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

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MURDERED FOR PROFIT

SWIFT CURRENT SWEEPS MEN TO DEATH CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE-FRASER CANYON A DEATH TRAP.

We herewith present in full a petition issued by the Brotherhood of Timber Workers to "Injunction Bill" Taft, the fat office boy of the Plutocracy. We know too well the class character of the State to have even the remotest idea that "Cincinnatti Fatty" or any other politician for that matter, would intervene in the interests of workers and against the interests of the thieves who own the Lumber Trust. It is for the reason that the petition contains many illuminating facts that it is reproduced in these columns.

A PETITION FOR INTERVENTION IN

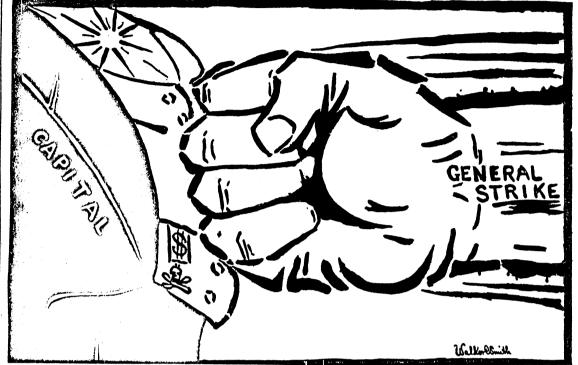
LOUISIANA Honorable Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency: The daily papers of even date, September 9th, 1912, report that you are seriously considering the calling of Congress in special session for the purpose of authorizing intervention in Mexico, on the ground that there American Citizens have been "robbed, assaulted and even murdered." Should you issue this call, we petition Your Excellency to at the same time ask Congress for authority to intervene in the State of Louisiana, for here a Republican form of Government no longer exists, all the guarantees of the Federal and State constitution having been overthrown by a combine of corporations known as the Southern Lumber Operators Association.

As ground for this petition, we set forth the following fliegal acts and inhuman deeds: The Association, operating over several Southern States, has established a "clearing house for labor" and no man, today, can secure employment in the Southern Lumber Industry, unless he takes an anti-union oath and signs an employment application blank releasing everyone, except himself, from legal liability; it has through this "clearing house," blacklisted and hounded from State to State more them, their friends and families untold suffering; it holds thousands of other workers, especially the colored people, under conditions that are nothing short of peonage; it has fenced in whole towns, even including the United States' Post Office; it forces us, the Post Offices in the Timber Belt being nearly always in a Company commissary, or under the Company's control, to register a large amount of our mail or it never reaches destinathe Association thereby committing against us what it cries from the housetops we are intending to do, sabotage in one of its worst forms; it has imported into the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi an army of gunmen of the worst and lowest type and these thug, have been commissioned as deputy sheriffs by the local authorities and turned loose to carry on their trade of promoting lawlessness and murder. A few specific cases will prove to Your Excellency that we have not overdrawn the picture of conditions existing in the Southern Timber Belt, especially in Louisiana, though its State government is now in the hands of "Progressive" Democrats and Republicans.

Several months ago President A. L. Emer son of the Brotherhood was assaulted in Lake Charles, La., by general manager Sheffield Bridgewater of the Industrial Lumber Comusny knocked down, and nothing done to Bridgewater; at Zwolle, La., organizer Wiggins was only saved from being lynched by the thugs of the Sabine Lumber Co., by the timely arrival of Union men and sympathizers. as arrested; at Oakdale, La., on July 6th, '12, a thug of the Industrial Lumber Co., fired two shots from a rifle at H. G. Creel and, when Creel attempted to make an affidavit against his would-be assassin, he was told he "could not do so, as he was not a resident of Louisi ana," and, when he finally made the affidavit, the thug was immediately released on bail; on July the 7th while the Brotherhood and its allies were holding a meeting on the public road at Grabow, La., they were fired upon by gunmen concealed in several different places on the plant of the Galloway Lumber Co., three men were killed outright, two Unionists and one gunman, and forty or more wounded, one of whom has since died, a Unionist, making a total of four deaths on account of the Grahow

Though women and children were in assembly, the meeting was fired upon by fifteen to twenty gunmen, using pump guns and rifles loaded with buckshot and soft-nosed (Continued on page 1.)



A BODY BLOW! RIGHT IN THE BREAD BASKET!

Thousands Strike to Free Ettor Many

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 30. INDUSTRIAL WORKER:

FOUR MILLS ARE TIED UP. IN. CLUDING THE WOOLEN TRUST. OVER TWELVE THOUSAND WORK-ERS ARE OUT IN LAWRENCE. THE WORKERS IN OTHER SECTIONS OF pressive. There was a big turnout, de-cannot answer. You must not do it now. MASSACHUSETTS ARE AWAITING spite the police assault and a downpour of CALL TO STRIKE. INDICATIONS rain. The visiting delegations brought and a more complete general strike than One Thousand men, thereby causing POINT TO A MASS REVOLT ON BE-WORKERS IN EASTERN SECTION build up ONE BIG UNION in order to put the infamy of the capitalist class. ARE DETERMINED THAT THEY MUST BE FREE.

ST. JOHN.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 29,-Police stupidity caused a small riot on Essex street ington mills here on Thursday afternoon. this morning. Cordon of police blocked It spread to the Wood, Ayer, Everett, Arthe parade and attacked the visiting delegations from Lowell, Haverhill and Bos- Shutdown of all the Woolen Trust mills ton, who had come to take part in demonstration in memory of Annie Lapizzo.

Clubs were used and shots were fired

by the police.

Two policemen, but no paraders, were hurt. No arrests were made, but arrest a course would tend to prejudice public of Carl Tresca, marshal, is said to be im-

The parade was orderly and the assault pret as a threat." was entirely uncalled for. It is the belief here that it was provoked to discredit the er of your folded arms, when you cease to

general strike and the Ettor-Giovannitti toil you cut off the base of the world's case.

raders.

in which the working class was urged to an end to the system responsible for the shooting of Annie Lapizzo.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 28.—A spontaneous general strike began in the Washlington and Lower Pacific mills on Friday. followed. Over 12,000 operatives affected. Strike is a protest strike. It was inaugurated by the rank and file despite the advice of Ettor and Giovannitti to the contrary. Ettor wrote from the jail: "Such ing the latter, prior to their action, said: opinion, which would fail to understand your noble spirit of sacrifice and inter-

Giovannitti wrote: "We know the pow-

supply, and undermine the political state. It is condemned by witnesses and pa- But the price you pay is too great; you cut off even the miserly dollars that you The Annie Lapizzo memorial demon- now get, and the little children cry for stration in the afternoon was most im- food and the mothers weep because they

Giovannitti urged more organization wreaths. Memorial speeches were made throughout the country, when the trial shall have demonstrated the real nature of

the infamy of the capitalist class.

The thousends of strikers are orderly; only three arrests for minor offenses are orderly; authority such matters should come under the capitalist class.

Surely there is something monstrously wrong here which needs attention by whatever authority such matters should come under the capitalist class. recorded. Groups marched about the city singing the "Internationale." A big meeting of all nationalities was held this afternoon, when it was decided to go on a "general protest strike" until Thursday morning.

The general committee No. 20 advised action in accordance with wishes of Ettor and Giovannitti, but have stood by the strikers. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn address-'The matter of a general strike was only to be postponed until a big general strike that would include all the big cities of the statements come from personal knowledge: country could be arranged. While the central committee would not urge a local (Continued on page four.)

BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS PE TITION THE PRESIDENT-FACTS OF BITTER TIMBER WAR RECITED -REIGN OF TERROR EXISTS.

FOLEY, WELCH & STEWART, MURDER-ERS-in the way to write the names of the contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction work, for these contractors are as guilty of the death of scores of laborers who have been drowned in the Fraser river as though their hands, had actually plunged a knife into the quivering bodies of the toilers. From the Edmonton Daily Capital is taken the following editorial in full:

The Terrible Tragedies of the Fraser Canyon.

Evidence continues to pile up that the Fra-ser River canyon, between the head of steel and Fort George, has been the scene of a most shocking and callous sacrifice of human life. If there is one-tenth truth in the stories which come down from rail-head there is necessity for a most searching investigation and reason for someone somewhere in the big trap set for labor in that country to suffer a severe pen-alty.

alty.

The story told is so shocking as to be almost incredible in a civilized country. Men by the hundreds are taken into the Fraser valley to work on construction. Arrived there, they discover that there is no money in it for them, that the charge for fare, the cost of clothing and supplies, the deductions on one count and another and the lost time makes it impossible for them to lev us now asymptomy worthy of the another and the lost time makes it impossible for thom to lay up any saving worthy of the name for the season's work. They look around for a way to get out. Up the river are the construction company boats on which they must pay 15 cents a mile, if they have that much money. Without the money they cannot ride. Beyond are the construction company's trains and camps at which they know they will not be fed, money or no money. Down the river lies the rapids. It is the only way, and they take the chance.

The number drowned in the Fraser Canyon this year has been variously estimated at from

The number drowned in the Fraser Canyon this year has been variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty. Men who have no interest in exaggerating, state definitely and without reservation that at least twenty-five bodies have been found, and men who have been in Edmonton claim that they have actually witnessed tragedies upon the river.

Down in Montreal, Collingwood Schrieber is still talking about the shortage of labor ham-pering the work of construction.

der.

Even from a purely mercenary point of view, Edmonton cannot afford to have this thing continue. So long as men know that if they go to the Fraser they may be sent down the river to their death there will be the shortage of labor which Collingwood Schricher talks about, and the day when this city will be connected up with the Pacific Coast will be just that much delayed.

But this mercenary consideration is according

But this mercenary consideration is second-ary. The commonest sentiments of humani-tarianism demand that this terrible tragedy be brought to an end.

This is borne out by the statements of Mr.

I. E. Haight, a partner in the firm of Haight, Lodge and Mangnall of Fort George. Mr. Haight is a mining engineer, thoroughly conversant with conditions in the camps, and his

"Only men of long experience on the Frascr can afford to take the risk of going down the rapids by raft, and even to them the voyage is a race with death. But the laborers become reckless of consequences. Determined to leave the camps, unable to afford the charges of from 10 to 15 cents a mile on the steamboats of Foley, Welsh and Stewart, and the cost of food on the voyage at 75 cents a meal, they seek to make their way down stream to Fort eek to make their down stream to Fort George and thence to the Pacific coast. The men don't understand anything about the ferent waters, about the vhiripools and the treachery of the rapids. Some of them at tempt to go down the river by night. They
make their rafts, get out, and frequently never unionism and demonstrated the need for labor are heard of again. Sometimes they get stuck solidarity. The lesson of craft defeat through on the rocks, and once in that position it is almost impossible for them to get off again.
The strength of the current is too strong for them to push off. If a push is once in the water, it is all over."

The men on the G. T. P. are on strike. Most wages when the cold weather sets in, but with of them are members of the I. W. W. All of the craft unions practically out of the way and them are standing solidly together to gain the I. W. W. daily growing in power it is doubt- better conditions. They are seeking higher wages, good food, and more reasonable charges a battle be forced upon the fighting union it for the materials they are forced to purchase from the pluck-me company stores. They seek Fraser River rapids. Their aim is to take the ower from the contractors whereby the latter coin the deaths of the workers into profits for stress upon the need for education along revo-lutionary lines and the local organization is aided in their strike to the extent of a contrispreading literature among all the workers in bution from each worker who reads this. They the city. By thus combining education with are feeding several thousand strikers and the organization the day of emancipation will be company is under bonds to finish the line behastened. New Bedford is an example of what fore the completion of the Panama canal. Send can be done elsewhere. On to battle, fellow financial assistance to the strike secretary, A. O. Morse, Hox \$17, Prince Runert B C

New Bedford Strike Situation

The strike in New Bedford, Mass., and the the employers saw that the crafts were dististency stream has come in since then, mainly subsequent lockout, has been called off and the workers have returned to their tasks without gaining the demands made of the mill owners The experience gained is of tremendous value and the I. W. W. emerges from the fight with more members than when the strike called.

The walkout occurred on July 15, being called at a mass meeting, in order to aid the members of the Weavers' Union, who were already out on strike against a corrupt fining system Eleven mills were involved.

Before making specific demands the I. W. W. ssued a letter to all New Bedford craft unions of the textile industry asking for concerted ac tion. Not only was this offer flatly refused, but certain officials of the A. F. of L. tried to secure a settlement with the employers which would leave the I. W. W. entirely outside the mills.

Notwithstanding this treachery the I. W. W. continued to do picket duty and otherwise carry on the strike. One-half of the mills were in operation, however, and this craft scabbers aided the employers. Under such conditions there was little chance of victory.

The craft union labor fakirs could not make

united and therefore powerless. Those members of the craft unions who wanted to see something done to win the strike were dis couraged by their officials and as a result the men began to descrt in droves.

During the entire time of the strike the I. W W. members pointed out the faults of the craft form of organization and the other reasons for the failure of the strike, not neglecting, how ever, to aid the striking craftsmen in all wave possible, so that no charges of treachery could be placed against them. The talks and the solidarity displayed won many of the craft union members over to the ONE BIG IINION When the mills reopened the majority of the textile workers were thoroughly disgusted with craft unionism and with their former misleaders.

Although the strikers did not receive the outside aid that would have been forthcoming had not so many other conflicts been on at the same time, still they were able to maintain their relief stations during the strike and for the first week after the return to work.

Following the first pay day there were numerous applications for membership and over terms with the employers that suited them, as three hundred members were initiated. A

former craft union members, and each member arms himself with a bunch of application blanks and gets on the warpath.

The strike has shown the failure of craft enforced scabbery is not lost upon the workers of New Bedford, and at this time the I. W. W. is the center of attention.

The mill owners are threatening a cut of ful if such a move will be made. Should such will be another means by which the organization can demonstrate that militant methods also to lessen the death toil of the deadly and proper structure can accomplish wonders for the workers.

The New Bedford members are laying great workers!

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of Mareb 3, 1879.

Open thine eyes to see, Slave, and thy feet are free. Thy bonds and thy beliefs are one in kind, And of thy fears thine irons wrought

Hang weights about thee fashioned out of thine own thought. —Swinburne.

Any action to gain more for the workers is "illegal."

Any utterance against the present social order is "incen

Any attempt to have love constitute the basis of marriage is ''immoral.''

Any thought that challenges superstition is "hlasphemous."

The laws, customs, morals, ethics and ideas of the plunderers will all be swept aside when the workers' revolution changes the basis of production and exchange.

A reactionary craft union editor has seen fit to call the I. W W. "Soup House" unionism. Even at that it would beat "Civic Federation Banquet" unionism in representing the interests of those who toil.

A DEADLY PARALLEL

What Was Given to the What Is Promised to the I. W. W. A. F. of L.

An claborate entertainment is planned for the annual state convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Diego, Cal., from October 7 to 12.

City officials will give the delegates a lunch and a street car tour of the city on Mon-

day.
The next day the treat will be a special train trip across the Mexican border, followed by a banquet at night in Ger-

mania hall Wednesday night will be a grand ball and Thursday evening a theater party.

Special entertainment will be provided for the remaining days of the convention should same last for a longer time than has been set for the deliberations.

At least two city officialy will deliver addresses to the assembled delegates in the city of San Diego.

Complete preparations were made to give a hot reception to every visiting member of the Industrial Workers of the World daring to enter San Diego, Cal.

City officials gave the members a brutal clubbing and automobile rides into the desert wastes.

Members were from the country and Joe Mikolasek was brutally murdered by police thugs in front of the workers' hall.

Drunken vigilantes committed unspeakable outrage upon unoffending persons.

Special entertainment in the jail with filthy food was in given to workers, arrested men being held for 97 days without any evidence against them.

All this, and much more, in the name of "law andyorder," was done to the I. W. W. in San Diego.

The worker who cannot see from the above that the em players fear nothing from the A. F. of L. is indeed dense. The union that menaces the power of the masters of the bread is employers will voluntarily give up the seat of privilege. Stransure to be bitterly assailed. Also such a union is more sure to ger still is the idea that an out of work pension would or could every age those who controlled the means represent the interests of labor than is the organization with be available. If such a pension were passed and it were of whereby the exploited ones lived, controlled

THE MILITANT MINORITY

some persons pointed out with the remark that "they are the life of the party."

In the church and in the lodge room the efforts of some will always stand out sharply in contrast to those of their sluggish companions.

Observe the returns upon any referendum sent out by the Socialist Party, or any other organization that hugs the delu-solidified that they will act in response to the aggressive mision of majority rule, and it will be seen that considerably less than fifty per cent have decided for the whole body. If you try the workers who alone understand the needs of that induscared to examine those who took even the initiative to show their preference, you would again find that within the few who voted there were those whose activity compelled the admiration of the rest and to that extent shaped or swayed their ideas.

These are but illustrations of what is meant by the term "militant minority." True enough, the words have gained their greatest significance in the labor world, and therefore have come to mean those rebellious spirits who are to the forefront in every fray, but the above examples convey the idea intended in the phrase.

The I. W. W. does not deem it necessary to gain as members the majority of the workers in order to overthrow capitalism. a thing as a State.

We simply hope to get enough militant workers together to be able to form the foundation for the next social order. We are the militant minority of the working class.

not work solely within the craft unions is absurd. The craft democratic measure. We have had its praises united their fortune with those of their class unions are not the labor movement by any means. Can the sung here until nobody outside of its promoters and all exploited ones to effect the change A. F. of L. be accepted as the labor movement, when outside know what it doesn't promise. The more, howof its jurisdiction are some organizations holding very advanced ideas? The near future promises to see some of the most radical bodies pull away from the conservatives, especially on the Pacific Coast.

There are vast numbers of workers who are bitter in their hatred against the American Federation of Labor and their most of them were little else before this bill's revolution which was effected was not peacehatred does not spring from any abstract reasoning either. It is borne in the womb of craft scabbery upon them. These swamped with members who have joined only change was effected, by ultimate social catasworkers constitute by far the majority of those who work for on account of the extra benefits under the lawages. The unorganized workers are still opposed to some ex- surance Act which are granted to members of tent to the I. W. W., but their opposition springs from our touch money laid by under the "Friendly" side, challenge to their ideas. Our propaganda and our solidarity which has always been possible formerly. The in times of conflict is winning them over. But their opposition worker is supposed to pay 4 pence (8c) per to the craft unions springs not from the clash of ideas but from actual theft of bread by the skilled craftsmen, who have made pence to the total. When the worker has not dual and not for the benefit and well being of their gains at the expense of the unskilled. It is among these the honor of being exploited by a boss, howworkers that the I. W. W. is striving to act as the militant minority.

Every new machine, each subdivision of labor, all moves toward trustification, the introduction of scientific management, and many other minor causes are contributing toward making the use of skill unnecessary. The ranks of the unskilled workare being added to daily from the craftsmen and from the 21/2d or 5c must be paid, but nothing will be middle class. They are increasing while all other classes are handed out until the individual worker's balproportionately decreasing.

Within the ranks of the propertiless and unskilled workers great chances in thought are taking place, due to their great chances in thought are taking place, due to their the worker stands a poor chance of getting own particular manifestation of power is going changed environment. These workers see the need for solid even what he has paid in. Yet again, no unem to be also the means whereby those who are organization, and as they note that the I. W. W. is fighting their battles and expressing in action what is but thought with on strike or even if he is thrown out of work them, they are drawn to the organization. The more rebellious workers become fighting members and the power of the militant minority is growing each day.

STATE SOCIALISM.

The workers would be the veriest fools were they to labor unceasingly for a change in society, braving bull-pens and have been the legal authorities. The prosecu blacklists, only to find in the end that they were enmeshed uons of Tom Mann and Guy Bowman directed n another form of slavery. There is grave danger that the the thoughts of all the thinking workers on to workers may find themselves enslaved directly by the govern- Syndicalism with the result that we are findment instead of by private employers. There is a chance that ment instead of by private employers. There is a chance that expected quarters. The Northumberland Minthe next stage in social development may be State Socialism ers' Federation have just beaten the proposal or rather state capitalism. The whole tendency of political that they advocate industrial lines of organizasocialism is in that direction.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the only force today in America that is striving to have labor avoid what Herbert future disputes. This is moving as the North-Spencer called "The Coming Slavery." We are utterly op-Spencer called "The Coming Slavery." We are utterly op-umbrians are almost the slowest of the Min-posed to the State. We fight its manifestations and the thing ers, mentally. The Labor party in Parliament itself. We seek the abolition of that which has been aptly have proved so useless in their attempts to end termed "the mailed fist of the ruling class." We seek to bring about a classless and Stateless order of society.

Kier Hardie defends the State. He denies that it is essentially a class institution. In his Chicago speech he says:

"The state itself is neither capitalist nor anti-capitalist. The state is simply a good donkey that goes the way its driver wants it to go."

Victor Berger expresses somewhat the same idea in his recent speech at Everett, Wash. Here are his words:

"But let me tell you, comrades, as much as I think of the initiative, the old age pension for old workingmen is of more value to me than the initiative. I believe in the referendum, but state insurance, when out of work, is of greater importance half. than the referendum. I believe in the recall. Didn't I recall Judge Hanford! But state help for women during the period of motherhood is of greater importance than the right of rerall.''

These utterances, taken in connection with other sayings and actions of those who claim to represent labor, are nothing more nor less than symptoms of the malady called State Socialism.

If we are to accept the above as truth we will have to disard entirely the idea that those who control the means of production and distribution control also the various institutions in common as such, and on the other hand there that flow therefrom. The State is simply one of the institutions that takes its form from the prevailing methods of commodity production and exchange. With the disappearance of them on account of their control of the means an enslaved working class its necessity will have died out and of exploitation, for that purpose, and the exobeying the biological law the State "commits suicide."

Berger's naive belief that "old age pensions for the dead" can be of value to the workers is founded on the idea that the which the labor-skinners fraternize. Do you get the point, Mr. Sufficient size to allow a person to live, where would labor competition alone is what keeps to some that all that is necessary to the means of government. For this reason to live, where would labor competition alone is what keeps to some that all that is necessary to the means of government. For this reason to live, where would labor competition alone is what keeps to some that all that is necessary to the means of government. For this reason to live, where would labor competition alone is what keeps to some that all that is necessary to the means of government. For this reason to live, where would labor competition alone is what keeps to some that all that is necessary to the means of government. For this reason to live, where would labor competition alone is what keeps to some that all that is necessary to the means of government. the present system

But back of both these leaders are those who are striving for Attend a picnic, or any social affair, and you will always find something which they honestly believe is Socialism, but which is not Socialism at all. Holding the wrong idea of the State, these workers are relying upon representatives whom they hope to elect, to hand down Socialism to them on a silver platter through the medium of laws, and the government. These are "postoffice Socialists."

> The I. W. W. strives to have the workers so organized and nority and will overthrow wage slavery. Then in each indus try, will manage affairs. Exchange of products will take place between the various industries, as well as the exchange of the social forces cannot be guaged with any such goods in different parts of the world. The action of these workers in their respective industries will preclude all necessity for representation in a State, or a government, or in any organization of a political nature.

Within the ranks of the workers, and at their daily work, will be found all the means of producing and exchanging the necessities of life, and all the means of administering the social activities of the world.

There is no need in a society where all are producers of such

ENGLISH NOTES

will no doubt have reached your part by now, and there will no doubt be many amongst you ing employer's contribution, which, to say the can be seen, mean the nullification of the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that the worker having an accident will be enabled to pay directly for his own compensation. To obtain unemployment insurance an additional ance at the postoffice is sufficiently high. Even then inquiries will be made of the last boss as to reasons for unemployment so that ployment pay will be given if the worker be abouts. It hardly requires a Sherlock Holmes or even a Detective Burns to realize the way things are trending.

The Syndicalist movement is prospering in ing adherents to our views in the most tion, by a small majority. They intend, how ever, moving at the next National Miners' Conthe dock strike that they are being discredited by many of their former active exponents. The new British Socialist party hardly knows where to turn, whilst the old S. D. P. would rather not have Socialism at all unless by their method of political action. Things are coming to a crisis within its ranks and it is extremely prob lematical as to who will be the victors.

Several free speech fights are in progress both in England and in Scotland, though our men have not to meet the insane brutality which you are experiencing in San Diego.

Very few free speech fights have been lost in Great Britain and we here are glad to see the splendid stand you are making on its be

A. B. ELSBURY.

SOME ECONOMICS

Human beings stand in just two relations in all civilized society today, as exploited or exploiters. There may be differences of degree in those classes in different countries or in the same country, but they are differences of degree not in kind. Wherefore it was long since recognized that these two classes had nothing was a class struggle in society, the exploiters endeavoring to continue their exploitation using the machinery of government controlled by ploited ones endeavoring to minimize their exploitation or abolish it altogether.

All this takes place in an organized society -call a state, a nation or an empire. The name is immaterial, and it has been found that in sary to change conditions and abolish exploita tion, is for the workers to obtain control of the means of government even by lawful or consti tutional means.

The world is more familiar with the feudal

The world is more familiar with the feudal and capitalist stages of human society than any other, and the transition from one state to another is the only comparison from which can be judged future changes. It has to be allowed that all such deductions from previous happenings various as they have been are somewhat uncertain, and cannot afford anything like a certain conclusion as that what happened before will happen again. It is true given certain forces under certain conditions certain definite results can be predicated quite reasonably, but concerned to the control of human society until the election of the more control of human society until the election force will happen again. It is true given certain forces under certain conditions certain definite social forces cannot be guaged with any such accuracy as the details of maifestations in other forms of physical energy. In society the social forces cannot be guaged with any such accuracy as the details of maifestations in other forms of physical energy. In society the social forces cannot be guaged with any such accuracy as the details of maifestations in other forms of physical energy. In society the social forces cannot be guaged with any such accuracy as the details of maifestations in other forms of physical energy. In society the social forces cannot be guaged with any such accuracy as the details of maifestations in other forms of physical energy. In society the social forces cannot be guaged with any such accuracy as the details of maifestations in other forms of physical energy. In society the social forces cannot be guaged with any such accuracy as the details of maifestations in other forms of physical energy. The society accuracy as the details of maifestations in the workers of the world organisa as true of workers of affairs which allows one set of vorkers to be pitted against another employers. The employing class to detail the working cla

form. When feudalism was overthrown the The fame of Lloyd George's Insurance Bill day when those in command of land were nomically supreme had long passed. The individual manufacturers, the burgess and guildwhich was politically needed in order to establish the capitalist era. But not until the workers' organizations. This Insurance Bill to control the lives of many, and to be indepenhas, at a stroke, converted every trade Union dent of the great landholders was he able to in the country into a friendly society. True, effect the change desired. Even at that, the inception, but the possibilities of a change ful, was not constitutional, but was accomwere showing very strong; now they are being plished in practically every country where the trophe.

It is a like condition which the workers nowadays are endeavoring to accomplish. The machinery of production is now so far advanced as to assure all by labor a competency. Private ownership prevents the accomplishment of week to his bosses' 3d (6c), the State giving 2 that by producing for the profits of the indiviall men. Production in the operation is collecever, he has to pay his own, and his non-exist- tive, but the product is individually or privately distributed. Those taking part in producleast, is peculiar. This act will also, as far as tion naturally see that their labor is being bereft of its full product for the benefit of him who owners the means of production, and who in hiring the workers permits them to have access to the means of production and consequently of existence. This has got to be changed—the workers are rapidly realizing this, but if histor yis not entirely false, not until the workers have economic power sufficient to effect that change can it be at all accomplished. It is absurd to think that capitalism's exploited will be relieved from capitalism, yet that is what the politicians, with their intellectual flubdub propose. Not until the real vital power of labor, a strong mass economic organization is formed under the capitalist shell can the change be brought about. It is essential, unless utter chaos is to result from the class struggle of today, that the workers establish their economic power as an actual reality. Great Britain and, as usual, our best boosters manifesting it through the operation of one big union of all workers, in the solidarity of mass action, if they are going to provide the means whereby society can continue to progress, and to keep what it has achieved.

All things point to a rapid approach of the final conflict of labor and capital, and unless labor is possessed of the economic power comesfrom an industrial organization of all workers in ONE BIG UNION, to proceed with the work of production and distribution for the needs of society, all will end in the subjection of the workers, complete, abject and effective.-Daily Nome Inquatrial Worker.

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!" (By a Slave.)

"Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

Is there music in words? Yea, verily. Had Mayx and Engels never uttered another

vord, they would have given to the tollers of the world the key with which to unlock for themselves the door unto the Promised Land of Human Liberty.

Unite! and from your shoulders will fall the burdens of weary centuries.

Unite! and from your lives will pass forever

the grim spectre of hunger and want. Unite! and the heartless roar of the machine

will cease to drown the laughter of a million Unite! and five hundred thousand of your

sisters will emerge from the Hell of Prostitu-tion; a hell from which comes the ribald song and cruel jest and moan of despair; a hell in which the best and noblest instincts are sacrificed on the Altar of Lust; a hell within the dark and terrible confines of which the music of a child's laugh is never heard.

The written works of Marx will become forgotten tomes on dusty shelves, but that inspiring command will live and lead the workers on. They already see that their emancipation does not rest on any theory, but on their power to act in unity.

"Workers of the World, Unite!" In that inspiring sentence is contained all the philosophy of the ages and it breathes the very spirit of power: it indicates the only weapon with which the workers can ever sweep from the world every vestige of slavery and oppression

Oh! you toilers of the world, powerless, each by yourself, all powerful, combined with your fellows: enslaved, beaten, starved, robbed, jailed, tortured and hung; verily! "you have othing to lose but your chains, you have : verid to gain."

Songe to fan the flames of discontent, 19 ente. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

THE WORKING CLASS IN CHILE (Translated and compiled from South American

labor papers.) movement in the industries is due partly to material conditions. Capitalist production is so just now. scantily developed that it has not yet been able to destroy the small factories and the little shops of individual mechanics which constitute factories, garment shops, unskilled occupations, a wide field for the productive activity of many thousands of independent workers.

This has been a safety-valve. A great many workers who chafed under the exploitation to which they were subjected found an easy means, within the reach of everyone, to escape the more irksome effects of exploitation. They quit the employer's shop and went to work for themselves, starting in business with no other capital than their tools and labor-power. This in some measure, still an easy thing to do in Chile, and it diverts the energies of the working class from the channels of the class struggle. The cleverest mechanics and the men with the quitting the employer's shop. And it is preand intelligence would naturally signal them

The industrial proletariat is still weak bescale have only recently begun to spread in bring together hundreds of workers in a common task have just been established. The same is true of other branches of production. Great commercial houses have been organized, the transactions of any one of which represent the activities of a hundred of the old merchants' tory represents the energies of scores of little shops and free artisans. There is an unmistakable tendency to concentrate production in large establishments. In the face of the experience of other countries which have preceded Chile along the same road, the success of the new methods is a foregone conclusion.

Social and economic processes operate within unions will be effected among the workers as a voluntary and conscious result of this modern formation of industries which collects hundreds of thousands of toilers within the space of a few square yards. Industrial production re quires large preliminary capital beyond the rions of 1909 and on many other occasions reach of a workingman. Hence it will become increasingly more difficult and finally impossible for the most skilful artisans to escape from the bondage of wage-slavery. Whether contented or discontented, the toiler will have to remain in the factory under the constant stress of exploitation. Against this stress he will be able to react only through some form of union. Wherefore, he will be more and more atrongly impelled toward organization.

One of the sharpest grievances of today which is bound to do much in driving the men into unions is the length of the work-day. Under the old form of free production they had a long work-day of ten or twelve hours and even more. The industries which are in the course of formation, in spite of their vastly greater productive capacity, are quick to take advantage of the old customs and impose oppressively long hours of labor. Their minimum is ten hours and their maximum often goes beyond twelve hours. There can be no doubt that the workers will rebel against this state of affairs and compel an adjustment of modern production to modern conditions.

The elements of this revolt already exist though not in that astonishing proportion bringing its helpful influence to bear upon the awakening in its ranks, from which we are situation. The very purposes of the co-operative societies already in existence, with their errors class consciousness will untimately leaven the and vagaries, prove that there is latent in the mass of the laboring folk a strong desire for emancipation. The first groups available for syndicalist organization are already pretty vigorous and capable of effective action. They

- 1. The bakers, who number two thousand workers. They have a co-operative union, with of future mass-action among them is very re five sections in the capital and branches in the mote. They are simply a brute force in the principal cities. It is the best of the existing organizations because of its rigid exclusion of voke or the mule with his load. politics. They concern themselves to a considerable degree with improvements in the conditions of labor, although that is not their basic purpose. They have acglected, however, to the fact that the centenary has already been introduce into their guilds any teachings with regard to the class character of the workers. Consequently there is little or no formal expression of revolutionary sentiment among holds, though the law does not sanction it. The them. Nevertheless, it will not be difficult to them in the syndicalist movement because they have always taken an advanced position in the struggles of the workers.
- 2. The shoemakers constitute a more ous contingent. They have already had conwith the employers for a betterment of working conditions. The chief nucleus of sound-minded workers is to be found in this group and it is not unlikely that they will be the first to form a well-inspired fighting organi-
- 3. The carpenters also give promise of great things in the same direction. They have s membership of approximately two thousand.
- 4. The carriage-makers will, in all probabil ity, figure among the unions in the vanguard of the syndicalist movement. They count a thou sand members.
- ant nucleus. There are ten thousand of them in the republic, organized for the most part in successful in obtaining a hearing from work a co-operative federation which is under the patronage of lawyers and politicians. Although ports show a steadily growing sentiment to their constitution forbids all political and religious discussions, they take an active part in politics. From a similarity of occupation, we may include here another labor society, namely, that of the electric tramway employes. They number eight hundred in the capital and almost half of them are women. Besides, there are

many different trades which will undoubtedly South, the district of the Strait of Magellan take part in the syndicalist movement later on, but they cannot be reckoned on at the present The lack of robust, revolutionary proletarian time. Mention might be made of the transport workers, though little good can be said of them

Adding to the foregoing those employed in textile industries, distilleries, tanneries, candy etc., there are in the capital aione 50,000 workers of both sexes who can be awakened to the new concepts of life taught by the syndicalist movement. If the task is a heavy one, the work is immense and worthy of every effort that can be made to raise the general level of the working class. We must so organize the workers that in the end the welfare of all the producers may find expression and emancipation in the firesides of a free humanity where wealth and happiness abound.

The principal bulk of production in Chile is done by mine-workers. In the saltpetre mines of the North 60.000 men are employed. Exploitmost initiative soothe their own discontent by ation is carried on to a frightful extent. The toilers are robbed at every turn. They are cisely these workers whose superior cleverness paid with vouchers in the form of company script so that they are compelled to buy all out to infuse life into the rank and file of the their supplies at the company stores. Exorbitant prices are charged for everything. Hence their real wages are much lower than the nomcause machinery and production on a large inal value of the script. Naturally, the men could not remain indifferent under such conthe leading cities. Modern shoe factories which ditions of slavery and, therefore, they organized strong mutualist associations and labor defense unions.

Several strikes took place in various salt petre works. The most important was that at iquique which was declared in December, 1907. It embraced more than 30,000 workers. But tions from said local. societies, just as the labor of a single big fac- it was brought to a tragic ending by a rain of bourgeois grape-shot under the direction of Vilva Renard—the most infamous and cowardly not seated that new delegates might be sent scoundrel in South America, a military lickspittle of the rich and overbearing enemy of the poor. After the capitalists on both sides of the Andes had been reconciled, the arms which Chile had nurchased to kill her Argentine foes were used to shoot down Chilean workcertain well-defined lines. We are, therefore, ingmen who were ughting against foreign justified in predicting that organization and capitalists for a little more bread for their children-sons of the prostituted republic of Chile. A like thing happened with the arms bought by Argentina to kill her Chlican enemies, for they were used to slaughter Argenline workingmen in the May-day demonstra-

After the horrible butchery at Iquique, the miners were brought back in freight cars to the works which they had abandoned. The capitalists treated these poor Sudras of the republican India of South America like a conquered race. The spirit of revolt in this important contingent of the Chilean proletariat was smothered in the blood of eight hundred victoms. Today they are more exploited, more subdued, and more degraded than they were before the strike. They suffer from excessive fatigue and bad nourishment. Hence they easily fall into alcoholism which is the necessary corollary of poor food and exhaustive

The organization which they had prior to the bloody disaster was not much of a labor union. It was a mixture of co-operative society and political party. It possessed very few of the qualities which distinguish a workingmen's association which ought to have for its chief aim emancipation from wage-slavery.

In other parts of Chile mining operations are conducted on a large scale, requiring some hundred thousand men for the production of coal, metals, sulphur, granite, etc. This immense army of producers has not as yet given which we find in other countries; and the any signs of life as an organic fighting body. syndicalist movement will not be backward in But there are numerous evidences of individual justified in concluding that the ferment

> The rural projetariat of Chile will be the last to enter into action on account of their natural mental backwardness and the separation of Giovannitti demonstration. their members over great distances. Little can be said of them in so far as the organic activity of the working class is concerned. Any hope service of their masters, like the ox with his

In the farming districts the practice of per sonal tithes still exists. The rural clergy exact this contribution from the peasants in spite of celebrated of the abolition of ecclesiastic rights in production. Personal tithes do not exist in law, but they exist in reality. The fact still farm laborer submits to personal tithes, which have the annroyal of cur The first is that, if he did not submit, he would find himself persecuted by the friar and allied authorities, besides being denounced as a rebel against the general custom and tradi-He would be punished by the terrible isolation from his fellow-men which excom munication would impose upon him. The second reason is that most of the peasants do not even know that personal tithes have been abolished by law. It is just as well that they do not know it, because if such knowledge were to cause them to resist payment of the tithes, the masters and friars would compel them to contribute in spite of any legal enactment to the contrary.

The Argentine Regional Confederation of La bor has been sending some of its ablest organ The railroad workers form a vtry import- izers into Chile. Among others, Luis Lotito has done effective work. He has been uniformly ingmen's societies in the big cities and his refavor of the syndicalist movement.

A vigorous revolutionary press has been started and thousands of instructive leaflets have been distributed. In Santiago a weekly syndicalist paper, called "El Productor," has been recently established and its circulation shows a gratifying increase. In the extreme

the syndicalist movement has taken form in the Magellan Labor Federation which publishes an excellent and aggressive journal under the name of "El Trabajo" (Labor) at Punta Arenas. In the same city there is also another active even against savages. Immediately following syndicalist paper called "Adelante" (Forward). The vermicelli and spaghetti makers in San tiago also publish a syndicalist paper entitled "Obrero Fideero," which is not only devoted to the interests of their trade but is also engaged in a militant educational propaganda.

REVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION Second Day-September 17

Convention called to order with Thomas Whitehead in the chair. The credentials committee reported on the delegates to the N. I. U. T. W. and the N. I. U. F. and L. W., 29 industrial locals, and the B. T. W. Report accepted.

Whitehead made permanent chairman upor vote of delegates. List of contested delegates then read and acted upon

Harry Visel I. II 78 Stockton Cal Not in

organization one year. W I Fisher, L. U. 92, 93, 141, Portland, Ore not in good standing for required period. Local Union 46 had not paid sufficient pe

capita to allow delegates. C. L. Brooks, L. U. 134, delegate not a mem ber of said union.

A. Prashner, delegate, and C. D. Brooks, alternate, L. U. 179, New York City, not mempers in accordance with Art. 4, Sec. 10 of the Constitution.

W. A. Thorne, L. U. 326, Frince Rupert, B. C. was seated in accordance with recommenda-

The credentials committee was then instruct ed to notify all locals whose delegates were or joint credentials issued to delegates from locals in their locality.

Telegrams were ordered sent to all members in jail at this time. The adoption of an order of business closed the forencon session Afternoon.

John Van Hoof, Grand Rapids, Mich., not seated as union had not paid sufficient per canita.

George Leppert seated as alternate from Kansas City, Mo., in absence of delegate.

Committee on Constitution, Resolutions Ways and Means and Organization, Literature and Press, Grievance, Auditing, and Special Business were elected.

Communications to the number of 23 were read and referred to the proper committees. This was followed by the report of the G. E. B., report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, report of Solidarity and Publishing Bureau, and the report of the "Industrial Worker." The last three were referred to the auditing committee.

Adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock Third Day.

Harry Owens was seated as alternate from L. U. 85.

Telegrams were sent as per instructions the following:

1. J. J. Ettor. 2. Arturo Giovannitti.

3. A. L. Emerson. 4. Preston. 6. Jack Whyte.

5. Ryan. 7. Robt. Gosden.

8. Buccafori. 10. Hanson.

9. McAvoy. 11. J. J. McNamara.

12. J. B. McNamare 14. Palmorez.

13. Rondeaux. 15. Magon.

referred to them.

16. Ross. 18. W. Connell.

17. R. Graves. 19. A. A. Gibson.

Twelve more communications were read and referred to the proper committees, and forenoon session closed with reports from Speed, Little and Koettgen of the G. E. B.

Afternoon.

Session was occupied wit hthe consideration of eleven more communications which were referred to committee, and with the selection of

INVEST TWO CENTS

Two books of about 700 pages each, dealing with the Lawrence strike, may be had by writing to Washington, D. C. One is the "Report on Strike of Textile Workers in Lawrence Mass.," and may be obtained by writing to Chas. P. Neill. Commissioner of Labor. The other is "Hearings Before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives on the Strike at Lawrence, Mass.," and may be had by addressing Robert T. Henry, Chairman, House of Representatives. See that the local secretary is instructed to order one for the headquarters reading room.

I. W. W. AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION The Australian administration of the Industrial Workers of the World is located in the Socialist hail, Wakefield street, Adelaide.

The General Secretary-Treasurer is E. Moyle.

Sydney local, Secretary George G. Reeve, 222

Cumperiand street.

Cumperiand street. Aukland local (New Zealand), Secretary C. T. Reeve, Raynor's Building, Wellesley Street.

Remember we carry no paid advertising and our existence depends upon subs and bundle orders.

cribe for the "Industrial Worker."

WILL "FATTY" INTERVENCE

WILL "FATTY" INTERVENE?

(Continued from page one.)

copper cased bullets, which last weapon we understand the laws of war prohibit being used even against savages. Immediately following the trouble, our people were arrested and indicted by the wholesale and there are now isity-four of our men and boys in the parish prison at Lake Charles, La., awaiting trial on three charges each of murder in the first de
SYMPATHY? NITI. RESOLUTIONS? NOT!

CASH! YOU BET!

Kingsburg, Cal., Sept. 19, 1912.

Walker C. Smith,
Fellow Worker: Enclosed please find money order for \$36.00 for the press fund of the "Worker." The fellows who send the order are working in the grapes around Kingsbury. Most of them are "jail birds" from San Diego, but I suppose you have no objection to "taint-five de
worker." The fellows who send the order are moved with the grapes around Kingsbury. Most of them are "jail birds" from San Diego, but I suppose you have no objection to "taint-five de
worker and the LW. W.

FRANK FURSTENBERGER. while the Grand Jury released all the Sawmill Owners and their gunmen. Since this "riot," during the month of August, Carl Cunningham was strapped to a log and fright fully beaten by the thugs of the Great South ern Lumber Co., at Bogalusa, La., because he was "suspected" of being a Union man, and Wm. M. Witt, at the same place, was called into the Company's "police headquarters" for having committed the crime of distributing a few of our appeals for funds with which to defend our indicted brothers, cross-questioned and insulted in the vilest manner for over two hours and then ordered out of town at midnight under "nenalty" if he ever returned Nor is this one-tenth, Your Excellency, of the crimes and outrages that have been committed by the private army of the Association. Contrary to all law and Constitutional guarantees, the Association has proclaimed martial law and established a reign of terror throughout the State and the Governor of Louisiana, having ignored all our protests and petitions for redress of these lawless and unbearable conditions: Therefore, Your Excellency, we peti tion you that you ask Congress the authority to intervene in Louisiana as well as Mexico and this petition we make of you on the ground that a Republican form of Government no longer exists in the State of Louisiana. Respectfully yours.

BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS, By Committee of Defense.

MORE SYSTEM IS NEEDED.

Fellow Worker John Pancner writes in olea for all organizers and speakers in the Northwest to have their names and addresses in the office of the N. I. U. F. & L. W. at all times so that they may be available for work at once in case their services are needed Take the hint and write to Chas. Hershel. 211 Occidental Avenue, Seattle, Wash. To this we wish to add that all speakers and organizers throughout the country should at all times have their names at General Headquarters and also with both the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. System is needed in order to get the best results. Pancner also calls attention to the fact that

the members of the smaller locals hit for the cities as soon as they make a stake and do not properly aid in the building up of the union that is located where they work. Such members look upon the I. W. W. as social clubs rather than a fighting economic organization While the desire for human companionship is strong, after isolation in the woods, still it should be the purpose of all rebels to at least render some aid to the smaller locals.

Especial attention is called to the local at Astoria, Ore. This is composed mainly of Finns and is doing good work. English workers are asked to call upon the secretary. Emil Silvio, 103 Washington street, and aid him in the upbuilding of the organization.

DOLEFUL SOUNDS FROM THE TOOMBS.

In Faribault, Minn., a town about the size of Hatrack, Mich., is an S. L. P. sheet called the Referendum. The publication admits that it is "the only Revolutionary Socialist Paper is the U. S. West of New York."

Along with an advertisement of Duke's Mixture and a letter from August Gilhaus, there appeared in the Referendum, Sept. 21, an article from which the following extract is taken

"Haywood belongs to a dreadful organization.

report of convention was lost.

Afternoon.

Tags of Grand Trunk Pacific strike turned over to Organizer Thompson.

Alex. Lundgren seated as joint delegate from it. U. 95, 129, 134.

Motion to abolish annual convention was lost.

Motion to draft call for a general strike in aid of imprisoned fellow workers, same to be interested in the fifth Day.

The whole of the fifth day seasion was taken up in discussion and action upon the reports of committees regarding the communications referred to them.

Werbatim:

"Haywood belongs to a dreadful organization, or sect, which is backed by the powers that be, whose whole aim is to give labor a black eye, thru brute force and violent methods, by committing such acts as those for which the Mc Namara Bros. plead guilty to in Los Angeles, California, and are serving life sentences.

"Haywood belongs to a dreadful organization, or sect, which is backed by the powers that be, whose whole aim is to give labor a black eye, thru brute force and violent methods, by committing such acts as those for which the Mc Namara Bros. plead guilty to in Los Angeles, California, and are serving life sentences.

"Haywood is in cahoots with several other dark alley and hole-in-the-wall leaders, among them Bill Hezzlewood, St. John, W. E. Trautmann a man named Etter, and others, whose and make it fiver special aim to slip over the nation, to every place where a big strike is on, and make fiver specches in favor of physical force and riot, causing many innocent men and women and children to be clubbed and shot down by the police and military. That is what Haywood and his bunch did at Lawrence, Motion to draft call for a general strike in down by the police and military. That is what Labor party organizers, Rudolph Kats, Reimer, DeLeoon, Richter, and others, were trying to organize the strikers into one solid industrial workers and others, were trying to organize the strikers into one solid industrial workers of the Motion to action of sect. Which is backed by the powers that be, whose whole aim is property and beat up "scabs" but to show them the necessity of all joining hands in one solid union, and tie up the whole town, the state, th union, and the up the whole town, the state, the nation, by walking quietly away and leave everything, and when they are strong enough to the a nation, several nations, they are strong enough to usher in the Industrial Republic."

And this is the S. L. P. which prides itself upon its "education" and upon having the

facts in its possession before making an assertion. If "a little learning is a dangerous thing" the Referendum's S. L. P. editor must he extremely dangerous.

WICHITA JAILS SIX SOCIALISTS

Following the rotten egging and attempted stabbing of Socialist Party speakers by Y. M. C. A. hoodlums in Wichita, Kas., as described in our last issue, the city council in secret session passed an ordinance forbidding free speech. As a result six socialists are in jail "law breakers" for having used direct action against the ordinance.

The Salvation Army is allowed to speak

Will Charley Sharkey, or anyone having in ormation of his address, please communicate with Local 69, I. W. W., 74 South west Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SYMPATHY? NITI RESOLUTIONS! NOT!

	Fresno, Cal.
Names of Men.	
A. W. Snyder	\$2.50
Alex. Mackay	2.50
Charles Pierce	2.50
James McDonald	2.50
Hrant Minchiryan	2.50
John Golden	2.50
George Graban	2.50
Frank Furstenberger	
John Richborn	
8. H. Jerome	2.50
J. J. Malloy	2.50
L T. Lynn	
P. Brankin	2.00
O. Wilkens	
P. G. Nuffer	2.50
A Fellow Worker	1.00
Total	
Previously acknowledged	

From London. England, comes the report that an Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Committee has been formed with J. F. Tanner, 13 Beadon street, Hammersmith, N. W., as secretary. Trafalgar Square will be the scene of a huge protest meeting on September 22. Well known labor speakers will tell of the foul actions of the wool trust ghouls in this "land of the free."

George Bish and Claud Showalter should write to L. U. No. 73, Stockton, Cal., Box 845, to get mail addressed to them.

Card No. 81516 was taken from Joseph Dunn on Sept. 21 and anyone carrying same is a fake. Secretaries should watch for the card and if secured it should be forwarded to Box 241, Bakersfield, Cal.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist move-ment, published in the Italian language. It ex-pounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Gio-vannitti awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscrip-tion price is 31 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 187, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednes-day, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street. Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevalt street, New Bedford Mass.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent SONGS OF JOY! SONGS OF SORROW! SONGS OF SARCASMI Songs of the Miseries That Are.

Songs of the Happiness To Be. Songs that strip capitalism bare: show the shams of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class: and drown in one glad burst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.

The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism." is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.

A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class who are rioling at the banquet board.

board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of

stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, exars, and presidents.

Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.

The poster is 1820 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colds.

Posternia are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per dozen,

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS

"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Herve. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"Eleven Hilled Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"The I. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity MPHETS

"Why Strikes Care Lost and How to Win." By Wm. E. Trautment. 24 pages. 3c to local unions in quantity.
"The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." By Edward McLonald. 16 pages. 2½c to local unions in quantity.

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS. 15c per 1000. 31.25 per 1000.

1s the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.

Ebort.
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
"Cetting Recognition." By A. M. Stirton.
"Two Kinds of Unonism." By Edward Ham-Ebe

mo mond.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women."
By E. S. Nelson.
"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. smith.

Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau. Box 422, New Castle, Pa.

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1½ cents per copy. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle,

P

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

Tailors working in Meyer & Jonasson's re cently struck and joined the I. W. W. The other departments of the store are being or-

Furriers in Grabowski's Fur Shop presented demands for a shorter working week and received a promise of settlement after they had successfully used the passive strike. Furriers in other cities have been notified not to accept employment in Pittsburg should the wage scale and working hours be not adjusted. The furriers understand industrial unionism and nearly all of them are lined up in the I. W. W.

the I. W. W. and already have a substantial membership. Many of them remember that eight years ago the American Federation of Labor forced the meat wagon drivers to withdraw from the inside workers and form a separate organization, thus causing dissension and defeat. They want ONE BIG UNION of packing house employes this time.

Tobacco workers are making great strides Substantial raises in wages, and better conditions have been gained within a short time. The Penn Cigar Co. has been forced to come to the I. W. W. to secure 150 stogle makers. following a short strike. The men received

Two thousand steel workers are about to and are fully posted upon organization work upon the streets. and militant tactics.

Wm. E. Trautman is supervising much of the organization work in the Pittsburg district and the outlook for the I. W. W. is very bright, in-

MINNEAPOLIS FIGHT IS WON.

The I. W. W. scored another victory in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. Meetings are now held upon the street unmolested by the police. brutal tactics. The feeling was made more bitter on account of the fact that religious and similar organizations were exempted from the with round after round of applause. The meetattacks of the police thugs.

St. Paul is still inclined to be a little officlous, but it is not thought their attitude will be such as to make a free speech fight neces- lecting funds around the city brought the sary. The Socialist Party were the ones mainly concerned in St. Paul, but the fight for free speech is always the fight of the I. W. W.

Since these two skirmishes in the class war there has been a great wave of enthusiasm in favor of the I. W. W. started in the Twin Cities. The local has made a fine showing in selling sub cards for the "Worker" and nearly a thousand song books have been disposed of.

HELEN KELLER IS A REBEL

Miss Helen Keller, who is known through out the whole world because of the wonderful way in which she has gained an education despite defects of blindness and deafness, is a rebel in the ranks. The following authentic account is reproduced in the columns of the radical press:

radical press:
"On the wall over Miss Keller's desk was displayed a large banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. She was asked if she favored the Socialist cause.
"'I do,' said Miss Keller, for under Socialism only can every one obtain the right to work and be happy."
"What do you think of the imprisonment of

"'What do you think of the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti?"

Ettor and Giovannitif"
"'Outrageous. A burning shame. A dis-grace to the whole country and to Massachu-setts. They ought to be freed at once, Miss

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

working class.

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LAMSON LOSES HIS LEG Salt Lake City fellow workers wish to bring the attention of the I. W. W. membership to

the case of Fellow Worker Lamson, who lost one leg, and the toes of the other, while beating his way to the Northwest from the San Diego fight. Lamson was on his way to aid the workers upon strike in Canada.

He is now incapacitated from active work by this accident, and the members of L. U. No. 69 are endeavoring to raise funds with which to purchase an artificial limb.

A hearty response in the form of cold cash should meet this appeal. Send all funds to Packing house workers are reorganizing into Louis Brown, Secretary No. 69, I. W. W., 74

JAMES ROHN IN THE COOLER.

James Rohn, the rebellious secretary of L. U. 380, Tacoma, Wash., is spending a few days in the city strong box as the result of having made an announcement at Twelfth street and Pacific avenue without the sanction of the powers that prey. He prefers to eat at the expense of the taxpayers rather than to pay the fine or to promise "not to do it any more."

It is not expected that a free speech fight will develop at this time. There is, however, a strong feeling of resentment among one cent per hundred additional increase, this members of the Socialist Party who have liketo include the work done the week before the wise been denied certain corners for street strike. the matter under discussion at this time and walk out of the mills of the United States Steel should they determine that a btatle is desira-Corporation. The men have been attending seble, the I. W. W. will give its aid toward forcret meetings addressed by I. W. W. organizers ing the authorities to allow peaceable assembly

> The workers must defend their meeting places at all hazards.

MORMON TOWN WAKING UP.

Salt Lake City is showing signs of activity that should make some of the other locals come out of their slumbers

Local 69, I. W. W., held a rousing meeting on Sept. 21 in the Socialist hall on behalf of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. The condi-The authorities evidently feared that a fierce tions in the Southern lumber camps were ably struggle would ensue if they persisted in their set forth in the two speakers, Jack Barry and Harry McClintock.

Jack Barry's ringing words were received ing closed with the singing of revolutionary songs.

The splendid work of J. Howland in co amount up to \$20.30, which was forwarded to be used in carrying on the work of the rebellions Southern timber workers.

Local 69 is holding street meetings nightly with Fellow Worker F. Ritter on the box. The literature sales are increasing and more slaves seem to be interested in the ONE BIG UNION. Each week the bundle orders of papers is in creased and soon it is expected that there will he 1000 copies of the "Industrial Worker" and the same of Solidarity sold each week.

The wage slaves in the Mormon stronghold are getting parred loose from some of their ancient superstitions, handed down to them by the prophets of the faith. Typical of all religions, the statue of the chief prophet in Salt Lake has its back toward the Temple and its hand outstretched toward the Bank

On Sept. 30 the local is arranging for a monster Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting.

Just watch Salt Lake and you'll see some new industrial locals soon.

-Press Committee.

The I. W. W. on the Pacific Coast is in need of a number of good organizers to take hold of the work of crystalizing the sentiment that exists in favor of the I. W. W. The pay ranges from \$15 to \$25 per week. Only those who understand industrial unionism Write to Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

(By Ed Jorda.)
(Tune: "Yankee Doodle."
A farmer boy once worked in town,
He thought to make a fortune;
The bosses cut his wages down
By capitalist extortion.

Chorus:
The I. W. W. waked him up
By preaching class communion,
Said fire the bosses all corrupt
By forming ONE BIG UNION. He thought to get another job And so regain his losses, But found it was the same old rob And by the same old bosses.

He then returned unto the farm. Perhaps you think it funny.
The farmer boy did all the work—
The boss got all the money.

This farmer boy then came to see The need of class communion.
Went like a man and paid the fee
And joined the ONE BIG UNION.

He joined in with a mighty throng; I know you think it funny. He only worked just half as long But got just twice the money.

So they in winning full control Depend on class communion.

Demand the earth from pole to pole,
All bound in ONE BIG UNION.

UNCIVILIZED SOCIALISTS

USE DIRECT ACTION F. B. Meriam, former state secretary of the Socialist party of California, refused to give the effects of the state office to the newly elected secretary, T. W. Williams. Some rade" on behalf of Williams burglarized the office at night. We still await that thunder of protest from those who have been declaim ing against "direct action." "propaganda of the deed," "sabotage," and similar methods.

Did the end justify the means?

Sing a song of politics,
A pocket full of votes;
Sing a song of politics,
With roaring, raucous throats.
When the meeting opens,
Much sophistry is said;
The audience were better off
At home and safe in bed. The heelers in the barroom
Are putting out the bait.
The boss is in the back room The boss is in the back room
Fixing up the state.
A most momentous campaign,
Judging from the throes,
But it really doesn't matter
Which way the contest goes.

SOME MORE SABOTAGE

In the current issue of the Publishers' Guide, publication devoted to the interest of employ ing printers, is an article entitled "As the Reporer Sees It," from which we take the folowing extract to show that sabotage sometimes accomplishes good results, politicians to he contrary, notwithstanding:

times accomplishes good results, politicians to the contrary, notwithstanding:

"An economical managing editor of a New York morning paper once conceived the bright idea of doing away with his staff of photographers. He considered the young men of dry plate and shutter an unnecessary expense. He would illustrate as before with half-tones but he would illustrate as before with half-tones but he would iop off half a dozen salaries.

Accordingly he sent to a stock house for a store of cameras, pocket-size, and a mile or so of film. The cameras were duly distributed to the members of the staff, each reporter receiving one. The instructions that went with the cameras were that each man should illustrate his own story.

It was a body blow for the reporters, this innovation. They had previously considered that they had their bands full gettings the news, even as the camera chap was kept equally busy focusing unwilling subjects and scheming out snap-shot beats.

The first man out of the office turned his camera to the sky and secured a roll of beautiful cloud effects. The second man specialized in asphalt to the extent of a dozen exposures. The cubs alone really tried to take pictures, though the stories on which they were assigned were not worth illustrating.

lized in asphalt to the extent of a dozen exposures. The cubs alone really tried to take pictures, though the stories on which they were assigned were not worth illustrating.

One professional photographer was retained in the dark room to look after the finishing, for even this economical editor didn't expect reporters to develop, retouch and print. His report the first night was most discouraging. There were yards of beautiful cloud effects, several obvious attempts to photograph the sun in full blaze, film after film of perfectly good pavement, and on the rolls of the faithful, authority-fearing cubs not a sign of anything. The professional had looked out for that last in his developing. Not a single print was there fit for illustration.

By the second day the staff men had learned how NOT to focus and there was a crop of photographic monstrosities. The third day showed no improvement and the pocket cameras were called in, the real photographers reinstated.

in, the real photographers reinstated. that day there has been no real effort x the work, and the camera chap has been sure of his place in the making of the news-

FOR THOSE THAT LIE IN BONDAGE (Ettor and Giovannitti.) (By Charles Ashleigh.)

this be the end? After our fight, after our heart's-blood shed-dings,
To submit?

Shall it go forth unto the waiting multitudes— The tame, poor labor troops awaiting their de-liverance—

liverance—
That we have falled?
We have said that they could lean on us;
And now these fall before unholy power
Of greed and all its minions—
These twain whom we have sworn to succor. Ah, comrades! Lo, the fight is long; the road Stretches before, beginewn with jagged rocks: And by the wayside fail the wounded warriors.

Can we prevail? Our lights are few and feeble And the Great Moloch's legions fill the earth.

Shall this a sorry portent be of failure? Or shall our cry in man-voiced volume man-voiced volume rise: "On to the fight and let none droop nor falter,
The world swoops on and with it our idea!"

Many Strike to Free Ettor

(Continued from page one.)

strike at the present time against the expressed wishes of Ettor and Giovannitti. they would not urge the people not to strike if they wanted to. If the members want to strike we will stand behind them. even though we disagree with them on the advisability of the general strike.'

St. John and Haywood sent the follow ing telegrams:

"Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1912.—To Fred Heslewood, care Wm. Yates, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.: Convention and General Executive Board endores the

The letters of Ettor and Giovannitti and the local general strike have made a favorable impression; the first because of their tactical wisdom, and altruism, the set aside. second for determination on the part of workers to run their own affairs regardless of leaders. This city will be the scene of monster demonstration in favor of Anna Lapizzo tomorrow. All local branches of the I. W. W. will participate, with bands and banners. Speeches will be made in front of the cemetery of the Immaculate Conception, where the murdered girl is buried. Delegations from Boston, Lowell, Haverhill, Lynn, Ipswich of monster demonstration in favor of Boston, Lowell, Haverhill, Lynn, Ipswich and other cities will come in special trains. The police show their usual stupidity. They prevented a meeting in the city hall on Friday night. This action increased the resentment against the authorities.

Haywood is expected here on Monday. Ettor and Giovannitti have been taken to Salem jail. The big legal battle will begin next week. The prosecution will use the Chicago anarchist case as a precedent.

Boston newspaper men, now in city, who were also here during the strike, predict that the trial will end in a fizzle. They say the prosecution has no case. The general strike sentiment is growing outside of the city. General headquarters reports an encouraging outlook throughout the country. The shoe workers of Lynn have voted in favor of a 48-hour strike beginning Monday. Granite cutters of Quincy the same. Three mining centers in the Pittsburg district and 75,000 workers in New York City await the word to drop their tools and join them.

The I. W. W. has also received telegrams of congratulation from the Michigan Socialist party in convention assembled at Grand Rapids, and of general strike support from Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Pa. The working class is aroused as never before.

MAKE A KICK.

All members and readers of the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity are requested to write a personal protest to Governor Eugene M. Foss. State House, Boston, Mass., protesting against the continued imprisonment of Etter and Giovannitti. Labor and Socialist papers please copy.

"BARGAIN COUNTER" UNIONISM.

Through the capitalist and craft union presthe news was flashed a few weeks ago that all the shoe workers were going to form ONE BIG UNION, and the war between the different crafts was to cease. This statement was in most cases followed by the advice to shun the I. W. W. because the new movement would fill the bill completely. The advice came from capitalists, politicians and craft officials.

The I. W. W. has nothing to lose and much to gain if such a move were really to be made by the crafts, as the end for which we are striving would be gained were the efforts successful, and were the attempts to end in failure our ranks would grow as a result, but we learn that even the attempt is not to be made. methods, is now out with a circular letter to the workingmen of the craft in which occur some remarkable statements. On behalf of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. and signed by Tobin, president; Lovely, vice president: Baine, secretary, and the members of the general executive board, is the circular containing these excernts:

"We take this opportunity to again call at-tention to the fact that our charter from the American Federation of Labor gives this union sole jurisdiction over the shoe workers in the

may be given sole jurisdiction by the A. F. of sciously purchases shoes with Tobin's stamp L, that does not mean that it is recognised by upon them is helping to maintain scabbery.

the American labor movement, for the labor movement of this country would be traitors to the members forming its various parts should it indorse the "tainted label" of Tobin's scabs. Assuming the right to say that no job shall be unfair unless Tobin puts his seal of approval on the boycott is rather an odd affair for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has placed its label upon shoes that were produced in notoriously unfair houses, and under conditions that were worse than bestial slavery. When the Cushman & Herbert firm moved from Lynn to Haverhill, Mass., they were given the Boot and Shoe Workers' label in place of the United Shoe Workers! label, although the wages were from \$1.20 to \$1.50 less each day than was paid under the latter union. This is a sample of Tobin's organized scabbery. Continuing, the circular says:

"Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1912.—To Fred Heslewood, care Wm. Yates, Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.: Convention and General Executive Board endores the general strike. The organization stands solidly behind the spontaneous action of the textile workers at Lawrence, and will spread the flames of discontent. Make mill owners open the jail doors."

The letters of Ettor and Giovannitti of preserving the continuous operation of factor for the circular says:

"The contracts now in force between our general union and shoe manufacturers in the United States and Canada are of such vital importance in maintaining a permanent organization and of organization and of the circular says:

"The contracts now in force between our general union and shoe manufacturers in the United States and Canada are of such vital importance in maintaining a permanent organization is good times as well as during business depressions as to cause us to healtitude before taking any step which would have the effect of dissolving and annulling existing contracts made with manufacturers in good times as well as during business depressions as to cause us to healtitude before taking any step which would have the effect of dissolving and annulling existing contracts made with manufacturers in good faith, and with the methods and permanent organization and of water and of

"It would be perfectly natural in the event of a merger of unions of such widely divergent methods of dealing with the wage question and with such widely different conceptions of con-tract integrity that the manufacturers would

Laying aside entirely the matter of the deadening effect of signing contracts we might inquire how the said contracts were secured. . .. o answer is found in a former circular issued by John Tobin. In this circular the scabby methods of "bargain counter" unionism are clearly shown up. It is worthy of reproduction and rapid development of the demand for the great labor leaders.

"To Shoe Manufacturers—The long continued conditions under which the Union Stamp may Union Stamp Shoes having convinced the shoe trade generally that the Union Stamp proposition is something more than a passing fad we wenture to address this circular to you, suggesting that, you immediately investigate the conditions under which the Union Stamp may be issued and thus place yourself in line to take be issued and thus place yourself in line to take advantage of the best selling factor in the shoe

trade.

In view of the fact that you can use the In view of the fact that you can use the Stamp without in any way surrendering control of your business or placing yourself to the least disadvantage, EITHER AS TO WAGES OR OTHERWISE, there appears to be no good reason why you should not secure the use of the Union Stamp immediately, which you can do by addressing a letter to the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish you with all necessary information.

"We have made the splendid record of having gone through the last four years without the violation of a single contract, and without a strike in any department in any factory throughout the entire country where the Union Stamp is used and we are pursuing the policy that our future depends upon strict compliance with the letter and spirit of our contracts.

"Our unbroken record of unbroken contracts

"Our unbroken record of unbroken contracts "Our unbroken record of unbroken contracts is one that we are proud of, and it offers you the best guarantee possible that it is perfectly safe to do business with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of today, no matter what may have been your disappointments in doing business with any past organization in the shoe

We stand ready to take your factory at its "We stand ready to take your factory at its existing scale of wages and issue our Union Stamp under an arbitration contract which absolutely protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages. We can organize any factory in any locality and without changing the personnel of the employes, or without loss of time.
"Our rapidly increasing membership and revenue increases the advertising campaign for stamped shoes, which insures stability, and, most significant of all, the shoe jobbers are now giving the preference to Union Stamped Shoes, because they sell best, and are offered at the market price.

at the market price.

"Kindly let us hear from you, with a view of

getting your factory in operation, so that you can use the Union Stamp before the next run.

"Respectfully yours,
"JOHN F. TOBIN,

"General President."

The authenticity of this circular cannot be dodged, for Tobin was forced to acknowledge its authorship at the Toronto convention.

Additional reasons given by Tobin for not trying to gain one union in the industry are that any individual member of the union has the power to get an injunction dissolving such a new union were it to be formed, and any three locals could hold the effects intact by refusing to enter the proposed organization; that John Tobin, notorious for his scabby the sick and death benefit clauses would prevent such a step-in other words, the shoe workers are organized for the bosses and for death rather than for the workers and for life; that the new elements would be discordant and the employers would fear that contracts would be violated; and finally that the union was formed for a definite purpose and their oath of office stops them from diverting it from its course. Therefore, in the words of the circular, 'we declife to submit the matter to our local

sole jurisdiction over the shoe workers in the shoe trade, and is the only union having the right to declare a legitimate strike or to declare any job in the shoe trade unfair, and is a complete bar to any hope that any rival organization might have of misleading its members into believing that they win be recognised by the American labor movement."

While the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union labels and unique labels. He who considered the shoet and shoe workers are union labels and unique labels. He who considered the shoet and unique labels. There is about as much chance for "bargain

Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them! If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount. To William Yates. Secretary-Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti Defence. Lawrence, Mass. Fellow Worker: Enclosed find \$.. as my donation to the Ettor-Giovannitti de-Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

ing trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as

testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which

300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the

striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered per-

secution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the

Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow

workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The

best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree.

We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy.

We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty

is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a

with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted.

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., await-