

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. 5 No. 2

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 210

## FILIPO BOCCINI IS CONVICTED

(Special Telegram to the Worker.)  
Utica, N. Y., March 27.—Filipo Boccini was convicted at eleven thirty this morning. The jury was out eighteen hours. They recommend leniency. The sentence is to be passed on Saturday.

The defense was up all night awaiting the verdict. The special deputies are all joyous, as though knowing what was coming from the beginning.

Every worker in the country must show where he stands, and that quickly. Don't let the mill owners railroad our brothers. Make this the world-wide issue. This is the time for action and not for showing the white feather.

By God! We must have action, and that must be quick and impressive. Are the workers here to be handed over as victims for the mill owners?  
J. S. BISCAY.

### Demand Grand Jury Investigation

Herkimer, N. Y., March 24, 1913.—The trial of the first Little Falls strike prisoner, Filipo Boccini, is in its third week and may be finished this week. Twelve more are to be tried singly, which may take three months at least.

Demands must be made on Governor Sulzer at Albany for grand jury investigation of Little Falls authorities at once. We have managed to expose the dirty gang despite the overruling of the judge, who is helping the prosecution. Perjury, jail brutalities and other dirty work exposed in court, though the judge does not allow us to go into most important exposures. Defense has outgeneraled and outmaneuvered the mill owners on every point, while the prosecution has done everything possible to prejudice citizens. Local papers have begun to tell the truth and print protests and demands coming here for Sulzer.

We are getting home publicity and need more on the outside. Every red must get busy and raise funds to keep the defense going until every worker has been released and every tool of millionaires has been put behind the bars. You can do this, and we depend upon your backing to win here.

Simply got to have funds, as we are broke right now and have to finish.

Don't lay down, as we are going to finally win out against all the dirty work of the authorities.  
J. S. BISCAY.

## The Hazleton Strike

Hazleton, Pa., Mar. 22, 1913.—For the past six weeks there has been an I. W. W. strike of 1200 silk workers in this city. The strongest union in this region is the United Mine Workers of America and they have stood nobly by the strikers, both financially and morally.

As in all other strikes the capitalists are finding willing tools in the politicians. In this case their tool happens to be a fellow by the name of Daniel F. McKelvey, who has used every effort, known to his kind, to break the strike. His latest effort at arousing dissension in the ranks of the striking silk workers failed miserably. He prepared a set of resolutions asking Mrs. Conboy and John Golden, organizer and president of the United Textile Workers, to come to this city to refute some charges alleged to have been made by organizer Daniels and the strikers. He succeeded in railroadng these resolutions through the Central Labor Council last Thursday evening. The joke is that this meeting was called out in the churches four days before the Central Labor Union knew anything about the resolutions. This proves that the whole thing had been planned at least a week in advance.

As soon as the socialists and I. W. W. strikers learned the facts organizer Daniels was sent to Allentown to bring Bill Haywood back with him.

It had been planned to allow no one but Mrs. Conboy and John Golden to speak, but the miners appointed several committees to attend the meeting to see that the I. W. W. had a square deal. When Mrs. Conboy was offered the floor she did not want to talk. She had lost her nerve when she heard that Bill Haywood had arrived. So comrade Louis Gergots, a miner who ably handled the strike during its inception, took the floor and presented the I. W. W. side of the question. Andro Matti, vice-president of the U. M. W. of A., spoke next. He promised all kinds of support and said he hoped to see the day when labor would receive all it produces. Bill Haywood spoke next and was applauded repeatedly. He was the idol of the strikers. Mrs. Conboy then spoke and made an attempt to besmirch Haywood's record, but her speech was not well received. Haywood showed the falsity of her various

(Continued on page four.)



Melting Before the Heat of Solidarity

## Akron Rubber Barons Are Weakening

The seventh week of the Rubber Workers' strike at Akron, Ohio, finds the first white signal of distress being hoisted by the Rubber Trust. This, only after every means has been employed to once more send the strikers back to slavery of low wages and poor conditions; to send them back to be at the beck and call of the dirty hirelings of Capitalism; to send them back unorganized, dispirited and defeated to once more suffer under the sting of the Blacklist. Every weapon has been used to achieve this end.

The mayor of the city, who receives his graft from the city exchequer and his orders from the Rubber Barons, was one of the tools used. The parks, which from time immemorial have been used for political campaigning and public meetings, were closed to the strikers by the Mayor. He said the grass was growing and must not be interfered with. This green excuse was given after he had, in a moment of forgetfulness, given permission to the slaves to hold all the meetings they wanted in the Parks. Meanwhile he had heard his master's voice.

Another weapon was the intimidation of the hall proprietors by the Trust. Reindeer Hall was closed to the strikers on the pretense that it needed plastering. Plaster before humanity. The most rigorous search by committees from the strikers showed that the repressive hand

of capitalism had Akron shut down tight. No hall could be had, nor would the Mayor allow the city lot to be used for the erection of a tent.

The shepherds of the foreign speaking Catholic element among the strikers endeavored to do their duty by the hand that fed them. The Rubber Barons, like the Robber Barons of old, find themselves stooping to the lowest things in order to rivet the chains of slavery more firmly on the limbs of the rubber workers. The word went forth, "The strike is over. You can go back to work," and it became a command when sanctified by the voice of the priest.

Despite these attempts to bludgeon the strikers back to the slave pens of Industrial Akron, the Trust is admitting its helplessness and is making the preliminary steps toward a settlement. Unlike the U. S. Steel corporation the Rubber Trust can never figure on work for more than one month ahead. The seasons bring with them radical changes in tires. Even when the style for the ensuing year is known the difficulty is not over for the Automobile manufacturers do not decide upon the size of the tires they will require until 3 or 4 weeks before they ask for delivery. Also the standardization of rubber tires is so incomplete that the Trust has to split up its production among small sections of the workers, each section handling a certain class of work. As a conse-

quence of these peculiarities of the automobile tire business the workers can completely tie up the industry with a two weeks' strike called at any time. This strike is a fifty million dollar blow according to Wall Street. The Barons announce that their predatory spirit is chastened and they might consider advances for a settlement if presented through the mediation of the Probe Committee.

While awaiting developments the strikers are taking the necessary steps to perfect their organization, ready for the day of victory. They intend to take their Industrial Unionism back into the shop with them and to that end are completing their shop committees, and outlining and refining the manner of conducting affairs and handling grievances.

So once more has militant unionism inspired and carried the workers a little further toward emancipation. By concerted action the chains of slavery have been loosened and breathing possibilities given to the enslaved. Taking fresh inspiration they will look with wider opened eyes for the weak spots of the capitalist system, and will grasp with a greater meaning the hand of their enslaved brothers to shake it and murmur, not "brother" but "fellow worker of my class."

All hail this evidence of the rise of a new social class—the antithesis of the Capitalist class. All hail the modern proletariat.—Frank Dawson.

## Sidelights On the Trial of Boccini

(By J. S. Biscay)

The dirty "gang" controlled by the Little Falls mill owners is exerting every ounce of energy to finish the work they began in the strike when men were dragged into the mill, handcuffed and beaten with clubs, women were slugged and insulted on the streets, and oven homes invaded in the middle of the night. Every form of underhand work, from brazen perjury to intimidation of women witnesses, is being practiced in an effort to railroad the victims of the late strike.

From the very beginning the judge showed by his attitude that he would uphold the mill owners. The defense came in with affidavits showing that perjury was committed before the grand jury which brought in the indictments and a motion to see the minutes of the grand jury was made so that every point could be proven conclusively. The judge showed his hand by denying this motion with the statement: "It would not help the people's case to allow the defense to see the records." The people referred to doubtlessly means the mill owners—it would not help their "case" a bit. Then a motion was made to have all the confined strikers in the courtroom during the trial of Boccini. Again the court refused. It would not do to have the jury look upon the workers who dared to

demand more bread. It might mean an acquittal. Then the defense moved that all witnesses be excluded; this was wanted so that none of the thugs could hear what any previous slinger said on the stand. Or course, that would not do at all. The poor slingers had to be present to make their stories correspond; the witnesses for the defense did not need such consideration, so this was denied also.

When the trial opened the court allowed side issues to be brought into the testimony of the foreman, bosses, capitalists, businessmen, policemen, strikebreakers, detectives, scabs and even thieves who were testifying against the strikers. Any old thing went that could be used in any way to discredit the workers before the jury. The strenuous objections of the defense were quickly overruled by the sneering judge—and the wheels of injustice kept turning. Even under this great disadvantage Attorney Fred H. Moore managed in the cross-examination to bring confusion into the ranks of the enemy. Nearly every witness of the mill owners, except a couple who told the truth, were forced into damaging admissions. Some admitted that they were not sworn in as officers, one that the mill owners paid certain special, several admitted having been convicted of crimes of

robbery and theft, others admitted that they had been instructed how to testify, others recognized the chief's typewritten guide for the valiant witnesses, which even the chief had to admit, two admitted perjury, others admitted helping to beat up prisoners in the cells and mill, while still others admitted that they did not even have badges. The chief admitted that extra revolvers and clubs were provided for the occasion. Thus the merry game of "Jobem quick" goes on.

So much rottenness slipping through the court despite every effort of the prosecution to plug up the leaks got on the nerves of the local papers. It was too raw even for them. Though the ring was able to keep the farmers in ignorance and fan the flame of class and race hatred, yet to expect the jury to convict the first prisoner and uphold publicly such corruption and rottenness is almost too much even for Herkimer county. It will remain to be seen whether the mill owners can put the deal through after all the publicity the Little Falls authorities are now getting.

For fear that the defense may prove too much, the good judge has limited our witnesses to 22. Why he allowed even this number is a puzzle. It is noticeable that our witnesses are not allowed to tell what took place

(Continued on page four.)

## ROWAN PINCHED ON G. T. P.

Organizer James Rowan has been arrested on the Grand Trunk Pacific during the past week. Rebels are needed in Edmonton to help carry on the agitation and organization work. Read Rowan's article and act at once, you rebel!

### The East End of the G. T. P.

(By James Rowan)

Having spent the last three months in the construction camps on the G. T. P. I can give a brief description of conditions which may interest the readers of the Worker.

The steel is laid as far as 79 B. C., but the passenger trains run only to mile 53, known as Tete Jaune cache, present headquarters of Foley, Welch and Stewart.

The wages on the grade are \$3.00 per day of ten hours, walk back and forth on your own time. Pay for cutting cord wood is \$2.00 per cord, the slaves paying \$3.00 per month for the use of the tools.

The grub runs strong to sow-belly and beans. In some camps it is fair and in others rotten, according to whether they have a cook or a student who hopes to some times become a cook. One dollar per day is the charge for board.

The sleeping accommodations are rotten. Mostly tents without floors, equipped with muzzle-loading bunks, two tiers on each side. In these bunks the slaves are packed like sardines. Accommodations for washing and boiling up are very poor, consequently the B. C. grayback propagates his species in great numbers.

As a rule, one small, dirty, flickering oil lamp feebly lights the gloom of each bunkhouse. If the slaves want light, they can buy candles at the office at 10c apiece.

They work seven days per week in all the camps. If a man refuses to work on Sunday he is fired.

The climate of this part of B. C. is very changeable, varying from 48 below zero to 40 above in a few days.

In some camps the slave drivers are human; in others they are animals, resembling a cross between a jackal and jackass. They are anxious to secure "advancement," and, having no ability of any kind, they hope to accomplish their ends by licking the dust off the boots of their "superiors."

A fine specimen of these animals presides over the dump at camp 106. They call it (Continued on page four.)

## Merryville Affairs

(By Phineas Eastman)

Father Reese from New Orleans spoke in De Ridder, La., on Tuesday, March 18, advocating peace between the mill owners and the union men. His attitude showed him to be an emissary of the Louisiana Saw Mill Association.

From De Ridder he went to Merryville, intending to speak there, but the phoney Mayor, Judge Mason, and Dr. Knight, leader of the Good Citizens League, refused to allow him to speak. He was shown around the plant by company men, and reported to some unionists that when he entered the mills a signal was given and the machinery started up. But no lumber came through the different machines and no logs were on the carriages. Just a big bluff that the American Lumber Company puts up all the time.

From Merryville he went to Bon Weir, stating to our outer guard there that he wanted to know all about the Merryville strike, what led up to it, and the subsequent lawlessness that was pulled off there by the alleged Good (?) Citizens League and the American Lumber Co., thugs and town officers. Everything in this connection was made plain to him by the forty-five union men and women who have been camping at Bon Weir since being run out of Merryville by the said law breakers. He was convinced that ours was a just cause and that we had been shamefully abused, and left for New Orleans promising to put these facts up to the different bodies there and to render all the financial aid possible. He said he would lecture there, charging ten cents admission, and would collect other funds and forward all to the strikers.

The visit of this spiritual adviser shows that the mill owners are sorely pressed and are turning to the Church as a last resort, to use its benign influence on the striking lumberjacks to settle (?) the strike.

The American Lumber Company can put up all the bluff it wants to; can send out lines through the prostituted capitalist press; but the fact remains that the company is getting out no lumber and the few scabs it has in the bull pen are so "green" that the company is desperate.

Nearly five months now since the thirteen (Continued on page four.)

# 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 Months ..... .50  
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada) ..... .02½  
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.  
**George Speed**.....General Organizer

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
P. Eastman, Jos. J. Ettor, 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.

Trades Unions work well as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fail partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system.—Karl Marx in Value, Price and Profit.

If there is any difference between the society lady who sells herself for life to a titled fool and the working girl who peddles her sex piecemeal to the homeless men it is in favor of the latter. She is forced to do so.

Meyer Gorelick, whose discharge from the firm of M. Vollman & Co. of Seattle, Wash., precipitated the general strike of J. W. W. tailors, has been denied citizenship papers in Judge Frater's court. But it is a cinch that Hanford's friends can't take Gorelock's direct action away from him.

### FOR A REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

A discussion on the advisability of calling a congress of revolutionary syndicalists is now going on in European labor circles. The matter is of interest to the Industrial Workers of the World and it is likewise true that the attitude of this organization will be looked upon with interest by our fellow revolutionists in other lands.

There are three reasons why the I. W. W. position will demand attention.

First, because the I. W. W. presents, in its industrialism, an even more advanced form of organization than that of the syndicalists, this by reason of the higher degree of capitalist development in America:

Second, because the I. W. W., by its activities during the past year, has been the foremost labor organization in the world in spreading the idea of revolutionary direct action:

Third, because the I. W. W. was refused representation at the last congress of the present International, while the essentially capitalistic American Federation of Labor was granted a delegate despite the fact that the A. F. of L. is constantly waging an anti-Asiatic fight and is the antithesis of internationalism in every essential feature.

Without the calling of a special referendum the official position of the I. W. W. cannot be learned until after the next annual convention in September, but from the articles and letters in the press, and by noting the manner in which the locals cement the various nationalities together, a general idea may be gathered. We feel no hesitation in stating that the desire of the I. W. W. is for a closer bond of union between the revolutionary direct action organizations of the world by means of an international congress of delegates who shall be wage workers.

The present International, while it is the best that has thus far been afforded, is not a working class organization by any means. The bulk of the delegates have never been employed as wage workers. No extended discussion of the general strike is allowed. The attitude on militarism is that of the compromiser rather than the revolutionist. In many respects the International has adopted the reformist attitude that is so characteristic of any socialist movement that inclines toward parliamentarianism. Its American delegates could not be classed as revolutionists by allowing the utmost charity in the interpretation of the word. As a growing menace to capitalism the present International is a farce.

Let us by all means have a revolutionary international labor congress and let its most important work be the formation of a connecting link between the revolutionary syndicalists and industrialists of all countries.

### A WORD TO WOODSMEN

The rising cost of living is rapidly making conditions intolerable in the lumber camps even though the money wages remain the same as in the past. From this condition there are but two means of relief; the employers can raise wages or the workers can force a higher wage by striking.

The lumber lords are not noted for any exceptional mental powers, nor is there a one of them who shows a glimmering of economic understanding. They lay prevalent discontent entirely to the I. W. W. agitators and instead of proposing to relieve the pressure they are preparing to crush on inevitable revolt.

According to reliable information the Lumbermen's Association met in the Chamber of Commerce in Tacoma about two weeks ago, in response to a telegraphic call. Newspapers were required not to mention the arrival of the magnates and reporters were excluded from the meeting. The business transacted was the laying of plans to crush the impending strike. It is said that the sheriffs of each county will place deputies in each camp and mill. These thugs will be instructed to start slugging at the first signs of revolt. With the aid of "loyal" scabs they thus hope to crush, for good, the spirit of the rebels.

If the Lumbermen's Association think that a policy of tying down the economic safety valve will avail them anything, they thereby display a dense ignorance of past history even in the lumber industry. It is doubtful if repressive measures will stop a strike based upon economic pressure, but even did the masters' efforts succeed they will find the men returning to the slave pens with revenge as their watchword and sabotage as their weapon.

But just as the masters are preparing for a conflict so also must the lumber workers gird up their loins for battle. Every effort should be made to increase the membership of the I. W. W. in the woods. All unemployed men should get into the camps and carry on an unceasing campaign from now until the outbreak occurs. Full particulars of camp conditions, together with tentative demands and a proposed wage scale should be forwarded by the individual rebels to the lumber worker headquarters in Seattle. This will allow the strike committee something to work on and will thus save an endless amount of confusion. It is necessary that the immediate aim of the strike be clearly defined.

Experience has shown that there is little hope of organizing the lumber industry except through mass action in times of strikes. The spy system is in vogue and the blacklist is in constant operation. The I. W. W. must build up an alert, intelligent and resourceful minority to handle the situation when some such spontaneous outbreak as at Lawrence and Akron occurs in the Pacific Northwest.

It is certain that the I. W. W. propaganda has reached every man in the woods and mills. It has gained attention, but the majority of the workers do not yet possess that broader vision which causes men to endure hardships for the sake of principle. In good time they will all be found in the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, battling alongside the rest of the I. W. W. for better immediate conditions and for the final abolition of the wage system.

### SABOTAGE

#### XI.

With the workers in full control of industry it is evident that all able bodied adults will be required to take part in the productive process. This means an end to classes and class rule; the disappearance of the political state; and the carrying on of production for use instead of for profit. Industrial brotherhood will have ended the terrible civil war in industry and sabotage will naturally cease when the reason for its existence is removed.

In an Industrial Democracy, where the productivity of the whole body would be reflected in the life of the individual and the acts of the individual in turn would be a contribution to all of society, it is inconceivable that sabotage would still be carried on. Any continuation of its use over an extended period would show the necessity for another industrial adjustment to secure the real objects of the revolution.

Should the victory of the workers be forestalled by State Socialism, or governmental ownership of industry, it would be a signal for an increased use of sabotage on the part of the industrialists. The governmental tendency to regard a strike of state employes as treason to be curbed by courtmartial, would be met by a strike on the job through the medium of sabotage. Many of the present congressmen have already stated that they regard the formation of a labor union among postal employes as illegal, and that a strike would mean nothing less than treason to the government.

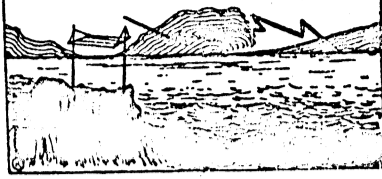
The postal employes need run no risk of being court-martialed or even dismissed from the service. In mass sabotage they have a weapon which may be used in an entirely legal but none the less effective manner. They can obey all rules. The example was given by some Austrian postal workers some two years ago, as reported in the Saturday Evening Post.

In order to gain certain demands, without losing their jobs, the Austrian postal workers strictly observed the rule that all mail matter must be weighed to see if the proper postage was affixed. Formerly they had passed, without weighing, all those letters and parcels which were clearly under weight, thus living up to the spirit of the regulation but not to its exact wording. By taking each separate piece of mail matter to the scales, carefully weighing same and then returning it to its proper place, the postal workers had the office congested with unweighed mail on the second day. This method is more effective than striking, especially when used on a large scale.

In 1905 the railway workers of Italy gave a good example of the value of legal sabotage. They simply remained at their accustomed places and obeyed all the rules and regulations. When a person purchased a ticket they had to present the exact change. When they failed to comply, the rule in question was read to them. The wicket closed exactly on the set time, leaving long lines of waiting passengers. Inside the yards the same thing was going on. Every car was examined to make sure that it was in good condition. Every nut and bolt was tested before a car was allowed to leave the yard. Switching engines moved at the rate of speed called for in the regulations. When the indignant passengers tried to leave the cars they were held by the station guards and were shown the rule that forbade them to leave. Trains were thus held for hours, and finally when released from the station they were not allowed to run beyond the legal rate of speed and all signals were scrupulously observed. The service was completely demoralized within a short time.

So sabotage may be expected not only to form an increasingly popular weapon against capitalism, but also to be a means of bringing about the speedy downfall of any governmental ownership schemes that may be hatched for the purpose of blocking the road to industrial freedom. Only with the gaining of industrial freedom will sabotage stop.

### TRANSLATED NEWS



### INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

#### Spain

According to reports from Barcelona the local Federation has undertaken to reorganize the National Confederation of Labor. The Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo will have the same principles of organization and tactics as the preceding one. It will work for the realization of its aim by revolutionary means. It hopes to increase its strength by gaining members for the unions and by its organ *Solidaridad Obrera*.

#### International Syndicalist Congress

The two appeals for the holding of an international syndicalist congress—one sent out by Holland and the other by England—are being discussed in the syndicalist and socialist press. It is impossible to give a complete survey of the different opinions on the congress, so we quote the following:

The German revolutionary syndicalist paper, *Die Einigkeit* of Berlin, says in its number of February 22: "We are entirely of the same opinion as the editor of the Bulletin, and our Directing Commission in the near future will lay before the affiliated German unions (*Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften*) proposals to open discussions on the subject of a congress; our commission will do its utmost to help prepare a congress which will do good work."

*Syndicalisten*, the Swedish organ of the *Sveriges Arbetares Centrala organization* (issue of March 1) is of the opinion that the time set by the appeals is too short for the preparation of a congress. The same is expressed by the Vienna paper, *Wohlfahrt fur Alle*. Both are in favor of the initiative taken.

The *Internationale*, organ of the Centre of Italy, in its issue of March 1 declares itself in favor of an international congress.

*La Vie Ouvriere*, the fortnightly syndicalist review, criticizes the proposal of the Dutch comrades to create "an international link between the organizations which favor direct action," a proposal which the appeal but slightly hints at. The editor, P. Monatte, thinks that a second international would be as impotent as the existing organizations under the socialist tutelage. He would have the English syndicalists follow out the line of their propaganda within the old unions and have these same unions accept the idea of a real labor congress.

Monatte can easily say this, but to continue to give new life to the old unions can only be done by the syndicalists if they have a clear conception of aim and tactics. Monatte knows quite well that in France and elsewhere the revolutionary syndicalists are far from being unanimous as to principal questions and tactics; federations of industries or trades; nationalizations of mines and railways; insurance of workers, and generally the attitude to take towards labor legislation, etc. For the French as well as for the other syndicalists it would be of the greatest usefulness to discuss those problems among the international working-class delegates, and to hear the comrades of other countries tell their experiences.

An article which appeared in *Humanite* of March 4, signed by A. Luquet, states that "He who does not see that the existence of two international labor organizations would mean the rupture of the national, confederal, federal and local unity, is blind."

But, we ask, is the French labor movement not organized on the basis of the autonomy of the unions, whether local or provincial?

Has a revolutionary textile union, representing in France the minority in its national Federation, the right to take part in an international syndicalist congress or not, just as a union, representing a majority in this Federation, has the right to participate in an international parliamentary socialist congress?

And, how can Luquet say that the French unions which may be represented at an international syndicalist congress will be disposed to create a new International Secretariate in opposition to that existing already in Berlin. These unions may consider an international congress sufficient to link the organizations in favor of direct action.

Why not let the unions decide for themselves instead of arousing unjustified alarm against an international congress?

The revolutionary organizations will know how to maintain the unity among the workers even though they claim the right to discuss labor questions in their international congresses.—Chr. Cornelissen.

#### AN ADVERTISEMENT

##### Lost—One Perfect Understanding.

This was the most beautiful Perfect Understanding even known, and was the joint property, guide, helpmeet and companion of Messrs. Capital and Labor. So long as Perfect Understanding inhabited the premises and passively lay there stretched out upon the hearth rug, all was peace and harmony, joy and good will, profit and industry, love, kisses, milk, honey, nectar, ambrosia and myrrh.

When Perfect Understanding suddenly departed, bag and baggage, no explanation was left indicating its whereabouts or the cause of its departure, although wages is thought to have something to do with the matter. Finder will please return to Civic Federation and receive blessing.—Life.

Pennsylvania glass workers are in revolt and are organizing along the lines of the I. W. W.

### LET US MAKE SOME PROPAGANDA

The bare mention that we were going to issue an eight-page edition of the *Industrial Worker* on May Day has brought an order for 1000 copies from one of the smaller Canadian locals. We would appreciate as prompt a response from the other local unions. It is quite necessary that we know in advance about what support we may count upon. There is no reason for delay on the part of the locals. By the middle of April we should have reports from the majority of the Pacific Coast locals as to the probable number they can handle.

To insure an eight-page paper we must have orders for 10,000 copies over and above our present circulation. To print in two colors on a fine grade of paper will require the purchase of several additional thousands. From past performances we feel sure that the locals and boosters will make good.

Preparations are already being made for special articles and cartoons. We hope in this number to cover the ground quite thoroughly so as to give the issue a propaganda value for months to come. We ask for articles, brief quotations, suitable poems, and other material so as to have a wide selection.

Some local unions have the idea that the *Industrial Worker* is something separate and apart from themselves. This is not so. The Worker is just what you make it. See that the measure of your strength and determination is reflected in the great eight-page May Day number.

### SHOULD I EVER BE A SOLDIER

(Words by J. Hill.)

(Tune, "Colleen Bawn.")

We're spending billions every year  
For guns and ammunition,  
'Our Army' and 'our Navy' dear,  
To keep in good condition;  
While millions live in misery  
And millions died before us,  
Don't sing 'My Country 'tis of thee,'  
But sing this little chorus.

Chorus—

Should I ever be a soldier,  
'Neath the Red Flag I would fight;  
Should the gun I ever shoulder,  
It's to crush the tyrant's might.  
Join the army of the toilers,  
Men and women fall in line,  
Wage slaves of the world! Arouse!  
Do your duty for the cause,  
For Land and Liberty.

And many a maiden, pure and fair,  
Her love and pride must offer  
On Mammon's altar in despair,  
To fill the master's coffers.  
The gold that pays the mighty fleet,  
From tender youth bequeases,  
While brawny men must walk the street  
And face the wintry breezes.

Chorus—Should I ever, etc.

Why do they mount their gatling gun  
A thousand miles from ocean,  
Where hostile fleets could never run—  
Ain't that a funny notion?  
If you don't know the reason why,  
Just strike for better wages,  
And then, my friends—if you don't die—  
You'll sing this song for ages.

Chorus—Should I ever, etc.

The above song appears in the new song book which is now ready for delivery. There are ten other new songs, forty-three in all. The price is 10 cents for a single copy, or 5 cents in lots of 20 or over. Order from "Industrial Worker," box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

The I. W. W. tailors strike in Seattle, Wash., is over and pickets are all withdrawn but the attorney for M. Vollman and Diamond Co. is taking the ruling of Judge Everett Smith to the "Soppreem" court to learn if peaceful picketing is not "un-con-sti-2-shun-al." And suppose'n it is, what then?

### 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.



THE FOUR-EYED CHAPTER OF CROSS-EYED JOHN

(By E. W. Vanderleith) And there was a certain man in the Land of U. S., and his name was John, And his kingdom stretched from the Eastern sea to the sea that is called Pacific; And he owned all things, and there were none in the land to say him nay; he was exceedingly prosperous; And he had his captains of hundreds of thousands and tens of thousands, Telling the people: "Do ye so and so," and it was done. And there arose certain agitators in the land—pestilent fellows—and said unto the people: "Go to, wherefore do ye do these things seeing he is only one like yourselves; Lo and behold is he a god that ye do his will?" And the people said unto them: "If we do not his will, we and our wives and our children, he will not give us work and we starve. Our fathers even to the third and fourth generation worked for his fathers." And they said unto them: "Ye be fools to do these things, to create palaces and live in hovels, to make wine and drink water, even to give all things to your master." And a certain man, a Judas, went unto John and said: "Lo and behold, there be certain men corrupting thy slaves, telling them they are fools to do these things for you." And John said: "Call my servant Burns." And when he came he said: "Lord, I am here to do thy will. What wouldst thou have me do?" And he said unto him: "Go thou into the city and gather up servants to do my will, the basest and vilest of human kind—the hired assassin, the gun man, the descendants of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold—and arm them."

week and so on, and all gave their contributions direct to Boyd. All A. F. of L. organizers know who Boyd is and the circular which was sent out appealing for funds, was printed in the same shop that prints the Akron Labor paper. It bears the union label and was printed by order of the general strike committee. As to funds collected for the strikers, the only money that actually goes to the 17,000 persons now affiliated with the I. W. W. are the contributions sent to J. W. Boyd. Money sent to the Akron C. L. U. does not go to the 17,000 strikers, the craft unions such as the bricklayers, streetcar men, moulders, barbers, etc., contributing directly to the I. W. W. But up to now, the C. L. U. has not turned in any money. The professional A. F. of L. organizers have been telling the strikers to join the A. F. of L., because they have the money to make a successful fight. But S. C. Van Ness, formerly president of the Akron C. L. U. for seven terms, on oath before the senate probe committee, testified that in the 18 years of effort to organize the rubber workers, 350 was the largest number ever organized and they were discharged as soon as the employers found out they were organized. All workers who dared join a union were discharged as soon as it became known. The same program has been carried out with all known sympathizers of a labor organization. Remember there are 21,000 rubber workers in Akron, of these 17,000 are organized in the I. W. W., 4,000 are scabbing and the rest are organized in the A. F. of L.—Arm and Torch, Toledo, Ohio. WOULD MURDER IMPRISONED MINERS A state-wide strike of coal miners is proposed in West Virginia as a means of securing the release of the imprisoned miners and abolishing some of the many abuses that exist in the slave pens in that state. The talk is meeting with great favor among the workers and it seems that nothing but the actions of their officials can stop some such move. A sample of the actions of the dirty, degenerate crew of scab herders called militiamen by courtesy can be seen from the following communication published by several of the West Virginia socialist and labor papers: "Bull Pen, Mucklow, March 13, 1913.—Robbed of our liberty, deprived of our constitutional rights, we, the victims of the most damnable military despotism that ever cursed and oppressed a people, are herded in these vile bull pens, in constant danger of our lives from high-power rifles in the hands of the pimps, murderers and thugs who surround us. "Today, while 36 men were crowded into one of these miserable pens, one of these yellow-legged, peaked-headed would-be murderers fired a shot through the building, tearing off the right hand of G. W. McCoy, one of the prisoners, and seriously wounding H. V. Craik in the face. It was a miracle that several were not killed, and the designs of the cowardly brute who perpetrated this outrage carried to fruition, as the missile of death came within a fraction of an inch of the heads of several of the prisoners. "The lackeys who command this band of tin-horn pimps claim that the shooting was due to the fact that the perpetrator disobeyed orders. But how do we know but the disobeying of public orders are carrying out of those secretly given? This is the fourth instance in which guns have been discharged in and around this bull pen since we have been in it, and in each case certain men barely escaped death. We have no assurance that this accidental (?) shooting will stop. When 36 men are crowded into a small room, liable at any time to be shot through by a high-power rifle in the hands of a weak-minded, yellow-clad scabberder, or a brutal mine guard, clothed in the yellow livery of the state, those men's lives are in constant danger. "Not satisfied with robbing the citizens of this state of their rights and liberties, the degraded lackeys of the coal barons herd them in vile bull pens, where they are liable to be maimed and murdered at any time by the cowardly curs who roam loose in this jungle, ever on the lookout for an opportunity to ply their trade of rapine and murder. "Who will pay for G. W. McCoy's good right hand? Who will support this crippled father, his wife and their six little children? This man must go through life maimed and the great state of Virginia is guilty of this heinous deed. "How long, oh people, how long will the working class furnish the mangled corpses and the maimed, bleeding victims? We pay a fearful price in blood and tears for our cowardice and ignorance. "ONE OF THE VICTIMS." RUBE-BUY-IT OF KIYI "Since Jasper and Reuben have done all the work, And have nothing to show but deficit, The best thing to do is to dump all who shrink by voting the Socialist ticket." O poet, child of muses, grant me heed! Of inspiration hast thou stood in need And sought to harvest from the flowing bowl The visions thou considerest thy need? Hast off in hope the pipe of poppy hit And of emotions gleaned exactly nit? Hast read the Berger press to reach thy goal And learned once more thou badly hast been bit? A secret I would fain impart to thee That from thy mental stagnance thou be free; That to the heights of Parnassian thou mayst soar And be a scribbling genius just like me Who isn't that vibrates stringlets of the lyre, That great poetic skates may sputter fire? Who squirts the juice divine that makes 'em roar? John Ballotbox—he leads the Heavenly Choir. —Translated by Jim Seymour, sidekick of Omar.

THE MARCH OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM (By Michael Cimbal) Three great meetings in a week, such is the work of the San Francisco Rebels. Dreamland Rink, Washington Square and Jefferson Square halls echoed and re-echoed the hopes and aspirations of the modern rebels, the Industrial Workers of the World. Ettor spoke, but Ettor was lost in the great symbol, Solidarity of the Workers. Their rallying cry was: "Fight! Fight! Victory must be ours." In the Latin Quarter between four and five thousand sons of Spartacus from Vesuvius land jammed themselves in a hall to give vent to their enthusiasm for the new life, Industrial Unionism. The battles, the victories and the final triumph of labor were told and were received by them with hope and determination stamped on each teller's face. Such were the scenes, that even the hardened veteran agitator was caught by the spirit of final victory. No more do the Workers play the beggars, they demand and boldly proclaim that they will take that which is kept from them, the full product of their toil. The meeting on March 23d was a protest against the Court-Martials in West Virginia and to raise funds for the Little Falls tragic comedy. Time there was when such meetings implored the law and called for mercy from the president, the governor or some other: fungus or parasite. But that time is past. "This is War," said the governor of West Virginia. "Very well," said Joe Ettor, "The Workers reply, that they consider the life of Mother Jones and that of the 48 odd miners more valuable than the bosses' machines that will be put in their hands the next day, and if the bosses decree it right by their policy, that the workers carry into the factory hate in their hearts. By God! they will consider it right to carry emery dust in their pockets. The Workers didn't start this thing. The other side has been at the head all the time. The other side came around many years ago. Nay, many centuries ago they came with a great big club in their hand and hit the laborer on the head and they have kept it up ever since. The workers have been going along the best they could and now they must tell the other side that the faster they roll the ball the faster the Workers will roll it and that they will follow just as far as the boss will." The resolution adopted and here appended does not call for the help of parasites but on the contrary it calls on the mighty working class to back its militants. A demand it is and unless complied with, then "Long Live the General Strike!" Resolutions. Whereas, the Capitalist Class of West Virginia is now engaged in murdering our Fellow Workers by Drum Head Court-Martial, and Whereas, the Capitalist Class has discarded and laughs at its own laws, and Whereas, the Working Class has ever been on the hot end of the iron known as Law, thus having no recourse to such a thing as Law; therefore, We, Workers of San Francisco, California, in protest meeting assembled, call upon the United Mine Workers of America to straighten their backbone by calling a general strike and thereby compel the mine owners to give us back the Members of our Class, and Resolved, that copies of this be sent to the National and District Officials of the United Mine Workers of America with a request and demand for immediate action and also that copies be sent to the labor press for publicity among the rank and file. San Francisco, March 23, 1913. CONDITIONS IN BEAR CREEK COAL MINES Bear Creek, Mont., March 24, 1913.—We are out on strike against the will of our district and national office. The men are filled with the spirit of "no more contracts" that is arising in a number of U. M. W. of A. locals. On the 23d our district president, Mr. Henry Drennan, came up and spoke in favor of us going back to work. But in spite of this the vote that was taken shows 2 for return and 37 against. The reason for the strike is that a Mr. Callbert was found to be scabbing upon the men who are out of the work and upon the organization. The local passed a motion to expel him and to refuse to work until he was fired by the company. If some I. W. W. agitators could come to the Bear Creek camp they would make good progress, for the majority of the men are tired of the fake unionism that exists here. The rebels would stand for the expense of any able speaker that was sent here.—Member Local 1733, U. M. W. of A. THE BLESSED GHOSTS Said Mike to Ike, "You dirty Jew, I'd whale th' stuffin' out o' you—you blatherin', unbaptized galoot, I'm danged good moind to smash your snoot!" Said Ike to Mike, "You christian dog, you rotten beast vot ilf's on hog, ven dot church rings dot of church bell, I tells der pope to go to hell!" And then the blood and whiskers flow, between the Christian and the Jew. Now both these lobsters worked all day for the selfsame boss at blamed small pay; devil a bit did this boss care for the bleeding mugs and gobs of hair. "If I," said he, "can keep these two—Mike, the Christian, and Ike, the Jew—scrapping about their creeds and such, I can skin 'em both to beat the Dutch; but if they lose their myths and creeds, their goblins, ghosts and string of beads, and find their interests are one, the two would have me on the run!" And the boss lay back and smle a smile, and dreamed of next year's goody pile, that he would swipe from wealth that grew from sweat of Christian and of Jew. And he blessed the ghosts with all his heart, that kept poor Mike and Ike apart.—Melting Pot. On the "Seventeenth of Ireland" the waiters at the Hotel Cecil in London went on strike during the Irish National banquet. Seven hundred thirsty Irishmen demanded that the feast proceed at once so the management had to concede all the demands of the waiters. A timely strike.

SCABBING ON THE SCABS According to a dispatch in the Daily Press, reprinted in the Bollemakers' Journal for March, the Plumbers' Union of Wichita, Kan., is trying a novel scheme to completely unionize their craft in that city. They organized (7) idiots have gone to the employers and voluntarily offered to cut their wages in half, from \$4 to \$2. They hope by this means to reduce the wages of the non-unionists and scabs so that they will be forced to unite with the Plumbers' Union to bring the wages back to \$4 once more. In other words they are going to scab the scabs into a scab union. The dispatch states that the employers were forced to accept the reduction in wages. It must have fairly wrung blood from the hearts of the master plumbers to be compelled to accept this injury to themselves, for are not the interests of the working plumber and the employing plumber the same according to the A. F. of L. This reduction in wages must certainly have hurt both employer and employe for have not they "mutual interests?" Mattewan is full of people of the same mental calibre as the members of the Wichita Plumbers' Union. There is mail at 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash., for the following persons: J. Amilli, A. Bauman, Harold Bergman, John Bjorck, Pete Bernamey, John Caljerty, M. A. Carille, Herbert Foley, James Hodges, Peter Jurewicz, R. F. Knight, Albert Lambert, J. McDonald, I. P. Nestad, Eli Olsan, Berger C. Peterson, Chas. Peterson, Jim Ross, William Sallery, J. Simpson, Bert Westad. Resolution No. 10, recently passed by the California State Federation of Labor, is directed against the Japanese. In view of the fact that the California unions of the A. F. of L. refuse to accept the Japanese into membership such a condemnation comes with ill grace. No closed union has the right to condemn those whom it refuses to accept into membership. The I. W. W. accepts all wage workers into membership. About three thousand workers, mainly boys and girls, are on strike against the Oliver mill in Pittsburg, Pa., South Side. Organizer Henry Armand, who was in the city to raise funds for the Akron Rubber strike, took charge and organized the strikers. According to Justice, the Socialist paper, the children display intense interest in the lectures on industrial unionism. New affidavits are being secured each week by the Mexican Revolutionists, all going to prove that the incarceration of the Magons, Figueroa and Rivera, was secured by perjured evidence purchased by the government of Mexico and known to some of the U. S. authorities. Demands should be made for the release of the prisoners from McNeill's Island. "The Strike at Paterson" is the latest I. W. W. pamphlet in Bohemian. It is written by Josef Kucera, contains 16 pages, and sells for 5 cents a copy. The entire proceeds from the sale of this pamphlet will go to the striking silk workers. Local No. 9 is issuing the pamphlet and all orders should go to Jos. Mueller, 506 E. 70th St., New York City. A fellow worker suggests that secretaries keep mail in their desks instead of displaying same on a wall rack, as this will avoid disappearance of letters. Victoria locals display their mail in a glass case to which no one but the secretary has the key. Kelowna, B. C., is spending a large sum on a jail that will hold but 40 persons. That will not hold all the rebels in the nearby camps, and the main reason for the jail is to house "them pesky I. W. W. agitators." Johnson, the Canadian paymaster for Grant Smith's sweat-raising, stomach-robbling, unsanitary construction camp, is being investigated on a charge of having held up and destroyed workingmen's mail. Will Chas. Carlson, formerly a member of Local 322, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C., please write to his brother Ernest Carlson, 4323 North Central Park, Chicago, Ill. Secretaries please note that the card of Thos. O'Day, No. 10593 was stolen from him in Vancouver, B. C., when the fellow worker was held up and robbed. CAPITALIST MISRULE IN PORCUPINE Since November 15, 1912, there has been a strike of metalliferous miners at Porcupine, Ontario. The men are members of the W. F. of M. Many of the strikers have been shot, clubbed, imprisoned and intimidated, but in spite of these acts the men have remained firm. Public opinion became so strong that the provincial police were recalled, but they were speedily replaced by company gunmen, and by the placing of guns and ammunition in the hands of the scabs. On March 11, shortly before midnight, sixty of these armed scabs invaded the Union Hall in Timmins and tried to drive to the streets the miners who were sleeping there. They openly stated that their purpose was to provoke a disturbance that would lead to the shooting of strikers. The same thing had happened the night before at Schumaker and at South Porcupine on March 8. These actions have passed practically unnoticed by the capitalist press, the same press that will use endless columns telling about "intended" violence of the workers. But the scales are falling from the eyes of the wage slaves in Canada, the United States, and the whole world, and the very brutalities of capitalism are serving to draw the oppressed closer together into One Big Union that will overthrow wage slavery and serve to operate industry when the workers have taken possession.

DENVER LOCAL CHANGES ADDRESS Local 26, I. W. W., Denver, Colo., has moved from 1850 Arapahoe street to 1507 Nineteenth street. Secretaries and prospective free speech fighters kindly note the change of address. NOTHING IN COMMON Strange that Catholicism should make so much of unionism in America when in Europe it condemns all unions that are not officered by the priests.—Appeal to Reason. The answer is that the craft unions are controlled in America by a secret Catholic organization known as the Militia of Christ. The Catholic Church fights the I. W. W. Do you savvy? TEXTILE HEADQUARTERS REMOVED Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, the office will be moved to Room 501, 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass., on March 26. All communications should go to the above address. Wm. Yates, Secretary N. I. U. of T. W. ITALIAN FIRST OF MAY ANNUAL The Latin Branch, of San Francisco I. W. W., will publish a May Day Annual in the Italian language, purposely for propaganda on the Pacific Coast. It will be called "Il Risveglio Operalo"—The Workers' Awakening. Those who wish bundles at two cents per copy are asked to remit to L. Parenti, 1624 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. The Dictagraph Editor of that clever Socialist magazine, The Masses, has their private sleuth on the job of ferretting out traitors to the Socialist Party. Among other cases the following was reported: "Comrade Grabbal of the Doorknobbers' Union was seen at a meeting of the Door-Jammers and was caught talking to a member of the Brotherhood of Gatehangers. This taken in connection with the fact that his wife is a sister to the janitor for the Amalgamated Panelers, is regarded by our detective as proof of the fact that he has Industrial Union tendencies and is probably meditating the general strike." It seems that the sending of an S. P. of C. local charter to this office, with a note that the members had joined the I. W. W., was a hoax. Our own members would know that the spreading of such a report would react on the I. W. W., so we will have to look elsewhere for the culprit. We regret the misleading report, but have nothing to retract in regard to those who think that the class struggle is political rather than economic. Despite their education they are mentally deficient. The police of Los Angeles, Cal., have given orders to Sampson's News Stand, 120 1/2 E. 5th St., to remove all I. W. W., Socialist, and Mexican Revolutionary literature from their display windows. This is a free country, so why shouldn't the police do as they damned please? In Stockton, Cal., on March 20, a large crowd gathered to hear a lecture by Joseph J. Ettor in the Auditorium. Other excellent meetings are reported all along the line of Ettor's tour. REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE Single copy orders for the following pamphlets will be filled from this office: One Big Union, Wm. E. Trautmann.....\$0.10 Ettor and Giovannitti Speeches......25 Industrial Unionism, Joseph J. Ettor......10 Proletarian and Petit-Bourgeois, Austin Lewis......10 Industrial Conspiracies, Clarence Darrow.....10 Political Socialism Capturing the Government, B. E. Nilsson......10 I. W. W. History, Vincent St. John......10 Patriotism and the Worker, Gustav Herve.....10 Eleven Blind Leaders, B. H. Williams......10 On the Firing Line......05 In lots of 50 and over......03 I. W. W. Song Book, 43 songs, 11 new ones.....10 In lots of 20 or over......05 Send all orders to Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash. HERE'S YOUR CHANCE You read the "Industrial Worker." You know it's worth \$1.00 a year—and then some. It gets better all the time. The Mr. Block cartoons alone are worth the price. If you haven't read Solidarity, published in 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. 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 \$1.00 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2c per copy. You need it as well as the "Worker." Address P. O. Box 623, New Castle, Pa. 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.

### The East End of the G. T. P.

(Continued from page one.)

"Mac" for short. It even has its mustache shaved off. Just a word about the pay system on the G. T. P. When a slave quits or gets canned he gets a time check. First he must go to the office of the sub-contractor he has been working for, to have the time-check O. K.'d; then he must go to the office of Foley, Welch and Stewart and exchange it for a bank check on the Bank of Ottawa in Edmonton. This check can be cashed in Tete Jaune or on the train by paying a liberal discount. If a slave is lucky enough to hang on to his check till he reaches Edmonton he gets it cashed at the Bank of Ottawa. If he cannot write, the bank clerk will endorse it for the moderate charge of one dollar. If there is another dollar left after this, he goes to the employment shark, buys another job and ships back on the G. T. P. Besides the main line of the G. T. P. there are four other lines building out of Edmonton. The "C. N.," the "Peace River," the "Edmonton and Dunvegon" and the Brazeau Branch of the G. T. P. The last is about finished.

There are thousands of men employed on these other lines, and all that is needed is a few live wires to pull off the biggest construction strike in history. Discontent is rife among the slaves from one end of the line to the other. Sentiment is strong for the One Big Union. They have seen what the I. W. W. did on the west end of the C. N. and G. T. P. last summer and they are beginning to realize the need for organization. All that is needed is a little education to organize this discontent and direct it into the proper channel to make a lot of first-class rebels.

We need more organizers on the line. Between mile 79 and Ft. George there are at least 5000 men at work—scattered along a distance of about 150 miles.

Let all good rebels who are able to do so come to Edmonton and go to work on the G. T. P., taking out bundles of the Worker and Solidarity, also pamphlets and song books, which sell in the camps like hot cakes.

### Merryville Affairs

(Continued from page one.)

hundred walked out and the pocketbooks of the company and of the cockroaches look like elephants had stepped upon them. Their pitiful walls, although smothered, have ascended to the heavens, for witness the coming amongst us of an emissary of the Lord.

The company has been told in unmistakable words just how to settle the strike. They have arbitrarily and cruelly blacklisted 15 men and the only way they can settle is to give these fifteen, as well as the other 1285 blacklisted men, their jobs back. All the ministers, all the Dr. Knights, Bob Wellborns, and Thug McGulhees cannot settle this dispute between the American Lumber Co. and the N. I. U. of F. & L. W.

McGulhee is the scab of scabs, employed by the company or the G. C. L. to beat up militant union men with brass knuckles. Many union men have been arrested on trumped-up charges, frisked for weapons and then turned loose as prey for this big cowardly scabbard. His mob of G. C. L. and town and parish officers stand by to see that he does the beating up act thoroughly.

It is rumored that on account of the uprising of cockroach lawyers and business men in De Ridder against union men, and their threats to kill all union men if Emerson spoke there on the 9th inst.; that workers, principally Italian, with merchants and farmers, are drawing all their money out of De Ridder and Merryville banks. It is said that this is due to threat of the Mill company to either break the strike or put these two burbs on the blink.

As usual, these classily ignorant cockroaches, led by upstart lawyers, have made themselves willing tools of the Mill Company, against the very "means by which they did ascend"—the workers of the woods and mills.

The writer has talked to many farmers who swear they will never buy another cent's worth of stuff from Merryville or De Ridder merchants, or employ a one of the little attorneys who took part in De Ridder uprising against their people.

All mills in this section have started to pay off once a week, cut prices in the commissaries and quit discounting men's time-checks when they quit. The companies declare in their notices that "the Union has nothing to do with these changes." Of course not!

The Merryville mills are still doing nothing and there is a big demand for labor (acclimated) in the South. The brave women, under Mrs. F. Stevenson, are still holding the fort there. Funds should be sent to Mrs. F. Stevenson, Box 106, Merryville, La.

Help us, fellow workers, and we will win the day.

### CONVENTION CALL TO LUMBER WORKERS

To All Secretaries and Members: Fellow Workers: The second annual convention of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers is hereby called to convene in the hall of the Southern District at Alexandria, Louisiana, on Monday, May 19th, 1913.

All local unions are requested to immediately begin making preparations for the convention, to see that all old members are paid up and as many new members as possible initiated, in order that they may all be represented by a full quota of delegates.

Speakers of international reputation will attend and address the convention, which promises to be the greatest ever assembled by the lumberjacks of North America.

By order of the General Executive Board—Frank R. Schleis, secretary Western District; Jay Smith, secretary Southern District, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

### On to Denver!

No reports regarding the situation in Denver have been received to date, March 30, with the exception of the change of address noted elsewhere in this issue.

Fellow worker F. H. Little is increasing the band of free speech fighters and is moving on Denver as rapidly as possible.

Lacking news, a brief description of Denver conditions might be of interest. The editor knows conditions from first-hand experience, having worked several years in Denver, having spoken on the streets some 500 times in the course of three years, and having been arrested for his activities.

The Denver police are among the most notorious in the country. There have been men reported as murdered by them in the jails. There have been other cases alleged where they did the Madero act to prisoners against whom they had a grudge. Their connection with the underworld and with the semi-secret gambling houses ranks them second to the New York force.

Jail conditions are rotten. The city jail is unsanitary. Ofttimes one drinking cup has to do for 30 or 40 prisoners herded into one small room. The food is vile, costing from 6 to 11 cents per day for prisoners, the police receiving 35 cents for each prisoner.

Once, when the writer was arrested while street speaking he was taken to jail, thrown in the holdover, no charge was booked against him, he was not allowed to send a message outside the jail, was refused even a police court trial and was released after a number of hours' confinement with no explanation of the reason for arrest. It is said that conditions are better now than before.

The police court procedure leaves much to be desired. Three courts take care of the cases. These judges were, and may still be, Gavin, Morris and Stapleton. The men who had been arrested were searched and farmed out to the courts in a set manner. Those who were broke went to Gavin's court, where they received ninety days with a chance to float out of town. In Morris' court the alternative was a light fine, generally \$5 or \$10. The prisoners who had \$10 or less went to Morris. In Stapleton's court the balance of the cases were sent. They were generally handled in accordance with their position in society and the amount of cash on their persons.

In order to draw down the difference between the cost of feeding prisoners and the amount paid by the city for their maintenance the police had to see that the jail was always comfortably filled. The patrol has been known to back up to certain notorious saloons where floaters congregated and take practically the entire occupants to the jail to be charged with vagrancy.

This is the brace game which the boys of Local 26, I. W. W., must go up against. They have fought the battle almost single handed thus far. With the help of a few foot loose rebels from each of the five locals they can win the fight. Who will respond to the call for free speech volunteers and thus help to put Denver on the I. W. W. map?

### Activities in the East

(By Grover H. Perry)

Things are doing in Ohio and Pennsylvania at the present time. In addition to the Akron strike, where 20,000 or more workers are on strike, there are also revolts on a smaller scale in Cleveland, Ohio; East Liverpool, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pa.; Belle Vernon, Pa., and all through the Pittsburg district. In East Liverpool the girls in the potteries came out on strike against the oppressive conditions under which they have been working, and some of the more active ones immediately telegraphed to George Speed at Akron for I. W. W. organizers. Speed speedily dispatched W. A. Diebold and Matilda Rabinowitz to East Liverpool. Upon their arrival in East Liverpool a local was formed, which promises to be a thorn in the side of the A. F. of L. stand-patters who have had control of East Liverpool for so long.

An A. F. of L. organizer by the name of Mrs. Blxby had Miss Rabinowitz arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and using inflammatory language. Miss Rabinowitz was fined \$10 and costs. Miss Rabinowitz asked the judge for a jail sentence, whereupon he grew very indignant and gave her a \$50 fine with 10 days in jail. In less than 15 minutes, however, the judge had reconsidered his action and called Miss Rabinowitz into court again and told them he would suspend sentence. Then in a fatherly way he advised the little woman to not make any more inflammatory speeches. Miss Rabinowitz took advantage of the opportunity to deliver a first-class speech of the inflammatory brand in the court room.

East Liverpool will soon be the scene of action. Bell Vernon, Pa.; Jeanette, Pa.; Monongahela City, Pa., and New Kensington, Pa., glass workers have revolted and have formed I. W. W. locals and are asking for I. W. W. organizers. In Pittsburg the revolt of the steel slaves is about to break forth. Over 4000 are out now, and their number is being added to every day. Things are picking up in the east for the I. W. W.

### STREET CAR KILLS JOHN NORBERG

In Spokane, Wash., on Wednesday, March 26, at about 10 a. m., while attempting to cross the street, John Norberg was struck by a street car and rendered unconscious. Five hours later he died as a result of injuries received.

Fellow worker Norberg was a Scandinavian, age about 35, and one of the most active and loyal members of the union. He leaves a brother and sister in Spokane.

The local union is arranging to pay floral tribute to the departed fellow worker. His loss will be keenly felt in revolutionary circles.

Red. Kenny is now secretary of Local 71, I. W. W., Sacramento, Cal., having been elected following the resignation of Sim Powell.



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

This is our old friend Sempel Gompers, who once was a poor cigarmaker, very poor. Today he is a member of the Civic Federation and owner of the crafty Separation of Labor. He says that the I. W. W. was organized in an insane asylum. If he means the insane capitalist system, we plead guilty, and we overlooked Sammy, because he was in the "hopeless ward." The above shows him in a state of deep meditation just after some one had said "I. W. W." to him.

### THERE ARE SCABS—AND SCABS.

"These car repairers are scabbing on the U. P. strikers by repairing U. P. cars, and I'll be damned if I go to work in the morning!" That's the way one of the men expressed himself at the Milwaukee shops in Tacoma, Wash., a few days ago. And he was right, too.

Not only are the regular car repairers doing the work of repairing U. P. cars and thus scabbing on the strikers, but it is even openly stated that some of the strikers themselves have secured jobs in the Milwaukee shops pending the strike settlement. They are thus scabbing on themselves. Oh you militant A. F. of L.

The floaters who get jobs in the shops stay but a day or two and all express dissatisfaction at the arrangement. The "union" men, however, are mainly satisfied—they are paid ten hours' wages for nine hours' work—the company gives them from 23 to 25 cents for "nothing!"

But there are little shafts of light here and there to light up an otherwise gloomy situation, and the rebels understand that they must buckle to the task of educating the slaves with more energy than ever before. The remark of the one worker mentioned above is worth more than all the whines of the scabs, and the best part is that the spirit of industrial unionism is spreading.

### Results of the Seattle Strike

When the general strike of tailors was called in Seattle all the I. W. W. shops responded. From 18 to 200 members are involved in each shop. Fifty unorganized workers also responded. The International Ladies Garment Workers of the A. F. of L. met and voted to join the strike. They reported to the strikers' meeting that they were with them, come what may. One of their leading lights even went so far as to say that Solidarity was the only way the working class could accomplish anything. It sounded fine—but—

A telegram came next day from their International headquarters ordering them back to work—and telling them not to mind if they were called scabs. Like sheep they called a meeting and decided to go back the following Monday.

The less posted members of the I. W. W., not knowing that the whole thing was a scheme of the bosses, argued that they had as much right to return as the International members. So the executive board of Local 194, I. W. W., drew up a set of demands for the strikers to present to the bosses. These demands as ratified by the strikers were as follows:

Abolition of all piece work. Full pay for legal holidays. Saturday afternoon off during May, June, and July. Minimum wage of \$8 to girl employees.

The most of the shops immediately granted the demands but the strikers did not return to work until Tuesday, thus demonstrating that the International members who returned were scabs. The I. W. W. retained all its membership and secured a few additions from among the unorganized. Gorelick, whose discharge precipitated the strike, secured a position with another firm and the strike was called off with the understanding that a boycott be carried on against M. Vollman and Diamond Company's shops.

The injunction against picketing in this strike was defied and after 63 of the pickets had been arrested and more were arriving daily the judge came to the conclusion that it would not be wise to force the injunction.

The employers called their workmen aside and asked them to join the International, agreeing to pay their initiation and first month's dues. The men could see no reason for enlisting with an outfit that acted so much like a branch of the Burns' Detective Agency. This offer of the bosses opened the eyes of the men more than before.

The strike lost Diamond and Vollman their season's trade and has helped the I. W. W. in Seattle. Since the strike Jas. P. Thompson has been asked to speak before the Sign Painters and the Journeymen Tailors, both affiliated with the A. F. of L. Many individual craftsmen are showing more interest than ever in the One Big Union.—Harry Feinberg.

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

### Sidelights On Boccini's Trial

(Continued from page one.)

inside the jail or anywhere aside from the spot where, and time when, the alleged "riot" took place. But even under these conditions the defense has bored some terrible holes in the armor of the prosecution.

The first trial is in its third week and may be finished before the week is over. But this will not end the cases. There are 12 or 13 more to be tried, no matter how the first one comes out. That means that the "gang" intends to go the limit. If they can't railroad the first few, they hope to be able to put something over on the rest. With months ahead to do the work in, they expect to "get" some of the boys. If the first jury does not do the work properly, no doubt the mill owners will choose a panel for the others that will be satisfactory.

From the way it looks now, it will take months to go through all the cases. If in the meantime enough pressure can be brought on Governor Sulzer, Albany, N. Y., to have a grand jury investigation of the Little Falls authorities at once, the cases will have to be dropped. Such demands or protests should be poured in continually. Copies of these protests and demands should be sent to the Defense Committee. There are local papers that publish every one we submit now that they know what is coming off.

The citizens are beginning to show signs of restlessness over the costs of the trials which will help only the mill owners. Some have begun to clamor for dropping the cases. It will not be long until public sentiment will call a halt. But that is not enough.

We have enough proof of perjury and violation of their own laws to put some of the Little Falls officials behind the bars, if there is even a semblance of justice to be had. When enough has been made public and the grand jury can be made to investigate, their own courts will have to go through with it. That is what we want. If the authorities can be made to feel their own harpoon stuck into them, they will hesitate next time before doing such dirty work.

Just now we are in the middle of the defense with only the first case. Not only must we depend upon those on the outside for the pressure which will bring the grand jury into action, but for the funds to carry on this big job. It is a big job, and don't you forget that. If we can beat the mill owners with every possible advantage on their side and with the political machine doing their every bidding, it will be a victory worth crowing over. The workers beat them in the strike and they can beat them here.

Now, then, it is up to every one of you to keep hammering from all sides and to keep the funds coming in. Don't think that we are done here because we could not even find time to write. The battle has only begun. While there are other important struggles going on which may seem bigger to you, don't forget that this fight has been on since last October and now we have a chance to throw the books into the enemy. Money is very scarce here on account of every one giving his attention elsewhere. Don't forget this. There is too much at stake to desert the workers in the Herkimer jail now. There is no backing down; we have to fight and to win. We can only win if you are giving your support.

Send all funds and copies of protests and demands to the Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y.

### The Hazleton Strike

(Continued from page one.)

changes and once more had the crowd with him.

By this time it was 12 o'clock and Haywood had to leave for Allentown. As John Golden did not show up the meeting came to a close. Golden arrived some time later, but left town again at 5 o'clock.

This has been a great day for the I. W. W. The meeting that had been planned for the purpose of discrediting the I. W. W. proved a boomerang and the A. F. of L. received a black eye.

Although the miners in this section are affiliated with the A. F. of L. they are good rebels and do not at all agree with the form of organization, principles or tactics of that body.

Another writer gives further information of the strike which may be summarized as follows:

There are two strikes here, the silk workers 1200 strong in the I. W. W., and the Garment Workers 500 weak in the A. F. of L. The silk workers have the place tied up tight and as their pickets had nothing to do they gladly responded to a committee's request to help picket the A. F. of L. strike, where there were as many at work within a week as were still out. As a result of this picket work ten or more are under arrest and held ex-communicado. They were released under \$1000 bail and were immediately rearrested. As a counter move the strikers have arrested a scab who was found carrying a blackjack and will make a test case of the matter.

### AGITATORS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK

According to reports received at this office there is a strong Industrial Union sentiment in the camps of the Pacific Power and Light Co., near Natchez, Wash. There are about ten camps with 100 men to the camp. So far as can be learned there is not an active I. W. W. man on the job. Men are being hired right along so it's up to the literature rustlers, and camp delegates, to get busy. The "muck savages" would relish a good feed once a week at least, and shorter hours and a few more dimes each day would also look good to them. Natchez is 16 miles out of North Yakima on a branch line and there is a bunch of rebellious shovel stiffs awaiting organization. Let George tend to the fire and get on this job.

## Mr. Block

He Was One of the Victims



Continued Next Week