

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. 19

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 227

INDUCEMENTS FOR HARVESTERS

(Special to the "Worker")

Devils Lake, N. D., Aug. 1.

Who Would Not Be a Harvest Hand? Music Free, Auto Rides and Short Hours promised.

Warned by the scarcity of harvest hands to harvest the bumper crops of last year, the farmers of seven fertile counties, comprising the Lake region of North Dakota, are appealing to the Commercial Clubs and the Commissioners of this city to help them secure plenty of workers to harvest the season's great gift of grain. The "Harvest is great but the laborers are few," writes one farmer.

Advertisements have been placed in the Twin-Cities newspapers, and special inducements are being planned by "The Community Boosters" and the "City Fathers" to attract a desirable class of laborers. A concert three evenings a week by the city band and free street car transportation to Chautauqua park on the shores of the lake will probably be provided for the incoming harvest hands.

Farmers have agreed to stop at 6 o'clock p. m. daily, and in many instances will furnish automobiles to enable their men to spend their evenings in the city.

A big amusement day is set for the 6th of August, when the Stampede, a series of feature attractions and water carnival, held by the Devils Lake Boat Club, will take place. Special Sunday sports and amusements will take place, and are being arranged for the benefit of the Harvesters.

The above shows just how far the Commercial Clubs of this particular state will go in order to flood the country with men, so that they may keep the day's pay lower than it has ever been before. This is a fair example of the slimy sheets called newspapers in this "Bumper-Crop-State," and it will be seen to what extremes the like of them will go in attempting to gain their point.

The farmers are offering the men the great amount of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per day, and in some instances are even nery enough to make that Two-Dolla Less, and the board is the worst in years, and they are demanding that the men work from sun till sun, which means that there will be no let-up for at least sixteen hours a day, and there is some HARD GRAFT included in that much toil in one of life's days and the sooner the slaves of the world get the notion out of their heads that the harvest offers a solution to all their financial ills, the sooner the farmers of the wheat belt will jar loose with more wages, and there will be some hope of getting that stake we hear so much about.

The I. W. W. is on the job, and will try and get as many of the men into the One Big Union as they can, and they have had some great results in the last few days, taking into the fold of the Working-Class Union the number of new members that amounted in all to 30 for one week, and they are selling all the literature they can get their hands on, and have sent the sum of seventy (\$70.00) dollars to the Joint Locals of Minneapolis, and a few dollars to the "Worker" in Spokane, and will have an Industrial Union of Transportation Workers, I. W. W., started by the time this goes to press, and will take up a collection for the Paterson strikers on the street corner in a short time.

Fellow-workers Law and Allen are doing the speaking on the streets, and the crowds are showing the greatest amount of interest in the story of Industrial Freedom, and men are joining in bunches. In closing, will say to the workers that are thinking of coming to the harvest field, that if you will insist on starving, you may as well do so in the cities, and not come to the Land of Golden Grain. There are enough Down-and-Outs here at the present time. It's men on the job we want.

A Rebel.

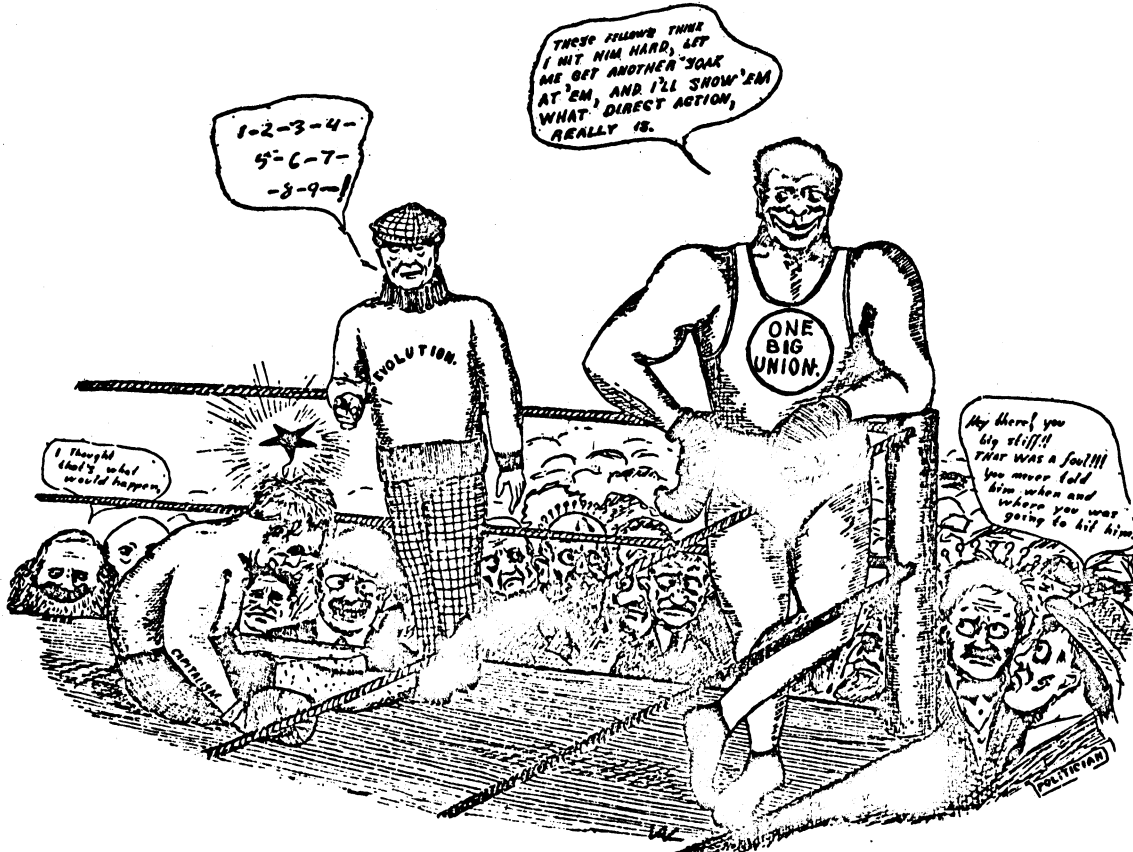
OPENING UP AS DES MOINES

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Fellow-workers M. Freidkin and J. J. Brown stopped off here on their way east and held two big street meetings on the east side. They will hold another tonight. Meetings are well attended and good interest shown. All soapboxers going this way please stop off. Splendid field for organization and no opposition shown up to date. New local just started. Good opportunity for rebels on the job at Valley Junction, division point of the Rock Island, five miles out of Des Moines.

CHANGE OF SECRETARY

Fellow-worker Peter Klement has been elected as secretary of Local 173 in San Francisco. All mail for Local 173 should be addressed to the secretary at 2345 17th Street.

Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker."



THE ONE BIG UNION WILL WHIP THE BOSS

TELEGRAM

Duluth, Minn., August 11th, 1913.

To the "Industrial Worker," Spokane, Wash.

Big strike on ore docks here and in Superior, Wis. F. H. Little was kidnapped four days ago and was rescued by a bunch of strikers this morning in deserted farmhouse thirty-five miles from here, where he had been held prisoner by four company thugs. Our meeting was broken up by steel trust thugs and all speakers slugged prior to kidnapping of Little. Monster protest meeting was held in the Armory today. The I. W. W. is in full control and a big organization will result in the iron mines and lake ports. Free speech, the right of peaceable assemblage on streets and all parades are suppressed here. Full details following by letter.

CANNON,
DOREE,
Organizers.

"A Chain Is As Strong As Its Weakest Link"

(By J. S. Blacay)

An organization, like a chain, is only as strong as its weakest link. We who are the members in an organized body are the links that decide whether our body is weak or strong. In getting together we try and make our chain as strong as possible in order that we may all profit through the aggregation of others who are linked with us in a chain for the mutual welfare of all.

At the present time we are only assembling the links and testing our chain in the many economic battles. Our success depends upon each link being in place, like the machine must depend upon the perfect action of every cam, gear or wheel. A perfect mechanism does good work so long as all the parts are responding; but the most advanced form of mechanism becomes a failure when the smallest gear is out of position.

As individuals we all go to make up the machine which we earnestly hope will bring about economic freedom for all. Did we not believe that we would gain through this association, we would not be in it.

As individuals we are as helpless as a rusty wheel that lays in the scrap pile. Once assembled we become a power in proportion to the force we generate. In organizing ourselves we must needs lose our individuality in the organization like the gear is lost in the machine. It becomes our duty to act our part for the benefit of the whole or we hamper the progress of all the rest. The friction that a few generate in our mechanism must be overcome by others before the whole mechanism is able to act. It becomes our duty to the whole to submerge our petty interests. We cannot expect that this machine will exactly echo any of our individual actions. The action becomes general—an average action expressing the whole structure. Some of us may be more progressive and want more action than the majority, but in order to keep in coherent action with the rest, we must keep ourselves in line with them.

Certain things that we seem to think should be changed at once, the majority are slow to see. If we become impatient and begin to create discord, we are hampering the whole body and doing nothing but bring chaos in the

structure. If we should be able to forcibly exert enough opposition to hamper the great whole, we cannot benefit ourselves or others by so doing. Our only action that is helpful to all, is to oil every bearing with activity driving the whole mechanism towards the mutual goal. Until the majority is ready to understand and accept our individual ideas, we must first show it by cooperation that we are working for the whole and not cast a suspicion that we may have ulterior motives.

No matter how any person may look at an organization, he has the duty of solidarity to perform. It is only by this means that we are able to move the whole. If we forget the majority and strive to make any individual welfare within or without, we only help the enemy by making our machine inefficient.

We begin in the I. W. W. by laying down certain methods of procedure which all have acquiesced in. If we all do not agree in managing our own organization democratically and should cease to conform with the laws that we ourselves are collectively responsible for, then we make the organization an easy prey of the enemy. No matter what part of this mechanism we may refer to, we have created it all. We all have our say in the running and the management of our own affairs. If we have agreed to hold periodic conventions, elect members to do certain work, placed persons to act in any possible emergency, or took any action that has been agreed to—then we should stick to it until we can find better plans under which the whole organism may profit. If we take off a wheel from any machine, it is natural that it should be to better the efficiency of that mechanism. Before this is possible, something must be substituted for that particular wheel.

Take the instance of the G. E. B. which some seem to think is so unnecessary. Suppose we had no one to look after the interest of the whole between conventions and some important vacancy occurred through an unavoidable circumstance. This might be death or treachery or even desertion—it is all the same so far as the organization is concerned. We would have no one with authority enough to remedy this evil and the organization might be disorganized wholly or partially before we all

could act on the matter. The responsibility would either rest with the actions of a single individual or nothing could be done for a few months. Naturally this would be too much arbitrary power to vest in any individual, so we must entrust it to as many as can readily act without delay.

I would sooner entrust my welfare to a number that I may help to choose than any single individual.

Supposing that we as a whole should make some mistake in our choice. If the position required only a single individual, the mistake may be easily made. On the other hand if a number are chosen, the chances are far less against our making a mistake in all of them. Then if this number of individuals are empowered to take quick action in a case of emergency, it saves the organization the chaotic condition of individual action. As individuals we must have time to act in an cannot respond quickly enough always. Of course, there is always a chance that a number may make a mistake too, but the individual is more apt to make a mistake than a number of people acting together. For that matter the whole membership may make a mistake, but the chances are that if each one acts honestly, there is a small chance of such a mistake.

If our representatives do not act as they should, in our interest as a whole, then we have made a mistake in our choice. It would then be our own fault if we chose incompetents. To abolish a body that was our only safeguard over lesser individuals, would be rank folly. This would mean either disruption or dictatorship. We would then have no means of touching or ruling individuals above the reach of a local body. So long as we must delegate individuals for certain work, we must have some means of controlling them without resorting to a slow and cumbersome process that might bring action too late to remedy any evil. We had an example of a single individual that caused a lot of trouble in the I. W. W. until the delegates from the locals met and decided to change the whole future policy of the organization. I am referring to DeLeon and the political action wrangle that went on in the I. W. W. Until this was finally acted upon in

(Continued on page four.)

I. W. W. VICTORY IN TOLEDO

(Special to the Industrial Worker)

Toledo, the city of Good Government, is seething with revolt. Above the din and noise of paid commercial boosters we can hear the voice of awakening labor. The chamber of commerce perched on the 9th floor of a modern office building can hear it also. They have been disturbed at their legal occupation, disturbed by that husky infant, local 86. It refuses to be hushed and every yell strikes terror to the heart of the manufacturers, especially to the part of that tribe who operate the metal wheel factories where baby buggies and toy automobiles are made. For 25 years they have operated, making fortunes for the stockholders and returning to the men who made these fortunes possible in the shape of wages the large sum of \$1.62 per day. Twenty-five years and never a strike is the proud boast of the masters.

Local 86 found an agitator that liked to climb on a box and give voice to the propaganda of Industrialism. Every day he was at the factory gates continuously harping about organization. The bosses laughed and tapped their foreheads. The workers looked serious and scratched their heads. The seed of discontent had taken root in soil that had been nourished by long hours and small wages. In three weeks the seed blossomed and the impossibility of the pessimist became a reality. The men, about 1000 in number, were on strike, with the exception of the machinists (A. F. of L.) the factories were closed down tight. Seven days of strike sent the bosses scurrying in search of the strike committee. Terms were made satisfactory to the men and next morning they returned to work. A new spirit had been born, the subservient slave of yesterday was dead and in his place stood the finest bunch of disgruntled and discontented slaves you ever cast eyes on. The vote to resume work had scarcely been taken before new grievances began to loom up and each day they grow larger and larger. The workers have tasted power; they have seen the boss on his knees. They liked that taste of power. They had a glimpse of labor standing erect while capital bows the subservient knees. The reign of peace at the metal wheel factories is over. The dove of peace has deserted never to return until the workers take over the factories and hoist upon the flagstaff the banner of Industrial Freedom. The revolt is spreading to other factories. To day Foyer Bros., makers of collapsible baby carts, gave notice that wages would be reduced. The workers answered by walking out in mass. Our speaker was on the job and in four hours the proposed cut had been forgotten and the men back to work in the factory.

The mail carriers convey a request for speakers every day. Toledo is on the map and believe me, Jack, if we had a couple of these western soap boxers who are trying to convert or educate the bourgeoisie in the summer resorts of California we could raise hell. Organizers, that is what we need, lots of them. The East has the perfected industries. The East has the steady toilers. Conditions are rotten. All we need is organizers who can go inside the factories and nurse into life the germ already planted. I know as well as you do the fascination of a California palm tree, but if you ever raise courage enough to come East and take a look at the awakening mass you will never again join the lotus eaters. This is the battle field and every foot-loose rebel ought to get east as soon as possible to take his place beside the machine and help build up an organization amongst the men who have no time or inclination to split hairs and waste time wrangling over the merits of some individual. The need of education is so great that we cannot afford to boycott our own papers. We have got thin on our philosophy. We cannot live on rights. We, the members of local 86, are boosters for anything that means bread for the members of our class. Bread, do you get that, Mr. Cynic? That is the stimulant that kept the members here on the firing line. It was that very vulgar thing called "bread" that made local 86 a power in the "City of Good Government." Because we want more bread we will keep up the good work until the rotten structure has been undermined. Then it will fall of its own accord, and bury beneath the debris the men who have called themselves our friends.

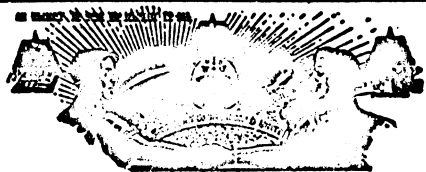
Success to the "Worker" in its struggle.
STRIKER.

WANTED IN CALIFORNIA

All rebels in or about Willets, Fort Bragg, Westport, Hardy and Mendocino City, California, who are desirous of seeing a local in Willets and Fort Bragg, are hereby requested to correspond with Organizer John Panner, Gen. Del., Fort Bragg, California. Get busy.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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Vincent St. John General Sec'y-Treas.
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"He who treads the road of rebellion must never look back."—Ex.

OUR POSITION

We deplore the fact that we have been forced to take up so much space in order to answer our accusers. We hope that it will not be necessary to do so again. The last issue of "Social War," a paper printed in New York which is an advocate of decentralization and claims to be a free and unuzzled press, has given space to Smith and his friends to such an extent that there was little in the issue of July 29th except their attacks on the organization, "machines," etc. These papers were purchased by Spokane locals for sale in Spokane, as the following notice appearing in the "Social War" will show:

"Triumph for Decentralization

As we go to press, we are requested to state that Walker C. Smith, the deposed Editor of the "Industrial Worker" has been newly elected secretary of the Joint Locals of the I. W. W., Spokane, Wash.

At a special mass meeting the sum of \$5.00 was also voted to the "Social War," and the members decided unanimously to use their efforts to extend the circulation of the two uncensored papers, "The Lumberjack" and the "Social War."

We congratulate the rank and file of the Spokane Locals on their action in behalf of the principle of a Free Unuzzled Press.—Editor Social War."

The local in Vancouver which owes the "Worker" the sum of \$132.00 has also sent money to this "Social War" together with other locals of the I. W. W., so it leaves us with no other alternative than to defend ourselves from the unjust attacks of our accusers.

Up to date there is not a charge against the present business manager and editor of this paper. All the fire and smoke is not because of the presence of Heslewood on the paper but the fact is that he is an I. W. W. member and is not in sympathy with the chair warmers and spittoon philosophers that sit around the halls of the mixed locals from one month's end to another talking philosophy, and generally making themselves obnoxious to bona fide workers who come in to join the organization. We speak from experience. Spokane locals have had thousands of members and it is but a few months ago when they had one of the largest halls in the city rented. Thousands of men have been driven out of the organization by this element that are now yapping about decentralization, referendums, etc. Where are the Spokane locals today? Did they not have an imported bunch of men from Seattle they could not hold a business meeting as they had not to exceed 18 members at the special meeting where Smith was elected and the "Worker" boycotted. Where are all the other thousands? The preamble and constitution is the same and the speeches are the same as when we took in hundreds of men a week. Sift it down and analyze it thoroughly you men who are anxious to see the movement grow and you will find it is the sickening philosopher who believes he is beating the capitalist system by starving his stomach on a doughnut a day, little realizing himself that he is but starving his brain at the same time. A down-and-out is a coward every time. His strongest work is to create dissension around the halls and keep up a steady fire against someone whom he suspects of stealing because the individual has on a clean collar or polished shoes.

All this fire against Heslewood is but the result of this rasping, bickering and suspicion on the part of those who have really given up the fight against the boss but have centered their attacks on all who are trying to accomplish anything.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

Where do you stand, Fellow Worker, on the matter of keeping a lot of freaks and chairwarmers from month to month sitting around the halls of the mixed locals, legislating for the man on the job? The I. W. W. is correct and is the highest expression of unionism in the world today. To go to local autonomy, decentralization and referendums on every thing that occurs in the organization, will lead us nowhere but cannot help but destroy the organization. It's the philosophy of freaks and spittoon philosophers who couldn't be driven onto the picket line with a gatling gun. It's the frothings of the coward who will do anything but fight the boss. It's the yapping of "de gink" that hates everyone who wears a clean collar or attempts to fight on the job. It's the work of the saboteur who wreaks his freak revenge on all who are on the firing line. This organization has got to be run by the men on the job or it will stand still or go backward. Thousands

of loggers have stayed out of the union on account of this element which keeps the chairs from blowing out of the union hall. Give these professional panhandlers to understand that the I. W. W. is a working class organization and takes in none but workers and that rage are not always the emblem of labor but often the emblem of the freak revolutionist who talks but never acts.

The "Worker" will not continue to fill the columns of the paper fighting freaks. We have got to clean our own ranks before we can fight the boss. All labor fights in the past have mostly been among the workers and not against the masters, but we know that we cannot move ahead until this element is dislodged from the chairs.

Attend to the business meetings. Take an interest in the union and see that freak legislation is not carried on at every business meeting to the disgust of the man who has to get up in the morning to go out and earn his bread for himself and family. Don't quit your union but see that the professional freak gets out.

J. A. Stoltz, the champion sub hustler, the man who secured more subscriptions than all the organization put together, quit active work as soon as he visited the Portland hall. He could not induce a one to help him and he wrote in here to the effect that one man could not do it all. He said that what he saw of the gang around the hall that they had little to say about lousy bunk houses or anything else, so long as they were dirty themselves. Stoltz quit in disgust. Don't you do the same thing. The "Worker" cannot live unless you support it. Remember many bundle orders are cut off and we were not breaking even when they were on and we have no source of revenue except the workingclass. It's now up to YOU. Get the subs. Buy songs. Send for some prepaid cards. The "Worker" is nearly \$1000.00 in debt and it must again be put on its feet. If you stand for Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W., get busy now. Don't delay a minute. Donations will be welcome until we get on our feet again. It's a fight for a clean I. W. W. and down with the professional freak and philosopher. If the paper dies it will be our own fault. The office staff is cut down and every retrenchment that is possible is made at this end. We will cut out this wrangle with this issue and get down to business of building up working-class locals. Might be a good idea to make propaganda leagues with neither vote or voice in the affairs of the organization of the present mixed locals. It's worth considering. If this paper dies it will die fighting for the I. W. W. and has nothing in common with the Johnstone's, Douglasses or any one else carrying Syndicalist cards in their pockets while staying in the I. W. W. on purpose to disrupt it. It's all up to YOU.

The "Worker" has missed two issues on account of not having the necessary funds to pay the printer. We regret it very much but the blame will have to be fixed where it belongs—to those who would disrupt the paper to satisfy the personal desires of one man. All the talk of "machine" is but cheap subterfuge in order to throw dust in the eyes of unsuspecting members. The truth will out even though it is not quite as rapid as a lie and the lesson will serve for the future when attempts are being made to wreck the organization. The cry of "Rule of Rank and File" is being made by some who have as much respect for rank and file as a capitalist has for his slaves.

Where was the "RULE OF RANK AND FILE" when a snap meeting was held in Spokane with 18 members, the "Worker" boycotted and Smith elected to Local 222 and that local had never met even to accept or reject his transfer? Where were the members who are in the logging camps and mills out from Spokane? We have conclusive evidence that one camp delegate has turned in his credentials to the local in Spokane and refused to bring in a bunch of men he had to join. Money that he sent in to Smith was returned to him for correction and he has corrected it by dropping the whole thing. Another victory for decentralization and the master class.

What do you know about "THE MUCH MALIGNED FELLOW WORKER JOHNSTONE" which Smith's friend refers to in "The Social War"? Johnstone went to Nelson and turned the money of the I. W. W. over to the A. F. of L., made a Federal union of the A. F. of L. from the I. W. W., started a Syndicalist league on the side to bore a hole into it, ignored a bill of \$15.00 owing by the local to the "Worker" and then left the whole mass of disruption and went to Revelstoke to work as a boiler maker. Handy with the hammer all right. It's another victory for decentralization and the master class. This is some more of the "RULE OF RANK AND FILE." Local autonomy they call it. We are still looking for the \$15.00. Sounds a little like the \$132.50 owing the "Worker" by Vancouver 322.

Some locals have cut off their bundle orders in order to protest against the dreadful General Executive Board and they have paid nothing for months. "It's cheaper to move than pay rent."

Philosophizing and bickering around the hall does not win strikes. Philosophers refuse to get on the picket line. An old logger wrote to this office lately saying that the hall was full of this element talking philosophy, RULE OF RANK AND FILE, etc., and how they were going to clean up the business manager of the "Industrial Worker," and that it was impossible to get them on the picket line. Philosophizing is not action.

If the G. E. B. finds someone who is trying to disrupt the I. W. W., and suspends the person, be sure to stop all payment to the paper and the organization. Be sure and don't take a referendum on the matter or allow any one to know except the gang that holds the hall down. The RULE OF RANK AND FILE might not work so well. That's the way it worked in Spokane and many places judging from the hurry displayed.

With the RULE OF RANK AND FILE, would the decentralizers kindly inform us how a man could be sent in a hurry to do a special job which was needed doing at once. There are matters up every few days in the organization which if they were sent to the rank and file for approval, would be unnecessary to do by the time the referendum was taken.

"Law and Order" Trautmann

Wm. E. Trautmann, former General Secretary and General Organizer, respectively, of the I. W. W., has covered several pages in an affidavit to the supreme court of the State of Massachusetts in order to explain that he had nothing to do with illegally removing the funds of the Lawrence Defence fund, so that a crowd of blood-sucking lawyers and judges could not feather their nests by dividing the spoils. Lawyers and judges don't sit around for weeks at a time finding out how the money was spent during a strike and not draw their own pay. A stool pigeon in Boston gave \$5.00 so that he could tie the funds up in courts and thus assist the American Woollen company to drive the hungry slaves back to work, and now comes this discredited official with a mile and a half of froth in swearing before Almighty God and some more gods in order to show that he stands for law and order, and that those who moved the money did so in "DEFIANCE OF THE COURT'S ORDER. Glorious! Where are we travelling in the labor movement? One fellow gets suspended for being a traitor to the organization and as soon as his meal ticket is cut off starts out to get another one by siding in with a gang that he formerly detested and another shining light that has held all kinds of official positions in the labor movement runs to his Almighty God with hand uplifted and swears to a lot of rot that would make an Egyptian mummy blush with shame. Listen to some of this fellow's affidavit to the supreme court:

"That on July 7, a certain Fred Heslewood, sent by Vincent St. John from Spokane, Wash., and there employed as manager of the 'Industrial Worker,' an organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, appeared in Lawrence, discharged the committee elected upon request of your orator (Trautmann) in accordance with a resolution passed by the Textile Strikers' Committee on March 17, 1912; that said Heslewood, again upon orders from the general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, assisted by a certain Grover Perry, brought to Lawrence from San Francisco, as he claimed, another organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, made the second set of books referred to disappear, and began to continue the misuse of funds for the furtherance of the ends of said Industrial Workers of the World, which was not at all a party of any extent in the collection and contribution of these moneys."

"Not more than \$3,000 and not less than \$1,500 were misused to finance the 'Industrial Worker,' a paper of Spokane, of which Fred Heslewood is and was then manager, and other publications of the Industrial Workers of the World were likewise financed from these funds; further, that outside of the salaries and expenses of others already mentioned more organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World were brought into the New England States by orders of St. John and without the knowledge of your defendants, such as S. Biscay, Joseph O'Carroll and others too numerous to mention, that from the funds the fares of these people were paid and also for Fred Heslewood and his wife both ways and their salaries and expenses, while competent textile workers were dismissed to make a berth for these imposters."

The committee that Trautmann had selected to handle the defence work of the prisoners—Ettor, Giovannitti and Carusa—were selected from the different language branches of Lawrence No. 20. It comprised men from every country as per the language spoken in the branches. Most of them had been in an organization but a few weeks or months and they had little to offer in the way of suggestions as to the defence of the prisoners. It was another sample of the appeal to referendums and democracy by a man who was yearning to restore lost confidence. The first I knew of this committee was when a number of men appeared in the office and they informed me that they were the defence committee from local 20. We all sat around a table and I asked them what suggestions they had to offer with regards to the defence of the prisoners, what they had in mind as to the work of forming committees in the different towns in Essex county so that we could get action on the venemans as soon as possible after they were selected, so as to find out how they stood on the textile strike and their attitude on the class struggle, what they knew about the proper defence to be made by the attorneys, what they knew about circularizing the unions throughout the world in order to secure funds, etc. They had no suggestions to offer and as it was late at night and I had then been working in the office some 13 hours with a large office staff, I asked them to let me know if they wished me to report to them. I had nothing to learn from them as near as I could ascertain and I had little to report except progress and that is the last I saw of the committee. I had several important matters in hand. There was little money when I went to Lawrence, although Trautmann's appeals had been sent all over the country and which covered everything from the history of Rome and the dumping of tea in the harbor of Boston by the revolutionists to the strike in Lawrence. In fact, more matter than any secretary of workingmen would read in one night at a local meeting.

The committee finding themselves useless in such work, did not appear any more and thus ended what Trautmann refers to as the discharge of the committee "ejected on request of your orator, Trautmann."

As to Grover Perry, I may say that I was on the job several weeks before I met him. I had never seen him in my life before and had never penned a word to him in my life. He was a speaker for the defence as were a number of others whose work was amply repaid by bringing in much more money for the defence than they were taking out. Those who were not bringing in more than they were taking out in

wages, I promptly had them sent home or off the defence job without taking the matter up with the rank and file or submitting it to any referendums. We were not carrying on the defence for the purpose of furnishing meal tickets to any one. Those who were earning wages were expected to pay their own fares and wages and leave a surplus for the defence or hit the trail. Autocratic, all right, but that's the way it was done. These speakers were selected from not only the I. W. W., but from other organizations, for instance we had two preachers on the staff and they both got fired from their jobs in the church for defending the men in jail. One Paul Drake, a young man of courage and brimfull of intelligence, who was a preacher in a very aristocratic church (President Taft's church in Beverly) is now wheeling brick in a brickyard in the state of Maine at one-tenth his former salary. Looking for a pie card, according to freaks.

If there was any misuse of funds after arriving in Lawrence or before my arrival, I have no knowledge of it. I was generally known as a "lightwad" with the money and there are some lawyers looking for money yet that I believed were well paid when I left. I started a new set of books and immediately on arriving in Lawrence had printed receipt books which would make a carbon copy of every cent taken in, just as we do on the Industrial Worker at present. There were some mixups in the former books and as the strike books were extended to take in the defence before my arrival on the job, I deemed it better for myself to start books covering the time from which I started until I finished and therefore errors could not be carried any further. My understanding of the books were to the effect that more money had been spent than had been taken in. This had been caused by not accepting for moneys given into the defence office before the strike was well organized and a system established. I was informed by Fellow-worker Yates and others that scores of the strikers had small tin boxes to collect money with and as they came in with the boxes by the score it was almost impossible to count the 1-cent pieces and it was therefore not receipted for. I have every reason to believe this to be a fact. To spend more money than is taken in, does not spell dishonesty. It might spell bad management and with all the excitement, riots, guns and clubs, arrests of strikers and agitators, etc., this is to be expected.

If the "Industrial Worker" got more than \$1500.00 or less than \$3000.00 out of strike funds, or one cent that value was not given for, I have no knowledge of it and if such a transaction was made I would know of it as I handled the funds after my arrival in Lawrence. We considered publicity to be our long suite in the defence and we paid money to run the special Ettor-Giovannitti edition which we prepared in Lawrence or at least fellow-worker Ebert of New York did, and this special was sent to a great number of papers, the "Industrial Worker" included. I intended \$200.00 to be spent with the "Worker" in getting out this special, but Smith ran \$500.00 worth instead of the \$200.00 worth which I ordered and which was no fault of mine. For the \$500.00 we received 40,000 papers and every one of them were used to good advantage. This is the only money I ever heard of the "Worker" getting from the Ettor Defense or from the Headquarters and Smith contends that the "Worker" lost money on the work. Trautmann gives himself a wide margin of \$1500.00 in his rough guess, but then its an affidavit before his God so what's the use of disputing it. The court will likely believe him. Maybe the receipts from O'Neill, who kept the books on the "Worker", would be better evidence than Trautmann's God stunt.

My wife has never drawn a cent of wages in her life from the I. W. W., my strike or defence fund, or from any labor organization in the world. What assistance she has rendered has been given freely.

We will leave it to our readers as to who is the imposter in this matter. It looks like an imposition on the working class to have a man in our ranks who has held official positions since the birth of the organization, fly to a capitalist court and back up a mass of malicious lies with an oath to some God. It's one of the impositions that the workers have to suffer in their march to freedom. It will maybe delay the day when the yoke of slavery will be torn from our necks but it should deter none in the fight. It may seem a discouraging task but it has to be done, and although the rocks may get bigger and the stumps thicker in the field of labor, yet those who put their hands to the plow must never look back. Our goal is in front of us and not in the rear. A movement which adopts the principles laid now by the I. W. W. with a program of direct action, must expect a thorny road. There are no smoother roads but many that are not so direct. We have never been whipped by our boss but always hindered by the concealed ass who places himself above the organization. Brush these obstacles from your path and proceed.

FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

AGITATORS WANTED

Are you footloose? The harvest is ripe at Bozeman, Mont. A few rebels are now on the job to start a local. If you are going to the harvest fields and have not just decided where, then go to Bozeman. The scissor-bill farmers say they will have no I. W. W. in or around Bozeman. What do you say, old timer? The work will last till December. Come on.

SONGS—SONGS.

Just gone to press on another issue of 50,000 song books. Order today. All the latest songs of the revolution. No one can afford to be without a song book. 10c per single copy, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.

In renewing your sub, give old address as well as new.

Decentralizers Are Desperate

The following collection of malicious falsehoods was written by Ralph Chervinski of Portland, Ore., at the behest of Smith, editor of the Worker, and is a fair sample of lies that are being used in order to appeal to the I. W. W. This spasm appeared together with about a page from Smith, in the regular issue of "Social War" under date of July 26:

"Watching the happenings in the various organized bodies and parties from which our own organization stands distinctly apart, we, always, with a certain glee are pointing out the shady transactions that smell of corruption among officials of said bodies and parties. Quite naturally, we, the Industrial Workers of the World, think ourselves to be too perfect to have any corrupt officials. But is this so? There is quite a hue and cry raised by some of the rank and file in the Socialist Party, 'sicked on' by the sardonic smiles of our own members, regarding the mismanagement of party funds. When Comrade Seldel of Milwaukee went out on a tour to catch voters (suckers, I mean), his wife traveled with him on party funds. But what about ourselves? An analogous, if not worse, case could be cited.

When, during the me of the Lawrence strike, Fellow-worker Heslewood went to the strike zone to take charge of the Defense funds, Mrs. Heslewood's fare both ways was paid out of organization funds. She did absolutely no work for the organization while in Lawrence. Before leaving she told to several fellow workers that Heslewood's father furnished her with a pass to Toronto and that she would have to pay her fare the rest of the way from her own purse. Upon Heslewood's return he naively gave the whole thing away. The logical conclusion as to the whole matter is that to ride on organization money is bad enough, but to travel on a pass and at the same time collect full fare from organization funds, would be still worse. It would beat the Seldel affair all hollow. Heslewood never was too popular. Old scores against him are reopening. The way he duped the Spokane locals into transferring the Worker to General Headquarters is recalled to the minds of old timers. Joe O'Neill, the Assistant Editor and Acting Chairman, and T. T. Dixon, the Secretary at that time, were in the game and used their official prerogatives to railroad the thing without friction, on the plea that the step would be for the benefit of the Spokane locals and the organization at large. What O'Neill got out was 15 dollars per week. As to what Dixon got out history is silent. From a material standpoint neither of them is to blame. The rank and file, including the commentator, swallowed bait, hook and all. It took some far-seeing members, including the much maligned Fellow Worker Johnstone, to wise up the Spokane locals as to the consequences that would result from such transaction. Hell was popping at the few subsequent meetings. Too late. It did not return to us the Worker. The G. E. B.'s clutches were too strong."

The following letter has been sent to Chervinski as well as to the editor of "The Social War", asking for space:

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 4th, 1913.

To Ralph V. Chervinski,
Portland, Ore.

I have just received a copy of "The Social War" of July 26th, in which you have been given considerable space in order to attack me and create suspicion against me in the labor movement.

Personally, I do not even know you and as the only person that has ever uttered such lies except yourself was Walker C. Smith. I can come to no other conclusion than that you are pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for him.

Do you believe it fair and just to fly into print with these accusations without even finding out if you were correct? Have you figured what harm might be done by such a mass of falsehoods as you have compiled? Do you believe that such statements will help organize the great army of workers and make them stronger in their fight against the master class of this country? So long as you are doing a favor for a personal friend you evidently care little what harm you are doing or what may be the results. I could not possibly address you as a fellow worker as you are to me in view of the mass of falsehoods you have caused to be printed, a man that is lower than a rattlesnake and considerably more unfair, as the snake will at least hiss before striking its victim and you do not possess that qualification.

What are the facts in this matter of going to Lawrence and taking my wife? Could I get no more publicity on the matter than sending this letter to you it would much rather be left unsaid, as you have proven yourself to be prejudiced, unfair and a disgrace to any organization. The sneaking snake stands above you as the giant over the pigmy. The facts are as follows:

I received a telegram from Vincent St. John to proceed to Lawrence on urgent business on or about the 1st of July, 1912. He stated that it was absolutely necessary that I should go and although I kept protesting against my going, yet he insisted and on July 6th I left on the Soo line for Chicago and thence to Lawrence. I found a lot of work to do in straightening out some local matters, and getting the defense in shape so that as far as possible the prisoners would get a square deal. Fellow Worker Yates had his hands full as Secretary of the Textile Workers, as he had strikes in a number of places, and had little time to give to the defense work. All the corresponding with reference to my going to Lawrence was done by telegraph. I worked long hours and hard, with a large office staff getting out the publicity that would bring in the funds. Some \$50,000 was raised as a result of this work. I was

in Lawrence but a short while, when I took the hay fever and it was with difficulty that I could get back and forth to the office. In September I was getting worse and I took the matter up with Fellow Worker Yates, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and others of going home and turning the work over to some one else. All were opposed to such a procedure, as I had a great amount of work in hand with the attorneys, selecting the jury, etc., that would at least make it bad. I still felt that I was unable to carry on the work and wired to Secretary St. John to send me home or send my wife. We were all agreed that if I had proper food and better care than I was getting it would result in my being cured of the disease. I knew that it was going to be a strain on me financially on \$3.00 per day wages and \$1.00 per day for expenses. I knew I would have to get someone to keep the home in Spokane, as we were situated between two large schools and when other people had left their places the windows were immediately broken out and the houses wrecked by the boys. This I had to do, and paid the fare from Northport, Wash., and return for my mother-in-law, as well as pay her a small sum of money and keep up the bills that have to be met in Spokane. It was close figuring to make both ends meet. On receipt of my message to St. John, he wired back that he would send Mrs. Heslewood to me. This was done in September and she left in a few days, on receipt of the money which was wired to her, the time not even being taken to send it by mail. After the trial was over and the prisoners freed, we left Lawrence on the 28th of November (Thanksgiving day) for Spokane, Wash., taking the Canadian route from Montreal to Chicago through Toronto, Ontario.

On arriving at Toronto, my father met me and insisted that we should stop over and see my mother, who was not well and not able to come to Toronto, the 50 some miles on the railroad, to meet us, as we went through. My father paid the fare both ways out of his pocket. We stayed with my parents for three days and then continued the journey on to Spokane on the original tickets, stopping off a day or two in Chicago to talk over organization matters with the general secretary.

Any one who knows anything about getting passes from a railroad company knows that you are a malicious liar. It takes an old railroad man some month or two of red tape to get one once a year over the road he is working on and I have no recollection of the Canadian Pacific issuing any passes to members of the I. W. W. to go to Lawrence or to help defend members of a revolutionary organization. It is 20 years since I worked on a railway as fireman and I cannot recall ever getting a pass in my life from any railway company.

The person that told you that Mrs. Heslewood said that she was getting a pass through my father is a liar and you are one for repeating it. She could not have said so, as she left on a telegram and money was sent by telegraph. She had but a day or two to sacrifice some valuable chickens I had, taking what she could get for them and hurrying on to Lawrence. This loss alone was worth more than her fare to Lawrence. My wife met Smith on the street and told him Fred was sick and that she had to go to Lawrence at once. Smith bought some of the chickens and paid her at the time this conversation was carried on. That was on Saturday and she left Sunday, the following day. Lots of time to get passes over several railroads, was there not?

If my wife was paid for the work she has done gratis for the I. W. W. she would have more than would pay her fare to Lawrence and return many times over. She has always helped me with my circulars, addressing envelopes, etc., and has never been paid. I see your silly move, all right. It is to divert attention from Smith by paying his wife wages all the time I was away and the woman was never in the office a minute. She just had a new-born baby and another one that gives its mother lots of work. I have had many chances to work my wife, had I so desired. I hired many girls in the Coeur d'Alene defence office, paying them \$2.00 per eight hours, and had I no scruples about working the family I should have had her earn this money. I worked in Montana a year and a half on less than an average wage of \$1.00 per day. My wife kept roomers to pay the rent or it would have been impossible to have stayed there at all. I have several recollections of paying her fare to the coast and return and I have also a recollection of paying my own fare to Spokane from Bellingham after the Spokane locals had hired me and then cancelled the engagement after I had resigned at Bellingham and was ready to start for Spokane.

You say "Upon Heslewood's return he naively gave the whole thing away." I have given nothing away, as I have no secrets in the I. W. W. I have stated the truth and I can look you in the face or any man on top of this earth and repeat what I have herein stated. You would not dare to tell me what you have put in print if you were as big as a house. You know that you have nothing substantial to back these assertions on except the unsupported word of Smith and I can honestly say that Smith is the most malicious liar that it has ever been my misfortune to meet in 40 years.

The fact that my wife came to Lawrence was a bill of expense on me and I have nothing to regret and nothing to hide. I was much better off at home, where I never wished to leave in the first place, than on this so-called pleasure trip that Smith has so maliciously designated it.

Smith caused a referendum to be started in Los Angeles through his friend, Harry Weinstein, in order to get the song books away from what he termed "a lot of chairwarmers and spittoon philosophers." He is now trying to get them printed by Spokane locals again in order to get money to pay his own wages. He asked myself and several others to go to the I. W. W. hall and kick the chairwarmers and stiffs out and make a real industrial union out of it. The

personnel of the organization never was as bad as it is lately. He is now the secretary. Let me say to you, Chervinski, that I have on scores of occasions taken more members in on a night than the Spokane locals can muster all told today and more than they did have to hold their special meeting to select Smith as their Secretary and boycott the "Worker." Those who are now coming in from the camps are quitting the organization as a result of this latest move on the part of what decentralizers have done.

I am not looking for popularity and especially with men who will stoop to the depths of degradation as you have done in order to tear a man's character to pieces. How did I dupe any Spokane locals into transferring the paper to the National Headquarters? The "Worker" was unable to be printed another week when I went to work as editor for the Spokane locals. It was owing the printer nearly \$600.00. It was impossible to work with the members who were sitting around legislating the affairs of the paper. One whole meeting for hours was consumed in wrangling about a dollar that I asked the Secretary to pay to one of the members to do some typewriting in order to try and get funds. Thirty rules governing the handling of the paper were passed in one night and an editor could not print a word without a committee to go over the matter, another committee to go through the waste paper basket and several other committees for more silly purposes. It was then that I tried to save the paper and like a man I stood up in the meeting and read a telegram to headquarters offering the National organization the paper and the locals to assume half the debts. They voted for the telegram and the locals never paid a cent of the half of the indebtedness. The paper was nearly \$1000.00 in debt and whatever old scores you speak of were fresh wounds then, yet with care and economy the paper was taken out of debt and handed over to Smith almost out of debt for him in his desire for personal ambition to reopen these so-called old scores and create prejudice against me. You have helped him well. If your lies are a triumph for decentralization then I see little hope of the workers moving forward to their goal of emancipation. In Smith you have your great decentralizer as he never believed in it until his meal ticket was chopped off or until he knew that it would be.

So long as paper will be made and type will be set and my tongue falls me not, I will never allow you or any of your ilk to drive me from the labor movement like a traitor and cur. Had I wished a meal ticket as I have been accused of holding this job down for, then I should never have left my work in the mines to work for an organization that had not a cent and but few members. I made more in a day than I make in two weeks in the I. W. W. at \$3.00 per day and the greater part of my time has been given for less than a dollar a day.

The truth is like a two-edged sword that cuts both ways. I do not believe that you possess enough of the stuff that makes a man to retract your statements and it is certainly sure I will never ask you to. This wrangle among ourselves will but discourage the workers. I did not start it, but I intend to finish it. You refer to "the much maligned Fellow Worker Johnstone" in your mass of lies in "The Social War." Johnstone voted with the rest to turn the paper over to National Headquarters and if he was tricked into it I know nothing of it. Who is Johnstone? He went to Nelson, B. C., and took a local that I organized in the I. W. W. in 1906 and placed it in the A. F. of L. and then started a Syndicalist league to bore a hole into it. It is all bored to death now and there is no Syndicalist league, I. W. W. or A. F. of L. according to the latest information I have. Maybe this is Syndicalism. If this is decentralization then it behooves Industrial Unionists to get busy and protect their organization until something better can be shown to take its place. The "much maligned Johnstone" and "the much maligned Smith" are evidently in the same boat at present. At least, you have accepted the job of defending them and trying to intimidate and create suspicion in order to keep the truth in the dark and, a bunch of crooks in the limelight. Your dirty work is well depicted in the lines of Rudyard Kipling as follows.

"They never told the ramping crowd to carve a woman's hide.
They never marked a man for death—What fault of theirs he died;
They only said 'intimidate,' and talked and went away—
By God, the boys that did the work were braver men than they!"

Trusting that your mass of deliberate and malicious lies will not have the effect of discouraging the workers of America in their onward march to freedom, I am,
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

COME ALIVE!
"Any old dead fish can float down stream but it takes a live one to swim up." Are you swimming or floating? Action speaks louder than words now. If you want to see the "Worker" live, get the subs and the donations.

QUITE CUTE
Smith is anxious that this controversy be kept out of the Industrial Worker while he and the rest of the decentralizers are spewing their venom through Eastern anarchist papers.

LA HUELGA GENERAL
Spanish Organ of the I. W. W., published by the Spanish Branch of the I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
Subscription price:
One year \$1.00
Six months 50
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In renewing your subscription or changing your address, give old address as well as new
Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker."

Smith As a Business Manager

Many have said that Smith was elected by the RANK AND FILE to not only be editor but to have full charge of the handling of the "Worker." It is true he was elected. His election has never been disputed. His local in Denver cast 60 votes for him and he was elected by 60 or 61 of a majority. These 60 members in Denver owed \$10.50 on a bundle order account at the time of this election and they owe it yet. Not a very rich contingent for 60 and can't pay \$10.00 in two years.

Smith was elected as editor of the paper and no one will dispute but what he has ability as a writer even if it is not from any practical knowledge of the labor movement. During the five months in which he had full swing, he proved himself to be a poor business manager. He entered into a deal with the editor of a defunct Socialist paper in North Dakota, The North Dakota Call, by which he agreed to fill the unexpired terms of the 1500 subscribers of that sheet and then promised to give Comrade Greenberg, who is not a member of the I. W. W., 50 cents on the dollar on all renewals. He then further tried to help Greenberg out by trying to get him on as business manager of the "Worker." I have estimated what it cost the "Worker" to fill these unexpired subscriptions and have averaged the 1500 papers for six months as I understand the subscribers were yearly subscribers. Where was all the rank and file of the I. W. W. that it was necessary to go to North Dakota to get a business manager? It certainly could not have been because Comrade Greenberg had shown any exceptional ability as a business manager of his own paper when he allowed it to go busted. He certainly had no claim to any job in the I. W. W. on account of being an industrial Unionist as his paper was purely a scissor-bill farmer socialist publication.

There has not been any renewals from this huge expenditure of money, trying to educate a lot of farmers, as Greenberg has never received a cent on any renewals. If he got what was coming to him, he would be entitled to about \$1.00 or \$1.50. The following figures is a low estimate of what it cost to give the "Worker" to 1500 ranchers and other comrades and this does not take into consideration the extra labor cost of sending the papers. Geraghty drew money every week and his work was partly in connection with this North Dakota Call list.

Printing 1500 papers for average of 26 weeks	\$201.50
Printing 1500 letters (we furnished the stock)	5.75
Postage on 1500 letters to subscribers	15.00
Envelopes, letter heads, slips, return envelopes, etc.	15.00
Second class mailing rates on 1500 papers for 6 months	19.50
Setting up mailing list of North Dakota Call	12.75
Total	\$288.90

If labor were added it would easily run to \$350.00.

Greenberg came to Spokane and had a "little conversation" with Smith as his letter to Smith will show. He was here to take my place as business manager but Smith failed to oust me with any of his underhanded tactics. Greenberg was anxious to get \$25.00 instead of the 50 per cent and Smith says he would have given it to him had he the money on hand. This would have been giving Greenberg about \$24.00 for a present. Fine business!

The following letter from Greenberg and Smith's reply will show what a financier Smith is. All his other deals in my absence were on a par with this one:

Portland, Ore., Jan. 25th, 1913.
Walker C. Smith, Spokane, Wash. Dear Fellow Worker:—If only possible, I would appreciate your sending me \$25.00 for Call deal, as per our little conversation in Spokane. Portland is much more alive than "your" town, and I believe if I can only hold out a little longer I will find work here.

Thanking you in advance for anything you may be able to do for me on that proposition I am, yours for Industrial Freedom,
JACQUE GREENBERG.
January 28, 1913.

Jacque Greenberg, Portland, Ore. Fellow Worker:—Yours of January 25 at hand and contents carefully noted. Since you were here in Spokane funds have not picked up to any extent, and I have had to stall the printer off for several weeks. After the wages are paid and other current cash expenses we haven't enough left to flag a cook's cart. I guess we'll have to let that matter stand as per the former agreement. In this connection would say that out of the hundreds of letters we've sent out, there has not been a return to date. A large bunch went out today and as some of these are from Devils Lake, I am a little more expectant as to results. Will drop you a line next week letting you know if there are any returns.

I would much prefer to handle it on the straight cash basis of \$25.00 for the list but it is impossible at this particular time.
With best regards, I am, Yours for Industrial Freedom,
WALKER C. SMITH,
Editor Industrial Worker.

FIGURES FOR THE RANK AND FILE
The following is clipped from the defense of Walker C. Smith in the "Social War" of July 26:
"The claim cannot be made that his presence was necessary, on the paper. For at least four months there has been no need for a third man on the paper. With the falling circulation two men could very easily attend to everything there is to do." Let's have a look at Smith and how many people he had employed in my absence during the five months I was on the Defense work at Lawrence, and how many were employed and at what wages before my departure.
Smith and myself drew \$18.00 per week and O'Neill drew \$1.00 per thousand for mailing the

papers, prior to my leaving in July. O'Neill was drawing \$3.00 per week. The total wages paid were \$44.00 per week. Let's take his own figures from the books for wages just before my return from Lawrence. For week ending November 20, Smith drew \$18.00, M. B. Smith (Mrs. Smith) drew \$10.00; Jos. O'Neill drew \$18.00 and H. C. Geraghty \$12.00. Total \$58.00.

For week ending December 7th: Smith \$18.00, O'Neill \$12.00, M. B. Smith (Mrs. Smith) \$10.00, Geraghty \$9.00. Total \$57.00.

For week ending December 14: Smith \$18.00, O'Neill \$18.00, M. B. Smith (Mrs. Smith) \$10.00, Geraghty \$12.00. Total \$58.00.

For week ending December 21: Smith \$18.00, O'Neill \$18.00, M. B. Smith (Mrs. Smith) \$10.00, Geraghty \$18.00. Total \$64.00.

As soon as I returned to work on December 23rd, I protested against Geraghty staying around the office doing useless work of numbering a lot of big books with a numbering machine and had him dispensed with. There have been but three men on since my return, so in face of the above figures, the statement of Smith is somewhat inconsistent if not somewhat malicious.

With all the rank and file that appeals to prejudice are being made to lately, there were none who could work in the office so it was necessary to pay wages to Mrs. Smith. Surely the paying of wages to Mrs. Smith for five months by the Editor is the answer to the great intelligence of the RANK AND FILE, and shows how they were esteemed by the man who is now appealing to them for support.

Some History

(By Joseph O'Neill.)

Much of this trouble started when Smith first came to Spokane and took over the editorship of the "Worker." When he started on his tour, he had 500 25c prepaid cards from the "Worker." He claimed he sold 100 of them, but never counted out, or showed the balance to any one in the "Worker" office, claiming that he left them in the office. Later he ordered me to put on the mailing list about 20 of his friends. I demurred on this and asked him how long I should put them on for, as he said he thought he could get some of them to subscribe. He said to put them on for a year. I refused to accept them in that way and told him to turn them in to Heslewood, as that was the only way I was in the habit of getting subs. He told Heslewood to put them on and "charge them to my account." This phrase "charge it to me," became a stock joke around the office. Nothing was ever paid on these charges. This practice of giving away subscriptions had never been used before by any one connected with the paper, during my time on it, excepting to send the paper to some rebel in jail. On the other hand, the books will show that when I was doing the book-keeping, that I received \$1.50 for a year's Canadian subscription for Heslewood's sister. On or about the 6th of June, I was ordered by Smith to pull two extra proofs of the "Worker" mailing list for him. As he was then editor of the paper, I gave them to him; however, later developments show that he did not want them for the benefit of the "Worker," but with the object of starting a new paper to destroy the "Worker" and disrupt the organization!

This is proven by the fact that after Smith was suspended by the G. E. B., I received a letter from Charles Downey, secretary of Seattle C. C. C., asking me to take a job as mailer on this new paper. Also by a letter received by Fineberg (an imported member to Spokane locals from Seattle) telling him to get the mailing list of the "Worker" at all hazards and to get O'Neill for mailer. Fineberg showed this letter to Ted Fraser. Under the circumstances, he had no more right to these mailing lists than he had to the books, which the "Worker" received for review and which he claims as his personal property.

He was not getting out any expiration notices at the time, and had not for several months, on account of the large amount (some 3500) Haywood and Editor meeting subs exploring.

All portions of lists clipped for the benefit of sub rustlers, etc., were sent from the office and not from his home. He did not need any list at home, so why did he take two? Smith has shown in many ways in the last few weeks that he merely wished to disrupt the organization, in order to swing into power and office himself.

He is sure some politician, as is shown by the method in which he got the song books away from the Spokane Locals. He wrote Harry Weinstein in Los Angeles to start a referendum to get them, telling Weinstein that the local here was composed of a lot of chairwarmers and spittoon philosophers, who were kept up by the sale of the songs.

He has used the same methods in his latest attempt to better himself at the expense of the membership. He has had some right bower in Seattle start the balls from there. The latest of these sure show up the hand of those disrupters and their attempt to get into power and office. They were in such a hurry and so hungry for power, that they did not even wait for the convention, but would demand an election of a new General Secretary and G. E. B. at once by referendum.

THE LUMBERJACK

Southern official organ of the I. W. W., published at New Orleans, La., by the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District. A rebel weekly of particular interest to lumber workers but which will appeal to every red-blooded toiler. One dollar a year. Bundles orders two cents per copy. Address Box 540, Alexandria, La.

On the Firing Line is a 48 page pamphlet at the low price of a nickel. One hundred for \$3. Order at once.

In renewing your subscription or changing your address, give old address as well as new.

The Chain's Weakest Link

(Continued from page one.)

a way that gave all the membership a chance to take a stand on the question, the wranglers, before that time were only a wasted effort. We must carefully act out our own emancipation and this does not depend upon any individual. If any mistakes have been made by the rank and file in the past, the same body is able to remedy the evil by adopting methods that are beneficial to our progress. But first we must be assured that our present system of carrying on work can be remedied.

We have before us a powerful enemy to fight. With the organization gathering strength, we have more and more fights to face. The enemy is going to take every possible advantage of our weakness in order to disrupt or weaken the much hated I. W. W. We should not be too quick to act in any way that may only weaken the organization. The weaker we are the harder we have to struggle to make any headway. As it is, we have it hard enough to gain any points, without weakening the organization while facing the enemy entrenched for all the past through our own disorganization and ignorance.

NOTICE

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July first are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The below names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are the only authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:

Members General Executive Board.
 J. M. Foss
 P. Eastman
 F. H. Little
 Ewald Koettgen,
 Jos. J. Ettor

National Organizers' Credentials.
 George Speed, General Organizer
 C. F. Howard
 C. L. Filigno
 Matilda Rabinowitz
 F. Albizzati

National Organizers' Credentials.
 Wm. D. Haywood
 J. A. Law
 Jack Whyte
 J. S. Biscay
 Geo. Leppert
 J. W. Kelly
 Vaa. P. Thompson
 E. G. Flynn
 E. F. Dorae
 J. P. Cannon
 Aug. Walquist
 W. A. Thorn
 Jos. Schmidt
 M. A. Durso

VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Secretary.

WORK FOR ORGANIZERS

All organizers whether voluntary or national, are hereby requested to secure subscriptions or donations for the "Industrial Worker." There are organizers who have never secured a sub for the paper since the day it started. Here is a fine opportunity to make up for lost time and at the same time save an official paper from the machinations and schemes of our enemies in the organization. We don't wish to coax you, but ask you that you do your duty.

STOP AND THINK

Does the freak and knocker ever stop to think that if he were elected as a servant of the working class, that his troubles would be the same as any other officer elected to try and satisfy everybody? The man who can serve all the different ideas and freaks and factions in the labor movement has never been born yet.

BOHEMIAN AND SLOVAK FELLOW WORKERS

(And All Others Please Take Notice.)

Our press committee has been busy and is doing fine. Our last meeting was attended by all members and each one reported some progress towards the launching of our new official organ in the Bohemian language. We have already succeeded in getting free of cost the type and other printing material. But there will be the expense of moving this material to Solidarity's plant, where the printing will be done, also the cost of paper, postage and advertising to be provided for. Now we want to start this paper at once, but have only \$50.00 in the treasury of press committee which is not sufficient. As the paper will run on a losing basis until firmly established in the glorious field of discontentment under the Star Spangled Rag. We know that neither the General Office or Solidarity can help out with finances at this time. But we do know that the rank and file can and think that it won't be too much to ask each local to do something and send some money this way. Anything will be accepted from one cent up. Remember that this is the first appeal sent out by us from this city and if the Fellow Rebels see the worth of it send in your answer at once. Just as soon as we get on a good footing financially we will let you know when the first issue of the new fighter is coming out. In a few days the sub blanks will be out and then we will hustle as never before. So all together now. Let us pull the wheel of Education. Address all contributions and requests for more information and sub blanks to Stanley Mathias, Secretary Bohemian Press Committee, 4823 Decoto St., Cleveland, Ohio.

(All I. W. W. papers please copy)

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.

Who Stole the Mailing Lists?

To All Members of the I. W. W.:

"In the issue of the 'Industrial Worker' dated July 24 a charge is made that I stole a mailing list of that paper. IT IS A LIE!"
 "At quite frequent intervals during my term as editor of the 'Industrial Worker' I secured mailing lists from the mailer, Jos. O'Neil, for various kinds of uses in connection with the work on the paper and the organization. For the sending out of expiration notices, for the clipping of a portion of the said list to send to boosters so that they might secure renewals, for the purpose of circularizing when special issues were about to be printed, for the purpose of getting news accounts of labor troubles in places where we had no regular correspondents and in many other ways were these lists used. Not one was ever used or intended for use outside of the organization.

In the previous issue of the 'Industrial Worker' an editorial statement was made to the effect that this present difficulty on the 'Worker' would not be tried in the columns of that paper, and those who read the 'Worker' during my term as editor will notice that I DID NOT ATTEMPT TO CARRY MY CASE TO THE READERS OF THE 'WORKER' AS I MIGHT EASILY HAVE DONE. In fact, the S. L. P. hall is directly across the street from the I. W. W. hall in Spokane and yet, with these S. L. P. men ever on their guard to find some fault with the I. W. W., they were totally unaware of the case until this slanderous statement appeared in the 'Worker'. If any one is trying to wreck the I. W. W., it is certainly those who are carrying this matter to the general readers of the paper regardless of their membership.

In the same article containing the lie about the mailing list it says that a full statement of charges against me, together with full details for such action, is being compiled and will be forwarded to all locals immediately and to all subscribers who may desire one. This statement should have careful examination by the membership for IT DISCLOSES THE WORKINGS OF A MACHINE. The General Executive Board made the charges against me. The General Executive Board is not now in session, but are scattered over the country. They alone could compile the details that led to the charges against me. The fact that a statement is now being compiled shows that the charges WERE NOT BROUGHT BY THE G. E. B. and this whole fight against me is simply a fake in order to divert attention from the serious charges preferred against Fred W. Heslewood. It practically means that two men have greater power than the entire western membership. Fred W. Heslewood has stated that no one could get him off the 'Industrial Worker' unless he saw fit to go. Vincent St. John has said that Heslewood is to remain on the job as long as he will consent to handle it!!!

Lastly I would call attention to the fact that the present management of the 'Worker' proposes to send out a statement in regard to the internal affairs of the organization "to all subscribers who may desire one." On the mailing list of the 'Industrial Worker' there are many large capitalists, detective agencies, lawyers and such enemies of the working class as the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and the like. Yet Heslewood and Leheny are willing to furnish the above mentioned working class enemies with full information in regard to a case against me, which case has as its basic charge the fact THAT I ACTUALLY TOLD THE MEMBERSHIP SOMETHING THAT IS GOING ON IN THE ORGANIZATION! Whom the gods would destroy they first make bughouse!"
 Signed, WALKER C. SMITH.

The above letter has been sent to many I. W. W. locals if not all of them by former editor Smith of the 'Worker'. I have no object in making Smith out a thief or a liar and have never wilfully done an injury to any man in the labor movement. The facts are as follows:
 Some time in June I asked Fellow-worker O'Neil, the mailing man, to pull me a complete proof of the mailing lists of the 'Worker'. I wished to have this list to put away as I had just received a letter from a member of 432 (the loggers union) in Seattle, stating that there was all kinds of talk about 'overall brigades' being sent to Spokane to put me out of the 'Worker' office. I had also information that if the Board went against Smith that a new paper would be started. O'Neil answered that he had just furnished two complete proofs to Smith on his request (not one, but two) and I asked him if he knew what he was doing and what Smith wanted the lists for. He answered that he had not given it a thought. I told him then that Smith wanted those lists to use them against the 'Worker' if matters did not shape to suit him. O'Neil said at the time that he knew of no use that Smith could have for the lists. Smith had not been getting out expiration notices for some time as I had vigorously protested against getting out such expensive letters when we could ill afford it, notifying people who had paid the subscription price to bear Ettor and Haywood. These people were not renewing on what work had been put in on them and our postage bill was enormous. Whatever parts of lists were sent to any locals or boosters were clipped in the office and forwarded. He had no intention of getting out any special editions between June and the time the Board met as he knew the Executive Board had the goods on him. What information I had at the time I asked for a copy of the mailing list was further verified when Seattle local immediately on the suspension of Smith, started in to raise money for a new paper with Walker C. Smith to be the editor. Later Feinberg (who is in Spokane and has

been for some time as the emissary of the disrupters in Seattle) showed Fellow-worker Ted Fraser, ex-secretary of No. 26 in Denver, a letter from Downy asking Feinberg to hire O'Neil, the mailing man, and at all costs secure a copy of the 'Worker' mailing lists. Smith has probably not handed over the lists yet as he will have to be sure that he will be the editor before doing so. But we may as well inform Downy now that Smith has not only one list but TWO lists and he had them pulled at the same time and it is the first time that TWO has ever been used or 'pulled' for any man in the history of the 'Worker.'

Smith is evidently worried that we might send a copy of the statement to all subscribers including the capitalists and their hired tools. We will probably know these subscribers as well as Smith when it comes to giving them information, and if they don't get it through the 'Worker' they can readily get a copy of 'Social War' and if they can find anything in that paper but attacks on the I. W. W. and the lies of Smith and his friend Chervenski, they will have to hunt some.

Smith has carried on a secret campaign against me for the purpose of making clear sailing for so-called decentralizers for some time and he is afraid that the truth will be placed in the limelight where the mask of hypocrisy and deceit will be penetrated on his own face and that of his supporters.

There is no detective agency or capitalist doing the working class or the I. W. W. more harm than is Smith, so he should not feel a bit alarmed about these other enemies getting information. We have already seen one local put out of business by these inside enemies of the working class and if that action and the present methods of procedure by Smith and his cohorts is not the action of detectives, then there are not such people as detectives on this earth.

I have seen detectives work their way into unions and into the home but I have never yet met the detective who would stoop to the slimy tactics and political trickery in order to satisfy his own personal ambitions as Smith has done.

At the time that Smith was paying his wife for working on the 'Worker' staff and paid her some \$170.00 in my absence, he had her visit my old mother-in-law and stay all day in order to see if there was not something she could discover that would aid in his secret plotting of ridding me from the paper, so that he might have a free hand to use the paper as he deemed fit. This M. B. Smith has never visited the home since our return from Lawrence yet she was anxious to visit an old white-haired grandmother whom she had never met before in her life. He could find nothing out as there was nothing to find out, so now he says I went on a pleasure trip and took my wife along to enjoy herself at the expense of

the organization. Where is there a more sneaking detective in America?

What are the serious charges against me that Smith refers to? I demand them now so that I can stand trial before a jury of my peers in the working class. There have been none preferred yet that I know of. I have heard plenty of insinuations and falsehoods and have seen the work of slimy detectives against me but I HAVE SEEN NO CHARGES BY ANY INDIVIDUAL OR UNION. I have heard the ravings of men who sit around the halls from month to month legislating for the man on the job and then bumbling the bona fide worker when he comes to town, but I have heard of no charges. Those who rave about capitalist courts would do well to establish one in the union that smells at least of a little fairness. Smith will get a trial and I will be on the job to give most damning evidence against him. If there are any charges against me I want a trial.

The I. W. W. has nothing to fear from parasites whether they bear the brand of the Grays Harbor Commercial Co., the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. or any lawyer or detective agency. These blood suckers would melt before a united working class like dew before a hot morning's sun. It is disrupters in our own ranks we have to fear. I once thought it was IGNORANCE which was our greatest enemy but now I know that it is the sneak that puts himself above his organization and will lie and scheme in order to draw a salary from the workers.

If there is a faster road to Industrial Freedom than by the Industrial organization route, we should take that route. It's the fastest cut across lots to freedom that all honest men yearn for. I have seen nothing advanced yet that shows anything as good. I have seen men advocate the division of the country on geographical lines into zones with an agent (not secretary) in each zone so that a "machine" could not be organized.

I have seen men clamor for referendums on every matter affecting the organization and I know what a failure it would be. I have seen the miners duped by this method and there are more labor fakirs living off the workers today by this method than by any other method. I have seen men in our own ranks suck down the lies of those who have as much regard for the truth as a wolf has for a lamb. Unless absolute proof is offered beyond contradiction then a lie is more easily believed than the truth. Evidence was examined first hand in the 'Worker' office in this controversy and Smith was caught lying twice in three minutes. He said his wife worked for weeks for nothing after I went away and it was a matter of turning around and showing the Board member his own hand writing in the books to prove that she drew wages from the time I left. He stated that all coast locals were cutting their bundle orders because I was on the paper and the letter files were there to show that there was not one letter to bear out the assertion. Why would men cut their bundle orders or threaten

to cut them because I was on the paper when those same men had worked along with me for a year and a half to help take the paper \$1000 out of debt and place it on a self-supporting basis? He said his wife did my work and yet she was never in the office. O'Neil kept the books and what little M. B. Smith did (Mrs. Smith) she did it in writing letters at home as well as care for two babies and do her housework. Smith wrote a letter to Harry Weinstein in Los Angeles to have a referendum started to get the songs away from Spokane locals and under the 'Worker' management and in the letter to Weinstein which he read aloud in my house to my wife and myself, he stated that these 'chairwarmers and spittoon philosophers' were living from the profits of the song books and that the local would die if they were taken away which would be a good thing. The referendum started at Los Angeles and Spokane turned the books over to the 'Worker' before the referendum was ever completed. Smith is now the secretary and wishes the songs back in the local and had a motion put forward at a recent meeting to get them printed. He asked men to help him put the locals out of business here and now he likes them fine. They can put the seal of the union on his dirty trickery. He would not speak for the locals until he wished to use them to help him with his present work of disruption.

What object would the General Executive Board have in faking any deal against Smith? There is always some object and a motive in every movement so what is it in this case? There are men on the G. E. B. that I have never met or written a word to in my life. If I met them on the street I would not know them. Outside of Jos Ettor I have met others but for a few minutes. I was thrown in contact with Ettor during his trial. I am sure that these men are in no machine to go any honest rebel an injury and as for building a 'machine' I am sure it can never be done on the present wages of \$3.00 per day paid in the I. W. W. Would we say that this G. E. B. is a set of grafters and fakirs who are doing the bidding of the boss? There is not one of them but what can make more money at their respective trades than they can by serving the working class and do it much easier. For my part I can honestly say that I know of no 'machine' and I have nothing but contempt for the man who utters the word in the I. W. W. when there is not a semblance of evidence to back such an assertion. I intend to get to a machine as soon as possible and it will be in the mine. It is the only kind of a one that I was ever connected with and to renew the connections will suit me fine. I will always be an industrial unionist until I see something better, and what harm has been done to the I. W. W. cannot be traced to the opposition of the master but to suspicion and lack of confidence among ourselves.

FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

The following letter was sent to this office by Fellow Worker Clark, secretary of No. 327 at Kamloops and bears the seal of the organization:

Kamloops, B. C., Aug. 4th, 1913.

Fellow Worker!

The members decided to renew the B. O. until we see what action is taken at the convention. We have had several meetings the last few days and finally arrived at this conclusion, which I'm sorry we did not decide on at the first meeting. I am sure that there is quite a lot of fact in what you say re the live wires getting disgusted with the actions of the chairwarmers. Personally I looked for trouble from that quarter years ago, but the time was not ripe then, I suppose. This is the disease in the O. B. U., which, if the members who are alive and fighting the boss every day don't eliminate, will put us back for a considerable length of time. I know how it is when a man is out bucking the bosses for a month or so, comes into town and finds a bunch of dead-heads attempting to guide the destiny of those who are on the job. The trouble with the whole outfit is that we, the membership, are not paying enough attention to the running of the organization. We have developed the habit of 'leaving it to George,' and he gets to think that he is the whole cheese, and tries to have everything his own way, never considering the rank and file in the least. It surprised me to see this trouble go to such a length and shows us that we will have to learn to co-operate better than we have been doing if we are going to emancipate ourselves.

Hoping that the membership will not split, I remain yours in revolt,
 W. E. CLARK.

P. S.—At special meeting today I was instructed to inform the 'Worker' that this local does not favor the idea of starting another paper on the coast at the present time.
 W. E. CLARK.

SONGS

When you get the 'blues,' do a little singing. It helps to keep up the spirits. We have 25,000 songs just off the press. Be sure and order a bunch at once and thus help the 'Worker' to pay the printing bill. The same old price. Order today.

Lady Visitor: "Cheer up, my good man. You know, 'stonewalls do not a prison make.'" "No, indeed, Lady. It takes dirt, and disease, foul air, rotten food, flogging and torture, thieving officers, and graft higher up—nowadays."—"Life."

Mr. Block

BY ERNEST RIEBE

A pamphlet consisting of 24 Block cartoons, showing the different adventures of the average worker who has capitalist ideas. Just the thing to knock the scales off the eyes of would-be scabs. Fifteen cents a copy at all I. W. W. locals. Per hundred, \$3, from THE BLOCK SUPPLY CO.,

Box 156

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Block

He Goes Broke



Continued Next Week