

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

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

VOL. 5 No. 10

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 218

MORE STRIKING IN MONTANA

Missoula, Mont., May 22.—The strike situation in western Montana is growing more serious each day and there is a general feeling of a pending catastrophe. Reports are that more camps have closed west of here and it is now estimated that close to a thousand men are out on strike in this part of the state.

Held a meeting at Bonner last night which was well attended by the mill men and still it was said that only about a fourth of the two mill crews turned out. Twenty men took out red cards.

Missoula, Mont., May 24, 1913.

About fifty-five men arrived here late last night. They were shipped from Seattle to work here, but they were not told of the lumber workers' strike here. So when they reached Montana the new train crew informed the men that a strike was on in the lumber industry. The gunmen tried to lock the car doors, but the men would not stand for that. At Primrose the two coaches were detached from the train and then and there the men began to pile out. Four guns failed to keep the men on the train and all but eight or ten got off the train and came to Missoula. The main feature of this large shipment of men here from Seattle is that it cost the A. C. M. Co. \$1700 to get these men here. The men here will now demand a minimum pay of \$3 per day for every day since they left Seattle and a first-class carfare in money to Seattle. This helps some. We need some of it back. Who made the A. C. M. Co. so rich? The working men of course.

The strike situation continues to grow brighter each day and it is believed that the Boss is beginning to wish he had slept all that day on which he first thought of working the lumberjacks 10 hours per day. Picket employment offices like a cat watching for a mouse.

Communications should be addressed to P. O. Box 962. The hall is at 21 1/2 W. Front street. STRIKE COMMITTEE.

LLOYD ARRESTED IN VANCOUVER

On Saturday, May 17, fellow worker Harry Lloyd was pinched by the police for "obscene" language on the soap box. Another fellow worker was arrested at the same time and both were taken to the station where they were beaten till they were black and blue by the "guardians of law and order," and then were charged with assaulting an officer.

In Canada we have what is called "British fair play." I don't know what it means, but I suppose the "fair play" comes in when the prisoners are safely locked up behind the bars and three or four bulls land on them with clubs and blackjacks.

When Lloyd and Kline were brought for commitment this morning the bulls and stool pigeons gave their testimony. These "guardians of law and order" would make Ananias blush with shame and Judas Iscariot look like seven cents. I've seen all kinds of reptiles, but these two-legged ones are beyond human comprehension. I've been told that a cop would sell his mother's honor or his sister's virtue for a job and, although I had been doubtful, I am now convinced that if there is anything worse that they could do, they would not hesitate.

The boys were remanded for trial at the next assize and that means that they may have to wait until fall, so we are trying to get them out on bail.

For some time we had a suspicion that the bulls were going to try their dirty work on the I. W. W. and they finally found an excuse. They are heaping wrong upon wrong, blow upon blow, but when our time comes, oh Buddy, how we are longing for that day. L. Rondeaux.

Help the Hopedale Strikers

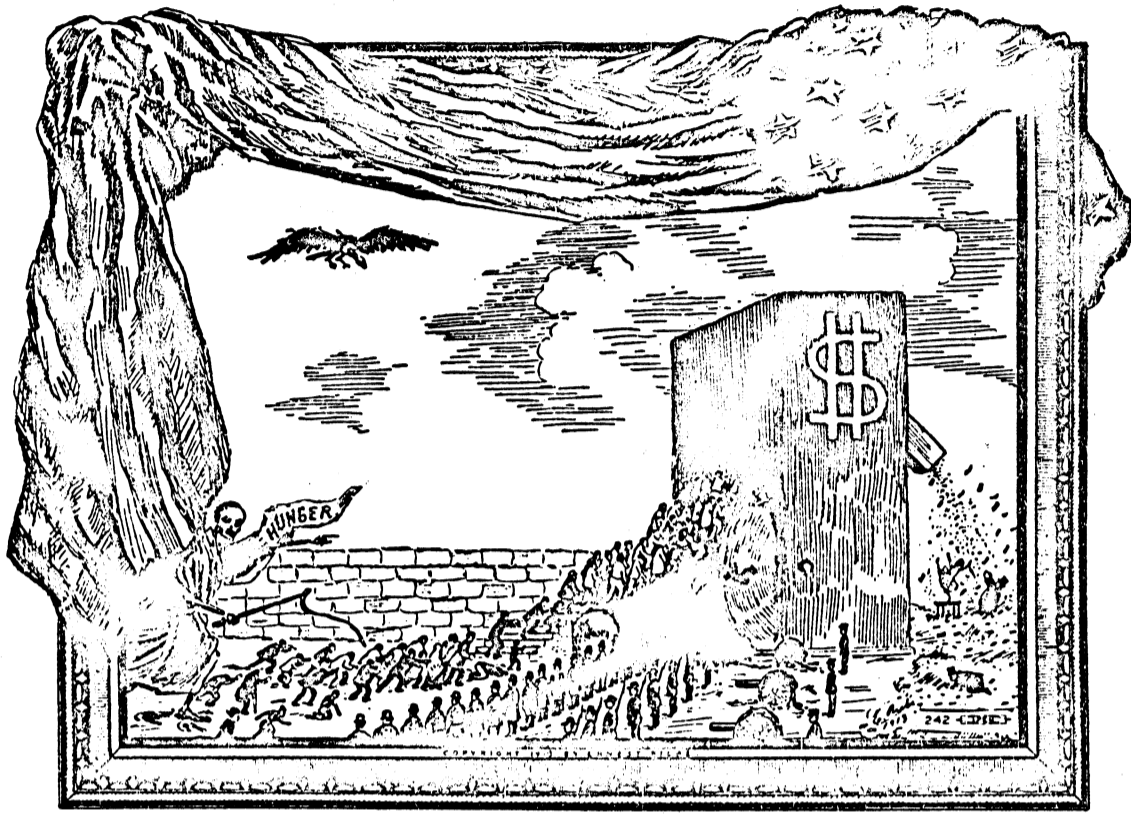
About fifteen hundred wage workers employed in the Draper Co. Mills at Hopedale, Mass., have been on strike since April 1. They are determined to stay out until they break down Draper's tyranny of industrial feudalism now existing in Hopedale.

Many of them have been evicted from the houses by the dollar-hungry landlords. One of their number has been murdered by the hired thugs of the Draper Co. The very lives of these workers depend upon the victory of the strike and they ask that you aid them by sending contributions to P. Bortoni, 7 Genoa Ave., Milford, Mass.

An injury to one is an injury to all. Act now. Relief Committee.

No. 2

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES



MILLIONS ARE GRIND IN MAMMON'S MILL THAT A FEW MAY SQUANDER WEALTH

Redwood District Lumber Workers Want Speedy Action

To the Three Hundred Thousand Lumber Workers on the Pacific Coast:

Fellow Workers: We are being skinned alive, brutally treated and insulted by the vicious bosses beyond the point of human endurance. Don't you think we have stood starvation wages, long hours of labor and vile conditions, amidst rising prices of necessities, long enough? The time has come for action! We will never see a better time to act than now. Workers, let's rise and demand and enforce our rights.

If you, as an individual wage worker want shorter hours; higher wages and better conditions, vote YES on this ballot. A majority vote of the workers in the lumber industry will decide whether or not there will be a general strike in the camps and mills this summer.

Read the demands in the manifesto and ponder them well. The eight hour day, for instance, will not only give us a shorter work day but it will be the means of giving employment to thousands of men who are now unemployed. The decrease in the unemployed

army will lessen competition for jobs and as men become harder to get the wages will rise. The shorter work day is the most important demand of all.

The bosses of the lumbering industry are all organized, and we, the lumber workers, in order to enforce the right to live like human beings should, must do likewise. We must come out in one solid, unbroken body in the entire lumbering industry and paralyze the entire Lumber Operators' Association in all of its plants and wherever it touches ground, at one and the same time. By this means victory will crown our efforts. We want no long drawn out starvation strike. This strike must be self-supporting.

Stay away from the saloons and fight your worst enemy—the lumber kings. If we should fail to win our demands after a few days, let us go back on the jobs and get wages while we strike on the job. That is the best place to strike.

We workers have everything in our own hands if we but realize and use it. We can

run the mills to suit ourselves if we so wish. We can run the mills in ways that will reduce profits for the bosses. We can make mistakes and do the work wrong so it will have to be done over again. We can put on wooden shoes and make the bosses pay the fiddler while we dance to the tune of sabotage. That reduces holy profits and throws the fear into the master class. They use sabotage on us workers every day, often to the point of taking our lives, which is much further than we would think of going against them.

This call is submitted for your earnest consideration. The success of the strike depends upon your vote and the way you back it up. Will you do all within your power to make the strike a success? If so, vote YES. If not, vote NO.

Votes of wage workers only will be considered. Lists will be taken up by camp delegates or should be sent to the nearest local where not forwarded direct to Box 886, Seattle, Wash. Agitation Committee, Local 431, I. W. W., Eureka, Cal.

Entire Lumber Industry to Take Strike Ballot

To All Loggers and Millmen of the Pacific Northwest.

Fellow Workers: Ever since the strike of last spring a great unrest has been manifest among the lumber workers of the Pacific Northwest. That strike implanted the grains of revolt against conditions which they long bore in silence. Sometimes here and there a small revolt took place which, due to its unorganized spirit and lack of knowledge of unionism and its tactics, soon played out, and the workmen found themselves in no better position than when they first made the protest. The intensity of this feeling has grown until this spring finds the men in no mood to tolerate the conditions much longer. Several small strikes have already taken place. All of these were for better conditions in the camps. These are but an indication of the feeling that exists.

As a result of this unrest not only members of our organization, but many sympathizers as well request, and even insist, that a strike be called to enforce better conditions and shorter hours. Therefore we present to you these facts and ask you after an earnest consideration of them to record your vote on the ballot that is provided for that purpose hereon. The outcome of this ballot will determine whether or not the organization will call a general strike to effect the entire Western Lumber District.

A list of demands is herewith published. Study them carefully and see whether or not you are in accord with them. In case you desire to see these conditions obtain, and are willing to go on strike to enforce same, register your vote by placing a CROSS in the square marked Yes. If you are opposed to calling a strike mark a cross in the square marked No.

Now then, why is it that this great unrest exists? It is unnecessary for us to answer here that question in detail. Those of you who are employed in the lumber industry will know

what the existing conditions are. Experience with you has been a dear teacher. While in most industries hours have taken a decided trend downward, in the lumber industry they have remained the same. Ten and eleven hours is the rule. The price of lumber has gone up; the price of commodities has gone up, but the price of labor remains about the same. The same old miserable bunk houses are in existence, and blankets are carried in the same old way. The hours are so long that little time is afforded for recreation or study, and it is little wonder that the saloon finds the camp worker a willing patron. Add to this the numerous other unfavorable conditions which have to be put up with and it is only the isolated position of the camps that has prevented a revolt from taking place before.

Fellow workers, this is submitted for your earnest consideration. Do not dismiss this circular casually. Study and weigh every consideration submitted to you herein. The move is fraught with big responsibilities. Each and every one participating therein, in case a strike is called, will be called upon to do his share to make it a success. Unless you are prepared to do so it is useless for you to vote in favor of a strike. A cross in the yes will mean that you are prepared to do all in your power to make this move a success.

Demands

1. Eight hour day.
2. A minimum wage of three dollars per day in all logging camps.
3. A minimum wage of two dollars and fifty cents in all mills and lumber yards.
4. All overtime and Sunday work shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half of the regular wages paid.
5. Clean, sanitary bunkhouses without top bunks and having springs, mattresses and bedding furnished free of charge.
6. Clean towels and soap furnished free of charge in all camps.
7. All camps supplied with bath rooms and dry rooms.
8. The proper safeguarding of all machinery in all mills.
9. Abolishment of paid employment offices.

Register Your Vote

Weigh all the considerations presented to you herein and study the demands carefully, then register your vote in the place provided here below. This ballot should be in the hands of the Secretary at the earliest possible moment. An affirmative vote will mean that the Executive Board of this District will be empowered to call a strike at a time when they deem most opportune. The name of the camp where vote is taken should be signed on this ballot.

Note: Wherever convenient a vote may be taken of an entire camp and only the results registered in the squares above. In such cases the ballot should bear the signatures of at least three members.

When you have voted this ballot fold and place in a sealed envelope and mail the same to the following address:

FOREST AND LUMBER WORKERS, P. O. Box 886, Seattle, Wash.

An X marked in the square labeled YES will mean that you favor a strike.

An X marked in the square labeled NO will mean that you do not favor a strike.

YES

NO

Name of Camp.....
The National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W.

ONE YEAR TERM FOR LEGERE

On the morning of May 14 the work of selecting a jury in the second of the Little Falls cases was completed. The twelve who are to sit in judgment on young Ben Legere are:

- George D. Richard, Herkimer.
- George E. Bailey, Herkimer.
- Thomas F. O'Brien, Danube.
- Ralph Rathbun, Newport.
- Elgin J. Cole, Newport.
- Albert H. Eckler, Stark.
- George A. Marsh, Manheim.
- Warren A. Kane, Frankfort.
- Warren E. Armstrong, German Flatts.
- William M. Ash, Russia.
- Eugene E. Pickert, Fairfield.
- Fred E. Lamphere, Salisbury.

When court opened in the afternoon the hearing of witnesses commenced. The trial apparently is proceeding much faster than that of Bocchini. The witnesses for the prosecution seemed to direct their evidence mainly against Defendant Morlando, who is yet to be tried. No damaging matter was brought against Legere. Nothing of interest was brought out in the evidence given on the 15th.

The testimony on the 16th favored the defense. John Kenny, who had been a special officer during the strike and who had signed a statement that Legere had stabbed him, repudiated the statement and claimed that it was extracted from him while he was in the hospital and under the influence of brandy. The prosecution rested their case at 4 o'clock and court adjourned until Monday, when the defense opened their testimony.

At 11 o'clock on the 19th the case was resumed. Defense attorneys asked for a dismissal of the case and a verdict of acquittal. This was denied. To the surprise of the prosecution the defense rested its case without further testimony. Attorneys on both sides summed up their evidence and the jury retired to their deliberations at 3:20 p. m.

The jury returned with a verdict of "guilty" and Judge Bell, on May 21st, sentenced the young apprentice to not less than one year nor more than one year three months at hard labor.

JAIL PEORIA REDS FOR "CONSPIRACY"

An I. W. W. strike is on in Peoria, Ill., at the Avery factory for the manufacture of farm implements. Out of a thousand employes about 700 are already out and the rest are expected to follow. The moulders are said to have secured permission from their headquarters to join the strike.

The strike was scheduled for a later date but the discharge of four members of the I. W. W. precipitated matters. Four hundred members have been enrolled to date.

To advertise the strike handbills have been distributed all over Peoria, and as this is contrary to the city laws a fight is expected.

The strikers feel sure of victory. Their demands are:

1. The eight hour work day. Half day on Saturday at full pay.
 2. A flat increase of 20 per cent in wages.
 3. A minimum wage of 25 cents an hour \$2 per day.
 4. No discrimination against anyone for taking an active part in the strike and the Industrial Workers of the World.
 5. Double time for all overtime and Sunday work.
 6. In case of slack work, hours of all to be shortened and no one laid off.
- (Telegram to the Industrial Worker.)
Peoria, Ill., May 24, 1913.—Cannon, Little, Law, Moore, jailed for conspiracy.
RUDOLF PFEIFFER.

William Wood on Trial

The case of William Wood, capitalist dynamiter of Lawrence, Mass., is now being tried. The jury was selected from the regular panel, only 55 minutes being required to secure the necessary men. The extreme complacency of the defense would tend to prove that Wood is in no danger of being convicted for his dirty work. The suicide of Ernest J. Pittman, co-conspirator with Wood, will probably be the flaw upon which the capitalist dynamiter will go free. Dead men tell no tales and the whole thing will probably be blamed upon Pittman. If ordinary cases of purchased verdicts are called "miscarriage of justice" then this case will probably be numbered among the abortions. While John J. Breen, who actually planted the dynamite, will be bitter against Wood on account of that worthy throwing down his bungling tool, it is not to be expected that his evidence will have much weight, for Breen is only a cheap crook while the pay envelope thefts of William Wood total into the millions.

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George Speed, General Organizer

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ON SABOTAGE

The editorials on sabotage that recently appeared in the "Industrial Worker" were intended for publication in pamphlet form, but owing to a lack of funds the matter has been delayed. The type is being held and should the locals so desire the pamphlet can be issued on short notice.

One to the fact that there is not the usual cost of composition to be met, the pamphlet can be retailed at 10 cents per copy, with wholesale prices at about one-half that figure.

Emile Pouget's pamphlet on sabotage is the best thing yet issued on the subject but its price of 25 cents prevents it from gaining a wide circulation among those whom it is most important to reach. The average wage worker will not pay 25 cents for a pamphlet. In the pamphlet we propose to issue, substantially the same ground is covered as in Pouget's work, and there is also in its favor a lower price and the fact that it is particularly adapted for American distribution.

In order to learn if it is advisable to issue the pamphlet at this time we ask that the various locals ascertain at their next business meeting just how many copies they can purchase on their first order and pay for in advance. If twenty or twenty-five of the liveliest locals will agree to take 200 copies each we can commence publication immediately. Others who will agree to take copies are also requested to communicate with this office.

There is no reason why the I. W. W. should not be building up its own literature rather than supporting agencies over which no control is had.

Help to get this pamphlet on sabotage on the press by sending in an advance order at once to Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

BRAINY SAN DIEGO

If a man suddenly goes insane and starts to commit wholesale murder he must not be restrained from using his constitutional right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but the general public should be locked up because their presence had an inflammatory effect on the mad man!

If a bunch of pickpockets descend upon a community the proper thing to do is to place all honest people behind the bars where the lotters cannot lay hands on them!

If a mad dog is at large he should be allowed to go unmolested while the streets should be cleared of all traffic, protesting persons to be placed in durance vile!

How else are we to interpret the actions of the authorities in San Diego?

To that fair but degenerate southern city Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman journeyed to hold a peaceable meeting. They were arrested, thrown into jail, and then deported from the city. The authorities took this action because a civilized bond of Christian citizens, made drunk on whiskey bought by "anarchistic" vigilantes, threatened the lives of the speakers. Thus two actual anarchists were treated by those who are anarchists according to the capitalist conception of the word.

We thought that San Diego had won undying fame when its drunken and patriotic extra-legal committee smeared offal on the "emblem of liberty" and then forced men to kiss the "starry folds" at the point of guns—all in order to create respect for the flag—but this last incident puts it all over past performances.

Viewing San Diego's action calmly we are inclined to think that they have discovered a valuable principle. In such a rotten social system as the existing one there are so few really sensible persons that it might be well to lock them up to prevent their being corrupted by those who are supporters of wage slavery and all its abominable institutions.

THE JAPANESE, THE LAND, AND LABOR

Collier's Weekly thinks the world's most menacing problem has to do with the intermingling of the races, special emphasis being laid upon the proposition that the Japanese cannot be assimilated by the Caucasian races. Not so. The greatest problem to be met in the labor problem, of which the above question is but a small part. The talk of "yellow peril" at this time is merely in order to allow the employing class to better handle their end of the labor problem. Nothing pleases the employers better than to see the workers divided over the question of their "fatherland," their race or their color. When so quarreling they have no eye on their mutual interests as wage workers.

Collier's takes the position that the Japanese are a menace because this is a democracy. But democracy is only a theory and an untenable theory in a class society such as we now have. But even were this not true there could be no real democracy

where a portion of the population are excluded from a voice in social management—be the excluded portion the women, the Negroes or the Japanese. The world's history has never disclosed even a political democracy—and never will—and even the rankest supporter of Capitalism would scarcely have the nerve to say that there is an industrial democracy in existence. The whole matter comes up, not as a problem of democracy, nor even of race, but merely as the labor problem.

So long as the Japanese competed in the labor market with other laborers no one protested except a few job-conscious craft unionists. No Collier's came forward to raise its voice in behalf of the craftsmen and other workers who felt themselves aggrieved. But when the Japanese commenced to leave the labor market for the more fertile fields of exploitation, rapidly showing themselves the superior of the "scissorbill" farmer, and more than a match for the ordinary American labor skinner, then the howl arose. By cooperation between their truck gardens and city restaurants they crowded the small business men to the wall. Their methods of agriculture made the land more productive but it had the effect of depressing adjoining land values by reason of the fact that no one but Japanese could compete with the successful land owners and renters. Right here it might be well to inquire as to the stand of those who quote the productivity of the country as evidence of the worker's prosperity. Collier's has made such quotation in the past. Why, then, kick against the Japanese who are acknowledged to be better producers than the average American farmer? Perhaps the Japanese do not advertise.

The question now arising does not have to do with further immigration of Japanese but is a land and labor problem. To prevent the Japanese from owning and renting land will either force them to return to Japan or else throw them headlong into the labor market. In either event Collier's and other master class journals would drop the matter as a dead issue.

Employers who dream of gaining a contented slave class by taking the land using privilege from the Japanese had better prepare for a rude awakening. Persons are apt to become revolutionary when suddenly removed from relatively secure positions in society to the insecure status of wage workers. Then, also, the Japanese have absorbed a number of industrial union principles and almost all of its tactics. The American Federation of Labor has bitterly opposed the Japanese for years so they can hope for no refuge there. The I. W. W. will be the only logical place for them to fight. They are already aware of the fact that the I. W. W. stands for the farm hand and not the farmer, and that it accepts Japanese to membership on exactly the same terms as other workers. They know that we accept them, not as Japanese but as members of our own nation—the working class.

In view of the military revelations in Germany there will naturally be some suspicion that a great part of this talk is to create a wave of idiotic patriotism that will allow the manufacturers of this country—and of Japan—to dispose of shoddy uniforms, bum brogans, leaky tents, blow-hole armor plate, guns, ammunition, and embalmed beef. The I. W. W. takes the stand that the workers of this particular portion of the globe have lost no trouble over in Japan and therefore should not go over there looking for any. The worker who joins the army to fight the Japanese, so as to protect the interests of those who imported the Japanese in the first place in hopes of battering down wages, is a plain damned fool. We are sure that the direct actionists and Socialists of Japan will entertain the same opinion of a patriotic Japanese workingman.

The question for the wage slaves, white, black and yellow, is how to fight the employing class so as to gain the tools, land and liberty. Industrial unionism and direct action are the weapons to use in the great social war.

QUERIES AND REPLIES

Does the I. W. W. believe in capital punishment?

An industrial organization seldom has such a matter brought before it in a way that calls for an official declaration. Within the I. W. W. some may favor capital punishment, but the large mass of revolutionists are utterly opposed to it.

Society's claim that capital punishment is self-defense is false—it is merely revenge. To murder a murderer does not stop others from murdering, and when the revolting details of the social murder are published broadcast in the capitalist press and are the general topic of conversation, the harmful effects upon the impressionable children can scarcely be calculated. Murderers commit their deeds in a heat of anger or while under temporary mental derangement, while the judge, jury, prosecuting attorney and the supporters of present society do their murdering in cold blood. Of the two, the latter is the worse.

In the social order for which the revolutionists are battling all economic reasons for crime shall have disappeared and capital punishment will be known as one of the fiendish practices of an alleged civilization.

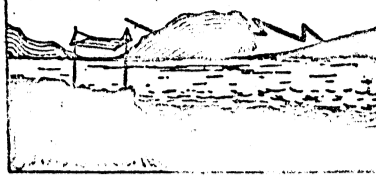
What is the difference between the I. W. W. and the new Syndicalist movement in this country?

The I. W. W. is a revolutionary organization of actual wage workers formed on industrial lines to correspond with capitalist development and using direct action to bring better immediate conditions while striving for the downfall of capitalism. Its industrial formation is not only for temporary bartering with employers within the wage system, but has for its purpose as well the building of the future society within the shell of the old. It is based upon the mutual interests of wage workers regardless of race, creed, color, sex or age. Tactics are held to be a secondary matter, to be altered or dropped as occasion requires; the important points being industrial formation and solidarity of labor.

The new syndicalist movement in America is based on identity of opinion rather than identity of interests. It is a propaganda league not formed on strict class lines, as it accepts membership those who are not actual wage workers. It lays its greatest stress upon tactics and believes it possible to revolutionize craft unions by entering them to advocate direct action methods.

The I. W. W. is generally regarded as the expression of syndicalism in America, both by the syndicalist movement of other countries and by those who are not directly connected with the I. W. W. or allied with the syndicalist group that is composed mainly of a few former I. W. W. members.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Brazil.

Conditions of the working class are very similar throughout the world, therefore anyone who goes to Brazil in hopes of bettering conditions, acting on the representations of the lying agents of the Brazilian government, will be sure to be fooled. According to letters sent from Brazil to the labor organizations of the world conditions are in a state that resembles a famine. In the northern portion of Brazil large numbers are emigrating to escape death by starvation and thousands who are unable to get away have died. The same condition is found in Ceara, Serjipe, and many other states. San Paulo is the only state having any advantages, and there the workers toil in the fields from dawn to sunset for wages so low that they are on half rations of the coarsest kind of food. The planter-farmers are former slave owners and often refuse to pay the workers at all for work performed. Attempts to improve conditions have caused the workers to be terribly persecuted and their organizations dissolved. With the sword and the rifle as their argument the government has used the law of expulsion against union workers and has relentlessly put down any revolt of the workers. The Brazilian Confederation of Labor calls upon the international proletariat to aid them in the struggle by demonstrations of solidarity. The address of the Confederation is Caixa Postal 1427, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

First of May Manifestations

The international manifestations of the labor world assumed this year in view of the serious international conditions, a special character which the religious feast of the Ascension could not mar.

In France the day has passed quietly with the exception of a few incidents at Paris where a procession of women was interfered with by a brutal detachment of policemen, and at Lievin, where the gendarmes dissolved a meeting. In the numerous meetings which were held excellent propaganda was made against the governmental project of three years' military service, in favor of the "English week," an amnesty, disarmament, etc.

In Germany, in all large towns, protests against armaments and war were held. In Berlin and suburbs the trade unions with social democratic tendencies had organized 103 meetings to protest against the increase in armaments. The union of revolutionary syndicates had organized a meeting in the hall Concordia at Treptow. Serious incidents took place at Rustringen, a suburb of Wilhelmshaven, the naval port, where all the arsenals are situated. After the meeting the police tried to prevent the procession from passing through some streets; the crowd resented this interference, and in the ensuing struggle several persons were wounded.

In Vienna, and other Austrian towns, the first of May was this year not consecrated to working class claims, but to manifestations in favor of peace. In Vienna about forty meetings were held by the social-democratic party and by 35 unions.

In the whole of England the May meetings have been very successful. The meeting in Hyde Park in London and other towns voted resolutions for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers, in favor of peace and to prevent all conflict.

In Belgium the manifestation had a character of peace and festivity. The processions were more numerous than in previous years.

HOW LONDON CELEBRATED MAY DAY

London, May 3, 1913.

Fellow Workers: The international celebration of Labor's Labor Day was split into two parts in London. Some of the trade unions refused to take a holiday on Thursday, May 1st. They will hold a celebration of their own on Sunday, May 4th.

The main May Day celebration consisted of several dozen buses filled with children from the many socialist Sunday schools in the city. Several trade union contingents marched from their different localities to Hyde Park, where the speaking platforms were erected. Nearly every one had on a red emblem of some sort. The English flags were conspicuous by their absence.

There were eight platforms on the green from which speakers of every shade of modern thought gave vent to their hatred of the capitalist class as they saw it.

But the situation to my mind was entirely too peaceful. There was no shouting, and very little applause, nothing in fact to show that labor had taken the day to demonstrate its contempt for the legal, moral, and ethical atmosphere which the capitalist class generates and surrounds us with.

The crowd was about fifty thousand strong; not much of a showing for London. The children were the main thing. Guy Bowman, secretary of the Syndicalist League, says: "If it were not for the children there would not be a May Day parade."

Labor Day for the radicals is no time for children. It is a time for men. Instead of passing resolutions against the tyranny of capital and then waiting five years to get a few more men made members of Parliament, the first of May is a day when labor should take a rest in spite of the master's dictum, and should congregate, not with trade union labels and separate contingents of crafts to show how peaceable and divided they are, but as one solid mass of workers with only the red flag

to show the unity of labor, race, sex, creed, politics, and languages—in short, a grand demonstration of defiance, illegality, and contempt for the capitalistic system and its henchmen.

Taking it all in all, Labor Day in London was a sadly conservative affair. The revolutionary spirit, except with the anarchists, was entirely lacking. There seemed to be a cloud of peace, patience, and proverbial English slowness hanging over everyone, and the police and Scotland Yard men were enough to frighten even the most rabid vote-catcher from shouting too loud. The politicians did not want to be called rebels or to get themselves labeled as undesirable citizens by showing that they wanted anything but members in Parliament.

Don't let the fellow workers in America believe that England is anywhere near the foreground of the revolutionary movement, because the May Day demonstration proved conclusively that she is not.

Yours for revolution,—Geo. H. Swasey, M. P. (Member of the Proletariat).

STUNG RIGHT

(Words by J. Hill.)

(Air, "Sunlight, Sunlight.")

When I was hiking 'round the town to find a job one day,
I saw a sign that thousand men were wanted right away,
To take a trip around the world in Uncle Sam's fleet,
I signed my name a dozen times upon a great big sheet.

Chorus—

Stung right, stung right, S-T-U-N-G
Stung right, stung right, E. Z. Mark, that's me,
When my term is over, and again I'm free,
There'll be no more trips around the world for me.

The man he said, "The U. S. fleet, that is no place for slaves,
The only thing you have to do is stand and watch the waves."

But in the morning, five o'clock, they woke me from my snooze,
To scrub the deck and polish brass and shine the captain's shoes.

Chorus—

One day a dude in uniform to me commenced to shout,
I simply plugged him in the jaw and knocked him down and out;

They slammed me right in irons then and said "You are a case."
On bread and water then I lived for twenty-seven days.

Chorus—

One day the captain said, "Today I'll show you something nice,
All hands line up, we'll go ashore and have some exercise."

He made us run for seven miles as fast as we could run,
And with a packing on our back that weighed a half a ton.

Chorus—

Some time ago when Uncle Sam he had a war with Spain,
And many of the boys in blue were in the battle slain,
Not all were killed by bullets, though, no not by any means,
The biggest part that died were killed by Armour's Pork and Beans.

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.

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.

STATE SOCIALISM AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM
(By Albin Bralda.)

Is state socialism more valuable to the proletarians than industrial unionism? Does industrial unionism represent the interests of all the workers or just the non-socialists? The purpose of this article is to show the historic mission of the two movements—state socialism and industrial unionism—and the present class struggle.

Political socialists always try to discredit the industrialists by picturing them as fanatics, hoboes, bums, dynamiters and destroyers of civilization. To the eyes of the political socialists the direct actionists are harmful to socialist principles. Let us, therefore, take an unbiased view of the matter so as to trace the relative moralities and values to the working class.

State socialists consider the state as the superior organism of the proletarians, once it is seized by them. But the state is nothing more than the outcome of private property and when private property is abolished the state naturally disappears. Commercialism is the foundation of the state and in destroying private ownership of the means of production the state is destroyed.

The socialists propose to abolish private property and yet keep the state. What value has the state without private property? The capitalists now need the army, the police force, the judges, the courts, the legislatures, the politicians, the lawyers, the priests, the diplomats and all that long list of parasites, but take away from the state the international disputes caused by private ownership of property, take away all its intrinsic property quarrels, which would abolish the courts, armies, judges, lawyers, fake moralists, the prisons, etc., as the socialists claim they will, and what is left? Nothing remains! Do they propose to keep up the state? Then it is necessary to keep private property also.

The political socialists want the state to rule the industries. But is the state the ruler today? No! The workers are taking care of the industries while the state is arranging the disputes that arise between the holders of title deeds. Socialism, to succeed, must wipe out all the property-owning class.

Under state socialism the workers would have to care for the industries as they do under capitalism. Of what value, then, is the socialist state? The socialist state is not an industrial organization that will control the industries but is an organism outside of the economic field that proposes to dictate to the workers what they shall do. The workers must be industrially organized to carry on production in the future social order and as the state is incapable of managing the industries it has no historic mission to fulfill so far as the wage workers are concerned.

State socialism has no economic working class basis. It does not spring from solidarity of labor at the point of production. It is based on citizenship regardless of class distinctions. It would produce a society composed of politicians and decayed capitalist elements, resting on the backs of labor. It does not call for class conscious proletarians but for slaves with conventional ideas just as capitalism does. It is with the workers for votes only. Abrogate the political right and political socialism disappears. But the proletarians remain, with the same interests and the same economic power as before.

The present power of the state socialists is given by the middle class. It is not to be found in the industries where the workers are struggling to overthrow the capitalist system. It can be seen among the middle class begging for cheap water, cheap gas, cheap electricity and cheap public utilities and pretending to administer municipal affairs better than any other political party—that is more economical. Under the capitalist system an economic administration means a profit-making administration, and the one that gives the most profit also gives the worst kind of slavery to the workers. Good administration means an up-to-date exploiting system, and it is there that the state socialists are gaining notoriety while the real class struggle is menacing the capitalists' interests at the point of production. State socialism goes in the wrong direction and therefore is looked upon as a good thing by many exploiters.

State socialism comes from the faith that the worker has in the representatives or rulers in society today. All its moral value is based upon political faith in the rulers, be they labor leaders, preachers, politicians or other representatives. It will not unite the workers, but will divide them into factions for satisfying the personal ambitions of the holders of different beliefs and creeds who may disagree in their ideologies. The resultant discord would produce socially harmful results. The technical part of the industries would be corrupted, followed by a social unrest. Anything that is not the direct representation of the workers in the industries will not be freedom; it will be slavery.

State socialists are already in opposition to the interests of the organized wage workers. They enter labor organizations only to use them as propaganda places for their metaphysical theories. They seek to minimize all action at the point of production, and in so doing they weaken the workers. Whenever the workers preach and practice direct action against the capitalists the political socialists dissuade them, condemn sabotage, the boycott and the general strike. They preach industrial peace and try to substitute legislative palliatives for the strike. They call the strike an uncivilized thing. But the proletarian socialists are opening their eyes to the fact that organization at the point of production and the use of direct action are needed as protection against capitalist oppression.

Capitalism cannot exist with the workers industrially organized, determined and willing to take and hold the machinery of production for themselves. So it is with state socialism; its success depends on having a disorganized working class. Organization among the workers

would endanger its existence, so we find the socialist politicians knocking every tendency in the unions toward fighting the capitalists directly in the industries. State socialism is the enemy of direct action. Why? Because it cannot survive if the workers are capable of managing the industries by themselves. That self-control of industry is the death blow to state socialism. But to disorganize the workers is to disorganize the forces of production. With these disturbed the state would be unable to carry on large scale production. The very foundations of society would be undermined, and in the inevitable revolution the state would be abolished.

Revolutionary industrial unionism is the greatest foe of state socialism because it develops the self-control of the industries by the workers themselves through a growing industrial union. It needs a class conscious proletariat in order to succeed. It is rational in form and its morality is higher than that of state socialism as it develops in the workers a solidarity that knows no race, creed or color, and which rebels against the slavery of a socialist state just as it does against the oppressions of the capitalist system. It refuses to be used by any political party, seeking only solidarity of labor at the point of production.

Revolutionary industrial unionism is Labor with open eyes to the historic mission of the world's producers. It represents the interests of the workers as a class and its power is the economic might of the industrial workers of the world. It seeks to embrace the globe, recognizing none of the artificial boundary lines created by the different groups of employers, and is the real international of the proletariat. It has no relations with any property-owning class. It has only proletarian blood and a proletarian morality.

Industrial unionists propagate direct action because it is powerful. Born of the proletarians, industrial unionism serves the proletarians only. It strives for all the social responsibility it may derive from the class struggle it is waging. Control of the industries develops the spirit of initiative, responsibility, determination and courage among the workers. It gets, but it does not beg.

Industrial unionism is constructive and destructive. It destroys the capitalist system with sabotage and the general strike, and it constructs a powerful industrial organization to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

Industrial unionism brings about the international solidarity of labor that state socialism must fail to accomplish. Industrial unionism is real socialism in its broadest sense—including all that makes for progress in the struggles of labor. Its historic mission is freedom, real freedom, industrial freedom for the working class. The political socialists must fall in line with the other wage workers and fight the capitalists at the point of production and not with chewing gum on election day.

To organize the workers in a revolutionary industrial organization is to lay the foundations of the future society where all class distinctions shall have disappeared and mankind be free.

Fred Rachenberger, a socialist (?) justice of St. Regis, Mont., recently sent an I. W. W. man to jail for defending himself with a knife against a gunman. The I. W. W. man had spoken a few words on existing economic conditions when a saloon man drew his gun to emphasize his command that the rebel leave the place.

The Detroit Free Press of May 7 has an illustrated article about Vincent Beals, known as the \$100,000,000 baby." Adjoining this article is a brief news item telling that many babies are starving in Paterson, N. J. Of course there are no classes in America.

TO THE WORKERS IN THE OIL FIELDS
(By Fred L. Tiffany)

For some time past the Standard Oil Company has been sending oil well drillers and toolies, better known as tool dressers, to Japan, Roumania and other foreign countries to develop the oil industry. At the same time they have refused to buy oil from any well not belonging to the trust, thus forcing the small concerns to close down or sell out for little or nothing. Recently they refused to take any more oil from the largest well in the California oil fields, yet they are refusing to sell any more crude oil than they can help, their claim being that the oil they refused to buy was too heavy for their use. But it is known that there has been a contract let for fifty million barrels per year for use in the United States Navy.

The opening of the Panama Canal will doubtless mean that, in addition to the navy, a large number of transport boats will use oil for fuel in place of coal. To make oil burning a success there must be cheaper oil and the Standard Oil Company to meet the demands will be forced to cut wages and exploit new oil fields. So the small producers are being forced to the wall at the same time that the Standard people are opening new oil fields in other countries. The present demand must be maintained and oil produced as cheaply as possible.

Once the Standard Oil Company is in possession of all of the oil wells they will be in a position to dictate the amount of wages oil workers shall receive, the hours you shall labor, the other conditions of employment, and so can place you further within the bonds of slavery. They may have to give the eight hour day but that reform will be met with new machinery that will do twice the former amount of work in the same length of time. They can cut wages proportionately with the shortened hours.

Now they are sending tool dressers and drillers to foreign oil fields to teach the workers there to drill and do tool dressing, in order that they may cheapen oil production and thus pile up more profits when the transportation industry displaces coal with oil as fuel.

But what are you oil workers going to do about it? What are you going to do to keep the oil kings from cutting your wages?

There is but one way to meet the situation. You must organize regardless of race, creed, color or age. You must organize industrially and fight against every attempt to lower your standard of living. You must organize to fight to have the eight hour day enforced for it will never be put into operation unless the industrially organized workers force it. You must organize to prevent the speeding up of the machine and thus force the boss to put more of the unemployed to work and by so doing put yourself in a position to demand higher wages and a still shorter work day. And you must organize to take over the whole oil industry and operate it so that its dividends will cease to go to those who do no useful work and will go in the form of their full product to those who do the work.

The oil industry is one of the largest industries on the Pacific Coast so when you organize you must do so in a way that can tie up the entire industry and not just a part of it. You can tie up the whole industry by industrial organization only and that is the way the I. W. W. wants you to organize. Read up on industrial unionism, you oil workers, and see where your only hope of freedom is to be found.

Application for pardon in the cases of Magon, Figueroa and others now held at McNeill's Island on charges that are the outcome of the Mexican revolution has been denied by direction of the Attorney General.

BOOK REVIEW

Syndicalism and the Cooperative Commonwealth, or How We Shall Bring About the Revolution, by Emile Pataud and Emile Pouget, with foreword by Tom Mann and preface by Peter Kropotkin, translated from the French by Charlotte and Frederick Charles, 240 pages, cloth \$1 net, paper 75 cents post paid. The New International Publishing Company, 37 Park End Street, Oxford, England.

This book is doubly interesting by reason of its authorship. Emile Pataud, "King of the Electricians," will be remembered as having been responsible for several opportune strikes in Paris, having cut off the electrical current just as some distinguished parasite was being banqueted. Pouget is perhaps as well known among the revolutionists of America through his connection with the C. G. T. and because of the recent publication of his work on "Sabotage," by Kerr and Co. The work will carry more weight with the workers than if penned by that growing class of writers who are with us merely because they find good fishing in troubled waters.

The work takes somewhat the form of a novel in which there are no individual characters. It deals with the probable course of the Social General Strike and the social transformation that follows. One can gain a good idea of syndicalism by a careful reading of this work. It also gives a fairly clear view of the social order for which the syndicalist and industrialist strives.

The questions of Production, Exchange, and Distribution are considered at length. The collapse of Parliamentarianism and the State and Capitalist centralization, the freedom of Women, the spread of Science and Art, and many other points are set forth in a vividly interesting manner.

No doubt Bergson and other "We don't know where we're going but we're on our way" philosophers will disapprove of this book and will attempt to classify it with Bellamy's "Looking Backward." But the fact remains that such works are necessary to reach certain types of workers. In the face of this book those syndicalists who sneer at the I. W. W. forecasts of probable future social forms will find it rather hard to take a stand without knocking "Syndicalism and the Cooperative Commonwealth."

Every local desiring a well stocked revolutionary library should place this book on their shelves.

WHAT O'NEAL DON'T KNOW ABOUT SABOTAGE

James O'Neal has devoted a closely printed pamphlet to prove:

1. That members of the Socialist party who are also in favor of syndicalism hold various differences of opinion regarding the efficacy of politics.
2. That capitalism will use violent methods to suppress workers who use direct action and sabotage.
3. That syndicalism is not consistent with the political interpretation of Marx.
4. That syndicalists have no business in the Socialist party.

The differences of opinion that exist within the Socialist party regarding the efficacy of political action, is of no interest to syndicalists except in so far as it demonstrated the decline of blind political faith. O'Neal does not seem to contend that any such difference of opinion exists among these political-syndicalists regarding the efficacy of direct action, nor does he even attempt to prove that political action ever was, or ever can be, effective.

We do not deny that capitalism will attempt to suppress those who practice sabotage, by violent means, or by any other means they may consider effective. Capitalism will also use violence against strikers who do not practice sabotage, as well as against speakers and writers and other agitators who are opposed to sabotage. Capitalism will always try to suppress—by violence or otherwise—any working class movement which threatens capitalistic interests; capitalism condemns all working class tactics that are at all effective, and approves all working class tactics that are futile. Sabotage is therefore quite properly condemned, not because it is immoral, but because it is effective.

O'Neal tells us that the capitalists hire detectives to incite the workers to acts of violence in order to give them an excuse for violently suppressing violence.

We are quite aware that such things are done. We know that bogus bombs have been carefully planted, and that ramshackle buildings have been blown up, in order to divide the workers through their misguided property morality. We also know that the employers will hire gunmen to provoke a riot, partly to bulldoze the strikers back to work, and partly to give them a reputation for disorder and rowdiness.

O'Neal evidently did not stop to think that in all such action the capitalists are using capitalistic morality—property morality—the morality which holds property more sacred than life—the morality which O'Neal preaches when he condemns sabotage—the capitalists are using this very morality as a means of dividing the workers. The purpose of dynamite-planting is to deprive strikers of the support of those workers who are ready to believe that the strikers are dynamiters, and who at the same time regard dynamiting as an inexcusable crime.

O'Neal is doing yeoman service for capitalism: First, by insinuating that the words "dynamiting" and "sabotage" mean the same thing; second, by attempting to adulterate revolutionary thought with capitalist morality.

We have no power to prevent violence and disorder, because it is not only a question of keeping the strikers within the law, it would also be up to us to prevent the hirings of capitalism from violating the law. We, the unarmed and outlawed workers, would look nice walking up to an armed and star-spangled minion of the law—who is busy planting a bogus infernal machine—telling him that he is under arrest, and bringing him before the honorable

court to answer to such charges as an outcast class would be allowed to make.

We contend that it is easier, and much more practical, to eliminate from the minds of the workers this property morality which never can be of any service to the working class. And this is exactly what we are doing by our agitation for direct action and sabotage.

The question whether syndicalism has anything in common with Marxism is not of any great importance, except to those who are blind followers of Marx. I would not belittle the service Marx did for the revolutionary movement, but no one except a rank hero-worshiper would contend that Marx could have known more about modern industry than the man who works in the industries today.

Much as my opinions differ from those of O'Neal, I find myself in perfect agreement with him in his contention that a syndicalist has no business in a Socialist party. I don't think any workingman, or any real revolutionist, has any business in the Socialist party.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
B. E. NILSSON.

Local 425, I. W. W., Taft, Cal., wants a good soap-boxer for at least a month's work.

John Gould can secure card No. 103491, Local 315, I. W. W., by writing this office. Card was found in Sand Point, Idaho.

Will H. E. "Windy" Wright please communicate with Walter Pasewalk, Secretary Local No. 88, I. W. W., Box 47, Eugene, Ore.

Card No. 104715, belonging to Jas. H. Pickett, has been stolen. If found it should be returned to Secretary Walter Pasewalk, Local 88, Box 47, Eugene, Ore.

Local 26, I. W. W., Denver, Col., expelled Tim Norton, generally known as "Timberline," on charges of disturbance in the hall while drunk. The expulsion took place at a special meeting held on May 18. Norton held card No. 11564.

Fellow worker A. B. Carson is requested to communicate with Mrs. E. Carson, 865 Prairie Ave., Kenosha, Wisconsin. Any fellow worker knowing the whereabouts of fellow worker Carson would confer a favor by writing to the above address.

"Chunks of I. W. W.ism" is a 16-page pamphlet issued by Local 1, I. W. W., Auckland, N. Z. This is the first pamphlet to appear from the New Zealand Administration and while scarcely adapted for American distribution it might prove of interest to the membership. The price is \$1.50 per 100. Orders should go to Room 7, Albert Bldg., Auckland, N. Z.

A. BERMUKAS
The Wage Worker
Hungarian paper published by the Hungarian locals of the I. W. W.; subscription price \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50 per year. Address: A. Bermukas, 435 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

SOLIDARITY
Eastern official organ of the I. W. W., published at Cleveland, Ohio. A revolutionary weekly paper with complete news of all eastern labor matters as well as a general survey of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1/2c per copy. The best weekly paper east of the Mississippi. Address 112 Hamilton Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.

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Single copy orders for the following pamphlets will be filled from this office:
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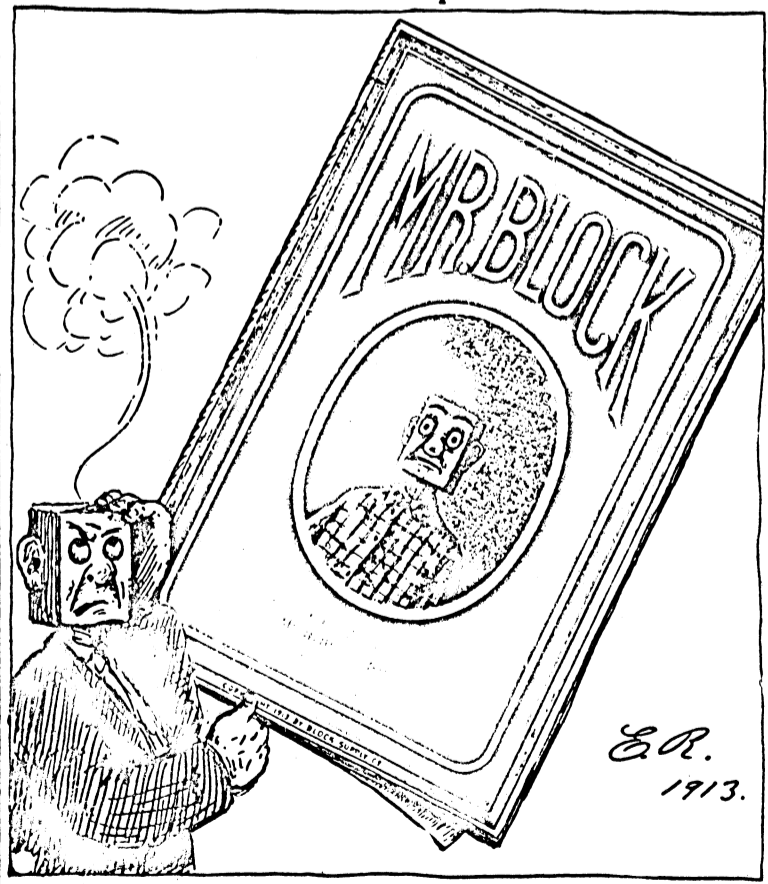
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Mr. Block In Pamphlet Form



When Block meets Block there's something doing. The Block cartoons are known to have started some Blocks to thinking. Just try a Block pamphlet on some of your Block friends. Block pamphlets are sold by all I. W. W. locals at 15 cents a copy. Twenty-four cartoons in the book. Price is \$8.00 per hundred to locals. The Block Supply Co., P. O. Box 156, Minneapolis, Minn.

E.R.
1913.

The Strike In Coos Bay

The powers that be in the Coos Bay country—the Smith-Powers Logging Co., the C. A. Smith Lumbering & Manufacturing Co., and the S. P. R. Co.—have started the game of profits by commencing to lock out union workers in their employ.

The above named concerns are the One Big Boss in the Coos Bay country. Their emissaries and tools dictate what shall and shall not be done, and the small business people of Marshfield, North Bend and vicinity must obey, being at their mercy.

The most feared of all, in the present situation, is the I. W. W., so the wedding out took place in several camps and mills on Saturday, May 10. In answer to the bosses' lock-out the local union of the I. W. W. declared a strike in the lumber industry of the Coos Bay district.

Previous to the lock-out of the lumber workers, street speaking was stopped in Marshfield, resulting in several arrests with no convictions of any kind.

Lurking in the background is the A. F. of L., waiting for the hand of the bosses to push them into the field at the most opportune time, but that time will not arrive, as the lock-out of the I. W. W. failed to cause a strike in the lumber industry before the workers wanted it. Strike talk has been, and is, going on all over the country and the bosses wanted it to come off when they could stand it the best. The scheme fell through. Now they are up a stump, not knowing what our next move will be.

The towns and camps are full of special police, private stool pigeons and professional gunmen, waiting for the voice of Powers to give the word to commence action against the organization. Even such a snake as Steve O'Donnell was seen here, ripe from Southern California, where he caused the Magons to be sent over to McNeil's Island on his dirty testimony. Steve is on dangerous ground here, so I hear.

The papers of this burg of Marshfield, and various parts of Oregon, are doing the bidding of their supporters, as usual. The Marshfield Times says the sooner the I. W. W. is put out, the better it will be. The Evening Record says, not yet, wait a while; so the public at large is about crazy for some turn of events to take place.

The I. W. W. is still here and doing fine. Meetings are held in the hall with fairly good crowds and plenty of enthusiasm. Strike breakers are few and far between. Some come from Frisco for railroad work and when they arrive are taken to logging camps, but none stay long. Most of the gangs shipped in here are full of I. W. W. members, so we have no fear of the bosses' filling orders very quick while the strike is on. The men are charged fare and fee when they arrive on the job, although in Frisco, before they agree to ship out, they are told that no charge will be made.

These railroad workers are beginning to talk strike with the lumber workers and big things are expected in the Coos Bay country from now on.

The I. W. W. has come to stay, and all the Powers and Smiths, from here to hell, can't keep it out, even with the aid of Steve O'Donnell and his kind at the helm.

Since the lock-out and strike a relief camp was started at Beaver Hill, but it was closed by the bosses of the country with a gun in one hand and a prayer book in the other. More camps will be started at once.

Such are the developments for the present in these parts with only about five hundred workers involved. What will she be when 110,000 are out? Look out, Powers and Smith! You might get a jolt in the pocketbook yet, even in Coos Bay. You could fool the workers once, but you cannot do it any more because the I. W. W. teaches them not to bite.

Workers of Coos Bay, your interest lies with the One Big Union—a fighting union of your class so much feared by your masters—the I. W. W.

An injury to one is an injury to all.—John M. Foss, Marshfield, Ore.

SEDRO WOOLLEY SMOKER A SUCCESS

Sixty loggers, many of them old timers on Puget Sound, assembled in the Labor Temple at Sedro-Woolley, Wash., to enjoy themselves at the I. W. W. smoker given on May 18. Following a social time a collection of \$9 was taken to be forwarded to the striking loggers of Coos Bay, Ore.

Local 318, under whose auspices the smoker was held, owns a third interest in the Labor Temple, and have there the finest hall on the coast. It has a stage, dance hall, gallery, and modern kitchen.

The local has also made arrangements for a camping ground outside the city limits and strikers and pickets can be cared for in case of trouble. All lumber workers in that section should make the Labor Temple their headquarters.

MORGAN IS A LIVE WIRE

Fellow worker James F. Morgan is at present helping to carry on the work of agitation in Salt Lake City. Whenever he lights in a town the "Industrial Worker" looks for several hundred increase in their bundle order. Morgan is some hustler as a literature seller. Recently in Butte, Mont., he sold out 500 "Workers" in three days, and also disposed of 175 Song Books and 99 Eitor pamphlets. Morgan thinks he has a kick against locals that carry such a small stock of literature that they are all sold out in a few days after he arrives. He wants all the live locals to stock up on Song Books, Firing Line pamphlets, Solidarity literature, and bigger bundles of the three papers. We agree with him. What do you locals have to say? We'll take your orders.

P. H. McCarthy, boss of the San Francisco A. F. of L., is reported in the Examiner as having said that members of the Building Trades Council are justified in taking the places of the strikers of the Light and Power Council. Scabbery is the fakers only answer to even the slightest breath of industrialism.

Paterson Appeals For Aid

Fellow Workers:

For the past ten weeks the eyes of the workers of the world have been directed on the city of Paterson, N. J. For ten weeks 25,000 silk workers have stood firmly against starvation, police brutality, newspaper misrepresentation, and all other powerful weapons of capitalism.

Now, the latest move on the part of the master class has been the indictment and trial of our organizers and speakers. Our fellow workers, William D. Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Patrick Quinlan, Adolph Lessing, Alexander Scott, and about two hundred others are to be tried and if possible railroaded to jail on the old stock charges of "inciting to riot," "unlawful assemblage," etc.

The silk manufacturers believe that their conviction will break the spirit of the strikers. We who are on the ground and know the temper of these men and women know that no such result would follow, but our fellow workers must not go to jail. We have tied up the silk industry to abolish the black list in the mills and we will keep it tied up if necessary, to abolish this legal black listing.

The working class can not afford to leave its most able and active members punished for the sole crime of loyalty to their class.

These men and women are guilty of no crime but that of striving to better the conditions under which their fellow workers are forced to labor, but this is the most heinous crime possible in the eyes of the ruling class, and unless the workers come to their rescue it will go hard with them.

The workers of Paterson are doing and will do their share. They have voted unanimously that they will not go back to work in the silk mills and dye houses of Paterson while a single one of the fellow workers are in jail; but there is another form of aid for which we must appeal to our fellow workers and comrades in other fields to carry on the legal defense we must have the money, we must have lots of it and we must have it quickly, it is up to you fellow workers. Shall William D. Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Patrick Quinlan, Adolph Lessing, Alexander Scott, and two hundred other fellow workers go to jail for long terms or shall they go free to help fight the battle of the oppressed workers of the nation in other fields? We have given our answer, we await yours.

Contributions for the defense fund should be addressed to Paterson Strikers' Defense Committee, P. W. Kirshbaum, 42 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

SOME PEOPLE I HAVE MET (By an Agitator.)

One was a superior person from the so-called skilled class of workmen, but he had dropped from his high station into the unskilled class. He still had the ideas of the locomotive firemen and thought it all right to keep on working when others are striking on the same job.

The next was also a nucker, who had once been a barber. He still had the long-hour psychology of the slave who works on commission and he never lost an opportunity to work overtime, thus forcing the rest of us to do the same.

The third had heard a socialist speaker and had declared his intention of voting that ticket if he ever lit long enough to get a chance, but he worked at a machine and when his neighbor attended to nature's call he ran both machines, thus making two others work while they might have been resting.

The next was a young woman who was asked to help organize workers of other nationalities in her line of work so as to prevent her wages from falling to their level and who replied that she didn't care what the "damn choles" worked for as it was no concern of hers and then proceeded to tell the foreman about the agitator who was talking organization.

The last of this series was a tenderfoot Tennessee mountaineer who was asked if he knew how to spell "patriot," and who said he "reckoned he did" with a face that spelled "Do you think I'm a damned fool?" as plainly as though he had spoken the words, but when the word was spelled "patriot," the face relaxed into a broad grin, for he was a sensible gink in some ways.

All these types, and many others, were hit with I. W. W. literature and some of them will wake up, for this is the material from which we must build the One Big Union and which we must educate in order to live with them in a better social order.

ADVERTISE THE MONTANA STRIKE

We, the undersigned strike committee of the striking lumberjacks of Local 40, I. W. W., of Missoula, Mont., request all locals of the I. W. W. to hold street and hall meetings in order to advertise the strike and raise funds for the purpose of carrying on the strike. There are over 600 men out at this time, May 21st, and more to come. Funds are needed badly. Send all communications and funds to Strike Committee, Box 962, Missoula, Mont. Paul Stock, G. J. Wilson.

The B. C. Federationist speaks of the "remnants of an organization known as the I. W. W." in the lumber industry, ignoring the fact that the I. W. W. has at least six times as many lumber workers enrolled as are to be found in the A. F. of L. after thirty years of their kind of "organizing." The Federationist also takes occasion to slur the I. W. W. with the unfounded insinuation that all funds collected by the I. W. W. go to pay organizers. Here again we find that the lowest wage paid to an A. F. of L. organizer is as large and generally much larger than the highest wage paid to I. W. W. organizers. The B. C. Federationist is noted for its petty pieces of craft union slander.

According to newspaper reports the National Office of the Socialist Party is about \$12,000 in the hole. Is the revolution on?

Declare War on Weyerhaeuser

A vote is being taken throughout the logging camps and mills of Puget Sound on the question of a strike in this entire region. The result will probably be announced at the same time that this appears.

We must learn from our past experience and make this strike a success.

The conditions in the logging camps and saw mills are something outrageous, no pen can describe them. For years the timber workers have suffered, they have slept in dirty bunkhouses, eaten rotten food, worked long hours, and received miserable wages for following a hazardous occupation.

The married saw mill workers have been oppressed by the Lumber Barons, forced to trade in Company stores, forced to rent Company shacks, but now the militants are about to rise in all their splendid might. Henceforth we shall make the masters treat us like men and not like dogs, oxen or pigs.

When the call for a General Strike in the Puget Sound lumber industry is sent out, every mother's son of us must do his duty. We must not walk out alone but must see to it that every man comes out of the camps and mills where we are working. We must make a clean sweep. There must be no fear in our hearts. If they put us in jail or call out the militia it will help our cause for the nation will be aroused and the workers of the world shall know about the slavery of the camps and mills.

When we strike we must establish camps for the pickets close to the job, or else head for the nearest I. W. W. hall to hold meeting and decide on further action. By all means we must not all head for Seattle or to the saloons. The fighters must remain on the picket line

even if some do simply quit their jobs and leave the country. Remember that there are I. W. W. halls in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Anacortes, Bellingham and Sedro-Woolley. Instead of going to the saloons and helping the bosses break the strike, buy a fish line, put a part of your money in the grub fund, and camp out where you can picket the camps, mills, railroads, docks and employment sharks and their man-catchers.

Don't run away from the battle and don't be afraid you won't eat. Remember that the working class and the Labor and Socialist press stand back of you.

If the police break our ranks and the mills begin to fill up with scabs we should mass our forces 10,000 strong to march through the lumber camps and mills to sweep everything before us. Such mass action will arouse enthusiasm, give courage to the weak and timid, and give publicity to our cause. Such an army could force each town to feed them while on strike and so could solve the food problem. As a last resort we can colonize camps and give the bosses a taste of irritation strikes and sabotage.

Remember, fellow workers, that the lumber market is good and labor is relatively scarce. The San Francisco World's Fair, and the great flood back east have created a great demand for lumber. Grit your teeth, boys, shoulder to shoulder, march from camp to camp, sweep everything before you, let the tools rust, let the mills stop throbbing, withdraw your human labor power and you silence them, let the ships lie idle, sow or never.

Arouse ye slaves! Now altogether. One for all and all for one. Long live the General Strike.—John Pancker.

"Militarism" In the Saddle

To Crush Socialism is the Aim of the "Invisible Government" of West Virginia.

Comrades: We want you to fight with us in the West Virginia coal fields!

Local Charleston of the Socialist Party, with the co-operation of the State Secretary has started a State wide free speech and free press fight, against the tyranny of Governor Hatfield and his military guards.

A blanket injunction has been served on Socialism in general!

Two of our Socialist papers have been confiscated and their editors and writers, Charles H. Boswell, John Brown, Fred H. Merrick, W. H. Thompson, are still lingering in jail.

Socialist presses were destroyed by the military authorities.

All Socialist papers are prohibited on the news stands.

The only passport for "Russianized West Virginia" is the promise that one will not write or speak about Socialism. Bismark is here!

Comrades: The war is on! We call to arms! We need your help! Let us unite!

We appeal for funds. Socialist literature must be distributed.

We appeal for speakers, though we have no money to pay them.

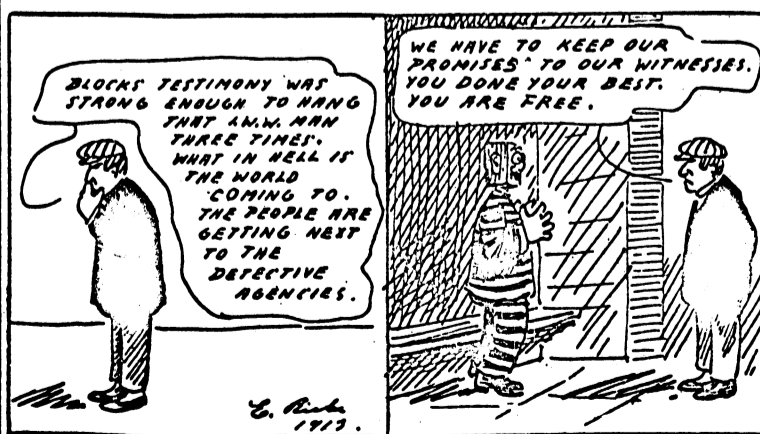
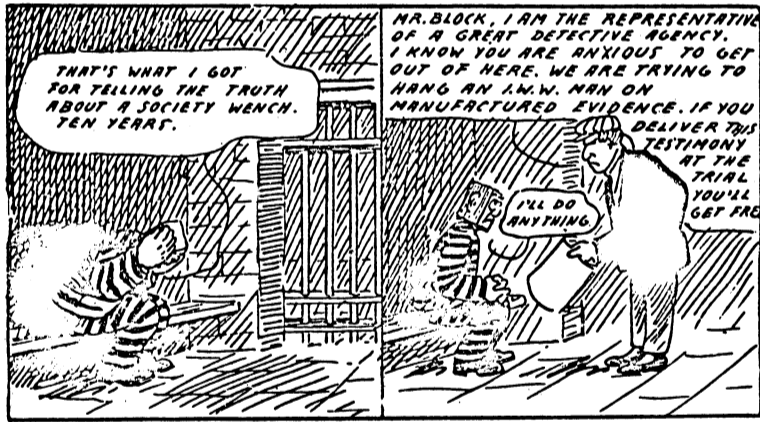
We will do our best and jail board is cheap. Let those who can join our fight come here to speak and organize!

We can use all the men and women speakers that we can get. Protest meetings should be held all over the United States. We will send the necessary information on the capitalist despotism of this state. Raise funds for the fight.

Our fight is yours! Come now! Lead us a hand and with you we will win this battle against "Militarism," the latest weapon of organized greed.—Issued by the committee on organization of Local Charleston, W. Va. All mail to be sent to P. M. Wiggins, 108 Randolph street, Charleston, W. Va. Socialist and labor papers please copy.

Mr. Block

He Gets Out of the "Can" Again



Continued Next Week

The Los Angeles Cases

Just put down another mark to the credit of the I. W. W. The "bulls" were handed a solar plexus in the Los Angeles picnic cases. When the boys were jailed the Los Angeles papers gloefully stated that the "I Went Works" were ballcases. The court set the cases for July 24. By Tuesday night 18 of the 29 men were present at the business meeting and the defense committee was hot after bail for the rest, when suddenly the court changed its mind and agreed to an early trial in all except the Sautter cases. The "fly bulls" were the prosecution witnesses. Their evidence was "strong." In fact, so strong they didn't believe half of it themselves and doubted the balance. The jury gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" in six minutes after leaving the jury box. The evidence of the human buzzards was enough to bring a blush of shame to a case hardened sinner, consisting as it did of lie upon lie given in the most foul language imaginable.

The authorities still have their grip on the Sautter boys and show no intention of loosening up. The statement was made to one of the boys that they intended to land them, no matter how, but land them. The Sautter brothers have long been an eyesore to the "harness men" of Los Angeles, and it is the ambition of the "fly bulls" and "stool pigeons" to get them. When there was practically no organization in the city the Sautter boys fought the battles of the I. W. W. almost alone and in the face of persecution from police and politicians.

Since the arrests the local has received an unsigned letter gloating over the wholesale arrests and how they would "get" other members and give them a nice long "jolt." At the beginning of the municipal campaign an unsigned missive was received by one of the members and he was warned, together with the Sautter boys, of dire consequences did they dare criticize any Socialist candidate. And when the arrests were made at the picnic one who was conspicuous in the company of the officers was an A. F. of L. official socialist.

On the following Sunday a party of Socialists were holding a picnic. The officers appeared and asked them if they were connected with the I. W. W. Of course, they were assured that they were not. The officers arrested one, did not confiscate any beer, although it was served in the same way as it was at the I. W. W. picnic. Draw your own inference. Sabe?

Have they a "rod in pickle" for the I. W. W.? Well, we would think a think. Would you? Now, fellows, we are going to fight this case for the Sautter boys and we are going to fight hard. If we allow our members to be singled out and "jolted" for their active work in the organization we might as well shut up shop and send our charter into headquarters. But, will we? Not so much that you can notice it.

There will be no open fight on the I. W. W., but a systematic method will be used of "getting" one and two of our active men at a time and giving them long vacations. Now, we are putting it up to you fellows. What are you going to do about it? Do you give a tinker's damn about what happens to the fellows in Los? Have you troubles of your own? Or have you got your eyes fastened on the big trouble centers to the exclusion of all others?

Do you know what the killing off of the work in Los Angeles means to the I. W. W.? Listen. Since May, 1912, we have collected and sent out on appeals \$1568.81. Did that help any? Do you want that source of income cut off? No? Then get busy and help us make this fight. We are willing to be the "bear cat," but you must keep the claws sharp.

Right now we are holding meetings for the Paterson strikers. We can ask our friends in Los Angeles to help those people, but we are not asking them to put up with our battles. We expect it from you "red eyed reds."

Send all contributions to W. B. Cook, 1311 W. 14th street, Los Angeles, Cal. Malloy, Siegel, Marco, Cook, Defense Committee.

NEW LUMBER WORKERS LOCAL

A new "Lumber Workers Local" has just been organized in Port Angeles, Wash. We secured the required number of applicants and have sent for a charter. The Mike Earls Lumber Co., better known as Earls & Clary of Bellingham, are the principal lumbermen here. They are plainly worried. A private session of prominent citizens has already been held for the purpose of talking over the advisability of deporting me. Among those present at that session, I am told by good authority, were two men from Aberdeen who wielded "wagon spokes and pick-handles" in the recent free speech fight of that city.

The new local members of this young organization say, "turn your lions loose, Mr. Earls. Will they do it? Wait and see."

The charter members of the new local are residents of this city and make their homes here and will not pick up and go when out of a job. The local is secure, too secure for Mr. Earls. That is why he is so hostile.

FORREST EDWARDS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All mail intended for the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers of the I. W. W. should be addressed to Frank R. Schiele, secretary, box 888, Seattle, Wash.

Löneslavens Organisation—En agitationsskrift for Industrial Workers of the World av S. G. Johanson. Utgiven av Scandinavian Branch af I. W. W., 34 Cordova street, West Vancouver, B. C. Pris 10 cents.

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