

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

W EMANCIPATION W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 47

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 203

PICKETS BUSY AT FRESNO

Fresno, Cal., Feb. 5, 1913.—The thugs are being held at bay by our picket line. We are holding meetings as near the job as the weather will permit. Scabs are turning back, and when the weather is better we will move nearer the job until we are running the works.

Stone and Webster, Beware! The Industrial Workers of the World are closing in on you and when they put their arms around you, they will give you an awful squeezing.

Keep your eye on Fresno Local No. 66. WAR COMMITTEE.

JACK MOSBY ESCAPES FROM MILITARY PRISON

A United Press Dispatch from Bremerton, Wash., January 28, gives the information that the over-rebellious Colonel Jack Mosby has escaped from military prison. Here is the dispatch:

"Jack Ryan Mosby, general in the Mexican rebel army which held Tia Juana and other towns in Lower California for a time, has escaped from the guard house at the navy yard here and is being sought for today by federal authorities.

"Mosby was awaiting trial on the charge of being a deserter, he having admitted, when face to face with the fate of being returned to the Mexican authorities for execution as a rebel, that he was a deserter from the navy, having left his ship at a Mexican port."

Jack has thousands of friends on the Pacific Coast and it is not thought that his capture will be an easy matter.

GOT SIXTY DAYS FOR STRIKING

On January 21, Wm. Halowatsky and Peter O'Leary were convicted of urging employes to go on strike and were fined \$500 or 90 days in jail. P. Grotts went on strike and was fined \$50 or 60 days for his audacity.

Keysavitch and Hollik were dismissed on charges of assault and robbery, after being held for seven days without bail. Decision was postponed in other cases.

The Porcupine strike is being conducted by one of the few radical locals of the W. F. of M. Just think of 90 days in jail for picketing and 60 days for striking! "Britons never will be slaves." Three cheers for the stars and bars! What bunk.

Canada may yet become as civilized as Little Falls, N. Y.

WORKERS JAILED IN GUTTENBERG, N. J.

Twenty of our most loyal fellow-workers have been put in Hackensack's jail. Twenty homes and families that depended on them have been broken. We can almost hear the cries of those little children and mothers begging that their fathers, their husbands, the providers of their livelihood be given back to them.

These twenty men have been put in jail simply because they dared to go out in strike demanding more bread and butter for their wives and children. Did the company try even to listen to their demands? No. A large number of police and deputies were sent there, a bloody conflict was the result of which one sheriff and two police were killed. Many arrests followed.

Some of these men are charged for murder which they never committed and if we don't go to their help with our moral and financial support they will be railroaded to the electric chair. Others perhaps will get long terms in jail. Will the workers of this country allow it? We don't believe it.

The families of these disgraced workers already in miserable conditions for the starvation wages have been plunged in the most squalid misery and therefore have no possibility to provide their dear ones of a legal defence.

The victims of the last strike of the unloaders of coal that took place in the first part of December must be helped.

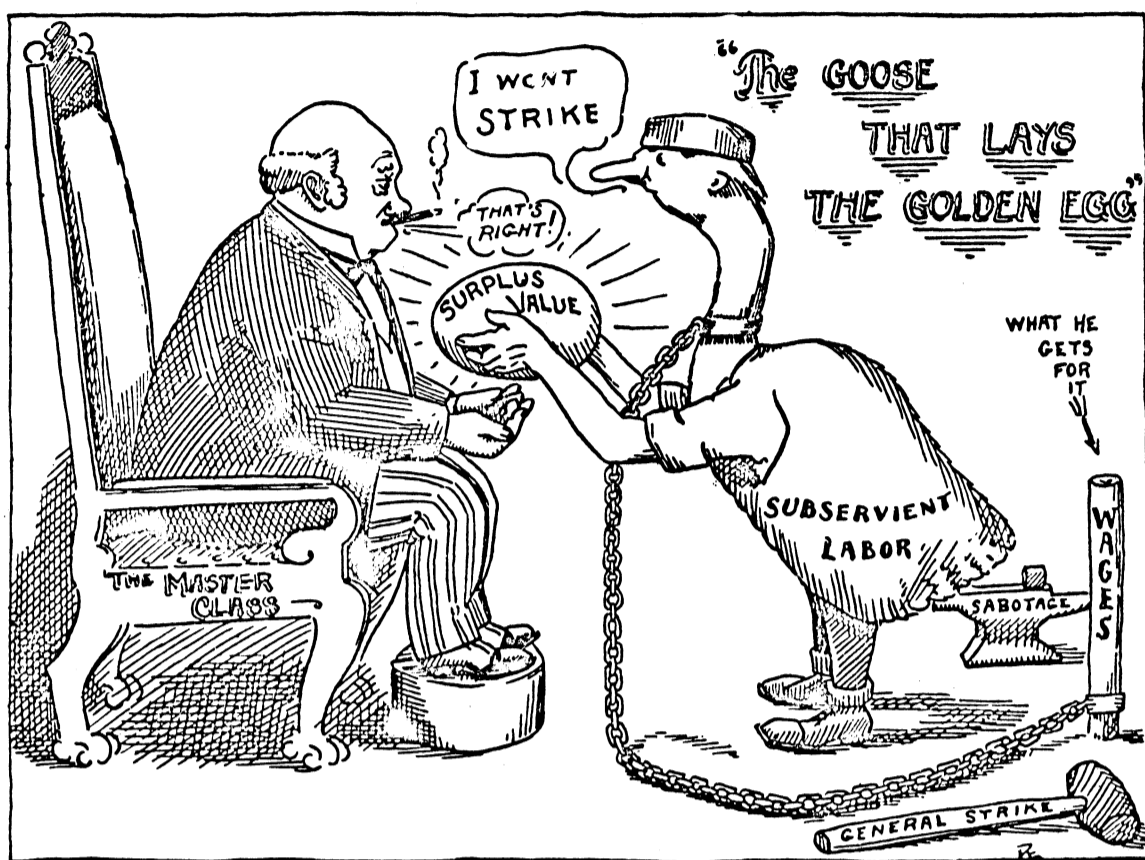
The Committee of Propaganda of the State of New Jersey affiliated with I. W. of the W., accepting the invitation of the Laborers' union of Cliffside (I. W. W.) appeals to you, workers, surely hoping that everyone will try his or her best to help the twenty victims now in Hackensack's jail.

Comrades, gather, and send to this committee funds to be used for the defence of these workers unjustly kept in jail.

Give these fathers back to their families, their work and to their children that now in vain beg for bread and fatherly care.

Workers! don't deny your solidarity where it is badly wanted and begged.

For the Committee of Propaganda:
FAVIO ALBIZZATI,
309 Twenty-fourth St., Guttenberg, N. J.



WHY SHOULD WORKERS PRODUCE FOR IDLERS?

Swedish Rebels Want Aid of I. W. W.

(By Theodore Johnson)

To friends of freedom everywhere: This is the old, old story repeated once more. The workers, without any other means at their disposal than their own organization and solidarity, on one side, and the employers, armed with all the powers of government and money, on the other.

In 1908 the dock workers of Sweden either struck against intolerable working conditions, or were locked out by the ship owners, I do not now remember which. As both the workers and the bosses were well organized and prepared for war, a terrible struggle soon followed. The solidarity of the Swedish workers, being developed as perhaps nowhere else, it became practically impossible to obtain strike breakers to take the jobs of the men on strike. The result was that shipping and foreign commerce were almost paralyzed. The workers were jubilant.

But this could not continue. When the ship owners could not get strike breakers from within the country or from any of the Scandinavian countries they began to look for them elsewhere. They advertised and searched everywhere. Finally they succeeded in recruiting several hundred jobless and miserable creatures at some of the English sea ports. These were shipped in a vessel called the Amalthea to the city of Malmo, one of the southernmost ports of Sweden.

This action aroused the community to such a degree that these strike breakers could not be put ashore for fear that violence would be used against them. Besides no one in the city would have served them a meal or rented them a bunk over night. Consequently this gentry had to be kept on board a vessel in the harbor. During the day they worked at the docks under protection, and at night they were brought back to their floating quarters.

In the meantime the organized Swedish dock workers walked the streets, they and their families starving. It was under these circumstances that three young men, Nelson, Roseberg and Stern, not even members of the dock workers union, decided that something must be done to get these strike breakers away from the shores of Sweden.

And this is what they decided to do: In the loneliness of the night, under cover of darkness, these men, the oldest of whom was not yet twenty-four, equipped themselves with a dynamite bomb and in a small boat approached the Amalthea which lay anchored in the harbor with its cargo of strike breakers, and placed the bomb on its deck, lit the fuse and departed. An explosion followed, killing one strike breaker, slightly injuring a few, and badly frightening all.

The entire machinery of the law was now put in motion. Nelson and Roseberg were sentenced to die, and Stern to life imprisonment.

Later Nelson and Roseberg were "pardoned," and given life terms also.

According to their own statements the men did not intend to blow up the ship or to kill any of the strike breakers, but simply to frighten them so that they no longer would remain at work. Be that as it may, these men can not by any fair-minded person be considered as dangerous criminals who should be kept in the dungeons for life. The enlightened workers of Sweden at this time feel that these men have suffered enough, and are demanding that they be released. Not only the workers, however, but also other humanitarian people have made this cause their own. Professor Knut Wickzell, a prominent scientist, has written a very interesting pamphlet on the subject in which he shows the injustice and brutality of any longer torturing them in the prison.

It will, however, require great pressure to get them released. The labor movement in Sweden is at this time in a state of stagnation, and a few enthusiastic and hopeful ones have to carry the whole burden. Help from all over the world is therefore needed to fight this case to a successful conclusion. Friends of liberty everywhere should therefore do their part to get these victims pardoned. For they can not possibly be considered as anything else than victims of capitalistic law and oppression—and their own courage and manhood. Yet it will

(Continued on page 4)

Bill Haywood Speaks In Spokane

The Big Miner was at his best in the Foresters' Hall on Sunday, February 9, in Spokane, Wash. The large audience forgot to shuffle its feet, or cough, or whisper, or do the thousand and one things that mark an uninteresting speech. There was perfect silence among the audience, broken only by spontaneous applause at the most telling points. It would have been impossible to have applauded each separate well expressed idea. While there is no doubt that Haywood's personality swayed the audience to some extent, still it was evident that it was his subject that held the audience breathless for considerably more than an hour. He spoke constructively and instructively. While no name was announced as the title of his lecture it can be appropriately called "Building a New Society."

Despite the bitter criticism heaped upon Haywood by the yellow section of the Socialist Party and the servile section of the A. F. of L., there was no trace of any personal feeling in the talk. It was a masterly criticism of capitalism and its institutions, including reform legislation and craft unionism, and an advocacy of direct action that in no way dodged the question. Haywood gave several definitions of sabotage.

"Sabotage," said Haywood, "means to render the capitalist system profitless."

"Sabotage is against profit, interest and dividends, and is used to hammer back, pull out or break off these fangs of Capitalism."

As an example of how sabotage might best be applied he gave the case of the Alaska Salmon Packers, who ship for the season at \$140 and are not accompanied by any capitalist where they do their work. These underpaid workers catch, cook and can the salmon. There are three classes: First class, second class and working class. By a simple transfer of the first class labels to be third class cans and the third class labels to the first class cans the parasites will be eating the poorest grade of goods, which is even more than they deserve, while the workers will get the best. This may surprise the stomachs of the workers, but surely it will do them no harm.

Haywood pointed out that the dues, assessments, initiations, and contributions to the A. F. of L. in the past ten years had been nearly \$480,000,000, and while the money wages had increased in a few instances, the real wages had declined, for a dollar would not purchase as much as formerly. This tremendous sum was paid for the privilege of having a lower wage than ten years ago. Other absurdities of the craft union movement were clearly pointed out and the declaration made that the A. F. of L. is not a labor movement. The fact that its headquarters were moved to Washington, D. C., where there are no industries shows that it is merely a political conglomeration. Also owing to the fact that it was built to protect skilled workers at the expense of the unskilled it was in the curious position of being weaker with each increase of membership.

Haywood also made it plain that the only laws worth while were those passed in the economic organization of the workers. Such regulations or laws could at one stroke cover the entire United States, its island possessions, and Canada, were the workers to have a sufficiently well organized and militant minority in each locality. Lawrence, Mass., was cited as a case where the women, the children, the unnaturalized foreigner and those debarred from the ballot by residence and other restrictions, all voted on the "common" on vital propositions that affected their lives, and then proceeded to put their votes into effect through the power of the One Big Union.

But the larger part of Haywood's talk was not devoted to criticism. The entire trend was toward the setting forth of the idea that the workers are creating their own ethics and institutions, and that within the industrial union will be found the means of performing every necessary function of society.

One industrial department after another was taken and its relationship to the other industries and to society as a whole thoroughly set forth. The public service industry was shown to contain the germ of the future management of civic affairs, as well as the means of handling questions of sanitation, education, amusement, etc.

The lecture concluded with a simple but forceful plea for more members and additional energy and self development on the part of those who are already a part of the I. W. W.

CANNOT BLUFF LUMBERJACKS

(Special Telegram to Industrial Worker.) Alexandria, La., Feb. 5, 1913.—Sheriff W. A. Martin of the Beauregard Parish Lumber Trust, a Democrat, recently made a bull-dozing trip to Merryville.

He called Organizer C. L. Filligno a "Damn Dago from the Northwest," and because some unknown person had shot at an engineer somewhere on the Santa Fe line, he threatened to "hold" our organizers "personally responsible for anything unlawful that might happen in the future."

Let all rebels make note of this uncalled for threat. It shows the boys have them whipped, though. COVINGTON HALL.

NINETEEN I. W. W. MEN JAILED IN DENVER

Nineteen fellow workers are in jail in Denver, Col., for the crime of having spoken on the streets of that city at high noon on February 7.

The weather has been so bad that night meetings were impossible and the local had to call noon day meetings in order to reach the garment workers while they were taking their lunch. The arrests occurred at Seventeenth and Market streets.

The police ordered the speakers to stop, but met with a refusal. Eight men were arrested, one after another. The next day eleven more were taken to jail.

The men received heavy fines and are refusing to pay. It is the intention of the police to stop all workers from speaking on the streets of Denver.

The Denver Press and other papers are out with a statement of the actions at San Diego and by inference state that similar measures should be used in Denver.

Local 26, I. W. W., sends out a call for men to help them win the fight. They also want funds to take care of the men as they arrive. Send all remittances to Peter Murray, Secretary No. 26, I. W. W., 1850 Arapahoe street, Denver, Col.

RELIEF NEEDED FOR MRS. FERRO

Joe Ferro received a gunshot wound, in the Grabow riot that was framed up by the Southern Lumber Operators' Association, and later died in the jail at Lake Charles, La. His widow, Mrs. Mary Ferro is in destitute circumstances. The Southern District of the N. I. U. of Forest and Lumber Workers is under a heavy expense and therefore cannot do much to aid Mrs. Ferro.

Fellow Worker C. L. Filligno, who is now organizing in the Southern District, suggests that small amounts be given toward the relief of Mrs. Ferro, by the local unions.

Let every local union take at least a small collection occasionally and forward same to General Headquarters so it may be sent to the widow of our martyred fellow worker.

BIG BALL IN SEATTLE FEBRUARY 23

On Sunday, February 23, at 8 p. m., in Washington Hall, corner 14th and Fir streets, Seattle, Wash., the Union of Russian Workmen and the I. W. W. will jointly give a concert and ball for the benefit of the revolutionary papers, Golos Truda and the "Industrial Worker."

The Russian String Orchestra and chorus will be there in full force and a good orchestra for dancing will also be provided. The price of admission is 25 cents. All are welcome.

Colonel Blithen of the Seattle Times will not be present. It will be a good place for decent workers to go for an enjoyable time. Take the Yesler Way car.

Help to support the revolutionary press.

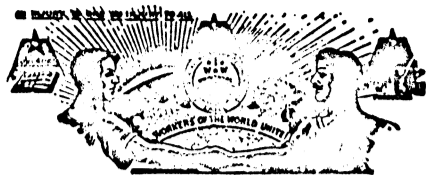
TELL THE WORLD OF TAMPA'S SHAME

The authorities at Tampa, Fla., have started a campaign of terrorization against the members of the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union No. 102, I. W. W. They hope thus to prevent the work of organization.

Thus far the carrying out of their plans has resulted in the arrest of two officers of the union on trumped up charges of vagrancy.

Rebels should act at once by advertising the crimes of Tampa and sending resolutions of protest to the Governor of Florida.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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

WALKER C. SMITH Editor
F. W. HESLEWOOD Business Manager

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
General Headquarters—307 Mortimer Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John General Sec'y-Treas.
Jas. P. Thompson General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

P. Eastman, Jos. J. Etter, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss.

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

WILL YOU ALLOW IT?

Ten years in prison.
One hundred and twenty months in prison.
Three thousand, six hundred and fifty days in prison.
Eighty-seven thousand, six hundred hours in prison.
Five million, two hundred fifty-six thousand minutes in prison.

Three hundred fifteen million, three hundred sixty thousand seconds in prison.

Ten long years in a dungeon, dark and cold.
Ten long years away from the sunlight.

Ten long years is what the capitalist class want to steal from the rebellious workers who helped to carry on the textile strike at Little Falls, N. Y.

Ten long years! Count them—**one-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine-ten. T-E-N Y-E-A-R-S** in jail would mean death to young Ben Legere and his fellows.

Shall we allow the capitalist class to murder them?
Revenge is sweet to the bloodthirsty crew who live from the unpaid labor of the children of Little Falls.

Revenge is sweet to those legalized thieves who have forced women from the home to the loom, and from the loom to the whore house in Little Falls.

Revenge is sweet to those masters of the bread who have seen some of their bloody profits slip through their fingers into the pay envelopes of the victorious strikers.

Yes! Revenge is sweet! The working class snatched Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso from the hands of the textile magnates, who now seek revenge on young Ben Legere.

Only a united working class can save him. Only a solidified and active working class can gain liberty for the 13 other strike prisoners.

Fellow Workers! Think of the length of ten weary years! Would you want that much of your life stolen from you?

Let every local act at once. This is the most important case before the working class today.

Hold protest meetings. Advertise the case. Don't let it be said that Ben Legere went to his death with the thought that the I. W. W. failed him and refused to do as much for him as he has done for the workers of Little Falls.

Send resolutions of protest to District Attorney Wm. E. Farrell, Lion, N. Y., Mayor Small of Little Falls, and to Governor Wm. Sulzer, Albany, New York. Send individually and as a body.

Organize a Defense Conference in your locality.
And remember that funds are urgently needed at Little Falls, N. Y. Send all you can to Matilda Rabinowitz, Box 458.

IF YOU WERE A BOSS

One way to get at the root of the discussion as to the value of direct action is to put yourself in the place of the employer and then figure out what line of action you would prefer to have your slaves follow.

First get the idea firmly fixed in your mind that "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." Then grasp the fact that the ideas of a class are largely determined by the manner in which they get their bread and butter. Now you are ready.

As a boss you would want meek slaves who would produce large profits. Immediately you would see that "direct actionists" and "sabotiers" are a menace to your profits more than any other class of workers.

It would also be driven home to you that there is no immediate danger of being deposed as a parasite by those who advocate a legal revolution, and the chance of their program being a success is so remote as to cause no concern.

You would be considerably more worried by a strong economic organization in your factory than by a half hundred well fed representatives in Congress who claim to take care of the interest of your slaves.

Were your workers to become too unruly when unorganized you would seek to have them formed into conservative craft unions, or even industrial unions without a revolutionary aim and tactics.

In fact, if you were a boss and were conscious of your class interests in society, you would seek any and all means to keep the working class from forming a revolutionary industrial union which advocated and used direct action tactics.

But you who read this are not employers. You are wage slaves. Your position is precisely the reverse of the exploiters. Better conditions for you means lower profits for the boss. Then grasp this fact.

The place for every class conscious wage slave is in a revolutionary, direct action, industrial union. Join the I. W. W.

SOME QUEER ECONOMICS

The economics of the Oakland World are odd to say the least. This California socialist paper first states that advocates of sabotage claim that it is the only effective weapon to abolish exploitation of labor, a statement it knows is untrue. The World cannot cite a single writer on the subject of sabotage who has said that it is more than an effective weapon in the every day struggle against the master.

But the oddness of the World's economics comes when that paper states that the French workers used sabotage in the sardine industry and as an answer the master fishermen have tied up their boats and will proceed to starve the workers to terms, meanwhile the raised price of sardines will offset the loss of profits caused by the suspension of business.

If this economic reasoning were correct the masters would fare best in those seasons when their catches were the smallest. Why then do the fishermen seek continually for more efficient methods of catching fish?

The best part of the matter is that the master fishermen will have to employ wage workers to do their fishing when the season opens again and in order to stop the use of sabotage will have to give the fishers a larger portion of their product.

The World goes on to state that if the workers had political power the attempt to starve them into submission would cause them to take over the industries by exercising the right of eminent domain. The World does not stop to think that the "right of eminent domain" is a United States institution, nor does it see that the proposed seizure can take place only when full political power is gained. Sabotage takes place right now when it is well known that the workers have absolutely no vestige of the kind of political power of which the World speaks.

And why, may we inquire, must the political socialists wait until the masters try to starve the workers into submission, before they decide to use the political power through the medium of the eminent domain?

Why not use it as soon as it is gained?
After reading the World one must go to Joe Miller's Joke Book for something serious to sober up on.

SABOTAGE

IV

Actions which might be classed as sabotage are used by the different exploiting and professional classes.

The truck farmer packs his largest fruits and vegetables upon the top layer. The merchant sells inferior articles as "something just as good." The doctor gives "bread pills" or other harmless concoctions in cases where the symptoms are puzzling. The builder uses poorer material than demanded in the specifications. The manufacturer adulterates foodstuffs and clothing. All these are for the purpose of gaining more profits.

Carloads of potatoes were destroyed in Illinois recently; cotton was burned in the Southern states; coffee was destroyed by the Brazilian planters; barge loads of onions were dumped overboard in California; apples are left to rot on the trees of whole orchards in Washington; and hundreds of tons of foodstuffs are held in cold storage until rendered unfit for consumption. All to raise prices.

Yet it is exploiters of this kind who are loudest in condemnation of sabotage when it is used to benefit the workers.

Some forms of capitalist sabotage are legalized, others are not. But whether or not the various practices are sanctioned by law, it is evident that they are more harmful to society as a whole than is the sabotage of the workers.

Capitalists cause imperfect dams to be constructed and devastating floods sweep whole sections of the country. They have faulty bridges erected, and wrecks cause great loss of life. They sell steamer tickets, promising absolute security, and sabotage the life saving equipment to the point where hundreds are murdered, as witness the Titanic.

The General Slocum disaster is an example of capitalist sabotage on the life preservers. The Iroquois theater fire is an example of sabotage by exploiters who assured the public that the fire-curtain was made of asbestos. The cases could be multiplied indefinitely.

These capitalist murderers constitute themselves the mentors of the morals of those slaves who "have nothing to lose but their chains." Only fools will take their ethics from such knaves. Capitalist opposition to sabotage is one of its highest recommendations.

Capitalist sabotage aims to benefit a small group of non-producers. Working class sabotage seeks to help the wage working class at the expense of parasites.

The frank position of the class conscious worker is that capitalist sabotage is wrong because it harms the workers; working class sabotage is right because it aids the workers. This view comes from the position the proletarians occupy in the class war. A word about that class war.

To the rebellious wage worker the class war is no mere theory. It is a grim reality. To him it is not a polite sparring match according to Marquis of Queensbury rules with four years between each round. It is love of liberty, and war against the exploiter. "All's fair in love and war."

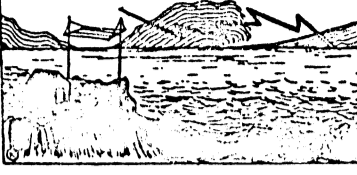
Because the revolutionist has discarded the moral code of the master class and has spit in the face of bourgeois ethics, it does not necessarily follow that there is no rule regulating his conduct. He is, in fact, so strongly actuated by an ideal that he has passed the conversational stage and entered the realm of action.

However secret must be sabotage, when used by the individual instead of the whole body, it is taking its place in the rising moral code of the propertyless toilers just in proportion as it is being openly advocated.

Sabotage is a direct application of the idea that property has no rights that its creators are bound to respect. Especially is this true when the creators of the wealth of the world are in hunger and want amid the abundance they have produced, while the idle few have all the good things of life.

The open advocacy of sabotage and its widespread use is a true reflection of economic conditions. The current ethical code, with all existing laws and institutions, is based upon private property in production. Why expect those who have no stake in society, as it is now constituted, to continue to contribute to its support?

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

China.

The fall of the Manchus has meant the awakening of the Chinese people. It has at the same time rapidly developed the economic conditions.

For the first time in the history of China, says a correspondent of the London Daily News and Leader, she has trade unionism, a strike repression of blacklegs and picketing. And everything was carried through with such a firmness and directness of attack that in two days the masters gave way.

After centuries of oppression which has become historical for its unmitigated cruelty and its imperviousness to progress, the Chinese people have broken their chains. They now have before them a most tremendous task of raising themselves from the direst poverty and of defending themselves from European exploitation with which they undoubtedly will be assailed.

Sweden.

The last number of Brand, the organ of the Young Socialists of Sweden, contains an article by our comrade, Albert Jensen, on a case which resembles the Durand case in France and the Ettor-Giovannitti-Carusio case in the United States.

Three young men, Anton Nilsson, Algot Rosenberg and Alfred Stern, at the time of the great strike in 1909 were condemned to lifelong imprisonment for a dynamite attempt against the English scabs. A great popular campaign has been started in favor of the three condemned young men, all good comrades.

Recently a big meeting was held to ask the release of the men. Among the speakers was Lindley, leader of the Swedish transport workers, and member of Parliament. He confined himself chiefly to the question of asking a pardon for the men, but our comrade, Jensen, who spoke after him, on the contrary, showed the necessity of taking some action instead of talking eternally. He proposed to declare a strike of 24 hours, and renounced his hearers of the manifestations held in France for Durand and Rousset, in the States for Ettor and Giovannitti.

After the meeting our Comrade Jensen was reproached for having compromised the affair of the condemned men by his speech, and it is against this reproach that Jensen has written his article. He asserts that the liberal government, in order to oblige the conservative party—the only party with which it can come to an understanding for the coming elections—would not have the slightest scruple against throwing a workers' petition in the waste paper basket. "Therefore a vigorous labor action alone can have some influence. A pardon might be implored for years without success. Not a single case can be remembered where a person condemned to lifelong imprisonment was released before serving 20 years. Therefore, the people must act themselves and no parliamentary intervention will help."

Spain.

A telegram announces that the railway men of the line Manresa-Berga in Catalonia who had threatened to strike on January 13, have remained quiet, as the Company conceded the increase of salary demanded by them. This news, however, concerns only a small number of the employes as everywhere else in Spain the unrest among the railway personnel continues.

Hungary

The Hungarian labor press is well satisfied with the workers' meetings recently held in all Hungarian towns. On Sunday, January 12, 58 meetings were to be held, but 16 were prohibited. In Budapest over 10,000 persons assisted at the meetings. All the meetings passed resolutions demanding that an extraordinary congress be held on January 26, to vote for the general strike.

The government also has started to occupy itself with this proposed strike. The official papers try to diminish its importance, but it seems that the decisions of the labor meetings have disquieted the industrial and commercial circles.

An official organ states that the Franchise bill as laid before Parliament is not completed, and that the Prime Minister is disposed to lower the age limit of electors.

"DO IT TODAY"

By Not Mason.

"There comes a silly time in the life of every man when he attempts to write poetry."

A word to the wage slave, so burly and strong; who toils like a mule all his life long; whose brains, from reaction, are covered with moss, and thinks all his life he should slave for a boss; who wears shoddy clothes, likewise cheapest shoes; eats the cheap food and tanks up on booze; who boasts of "my country," with rearing tones, and exhibits calloused hands—all that he owns; worked all his life, yet hasn't a cent, and will stand in the soup-line and still be content. A word to this wage slave I would fain have him heed, if perchance these lines he should happen to read. I appeal to your manhood; to shake off your chains; to brush the cobwebs away from your brains. You know of no life but the one of this earth, then for Christ's sake, "dig in," fight for all you are worth. Life is the labor you expend while you toil; demand all you produce and make living worth while. The master you slave for keeps four-fifths of your wealth, and revels in luxury at the expense of your health. Your standard of living is below that of a hog, which your master would scorn to feed his pet poodle dog. For remember the hump on your back, you detest, is found on your master, always under his vest. So don't wait for reward in some strange land

when you die, but "This earth for the workers, right now be your cry. And also remember, neither race, color or creed is recognized by your master in his "Dollar mad" greed. There are but two nations on the face of this earth—the nation that's idle and the nation that works. So don't be blinded by race prejudice—learned from your masters to keep the wool o'er your eyes—for, wage slaves, remember it's a scientific fact, that the more wool on your eyes—the less on your back. They have banded together wage slaves to exploit. Why not you join together, in One Union unite. They live on your back and extract wealth from your hide; the extracting is fine while you allow them to ride. So buck, damn you, buck! Give your rider a fall. Let an injury to one be an injury to all. Organize in One Union on the industrial plan. Learn class solidarity, then united you'll stand; arrayed against capitalism, we can put the boss on the "hike," by folding our arms and calling the general strike. In the meantime, by decreasing your hours you increase your pay, so join the I. W. W.—Do it Today.

PASSING IT ALONG

By A. Nonymous.

I never knew what it meant when I used to read in the Bible that "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children even until the third generation." The old fellow who wrote that must have had in mind "Comrade" Berger and his bill to buy the railroads of these United States and then have his grandchildren and ours pay for them, while the capitalist and his descendants sit in their easy chairs clipping coupons.

Great is political socialism. Yea, verily, Amen.

SAM AND HIS CREW

From The Workin' Stiff.

We stood upon the Mountain side,
Staunch Gompers men were we.
We Swore by Sam and God and Man,
The Workers should be Free.
We raised on high a Million hands,
Upon that Glorious Day,
And Pledged ourselves to stand for Sam,
And Jobs and Better Pay.
When up came Six Policemen,
They did—The Dirty Crew,
And We—Well we took to the mountains,
What the Hell else could we do?

A QUESTION FOR BOBBY HUNTER

(By E. W. Vanderleith)

Charles Edward Russell has an article in the December issue of the International Socialist Review, bewailing the fact that a "comrade" was elected to Congress from the 12th Congressional District in New York, and was defrauded of his election.

The Los Angeles Times of January 31 has an article stating that a Socialist elected to the legislature was thrown out by the politicians of the old parties, Republicans and Democrats combining for that purpose.

What's the matter with the "comrades" asking the "Economic wing of the Socialist Party" to go on a strike to force their man in as the S. Pites did in Belgium to obtain political rights? How about it, "comrade" Bobbie Hunter? Would a general strike for that purpose be against Art. 2, Sec. 6?

A proposed plan of agreement between the steam fitters and the plumbers in St. Louis, Mo., includes an item where the steam fitters shall run the blow-out pipes while the plumber handles the overflow pipes on the same tank. The question of which shall set the pipe that connects with the water jacket in a stove is said to be under serious consideration. It takes real nerve to call the A. F. of L. a labor movement.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 16 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song Book today.

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

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

THE NEW UNIONISM IN GERMANY
(By Andre Tridon)

From a book by Andre Tridon on *The New Unionism* to be published in March by B. W. Huebsch, New York. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, \$1.00. Copyright 1913 by B. W. Huebsch.

Revolutionary organization was an impossibility in Germany as long as the Sozialisten-gesetz was in force and therefore we shall not go further back than the year 1890 in the history of German Syndicalism. At the Trade Union conference which met in Berlin that year there was a small minority which believed not only in the autonomy of local unions but also in a sort of amalgamation of all the branches of each separate industry.

In 1897 that minority, slightly increased, held its own independent congress. In 1903 the new unions becoming less and less orthodox in their attitude to both trade unionism and socialism formed a sort of Federation and assumed the name of Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften.

In 1904 and 1905 Dr. Friedeberg addressed their local groups advocating an antiparliamentary policy, direct action, strikes and boycott. On August 23, 1905, at the close of an address he delivered before several thousand adherents, a resolution defining the future policy of the Freie Vereinigung was voted by acclamation. It spoke among other things of the "apparent successes of parliamentarism" and declared that only class war could overthrow class rule, the general strike being the best weapon of the working classes.

Members of the Freie Vereinigung generally designate themselves as Lokalisten or Anarcho-Sozialisten. Their programme includes the rejection by every local branch of the right to strike; solidarity strikes, and a continual propaganda for the general strike; high dues and entrance fees are absolutely tabooed; no local group shall collect any money except for strike pay.

It is not the conquest of political power which according to the localist view is really important but the destruction of political power to be replaced by direct organization of the producing groups. The war waged by the oppressed against their oppressor must be merciless and include a propaganda against militarism, patriotism and clericalism.

The Localists publish three papers, Die Einigkeit, a propaganda publication, Der Pionier, which is the official organ of the Freie Vereinigung, and Der Kampf issued quite recently in Hamburg. The following excerpts from an article published in Der Pionier for January 3, 1912, illustrates the policy of the German Localists:

"The worker is told to choose representatives. He chooses by bits of paper political, and if all goes well, trade union representatives talkers. Now, is it possible for these representatives of those who have nothing, to convince the representatives of the propertied that they must give up their property in order to bring about the equal rights of mankind? No! Well, then, if that is not possible, the whole parliamentary system is not only useless, but harmful."

"Parliaments are as dangerous for mature men as barracks are for young men. In the one, as in the other, men are taken out of their own class. In the one, as in the other, most men are infected by militarism and are made by it direct enemies of anti-militarist socialism."

"Only think of Hebel in Berlin, Greulich in Switzerland, Jaures in Paris. They all declare loudly and solemnly that they have nothing in common with those who undermine the best supports of throne and capitalism, that is the military."

"These men, at first so firm, would never have degenerated so completely as socialists if they had remained among the workers and had used their undoubted abilities in order to enlighten the masses. And the expenses of parliamentary action are not as small as many assume. The elections of 1907 ate up twenty million marks of which the social-democratic workers' pence amounted to three millions."

"How much educational work could have been done with all that money by distributing good propaganda literature!"

"But the most compelling reason why the workers should not take part in elections is the crippling effect which parliaments have on the decisions of the worker."

"As the more or less faithful Christian, listening to his priest, hopes for heaven's manna, so the dispossessed turn their expectant gazes towards the houses of parliament or read the speeches of their deputies with delight; and so their power of personal action is crippled, their own development is hampered, and their belief in themselves and in their fellow-sufferers is shaken."

"Down with the electoral lie! Long live revolutionary socialism! Hurrah for the General Strike!"

The Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften or syndicalist Federation of Germany was always refused to furnish statements as to its membership to the Imperial Statistical office. Robert Michels in *Syndicalism et Socialisme* places their membership between 15,000 and 20,000.

The tenth Congress of the Freie Vereinigung was held at Madgeburg-Wilhelmstadt from May 16 to 18, 1912. Fifty-seven delegates representing 126 organizations (24 unions had not sent delegates), the administrative committee, the commission and editor of the organ "Pionier" attended the Congress. The discussion reflected the purely proletarian character of the congress in opposition to the ordinary congresses of the large centralist trade unions where the paid officials and candidates to offices dominate the discussions.

A discussion took place on the "question of organization." The majority adopted a resolution rejecting the centralist form of organization which leads to the domination of a few and the servile obedience of the others. The F. V. declared itself in favor of the federative form, leaving the local trade unions free to decide the beginning and the end of strikes. The congress agreed that an active propaganda

One Big Union of Forest and Lumber Workers

To the Many Thousand of Lumber Workers, Be They Engaged in Felling Trees in the Forest, in Delivering Them to the Mills, in Sawing Them into Lumber, Lath or Shingles, in Dressing and Finishing the Lumber, This is Addressed.

In all the great industries of the American continent the Lumbering Industry takes a prominent and important place; and of all the industries where wage workers labor long hours for small pay, so that an idle few may be kept in luxury, there are few where the conditions are more unbearable. 250,000 workers there are employed in the states bordering on the Pacific including Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Of all these thousands of lumber workers few, as yet, are organized; while, on the other hand, the employers are thoroughly organized.

With the employers of labor who have banded themselves together to keep the price of lumber high and the wages of the employes low, no particular fault can be found, as it is the common trait of all capitalists; it is the fault of the workers in not banding themselves together, so that they too might become an economic power, and demand for their labor power all they possibly can get, shorten the hours, and better the conditions.

All intelligent workers realize that nothing can be accomplished without organization. The employers have fully realized the necessity of organization long ago, and because they were few it was easy for them to unite. Because of the many thousand of workers there are makes the task of organization of them much harder; but however difficult, the workers must organize, and on the same lines as their master—in an economic industrial organization.

There is only one organization which organizes the workers on this plan, and that is the Industrial Workers of the World, of which the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers is an integral part.

The Industrial Workers of the World believe in thorough industrial organization. Neither craft unions or unions semi-industrial.

The Industrial Workers do not believe in craft unions, where there may be scores of different unions in one industry, as exists in the American Federation of Labor, often scabbing on each other through the error of recognizing the false teaching of identity of interest between the workers and the employers, but on the contrary organizes all the workers in one industry into one union; such an Industrial Union to be co-partners and closely affiliated with the workers in the other industrial departments; it also condemns any such teaching as identity of interest between the employers and employes. The following extract from the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World lays bare the plan of organization:

"We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers."

"These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all."

This is the only form of organization that can successfully combat organized capital. The plan of organization is up to date. It is proper, it can not be improved upon, as it aims to supplant the present capitalist government with a workers' industrial government, and when that day comes it will no longer be necessary for the workers to wander around hopelessly looking for a master to employ them, but will own and operate their own industries, and will be possessors of all they produce.

To attain these ideals, and in the meantime to make life worth living at all for the lumberworkers, the organization must be thoroughly established in every town and camp where the workers are engaged.

Some workers object to joining the organization on the ground that they are soon going to leave the particular place where they are working. This objection is a poor one, as the Industrial Workers transfers its members from one local to another, from one industrial department to another free of charge. One initiation fee does forever. This applies to every industry.

Another objection is that, "If I join your union I will lose my job."

education of the proletariat in the fight against exploitation. That is why the F. V. opposes the contracts favored by the centralist trade unions, and which prevent the members of similar trades from striking in sympathy.

The German socialist party condemned long ago all syndicalist tendencies cropping up within its ranks and as early as 1907 expelled Dr. Friedeberg for "preaching lawlessness, anti-patriotism, atheism and antimilitarism."

The German socialist congress which met in hemnitz last Fall indicated a rather conservative tendency. The suggestion to restrict the power of the parliamentary groups in the party was defeated. In the future as in the past all socialist members of the Reichstag will be seated in the congress with full floor privileges and the vote. Besides the congress supported the executive committee which at the last election had directed the socialists of some 20 election districts to stop their campaign against the liberals. At the same time an ambiguous declaration that the extraordinary conditions obtaining then were not likely to recur again may be construed as mild reproof.

A syndicalist tendency to concentration and amalgamation is noticeable, however, in the German trade unions. Not that it has given rise to any discussions but statistics reveal clearly what is taking place: While the membership of the German unions has constantly increased, being in round numbers 2,500,000 for the free or socialist unions, 125,000 in the Hirsch-Duncker unions, 700,000 in the independent, 35,000 in the patriotic, 80,000 in the yellow and 250,000 in the Christian unions, the number of unions has decreased from 66 in 1906 to 53 in 1912.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

By Malcolm E. McLean.

In the name of all the gods that ever were or that every may be, let us put an end to this hellish system of slavery and snobbery.

Here in British Columbia, under the glorious British flag, we loggers are worker harder than galley-slaves. So unbearable are the conditions under which we toil, and so hopeless is the outlook, that a great many loggers drink themselves to death. The wonder is not that so many drink, but that there are some who do not.

It is galling to toil until we almost sweat blood to further the social climbings of our master's female relations. These lecherous parasites, in whose veins flows the blood of vampires, look down with contempt upon all workmen; and their choicest appellation for us is the "great unwashed," or the "ignorant rabble."

This is the hardest objection to overcome, as it goes to show what an abject state of slavery the worker has allowed himself to be lodged. It is the whine of a coward, and in a person who, by the very statement admits that he is whipped, is down and out, having no longer the courage to face the stern battle of life, or even to try to keep his head above water. He admits the right of the lumber trust to impose any and all exactions. He has not the manhood or courage to raise a hand or lift his voice against such oppression. Such men as these merit nothing but contempt from their fellow workers, who are battling against the oppression of organized capital, that they may enjoy more of the fruits of their labor.

Others object to belonging to an organization that is fighting for the rights of the workers, on the ground that they are satisfied with their jobs and their hours and wages. This is the statement of an ignorant person; ignorant of the fact that Labor produces all wealth and that Labor should receive all that it produces. It is generally a man who is receiving very low wages and has long hours to work that makes a statement of this kind. He should also be classed with the man who is afraid of his job. Some of the highest paid men in the saw mills and in the camps are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, but they realize that Labor only receives one-fifth of what it produces and that the other four-fifths go into the hands of men who produce nothing. They also realize that to protect their own interests it is necessary for them to assist in bringing the most menial toiler up to a higher standard of living. They realize the class struggle; the interests of the workers and the masters are not identical, and they know that their class, the working class, should have as much right to organize and educate themselves as the masters have, and refuse to be dictated to by any mushroom aristocrat as to what he shall belong to. Every scheme is being used by the capitalist class to keep the workers from entering upon their proper course. The giving of Christmas presents, a few shares of worthless stock, a small raise of pay on the side to a few, so that the few will always be on the side of the master to help oppress the other workers, are all tributes to the intelligence of the masters and to the ignorance and cowardice of the subservient tool, the slave.

Education.

The Industrial Workers of the World aims to teach its members that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by economic conditions; that the workers are robbed out of four-fifths of the product of their toil, so that a few can live in idleness. It teaches the workers how to organize in every branch of an industry, and in all industries, and how to carry on such an organization, that when the proper time arrives, the workers instead of being driven out into the street to starve and rot in idleness at the behest of a small coterie of men, that they will continue production in the shop and refuse to starve, and will operate the different industries for the benefit of workers and not for parasites.

Fellow Workers: Do not be the easy prey of the Lumber Associations and trusts by keeping out of your Industrial organization. Remember, nothing can be accomplished without organization; follow the pattern set by your masters, and organize to get all you can and hold what you get.

No exorbitant initiation fees or dues are required to be an Industrial Worker. The initiation fee into all locals of Lumbermen is \$1.00, and the dues 50 cents per month. Twenty wage earners can form a local and the charter outfit of books, seal, charter, cards, etc., costs \$10.00. Do not throw this paper away, but talk matters over among your fellow workers, and see if you do not believe the conditions under which you work can be bettered, shorter hours established, and the life of the lumber worker, no matter what your occupation may be, improved in many ways by a thorough organization of the workers in every camp and town.

Mining in the West is no more important an industry than is lumbering; yet through the organization of that industry an eight hour day has been established in most mining camps. There is no difference between a lumber worker and a miner; one is just as intelligent as the other, and there is no reason why an organization cannot be built in the near future that will be to the everlasting credit of the workers in the lumber industry.

Do not allow yourselves to again drop into a state of despair in this matter, but immediately join the lumbermen's local of the I. W. W., if there is one in your district; if not, at once send for an organizer to come and address you on the subject, and get a local started.

Secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Frank R. Schlois, 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

And we suffer all this toll and pain, misery and degradation, in order that our pot-bellied masters may travel in luxury in foreign lands and spend thousands of dollars on society prostitutes; while all we know of travel or of love, is to travel down the skidroad arm in arm with the native daughters of the forest, whose price is a dollar bill.

It is high time for us to awake from our lethargy, so that we may make a stand against our arrogant task-masters, for the more we dilly-dally the worse off we become.

The instinct of self-preservation compels us today to unite against our masters, as it compelled our forefathers, when they were swinging by their tails in the jungles of Africa, to unite for mutual protection against their common foes. Then, as now, the meek, the humble and the cowardly were forced to the wall in the struggle for existence. He that will not join hands with us today, in our struggles for industrial supremacy, has the craven heart of a coward and the spirit of a louse.

This damnable slavery in logging camps must go. The handwriting is on the wall. Already, in a good many camps along the coast, the loggers are dancing the war dance. Nothing shall stop us but lack of solidarity. We have the numbers. All we need is unity and the world is ours. Neither the laughter of fools nor the sneers of suckers shall deter us from taking our rights.

In spite of the rancor of slave drivers, and the pusillanimity of old cream, we will unite, even if the ramshackle old bunkhouses do fall around our ears.

WHAT'S THE USE?
By Phil Engle.

What use is it for the steel workers to force a raise in wages from the Steel Trust, when that trust will "recoup" itself by raising the price on the steel rails that the poor wage slave buys when he wants to build himself a railroad?

What's the use of the automobile workers in Detroit, Mich., organizing into One Big Union to get a higher wage from their bosses? No use at all. The bosses will give them the raise in wages and then put up the price of autos, and when the slave wants to buy an automobile for his family, he has to pay more for it. So the difference in money comes out of the poor wage slaves' pockets. (N. B.—The writer has neither a wife nor an auto, but there is no telling what might happen.)

What's the use of the wage slaves at Fall-

man, Ill., organizing and trying to get more pay and then the poor slaves will have to pay more for berths. (A "Stiff" just told me that the wage slaves did not use Pullman berths, but I think he is a liar and a traitor to the flag.)

What's the use of fighting for an eight hour work day? The boss will "speed up" the machinery and you will be made to do sixteen hours work in eight hours! (An old wage slave tells me that they are speeded up now and that the boss gets every drop of sweat and blood he can force from his unorganized wage slaves. This same wage slave also said that if the men in the factory where he works were organized into One Big Union and forced the boss to give them the eight hour workday, that many men who are outside of the factory gate every morning, looking for a job, would have jobs on the inside. This same old boy also stated that the reason the boss was able to "speed up" the men, was because there are five men for every one job.)

"Shorten the hours, increase the jobs and decrease the speeding up process!" This argument sounded reasonable to me, until I discovered that this poor old wage slave had never read the Weekly People! That settled it with me. It is true that the old fellow had been a wage slave for over forty-five years, but what could he know about the class struggle? What was even worse, he "sabotaged" on the job, in direct violation of Art. 2, Section 6.

Years ago an old fellow named Karl Marx wrote a pamphlet called "Value, Price and Profit." It sells for ten cents. It's worth studying.

SHOULD AVOID A MILL STRIKE NOW

An I. W. W. scout writes about conditions in the Gray's Harbor district and gives the information that a mill strike has not the best conditions for success at this time. The men are grumbling and ready to strike, but some mills are shut down because of scarcity of logs, there being none in the water. The writer advises all I. W. W. men working under cover in Gray's Harbor to refrain from advising a strike at this time. When a Chinook takes away the snow renewed agitation should take place in the camps. A strike in the woods would have many elements in its favor. Logs are scheduled to go up \$1 per thousand about March 1 and loggers should prepare to share in the raise.

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

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

A FINE BUNCH OF FAKERS.

The thirteenth annual banquet of the National Civic Federation found the following labor fakers with their feet under the table: Samuel Tompers, president A. F. of L.; James Duncan, vice president A. F. of L.; James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union; Warren S. Stone, head of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors. Andrew Carnegie, the Homestead murderer, and August Belmont, who broke the New York subway strike, were also there in the interests of labor.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

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

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

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

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

All three for \$2.25.
Better send that two dollars and two bits right away to the "Industrial Worker," P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS NEEDED

All contributions for the Spanish Press Fund in the future will be received by W. H. Cook, Sec'y-Treas. of the Central Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Locals, Box 265, Station C. This change became necessary owing to the fact that fellow worker Velarde is out of the city the greater part of his time.

Come on, fellow workers, and get busy! We need \$920.00 on that fund, and we need it NOW.

The committee, fellow workers Sautter, Clark, Cook, Ojeda, Cabesute and Velarde.

REMEMBER ABERDEEN!

The New Era, socialist paper of Aberdeen, Wash., tried to make its readers believe that it is neutral on the question of economic organizations, and that the reason the A. F. of L. lumber worker organization is boosted is because the I. W. W. cannot organize the woods and mills. The untruth of this lies in the fact that the New Era bitterly attacked the I. W. W. while the free speech fight was being waged in Aberdeen, and the A. F. of L. didn't know that long ago that the Panama Canal was going to be built. We remember Aberdeen.

FRESNO WILL ENDORSE REFERENDUM

Local 66, I. W. W., Fresno, Cal., writes to Local 13, I. W. W., San Diego, Cal., as follows: "At our last regular business meeting a motion was passed endorsing your article in *Solidarity* in regard to abolishing the G. E. H. I was instructed to inform you of the fact, and if Local 13 take the initiative in sending out a referendum amendment you can be assured that Local 66 will second it."

OTTO GUNZ, Sec'y Local 66."

Headquarters have been opened by Local Union No. 248, Everett, Wash., in Room 18, Stone & Fisher Bldg. Lee Helper is secretary. A good local is under way and all rebels are invited to spend their spare time in the I. W. W. hall.

According to reports among lumbermen there have been 500,000,000 feet of lumber ordered for the Panama Pacific Exposition, one-half of which must be delivered this year and the balance in 1914. Lumber workers should prepare to strike at an opportune time. Don't let Weyerhaeuser get the goat.

Will John H. C. Gamon please communicate with H. Payne, Secretary 173, I. W. W., 3345 Seventeenth street, San Francisco, Cal.

Local 194, I. W. W., Seattle, Wash., gave its second bill on February 9, in Minuet Hall. The local has elected A. S. Glasman as organizer and the tailors are rapidly lining up with the union. Leon Glazier was elected chairman to succeed Glasman. Ernest A. Meader is still the secretary.

SOLIDARITY.

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters as well as general news of the class struggle.

Subscription price is \$1.00 per year, 12 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 15c per copy. You need it as well as the "Worker."

Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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. Reeve, 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. Kingford, Secretary-Treasurer, 8 Judd's Building, Christ Church (New Zealand).

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass.
Speech stenographically reported and published verbatim in an 80-page pamphlet. Revolutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment of the wage system.

Nicely Bound. Large Type.
25c per copy. \$10.00 per 100.
Send all orders to Vincent St. John, 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

SMALL FARMERS RETARD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

By C. E. Payne. The discussion regarding membership in the I. W. W. and our affiliation with those who are not actual wage workers will help clarify the minds of some regarding our organization and its purposes.

We claim that the working class movement is the logical result of the evolution of industry. Also that it is the mission of the wage-workers to eventually take charge of the industries and administer them for their own benefit. On this process it would be impossible to assimilate a multitude of small industrial units.

That being the case, it does not seem that it would be wise to accept to membership any one whose economic interests lay in retarding the development of any particular line of industry.

The economic interest of the small farmer, whether land owner or renter, does not lie in the direction of the centralization of industry, but in the opposite direction. Their economic interest lies in having a system of small industries, and particularly in the ownership and operation of land.

Thus their economic interests, and therefore their actions as a class, will be opposed to those of the wage-workers, and if these two elements are in one organization they will be a constant source of friction. This has been the case in the Socialist party, which accepts everyone to membership on a profession of faith, regardless of their economic interests, and we could not expect it to be otherwise in the I. W. W.

The economic power of the small farmers has been swept into the industrial scrap-heap, and their economic interests are rapidly following their power. Many of them may be in a worse position than the wage-workers, but as long as they cling to the fiction of "independence" they will not work for the centralization of industry and the ultimate overthrow of the capitalist system.

The small farmers are, however, being rapidly expropriated by the large capitalist concerns, and apparently it will be but a short time before we can welcome them to membership as actual wage-workers. A step in this direction was taken when the various Pacific railroads were given large domains. A longer and bolder step was taken when the forest reserve system was inaugurated, as this throws millions of would-be small farmers back into the wage-working class. Other and still bolder steps are very likely to be taken by the masters in the near future, just as the small landed proprietors were dispossessed by old Rome.

When that time comes there will be no question as to their fitness for membership. Until then let them continue as in the past, giving us such support as they think we deserve in our fight, but not asking for affiliation with us until they become one of us.

Let us settle the question on the scientific basis of economic determinism on which all economic questions must be solved, and not try to settle the matter according to our sympathies.

SABOTAGE IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(By San Juan di Pasco) In the days of the Boer war, the British army had re-mount officers stationed in the U. S. to buy up mules for service in South Africa. They were shipped out of New Orleans, La., to Capetown, S. A.

The liner Castle, among others, was chartered for this service, and the quartermaster having died or deserted, another one was shipped in New Orleans.

When the liner was a few days out of New Orleans the mules began to die, a few at a time. Every morning the winches would be started and a few more heaved overboard.

It is said that the boat could have been traced across by the trail of mules she left in her wake. The captain promised the quartermaster £5 if he would try to find out who poisoned the mules.

He sherlocked around some, but was not able to find out, and was discharged in Capetown. Somehow or other it got into the London "Times" that a powerful clique of English re-mount officers were buying up bum mules in the U. S., at high prices, and had a confederate on board ship to poison them to keep from being found out.

Result: Big scandal in England. The quartermaster at present is a member of the Socialist party, hates sabotage, crime and destroying property, and is a firm believer in Paragraph 2, Section 6.

TAFT ORGANIZES I. W. W. LOCAL

Taft has organized a new local with 42 members as a starter. Not Taft, the fat office boy of the plutocracy, who runs errands for Wall street, but Taft, Cal., in the oil fields.

The workers met in the Kangaroo court room to hear an address by G. E. B. member Frank Little. Following the talk the affairs were turned over to a temporary organization and for more than an hour Fellow Worker C. L. Lambert and the new secretary, V. B. Vanhook, were busy writing out membership books.

An organization committee was formed and plans laid for a vigorous campaign. A good stock of literature was ordered and the new local started off with an order of 50 copies of the "Industrial Worker" and the same of Solidarity. Some slight trouble is expected in securing a suitable hall for headquarters.

The new local is Oil Workers' Industrial Union No. 453. Secretary V. B. Vanhook, general delivery, Taft, Cal., is the present address.

Oil Workers' Union No. 452 of Fellows, Cal., is doing well. It has 25 members, all of whom are working. The local started on December 19 and it will be able to work together with the newer local in organizing the oil fields.

Local 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., has open headquarters and free reading room at 511 Pine street, room 11. Mail should be addressed to Al Hendricks, Secretary, instead of to Wm. Young as before.



JEREMIAH HARTNETT. This is Jeremiah Hartnett, member of the Jackpinners' local, Little Falls, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America. He is a John Golden scab of the American Federation of Labor. He acted as special policeman to beat up unarmed women and children in the I. W. W. textile strike in Little Falls, N. Y. There are others whose pictures we hope to publish later. Hartnett was not even called down by the A. F. of L. for his treachery to the working class. Say, lumber workers, how would you like a card in the A. F. of L. so that you could call this skunk a brother "union man"?

JOHANNSON STATES HIS POSITION Under date of February 1 we are in receipt of a letter from Anton Johansson in which some exceptions are taken to the article by Thomas McConnell, Jr., in our issue of January 23. We are glad to reproduce the portions dealing with the article, for Johansson's communication corroborates the article in its essentials.

"I canvassed the East in the interest of the men who are now in the penitentiary. I did say both at the meeting referred to in this article and other meetings that I spoke at that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. had by its cowardly silence assisted the prosecution. I likewise charged that Sam Gompers and John Mitchell expressed their regret of ever having associated with O. A. Tjeltmeo. This I deem contemptible, and only worthy of the scorn of every man and woman with red blood in their veins."

"Fortunately I have two copies of that speech, which was taken by a stenographer, Miss Ira Shuster, who is a member of the I. W. W., Local No. 173."

"I quote from your article one paragraph, which is in parenthesis: '(He said that one of the big men in the Gompers' Cabinet is in the employ of the U. S. Secret Service Department.)'

"It then goes on to state that I stated that I could prove this. As a matter of fact, these are the exact words that I used, namely: 'That I had heard and had reasons to believe it to be true, that one of the Vice Presidents of the A. F. of L. was a Secret Service man.' I did not say that I was able to prove the same."

"I only write this at the suggestion of some of our friends who were at the meeting, believing as I do that your paper would not deliberately misquote anyone, when the stakes are the liberties of thirty-three men. I am under indictment myself in this city (Los Angeles) and I don't care a damn about any criticism that may come my way, and as for the A. F. of L., I think the truth is bad enough and needs no exaggeration."

"I had hoped and still believe that this was the opportune time to expose the cowardly National labor leaders and arouse the rank and file to a more radical course. . . . I made the open charge against Gompers and his associates in the San Francisco Labor Council and challenged them to take me to task."

We do not think that any error in the article was intentional with the writer. And while the vast majority of A. F. of L. leaders are simply lieutenants of the capitalist class we recognize that there are a few who work for revolutionary ends to the best of their abilities, cramped as they are by contract-ridden craft unionism.

MICHAEL KELLY KILLED NEAR APPLEGATE, CAL. On January 31, Fellow Worker Michael Kelly, member of Local 45, Bakersfield, Cal., was struck upon the side of his head by a piece of falling rock from a blast nearly one-fourth of a mile away. He died within 48 hours. The accident occurred near Applegate, Cal.

In the death of Fellow Worker Kelly the I. W. W. loses an enthusiastic job agitator, one who always did all he could toward the upbuilding of the organization. Kelly is said to have a sister in Philadelphia. Any one having information of any of the relatives of the deceased will please communicate with Fred Tiffany, Box 241, Bakersfield, Cal.

Joseph McClugg, stationary engineer, Wichita, Kan., took a laborer's job and agreed to push 100 wheelbarrows of cement before noon. He is now in a hospital completely paralyzed. He may die. McClugg pushed 55 loads by 11 o'clock and then collapsed, thus proving that his back was nearly as weak as his head.

Some More Strong Facts For the Lumberjacks

The recent deep snows have driven most of the loggers from the Northwest camps into the cities, and as a result an increase in membership is reported by all lumber worker locals.

Short street meetings, followed by an invitation to the various I. W. W. halls, have been the rule since the holidays. Speakers in Swedish and English are addressing the loggers with splendid results.

The general idea is that 1913 is to be the banner year for the I. W. W. to organize the lumber industry. Many old time members are renewing their membership after a lapse of several years.

Southern Lumber Workers Join I. W. W. The fact that the Brotherhood of Timber Workers joined the I. W. W., after thoroughly investigating the A. F. of L., and is prosecuting a vigorous organization campaign in the Southern timber district, has given the loggers and saw mill workers reason to believe that the I. W. W. alone can perform the task of uniting the workers of the forests and mills. The Northwest timber workers have taken new heart.

For the first time in American history there is a nation-wide industrial organization of lumber workers, with locals in the South, around the Great Lakes, in British Columbia, and in the Pacific Northwest, including the redwood belt.

The National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W. is here to stay until capitalism is overthrown and the lumber workers manage the industry in which they work.

Lumber Barons Love A. F. of L. The "Brotherhood" fake pulled off by the A. F. of L. in Montana is still a stench in the nostrils of all self respecting loggers. There are large numbers of lumber workers who look askance upon an organization like the A. F. of L., which allowed the lumber barons to use its organizers as tools to break up the only organization that ever had any power in the woods. The loggers can see nothing for them in an organization that the employers tried to force them to join at the point of a gun.

Every lumber worker will do well to study the history of the Western Federation of Miners since that body was fooled into joining the A. F. of L. through a misleading referendum. From a rebellious union that the bosses feared it has degenerated into a contract signing adjunct of capitalism, held together mainly by its death benefit feature. It is simply a "coffin society" run in a manner that saves the Copper Trust from burying its slaves.

Bound Hand and Foot by Fakers A protest has been made against our recent statement that W. F. of M. officials had bound the miners hand and foot and turned them

over to the tender mercies of the Copper magnates. It was said that the contract signed in Butte was only a local matter and had not the sanction of the W. F. of M. heads in Denver. The executive board of the W. F. of M. has the power to revoke the charter of the Butte local and by failing to do so it has set the seal of approval upon that local's attempt to declare peace in the class war. Butte local comprises about one-fourth of the entire W. F. of M. No doubt that has something to do with it.

The I. W. W. revoked the charter of a local union in Great Falls, Mont., when the local body entered into an agreement with employers on terms that were injurious to the workers as a whole. That shows our attitude in the matter.

Copper Company Controls Union As further proof that our statement regarding the Butte miners was not overdrawn we quote from the Montana Socialist, Butte, Mont., issue of February 2:

"Again the Rustling Cards" "Tacked against the wall of the company employment office on the hill is the following notice to applicants for rustling cards:"

"Tell the Truth" "In making application for employment, what you say will be investigated, and if you have not told the truth, you will never get another card.—Anaconda Copper Mining Company."

"Which is, of course, just another hint that the said company holds in utter contempt the recent action of the Miners' Union in declaring, by referendum vote, its opposition to the blacklisting system.

"Why should it not be so? Not only does the company control the actions of the Powers That Be in the Miners' Union, as has been amply demonstrated during the last nine months, but recent developments indicate very clearly that the governing body of the Western Federation of Miners has also constituted itself defender of the local officials of Number One. "Shades of Ed Boyce! What a spectacle!"

With the Western Federation in the A. F. of L., and Harry Orchard's Pal at the helm, the miners are indeed in a bad way. If the lumber workers are wise they will avoid going the same route.

To Head Off the I. W. W. That the A. F. of L. will try to "head off an organization movement attempted by the 'direct action' I. W. W." is the statement of an Everett paper that is favorable to the A. F. of L. In Bellingham, Wash., the move has already been made by organizing a Federal Union of the A. F. of L. Some of the officers of the "class conscious wage workers organization" are Pres. C. H. Shephardson, a city councilman; recording secretary W. H. Waynick, said to live from interest on investments; and financial

secretary Fred E. Prouty, until recently the editor of the Bellingham Journal.

One of the biggest frauds in the whole A. F. of L. is their Federal Union stunt. These bodies flourish only where some political officeholder wants to build up a voting machine to retain him in office. Home guards with a vote form the bulk of their membership and the floater is simply frozen out. And an A. F. of L. Federal Union card is not transferable into any industry.

No Universal Transfer in A. F. of L. This brings out an important point in the proposed A. F. of L. lumber workers organization. In spite of the fact that a large number of lumber workers can follow certain trades for a portion of the year an A. F. of L. card will not be accepted outside of the particular trade union that you join. The I. W. W. card is transferable without additional charge into any local union of the I. W. W. in any industry.

The I. W. W. has several organizers in the lumber industry. A Swedish organizer has recently come from the Minnesota camps and will soon start organization work upon the coast; to remain in the Northwest district until after the Panama Canal opens. An Italian organizer is working in the redwood belt and the camp organizers are working harder than ever to reap the results of continuous street agitation for several years.

Tremendous Preliminary Propaganda The I. W. W. is the best known and best liked organization in the lumber camps of the Pacific Northwest. There have been thousands of I. W. W. pamphlets distributed among lumber workers. Nearly 20,000 I. W. W. song books have been disposed of to lumber workers alone and there is not a camp that does not sing the songs. Within the past year there have been several hundred thousand copies of this paper distributed among loggers and saw mill workers. Add to this the word of mouth agitation of members in the camps and it can easily be seen that the I. W. W. has laid the foundation for a strong union. But the A. F. of L. just found out a few brief weeks ago that the Panama Canal was going to affect the lumber industry on the Pacific Coast.

Join a Class Union Loggers! Saw Mill Workers! Awake to your interests. Organize into the Industrial Workers of the World and fight with your class to gain better conditions now, and the World for the Workers as soon as enough of us get together.

Send for further information today to the secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Frank R. Schiele, 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Swedish Rebels Want Aid of I. W. W.

(Continued from page 1)

be necessary to ask that they be pardoned. But such petitioning does not, of course, imply an admission that they are criminals. It is, however, necessary for juridical reasons.

The prison condition in Sweden are worse than perhaps anywhere else with the exception of Russia. The Swedish socialist August Palm, who has studied prison condition in America, says that American prisons are veritable paradises compared with those of Sweden. Those who have been incarcerated in American prisons or studied the conditions there will then understand what it means to a young person to be doomed to spend the rest of his life in a Swedish penitentiary.

All help coming from America or elsewhere will be appreciated by the comrades in Sweden. Petitions are now being sent by a committee composed of members of the I. W. W. in Chicago to progressive unions and radical organizations all over America. These petitions should be signed and returned to the committee. Also, those who wish to cooperate may send petitions and resolutions, protesting against the continued incarceration of these men directly to Sweden, addressed to "Statsminister Karl Staaff, Stockholm, Sweden."

PROGRESSIVE UNIONIST

The Progressive Unionist, 7719 Slattery Street, St. Louis, Mo., brought out Vol. 1, No. 1, on February 1. The paper proclaims that it has no connection with any organization.

Its motto is "He who produces nothing shall consume the same." Jim Seymour contributes a poem to the initial number.

The editor intends to comment upon the labor movement without fear or favor. In opening he says in part:

"As time goes on new conditions arise; these conditions must be met and disposed of, and disposed of right. The latest and most serious of these conditions is the jurisdictional dispute among the various unions, especially in the building trades. For instance, the carpenters and sheet-metal workers are almost in open rebellion against each other; the mill-wrights and the machinists are calling each other scabs; the iron-workers and boiler-makers fall to agree; the tailors and garment workers are continually in a scrap; etc. Such conditions are wrong and should not continue."

The Progressive Unionist has a large sized job on its hands if it hopes to settle jurisdictional quarrels within the A. F. of L., for such troubles are increasing inside of that "job trust" just in proportion as machinery develops, new materials are brought into being, and jobs become scarcer.

NO FARMERS WANTED

By Hemlock Savage.

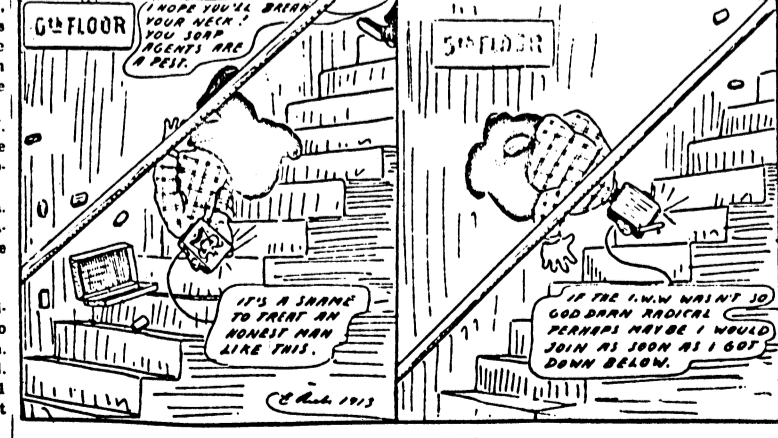
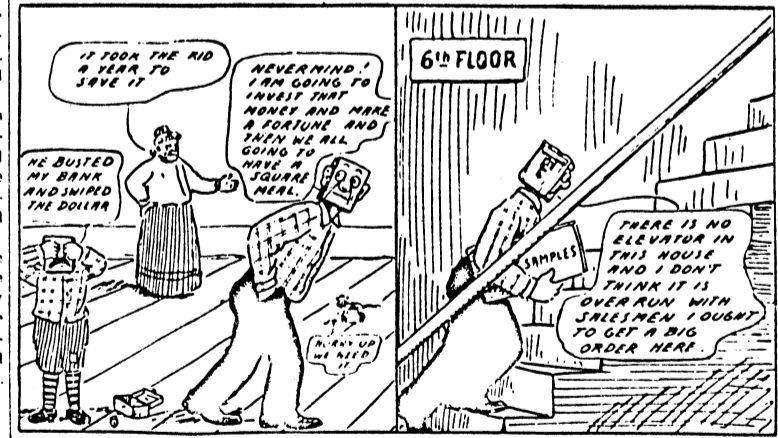
Does the I. W. W. want to go the same way of the K. of L.? Don't you know that J. J. Hill and every other capitalist is a farmer?

Wage workers only. That is our only safeguard. Let the farmer organize for himself. Give us the shovel stiff and we can quickly bring the rest into line.

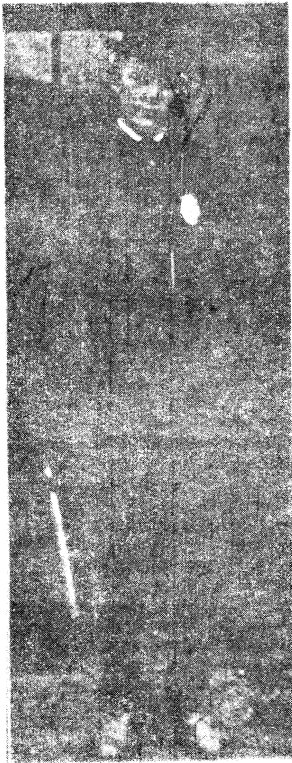
Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

Mr. Block

Where There's Life There's Soap



Continued Next Week



JEREMIAH HARTNETT.