organization was about 100 members in the Mule Spinners' Union. This was the only union affiliated, or in any way connected, with the United Textile Workers of America, the A. F. of L., or under the direction of Samuel Gompers or John Golden.

At the time of the strike the Wool Sorters had about 300 members and a like number had joined their forces in a union of Loom Fixers. The Wool Sorters, to show their appreciation of the Industrial Workers of the World, cast their lot with that organization insofar as they were able, their constitution preventing their going on strike until an effort had been made to arbitrate. But to show their good intention they contributed \$100 to the relief fund of the I. W. W. strike committee.

Under the caption "Has Organized Labor Done Its Full Duty in Lawrence, Mass.?" Mr. Golden sings his swan song, and presumes to speak for the Loom Fixers. It must be amusing to the members of that organization to read the facetious claims of Golden. Some time ago, to get their opinion of Golden, before the working class, the Loom Fixers caused to be issued a unique little booklet, the outside cover being rather pretentious, and inscribed with the words as title: "What John Golden has done for the Textile Workers." This is signed by the Loom Fixers' organization, and carries the union label. The contents of the booklet was a number of blank pages, which tells the story of Mr. Golden's activity quite as adequately as words can do.

A quarter of a century has elapsed, and during that period, the lifetime of two generations of textile workers, Mr. Golden has erected for himself this monument—a series of blank pages—nothing.

It is an epitaph given to an organization whose president telegraphed to the Chief of Police at Lawrence at the outbreak of the strike offering his services to beat the rebellious slaves back into the mills.

As a member of the Militia of Christ and of the Civic Federation, Mr. Golden might well be appreciated by the stockholders, but his character and unreliability in the textile towns where he is best known discredits him among even the mill owners whom he is so anxious to serve.

On his knees before the master class he now says to them: Are you not sorry that you did not help us organize your hands in the trade unions that could have been used for your benefit? Or, to quote Mr. Golden's own words, "After the mill owners had awakened to the fact that instead of having to contend with two brands of labor (the fact that they were confronted with an organization that believed in continuous warfare, whose policy was the ultimate destruction of all forms of the wage system, they began to realize that they had made a serious mistake in allowing the many textile unions organized in the past to be destroyed."

If the above quotation is seriously read and its meaning understood it will surely bring to the minds of all working men a sense of conviction as to the character of John Golden. He is right in saying that the mill owners realized the sort of organization that was fighting them. He is right in saying that the Industrial Workers of the World aims to abolish the wage system in all its forms.

That was why the I. W. W. was organized, and that is why it has fought battles throughout the country. The Industrial Workers of the World aims to break down the wage system that forces girls into the mills and robs their cheeks of roses, and dulls the brightness of their eyes. The I. W. W. aims to abolish the system that twists the bodies of little children, and drags their life away before they are men. It aims to abolish the wage system that dooms men, women and children to rot away their lives in factories and mines and workshops on a starvation wage, that compels them to live in tenements unfit for human beings, that makes the fate of the aged one of long misery and a pauper's grave, that steals joy and happiness from the workers of the world in order that a few may benefit and grow rich and powerful from the labor of those who they mercilessly exploit.

The I. W. W. aims to abolish the wage system that produces these things. The I. W. W. proclaims its object from the housetops, and urges workers the world over to revolt and end the misery that entrails them.

Does Mr. John Golden and his A. F. of L. friends believe that the wage system should be maintained? Do they believe that girls and children, men and women should be exploited in the future as in the past? They do, and it is because the A. F. of L. believes in these things and fights to maintain them that there is war to the knife between them and the I. W. W. If Mr. Golden's own words do not brand him as a fawning sycophant there is nothing that we can say that will add to the light. It will be necessary to give MR. Golden only a little more time and a little more rope.

In the early stages of the Lawrence strike MR. Golden caused to be issued a public statement, the substance of which he repeated in his public speeches on behalf of the mill owners, saying that the condition of the market could ill-afford an increase of wages at this time. Could he have had his way the textile workers would have been forced back into the mills under the same miserable condition or worse than those against which they rebelled.

In face of the fact that the Textile workers of Lawrence were on strike that the United

Textile Workers of America had no other interests in this city than the little Mule Spinners' Union, composed of 14 members. Mr. Golden admits that he came here, and it is true that he brought with him others, organizers of the American Federation of Labor, and their work was directed to creating dissension and organizing rival unions in opposition to the strikers. How successful was his work is set forth in his statement published March 20th, in which he claims that on Monday, March 4, "More than 12,000 law-abiding textile workers returned to work upon the concession of 5 per cent."

Again MR. Golden convicts himself out of his own mouth. It was not until March 14, that the 20,000 textile strikers gathered on the common, and by a general vote declared off the strike on the mills of the American Woolen Company and the Kupperd and Atlantic mills, and it was not before, but since that time that other mills have conceded the demands of the strikers, who by their vote then returned to work.

Previous to the mass meeting on the common of March 14 every person who was working in the mills of Lawrence were there in the capacity of strike breakers. No specious plea from the part of John Golden will relieve him from the ignominious part that he played in trying to break the Lawrence strike.

The workers know from whence their victory came, and realize that they owe nothing to any leaders. The power of winning the greatest victory ever achieved for organized labor in the United States was entirely within themselves, and it was the first time that industrial unionism has had a real chance to show its strength, and what it means to the working class.

From now on there is no place in the labor movement for men like Golden, Menzie, Madison and McCarthy. With the workers organized into a solid body, conducting their business in the broad light of day, the profession of business agent, labor leader, and their star chamber methods have gone with the craven detective and spy. One element breeds the other, and neither are needed when the workers do their own thinking and act for themselves.

The Industrial Workers of the World have come to stay. The victory achieved in Lawrence and all over New England is a vindication and its methods; this in spite of the perfidy of traitors of the Golden type.

(Signed) WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Press reports state that an attempt to disperse 50 strikers on the lower East river water front in New York, in connection with the seamen's strike, resulted in one striker being killed and two policemen wounded, one perhaps fatally.

In the strike at Perth Amboy, N. J., there were but few strikers who returned to work when advised to do so by practically every Catholic priest in the city. We begin to believe that this is indeed the twentieth century.

Remember we carry no paid advertising and our existence depends upon subs and bundle orders.

Spokane locals meet every Monday at 7 p. m. Address all communications to headquarters, 203 Front avenue, Spokane, Wash.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

IL PROLETARIO
Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovanni, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

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