

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 4 No. 45

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 201

SANTE FE LIES TO GET SCABS

Special Dispatch to Industrial Worker.

Alexandria, La., Jan. 24, 1913.—The Merryville mills are still tightly closed down. The boys are standing solidly in the fight.

The Santa Fe railroad officials are greatly worried. They are lying shamelessly to the workers to get them to scab in the Merryville convict camp of the American Lumber Company. The Merryville mills belong to the Santa Fe and this labor-hating outfit went out of their way to force the strike and are hunting trouble.

The One Big Union should give them an organizing campaign in the shops, offices and all along the seven thousand miles of its track. It is a frontier rebellion and the rebels do not necessarily have to go to Merryville for they can help the strike by starting to organize a bunch of workers anywhere on the seven thousand miles.

The Merryville mills will start with union crews or not on foundations.

COVINGTON HALL.

LABOR MOVEMENT WILL BE ON TRIAL

Little Falls, Jan. 14.—Three new indictments growing out of the Little Falls strike have been discovered; those having previously been sealed. The first charges riot against Ben J. Legere, Filippo Bocchini, Orazio Morlando, Antonio Capuana, Rocco Filomena, Carlo Futroma, Zazeyka Wladya, Fred Hirsch and Robert A. Bakeman. The next charges Sam Myton, a striker, with second degree assault.

The third charges assault in the first degree against Zazeyka Wladya, which is the way the authorities spell the name of the woman who is alleged to have assaulted and beaten Detective Kenney.

All the defendants were arraigned in Herkimer court yesterday before Judge Bell, but all the cases were put over till next Monday, the 20th inst.

It should not be forgotten that these boys must stand trial on a multiplicity of charges because they stood up for the rights of free speech, free assembly, peaceful picketing, and the right to organize and strike.

When they face the bar it will be the labor movement itself that is on trial.

L. W. W. ORGANIZERS SHOW GREAT ACTIVITY

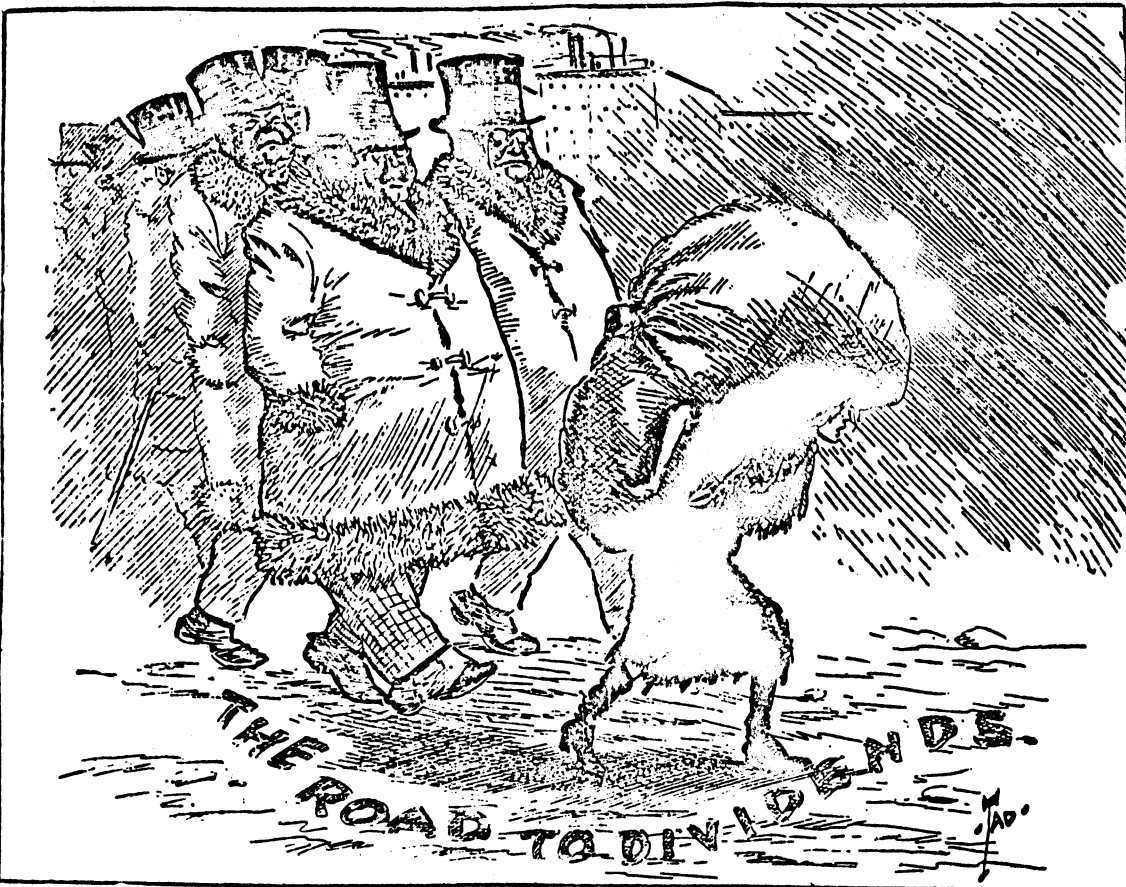
Marshfield, Or., Jan. 11.—(Special.)—L. W. W. organizers have been busy in the logging camps in this vicinity, and it is with apprehension that the different contractors view the situation, as one of them said today. While there have been no open ruptures yet, it is said that the men are rapidly joining the organization, which has already lined up the railroad laborers on the different branches being constructed here, and are ready to walk out at the slightest pretext. There have been no demands presented as yet, and, while there have been no statements made, it is generally understood that the organization will not be considered by the different employers.—News Item.

BUM CONDITIONS FOR LOGGERS

A lumberjack writes in from Brandon, Ore., to give the information that Washington and Oregon conditions in the lumber camps are not superior to those of Humboldt county, Cal. He says:

"We pay 75 cents per day board here instead of 50 cents in Humboldt. We must pay straight board of \$5 per week even if we lay off three days a week. We have \$1 bunkhouse fee, \$1 per month for hospital ticket, the same old mittens are sold as many as three dozen times in one year, and \$1 is taken from our wages every time we get a job, for the same old mattress without springs. This applies to some of the biggest camps but not to all of them. In Brandon, around the mills, plenty of men are working for \$1.75 per day and have to pay all the different graft fees. In the woods many men fell timber at 20¢ to 22 cents per 1000 on contract and must work like all possessed to make fair wages. Most of the log scalars or head buckers are prone to steal for the company's sake by not giving the men a fair scale. The life of a Coos Bay logger is hard."

Is it any wonder that the loggers are getting ready for a big fight? They are lining up, not merely to gain better conditions but to overthrow the entire system of slavery. They know that whatever pretense other organizations may make of being industrial in form there is only one that is revolutionary. The One Big Union—the L. W. W.—is the lumber workers only hope.



"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"—NEW VERSION

From Boston American

What Is Your Answer to Alex Aldamas?

Alexander Aldamas has been in jail in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., since the 9th day of July, 1912. The Grand Jury has brought in six indictments against him, four of them being assault in the first degree under the provisions of the New York penal code, which carries in the event of conviction, 10 years in the penitentiary on each charge, making it possible to give him a sentence of forty years. The other two indictments charge the carrying of concealed weapons.

He is one of many men who were arrested in connection with the Marine Firemen's Union strike in New York and Brooklyn last spring. At the time of his arrest he had been in the city less than 72 hours. He was set upon by the hired thugs employed by the ship owners' trust, which dominates the shipping interests on the Atlantic Ocean and was beaten into insensibility all because of his loyalty to his class. At the time he was brought into court he was in such a bruised and bleeding condition and his mind so dazed that even the Judge refused to allow any action to be taken and demanded that he be given medical attention before any legal proceedings were had.

This man must not be deserted. In 1887, Parsons, Spies and other loyal members of the working class were allowed to go to the gallows because the American labor movement did not understand and neglected them. In 1907 an aroused working class saved Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. In 1912 again a determined working class voiced their protest opening the jail doors for Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. In 1913 an aroused, determined and confident working class must save Alexander Aldamas. His crime is the crime of any member of the working class who is true to the ideals of that class and determined in his efforts to be true to those ideals. Today it is Aldamas, tomorrow it may be you. Neglect is criminal. If he is convicted on the above charges he may be sentenced to the penitentiary for what is equivalent to the balance of his life. His voice will be silenced and the best years of his young life gone.

You must do for Aldamas what you did for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; what you did for Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. Defense conferences must be organized in every city. Great protest meetings must be held. The

name of Aldamas must become known, the nature of his crime, the why and wherefore must be printed. When the case comes up for trial the protests must be so great that the Judge, the district attorney and the jury will be on trial before the public mind. The searchlight of publicity must be so strong that they will not dare to submit the false and perjured testimony that would otherwise be submitted. All this requires education and organization.

From inside the Queens County Jail Aldamas sends to you the message, "An injury to one is an injury to all," and the question that he asks is—"Do you understand what that means?" Your answer must be made apparent by your acts.

The Defense Committee will receive all communications and give all necessary information looking to the organization of defense conferences. Send all requests for such information and all remittances to the above address.

ALDAMAS DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Address all communications and send money to Jaime Vidal (Secretary Marine Firemen's Union), Treasurer, 229 West Street, New York City.

Kidnapping and "Justice" in Merryville, La.

Events of the past week show that officials of the American Lumber Co., and also of the city of Merryville, do not know that to kidnap or arrest members of the L. W. W. on a trumped up charge, means trouble in bunches for said company or city. Failing to break the strike by the usual methods, such as threats of violence, evictions, lying statements, importing of men (who will not work when they learn the true state of affairs), threats of injunctions, etc., the company officials, in conjunction with the corrupt city officials, began to arrest the strikers on charges of intimidating labor.

About 7 p. m. January 9, fellow worker Robert Allen, colored, who has been one of the most faithful pickets, spoke to a negro scab who was on the streets, asking him not to take the bread out of his children's mouths; and showing him that it was to his interest as well as to Allen's and his fellow workers that the strike should be won.

The whole thing was a frame-up. The negro went back to the office of the American Lumber Co. and got Superintendent Walling and three gunmen, Allan Simpson, Kinney Reid, Fred Hamilton. They brazenly came into the business meeting of Local 218 and arrested Robert Allen and jailed him. No warrant was served and Allen was not informed as to the reason of the arrest. About 11 p. m. Allen was placed in an automobile, and accompanied by Reid was kidnapped to De Ridder. No preliminary hearing or opportunity for defense was given.

When the strikers heard of this dastardly piece of work, they began to make preparations

to fill the De Ridder jail and give the new parish of Beauregard a chance to learn the lesson taught by the L. W. W. to several other towns. The company officials also woke up to the fact that something unusual was being agitated among the strikers and to avert a possible free speech fight and the unwelcome job of having thousands of L. W. W. rebels to handle, they hurried Kinney Reid and Judge Mason to De Ridder and had Robert Allen brought back. Allen was then given a hearing before Mason and, altho he was ably represented by the union lawyer, Mr. Jackson, and the evidence was all in his favor, he was bound over to the grand jury and his bond fixed at \$250.

During the hearing the old corrupt slyster Mason was badly shaken up by Mr. Jackson and was forced to admit that he knew less about law than a four days old child.

Bond was secured for Allen and he was released.

Not content with arresting fellow worker Allen the two scabby negroes were sent out again the same night to catch more union men. Monte Shay and Lee Williams, two white fellow workers, followed them to Bishop Brothers' store and asked them to quit work. No threats were made, nor any violence attempted, and seeing that the two negroes were pure unadulterated scabs who intended to keep on working, Shay and Williams left them.

The next day, Jan. 10, Walter Bishop, a cockroach Citizen League member, swore out a warrant for Shay and Williams on the charge of intimidating labor, and they were thrown in jail. The attitude of the strikers was so menacing that the fear that something might happen seeped into their miserable souls and Shay

and Williams were released on their promise to appear in court Monday morning, Jan. 13, for a hearing.

The City Council headed by Judge Mason and composed of Gilbert Hennigan, Dr. Knight and Bob Wilborn, all union haters, met in secret session one night during the week and passed a vagrancy ordinance. Mr. Newt Cooper and Mr. Manse Neeley, members of the council and friends of the strikers, were not informed of the meeting and did not attend. The purpose of this new ordinance is to allow strikers to be put under arrest and so either force them back to work or out of town.

The time is ripe for us to give the cheap officials and Good Citizens League members of Merryville a lesson they will not forget.

For nine weeks the strikers have refrained from violence, not one of them has been seen drunk, but if the low-down, rotten cockroaches of this burg want a fight, they can have it.

This is a fight to the finish. We have nothing to lose and a world to gain, and right now is the time to gain part of it. We need rebels here. Hold meetings in your locals and send as many rebels as can come; you who cannot come, dig down in your jeans and send the means to keep our wives and children from starving. The lying capitalist papers say that the B. T. W. is dead. Let us show them that in its place has come the fighting union of the working class—the Industrial Workers of the World.

Send all money and provisions to Chas. Glino, Secy's Local 218, L. W. W., Merryville, La. Be sure to register all letters as the Company is sabotaging our mail.

(Signed.) I. W. W. STRIKE COMMITTEE.

FUR FLYING AT FRESNO

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 23, 1913.—The striking construction workers of Stone and Webster at Big Creek are standing firm. There has been no break in the ranks and the works are still closed as tight as a clam.

Mass picketing is done. Enthusiastic strike meetings are held every night at the L. W. W. Hall, 822 F. Street. Fiery speeches are made and revolutionary songs are sung. The time for passive resistance has passed in the keynote of the speeches. If you are attacked meet force with force and club with club. Be men. Fight for your rights and teach these armed hirelings of the Stone and Webster a lesson that they will never forget.

On the morning of Jan. 21st our pickets were attacked all along the line by imported thugs and gun men. A pitched battle occurred at El Prado, a town 22 miles from Fresno, between six of our pickets and a force of Southern Pacific bulls. They told the boys that what they intended to do to the L. W. W.'s would make San Diego look like a fly speck. But you can take it from us that San Diego will not be repeated at Fresno. There are good and true men here, battle-scarred veterans. Direct action and Sabotage is the pass word.

Funds are needed to feed the strikers. Send all donations to Otto Gunz, Sec'y Local 66, P. O. Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

DAN MEEHAN,
War Correspondent.

BIG STRIKE AT BIG CREEK, CAL.

On Sunday, January 12, the almost unbearable conditions in the camps at Big Creek, Cal., reached a climax when the men drove the cook out of camp 3.

Superintendent Criddle decided to take a hand in repressing the revolt. He fired several of the men whom he called ringleaders and agitators. All of the other men in the camp quit at once in protest.

A committee of the workers visited camps 4 and 5 and lined them up in full sympathy. Delegates were selected from the three camps, a list of grievances drawn up, and a committee appointed to visit the other camps and acquaint the men with the situation.

Camp 2, camp 7, and all camps in what is known as the Basin, decided to stand firm. They sent representatives to confer with the delegates from the other camps. These representatives formed themselves into a committee and decided to lay the matter before Mr. Thebo, the general superintendent.

A conference was held with Mr. Thebo, which resulted in the granting of ten of the demands and an absolute refusal to grant the first demand, the vital one, asking reinstatement of the discharged men. The committee disbanded to report to their respective camps. Meanwhile disruptive forces were at work.

Telephone communication was necessary on account of the long distance between camps. Taking advantage of this the company officials isolated camp 3 and then sent their stool pigeons to circulate the report that the camp would go to work in the morning. Camps 4 and 5 decided to accept the concessions only if approved by camp 3. Camp 3 condemned the matter. As a result of the company's strategy camps 4 and 5 returned to work and all the men in camp 3 were ordered out of camp.

Contrary to their agreement the company fired from camp 2 some who had taken an active part in the strike. The men in camp, when fired, marched in a body to camps 4 and 5 and pulled them out. All other camps joined in with the result that a complete tie-up ensued, 2800 men being involved. The company then decided to close down and force a lock-out.

Notices were posted in all camps telling the men to call for their time. As many of the men in securing employment had to sign an agreement of 30 to 45 days, fares amounting from \$4.40 to \$10.80, as well as board and hospital fees, were deducted from their pay. This action left the greater part of the men dead broke amid the snows of the Sierras, 60 to 80 miles from civilization.

Transportation was absolutely refused. The men in desperation took possession of the train and rode in to Fresno.

Organizer P. McEvoy of the L. W. W. arrived on the scene and acted in an advisory capacity throughout the strike.

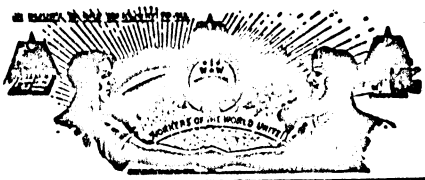
McEvoy gives his report as follows:

Arriving at the seat of battle I found the tunnel camps closed down. The committee told me their plans and I assisted them in handling the situation.

Camp 3 started for the Basin. Camps 4 and 5 followed. First we met the section men. They came out. Next we called on camp 2, consisting of machinists, boiler-makers, miners, etc.

(Continued on page 4)

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. 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.

C. L. Severy, San Diego policeman, is jailed in that city on charges of having raped an eight year old girl, according to the San Diego Sun. He should be released at once and made Chief of Police. That's the kind of animals that make model police for cities with reputations like San Diego, Cal.

In a recent issue of the Los Angeles Tribune appeared the following want ad: "Wanted—Handy school boy who can lay brick and cement walks. Call mornings. 942 Carondelet St." Once it was said that boys would be boys but in Los Angeles in the year of our Lord 1913 the cry is "Boys will be slaves."

Snow shovellers who are striking in various parts of the Northwest do not seem to show a proper regard for the grand principles of the glorious A. F. of L. They should refuse to inconvenience the public now and should, like the coal miners, strike about the Fourth of July. How uncivilized and unconsiderate some roughnecks are!

DIVVLE A WORD SPAKE HE.

When truth is needed to save the race from suffering, silence is a lie.—H. C. Tuck.

The Oakland World, H. C. Tuck editor, refused to advertise Bill Haywood's meeting in Oakland, Cal., even when offered space rates payment for the advertisement.

Annasias! Open that door! Here's a new member.

SOME EXOEPTIONS.

In an effort to break up the I. W. W. strike in Eugene, Ore., the city council passed an ordinance calling for the arrest of those who are known to be without work for a stated length of time. We presume the preachers, pimps and politicians are exempt. Should they jail the strikers who that build the railroad grade? Eugene, you're a joke!

LOGGERS! YOU MUST UNITE!

Loggers! Listen! The I. W. W. wants a word with you.

You know that the I. W. W. has carried on a continual agitation in the camps and mills of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Western Montana and British Columbia, as well as in the Great Lakes region.

You know that you have agreed with all that the speakers have said; you know that the papers, pamphlets and leaflets have all been in your interest; you know that the camp delegates have had an up-hill fight against great odds. And you have said "They're right. I'll join them pay-day."

Pay-day has come and gone. You went to the city, Loggers, and you did not join. That is, all you who promised did not join.

We know what camp life means. We know the humdrum existence. We know the isolation from all that makes life worth living. We have no words of blame if you went to town and sought the excitement you craved to make you forget the misery just left behind you, and which you must face again when your stake is gone.

We know these things as well as you know the look of your own cank shoes and that's why we ask you to keep that promise you made. Some of you didn't make the promise to the camp delegate. You only made it to yourself. Keep that promise to yourself.

Join the One Big Union today. Fight collectively to gain a man's life for every man in the woods and mills.

Join the I. W. W. and battle for better conditions now and for the workers to have all they produce as soon as the power is gained to take it. Fight for better grub, better beds, no blanket carrying, higher wages and finally the world for the workers.

Send your name to the nearest local. If you haven't the address of the local, write to Frank R. Schleis, 211 Occidental Ave., Rear, Seattle, Wash.

FARMERS AND WAGE WORKERS

A broad discussion of the tenant farmer and the land problem at this time will prevent much friction at the next convention, where the question is almost sure to arise.

A few more facts on both sides are herewith presented in order that the discussion may be helped out.

It is evident that were the tenant farmer admitted to membership and given a withdrawal card for the period during which he hired labor, or were he affiliated fraternally, class antagonisms would arise during the term of employment. If such conflicts did not occur it would mean that the lines of the class struggle had been blurred; and such a thing would

destroy the revolutionary purpose of the organization.

The worker in the harvest fields knows that the season is short; knows that it is a miracle if the same crew is hired for the two successive seasons; knows that the harvest is peculiarly adapted for the use of sabotage and short, opportune strikes; and having had a taste of power his appetite is whetted for more. He will not quickly forget that his folded arms brought a \$4.50 wage in the Dakotas where the wages had previously been as low as \$2.75 and \$3.00.

Where there are five members of the I. W. W. working in the harvest the non-members who are in thorough accord with I. W. W. principles and tactics will number several hundred. An understanding between the organized workers and the farmers would not prevent clashes between these sympathizers and the farmers. Nor would it be desirable to stop the wage fights which always serve to show the workers their power and fit them for industrial control.

But the point arises as to whether the migratory agricultural workers do not simply get more of their product without gaining thereby a knowledge of fertilization, crop rotation, and other matters that go to make up successful farming. Eliminating entirely the absentee farmer, as having no rights through being an absolute parasite, is it not evident that no solution for the problem exists so long as present conditions obtain in the agricultural industry? Must not the actual working farmer and more especially the tenant farmer be considered?

The problem has many angles and deserves more than a snap judgment. For the workers to act as the nether millstone while the railroads and commission houses grind from above, would force the small farmer out of business and bring forth the bonanza farm. This would certainly simplify matters, for the issue would be producers versus parasites. But while that is undoubtedly the tendency the process is a rather slow one.

In the period between the present and the time when the workers have full industrial control we will have to take some stand on the land and tenant farmer question. What shall that stand be?

SABOTAGE.

II.

Sabotage is not a form of action brought forth from French conditions. It dates back to the earliest days of human exploitation. It is born of class struggles—of man's inhumanity to man. From serfdom to wage slavery the subjugated class has instinctively tried to render less to the employer than was expected of them. This unconscious sabotage shows the irreconcilable antagonism between capitalist and laborer—master and slave.

Sabotage was not formally baptized as a word to describe a formula of social struggle until the Confederal Congress of Tolosa in 1897. Open advocacy of the idea and conscious sabotage in place of instinctive action took place in France about this time. It had been preached in England and Scotland for many years before that under the name of "Ca' Canny." This phrase of Scotch origin meant "Go Slow," or, to be more literal, "Don't Hurry Up."

From a publication "The Social Museum" an instance is given of the use of sabotage by the Scotch.

"In 1889 the organized dockers of Glasgow demanded a ten per cent increase of wages, but met with the refusal of the employers. Strike breakers were brought in from among the agricultural laborers, and the dockers had to acknowledge defeat and return to work on the old wage scale. But before the men resumed their work, the secretary of the union delivered to them the following address:

"You are going back to work at the old wage. The employers have repeated time and time again that they were delighted with the work of the agricultural laborers who had taken our places for several weeks during the strike. But we have seen them at work; we have seen that they could not even walk a vessel, that they dropped half of the merchandise they carried, in short, that two of them could hardly do the work of one of us. Nevertheless, the employers have declared themselves enchanted by the work of these fellows; well, then, there is nothing left for us but to do the same, and to practice Ca' Canny. Work, as the agricultural laborers worked. Only they often fell into the water; it is useless for you to do the same."

This order was obeyed to the letter. After a few days the contractors sent for the general secretary of the dockers and begged him to tell the dockers to work as before and that they were ready to grant the ten per cent increase."

Balzac, writing three-quarters of a century ago, gave a good illustration of sabotage in describing the bloody uprising of Lyons in 1831.

"There have been many things said about the uprising of Lyons, of the republic cannonaded in the streets, but no one has told the truth. The republic seized the movement as an insurgent seizure a rife.

The commerce of Lyons is a commerce without courage; as soon as an ounce of silk is manufactured it is asked for and payment made at once. When the demand stops, the workers are dying of starvation; when they are working, they earn barely enough to live upon. The prisoners are more happy than they.

After the July revolution, misery reached the point where the workers were compelled to raise a standard: "Bread or Death!"—a standard which the government should have considered.

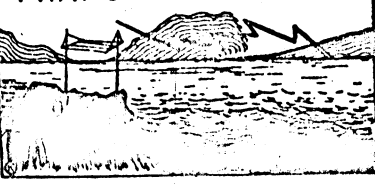
The republicans had felt out the revolt and they organized the spinners who fought in double shifts. Lyons had its three days. Then everything became normal again and the poor went back to their dog-kennels.

The spinners who had, until then, transformed into useful goods the silk which was weighed to them in cocoons, laid aside probity. Then began to grease their fingers with oil. With scrupulous ability they rendered the correct weight, but the silks were all specked with oil. The commerce of the silk manufactures was infested with greasy goods which caused a loss to Lyons and to a portion of the French commerce."

This action, as Balzac points out, was nothing more than the workers taking revenge for having been the victims of bayonets when they had asked for bread.

But is an act of sabotage merely the equivalent of an oppression received? This phase of the question will be taken up later.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

England

Efforts are being made to amalgamate the numerous small trade unions existing in England into national industrial unions and federations. Preparations are being made for the amalgamation of the Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Builders' Society with the Shipwrights and Ship Constructive Association. The first numbers 58,000 members and the second about 34,000. The move seems desirable and while the question was discussed at a conference at Newcastle, nothing has yet been done.

Australia

In Australia an extensive movement exists for uniting into a single powerful federation all workers employed in the seafaring trade. The organizers of the federation understand that the old trades unionism is played out. The new organization, which will be called the Section of the Maritime Transport, will unite the steamship engineers, the carmen and the seamen. It will have at the start about 30,000 members. The members have given the Federation full power to call a general or a partial strike.

Spain

The Spanish workers are far from satisfied with the way their recent railway strike ended. The men consider themselves cheated in spite of the promises made them and the small concessions gained. They blame the Prime Minister Canalejas, the Railway companies and the political socialist leaders.

A general strike of railway men is continually threatening. On the line Madrid-Sargossa-Alicante traffic has been very irregular, due to a passive strike by a portion of the workers.

It is said that another general strike is decided upon for January 2 to 5 and that it would assume a revolutionary character. The government is already taking precautions. In Catalonia reinforcements have been sent. Stations and railway lines are guarded by the military. At the international station Port Bou on the French frontier, the Civil Guard has taken possession of the signal boxes and the tunnel.

Russia

St. Petersburg is the only town where revolutionary trades unions have managed to survive the governmental reaction. At present there exist in the capital, 15 unions in the following industries: Printing, textile, baking, woodwork, gold and silver, granite and marble, clothing, commerce, drugs. The number of organized workers is very low, however.

Metal workers, printers, clerks, tailors and bakers publish an organ of their union. The metal workers was dissolved last June but reorganized under another name. They formerly had 21,000 members. Once more their union has been dissolved.

In Moscow 13 unions have a nominal existence. They are either at the point of being dissolved or else are incapable of action. The textile workers' union which formerly had several thousand members now has but seventy.

In the provinces the unions are in a still worse state and police persecutions make activity impossible.

Hungary

European political parties are beginning to realize the power of the general strike. About the latter part of December the Hungarian Social Democracy started agitating against a proposed law that would affect the right to vote. A proclamation was issued in the official party organ on December 24. This is to be printed in all languages spoken in the empire and one million copies distributed.

The manifesto contains the information that the proposed legislation will deprive the workers of the vote to elect a single delegate. No labor candidate could be put up. The proposal is that the lowest age for an elector be 30 years and a worker must have worked at the same place for five years before he can be a candidate. The general strike has been threatened when an electoral reform has been continually put off and the same weapon must be employed against the proposed law.

It is good to see that the Hungarian workers are beginning to have more confidence in the general strike and direct action, which some day may not only be used by them for their political rights but also to obtain economic advantages and final freedom.

France

On Monday, December 16, the 24 hours' strike organized by the French Confederation of Labor took place. The number of strikers was over 600,000, according to the *Batallie Syndicaliste*, organ of the unions.

In Paris and the Seine department the strikers numbered about 110,000. In the Ardennes over 30,000 metal trade workers left their workshops and factories. The number of strikers on the Eastern frontier numbered about 50,000. At Lyons, where the police provoked riots and disorder, over 50,000 workers of the town and surrounding country took part in the demonstration. Similar scenes took place in other large towns.

The police searched the offices of the unions and labor exchanges in Paris, but failed to find the correspondence of the strike committee. At Lyons 35 arrests were made and several workers were condemned for periods ranging from 15 months to one year. Nearly every city witnessed some arrests and prosecutions.

The bourgeoisie press tried to diminish the importance of the strike and falsify the num-

bers. By ministerial order the Prefects took over the power of the Mayors and closed the Labor Exchanges and meeting halls. In all the provinces meetings were prohibited. As this was the first strike of its kind and it had the bitter opposition of the government it can be called a success in view of the fact that more than 600,000 responded. The strike showed hatred for war and confidence in the C. G. T.

The number of strikers who demonstrated their international feelings are quite sufficient, if militant enough, to prevent their country from being dragged into a war.

Italy

Tullio Massotti writes of Italian conditions as follows: "The Italian Syndicalist Union formed at the congress of Modena, in taking the first steps of its promising existence, is profoundly aware of the great responsibility assumed toward the Italian proletariat.

"We have to build up what is not existing; an organization of the workers in all industrial centers and in many agricultural regions, and that faith of the people, the source of life and sacrifice, which has been destroyed by the so-called business wisdom of the leaders of reformism. We also have to fight against what is existing which will take all our efforts if we hope to open out the possibility of a happy future.

All organization existing on a reform basis is useless because it is foreign to the ultimate purpose of the proletariat. All existing organizations are created in view of this enormous political and commercial speculation to which proletarian activity has been reduced. This activity can be found yet in the provinces of Emilia, Romagna, Genoa. There we find the remains of the organized work of the first idealist socialism, but of this socialism has remained only the direct negation—business.

In Italy the labor organization must be renewed by the syndicalists or it is doomed to die. This is our conviction after having carefully observed numerous working class circles where new ideas are anxiously awaited. This is the case in Piedmont, Toscana, Liguria, Lombardy, Apulia, etc.

The great mass of the proletariat has understood that the aristocratic labor unions which are favored by reformism are but new forms of domination. The Central Committee of the Italian Syndical Union has therefore felt the necessity to start at once the task of reconstruction. It has decided to organize three national unions: Building and Furniture, Agriculture, Metal Trade. In these industrial unions will be the proof that we intend to work and dispose of some of the legend of our localist prejudices.

No less important is the decision taken by the central committee regarding local organizations.

A valuable part of the time and efforts will unhappily be taken up by the necessity to fight the intrigues of reformist enemies, but we trust to conquer also these obstacles. We intend to go forward in spite of all that will be put in our way."

Belgium

The Belgian Socialist teachers held a well attended convention at Bruxelles in the People's House, early in January. A national center of Socialist teachers was formed in the course of the congress.

The new organization groups together all members of the teaching staff, public as well as private, from the kindergarten teacher to the university professor. It is affiliated with the Labor Party and Belgian Trade Union Commission, and consequently with the Belgian Confederation of Labor. It will work for a reorganization of public instruction and to defend the moral and material interests of the teachers.

One rule adopted was to the effect that every teacher must subscribe to one of the large party papers. The new union will soon have its own official organ, a committee having been selected to arrange for a paper and report by February 1 so that the matter may be taken up at the Easter Congress.

An executive board of seven members was elected. Before adjourning the delegates passed sympathetic resolutions to be forwarded to their French colleagues who are victims of a bourgeois republic.

After six months of preparation for the political general strike the Belgian Socialists called a meeting of the National Suffrage Association on December 18. This was on the eve of the discussion for a revision of the constitution which is to come January 15.

Eight days after the Brussels Federation of the Labor Party held a convention to discuss the general strike and militarism. Provisions for increased funds for the general strike propaganda was made through the levying of a special contribution. Other action taken was a proposal for the systematic boycott of alcoholic drinks and the formation of local strike committees.

The congress declared itself against any extension of militarism and decided to commence an active campaign against the government's project of military reform.

It is the general impression that no syndicalist propaganda can be carried on until full equal suffrage is gained.

ONE ON BOBBY

Despite the opposition of the craft unions and the criticisms of the S. P. A. F. of L. leaders the I. W. W. continue to win out in their strikes and legal battles against the powers that be. The "Little Falls" strike is the latest victory. By the time Robert Hunter's syndicated articles on the "General Strike" are digested by a credulous public the I. W. W. will have a few more victories to its credit.—The Organizer, Delta, Colo.

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

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

An Open Mouth Strike

To show that the hotel workers are getting wise to the value of the "open mouth strike" we reproduce the following brief clipping from the Indianapolis Register:

Against All Employers

The small cockroach capitalists are robbed as much by the big thieves as are the farmers. Our only problem is to organize the real wage workers in One Big Union, whether they are farm wage workers, or those working in mills, mines or forests.

Parenti Touring Coast

Fellow Worker Luigi Parenti left San Francisco, Cal., on January 16 for an organizing tour of the Pacific Coast. His first stop was in Eureka, Cal., from which point he left for Portland, Ore.

Answer False Argument

In the Truth Seeker for January 11, Fellow Worker Pat Grace demolishes the argument presented in a previous issue by G. Major Taber of Los Angeles. Taber says that strikes are a total loss and labor unions are composed of dynamiters.

Spanish Press Needed

Say! Fellow wage slaves, here's "Ole Bill" again, talking to you on his hobby of the Spanish Press. I talk it to everyone else so you might just as well stand and take yours.

You are a slave and feel your condition keenly. Yet one advantage you have; you are among slaves of one race, to a large extent speaking a common language. At any rate you have a rare kindred and you feel at home with your fellow slaves despite your language differences.

When you finish with your paper, pass it along. Make every copy do double duty. It may bear fruit long afterward. On Jan. 17 we received a letter from Pittston, Pa., addressed to James Wilson, editor, stating that a single copy of "The Industrial Worker" had been found and a subscription would be sent if the paper were still issued.

Poor Camps in B. C.

That they will demand no pay until the first of May, under no consideration, whether they get fired, quit, or work is suspended on account of heavy snowfall, or any other obstacle, is an agreement which the workers have to sign if they want to work in this glorious section of McBride's white B. C. (White B. C.) You bet she is white, the whole year round, with the exception of three months when she is green.

Some loyal subjects tell us that nobody is compelled to sign such an agreement, that "this is a free country," and for their benefit I must say that most of the men, when they are hired, pay their last dollar for office fee (if there is anything left it goes for railroad fare), without being made acquainted with an agreement which makes peons out of them.

Conditions in the camps are rotten. Bum grub and bunkhouses help to make life unbearable. The writer has seen a camp called "Fisher's camp," where bunkhouse, diningroom and kitchen were connected together, with out even doors to separate them.

IT HAPPENS TO MANY LOGGERS. I left Seattle on the 4th for Skagit Logging Company Camp 1, out from Clear Lake near the Skagit river; fare \$2.35. Found burn-shaped, extra cold bunkhouses; ate four meals while there; all four would be about the same amount of grub as in one meal at last camp I was in.

The thing to do is to get a bunch of men on a job like this and then proceed to make a good job of it.

Mr. Block

Owing to the snow blockade in the Northwest and the fact that our artist, fellow worker Ernest Riebe, did not block out the cartoons as early as usual, and because of the blockheaded action of the express company in not delivering packages at once to the block in which the "Worker" office is located, we have no Mr. Block cartoon for this issue.

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITI SPEECHES.

The speeches of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti before the jury at Salem, Mass., are now ready in pamphlet form. Entirely aside from the fact that he had never before spoken in the English language, the words of Giovannitti are a revelation. They may well be said to be superior to anything that has been spoken or penned on the subject of social revolt.

Phoenix, Ariz., had the pleasure of hearing a lecture by Wm. D. Haywood on January 16 in Patrick's hall. Intense interest was aroused and Secretary Sol Weil, of Local 273, I. W. W., says that there has been an influx of members since his departure. The local would like to handle other dates and asks the cooperation of locals in that section so that tours may be a success.

Making For More Dynamite

Every wage worker who is interested in the cases of 38 men just sentenced at Indianapolis would do well to secure a copy of the Mirror of Thursday, January 16. The Mirror is published in the Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

"No one has ever seen a bank wrecker railroaded to the penitentiary until the last possible device to keep him out was availed of by his counsel. No trust magnate has ever gone to prison while any pending motion before a court could keep him out."

CONSERVATIVE SOCIALISM. First in the field, the Socialist party did this much to commend itself to the patriotic: it repudiated what has come to be known as "Syndicalism"—the policy of violence by working men—in unequivocal terms.

LET'S BUMP GRAYS. Upon talking to some of the Grays Harbor strikers of last spring, who are still working in that district, I find that conditions are nearly as bad as before the strike, and the slaves expectant and ready to help the One Big Union whip the boss again.

HARBOR BOSSES AGAIN. By I. O. Anderson. Upon talking to some of the Grays Harbor strikers of last spring, who are still working in that district, I find that conditions are nearly as bad as before the strike, and the slaves expectant and ready to help the One Big Union whip the boss again.

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A Question of Today

"Big Bill" Haywood's visit to California may represent "monumental audacity." It also represents other things it would be suicidal for any nation to ignore.

There was the close, personal touch with "the matter." There was the paternal relation recognized when a young apprentice was bound out for a number of years.

But syndicalism—represented by Bill Haywood—sounds a further note. Is organized labor just as conservative in providing no adequate protection to the drudges who toil miserably in the unskilled lines?

There is an underworld of labor we all are apt to ignore. We can see wrong to the garment workers in the sweatshop lofts and death-traps of New York—but we don't see much wrong to the woman who scrubs the floors and does the filthy work in homes and office buildings.

Skill at any trade is like education at any school—a matter of privilege. The unprivileged cry with the voice of a wounded animal, turning slowly to see what has hurt it.

Bill Haywood and his crowd may be right, or wrong; a hope, or a menace. In neither case are they negligible. If you like the I. W. W. methods, very well. If you won't, how are you going to stop them, when before this slowly growing, glacier-like force the most highly organized military despotism would be crushed to powder?

What are we going to do to make revolution impossible? How give the under-dog his chance?—Los Angeles Record.

Wage Workers Only

Superficially it may seem to advantage to accept into membership the small farmer who is now being ground between the more powerful capitalist class members at the top and the proletariat—the real revolutionary workingclass—beneath. But to take them in with a vote and full power of transfer, would be harmful.

Granting that the renter is exploited by the landlord and that, with the small owner, he is held up by railroads and commission agents and buyers and some few of them are revolutionary—still their place is not within a labor union, and certainly not in a wage workers' union.

On the Canadian Northern railroad we were handicapped by having within the organization an exploited exploiter—the Station Man—who is the same proposition in construction work that a renter is in the agricultural department.

My whole argument is based upon the solid foundation that you cannot harmonize economically antagonistic groups. All such attempts have ultimately proven detrimental. We must hew to the line and remember that our chief menace will lie in the direction of attempts to be "respectable" in the eyes of the Bourgeoisie as we gain in membership.

The old timers who drew up the constitution may not have been infallible, but they certainly knew what they were doing when they wrote into the constitution that none but active wage workers should be eligible to membership. That clause was not accidental. It is scientific, logical deduction.

We must draw the class line that divides society into two groups—the exploited and the exploiters. Exploitation today rests on wages. All employers are exploiters. All wage workers are exploited.

Take Notice! All members of Local 178, I. W. W., are asked to communicate at once with Secretary James Gibbins, 1635 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash., to learn of matters of utmost importance.

The Michigan Labor Commission thinks the hours of female labor in the canneries within the state should be limited to 15 per day. They are now working much longer than that for 8 cents per hour. Two factories told the labor commission in all seriousness that they did not introduce machinery because they "would rather the women would have the work." How kind and considerate are the factory thieves.

STRIKE AT BIG CREEK, CAL.

They came out to a man. Then we proceeded to the Basin. The first was a steam shovel camp. Everybody came out. Next was a roust-about camp and all were willing. Next was a concrete camp. We experienced a little difficulty but finally paralyzed the whole works.

The next move was for the men to eat. To make it easy on the cooks we split our forces and ate at the different camps. After dinner we held meetings at each camp. On our way back several speakers addressed the workers and explained what the men were out for. It was unanimously carried that demands be drawn up.

Then we marched to camp 2 and held meetings in front of the office. I. W. W. principles were expounded by speakers in all languages. The elected committee waited on the superintendent, Mr. Thebo, and after an hour's conference the committee reported that the company had promised that there would be no discrimination and the men could rustle their own jobs, but the camps would be closed down for 30 days and conditions would be improved right away.

Arriving at Fresno the men were met by the I. W. W. and provisions were made to feed and care for those who were broke because the company had deprived them of their wages. Some of the men want to take legal procedure against the company. If that wins, all right. If it does not, we know what will win.

Wake Up, San Pedro!

What are you waiting for? Do you think the Southern Pacific, alias the Banning Co., is going to say to you: "Well, John, you have been a good worker, we'll give you 50 or 75c per hour?"

Why do you work unloading paper at 35c, when the men loading it at the other end get 50 and 75c for the same work and work only half as hard as you do?

It is a fine sight to see you lined up at the Ferry dock, waiting for the slave-driver to hand you a ticket so you can work two or three hours.

What's the matter with making him come or send to your hall for his men? It can be done very easily, if you'll only organize and show them that you mean it.

San Pedro at present is the cheapest town on the coast between San Diego and Nome, Alaska. One man by himself can't do it, but all together we can ask anything up to our full product and get it, too.

Organize for better conditions and more money today, and Industrial Freedom when we get the power.

A Poser For Berger

The Cleveland Socialist, owned, controlled and published by the Socialist Party local of Cleveland, Ohio, publishes an editorial headed "Calling the I. W. W. names." A portion appears herewith and is recommended to the earnest consideration of our detractors in the Socialist Party.

"The manner in which a certain section of the Socialist press is heaping abuse and vilification on the Industrial Workers of the World reminds us forcibly of how indignant some of these publications have grown in the past when capitalist papers have used similar tactics in reference to the Socialist party.

"There is the Social-Democratic Herald, for instance, which prints with evident approval an article from the Miners Magazine in which the members of the Industrial Workers organization are called 'worthless loafers,' 'veteran hoodlums,' and similar names, all because in Cleveland they tried to set up kettles to collect funds for the Little Falls strikers. Of course the article in question carefully neglected to tell that the purpose of these kettles was not to secure funds for the local organization, but to help the thousand workers who are struggling against industrial slavery at Little Falls, thereby imitating other tactics of the capitalist press. In this paper, we have, in the past, read red denunciations of the capitalist press of Milwaukee because it used similar epithets in describing the Socialists of that city. What right has the editor of this paper to complain against these tactics on the part of the capitalist papers when he is ready to attack with equal intolerance and bigotry a workingclass organization with which he happens to disagree?

"In another paper we find a rabid denunciation of the I. W. W. by a writer who tells us this organization is a product of economic conditions!

"Why denounce and malign what has been produced by economic conditions?"

Four hundred girl employes of a Detroit factory were given a yearly subscription to a leading fashion journal as an Xmas gift. It is a safe bet that a glance at the girls' pay envelop would show that the gift was about as useful as spectacles to a blind man. It is to be hoped that discontent is increased by reading of the ganise industrially to hasten the revolution. Good things of life and that the girls will or-

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."