

Industrial Worker

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

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SEATTLE JUDGE ENJOINS I. W. W.

A real live injunction has been caught by the I. W. W. in Seattle, Wash. This cute little jigger is now in a state of captivity, while those who were introduced to Fatty Taft's favorite animal, continue on their way undisturbed. Nicely typewritten and bound in blue, with pretty brass colored staples near the top, this little document is just too sweet for anything. It lacks but a bow of baby pink ribbon to give it the proper touch. Judge Everett Smith is the father, M. Vollman & Co. the mother, and the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for the County of King, is the midwife. The defendants in the case are too numerous to mention, being the whole Industrial Workers of the World, and 22 individual members of Local Union No. 194. The injunction is a temporary one, issued on February 24, and may be made permanent later on. The tailoring firm of M. Vollman & Co. showed discrimination against members of Local 194, I. W. W., and this brought on a strike. The picket work was so effective that Vollman made a complaint that his business was ruined. One of his shops was closed completely and in the other there were two scabs guarded by two detectives. Looking over the work of the scabs, Mr. Diamond, the shop boss, decided that the work wasn't such as to be worth guarding. Therefore an injunction was applied for. At first the injunction was refused. Some of the judges had their ear to the ground and they knew that the strength of an injunction rested upon respect for the courts. They knew that the I. W. W. would show that injunctions are but a bogey man to frighten craft unionists with. But finally the injunction was issued. When the individual documents were served on the pickets, the crowds which had assembled to watch the chain picketing, were gladdened by the sight of 22 rebels sticking 22 cute little blue injunctions into their pockets and continuing their peaceful picketing. Arrests followed later, but the number of pickets increased. The judges expressed wonder that there should be lumberjacks, shovel-stiffs, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., among the

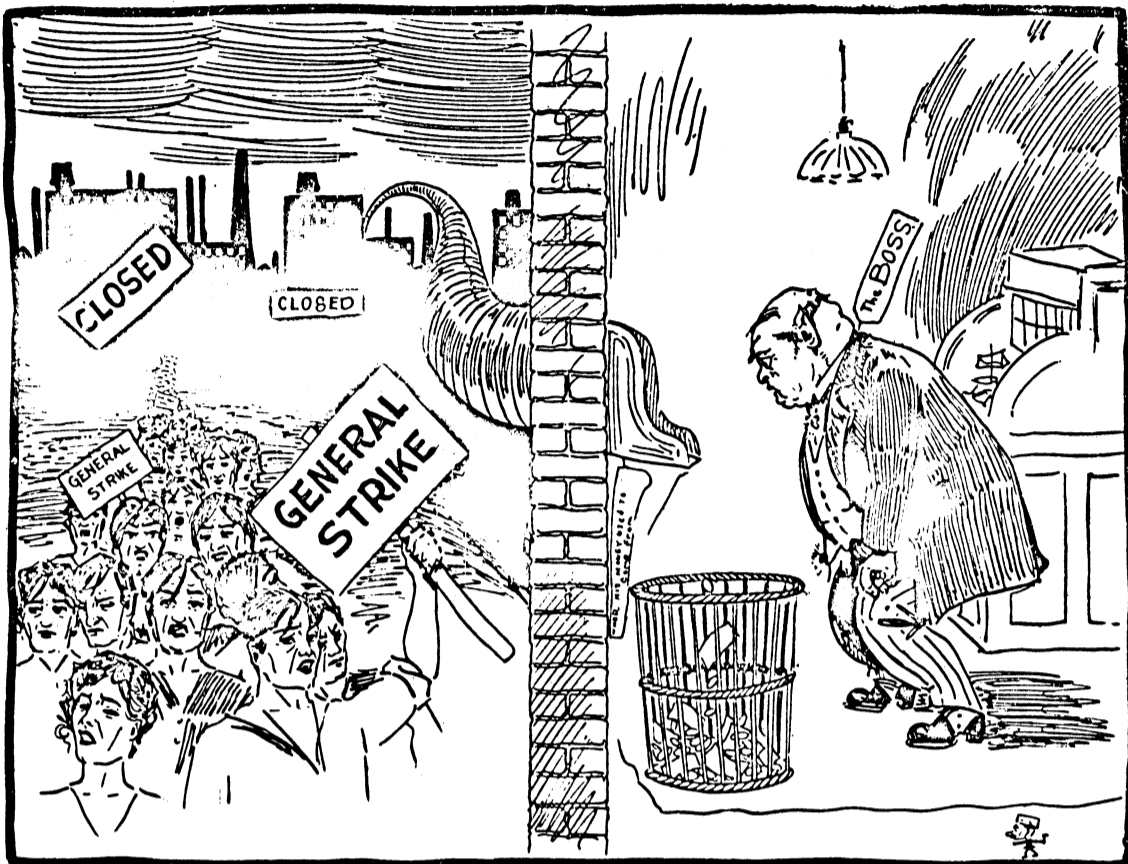
(Continued on page four.)

Acute Situation In Merryville

(By Phineas Eastman.) On Saturday night, February 15, Fellow Worker Charles Cline, secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W. local in Merryville, La., discovered two scabby scoundrels, one of whom was Mitchell, shipping clerk for the American Lumber Co., in the act of cutting the guy ropes of the "soup-kitchen." He shouted at the two sneaks and frightened them off. On Sunday afternoon, when filling out of our usual well attended meeting, we noticed a number of suckers and gun-men in earnest consultation with "Mick" Coggins, the low, scabberding chief of the Santa Fe gunoting cowards. Shortly after three o'clock the whole degenerated bunch retired to the scab headquarters in the building used as the company office, and after remaining there about an hour made their reappearance in company with "two-gun" Kins 34 who were arrested. They don't understand a union in which "an injury to one is an injury to all." One bunch of eight men, taken to the "workingman's home" in the mayor's

Police Persecution Near Naramata, B. C.

On account of continual police persecution Fellow Worker Conrad Mulder has been forced to cease open organization work on the Kettle Valley Railroad work, near Naramata, B. C. Fellow Worker Johnson also has been subjected to inhuman treatment at the hands of the contractors and police. On February 19 he was arrested and taken to the railroad contractor's office. The company paymaster acted as judge. The police were given orders to run Johnson out of town at once. This is a sample of "British Justice," enforced by a contractor and his paymaster, both of whom are Americans. The police escorted Johnson to the foot of the mountain and then ordered him to cross the range that night. Three feet of snow covered the trail, and there were grave dangers from wolves and mountain lions. Johnson has not yet been heard from and it is not known whether he came through safely. Such actions as these should make every worker in British Columbia rise up in rebellion against capitalist tyranny and by building One Big Union of construction workers force the thieving and murderous railroad contractors to cease their brutal attacks upon the workers.



THE AKRON RUBBER WORKERS ARE OUT--AND THERE IS NOTHING COMING IN

Rubber Workers On The Firing Line at Akron

Hiding fair to ethose the record of the great Lawrence textile strike the rubber strike at Akron, Ohio, is holding the center of the industrial arena at the present time. With 26,750 workers employed in the one industry in Akron there are over 20,000 of them who have laid down their tools because of the unbearable conditions. Those rebellious workers are battling against six great rubber firms whose capital stock totals to the enormous sum of \$111,000,000. The companies are the Goodrich, \$30,000,000; the Goodyear, \$15,000,000; the Firestone, \$4,000,000; the Swineheart, \$800,000; the Miller, \$1,000,000, and the Buckeye, \$200,000. If the stock market is any indication of the gravity of the strike, then the workers have certainly dealt a powerful blow to the huge water-stocked corporations, for the stocks of these concerns have been steadily dropping since the strike began. The A. F. of L., as usual, is on the scene, doing the work of the employers by casting discredit on the strike leaders and the I. W. W. Organizer Cal Wyatt of the A. F. of L. is said to be the one who is doing the most to spread lies about the strikers and those who are on the strike committee. As Wyatt is a member of the secret inner circle of the Typographical Union, the Wagnetas, and is denied admittance to his own hall in Pittsburg, any charges from that source are not very reliable. The I. W. W. are in charge of the situation. General Organizer George Speed is on the scene, Haywood left the west hurriedly to aid

in the work, Transmanita dropped his work in the Pittsburg district to take part, Giovannitti is also reported as on his way, and Glover, Swasey, Spangler, Besemer, Mrs. Marguerite Prevey, and C. E. Ruthenberg are lending all their efforts to the winning of the great battle. An Akron is but about 7 miles from New Castle, Pa., where Solidarity is published, Editor B. H. Williams took a trip to the scene to get material for the paper and also to deliver a talk. The usual bombastic articles about the dangers to the flag, to the home, to religion, etc., have made their appearance in the Akron Times (why is it always the Times?) and according to reports everyone in Akron is organized into a regular San Diego patriotic league to guard the flag and all the freedom guaranteed by the rubber trust's \$5 weekly wage. The spirit of revolt is spreading to many nearby cities and the winning of this strike will mean an era of organization throughout that section of the country. (Special to the "Industrial Worker.") Akron, Ohio, Feb. 27.--The sixteenth day of the great strike of rubber workers here finds the workers standing firm with ranks unbroken. All attempts to create dissension and break their solidarity have failed. According to the most reliable information approximately 20,000 are on strike. Of these about 1000 are girls and 4000 are foreign born workers, mostly Hungarians and Germans. The rest are native born

Americans, the flower of the youth of the country recruited from almost every state by the employment agencies of the Rubber Trust. This last is a very encouraging feature which indicates that the American is beginning to line up in the great class war. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of the strikers. The Governor has refused to send the militia and not a single act of violence has occurred so far. The Los Angeles Times has a worthy competitor in the local paper of the same name. It comes out every day with the most atrocious lies and misrepresentations that the rotten, cankerous, puss-filled brain of the mental prostitute who is editor can concoct. The usual "patriotic" stuff is trotted out daily to the amusement of the strikers. They haven't succeeded in alarming anybody except some of the cockroach business men. They are making frantic efforts to have the "alien agitators" run out of town, but it is too big a proposition. They are greatly assisting our educational campaign by printing some of the "songs to fan the flame of discontent," extracts from the "History of the I. W. W.," "Why Strikes Are Lost," and Solidarity. Sabotage and the C. G. T. have been fully explained. Lots of free advertising. All speeches are reported by a stenographer and printed in full. The mayor issued a proclamation forbidding parades and meetings but the strikers wouldn't stand for it, so it is a dead letter. Last Sunday. (Continued on page four.)

Two I. W. W. Strikes in Rhode Island

Two I. W. W. strikes in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., ended this week. The Emmond strikers with some minor concessions gained: 5 per cent general increase, 5 per cent plain weaving, 10 per cent Jacquard weaving, 15 per cent pick and pick weaving, One and quarter time for all overtime, 10c per hour per loom for weavers, and 20c per hour per mule for spinners when waiting for work, Recognition of shop committees. Strike lasted six weeks, and like the Lawrence strike, just a year ago, it was fought out in the coldest part of winter. Dr. James Reed, ex-Socialist Representative, did great work with the strikers nearly every day, oftentimes on the picket line at 6 a. m. Guido Mazarella of Lynn stayed there several days and helped them to get things in shape. A. F. of L. organizers came there at the request of the superintendent to organize; but they made a miserable failure of it. They even held a meeting in the finishing room of the mill with the scabs and bosses for an audience. Think of it, 400 on strike, about 50 working including bosses, second hands, office help, etc., and these A. F. of L. organizers held a meeting in the struck mill!

Some incidents are worth recording. One was the plaintive wail in the papers about the strikers parading with flags flying and drums beating; and listen,—said drums were donated to the Boy Scouts of Emmond (most of them on strike) by whom? Why, by Mr. Crocker, superintendent of Emmond Mills! Then some low down individuals absolutely lacking in the dignity that should clothe labor, or mayhaps trying to cast the odium of violating a certain Section of a certain Article, on the strikers, moved a stone wall onto the trolley tracks. This was done at a point where the car has to stop anyway. But it took the wrecking crew until 9 o'clock to clear the track. No scabs that morning. Next the six o'clock car, taking scabs from the mill, was put on the blink by some parties unknown. Windows broken by stones, and bullet holes in window found exactly two inches from the boss weavers' head, so the papers said. No one hurt! As detectives and deputies were there galore, and the breaking of a few car windows meant more jobs, as two deputies were put on each car, we blame them for the job. They blame the strikers,—so it's an even break. Then the other night, something, to-wit: a cannon, bomb, pistol, dynamite, shell, giant powder, or firecracker, exploded, went off, or detonated, in, under or near the barn belonging to a family of scabs (i. e., loyal workers). This the deputies, etc., also try to blame the strikers

for. The scabs to make this story look plausible kept away from the mill. But who believes a gum shoe or a scab? The workers went back determined to stick to the organization, with the intention of building up a local that would take in the workers in the several mills in the vicinity. The Hope Webbing Co. strikers went back to work just two weeks after coming out. They won the demands that caused the strike, that is: the posting of price lists in weave shops, and the abolition of the "padrone" system in one department. Demands for 10 per cent increase, and a minimum wage in some departments was dropped for the time being. The committee and active strikers not deeming it advisable to go into a protracted struggle at this time. The concessions offered by the Company were accepted, and the strikers went back to work Monday morning. The Company was not notified. The workers simply went back, 80 per cent organized, over 400 having joined No. 517, the new local there. There was absolutely no discrimination, the bosses showing rare judgment! The car I took back to Providence, that Monday morning, passes the mills, and thus apace the conductor to a passenger: "That strike lost? Like hell! If you had seen them go in this morning, you would not think so." And methinks that conductor was right. "WEAVER."

TRIAL STARTS IN LITTLE FALLS

(Special telegram to the Industrial Worker.) Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 28.—We've got the prosecution crawling. All assault charges have been dropped against the prisoners. The riot charges are the only ones to be pushed. Bochino will be the first to go to trial on Monday. The prosecution want to let go but can't. We have the goods that will put stripes on the tools of the textile mill owners and we will go the limit.—Joe Bieacy.

Massachusetts Protests

Massachusetts Socialists and militant unionists are to protest against the New York treatment of Little Falls strikers. Roland D. Sawyer, last fall's candidate for governor on the Socialist ticket, is to speak in several cities in protest. Dr. Sawyer will use his stereopticon where desired, and the proceeds coming from the sale of tickets will be turned over to the fund being raised to defend the thirteen imprisoned leaders. Sawyer has two sets of slides, one a set on The Little Falls Strike, and the other a set on the Class Struggle; his lecture makes a first class propaganda meeting, and as well it helps out the needed agitation on the Little Falls Strike. Organizations wanting Sawyer should write at once to him at Ware, Mass., or to Wm. Yates, Central Bldg., Lawrence, Mass. Sawyer has many calls on his time and those coming first will get the dates.

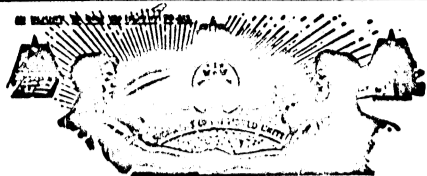
New York Aroused

On Monday, February 24, in Room 6, Labor Temple, 239 East 84th St., New York City, a meeting in protest against the further holding of the innocent members of the working class now in jail in Herkimer County as a result of the Little Falls textile strike, was held under the auspices of the Little Falls Defense Committee. The following set of resolutions were passed: Whereas, fourteen members of the working class and of organized labor, thirteen men and one woman, being to our positive knowledge absolutely innocent of crime or misdemeanor, are unjustly and illegally held by the authorities of Herkimer County, State of New York, and Whereas, these fourteen members of the working class have been confined in prison for four months, denied the writ of habeas corpus, therefore, be it Resolved, by the citizens of New York City, in mass convention assembled, that we protest against this illegal and unjust procedure, and be it further Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State of New York, to the Sheriff of Herkimer County, to the District Attorney of Herkimer County, and that they be printed in the Labor Press. FRANK BOHN, Chairman of Meeting. MATILDA RAHINOWITZ, Secretary Little Falls Defense Committee. JESSIE ASHLEY, Secretary New York City Little Falls Defense Committee.

Recruits Needed For Denver Fight

Denver, Col., Feb. 21.—Until today there were no developments in the free speech fight since our last report. The response to our call has not been heavy so far. Seven of the boys who were released on Tuesday were rearrested today for speaking again. They had served 14 days each. Their names are as follows: William McInnery, Frank Rice, Albert Herculane, Dan Kundrop, Ira Rawn, and Herman Epstein. These men were arrested at Market and Larimer on Seventeenth street. In addition to these the following were arrested tonight, while speaking to a crowd of at least 1000 people directly in front of the Majestic theatre on Curtis street: William Standard, Otto Smith, Fred Kirby, Theodore Hamilton and George Dutton. None of the men were roughly handled by the police except Otto Smith, who is a cripple. The cops started some rough work on him, but were restrained by the threatening aspect of the crowd. At present there are 24 men in jail, all in good condition, but rather disappointed by the apathy of the rebels throughout the country in not responding more readily to the call. Local 84 of St. Louis has telegraphed that a number of men are on the way.—Guy Doty.

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CAN THE A. F. OF L. BECOME AN INDUSTRIAL UNION?

The whole composition of the American Federation of Labor, as well as its basic principles, practices and teachings, absolutely prevents it from evolving into an industrial union, even though a large portion of its individual members become industrialists in belief.

The A. F. of L. is composed of an executive board of 11 members. Seven of these are members of the National Civic Federation. They are bosom friends of Carnegie, Belmont and other capitalists whose hands are red with the blood of murdered workers. The remaining four are in the same category so far as their beliefs are concerned. All deny that there is a class struggle in society. All are advocates of "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," whatever that may mean.

There are 112 or more international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., each having a set of highly paid officials. The majority of these officials are on more than friendly terms with the employers of labor and many belong to the Civic Federation, the Militia of Christ and similar capitalistic organizations that are against the workers.

Each of these internationals spends the larger part of its energy in carrying on jurisdictional fights with the other job trusts so as to keep the dues headed their way. The weighty questions they fight over involve the matter of whether the Plumbers or Steamfitters should set a water jacket in a stove.

There is an increasing number of jurisdictional fights arising as new materials and new machinery are being introduced, each international claiming the right to the job. There is no process of gradual and peaceable absorption of closely allied internationals into one organization. The more closely they are allied in industry the more bitter are their fights. The Plumbers spent thousands of dollars and then practically scabbed the Steamfitters out of business before they could settle jurisdictional difficulties with the latter union. Those who were forced to join lack entirely the spirit of solidarity necessary for industrial unionism. Yet there are some who point to the Plumbers as an evidence of industrialism within the A. F. of L.

The Harriman System Federation shows clearly how these internationals prevent revolutionary industrial unionism from developing within the old organization. The Harriman railway workers were brought together by a federation system that left all the highly paid officials more firmly entrenched than before, and which created another set of well high useless job holders as well. The old craft affiliations were retained, unskilled workers in Pullman and elsewhere were openly sneered at, and the Japanese car cleaners at Ogden were turned down flatly when they asked admittance. There was no taking down of craft barriers, no mutual interchange of cards between the railway crafts, and so the Harriman System Federation is but a good warning against craft federation and not an example of industrial unionism.

Next to the internationals come the state federations. These are a hindrance to industrial organization for industry is not concerned with such political divisions as states. The fact that the A. F. of L. moved its headquarters to Washington, D. C., and maintains state federations, with official lobbyists to lick the boots of the capitalist legislators, is proof that the A. F. of L. is a political organization and not a labor movement.

When certain state federations declare for industrial unionism they are simply giving lip service. They cannot carry any industrialism into effect for the various internationals alone have the power to remove the restrictions to membership. The international constitutions are mainly arranged so as to prevent a vote on such changes, and where such matters may be brought to a vote it requires two-thirds or three-fourths to carry.

The city central bodies are also powerless to change the requirements for admission. They, too, are organized mainly for political purposes. No local union can engage in a sympathetic strike without the sanction of the international. As the bulk of the internationals owe their existence to the fact that they can promise the employers that there will be no labor difficulties for stated periods, there is small chance for an international to side with the local union in an unsanctioned strike. The city central bodies are almost always forced to take the side of the conservatives in case of a dispute. When the radical faction of the electrical workers were recognized by the Oakland Labor Council the A. F. of L. withdrew their charter and forced them to expel the rebels. It is significant that the leader of the conservative electricians is a relative of Gompers.

Local unions are bound by the international rules and are further restricted by state and central bodies. But even were it possible to have a revolutionary element in control of a local

union they would be as far from industrialism as before. This is because an industrial union must group the workers just as the employer has grouped them in industry. It is only in this manner that effective fighting can be done. Furthermore, if the industrial union is to carry on production when capitalism has been overthrown it must meet every change in industry with a corresponding line-up in the workers' union.

The A. F. of L., when heavily pressed by the industrialists, point to the Metal Trades as an evidence of industrial unionism. They likewise single out the Miners and the Brewers. Their reasoning is as false as their organization. Boilermakers who are employed full time on railroad work are rightfully members of the transportation industry. The A. F. of L. forces them to belong to the Metal Trades department. The railway machinists are also taught that their immediate as well as their ultimate interests are more closely attached to the machinist in a novelty works than they are to the railway men working along side of them. A carpenter may be working the year around in a brewery but he is not allowed to join the Brewery Workers' Union. He must pay allegiance to the carpenters' international.

The only possible remedy for such a condition, and the only way that real industrial unionism can be brought about is by a universal transfer card, good between all branches of industry and between all industries. The A. F. of L. cannot exist with a universal card in force, for the various internationals retain their position by reason of deals made with employers by virtue of their protected position. A universal transfer would have the same effect as doing away with apprenticeship, abolishing closed books, throwing away skill monopoly, and reducing the initiation to the level of the lowest one in the federation. This would force the unions to depend upon those who are craft unionists from conviction. Take away from the A. F. of L. those whom the employer has organized, those who join as job insurance, those whose existence depends upon peddling the label and shop card, those who are in for political purposes, and those who are employers of labor, and the number that remained would be smaller than the present membership of the I. W. W. by a number of thousand.

Taking also into consideration that the United States has practically the only craft unions of the world which were not formed on the basis of the class struggle and taught from their inception that the wage system must be abolished, it can be seen that there is as much chance for the A. F. of L. to develop into a revolutionary industrial union as there is for a tallow-legged dog to catch an asbestos cat by chasing it through Hell.

SABOTAGE VII.

"It is guerilla warfare," is another cry against sabotage. Well, what of it? Has not guerilla warfare proven itself to be useful thing to repel invaders and to make gains for one or the other of the opposing forces? Do not the capitalists use guerilla warfare?

Guerilla warfare brings out the courage of individuals, it develops initiative, daring, resoluteness and audacity. Sabotage does the same for its users. It is to the social war what guerillas are to national wars.

If it does no more than awaken a portion of the workers from their lethargy it will have been justified. But it will do more than that, it will keep the workers awake and will incite them to do battle with the masters. It will give added hope to the militant minority, the few who always bear the brunt of the struggle.

If one but glances at the methods of national warfare today they can see the tendency toward the abandonment of close formation in battle, the appeal to individual action in times of conflict, the adoption of uniforms that match natural surroundings so as to allow of secrecy of movement, the use of smokeless powder, and other devices that are the natural equipment of the guerilla fighter.

The saboteur is the sharpshooter of the revolution. He has the courage and the daring to invade the enemy's country in the uniform of a "loyal," that is to say—subservient, worker. But he knows that loyalty to the employer means treason to his class. Sabotage is the smokeless powder of the social war. It scores a hit, while its source is seldom detected. It is so universally feared by the employers that they do not even desire that it be condemned for fear the slave class may learn still more its great value.

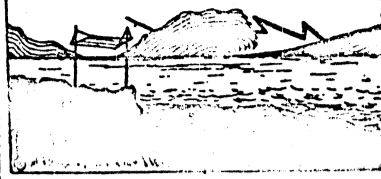
Indeed, it can be seen that the masters are powerless in the face of this weapon. In the realm of production the masters do not enter except by indirection. The creation of wealth is the work of the wage slave class, and every tendency of this class is toward sabotage.

The time clock has come as a sign that the boss recognizes the instinctive sabotage that is universal. In many establishments there is even a time clock in front of each toilet, with a time limit for the toilers to remain inside. But where is there a factory that has not its saboteurs who show their class solidarity by ringing in time for some of their fellow workers. In many an establishment the time clock has an unaccountable habit of getting out of order and so costing the firm more than the amount of labor time saved otherwise.

As a check against the spread of sabotage the employers have their paid writers tell tales of how success in life is sure to attend the worker who does not watch the clock and who endeavors to save money for the employer at every opportunity. But there are more and more of the workers who are coming to see that any saving that is made is not reflected in their pay envelope, but simply means larger profits to those who are already getting the bulk of the good things of life. They also know that where one might possibly forge ahead by being a "boss-lover," the same line of actions on the part of the whole force would reduce the number of employes needed and probably result in their dismissal. Knowing this they are scornful of Elbert Hubbard's veiled preachments against sabotage.

Those who denounce sabotage as "unfair" are also seen to be supporters of the kind of unions that notify the employers six months in advance of a strike, thus allowing them to procure scabs or to stock-pile so as to have material with which to supply the demand for goods while the workers are starving. The same moralists also hold that it is wrong for the miners to call out the pumpmen on strike because the mines would flood, ignoring the fact that such action would quickly bring the employer to terms.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

England

The various English transport organizations are organizing for a strike, similar to that in 1911, to take place this summer when the collective contracts expire. The most important demand will be one for a shorter workday so as to remedy a little the terrible conditions of unemployment. The diminution of the hours in 1911 had a remarkable influence on the number of unemployed in the transport trade and it is expected that the movement next summer will have similar effects.

The seamen will make a demand for a greater number of men on each ship so that the work of each man will be lessened. The dockers and carmen will demand an eight hour day.

France

The French parliament has voted the proposal of amnesty of the government for the occasion of the election of a new president of the republic. The amnesty will be applied to offences committed before January 30, 1913. It applies to all offences, and acts in connection with them, of strikes, meetings, elections, demonstrations of May 1, outrages, rebellion, violence, etc., connected with the first of May manifestations. Many anarchist and syndicalist comrades, who were prosecuted for strike disorders and the war demonstrations, will profit by this amnesty. The 19 courageous signers of the protest in favor of the "Sou du Sodat," condemned to three months' imprisonment, will also be liberated.

Norway

The syndicalist movement in Norway is making good progress. All over the country a revolutionary spirit has awakened. At the Young Social-Democrats' conference at Christiania, the last week of December, the trade union opposition gained a fine victory. The conference unanimously declared itself in favor of the new tactics, and since then the editor of "Klassenkampen," the organ of the Young Social-Democratic Federation, has begun the propaganda of syndicalist ideas. The central organization of all the trade unions at Trondhjem, the headquarters of all the opposition, has published a manifesto to all the workers of Norway. The manifesto says:

"During the last few years a conscious opposition has grown up in order to make the trade union movement more socialistic or revolutionary. In consequence thereof more aggressive tactics must be used, a withdrawal of all that is foreign to the trade union movement as such is necessary, the tactics must be sharpened and the organizations in their form must be more elastic, in such a way that the workers always and under all circumstances may be ready to take up the fight against capitalism. Taking into consideration that the struggle between capital and labor steadily grows more acute, we have found that this is an absolute necessity if we want to promote the interests of the working class and strengthen solidarity."

The manifesto further accentuates the necessity of organizing the opposition along syndicalist lines; more revolutionary tactics; sympathy strikes; general strikes; obstruction, boycott and sabotage and the establishment of confederations after industries. The opposition wishes to discuss these claims at the coming trade union conference. The moderate trade union leaders and the social-democratic press are preparing for the critical situation. The chairman of the moderate confederation, Ole Lian, declared that he will do all in his power to destroy all the new tendencies. But the opposition has all the young elements on its side. In a recent number of the weekly paper of the Young Social-Democrats the editor says: "In this agitation the opposition will have all the young social democrats on its side. We think that an intense co-operation between both these organizations may be established therefore, so that their weight in the scale will be deciding for the action of the working class."

Italy

The Italian papers show that the disorders which took place during the general strike of protest against the tax on provisions, were more serious than the telegrams led us to suppose. Monday, February 3, the day of the demonstration, was a day of revolt for the exasperated people. Several detachments of police, sent against the rioters, ran away, afraid of the fury of the masses armed with stones and sticks. The soldiers were called out, and the cavalry made several charges on the people, who then retired, defending themselves with stones. The people pillaged a cart with food and attacked shops in the rich quarters. A shower of stones were thrown against the university and the building had to be occupied by the military. The most violent disorders took place near the station where the crowd smashed the electric lamps and attacked the trains. The Tramway service was stopped. The disorders ended only towards midnight.

Though it is deplorable that only by such means can the government be made to listen, the aim was reached and the government has already taken measures to prevent the prices of provisions rising too much. In all shops tariffs have been hung up so that the housewives can judge what they ought to pay.

The official Socialist organ, Avanti, of Milan, is now under the control of the more revolutionary section of the Socialist party. In view of the fact that much violence has been committed against members of the working class, the secretary of the Socialist party, Constantino

Lazzari, has raised the question as to what attitude the party has to take in case any more workers are massacred. According to Lazzari violence must be met with violence, and that is only possible by the general strike. As the Socialist party has for the past eight years carried on a propaganda against the general strike, it is now the duty of the party to make strong efforts to restore the confidence of the workers in the general strike. The preparation for a general strike is most necessary if it is decided to strike terror in the hearts of the bourgeois. Conditions are such that a general strike might break out at any moment even without any previous organization.

WE WILL SING ONE SONG (Words by J. Hill)

(Air, "My Old Kentucky Home")

We will sing one song of the meek and humble slave,
The horn-handed son of the toil,
He's toiling hard from the cradle to the grave,
But his master reaps the profits from his toll.
Then we'll sing one song of the greedy master class,
They're vagrants in broadcloth, indeed,
They live by robbing the ever-tolling mass,
Human blood they spill to satisfy their greed.

Chorus—
Organize! Oh, toilers, come organize your might;
Then we'll sing one song of the workers' commonwealth,
Full of beauty, full of love and health.

We will sing one song of the politician sly,
He's talking of changing the laws;
Election day all the drinks and smokes he'll buy,
While he's living from the sweat of your brows.
Then we'll sing one song of the girl below the line,
She's scorned and despised everywhere,
While in their mansions the "keepers" wine and dine
From the profits that immoral traffic bear.

Chorus.

We will sing one song of the preacher, fat and sleek,
He tells you of homes in the sky.
He says, "Be generous, be lowly, and be meek,
If you don't you'll sure get roasted when you die.
Then we'll sing one song of the poor and ragged tramp,
He carries his home on his back;
Too old to work, he's not wanted 'round the camp,
So he wanders without aim along the track.

Chorus.

We will sing one song of the children in the mills,
They're taken from playgrounds and schools,
In tender years made to go the pace that kills,
In the sweatshops, 'mong the looms and the spools.
Then we'll sing one song of the One Big Union Grand,
The hope of the toiler and slave,
It's coming fast; it is weeping sea and land,
To the terror of the grafter and the knave.

Chorus.

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.

NOTICE!

Next week our issue will be of particular interest to Lumber Workers. All N. I. U. F. & L. W. Locals order at once!

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 SOUTHERN TENANT FARMER
(By E. F. Doree)

Lately there has been a great discussion as to whether the small farmer shall be admitted as a member of the I. W. W. or in other words shall the I. W. W. adopt a land policy.

This question deserves consideration and mere slander or passing thought will not solve it.

In the opinion of the writer the question started with reference to the Southern farmer (at least, this is inferred from previous articles on the question).

The farmers of the west and north are clearly employing farmers who market their product on an open market. Practically all of their work is done by wage labor. There is no contention by any one in the South that they should be admitted. And further, right here in Dixie, we have the plantation owner who hires all his help and the owners of rice tracts who employ wage labor, and no one contends that they should be allowed to become members of the I. W. W.

The bone of contention seems to be relative to the small, small, damn small farmer who has grown so small that the writer has failed to find the farm, although he has been through the greater part of western Louisiana and extreme eastern Texas.

It would not be wise for the writer to speak of the part of the South which he has not seen and believe the issue would be far clearer if others would pursue the same course.

In Louisiana and Texas where the I. W. W. (formerly the B. of T. W.) is the strongest and where the center of this discussion seems to rest, these are the conditions.

The small farmer, or at least 90 per cent of the small farmers, is not a farmer at all but a wage worker with a home, a place where he can raise a few of the essentials of life. Some of his product he may sell to others in his immediate locality. And again he may hire or trade labor for a few days in the fall.

This, of course, to some very (?) radical members may seem awful and immediately will cry out that he (the small farmer (?) should be kicked out of the organization.

By this same rule so should a wage worker in town that dares to grow a few potatoes in his back lot and hires a man a day or two to harvest them and has the gall to sell a sack, or hire a man to mow his lawn or carry in wood or a woman to wash his clothes, or even pay another man to find him a job.

I asked a small farmer (?) the other day what he called a farm and his reply was "A farm is a small body of land completely surrounded by a mortgage," and this is so true that they are only waiting in silence for the wagon (not his) to come and move him to the mill town.

The farmer (?) himself is different than the land owner of the West. The land owning farmer of the West and North, as well as the large plantation owner of the South, is looking forward to the day when they can retire from the farm while the small farmer (?) here is looking forward to the day when he will be kicked off his (?) farm.

The small farmer here is the backbone of the South. They and their boys cut most, —yes, 95 per cent of the logs cut in the state as well as tend their small farms, if we must continue to call them farms.

Now for the tenant farmer. Who are they and what are they? They have no land of their own, no machinery of their own and no stock of their own. They have muscle power and mental power to sell and apply to the machine to produce farm products.

Some are placed on a farm and receive so much per year to operate it, i. e., to operate the machinery. They receive a yearly wage, and what is more they employ practically no one. In many instances they trade labor, i. e., several tenant farmers get together and harvest the crops jointly, although they may work for different bosses. These men are surely interested in getting more out of the owner.

Then comes the farmer who farms the farm on a commission. He receives a certain per cent of the entire crop for his pay. This to some may not seem to be wages. To us, it seems that it comes as close to wages as any other kind of piece work. What difference does it make if a man uses another's machine to make cotton or "cottonene," sugar cane or molasses, corn straws or brooms? He may make any of them by the piece work system.

These tenant farmers also put in a good deal of the time in the woods and mills and it is impossible to separate the small farmer and the wage worker in the lumber industry. We must admit him or go to defeat and in due course of a very few years this question will be absolutely settled as there will be no more small farmers, or lumber workers with homes. Capitalism will see to that.

In the meantime the farmer that farms the farm and works in the mill will have to be admitted into the I. W. W. and if the organization acts to the contrary we may as well move the I. W. W. north of the Dixie line for all the good we could do here.

The farmers (?) here are rebels and can make things hum and will make things hum once this question is cleared.

Think it over. Can the I. W. W. ignore the agricultural worker if the capitalist class sees fit to let the land out in small chunks instead of large ones, thereby eliminating the day's wage worker? We can not and will not when we know these conditions.

Again it might be said that hundreds of the small farmers (?) are blacklisted men of the lumber industry. Our best fighting material. Think it over, for we must answer soon.

Local 435, I. W. W., Marshfield, Ore., has sent petitions and letters of protest to the authorities at all places where outrages have been committed against the workers. Other locals should follow the example.

Will J. F. Hurd, ex-secretary of Local 88, I. W. W., Eugene, Ore., please communicate with the new secretary, William Stewart, Box 47, important matters.

JOE ETTOR SPEAKS IN HOME CITY
(By Ernest Griffeth)

In Eagles Hall, Sunday, February 23, Joe Ettor, who is at present visiting his parents in Tacoma, explained the aims and objects of the One Big Union to a large and enthusiastic audience.

J. E. Sinclair opened the meeting by introducing Ettor and Giovanni's Speech Before the Jury in Salem, Massachusetts, and other I. W. W. pamphlets. During his address Joe came out upon the stage and was given an ovation by his many friends and fellow workers.

His speech was marked throughout by his clearness of exposition; and it is not likely that any of his hearers left the hall without a clearer understanding of the class struggle. Those who have had the idea heretofore that the Industrial Workers were the only ones practicing sabotage know now that the capitalists are the original users of this method of gaining the desired results.

He started by explaining why there are hoboes and bums and criminals in "free America." "In a society," he said, "where the lives of human beings are measured by the capitalists' Trinity—the yardstick, tape-measure and scale—and where little children are forced, at the cost of education and health, into the factories to take their fathers' places at the machines, there must be hoboes and bums to go from place to place in search of work when there is no work."

Further on he said: "Woman's virtue is judged by the amount of money her husband has," and, "The capitalists have one God—gold, and one Bible—the bank book."

All through a lucid description of the great fire which burned 147 boys and girls in a shirt-waist factory in the East, the audience sat, it seemed, without breathing. When he told how the iron door held the workers helplessly entrapped in the burning factory, and added that it was cheaper to be careless of human life than to risk having the workers steal a few yards of silk, several women broke the silence with "Oh!"

For another ten minutes he held this intense interest by a description of the Cherry Hill mine disaster in Illinois. It was a telling illustration of the capitalists' respect for their own laws. He told how experts were called into the company office to find some way, not to save the 519 men who were working in the mine at the time, but to formulate a plan for the purpose of stopping the fire and saving the coal. "That was not murder!—No! that was business!" brought a roar from the audience.

After an exposition of other "business" methods of the capitalists, or sabotage as it is used on the workers, he gave an idea of how the workers should use sabotage on their employers.

After touching lightly on the Lawrence strike, he concluded with an invocation to the workers to join the One Big Union. "For if we lose," he said, "we lose nothing; but if we win we gain the world."

The meeting was in every way a success, and besides a 20-dollar literature sale, \$14.60 was collected for our fellow workers who are awaiting trial in Little Falls, New York.

NO REDRESS FOR MURDER

On July 1 of last year Y. E. Muir, a degenerate railroad detective of Three Forks, Mont., deliberately murdered a worker named John S. Johnson.

Johnson, with his companions, Nelson and Peterson, were riding in an unsealed box car, when Muir approached and ordered them to open the door. Johnson, being nearest the door, responded to the request. When the door was opened a few inches the detective noted where Johnson was standing and quickly slamming the door he shot him through the heart. This deliberate murder occurred at about noon.

Last week the jury in the case after steady balloting for 25 hours and 20 minutes brought in a report of disagreement and were discharged. It is thought that some juror was overfriendly to the railroad.

As the case can be reopened only in case the state so wills this is taken to mean that the murder of Johnson is sanctioned by the powers that be. The whole case simply goes to show in what contempt the workers are held by the railroad companies and their hired thugs.

NEW ZEALAND WAKING UP

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Industrial Unionist, of Auckland, New Zealand. The new monthly is the organ of the New Zealand Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World, and is published by Recruiting Union No. 1, Auckland. The address of publication is 118-A Victoria St., West.

Although the paper starts out as a monthly, it is hoped that support will be sufficient to publish weekly within a short time.

The Industrial Unionist is ably edited by a committee of three. The first number contains an excellent front page cartoon and two smaller drawings. These, as well as a number of exceptional articles, are contributed by members of the local. The paper contains no advertising.

Each local having a reading room should by all means subscribe for at least one copy of this direct action paper. Send a dollar to the address given with a request to send along the paper for as long as that amount pays for.

A HELLUVA LABOR MOVEMENT

A careful reading of the various craft union papers of the country shows that the A. F. of L. is not a labor movement at all. It is a job-holding adjunct to capitalism.

From the column of St. Louis Labor, a Socialist paper that has been consistently supporting craft unionism, we get the following extracts from a front page editorial on February 22: "Lynch law was applied to the Labor Publishing Co. on December 19, 1912, when the Allied Printing Trades Council label was withdrawn in the face of the fact that there has not been a violation in this printing establishment, and that the business of the Labor Publishing

Co. was then, and is today, run as a strictly union shop."

A little further on in the same editorial we learn that "Secretary Warrington, in his long speech, . . . gave the delegates to understand that since this label fight of the Labor Publishing Co. is on the Allied Printing Trades Council has been enjoying increased sympathy and encouragement from influential business men of the city."

Then picking up the San Francisco Labor Clarion, which also makes pretensions of being socialist to the extent of featuring Robert Hunter's article on the general strike, we find the report of M. J. McGuire, fraternal delegate of the S. F. labor council to the California State Building Trades Council. Two interesting items are culled from that source.

"A great many jurisdiction matters came before the convention, principal among which were the jurisdictional differences between the marble setters and the plumbers; the marble setters and tile setters; the cement workers and the plasterers; the sheet metal workers and the bridge and structural iron workers; the engineers and teamsters; the Amalgamated and Brotherhood Carpenters, and the local jurisdictional difference between the engineers in Alameda county."

"It was also shown that certain interests and a number of the most vigorous advocates of the initiative and referendum were avowed enemies of the American Federation of Labor and the present labor movement, and that these people hope by and through the aid of the initiative and referendum to help bring about the wreck of the present American labor movement."

In the face of these two statements we are told that jurisdictional quarrels are decreasing and that there is local autonomy in the A. F. of L.

Turning to the Tri-City Labor Review, of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, Cal., issue of February 21, we find a lengthy letter by George L. Berry, President of the Pressmen's Union. It deals with the Chicago situation.

Berry points out that the publishers appear by every sign to be in league with the officials of the International Typographical Union. Lynch, president of the I. T. U., stands high in the publishers' favor, especially with Hearst. Lynch placed a certain W. C. Phillips as foreman of Hearst's Chicago newspaper at a time when his local union, No. 16 of Chicago, was on strike against the Hearst newspapers, and kept him there against the will of the local membership. W. C. Phillips attended the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester, N. Y., and although a member of the I. T. U., he showed his "union" spirit by telegraphing to Chicago on November 17, 1912, as follows in part: "Wire me if mailers' contract has been signed. Such action would be of wonderful help." Small wonder the strike was lost.

In the letter is included a letter from the infamous strike breaker, F. E. Sullivan, in which an offer is made to break up the Pressmen's union and the Stereotypers, with no mention of the Typographical union. This is suspicious, to say the least.

Proof is also offered that President Freed of the Stereotypers' union is also a tool in the hands of the Publishers' association. But a still more significant point is the way in which the I. T. U. stands as a barrier to real organization. It has jurisdiction over certain lines of work and then has refused to organize them. Speaking of Strikebreaker Sullivan's letter the article says:

" . . . It may be that the omission of the name typographical union was due to the fact that they considered the policies as being pursued by the representatives of the International Typographical Union worth more to them in dollars and cents than would be their profits if the typographical union was included in the number to be defeated. The records of the representatives of the typographical union indicate that the last named point of view comes nearer being the logical one, for in this respect the representatives of the International Typographical Union while claiming jurisdiction over the News Writers, Solicitors, Typographers and Mailers, practically no consideration has been given this class of workers in the newspaper industry. According to the roster of the International Typographical Union there appears but thirty-seven charters granted to mailers' unions, and it is quite generally known that even those unions organized are given little or no attention in their economic struggles. The writer is aware of one incident personally where the mailers were on strike and the members of the typographical union without a contract with the employers continued work and the grinding out of profit to defeat their own membership. The roster further shows that there are but four chartered News Writers. The roster shows one organization of Typographers and no organization of News Solicitors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the International Typographical Union has approximately seven hundred subordinate unions of compositors in that number of cities. It can be seen from the foregoing that the representatives of the International Typographical Union have a most 'valuable negotiable asset' by their control of jurisdiction of these workers. Still they decline to recognize them and at the same time refuse to allow anyone else to recognize them."

Other craft union absurdities could be given from the labor (?) papers of the week just passed. It is not an exceptional week at all. A book could be written of the fakes perpetrated by the craft unions in any one month.

The A. F. of L. is a helluva labor movement.

WHO KNOWS ARTHUR MEESE?

Arthur Meese, 19 years old, light curly hair, large blue eyes, square shoulders, height 5 ft. 8 or 9 in., weight about 160 lb. Any clew to his whereabouts would be greatly welcomed by his father, George Meese, 115 Browne St., Spokane, Wash.

Local 88, I. W. W., warns other locals that J. D. Kelly is not to be trusted in any important transactions within the I. W. W.

AS A FARMER SEES IT

As a farmer I would like to make a few suggestions as to the status of the farmer as an exploiter of labor.

Any one at all conversant with the facts will tell you that at least one half of the farmers of the country are not exploiters in any sense of the word, unless you choose to believe that a man who works a farm with the help of his wife and family is an exploiter.

We and our families raise all we can on our little farms and sell it in a trustified market for what they choose to give us, and buy what we need and must have, likewise in a trustified market. We have to pay perhaps one half of what we produce to the money lord in rent or interest and in the most cases our income is less than the ordinary clerk or mechanic. We are, in reality, about the worst exploited class in the whole country.

About 40 per cent of the farmers are renters and as many more are in the clutches of the money lender and we are just as anxious to get the full product of our labor as any of you. From reading numerous articles in your paper it would appear that the consensus of opinion is in favor of excluding the poor farmer from your union and I cannot escape the conviction that most of your writers have reached this conclusion without a comprehensive knowledge of the facts.

In the first place, is not the man who lends out his money at interest or puts his money in stock that bears dividends or who builds a house and leases it, just as much an exploiter as the small farmer? And still you will accept him, if he is a worker for wages.

You bar out the farmer simply because he is not under a direct boss, but only under a contract to turn over a half or more of all he produces to a money lord in the shape of rent or interest and even if he does have to employ help at certain seasons of the year the landlord gets most of the benefit. We all know that the farm laborer is exploited but what I fail to see is why you should not take in all the exploited class even though they are exploited in a somewhat different way from the laborer.

The gross income of a whole family on a vast host of farms does not exceed \$1000 to \$1500 per year. While you will not hesitate to take in an engineer, machinist, and others whose income is very often more than this, you call the farmer an exploiter and will have none of him.

Why not accept all farmers, renters or otherwise, whose income does not exceed a good salary of say \$100 per month and bar from being officers in the union all those who employ labor more than a certain portion of the year. This would at least give those a chance who farm their own farm part of the year and work out part, to become union men and not scabs.

Hoping you will allow the discussion to continue in your paper, I remain a sympathizer.—George R. White, Bottineau, North Dakota.

AS THE EDITOR SEES IT

The I. W. W. is a union composed of actual wage workers. Past experience has shown that any organization of labor that fails to draw a sharp class line has gone down to defeat. We organize, therefore, according to the distinction drawn by capitalist society itself, into wage workers as against the employers of wage labor. All other sections of society have a tendency to disappear, while the two mentioned are sure to remain until capitalism is overthrown.

The farmer is excluded on the same principle that leads us to bar out the self employer in other lines, the one man printer, the single chair barber, the umbrella mender, and the like. All these workers have no real economic interest in the every day struggles of the wage workers for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. Wherever accepted they have proven a hindrance to the union, even in propagating its final aim.

The I. W. W. does not make poverty a condition of membership. Many a lawyer makes less than the poorest farmer. We are also glad to note that many a preacher is starving to death. We refuse to accept either, although their stipend may be lower than that of a section hand.

There are more farm laborers than owning and renting farmers combined, just as there are more renters than owning farmers. We must address ourselves to those whose economic interests are the same as the wage workers of the cities.

Taking Texas as an example we find that in 1860 there were no renting farmers, in 1870 five per cent, in 1900 fifty per cent, in 1910 seventy-one per cent. With this disappearance of the owning farmer has come a forcing of the earliest renters into the ranks of the wage workers. The proposition can be handled only by the renters having their own organization. The renters union could declare for the overthrow of capitalism and work toward that end.

Some members hold that the bars should be let down because we are still largely in a propaganda stage of development, but the majority hold the opposite view. There is a tendency to bar all who do not spend their full time working for wages. When an industry is being organized, however, it becomes necessary to include all wage workers employed therein. This makes it imperative that the lumberjack farmer be taken into the union during the time he is actively employed for wages, and that he be given a withdrawal card as soon as he resumes his character of self-employed or small employing farmer. The question of money lenders and house renters, who are likewise wage workers, is not a serious one. The vast majority of wage workers are without such means of income. Such individuals should be excluded, however, while we are in the propaganda stage and can have no economic reasons for compromising our principles to the extent of taking them in.

To accept the farmer unreservedly would be to invite certain disaster the first time a bunch of rebels were employed on the "fellow worker" farmer's patch of land.

RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM

Returns on the recent referendum show that the largest number of votes cast, in spite of the increase in membership, was but about 2800.

The vote was as follows: For General Secretary-Treasurer, C. L. Filigno 1095, Vincent St. John 1792. St. John elected. For General Organizer, George Speed 1568, Thomas Whitehead 1205. Speed elected. For editor Solidarity B. H. Williams 2705, no opponent. For editor Industrial Worker, Walker C. Smith 2656, no opponent. There were a number of scattering votes for each office.

Seven packages of ballots were returned to the General Office without the seal or other mark of identification. They are not included in the totals. Local 101, Pittsburg, Pa., sent in ballots instead of tabulated vote and failed to make returns when the ballots were sent back.

Eight of the nine proposed amendments were carried by large majorities. The defeated motion was to the effect that the General Secretary-Treasurer, General Organizer and Editors of the Official Papers be nominated and elected by the convention from members of the organization in good standing for at least two years. The vote was 241 for and 1902 against. The officials will continue to be nominated by the convention and elected by referendum.

ETTOR TO SPEAK IN MISSOULA, MONT.

Joseph J. Ettor will speak in Eagles' Hall on West Main street, in Missoula, Mont., on March 8, at 8 p. m.

The meeting is under the auspices of Lumber Workers' Local Union No. 40, I. W. W.

Every lumberjack in the vicinity of Missoula should make it his business to attend this lecture by one of the I. W. W. foremost orators and agitators.

NOTICE.

Local 69, I. W. W., Salt Lake City, Utah, 117 West South Temple, requests other locals not to engage the services of H. R. Bernsdorf as an organizer without first writing them. Description, age 59, fiery red hair, dull blue eyes, ruddy complexion, winks flat-footed, speaks with German accent.

DON'T BUY HIM A BEER

Locals are hereby warned against a cockeyed, drunken panhandler named Jack Corelli. He would tell a hard-luck story to a blind cripple to get the price of a beer. He has a breath like John M. O'Neil, a reputation like Charley Moyer, a set of principles similar to Sammy Gompers, and he is at present distributing literature and making street collections for Danny DeLeon's Detroit I. W. W.

THE TRAITOR

Only at the cost of irretrievable ruin can you tolerate the traitor. Be kind to any other criminal that you please. Pet the burglar. Weep inaudible tears on the neck of the bushranger. They only rob individuals of their goods, when all's said, and they can get more. But the traitor robs a cause of its Solidarity, without which it cannot exist. He seeks to break up its cohesion for his own aggrandisement. You can't afford to be lenient with him. He's the would-be murderer of a movement which you know to be essential to the welfare of mankind. Because Solidarity is the most imperative of virtues in any body of men who are organized for common purposes, treason, the antithesis of Solidarity, is the unforgivable offense.—Sydney "Worker."

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, flimsy 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 is \$1.00 per year, 12 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2c per copy. You need it as well as the "Worker."

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

DIRECTORY OF LOCALS

Australian Administration, Industrial Workers of the World—Ed Moyle, General Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide.

Adelaide Local—R. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide.

Sydney Local—George G. Reeve, Secretary-Treasurer, 2122 Cumberland Street, Sydney.

Auckland Local—F. H. Torrey, Secretary-Treasurer, Queen's Building, Wellesley St., Auckland (New Zealand).

Christ Church Local—Syd. Kingsford, Secretary-Treasurer, 8 Judd's Building, Christ Church (New Zealand).

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass.

Speech stenographically reported and published verbatim in an 80-page pamphlet. Revolutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment of the wage system.

Nicely Bound. Large Type.
25c per copy. \$10.00 per 100.
Send all orders to Vincent St. John, 207-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THE AKRON RUBBER STRIKE
(Continued from page one.)

day was regarded as the crisis of the strike and the I. W. W. organizers on the job made every effort to get a great picket line for the following morning. A cold drizzle interfered with this plan and the line was not as large as the previous ones. This was the opening the Times had been waiting for, and they announced under big headlines that the strike was broken. Papers were given away all over the city in a desperate effort to cause a stampede. A copy was mailed to every house in town, paid for by the officials of the Rubber Companies. The attempt fell flat and the next day saw the biggest parade of the strike.

Great enthusiasm and solidarity has been manifested throughout the strike. The meetings held at Grace Park were the largest ever seen in Akron. Fully 15,000 strikers stood in the mud to hear speakers in many languages tell about the I. W. W. and to hear the wage scale read by the chairman of the committee. "Political action" was used at the end of the meeting when the strikers unanimously raised their right hands and voted for more pay as called for by the new scale.

The big problem looming up now is the question of relief for the strikers. Conditions in the rubber factories have been terrible. Most of the strikers have been living from hand to mouth on the paltry wages paid them and are in no position to stand out without aid from the outside. We have promised them that the rebels of the west would stand by them to the bitter end in their fight for better things. It's up to you to make good on this promise and do it quick.

Yesterday evening about 2000 picketed the Goodrich plant in a blinding snowstorm, which melted as it fell. The streets were slush and all were soaked, but the enthusiasm was not dampened. It was certainly an inspiring demonstration.

This revolt has brought to the front a large number of real rebels and some good speakers. The most revolutionary speeches at the daily meetings are wildly applauded by the strikers.

The A. F. of L. butted in early in the strike and today claimed one hundred members. The I. W. W. is in complete control of the situation and has 14,000 already on the books with numbers signing up daily. Nothing can take them away from us except our failure to make good with the relief work.

The Rubber Companies are maintaining a fight to a finish attitude. The State Arbitration board has entered the strike. They held a conference with the strike committee this morning. We are not chasing them; they come to us. Business of the town is on the bum completely and the cockroaches are commencing to squirm and holler for a settlement.

Endless chain picketing is being employed with tremendous effect. Tuesday night 5,000 marched in military order around the great Goodyear plant. The police and about 200 deputies (wearing yellow badges to show their colors) were on hand for the purpose of stopping the parade. It was led by a fourteen-year-old boy striker. The "law" attempted to turn them back, but the crowd kept on coming. The next day the bunch went to the Goodrich plant and walked all over the place.

The Ohio State Senate has appointed a committee to probe the Rubber Trust. If this is carried out some startling facts will be brought out. However, the strikers are not depending on this. They know that only by their own industrial solidarity can this strike be won; and they are out to win.

The foreign element hold some great meetings in their own hall. You ought to hear some of those Hungarian and Servian S. L. P. men talk sabotage, direct action and the "Chicago" I. W. W.

The latest move is a campaign to get the I. W. W. organizers driven out of town. This indicates the desperate straits of the masters.

All together for the Akron Rubber Workers! Rush on the funds to help the strike! Hit the bosses in the pocketbook and hit them hard.

JAMES P. CANNON,
GEO. H. SWASEY.

Send all funds to J. W. Boyd, 140 So. High St., Akron, Ohio.

New Edition Song Book

A new edition of the song book is just off the press. It has been revised, corrected and brought up to date. Eleven of the least popular songs have been eliminated and that many now ones inserted. Here are the titles of the eleven songs, some of which have already made a hit.

Mr. Block, Scissor Bill, Stung Right, Should I Ever Be a Soldier, Stand Up Ye Workers, What We Want, There Is Power in a Union, The White Slave, The Tramp, We Will Sing One Song, Class Communion.

In order to clear up the bill with the printer for this edition we will have to ask that cash accompany all orders, even from the locals carrying monthly accounts. The price remains the same, 10 cents a single copy, 5 cents where 20 or more are ordered, \$20 for 500, and \$35 per thousand.

Order from "Industrial Worker," P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

PLEADS CAUSE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Jack Whyte is working in behalf of the fourteen prisoners held as a result of the Little Falls strike.

At a recent meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, Fellow Worker Whyte made a stirring plea for action, resulting in a donation of \$18 to the workers' defense and a promise from the audience that many letters of protest would be forwarded to Governor Sulzer, Albany, N. Y., and to others who have power to act in the case.

Card No. 3169, belonging to Lewis Korn, has been stolen. Anyone locating same will please return to 34 Cordova St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

Always give old address as well as new when requesting a change.

THE MERRYVILLE SITUATION
(Continued from page one.)

ney Reid Jr., chief deputy thug of Sheriff Gus Martin. The whole bunch then proceeded to the depot for the purpose of intimidating pickets and starting trouble as usual.

The whole outfit appeared to be filled up with squirrel whiskey and in a bad mood. They evidently had their orders, for upon their arrival at the railway station three of these cowards, Mitchell, the company shipping clerk; Dan Warner, a scab woods foreman, and Evans, an all around scab, walked to F. W. Oliver, colored, who was seated on a platform, and said to him: "You are a g—d—son of a b— of a union nigger, ain't you?" Oliver arose and replied that he was a member of the I. W. W., whereupon these scoundrels ordered him to hit the ties and got out of town. As they had high power rifles and emphasized their command with blows, he started down the track towards De Ridder, closely followed by the thugs. On reaching the outskirts of town they opened fire on him. One bullet struck his heel, passing through his foot and making an ugly and painful wound. The loyal fellow worker was overtaken by some other union members and sent to De Ridder to have his foot treated.

The three thugs who had started this program, accompanied by a mob of drunken gunmen, scabs and "officers," deputized by the notorious Santa Fe tool, Judge Mason, the mayor of Merryville, Jim Meadows, town marshal, and "Two-Gun" Kinney Reid, armed with high power rifles, proceeded to inaugurate a reign of terror so suddenly that there was no chance of self-protection even had the union men been armed.

Their first victims were Charles Cline, secretary-treasurer, and Deenie, chief of the commissary and soup-kitchen. Then beat Deenie over the head with a rifle and made him hit the ties, and then, putting guns to Cline's head they called him all the vile names in their vocabulary, and after prodding him violently with other rifles ordered him to catch up with Deenie with threats of instant death if either ever showed their face in Merryville again. The two fellow workers hobbled into De Ridder at 2 a. m., bruised and sore from the blows and the nineteen mile hike.

The low scoundrels then turned their attention to Fellow Worker Baker, recently here from Minneapolis, a picket leader and speaker, and myself, ordering the two of us to leave town under penalty of death. They called us a number of vile names and as they were about 25 strong, with guns, and accompanied by the marshal, Jim Meadows, and his deputy gunman, Ed Hamilton, and a host of other drunken scabs, we had to obey. We were put in two buggies and accompanied by two drivers, were taken to Singer, ten miles away, where we caught the train for De Ridder at 2:30 a. m.

A fellow worker just in from Merryville reports that 100 gunmen, scabs, thugs and boys, armed with rifles, are marching the streets of the town terrorizing every family and illegally entering the houses of the strikers. Men on duty at the "soup-tent" are said to have been beaten up with brass knucks and the tent destroyed together with the store and fixtures.

Gus Martin, sheriff of Beauregard, asked me for full particulars about the trouble in Merryville and later went over to Merryville. Judging from the actions of this "impartial peace officer," he must have told the company thugs to go as far as they like.

The Lumber Company and its sluggers and suckers are frothing at the mouth because our fine picket work had taken all of the scabs out of the works except a very few, and they determined to use the last weapon that a soulless capitalist always employs—the gun, club and bullets to weld them, with plenty of squirrel whiskey to give courage to the low, dirty, degenerate tools.

The farmers and citizens throughout Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas are wrought up as never before, and it is only those who are more familiar with the class struggle who are able to keep down armed retaliation.

DOING THINGS IN HAWAII

There are now several branches of the I. W. W. in Honolulu, each having their own hall. They are language branches in Filipino, Chinese, Hawaiian, Korean, Russian, etc. There is also a mixed local on Maui Is.

The work in Honolulu is transacted through a central executive committee at 1335 River street. The I. L. A. hall, or a still better one, may soon be secured.

The agitation is taking hold and the only thing holding the organization back is lack of organizers. The Chinese are great advocates and users of sabotage.

SEATTLE STIRRING THE POT

Seattle, Wash., has a bunch of live rebels who are certainly doing some persistent propaganda.

The recent Haywood meeting was closely followed by an address to laundry workers on February 21 in the hall of Local 178, I. W. W., at 1635 Fourth Ave., by former General Organizer J. P. Thompson.

An anti-war demonstration meeting followed in the Labor Temple on Sunday, February 23. One of the features of this meeting was the fact that every member of the arrangement committee was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, who is now awakened fully to his class interests. An array of excellent speakers made this meeting one of the best Seattle has known for a long time. The subject of working class solidarity was ably handled by James P. Thompson and Floyd Hyde of the I. W. W., George Boomer of the Socialist Party, and the well known "ex-comrade" Dr. Titus.

On Monday, February 24, a monster open air demonstration was held in favor of the striking I. W. W. tailors of Seattle. Joe Ettor addressed the crowd afterward in the big I. W. W. hall at 211 Occidental Ave.

And the locals say that they have just begun to agitate.

LABOR WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA

One of the late developments in the labor war in West Virginia is the arrest of Mother Jones, C. H. Boswell, Charles Bartley and Paul J. Paulson. These four are at present in the Bull Pens of Kanawha county.

They were arrested in Charleston, twenty miles outside the district in which Martial Law has been declared, but were turned over to constables who acted under orders in spiriting them away to the town of Pratt. They are held there on a charge of murder and will be tried by a court martial. The forces of the state, under the infamous Governor Glasscock, are aiding the murderous mine owners in faking up evidence so that the four prisoners may be lined up against a wall and shot in accordance with the regulation military execution.

The prisoners were taken without warrants on charges that are as farcical as those on which Ettor, Giovanniitti and Caruso were held. A gang of Baldwin desperadoes, headed by the sheriff, Bonner Hill, shot up a miners' tent village in the dead of night, killing several workers and wounding others. One miner had the top of his head shot off and a woman had both legs taken off, both with dum-dum bullets. (Oscar Ameringer to the contrary, notwithstanding.)

The rulers retaliated and during a state of actual war for several days they caused a number of thugs to reap as they had sown. Fred Bobbit, bookkeeper for one of the mining companies was also killed.

The four prisoners are charged with having incited violence and are therefore held to be guilty of murder. They stand ready for trial before a civil court but the case is to be tried before a military commission of five—the legalized murderers of the State.

Elmer Rumbaugh has also been arrested without warrant and locked up in a box car, while the camera with which he was photographing strike scenes has been confiscated. Rumbaugh was securing the photos for the Socialist and Labor Star of Huntington, W. Va., and also for an illustrated article for the International Socialist Review.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES

The Cumberland Coal Miners are still on strike with no settlement in sight. Their secretary is reported as having been arrested for defacing the advertisements posted to secure scabs.

The Britannia Mine, about 30 miles north of Vancouver, is tied up. On February 20 there were 700 miners on strike. The men feel confident of victory and are considering the use of some of the I. W. W. tactics. The men are members of the W. F. of M.

A few days ago 40 loggers struck at Manse Bay. Their grievance was that the camp conditions were rotten. The discontent in other camps is likely to show itself in a similar manner before long.

MERRYVILLE NEWS

Latest advice from this scene of mob violence on part of citizens in running officers and speakers from the town, confiscating local union books, and looting and destroying soup kitchen, after beating up the fellow worker Cook in charge and threatening women fellow workers with violence if they did not vacate in five minutes, are to the effect that all this violence has reacted on the vile perpetrators and the poor American Lumber Co., because so scared at the unadvisable proceedings of their masters and the citizens and thugs that they vacated and now there are not enough of them left to even turn the machinery over for a blind, as they have been doing for the past month or more.

The big mill is dead. The company has doubled its guards and has all roads picketed to intercept the bands of maddened farmers and workers expected in at any time from the outside, who are up in arms over the lawless actions of the company suckers and gunmen protected by Gus Martin, sheriff, and his deputies. The fellow worker women led by Mrs. F. Stevenson are picketing the incoming trains and telling passengers of the lawless conditions existing in Merryville, who respond by throwing coins on station platform for the women and children.

Fellow Workers William Baker, Charles Dennie, Phineas Eastman and Oliver will sue the town of Merryville for damages. They have a clean, clear case under constitutional civil rights bill, which makes a town liable for forcible expulsion of even strangers without due process of law. Judge Winston Overton fined F. W. Dr. Stalsby \$50.00 and costs for slapping the face of that infamous old tool of the Santa Fe railroad Judge Mason, for saying that our women fellow workers were lower than prostitutes because they picketed at the bull pen gates. This shows how much show the slaves have in a Ku-Kluxing court like the one sitting at De Ridder. Another fellow worker was fined \$10.00 and costs for knickering like a horse at a scab gunman named Smith, who was riding along streets, and who turned his horse and drawing a pistol cursed this fellow worker.

The Southern slaves are learning that there is no law for their protection. We have told them this from the platform, but the Grabow case and the Merryville strike tells them this in no uncertain terms.

Fellow Workers, aside from speakers, who were threatened with hanging if they returned to Merryville, are hiking back to their homes at Merryville and the bosses are up in the air. They made the worst play ever when they induced the citizens, aided by City Marshal Jim Meadows and gunmen, to run union men out of Merryville. The citizens are the goats and will have to cough up damages for their mutt play.

PHINEAS EASTMAN.

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

I. W. W. ENJOINED IN SEATTLE
(Continued from page one.)

auto, assayed seven different nationalities when booked. That is another sign of worldwide labor solidarity.

Spokane, Tacoma, and other locals in the Northwest have signified their willingness to send men in to carry on the picket work in case Seattle should run short, but as the locals in Seattle have enough to get the bosses' goat at this time, it is not expected that outside aid will be needed.

The Seattle Times is trying to incite to violence by trying to make patriotism the issue. They are talking of G. A. R. vigilance committees, stockades to hold 10,000 persons, and other stunts. One plan is to arrest all the I. W. W. and make them do building work to pay for their board and to reap the city a profit. But there is that thing called sabotage that would prevent such work from being profitable.

It happened that Joe Ettor, J. P. Thompson, Thomas Whitehead, John Foss and any amount of other good timber, were on the scene to help in the carrying on of the battle.

The real reason for the fight seems to be that the I. W. W. in Seattle had started to get a strong foothold in the industries, and was doing more and more job organization in connection with the tremendous amount of propaganda that has always been carried on.

Rebels should stand ready to aid Seattle if a call is sent out.

EXPLOSION KILLS ONE

AND WOUNDS ANOTHER
In Moui, Territory Hawaii, on February 7, while working at the head of an irrigation tunnel for the Pala Plantation Co., Fellow Worker Yee Ryal Choon was blown to pieces and Fellow Worker Yee Soon Moon was seriously injured by a dynamite explosion. The injured fellow worker is in the hospital and is not expected to live. If he survives it will be as a helpless cripple.

The inside tunnel workers did not know of the accident until they made an investigation when the fellow workers failed to come off shift at 4 p. m. Moon was then found unconscious, covered with rock and it was learned that Choon had been blown to pieces.

Fellow Worker Yee Ryal Choon leaves a wife and two children and Fellow Worker Yee Soon Moon has a wife and two children who are destitute. Both men are Koreans, and were charter members of Local No. 1, I. W. W., Powela, the first local organized under the Hawaiian administration, and also the first local on the island of Moui.

The men were working under contract, which meant that they were forced to speed up to the highest pitch in order to earn a few more pennies for their wives and babes. No doubt they took some extraordinary risks and as a result one gave his life and the other can recover only as a cripple for life.

Contract work and piece work are things that industrial unionism will do away with and as the workers organize they must be taught to refuse to do piece work, or to take contracts.

Demand wages and work slow. The slower we work the longer the job will last and the more men the boss must hire to do the work. Had the workers been organized industrially upon this entire job the above accident would not have happened. When they organize industrially there will be no repetition of this murder by the capitalist system.—Press Committee, Powela Local, Moui, T. H.

BREAKING AWAY FROM THE A. F. OF L.

The International Painters and Paperhangers' Union, with headquarters in New York, will soon start an organizing campaign in the South and the Northwest. Negroes, foreigners and unskilled workers are to be admitted to membership. The International is a rival to the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. It has specifically endorsed the platform of the Socialist Party.

The iron molders are contemplating similar action on account of the inroads made by the negro workers upon their trade.

These signs of dissolution of the Civic Federation craft unions are encouraging and it is to be hoped that the new bodies will have as friendly relations with the I. W. W. as is now shown in many places by the International Hotel Workers and the Brotherhood of Machinists. These two organizations are rapidly adopting the I. W. W. program and tactics.

In view of the fact that the International Painters and Paperhangers' Union has endorsed the Socialist Platform it will be interesting to watch for Bobby Hunter's "Ideas" on the new "dual union."

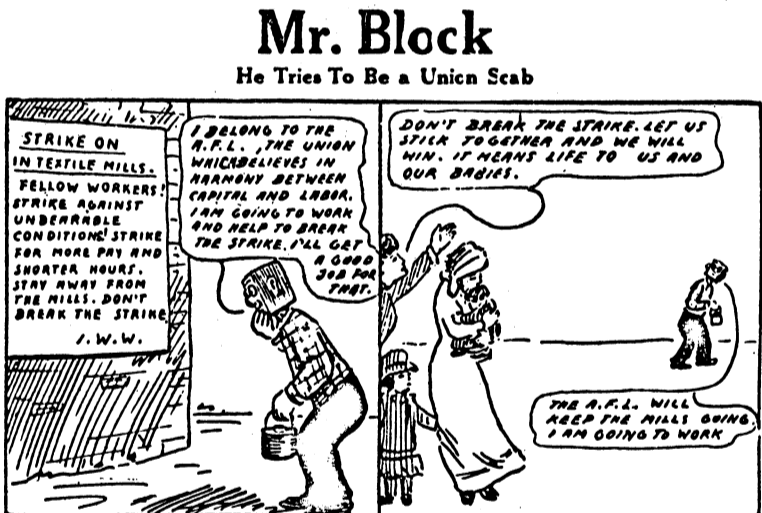
ALL WORKERS, ATTENTION!

We hereby warn you to stay away from Merryville, Louisiana, until you receive the Union's Official Notice that the strike there has been won, as it shall be. We also warn you not to believe a word about the strike or conditions in Merryville which you may read in the daily papers, or any other source of misinformation controlled by the Assassinbund.

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. Schleich, secretary Western District; Jay Smith, secretary Southern District, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.



Continued Next Week