

Industrial Worker

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

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Exposure of the San Francisco Labor Council by Thomas McConnell, Jr. Will Start in Our Next Issue!

SLAVE HERDING CONTRACTORS

FOLEY, WELCH & STEWART ARE SLAVE-DRIVERS—MINNEAPOLIS PAPER EXPOSES THE "MAN CATCHERS"—FOOD HIGH—WAGES LOW.

In the Minneapolis Journal for Nov. 20 is an account of conditions on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work. The I. W. W. has a strike on this job at the present time.

"Men shipped from the twin cities and other Minnesota points to work on railroad construction in British Columbia are working in conditions of practical 'slavery,'" according to Adrian Ogletree, Canadian government inspector, who has been making an investigation of conditions along the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia. In a statement made today in Tete Jaune Junction, B. C., Mr. Ogletree denounced American railroad contracting firms which are working in British Columbia. He refers specifically to Foley Brothers, Welch & Stewart, a St. Paul firm, which is doing work in British Columbia.

Mr. Ogletree asserted that the men shipped from the United States are classified and work under a "man herder." He says the "man herders" exercise "authority in a forbidden way" and relates an incident where a man who quit his work was shot and wounded by "a driver of human cattle."

Mr. Ogletree said that the conditions of the men "would hardly have been worse under slavery" and asserted that

Charges are made against employees "on every conceivable pretext" and that frequently at the end of the month the men owe the company instead of the company owing the men.

A hospital tax is levied on all men whether or not they need medical or hospital attendance.

The men are compelled to pay an excessive baggage rate and frequently do not get their baggage at all, as no checks are given them. An assessment for mail delivered is taken out of their wages.

If money is advanced by the company 10 per cent interest is charged.

In the office of Foley Brothers, Welch & Stewart in St. Paul today, it was stated that B. C. Benner, secretary and treasurer of the company, was the only man who could make a statement and that he was not in the office.

A. O. Morse, secretary of Local 326, I. W. W., Box 197, Prince Rupert, B. C., writes that scabs are deserting about as fast as they get on the job. The pickets often let them pass so that conditions will make rebels of them.

At the company stores flour sells for \$20 per 100 lb., potatoes \$12 per 100, meat 50 cents per lb., overalls \$5, and other supplies in proportion. Board is \$7 to \$8.40 per week and wages as low as \$2.75 per day. No work is being done and the spirits of the contractors are falling together with wages and the mercury in the thermometer.

Any "bughouse" slave who wants a job real bad or who wants a real bad job should start for the G. T. P. at once.

NOTES FROM PITTSBURG DISTRICT

(By George Speed.)

Pittsburg is the birthplace of the American Federation of Labor, yet there is nothing to show for thirty-two years of work but a living hell in which some 700,000 slaves, in a radius of 100 miles, are sweating in their own sweat; their lives coined into gold for as hungry a bunch of pirates as ever trod the earth.

What the A. F. of L. has done in thirty-two years is to pit native against foreign born, skilled against unskilled, and to make organization a byword in the richest industrial center in the United States.

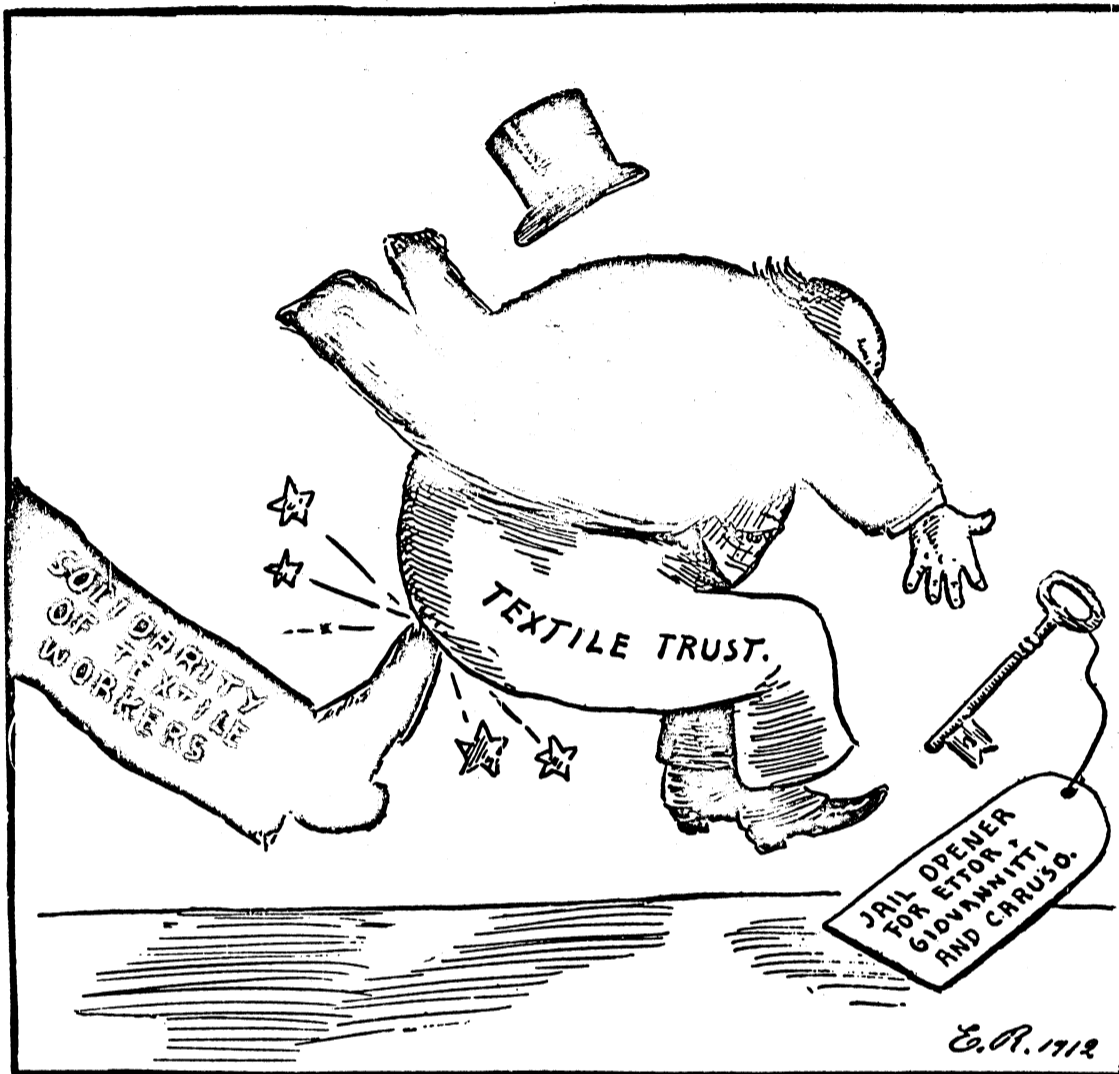
All the mills of the Pacific Coast would make but a junkpile for a modern plant like those in and around Pittsburg. Yet with all the latent power these workers possess, they are working 12 long hours under horrible conditions.

Discontent is rife and hope is present, but there is not yet a tangible result. This is because of the mistrust bred by corruption, defeat and betrayal by officials of the A. F. of L. There is today scarcely a vestige of real organization left. A few weak organizations exist by the good will of the bosses. It is the task of the I. W. W. to dispel the mistrust, organize the discontent and fulfill the hope of these workers.

To organize the workers we will have to cope with continued treachery on the part of the A. F. of L. and a well nigh perfect spy system of the employers.

An example of the readiness of the craft officials to do the bosses' bidding is at Woods Run pressed steel car plant.

Thirty-eight men struck. Trautmann took charge and in one week the plant was closed. Then in stepped J. D. Pearce, with several organizers of the A. F. of L. They hired a hall, paid for it a week in advance, and, with the support of the company police, tried to get the men back to work. These organizers wanted to collect per capita and tie the men down with a contract. Their attempt failed. The company had to deal with the men through an I. (Continued on page 4).



THE GENTLE IMPULSE THAT CAUSED A JUST VERDICT

MORE ARRESTS IN LITTLE FALLS

PINKS, PIMPS AND POLITICIANS FIGHT LITTLE FALLS WORKERS—BRUTALITY IS THE RULE—STRIKERS FIRM.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The right of free speech is again abrogated in Little Falls and it looks as if the battle won by Mayor Lunn and the Schenectady Socialists will have to be fought all over again.

About fifteen new special policemen and detectives arrived in town last night and this morning and today when the strikers' speakers went to Clinton Park to continue the noon meetings which have been held all this week, they found the park thickly planted with cops who announced that no more speaking would be allowed. Miss Helen Schloss, the tenant investigator who quit her position to aid the strikers and afterward got ten days in jail for it, had intended to speak at Third and Main streets, a corner usually allowed street preachers and free-lance speakers of all kinds, but was told by Chief of Police Long that if she tried to speak she would be arrested again.

"There ain't goin' to be any more speakin' in this town," said the chief.

This is believed to be the result of the open air campaign recently opened here by Messrs. Clark, Hobe and Arndt who came from the northwest to help in the fight. Clark's arraignment of the mill owners for their starvation wages and of the respectable citizens of the town for their public approval of police brutalities, was especially displeasing to the local authorities, not to mention the money that he collected for the strike from the crowds who listened to him. Clark went to Utica last night and held an open air meeting in which he prophesied that unless Manager McLaughlin of the Phoenix Mills in Little Falls soon settled with his people, his Utica plants would be tied up. This so alarmed the employers of Utica that Clark was arrested and this morning was sentenced to six months in jail.

Arndt is already serving thirty days in Herkimer jail on a charge of shouting "scab." Hobe was seized from behind by three big "specials" yesterday and searched for weapons but none (Continued on page 4)

With the Van Guard Down in Dixie!

For nearly seven months, now I have been with the fighting lumberjacks of Dixie who, for two long years, have maintained a heroic struggle against the International Lumber Trust, which combine of forest-stealers and gunmen here styles itself the "Southern Lumber Operators Association."

I have been with them in their convention, with them in their homes, with them at their barbecues and meetings, with them when they were ordered off the public roads and threatened with violence for trying to exercise their "constitutional" right of free speech, with them when mobs led by managers, superintendents and deputy sheriffs, hoodlums led by hoodlums, followed them for miles on the public roads beating the cans and circular saws, gathering around the union's speakers and drowning out their voices, hoping, the fools, to stifle in a din of rancorous sound the message of the One Big Union. And I have seen them thrust into putrid jails, and I have seen them brought before the bar of "impartial justice," accused by the lowest set of were-wolves on earth today,

the Burns Detective Agency, prosecuted by a United States Congressman and their lives placed in jeopardy because they would submit to peonage no more, and I saw them beat the capitalists in their own courts, and I saw them leave the jails and their wives, mothers, sweethearts and daughters throw themselves, weeping for joy, into their arms. And I saw the whole town of Lake Charles cheering their victory and welcoming the released. And then I saw the supreme contempt in which the gold-craved Plunderbund holds the mass of mankind today. I saw Edwards, Doree and Filigno thrown into jail on a detective's word and bond in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars demanded for their release pending a trial. And I saw the men return to Merryville, and I read the order penalizing them for having been acquitted and for having borne testimony in behalf of their brothers. And I heard them, thirteen hundred strong, rise as one, fold their mighty arms, and say "An injury to one is an injury to all,—we will stand for this no more, my masters." And the whirring of the saws

was stilled and the forest no longer resounded with the crashing thunder of falling trees. Silence reigned in the great plant, for the workers, the representatives of industry and life, had withdrawn, and only the representatives of plunder and death, the gunmen, were there. Then came the "Citizens League," and the high and mighty of the Santa Fe Railroad system, which owns the mills and forests there, and the militia, which fraternized with the strikers and was withdrawn, and the deputy sheriffs with their pump-guns and pistols, and the kept writers with their polluted pens, and Burns' carrion crows, and the gaunt ghost of hunger, but, with folded arms, the vanguard of Dixie's freedom met them, saying, "Here, if our fellow workers will it so, here in our Brotherhood we mean to starve and die or win the right to be masters of our own destiny."

Fellow Workers throughout all the states and nations, in our Mother Labor's name I appeal to you to go at once to the aid of her regiment fighting there in Merryville a battle for the freedom of your class! COVINGTON HALL.

Damnable Slavery Among the Alaska Salmon Packers!

Fellow Worker Jose Narvaez of the Latin Branch of the San Francisco I. W. W. tells of experiences among the Alaska Salmon Packers. We give the story as nearly as possible in his own words.

"Let me tell you the story of the Alaska Salmon Packers' Industrial Union No. 280, situated in this city. Last year, 1911, the Alaska Salmon Packers were unorganized. When the season opened the wage workers organized under the temporary name of Filipinos Labor Association. Demands were made for more wages, better food and good accommodations. The organization was too weak to succeed. "I was temporary delegate in that movement. After the strike the workers went to Alaska, and there faced starvation," as usual. This starvation happens every season, and I will show how it goes, for I have been in Alaska.

"The Alaska Packers' Association here in San Francisco gave the contract to Mr. Chinaman, second hand capitalist. Mr. Chinaman made money from the Alaska Packers' Association. Now Mr. Chinaman gave the contract to Mr. Jew and Mr. Jew makes money from Mr. Chinaman. The third class capitalist, Mr. Jew,

gives the job to the labor fakir, who is the fourth class contractor, who must get enough men to work the canneries. Three hundred men and up are needed in each small cannery, so the labor fakir pays to each man \$150 for six months' slavery. The men are taken to the steamer and shipped to Alaska.

"On board the steamer we eat worse than dog food. The labor fakir owns the store on the ship, and the price is too high, as it is the only store. Only one-half cup of water each day is given to the workers. Three slaves must sleep on each floor, and the place is very narrow. The labor fakir marks in the book more than the workers take, because the most of the men cannot read or write.

"Some boats take 45 days to get to Alaska, and during that time the workers are kept under very bad conditions. When the slave workers get to Alaska they start to work at 6 a. m. and work until 6 at night, with poor meals or Chinaman grub, and poor accommodations. In some places there is no doctor and no drug store. The boss Chinaman comes along with a gun to make us work as hard as we can. He has the power of the gun. The

cost of food takes up all of our wages.

"When the fish season comes we go to work at 3 o'clock in the morning and work until 11 at night. We hardly have time to eat or sleep.

"After we have shipped all the cases from Alaska to San Francisco we go back to San Francisco ourselves, but the most of us have no money coming. We have spent nearly all our money for excessive priced food. On board the ship there is gambling, robbery and assassination, but even then some good slaves save a little money. But when these good slaves ask for their money they have to come back to the office day after day and then are robbed of part of it. If the slaves ask for assistance to get their money they are robbed of every cent.

"This is the story of the present, but I have more to tell about in the future.

"Here is the story of my services offered to the Alaska Salmon Packers' Industrial Union: "Last March we signed up for a charter of the Alaska Salmon Packers' Union No. 280. After a week we received it from the General (Continued on page 4)

A STEEL TRUST LOCK-OUT

The Algoma Iron Works of Sault Saint Marie locked out its employees on Nov. 11 because they asked for time and a half for overtime and Sundays off except in cases of emergency. This had been the rule until the Steel Trust gained control of the plant.

The managers refuse to treat with the men and no settlement is in sight.

A few more jolts like that and the workers in the steel mills will join in an uprising that will make Lawrence look like a very small affair.

THE CLEVELAND STRIKE

At the Cyclone Wire Fence Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, the Slavonian members of Local 33, I. W. W., are putting up a stiff fight for better working conditions. The usual brutalities of the employers against foreign speaking workmen is present. The strikers need assistance. Men are needed who are willing to go to Cleveland and obtain work in the plant if necessary. Local 33 also needs finances to carry on the strike. Each local is asked to send at least a small donation to help the men on the firing line. Send money to B. C. Banyard, Room 18 Kelly Block, 602 W. Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

CONDITIONS IN HONOLULU

The I. W. W. is making remarkable progress in the Islands. Meetings are well attended. Much enthusiasm is shown. Literature sales run from \$5 up each meeting. The growth is an intelligent one.

Labor conditions are bad. Longshoremen on the docks get 20 cents per hour or \$2 per day, with 40 cents for overtime. Plantation workers get 75 cents to \$1.25 per day, the larger sum being paid to teamsters. City draymen average \$40 per month. Laborers working in the city of Honolulu and for the city receive \$1.50 per day. Work is scarce for all workers including the skilled tradesmen.

Hawaiian papers express fear that the I. W. W. will cause an uprising among plantation laborers. Unless conditions are changed there will be some sudden demands made. The I. W. W. has a mighty hold on the unskilled workers.

As the organization appeals to all wage workers, no matter what their color or nationality, it is the topic of conversation among the slaves. The oppressed workers are strong for the only organization that recognizes no dividing line in society except between master and slave.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

What shall it profit a man to gain the greatest skill if he lose his job through a new invention?

Once more the horny handed sons of toil have returned from the harvest fields to become worthless bums until the spring planting.

The A. F. of L. convention endorsed the Boy Scouts with but one dissenting vote. Not a voice was raised against the resolution. Where were those queer, hermaphroditic things called "craft-union socialists" while this farce was being staged?

Say, fellow blanket-stiff, did you ever notice the devilish ingenuity of the railroad magnates in having the ties laid too close together to make an easy step from one to the next and too far apart to allow every other one to be skipped? And we who built the road are the ones who walk.

Is the stomach of the employer so different from ours that it requires better food? Is his back so different that it requires better clothing to cover it? Is his body so different that it requires a better shelter? Why should the producers of all wealth be contented with rotten and adulterated food, shoddy and misfitting clothing, and shacks in place of palaces? It is solely because we have not yet developed courage enough to rebel against the most damnable system of robbery ever devised. Join the **One Big Union** today, and help fight every institution of capitalism. By organization at the point of production we can overthrow capitalism and erect a better social system.

CAN WRITE BUT CANNOT READ.

Persons who can read but not write are numerous. They occasion no comment. Particular mention should be made of a new species we have discovered; those who can write but cannot read.

We have often published a request that no articles be duplicated in the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. Many persons subscribe for both papers. But there are those who "have eyes and see not."

Will someone who can read, please convey this information to Francis Miller, Georgia Kotsch and some others we might name. The two above named persons sent the same article to both papers last week. The editor got cussed. Personally he don't give a damn. He just passes it along. But take warning and do not let it happen again.

MUTUAL INTERESTS, NO DOUBT!

Jacob Tazelaar introduced a resolution in the American Federation of Labor convention at Rochester, N. Y., demanding that John Williams, New York State Labor Commissioner, be removed from office. This brings up some past history.

Tazelaar was an A. F. of L. organizer. Williams was the political appointee of Theodore Roosevelt. The mining laws of New York State were being flagrantly violated. Tazelaar asked Williams to enforce the laws against peonage. Williams promised.

Three months later Tazelaar again investigated. He found that conditions not only had not been improved—but that they had actually become worse. He denounced Williams for this and for allowing rotten conditions to prevail in New York City.

Two weeks later Tazelaar was dismissed as organizer. The A. F. of L. executive board still refuses to give any reasons for the dismissal.

How nobly does the A. F. of L. wage the class war!

WHY THEY ARE FREE.

The verdict of acquittal, in the case of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, has led many to say that our statements about the corruption of courts and legal processes were entirely uncalled for. Therefore we will again state our position.

The courts are not "fair." "Impartial justice" is a farce. "Legal safeguards" for workers are a hoax. The theory of "equality before the law" is a delusion and a snare.

The three prisoners are free. The fact that they were denied bail remains. William Wood was not denied bail. John J. Breen, dynamite planter, was fined a paltry \$500. The soldier who murdered John Ramo was not even sought for. Not much fairness was shown in these actions.

The three men were held for many months. No one believed them guilty. Even the corrupt capitalist press dared not openly condemn them for fear of losing subscribers. Yet

they were held. No law, "fair" or otherwise, will return to these young men that part of their life stolen by the capitalist class through the Massachusetts courts.

The defence was not allowed to introduce evidence of the dynamite conspiracy during the trial. The economic conditions that produced the strike were excluded. But the prosecution was allowed to introduce St. John's pamphlet, the I. W. W. papers, the preamble, past history of the organization, and other matters not directly connected with the case. If equality before the law is not a fake, why was such latitude given the district attorney and such restrictions placed upon the attorneys for the defence?

The rulings of the judge throughout the case showed no signs of "impartial justice." The defense was cried down at every opportunity and Ettor's attorney was denied the right to speak in behalf of his client.

It was not justice that brought in the verdict. It was the monster parades throughout Massachusetts and the great demonstrations in every city in the civilized world, giving signs of a spirit of revolt, that freed these men. Capitalism was forced to give this verdict to prevent an uprising. It is idle to say that fear of an industrial revolution was not the prime factor in the acquittal.

The verdict does not demonstrate the fairness of the courts. It is no triumph for impartial justice. It is a clear presentation of a decided victory for direct action.

THANKSGIVING.

Pardon the oversight. We entirely forgot to mention what the workers has to be thankful for. Here are a few of the many things:

During 1911 there were 15,000 suicides in the United States. This exceeds the number during any similar period in the world's history. The statistics are compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman of the Prudential Insurance Co.

For the same length of time the homicide record was 7.2 to every 100,000 population, being seven times as large as that of England and Wales. This eclipses all previous performances since this little planet was flung into space.

The deaths by railroad and mine disasters climbed up a few notches. Injuries by machinery and through dangerous occupations showed no decline.

Each day during the past year one thousand babies died of preventable diseases.

The still-births on account of malnutrition (learned term for starvation) was greater than ever before.

A generous increase was shown in the number of unemployed men. More child slaves entered the industries. A great gain was made in the number of prostitutes.

Crime, degeneracy, and the cost of living, all rose to heights hitherto unattained.

The few had much more and the many much less.

For these bountiful blessings we thank Thee, Oh King Capital.

THE STRIKE.

What keeps employers from cutting wages in times of comparative peace in the labor world? It is the fear of the strike.

Why are employers forced to give the better conditions demanded by the workers? Desire to keep the machinery from being laid idle.

What is it that really forces acceptance of the terms of an arbitration board? The temper of the workers in the matter of tying up industry.

Why are many employers anxious to sign agreements with the old-line unionists? Again it is to avoid for a definite period any cessation of work.

The strike and the threat to strike is the main weapon in labor's arsenal. It is the essence of the class struggle. To oppose it is to prove an enemy to the workers.

The strike is a power of which labor cannot be deprived. Laws against it are impotent. The workers can simply disobey the law, go to jail and accomplish their purpose. With the workers in prison there will be no one to tend the loom, no one to stoke the coal, no one to bake the bread—no one to do the world's work.

The strike is direct. Its power cannot be delegated. There is no need of registering, caucusing, filing tickets or waiting until the capitalist sets the time for its use. It is always ready when the workers are ready.

The object of the plain strike is to tie up a shop, mine, mill or job. If this were not the object, there would be no strike. To best gain the desired result all workers on the job must strike. Production must cease. Raw materials must be kept from the strike district and finished products not allowed to leave. This requires an industrial union.

When one set of workers strike and another remain on the job, that is scabbery. The holding of a craft card is no excuse. It is treachery to the working class.

To sign an agreement not to strike for a definite period, is also scabbery, even though no strike occurs. The agreement is a whip over the heads of those who desire better conditions and who would strike for them.

Organizations that are merely industrial in form are welcomed by employers. The Mine Operators would rather deal with the conservative U. M. W. of A. than with separate crafts, such as teamsters, hoisting engineers, etc.

Publishers are impatient with the conservative printing crafts, with their many petty shop rules, and favor a conservative industrial organization.

Neither do the employers fear radically inclined crafts. The conservative crafts and even the conservative industrial organizations can be depended upon to keep them in line.

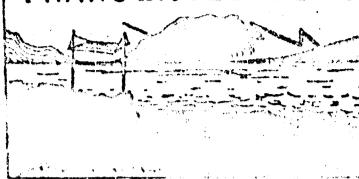
What the employers do fear is a revolutionary industrial organization, which they know to be ready at all times to strike and strike with a completeness that wins.

They even fear unorganized workers more than craft unionists, for the latent possibilities of a mass strike like that of Lawrence.

With the I. W. W. in the field to conduct its own strikes at every possible opportunity and to manage the strikes of the hitherto unorganized, the masters have a new power to deal with.

The strikes of today pave the way for the social general strike that will overthrow capitalism and bring forth a new social order.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Australia.

The authorities of several small towns in Australia seem to be willing to follow the example of some German towns as concerns the sale of meat. To oppose the demands of the Trust which controls the meat market, Western Australia has just opened the first large meat store at Perth and announced that the same will be done in other towns.

Sweden.

We just received an account of the revolutionary syndicalist congress held at Obrero in September. Twenty-two delegates, representing 27 local trades councils, were present at the opening of the congress. Among the important questions discussed was that of the strikes which have taken place under the direction of the old central organizations of reformist tendencies. The congress decided to take part in any eventual strikes, and to make use of them for the propaganda of revolutionary ideas. As to the question of strike funds, the congress decided that they were not the most important element in a strike. Nevertheless, all the trades councils are recommended to create funds for strikes. The congress decided to issue a manifesto to the Swedish workers in favor of a shorter workday.

Denmark.

The revolutionist in the Danish Unions have started the organization of a number of propaganda clubs with a total membership of 600 at Copenhagen. At Kjøge, Aarhus and Kastrup similar groups are formed. All the groups combined have about 1,000 members. Outside of the capital the groups are not limited to a single trade or industry, but form a sort of discussion group to which workers of different trades are affiliated. They have issued a manifesto to the Danish workers pointing out the weakness of the old trade organizations which have become incapable of directing a successful strike against capitalism. They are appealing to the Danish workers to help in the attempt to transform the old organizations into real fighting organizations.

England.

The next congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation will be held the first part of June 1913 in London. The last number of the Bulletin of the I. T. W. F. appeals to the affiliated organizations to start at once the necessary measures for being represented at the congress, and especially to send as soon as possible their proposals for the programme of the congress to the secretary at Berlin.

.....

The Executive Committee of the British Party has issued a manifesto explaining its politics and its opposition to direct action. It is, as the Daily Herald observes, because the British Socialist Party fears that the great number of its members who are interested in the new gospel of industrial action, might become less interested in political action. The manifesto does not pronounce itself in principle against direct action by labor organizations, but it declares that political action is the principal action of the party. "Those," says the B. S. P., "who denounce or neglect political action, by replacing it by direct action, sabotage and chasing of blacklegs, are anarchists, excluded from the International Socialist Party. If a small part of the sacrifices and expenses necessary in a strike, which often is but a policy of despair, was given to socialism in public affairs, the results would be quite important. Socialists, especially the members of the Party, do not advise the wage earners to strike, but they will always do what they can when the workers are in fight with their masters." The manifesto takes a still more pronounced attitude towards Syndicalism. "Syndicalism is clearly opposed to socialism. It is not likely that syndicalist methods will find a good ground in England." The manifesto ends by appealing to all the members not to let themselves be forced into committing errors by the appeals of direct actionists in the present critical period.

SABOTAGE.

About three weeks ago the transport workers of Gotesborg Harbor, Sweden, started to bring the employers to time by the use of Sabotage. The employers have not yielded at this time but are losing thousands of dollars every day. Under normal conditions the workers would load a vessel in 45 hours. Now it takes 80 hours with Sabotage. Steamboat Rajs was formerly loaded in 110 hours. Lately it has taken 165 hours. San Jose, which once loaded in 40 hours took 60 hours and both boats were only half loaded at that. Talavera was formerly loaded in 42 hours. It took 64 hours after the men decided upon Sabotage. Another boat, the Arnold, was 20 hours late and only half loaded as the men loaded the boat with the intention of losing space. There were many extra men working on the boats as well as the regular crews.

These are but a few examples of things that are occurring every day. The workers know what this means to the bosses pocketbooks in wages, extra pay, and other losses. Eventually the employers must be forced to submit to the demands in the face of the revolutionary tactics.

The employers tried in all ways to make the workers believe that the conditions are as good as can be ever since the 1909 strike, but lately, since the workers used Sabotage so effectively, offered to let them do the work on contract with 3 kroner an hour overtime. They wanted to get the boats from the docks and out on the run, but nothing doing. Then the bosses be-

came out and forced the foreman to take the names of the workers who used Sabotage ("Work Slow") in order to blacklist them. The men appealed to the solidarity of the workers and all are starting to sing in unity "Workers of the World Unite." The transport workers are all working alike so it is impossible for the masters to pick them out to make examples of them. For illustration: If one gang works slower than the other the bosses naturally fire the faster gang, so the workers came to the conclusion that they must stand together and work alike.

In one instance the workers loaded the Turmanik and one gang was fired. The foreman telephoned to the company office for another gang. They were sent immediately. The new crew met the fired men, spoke to them, and then went joyfully along to work. About an hour after the superintendent came along and asked how the new crew was working. The foreman informed him that the old bunch might be doing some work but the new men were not doing a damned thing. The same thing was tried over again, only to find that the new bunch would always do less than the fired men.

The reason for the Sabotage on the part of the workers is given as follows:

The employers one day raised the wages of the workers on the docks for actual working time. The capitalist press heralded throughout the country that the wages were raised without the men even asking for it. But right away the men discovered that they really had a cut in pay as the employers docked them every time a vessel moved from one dock to another. The time they were docked more than offset the raise in wages for actual working time.

So the workers appealed to everyone to work slow, refuse to work overtime and also at night, and keep on with Sabotage until the employers are forced to concede the demands of the transport workers.

CREED OF THE PURE-AND-SIMPLERS.

(To be parroted on bended knees whenever a heretical Industrial Worker approacheth.)

Hail Holy Ballot-Box, full of three-sheet posters, the Reformers are with Thee, blessed art Thou among fakers, and blessed is the ascendance Thou grantest. Holy Ballot-Box, Protector of Graft, we stuff Thee now and until the hour of our death. Amen.

I believe in the Ballot-Box Almighty, Creator of bigotry in the Socialist Movement, and in Free Coughdrops, Thine Only Result, which were conceived in the abnormal brain of Holy Victor Berger, born of The Social-Democratic Herald, suffered under the Non-Partisan combination, were crucified, died, and buried. I believe in the Holy Vote, the community of interests, the resurrection of the Wisconsin dues-paying system, and strife everlasting. Amen.

I confess to Almighty Berger, to the blessed Ghent ever purgin', to blessed Barnes the Archangel, to blessed A. M. Simons, and to the Holy Apostles The Honored Chicago Evening World (nee Socialist) and The Beloved Milwaukee Leader, that I will never sin in THOUGHT or deed, thru my fault, thru my fault, my most grievous fault; nor, O U Solomon, full of face, shall I, when crumbs bliteth in the dear Company's flophouse and hunger gnaweth mine entrails, ever dream of making goo-goo eyes at Protestant Saint Sabotage, but shall remain content with mine empty belly until next November, at which Holy Time I will unfailingly administer a slap on the wrist of the System by marking a HOLY CROSS on a piece of Holy Paper, and by pushing it into Thee, O Holy Ballot Box. Amen.

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen. Amen! AMEN!

Hocus Pocus, Lettum Votus; Jesus, Godness, Agnes.

—Transcribed by Thy Champion Devil-Dodger, Saint Jim Seymour, of the Diocese of St. Louis.

THE CAPITALIST.

(By Wilby Heard.)
From the Tollers' sweat the Idler came,
From the Workers' brow he robbed his fame,
From Producers' hands his wealth he stole,
In Labor's tears he bathed his soul.
Eyes that would shine with bravery
He darkens with his vile slavery,
Stifles true freedom which seeks to rise,
And turns the laugh of the babe to sighs.
He turns the beauty of work to shame,
And sets up greed as the highest aim.
The fetters of need he cleaves apart,
And claps them about the toiler's heart.
On the honor of women he set a price,
And fills the mind of the youth with vice;
Shattered the crown of equality
And bore high the yoke of tyranny.

He snapped the string of Cupid's bow,
And caused the seeds of hate to grow.
The eyes of Truth he blinds with greed,
The heart of Love he shrinks with need.
O'er comforts of home he casts a pall,
And lets the curtain of sorrow fall.
O'er the sun of peace he spread a cloud,
And wrapped true joy in scorn's black shroud.
Tyrant and master he rules o'er all,
And bends them slave-like to his call.
'Neath the lash of want and the spurs of pain
The Tollers drag their crushing chain
That keeps them bound the idler's slave:
Nor leaves them till the open grave.
All this is done—all this, and more,
By the capitalist that labor bore.

But all are not bending with humble me!—
A band of workers may now be seen
Standing erect, with an aspect brave,
Teaching the truth to each fellow slave;
Calling to all, "Would you Freedom choose—
You've a world to gain and but chains to lose—
Join with those who for freedom fight!
The Industrial Workers, Unite! Unite!

There is danger that the people will see these things all at once; see their enrobed judges doing their thinking on the side of the rich and powerful; see them look with solemn cynicism upon the sufferings of the masses, nor heed the earthquake when it begins to rock beneath their feet; see them present a spectacle not unlike that of Nero fiddling while Rome burns. There is danger that the people will see all this at one sudden glance, and that the furies will then break loose and that all hell will ride on their wings.—Judge Seymour D. Thompson.

A Digest of the "Labor Movement in France"

(By Hugo Lens.)

Part II.

The Socialists triumphed at the third French Labor Congress held in Marseilles in 1879, and formed the "Federation of Socialist Workingmen", a political party.

At the next congress in Havre in 1880, a split took place, with the "Moderates" and the "Cooperators" on the one side and the revolutionary collectivists on the other. The former group held congresses in 1881 and 1882 which were of no importance. After the Congress of Havre the friction between the Socialists and the Anarchists began.

From 1883 onward, the Anarchist propaganda spread with success particularly in Paris and the southern part of France.

In 1882 at the Congress of St. Etienne, the party was split into two parts, the one following Guesde and the other, Paul Brousse. Guesde's party was that of Marx. It became the strongest and best organized Socialist party of France.

The party of Brousse was opportunist and believed in reforms. It believed greatly in municipal politics and appealed strongly to the petty bourgeois. This party split in 1887 after the election of seven members to the municipal council of Paris. The insurgents grouped themselves about J. Allemane and became the "Allemanists." In 1890 they separated from the "Broussists" and formed a socialist party of their own.

The Guesdists, Broussists and the Allemanists all made it obligatory upon members to enter the syndicate. This gave the syndicate a political character.

The law of 1884 which made it necessary for the syndicate to send the names of their administrators to the public authorities, brought the warring groups together in the general Congress of Syndicate held in Lyons, in Oct. 1886. A "National Federation of Syndicates" was formed. It soon fell into the hands of the Guesdists, who used it for political purposes. The rivals of the Guesdists then created what became the "Federation des Bourses du Travail de France" in 1892. (Federation of Labor Exchanges of France). The first exchange had been opened in Paris in 1887, dominated by the Allemanists. The principle of the exchange was co-operation between the municipality and the Workers.

The idea of the general strike now came forth. It was first advocated in France, by Tortelier, an anarchist and a member of the syndicate of carpenters. The idea was enthusiastically hailed by the French Syndicalists.

The principle was voted for, the first time, in the Congress of the "National Federation of Syndicates" in Bordeaux in 1888. The Allemanists came out for it in 1891 and 1892. Fernand Pelloutier defended it at the Socialist Congress in Tours, in 1892. Aristide Briand came out

for it at the Congress of the "National Federation of Syndicates" in Marseilles, the same year. The Blanquists (another party) also accepted it. Only the Guesdists (Marxians) at their Congress in Lille in 1890, declared it to be impossible.

The Guesdists' attitude toward the general strike brought them into conflict with the "National Federation of Syndicates", which voted in favor of a general strike at Marseilles, in 1892. This led to a split in the "National Federation of Syndicates", which brought on a readjustment of the various elements.

In 1892 the "Bourse du Travail" of Paris, was authorized by the second congress of the "Federation of Bourses" to call a general Trade-Union congress of all syndicates. The congress was to convene July 18, 1892. About ten days before, the Government closed the "Bourse du Travail" of Paris, claiming it had not lived up to the law of 1884. This act brought on a protest and a large number of syndicates expressed their desire to be represented in the congress.

The Congress of Paris adopted the principle of the general strike, but it sought chiefly to unify the forces of the workmen. A resolution was adopted to the effect that all syndicates should join the federation of their trade, or organize one. Also, that they should form into local federations or "Bourses du Travail" and that these federations should form a "National Federation". The Congress invited the "Federation des Bourses du Travail" (Allemanists) and the "National Federation of Syndicates" (Guesdists) to merge into one organization.

A general congress of Syndicates was held in Nantes in 1894. From 1884 to 1894, the number of syndicates increased from 68 to 2,178 and the membership from 189,692 in 1890 to 403,440 in 1894. Of this number 1,662 syndicates were represented in the Congress of Nantes, showing the interest manifested in the idea of the general strike, which was to be the main question of the congress.

The Guesdists, after a resolution in favor of the "general strike" had been passed, bolted from this congress and held one of their own.

The "National Council", which was organized and held at the Congress of Nantes, proved unsatisfactory and the foundation of a new structure was laid at the Congress of Limoges in 1895. It became the "General Confederation of Labor" (C. G. T.). Politics were eliminated at this Congress, and this became the condition of admission. The revolutionists had triumphed over the politicians.

In 1902 at the Congress of Montpellier, the "Federation des Bourses" entered the "Confederation of Labor" and ceased to have a separate existence.

The Congress of the C. G. T. at Toulouse in 1897, adopted the principle of the boycott and sabotage.

It was in 1899-1902 that Millerand, a Socialist turned traitor to the working-class by entering the cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau as Minister of Commerce and Industry. He was put there to "accentuate the policy of attacking the working-class to the Republic by a series of labor laws". He became the Mark Hanna of France by organizing the "Councils of Labor" (very much like our "Civic Federation") which were to bring employers and employees together.

This act of Millerand created a reaction in the French labor movement. At the Congress of Lyons, 1900, Millerand was denounced as a traitor and some of his pet schemes were rejected. Among these was a bill to regulate strikes by arbitration, a bill to extend the commercial capacities of the syndicates, and a bill to grant the syndicates the right of a judicial person.

In 1894 at the Congress of Nantes, the Guesdists elaborated a program designed to win the votes of the agricultural population. It omitted collective ownership of the soil and also appealed to the artisan class and the petty bourgeois. The Socialists, after the election of 1893 when they polled 600,000 votes and elected 60 deputies, came into better harmony, but dropped their revolutionary ideals.

This fact, together with the treachery of Millerand and the excitement created by the Dreyfuss affair, reacted upon the two factions of the Socialist party which had joined hands in 1899 and which also fell apart again at the Congress of Lyons, in 1901.

The Workmen became disgusted with politics and "with the Congress of Lyons, the General Confederation of Labor may be said to have entered definitely upon a revolutionary path".

In Sept. 1906 at the Congress of Amiens, the Confederation again turned down a proposition to establish relations with the unified Socialist party by a vote of 724 to 34 (37 blank).

A few other facts brought out in Mr. Levine's book are worthy of notice.

The most radical and the largest syndicate in France is the Building Trades. The most conservative, and the only one having sick and other benefits is the Typographical Union. It also has the largest dues, a little over forty cents per month.

The Syndicates are very poor and therefore revolutionary, and look for success in the magnitude of a strike.

This has been the tortuous journey of the labor movement in France down to the year 1912, when the Syndicalists again reaffirmed their position upon direct action. Whether or not Labor in this country will have to go through the same evolution before it takes a positive position upon the questions of direct action and politics, remains to be seen. Would that we could profit by the experience of our fellow-workers of France.

the speaker, the subject of industrial unionism interests them, they have the subscription to the paper or a bunch of pamphlets, they read up and realize the necessity of industrial organization. They join the union and you have members that are not merely dues paying members. These are the kind of members we want. The kind of members we must have if we want to avoid swamping the organization by conservative elements.

The INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU has the plan, the speakers and it is up to every local to see that this plan is carried out. It is easy to do if you get out and hustle. You hustle for your boss, do it now for yourself. Do not say "Let George do it", for George may have the goat from sitting around telling how things ought to be done. Get out and do your share yourself. If you do that it matters not whether or not the other fellow did his share. You will know that you have done your duty and no one can blame you for the laxness of the other guy.

When you go after an outsider to subscribe to the paper, tell him the paper will not cost anything, that it is a present. You only want to get the two bits so that he can have the opportunity of listening to a speaker who will interest him and make him think.

Political parties have made a success of lecture tours and have disposed of tons of literature and thousands of subscriptions by that method.

Now we have a REAL question to put before the workers that will be of special benefit to them. Lets do it. Write to the INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU for terms and dates and then get busy and get the speakers and subscriptions.

If the local does not move fast enough for you, four or five of you real live guys get together and do it on your own hook. Lets all work together now and in six months time the I. W. U. press will be a power that the bosses will have to reckon with.

Send all inquiries for information, terms and dates to INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU, 307-164 W. WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THOMPSON AGAIN IN THE WEST.

James P. Thompson, general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, after a year's absence, is once more on the western side of the Rockies. He gave his first lecture in this part of the country on Monday night, Nov. 25, at Salt Lake City.

This being the first big public lecture attempted by Local 69, it was felt that strenuous efforts were demanded, therefore everyone turned in to aid the committee on organization to advertise and sell tickets. We succeeded in getting the capitalist press to publish notices and articles in advance of the lecture. The Inter-Mountain Worker, organ of the Socialist Party and the trade unions, opened its columns to us generously.

The result was a big crowd at Unity Hall to greet Thompson and listen to a clear and forceful exposition of the principles and aims of Industrial Unionism. The speaker used the events of the great Lawrence Strike by way of illustration and emphasis merely, but he used them with tremendous effect.

The value of such a lecture is immeasurable in its power to educate our new members, revive the flagging spirits of the older ones, as well as in its universal appeal to the revolutionary temper of every man and woman of the working class.—Press Committee, Local 69.

A BAD SCRAPE.

For seven years M. L. Crow and J. F. O'Brien of Los Angeles, Cal., were members of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America.

They believed that barbers were worthy of something better than their present slavery of long hours for wages so low as to make existence uncertain and life impossible. So they joined the Public Service Local No. 63, I. W. U., Los Angeles, Cal., and fought as fellow workers against the damnable wage system.

For displaying a knowledge not strictly confined to baseball gossip or to persuading unwilling subjects to submit to having fake hair tonics applied to their scalps, the Journeymen Barbers took action against them as shown by the letter reproduced herewith.

Journeymen Barbers Local No. 295. J. B. I. U. of A. Affiliated with A. F. of L. Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 4, 1912.

We, the officers and members of the Barbers local Union No. 295, of Los Angeles, Cal., do hereby prefer charges against J. F. O'Brien, and M. L. Crow. These charges are preferred owing to the fact, that the evidence is conclusive beyond a doubt, that they are members of the Organization known as the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The above named organization is a dual organization of the A. F. of L. Therefore members of that organization cannot belong to the J. B. I. U. of A.

This official ruling having been given to local 295 by the General President of the J. B. I. U. of A., and in accordance with his ruling, we the undersigned officers and members of local 295, do recommend that the above named members (J. F. O'Brien and M. L. Crow) be fined one hundred dollars, and suspended and expelled from membership in Barbers Local Union, until such time as said fine is paid, and they furnish to this organization conclusive evidence that they have withdrawn in good intent all allegiance with the above-named organization.

Signed, officers and members of Barbers local Union No. 295.

J. L. NICODEMUS, Sec'y of Local 295.

The trial committee was made up of J. A. McLain, D. L. McQueen, and A. E. Fleming. McLain has his own shop at 3111 Central Ave. Still he belongs to the "Jay Birds." Some class to such a union. McQueen works for McLain. No doubt he had to serve in order to keep his "brother" unionist from firing him. Fleming is manager of the "Antiseptic Barber Shop" and in that position has the hiring and firing of men. A great class organization is the A. F. of L. The "Antiseptic" is owned by Hiate, who also owns the "Union Barber Col-

lego"—the biggest incubator of scab barbers in Los Angeles.

Crow and O'Brien should feel honored by being fired from this alleged working class union which refuses to admit women or negro barbers to membership and yet calls them scabs when they work, and which, about a year ago in Denver, Colo., agitated for and won a longer work day. Next!

WILL LAST AWHILE LONGER

Here is part of a letter that passed from one slave to another and then was sent to this office:

"I am still working on a fence gang. The slave driver has it in for me, and for the rest of the bunch as well. He hollers at us all day long. I hope he gets a sore throat. Some of the men left the job, and the work is about over, so it is hard to get men. I am staying so as to make my winter stake. The other slaves say to me, 'We ought to work harder; that's what the boss pays us for.' They are weak in the head and strong in the back. When I asked them to work slow on the job, so as not to get tired and so as to make the job last longer, one of the men told the slave driver. The job was too near an end for him to fire me. Somebody put sand in the oil box—I mean the little hole where they pour oil in to make the car run easier. The slaves that like to work hard had a fine chance. It was funny to see those boss-lovers pushing up and down on the handles of the handcar. I grunted hard and the slave driver thought I was doing most of the pushing. The other day the car got a couple of miles away from the cook car and then the slave driver saw the tool box wasn't on. He was sure it was there just before we started. We had to go back for it. A couple of nights the wind blew tumble weeds into the chain gear of the car. It took nearly half an hour each time to get it out. I think this job will last a little while longer."

IS YOUR MAIL HERE?

Vancouver, B. C., 34 Cordova St. West.—A. Archibald, Wiktor Anderson, Ernst Berggren, Edward Berg, J. Burke, Geo. Clausen, F. Collat, B. P. Coglian, Ellis Carlequin, Erich V. Dabaki, Gunnar Engblom, Stephen Filas, Josef Gershar, Stanley Gendro, J. Gibson, Eilif Johansen Grava, Ernest Gohl, George Henderson, John Hill, Theodor Halvardsen, Sven Hallin, R. Huse, Bror A. Isaksson, M. Irving Esq., Fred Johnson, Andrew P. Johnson, Edwin Johnson, A. Jack, E. Jaeger, C. H. Karlson, Duncan Kerr, Lars Larsen, Lars A. Larsen, Lars A. Larsen Kjar, Hjalmar Lundkvist, Irving C. Levin, John Laasonen, John Lindquist, Arvid Lidman, Viktor Lundevall, Ed. Limmerman, Br. Lee Lloyd, Robert Lockhead, Esq., Fred. Mench, F. H. Moller, Allan McDonald, Chas. Manson, Arbodigt Joe Moodig, Carl Monson, F. A. Mench, Water G. McDonald, R. B. Maxwell, M. Nilson, Robt. Nicholson, Adolf Nelson, Magnus Nilsson, Aug. Nilsson, Olof Nord, Gust. Nelson, Fred Olson, Gust. Paulson, Fredk. Parsons, J. E. Phonso, Charles Peterson, Wm. Peterson, Axel Peterson, Henry Foley, Wm. Roberts, National Radwold Od Luejeta, A. W. Rockwell, Roy Robbott, Reindal, N. J. Siegel, Joe Schuster, Carl Swanson, N. Speedy, Saakoeki, Herman Scholtz, F. Strahacken, G. Foley, Joe Terscheo, M. Teinberg, Stefan Uidal, Stef. Lee Uidal Esq., Johan Wagstrom, J. Winkler, Friedrich Winkler, Victor William, Wiktor Wickstrom, Louis Remdeux, Carl Johnson.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Our new pamphlet is now ready for distribution. It is very neat in appearance and is printed in large type. The contents are as follows: The McNamara Case, The Lawrence Strike, The Ettore-Giovanitti Arrest, The Question of Violence, Enemies of the Working Class, What is the I. W. U.? The price is \$3 per hundred or 5 cents the single copy. Every local should give an order at once so we can discount the printing bill. Those who want but a single copy should write for same at once, sending a five-cent U. S. stamp in payment for same. Do not affix stamp to the paper, but send loose. The edition is not large. Order at once.

ITALIAN WORKERS TAKE NOTICE

The I. W. U. 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.

N. I. U. of T. W., No. 157, I. W. U., meets in Phelan hall, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass., on the last Wednesday in the month. J. S. Biscay, secretary.

HAYWOOD COMING WEST.

Wm. D. Haywood will lecture in the states of Colorado, Washington, California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington and British Columbia in the month of January, 1913. All locals wanting to secure Haywood dates write at once for terms and dates to Industrial Union Agitation Bureau, 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Point Richmond, Cal.—Local 335, I. W. U., has moved to larger headquarters at 205 Richmond Ave. The secretary's address is Box 277, Richmond, Cal.

Propaganda meetings will be held in English and Italian by the two branches. Smokers and dances will be given from time to time.

DIRECTORY OF LOCALS

Australian Administration, Industrial Workers of the World—Ed Moyle, General Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Adelaide Local—R. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Sydney Local—George G. Reese, Secretary-Treasurer, 2122 Cumberland Street, Sydney. Auckland Local—F. H. Torrey, Secretary-Treasurer, Queen's Building, Wellesley St., Auckland (New Zealand). Christ Church Local—Syd. Kingsford, Secretary-Treasurer, 8 Judd's Building, Christ Church (New Zealand).

Don't destroy this copy. It costs money. Pass it along.

VIEWS ON THE IMAGINARY.

By Notguivoc The Barbarian.

I am now, great Negus, in the sow-sow, western part of the imaginary state of Louisiana, in the alleged town of Merryville where 1300 working men, called "lumberjacks", have had the impudence to go on strike, i. e., quit work altogether, because several of their number were discharged and blacklisted, i. e., penalized, for the crime of obeying an order of a court of the imaginary state of Louisiana to appear as witnesses for the defense in the "Conspiracy of Grabow" case, which was, as I have heretofore written you, a case of many of their members and friends being jailed and tried for going around the wayside with "an imaginary constitution in one hand" and getting shot at therefor.

As you know, this imaginary state is a "Democracy", but, the there are 1300 men on strike in Merryville, only 74 votes were cast in the town on last election day, so it would seem that the "Democracy", like constitutions and everything else in this neck of the woods, is also imaginary. The only unimaginary things down here, so far as I have been able to see, are the vast number of imaginary things these lumberjacks are stood up for,—imaginary grub, imaginary clothes, imaginary hospitals, imaginary treatment by imaginary doctors, imaginary medicine, imaginary insurance, imaginary houses, imaginary wages in imaginary money, to say nothing of imaginary freedom and imaginary "impartial justice" in imaginary courts in an imaginary land of the free and home of the brave.

Sometimes, great Negus, I have had to pinch myself to find out if I were not an imaginary being in an imaginary world, but just then there would come an imaginary "peace officer",—the "peace" here is the peace of death—alias a deputy sheriff of the sovereign imaginary state of Louisiana, with two unimaginary young cannon hung on his hindquarters and the imaginary faded and I awoke to the realization of the fact that I was facing something, and that the "majesty of the law" in its most austere and august form, so, to preserve my equilibrium, as the Christian Scientists say, I touched my chapeau and at once began to sing:

Aw! Aw!

Look away down south in Dixie!

Where the Sawdust Ring Is God and King.

Look away, look away.

Look away down south in Dixie!

Hurrah! Hurrah!

For the star spangled banner, hurrah!

For the flag of the Ring That is God and King.

For the star bangled spanner, hurrah!

Hurrah! Hurrah!

Whereon the majesty of the law would smile, offer me a smile of squirrel cider, which is the enflasked, distilled quickness of southern chivalry and Democracy, pull out one of his cannon, "wing" a lumberjack and go on his way to receive the Victoria Cross of the S. L. O. A., which is a tin star with the Gods of Greed and Cowardice rampant thereon. Indeed, great Negus, this government of the people by imaginary peace office and detectives thru an imaginary state for the nobility of the Sawdust Ring is the pinniest, most effective form of working the workers and farming the farmers I have yet

seen in my world wanderings, not even excepting the splendid systems of Mexico and Russia, and, were I not afraid the Barbarians, being Pagans and having rather crude and concrete ideas of liberty, would rise and run us out of the country, I would recommend its introduction into Barbaria. Men must, however, be first highly Christianized and civilized before they will consent to see their women and children condemned to hard labor for life in sweatshops and cotton mills and themselves toll from the cradle to the grave for a commissary living and pie in the sky when they die. The hallucination of the imaginary must be first fixed firmly in their minds before the people of Barbaria would fall for a deal so raw as is worked off on these Democrats, as the supreme white tribe in this infected territory is styled, and I advise you to write the Apostle to the Water-curers at Kansas City or the Director General of the Guntoters at Houston for trained and expert missionaries before you try the experiment of imaginarilying the government of Barbaria, for our people, being Pagans, are unreasonably touchy about any one trying to dissolve their commonwealth into "vested rights", which is the euphonious name under which the Sawdust Ring covers its expropriations. But the imaginarilying of a state if of untold value to all rulers, whether they rob by divine, vested or elected right, as, for instance, take this strike here at Merryville where 1300 common people have risen for the imaginary right to live, transfer the same conditions to Barbaria and see how scientifically simple would be my duties as Governor: The Sawdust Ring of Barbaria would skin the common people to a fare-you-well, the C. M. would mass-meet to discuss ways and means of organizing themselves out of the skingame; the deputies and detectives shoot up the C. M.; the C. M., not the D.'s, are arrested, indicted, judged and tried by an imaginfull Congressman and an unimaginably Detective Agency; the rope greasers fall and the C. M. win out; then the Sawdust Ring penalizes all who bore witness in favor of the Defense; then the C. M., 1300 strong, go on strike to enforce their imaginary rights; then I sic the militia on them until the S. R. and the sheriff art able to recruit their regiments of gunmen and deputies to a war footing; then the C. M. protest to me, I send them an imaginary answer and rush off to imaginarily reform the city of Carnivallitis, from whence I issue an ultimatum proclaiming my intention to persecute all violators of the election laws who are not my friends and a ukase threatening the 1300 with upholding to the last ditch the sanctity of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness if they dare interfere directly, indirectly, circumstantially, spokenly, writtenly, by heresy, conspiracy or otherwise, with the sacred rights of property and the S. R.'s right to run its business as it damn pleases. Then I go down to the Blackcat restaurant on Hoochoo street, where I meet the Sultan of Eastexas, the Marquis of Des'Allemands, the Keeper of the Blacklist and a few other choice spirits and discuss, over champagne and terrapin, the cost of high living and how we can keep it up unless we can keep the lumberjacks down. There my duties end.

In the meantime, signed by the tribes of the Sawdustrians, the Santa Feelans and their Heasians, the 1300 rebels against imaginary freedom are putting up the stiffest kind of a

fight and will win hands down if their fellow tribesmen of Unionista will only rush provisions into Merryville, which is in the imaginary state of Louisiana, United Trusts of America.

The fight is on!

On with the fight!

Arise, Tribes of Unionista, arise! Arise! and shoot the Boss in the pocketbook! Arise!

Committee of Defense, Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

THE NECESSITY OF EDUCATIONAL WORK.

(By Grover H. Perry.)

In the past year the increase in membership of the I. W. U. has surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic members. Where we had a mere hand-full of propaganda we now have thousands of members. Everywhere the slaves, are clamoring for organizers of the ONE BIG UNION. Everywhere locals are being formed and new members are coming in.

It is very gratifying to those of us who were in the organization when the prospects were not so bright and when the membership consisted of only a few rebels who were blacklisted and subjected to all kind of ridicule from every side.

But while it is gratifying to see the rapidly increasing membership, we must not neglect the work of education. We want members. We want more members, but we want the members that we have in our ranks to clearly understand what we are organized for, why we declare war upon the present system of society, so that when persuading non-members to join they will be able to explain the purpose of organization.

We do not want mere dues-paying members and if we wish to escape from the pit-fall into which most organizations have fallen, we must not let up on our educational work. The important factor of our educational work is our press and literature. Next comes good speakers and lecturers. While the press and literature are more important than speakers and lecturers, nevertheless it is easier to fill a hall with people to listen to a lecturer than it is to induce the same number of people to subscribe to our papers or buy our literature. As we have not reached the stage where we can afford to give literature away free, we must look around for some other method of getting our literature into the hands of the workers.

The General Office offers the best solution to the problem. It has established the INDUSTRIAL UNION AGITATION BUREAU to boost up the circulation of our papers, distribute our literature and route capable speakers on industrial unionism. The plan they have adopted will, to use a popular phrase, catch them coming and going.

Realizing that it is easier to fill a hall to listen to a well known speaker than it is to secure subscriptions to the same amount of people, the Agitation Bureau has put capable speakers such as Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Wm. E. Trautman, J. P. Thompson, Caroline Nelson and others out on the road on a subscription or literature basis, if the locals prefer this to paying a cash price. This gives the locals an opportunity to secure a large crowd of workers at a meeting and at the same time include in the price of admission, if admission is charged, a subscription to one of our papers or different pieces of literature. You have the workers coming and going. They hear

More Arrests in Little Falls

(Continued from page 1)

being found on him he was reluctantly released.

Tina Kloc, a girl striker, was given the alternative of \$50 fine or fifty days in jail in the local police court yesterday on a charge of throwing pepper into the eyes of a scab, although there was no evidence whatever to show that she was the guilty person.

It is now definitely known that the mill owners were certain that the strikers would return to work this week but now that they realize the determination of the workers to stay out, all the old persecutions are being renewed and arrests are made on the slightest pretext.

Today there are repeated rumors that William D. Haywood is to be arrested soon but it is not known from what source these rumors come.

Slavery Among Salmon Packers

(Continued from page 1)

Headquarters, signed by St. John and Thompson, and the first Sunday we celebrated a meeting here in San Francisco.

"The meetings are conducted in the Spanish language because nearly all our members are of that tongue, although of different nationalities—Spanish, Portuguese, Filipinos, Mexicans, Porto Ricans, Cubans and workers from South and Central America.

"I would like wages to keep me alive while organizing in any place where it is necessary to speak the Spanish language, because I control that language. But don't forget to help to organize the salmon packers.

Notes From the Pittsburg District

(Continued from page 1)

W. W. supporter. The men got a raise of 6 1/2c per hour, or 65c per day, but without an organization being formed.

At several plants Sammy's circulars have been torn up and thrown in the faces of the distributing agents; so discredited is the A. F. of L. in the Pittsburg District.

The I. W. W. is organizing in the Meat Packing industry and as a result wages have gone up two and three dollars a week.

Demands were made on a leading department store, prior to organization, for increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, and rotation in lay-offs.

The tobacco workers have had a stormy life since they organized last April. Their strikes have been too numerous to even tell of briefly. All were successful.

The employers organized to put them out of commission, box workers and all. Even with this strong opposition they have raised wages on an average of \$2.50 per week.

In hopes of stopping further organization the employers are having the shop floors scrubbed, the walls whitewashed and are cleaning up their dumps generally.

All over the district the workers are coming to see that the union is the place to make laws that count and that these laws need not be placed upon the statute books.

They are getting wise to the fact that the government they must capture is the one in the shop, mine and factory.

The control of industry is the basis upon which all institutions rest and the workers of the Pittsburg district are about ready to take an ever increasing portion of the control of their lives away from those who live in idleness, until finally they have full management of all the industries.

SAMMY THE "NEAR-MARTYR."

The American Federation of Labor is holding a convention with the usual "danger of martyrdom" hanging over Sam Gompers. For many years the workmen in that organization have longed for a chance to vote for a president of the American Federation of Labor for whom they need not blush.

Surely Sammy may well be called the Dr. Cook of the Labor movement of America. It does seem that with different awful things impending every year, that something would finally hit him; but nothing like that ever happens. They only "impend."—Buffalo Socialist.

ITALIAN SPEAKER TO TOUR COAST.

The Latin Branch of Local 173, I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., hopes to stir up the old members and increase the membership of the organization by routing an Italian speaker for a propaganda tour of the Pacific Coast.

Every local is requested to notify the secretary of the Latin Branch if a speaker in the Italian language can be used for one or more lectures. Discuss the matter at your next local meeting. Interested individuals should take up the matter if the local cannot handle it.

The tour will be arranged as soon as sufficient favorable answers are received to insure success. The expenses will be reduced to the lowest possible point. Full details concerning the matter will be sent upon request. Address Local 173, I. W. W., Latin Branch, 1660 Stockton St., San Francisco, Calif.

CRISP COMMENT.

Cottons Weekly of Canada says in its latest issue: "The I. W. W. are organizing in Montreal. Now watch the dance begin."

"The I. W. W.'s are the stormy petrels of the labor movement. They are needed where we have so many placid craft-union men who are nothing more."

Thomas Oird can secure his suitcase by communicating with Carl N. Edelman, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Spokane Locals of the I. W. W. have moved to a new hall at 115 Browne Street. All mail should be sent to that address. Mail intended for the local should not be sent to the "Industrial Worker."

"A Pyramid of Capitalism" poster would look well in your room. They are 15 cents.

SHALL CAPITALISM CLAIM THESE FOUR?

To All I. W. W. Locals: Fellow Workers: On the 13th of November last Cirso de la Toba, former Mexican Liberal party insurrecto and member of the I. W. W., was kidnapped near Holtville by Sheriff Meadows of Imperial County, and deputies and a Mexican official, and was taken to Mexico to be shot, without any legal jugglery to make the kidnapping "legal."

The sheriff organized a posse of thugs and captured twelve of them, of whom four were railroaded to from seven to ten years in Folsom and San Quentin on perjured evidence. The hall was burned on December 31st. The fire department turned the hose on the lumber yard hard by before the torch was applied.

The names of the four imprisoned members are: Dodson, Roberts, Stanford and Niles. Fellow Workers, all these men were members in good standing and willing at any time to give their last cent and best effort for the benefit of the organization.

Fellow Workers, all these men were members in good standing and willing at any time to give their last cent and best effort for the benefit of the organization. Don't forget that Local 437 contributed liberally to the Spokane Free Speech Fight and during the San Diego trouble there were hardly any I. W. W. members left in the valley, all having joined the invading army to that city.

PETER LE BLANC, Box 485, Brawley, Cal., I. W. W. L. U. 439. A. WHITMORE, M. BRUNKE, E. HOFFMAN, Dodson et al. Defense Committee. Attest: T. WEBER, Recording Secretary.

HELEN KELLER AID STRIKERS.

The 1500 Textile workers, now in the I. W. W., who have been on strike in Little Falls, N. Y., since October 10th, against a reduction in pay, following the passage of a 54 hour law for women workers, received on Nov. 20, a contribution of \$87.50 from Miss Helen Keller of Wrentham, Mass., the blind, and deaf dumb girl, whose struggle for speech and self-expression has made her internationally famous.

"Will you give this to the brave girls who are striving so courageously to bring about the emancipation of the workers at Little Falls. Their cause is my cause. If they are denied a living wage, I also am defrauded. While they are industrial slaves I cannot be free. My hunger is not satisfied while they are unfed. I cannot enjoy the good things of life which come to me if they are hindered and neglected. I want all the workers of the world to have sufficient money to provide the elements of a normal standard of living—a decent home, healthful surroundings, opportunity for education and recreation. I want them to have the same blessings that I have. I, deaf and blind, have been helped to overcome many obstacles. I want them to be helped as generously in a struggle which resembles my own in many ways."

"Surely the things that the workers demand are not unreasonable. It cannot be unreasonable to ask of society a fair chance for all. It cannot be unreasonable to demand the protection of women and little children and an honest wage for all who give their time and energy to industrial occupations. When indeed shall we learn that we are all related one to the other, that we are all members of one body? Until the spirit of love for our fellowmen, regardless of race, color or creed shall fill the world, making real in our lives and our deeds the actuality of human brotherhood—until the great mass of the people shall be filled with the sense of responsibility for each other's welfare, social justice can never be attained."

CITIZENS LEAGUE COMMITS INCENDIARISM. Writing from Merryville, La., on November 18, fellow worker V. S. Deeney says: "I was one of the boys that was incarcerated in the Lake Charles jail. As soon as we got back and tried to work we were discriminated against. We were forced to strike."

The "Good Citizens' League" tried to burn G. F. Hennigan's store on Thursday night, Nov. 14. Hennigan is one of the "League." They wanted some excuse to call the soldiers. Sure enough, they did get them by the 16th at noon. The captain of Company K of Lake Charles County was displeased at being called out. He said that things were so quiet he was reminded of a Sunday school picnic.

The work of the "League" was so coarse that a child could tell it was a frame-up. The Southern Lumber Operators' Association is using the "League" as a tool, just as they used the Gallows in Grabow. We are boycotting all stores that belong to the league. Company K went back on Sunday. The banker of the "League" held up the order so as to keep them over night on the 16th. The B. T. W. had several guards out to keep an eye on the movements of the "League" members so that they could not start fires and blame it upon the workers.

Old Mason, the Mayor, overrode his authority in ordering the troops here. Sheriff Henry Rupp came up on the night of the 15th and of course he deputized several of Kirby's pals who are here as gunmen. They number about 40 now and more are coming from Lake Charles. Further on in the letter is this information: "One of the company thugs ordered fellow worker Dyer out of the negro quarters this morning, where he had gone to make a speech. Before he got out Dyer told the negroes a plenty."

The company paid the negroes off in full on the 15th and tried to make them vacate when their rent was paid for the month. We told them to stay.

They also held up the pay of the white workers who live in company houses. They have sent two notices for them to vacate even though their money is still in the company office.

The Santa Fe seems to have control of the matter or else Sam Parks is setting back looking at the performance."

We judge from the above that Louisiana is as bad as San Diego or Lawrence. The "Good Citizens League" resembles the drunken and patriotic "Vigilantes."

When the attempts to create racial hatred by treating differently with the whites and the negroes are failing in their purpose the outlook is indeed bright for One Big Union in the South.

ORGANIZING ON THE JOB.

We, the construction workers on the Los Angeles Aqueduct have formed a local of our own industry, No. 332. Formerly we belonged to the mixed locals.

We find by organizing where we work that we learn our strength and also find our weak points. We soon know which workers need educating the most and act accordingly. We are able to throw our efforts toward showing the skinner, mucker, pumpmen, or carpenters, as the case may be, the need for industrial organization and so line them up with us.

Our strength gains us better conditions without making any demands. At camp 4, on the Aqueduct at Surrency, a new wash house has been installed and conditions on the job generally are 100 per cent better than last year.

Four-fifths of the workers in this camp are charter members of Local 332 and more are joining each day. Organizer Dodge has spoken here several times and those slaves who have no money want to trade in commissary for a red card in the fighting union.

We don't want to grow too fast, for an educated membership is needed. That is why we

like to get members as individuals instead of in bunches. Every camp handles lots of literature and a good sized bundle of the "Industrial Worker" each week.

No men have been fired for joining and it is too late to start now. If such a thing were attempted there would be a general walkout, and the whole works would be tied up.

The men on the job here realize that there are but two nations, the slaves and the masters. They are not worrying about politics or religion. They say if a little union is good a big one is better, and if the workers can gain better conditions on the acqueduct with just a start at organization, they can control all conditions when the union grows larger.

The I. W. W. members are not worrying about who is president. They don't care to wait four years on a chance that someone might do something for them. They are organizing right where they work to make conditions better and finally to manage industry entirely.

We hold our business and propaganda meetings right here on the job! We hope soon to see the day when all our work will be marked "This work constructed by the I. W. W."—J. B. McDonald, Camp Delegate.

SCABBING ON THEMSELVES.

On October 26 two male waiters of the A. F. of L. union were let out at the Chambers Court Cafe in Minneapolis, Minn. On the 28th two girls from the same union were sent to fill the vacancies at \$3.00 less per week than the men had received.

The Chambers Court Cafe has a bar and one of the men worked a six hour shift for \$6.00 per week; the other getting \$8.00 a week for an eight hour shift. The girls get \$4.00 and \$7.00 respectively, and the waitresses in the cafe, who also carry union 7 cards, have two extra hours work forced upon them because of the change.

The chef, who is also a "card" man, says this is all right, for the business agent has said so. He also knows that the union would allow a cheaper man to be put in his place if the employer demanded it.

What is "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work"? It is the stirring slogan of the A. F. of L. Cooks and Waiters organization which does not believe that a person should scab—unless they carry a "card."

The above shows some of the reasons why the I. W. W. is making headway among the hotel and restaurant workers and also shows why the International Hotel Workers' Union (Industrial) is growing rapidly in the East.

TO THE RESCUE.

Brother Fellow Workers, and Comrades: On the 7th of July, while some of the members of the Timber Workers were peacefully assembled and holding a meeting, "things" in the employ of the Southern Lumber Operators Association fired into them with pump guns and wounding 40 of our members and in consequence of which the grand jury of Calcasieu parish found three true bills of murder against sixty of the union boys, and at the same time they found the company thugs not guilty, although they were the aggressors.

We employed good counsel and after the witnesses for the prosecution and defense were heard, twelve honest men declared them not guilty. Now after they did not convict them in their impartial temple of justice they have undertaken to starve them into submission. They have refused to work any of the persecuted men and even refused to work any of the defense witnesses in consequence of which the Brotherhood of Timber Workers walked out and are on strike at Merryville, and are going to strike at every mill in Louisiana belonging to the Southern Lumber Operators Association.

We appeal to you to help us in this time of need with finances with which to save us from the vengeance of the timber wolves. We appeal to you for funds to keep us alive so we can win this strike. It is of vital importance for organized labor of the South that we win this strike. Help us today and we will help you tomorrow. SEND ALL DONATIONS TO LEE LOVEJOY, CHAIRMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE, 11-13-12 BROTHERHOOD TIMBER WORKERS, MERRYVILLE, LOUISIANA.

TAKE A SHOT IN THE ARM

Extracting sunshine from cucumbers should engage the attention of the efficiency experts. Burbank should try to cross a centipede with a monkey to produce an animal that could tend to 100 machines at the same time.

By analyzing the component parts of "rent day" the secret of perpetual motion might be discovered.

But just listen to this. It is a genuine letter sent out by a concern which claims the National Emergency Hospital, 1430 Wells street, Chicago, Ill., as its headquarters. It claims 34 consulting physicians, professors and doctors, including the Rev. John Wesley Hill. Read this and ponder deeply:

Chicago Multigraphing & Printing Co., 205 W. Washington Street, City.

Gentlemen: It is fair to assume that some of your employees are not doing as much mental or manual work as they should; that they are not giving you the maximum of their efficiency. I want to negotiate with you with the view of ENERGIZING them with Dr. Rogers' Dynamogenic serum. After this treatment the average workman will voluntarily and cheerfully do from 10 to 100 per cent more work in a given time; not a negligible item in computing cost of production. Twenty minutes spent perusing enclosed literature may eventuate in a 20 per cent increase in the output of your plant without additional cost of labor.

Awaiting your pleasure, I am, sincerely, (Signed) LYMAN WRIGHT ROGERS.

The chief fault with this dynamogenic serum is that it might get shot into the arm of an I. W. W. agitator and make him more active in trying to abolish the wage system.

Every invention has its drawbacks. [We hope that Dr. Rogers can successfully exploit the greed for profits on the part of the employers. Failing in that he might take a shot himself and hunt a job.]

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

Mr. Block

He Invests His Savings



Continued Next Week