

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.") Utica, N. Y., March 16.-The trial of Boccini continued for the past week. The prosocution is not yet through. There are twelve more cases to be tried and the present one will last another week.

So far the witnesses for the bosses have in cluded foremen, scabs, capitalists, state em ployes and detectives. The star witnesses yet to come are a strike breaker officer of the street car union who stole funds, Chief Long's brother, one slugger with a bad record.

Witnesses were forced to admit that they were given instructions as to how to testify before the grand jury. An ex-tramp, who hand-cuffed workers in the mills so they could be slugged by specials, admitted the above and also testified that a boy had been beaten up in the mill and carried on crutches to the patrol wagon

Attorneys for the prosecution were twice caught signalling to their witnesses and were exposed. Some of the specials have not been sworn in at all. It will take some time for the trial to finish.

Funds are getting low and the defense must have money at once. Every rebel must ge busy before it is too late. The defense is work ing night and day as they are short handed Keep funds coming so we can go ahead. We will win out or die struggling.

Funds should be sent to Treasurer, Box 458 Little Falls, New York.

J. S. BISCAY. **All Seattle Tailors** Out on Strike

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker." Scattle, Wash., March 13 .- As an outgrowth of the tailors' strike against M. Vollman & Co., a permanent injunction has been granted against the J. W. W., restraining them from placing more than two pickets in front of any one struck shop.

The order of the court was met with a gen eral strike of all the tailors in eighteen shops The International is also out. All unorganized shops are sure to be out in a short time.

Great solidarity has been displayed and in all probabilities the strike will spread to in clude other industries.

Financial aid is needed in order to gain the necessary publicity and to aid the 200 tailors who are out.-John M. Foss.

Seattle Striking Tailors Need Your Assistance Seattle, Wash., March 13th, 1913.

Fellow Workers:

On the 15th of February, the 36 slaves in the employ of the M. Voliman & Diamond Co. tailor shops declared a strike, after one of the most active union men of Local No. 194, I. W. W., tailors, had been discharged. Pickets were es tablished at the struck shops, and as usual the boss made appeal to the City Officials for Police protection against picketing. The Police responded by arresting pickets in bunches. On the arrest of one bunch another bunch would follow the picket line, only to be in turn arrested. This was done until 36 were in jall when the officials conned arresting.

On the 24th ult., Vollman & Co. applied for an injunction, which was granted as a temporary restraining order against picketing. The workers all over the country repli



BRAIN OF AN AMERICAN SCISSORBILL-HELP TO CLEAR THE RUBBISH AWAY

Police Start Violence in Akron Strike

On March 7, after three weeks of absolutely (rear, not knowing violence occurred in the great rubber workers' strike at Akron, Ohio. As usual the police and leputies are the cause of the whole affair. One striker is dying in the hospital and eight others are in jail because of riots on Friday evening and Saturday noon in front of the

Goodrich plant. A squad of police and deputies charged the peaceful pickets, striking one of the girl pickets in the face, trampling under foot the American flag carried by another picket, and slashing right and left with murderous clubs and

blackjacks. On Friday evening two thousand pickets, led by M. A. Durso, I. W. W. organizer; Mrs. Mar-garet Prevey, Socialist lecturer, and Fred Miles. consciousness and will surely die. carrying an American flag, marched in double column past the gate of the Goodrich Rubber Co., on the west side of the street and back on the other side in an endless chain, asking the

workers on the inside to join the strike. When the whistle blew for the 5:30 shift 19 leave the plant, the police ordered the crowd to the east side of the street. Calling attention arrested pickets were fined \$50 and costs in a as good as won. to a city ordinance which allowed them to remain as they were, the crowd refused to go. Organizer Durso was at once arrested and clubs were drawn against the crowd. Those in the by the Rubber Trust, and Judge Vaughn's law Box 244, Akron, Ohio,

penceable methods, on the part of the strikers, forward the whole crowd. Sheriff Ferguson there was small chance for a favorable verdict violence occurred in the great rubber workers' rushed up with a drawn blackjack shouting to Vaughn is said to hold rubber company stock. rushed up with a drawn blackjack shouting to his deputies, "Wade in and get busy if you want to hold your jobs." The defenseless pick-cts were scattered in all directions by the blows from clubs and blackjacks in the hands

of the thugs. One man was struck down with a club and four brutes stood over him raining blows upon his head long after all consciousness had fled. and Sunday, I. W. W. organizers addressing A bystander who protested was bodily thrown crowds. The strikers voted to resume into the patrol wagon and hurried off to jail. The unconscious man was also taken to the threat of the Cossacks that such an action police station where he was held for more than an hour without medical attention. Reports on March 9 state that he has not yet re overed

The scabs began pouring from the mills just as the riot was at its height. The infuriated strikers were forced among them and a free for all fight heightened the excitement.

On Saturday afternoon the police provoked another riot on the same spot. Men were Vaughn. Postponement of the cases was denied. As every lawyer in Akron is subsidized this time. Eend all funds to J. W. Boyd, Treas.

U. M. W. of A. Progressing Backward

is employed by the rubber companies During the first week of the strike Governo Cox instructed the Mayor not to interfere with the right of free speech and assemblage. What will be the action taken as a result of recent events is not yet known.

A monster protest parade was held Saturday and mass meetings were held both on Saturday and Sunday, I. W. W. organizers addressing the the picketing on Monday morning in spite of the would not be allowed.

Monday morning saw a fine turnout of pick ets and one half of the scabs failed to go to work. The police slugged but one man and h happened to be a scab!

Every effort to break the strike has resulted in a greater solidarity of the striking workers It but remains for the workers outside of Akron to display as much class spirit in order to speedily win the battle. Let the workers give slugged and eight arrests were made. The the proper financial support and the strike is

relief which is the most serious problem at

(Special Telegram to the Industrial Worker) Alexandria, La., March 13 .--- The Citizens eague of Beauregard Parish are trying to terrorize all industrialists and socialists out of De Ridder, the county seat, and also out of Merryville, where the I. W. W. is striking against the American Lumber Company.

The members of this degenerate league are demanding the resignation perforce of Mayor Pressley of De Riddor, because he is a Socialist and has at all times refused to be a party to the lawless acts of the tools of the Timber barons. Pressley is the only public officer in the state of Louisiana who has ever tried to do his duty.

Organizer John Hill has been twice ordered out of Merryville by mobs, and upon his final refusal to go he has been thrown in jail. His friends are denied all information as to the charges preferred against him. The thieving Santa Fe railroad is whipped

at Merryville and this is the real reason for the attempted new reign of terror in this peonized section of the world.

In the name of human liberty let the I. W. W. turn its mighty batteries upon Merryville and De Ridder-Covington Hall

Denver's Treasury Is About Empty

On March 7 the fight for free speech in Denver, Colo., began in real earnest. The men commenced to arrive and in the city excite-ment ran high. Arrests were made as soon as the men mounted the box.

Omaha local moved on to Denver almost as a body, determined to aid their fellow workers in jail. Members of other locals have written that they are on their way. A few rebels who are not members are already on the scene ready to give their assistance when called upon. Already the officials have nearly enough, for the city is rapidly running out of funds. Prisoners have been transferred from the city to the county jail. The county is sick of the job and is trying to throw the men back onto the

city. Free Speech prisoners are charged with va grancy. All refuse to plead guilty. When they are released from jail they immediately make for the street corner to give another talk.

The city and county jails are inadequate to handle even an ordinary situation. All minor offenses are given slight fines rather than jail sentences and the commonest sentence is a "floater," that is-twenty-four hours to leave town. If all ordinary cases were to refuse to pay fines, the jails would be filled. For this reason the extra prisoners cause great concern. With just a few more rebels the city can be made to see that the I. W. W. has a right to speak on the streets. Come on, you rebels!

The police are two months behind in their pay and are secretly glad that the fight is showing up the present officials. There has been practically no rought handling so far. Men are needed to fill the jails and funds must be had to care for the men as they arrive. Send all funds to Secretary Peter Murray, 1850 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colo.

A.F. of L. Officials Advise Tailors to Scab

When the I. W. W. called the general strike of tailors in Scattle the spirit of solidarity

The workers all over the country replice to	By H. Eimer	fact was brought to light that in some camps	, than no agreements and no organization at all	struck the members of the International Ladies'
that injunction by sending telegrams that they	The tenth annual convention of District 18.	the men earned the coormous sum of \$1.75 a.	This masternings of logic is musthe of note	Garment Workers Union and as a result their
were willing to come to Seattle by the hundreds	United Mine Workers of America, held in Leth.	day. Asked by a delegate if he didn't think it	and should be handed down to post-star as	body struck in sympathy.
		would be better to lay down the tools and go	seems to know the secret of the whole trouble	This action was not to the liking of the
tousy are in tourise. The injunction whe made	rather tame affair.	on strike than to work under such miserable	yet he is loath to try to abolish the cause of it	scabby international officials who immediately
permanent March 13th. But it is a dead letter,	Although nome delegator were disastisfied	conditions, the district president emphatically	The huge army of unorganized workers are	dispatched the following telegram from their
as no attempt has been made to enforce it, as	with the present agreement the man are work.	answered: "No!"		offices in New York:
eridentif the capitalists of Beattle don't seem	ing under, they were soothed down by the		-are they? Ye gods, even the most ignorant	Chas. Fruchman, Sec.
to care about the advertisement they might Ret	officers and the more conservative element.		of the unorganized know better than to sign	Under no circumstances must members of
	The agreement was entered into between the		an agreement which binds them for three and	
	coal operators and the miners after the latter	agreements as a whole, the president stated	a half years and reduces their earning capacity	ecutive Board can call general strike. Don't
picket.	had been defeated in an eight months' strike	that the secret of the whole trouble in con-	to \$1.75 per day.	be afraid of being called a scab. You will get
(Continued on page four.)	late in the fail of 1911. It will expire on March	nection with this question was the method of		all support necessary from this office.
	191 1012		in so is as the very existence of an organi-	
Agitators Pinched For Tresspassing	ol, 1915.	about through the system of signing agree-	sation depends on the signing of agreements,	General Secretary-Treasurer.
Agitators I meneu I or Itesspassing	The miners were forced to accept an all	ments. Several of the delegates had denounced	I must say that any organization that fosters	
On February 8, while agitating in Griffin &	around reduction and nobody, the coal oper-	the agreement system in strong terms, and	the signing of time agreements kills the initia-	taking the part of the employers. A committee
Hunt's camp 1, fellow worker W. E. Clark was	ators included, thought at that time that the	while he agreed that the system was one that	tive of its members. By entering into a con- tract with the employee for any logith of the	of the boss lovers is said to have served notice
taken from Clark. The officials refused to	instance. At present the wages of the miners	that the very existence of their organization	officers, consequently they pay their dues and	Now that the I. W. W. is gaining strength
Clark ligures that he got the best of it as he	trict, and they are hardly sufficient for a bare	and, peyond an question, under the present	ed local duion meetings in this district will	out more in the open with their scabbery m
the sold a stille amount of interstate and be-	existence.	BOCIET BARGER BACK WE COMPLETE TOROUGHL MILE	beat out any statement.	as to win increasing favor with the employing
pers, some even to the police.	On the convention floor the startling (?)	organization were better by far for the workers	(Continued on page four.)	class.
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THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1913

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



Published Weekly by the General Executive Board Industrial Workers of the World Box 2129, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

The recent referendum to expel Haywood from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has caused ten persons to become interested in industrial organization, direct action and sabotage, where before there was but one. It is "heads we win, tails they lose" in our toss-up with the reactionists.

COLOR CONSCIOUS

Victor Berger says "I believe we should not stand in the way of any white people trying to improve their condition by coming to this country."

Karl Marx said "Workers of all countries, unite!" He included the negroes, the Hindus, and the Asiatics in the revolu- first subjected to the interesting experiment. tionary call.

But then Marx was not a "practical socialist."

A PEACEFUL WAR

Writing in the Oakland World of March 8, Ernest Untermann says:

'This class war makes all peace between workers and capitalists impossible." Then he gravely advises the workers Try to get along with your employer on friendly terms."

Is this not something like the case of the girl who asked :

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"

"Yes, my darling daughter.

Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,

But don't go near the water."

BETTER THAN EVER

We are already laying plans to issue an eight page edition of the Industrial Worker on May Day. If the support is generous enough the number will be printed in two colors on a good grade of book paper, thus giving the issue a propaganda their hearts and emery dust in their pockets." value for a whole year. We hope to make it the best number that has ever been produced.

It is our intention to secure articles from as many of the best labor writers as possible, and to cover the ground of favorable to themselves in every particular, and therefore industrial unionism as completely as the eight pages will allow. There will be at least three cartoons, and probably more. Mr. Block, as usual, will be on hand with a humorous experi-

ence. It is the amount of support alone that will determine whether we shall have the front page May Day cartoon in two colors. To properly represent the workers international labor day

with this issue it will be necessary for every local to more than present. double their usual order. This is written in hopes that preparations to purchase and distribute an extra large issue will commence at once.

Knowing also that the smaller locals are unable to meet a sudden heavy call upon their treasury we suggest that such having struck, or placing the blame upon inefficient strike locals set aside a small amount each week from now until May leadership, all the hatred of the workers is directed against First. This can then be sent in, together with such additional the employers. Armed with a knowledge of sabotage the amounts as the locals can spare.

Suggestions are desired from all interested locals as to the best ways and means of making the May Day issue of the Industrial Worker the greatest propaganda number ever sent out by a revolutionary labor organization.

WILL THE LUMBER WORKERS STRIKE?

quire many millions of feet of lumber, all of which must be delivered before the fall of 1914. There are large orders from other quarters, demanding delivery during the coming year. The lumber workers think the time is opportune for a general tie-up of the industry, sometime within the next three months. This idea is spreading and while it would not be correct to say that /it is due entirely to I. W. W, agitation still there remains the fact that the I. W. W. is the only organization from which the lumber workers have anything to hope. The lumber-

jacks have nothing but contempt for the A. F. of L. In order to insure the best results in case of a sudden strike it might be well for the individual rebels in each camp to collect all available information about conditions and send same to Frank R. Schleis, Secretary of the National Industrial Union Forest and Lumber Workers. Address communications to Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Keep the secretary informed at all times of the number of n in your camp, the state of discontent, the hours, wage le, and meneral conditions, as well as the railway connections l other matters of value to travelling organizers.

If each rebellious worker will do his duty to himself and his ss we will see a tremendous increase in the One Big Union d we will also be in shape to effectively direct any revolt t may break out, so that the concerted actions of the strikers I wrest from sad shikying lumber barons more and more of good Llings of life.

IS THE METROPOLITAN SERIOUS?

The Metropolitan Magazine has made the stunning discovery at the increased cost of living in the past ten years is due the fact that wages have nearly doubled in that time. The Metropolitan, be it known, is a semi-socialistic magazine. employing several of the leading parlor socialists as writers.

This magazine stands in a class all by itself when it comes to beautiful pictorial cover effects but it has made a serious mistake in trying to become a competitor with Life, the great comic weekly. But it must be admitted that the above mentioned effort eclipses any joke that has yet appeared in Life.

It must be a joke for surely the Metropolitan editor will not seriously contend that profits are in fixed proportion to the value created by the workers! If the contention of the Metropolitan is correct, that prices rise as a result of a rise in wages, then surely the reverse must be the case.

Who will be the first to voluntarily cut his wages so that prices will fall? We suggest that the Metropolitan force be

SABOTAGE

IX "It will be met by the lockout," is another argument advanced against the use of sabotage. That is to say, the employer, finding sabotage in use in his factory, will cut off all of his profits in order to try to save a portion of them!

But let a lockout be used and will not wage workers have to be employed as soon as operations are resumed? Will not the employer have to hire the same sabotiers, who have re-mained unknown to him? If workers are imported, cannot sabotiers get on the job in the guise of seabs?

A little thought on the subject shows that a lockout is impracticable in the face of sabotage. No employer locks out his force with the intention of keeping them out permanently. The workers must be re-employed. Their lockout experiences will drive home the class struggle more than would a thousand lectures on the subject, and many of them will return to work, as was predicted in the Lawrence strike. "with bitterness in

The employers, however, resort to the lockout only when all else has failed. Even when using this weapon they seek to have it appear as a strike, and they launch it at a time unfavorable to the workers. They hope, by such a lockout, to cause the workers to lose faith in the strike as a weapon; failing to note the fact that workers strike because they must, and not through mere desire. They do not know that no agitator can cause a strike, no writer can call sabotage into use, no social revolution can be created and consummated, unless all the socially necessary elements of discontent are

The direct lockout, even when it serves the immediate ends of the employers, is harmful to their class interests as a whole.

Even Gompers would scarcely dare preach "mutual interests" to locked out workers. Instead of blaming themselves for workers return to their tasks, more terrible in defeat than in victory.

Nor can the military forces be successfully employed against sabotage. The employers could not long, afford to have a

soldier to guard each worker. The workers, in fact, would immediately rebel when placed under such espionage. Neither is there any surety that sabotage will not have permeated the down in the preamble, whereby actual wage-



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

England

During the past few years many efforts hav n made to revive the movement among the agricultural laborers of England. Seven years ago a National Union of agricultural laborer was formed, and the union has specially de veloped in the Southeastern counties. seventh congress of this organization was held at Fakenham, Norfolk county. The workers of counties where agriculture predominates were represented by 86 delegates. The congress occupied itself mainly with the question of wages, hours and housing. With a grea majority the Union declined to affiliate with the Labor Party. In all discussions these la-borers showed themselves to be imbued with the parliamentary and reformist spirit. This is after all not so astonishing as there are work ers more advanced than the agricultural labor ers who are still full of illusions as to what parliamentary action can do for them

Bulgaria

We quote the following from the latest bulltin of the International Transport Workers Federation in order to show what war means to the workers of any country: "The mobilization and the declaration of war have provoked a stagnation in the labor movement here. From 10,000 organized workers of our Federation hardly any have not been sent to the army The railways, Post and Telegraphs were imme diately put under military control and the employes are under a strict and inhuman mill tary discipline. Our Federation was force to suspend its regular work and the military censorship makes all discussion impossible Papers are suppressed if on the side of labor Nearly all the port workers are on the field of battle. Those who are not, are without work

and threatened with famine."

Portugal

The strike of lightermen on the Tagus, which proke out some weeks ago, continues. The strikers refuse to recognize the regulations of the port authorities. the rich traders and it is interesting for the the rich traders and it is increasing to mail in the hour of victory, to take control of the industries of the nation."-Appeal to Reason. lish and German exploiters. A correspondent of the London "Times" writes from Lisbon, February 19: "Many German and British steamers and those of other nationalities are unable to leave, and the river warehouses are hopelessly congested. The losses to international trade (that is to say the international era of revolutionary industrial organization. capitalists) are heavy. The navigation agents of various companies have telegraphed to several steamers not to touch at Lisbon, and have also applied to respective Ministers here, who have made representation to the Fremier, Dr. Alfonso Costa. Hitherto, however, no results have been obtained. Dr. Costa fears the syndicalists more than the Foreign Legations. Dr. Costa's predecessors, Senhor Vasconcellos and Senhor Duarte Leite, showed that with a few troops and some energy it was easy to dominate a strike, but Dr. Costa unfortunately is unable to follow their example, fearing to alienate the sympathies of the working classes who are his chief support." The English paper could hardly say more openly and brutally ing Fishguard Harbor on December 30. An orcould narray say more openly and ordenly in response information of December 30. An or-what it wants, and what the foreign legations der was given to port the helm to avoid a demand from Dr. Costa. Evidently the Great steamer coming out. When the quartermaster capitalists have asked the Portuguese Premier put the wheel over, the steering gear failed to to crush the strike of the Tago lightermen "with a little energy," and by using "a few troops." M. Costa must do what the "Briands of all countries are doing: put himself at the disposal of the capitalists and crush all effort of the wage earners to improve their conditions

WHAT AGRICULTURAL UNION THINKS OF TENANT FARMERS

Replying to the recent invitation of an ex pression of opinion on the land program, the W. W., makes the following reply:

The membership of Local 419 is unalterably opposed to any modification of or evasion from the basic principles of our organization as laid

also one of his tenant neighbors. The first day they work '18 hours or more, Rros Ffere consists of cornmoal mush, dinner cornbread, supper cobs and shucks. Says Mr. I. W. W. to his co-laborer, "This is fierce. Let us tell him we want bacon and eggs for breakfast, roast beef and potatoes for dinner and a good supper, for nine hours work." The farmer comrade who expects to hire a man himself pretty soon says, "Well, he sits down to the same kind of grub himself and he works as long and as hard as either of us. We shouldn't kick." No. Oil and water will not mix.

If the proposed affiliated organisation could be operated successfully it would be because the interests of employer and employe are identical, which doctrine we do not admit and therefore we could not affiliate with the tenant farmer.

It is our opinion that the tenant farmer who works for wages as a lumberjack should stand solid with his fellow workers in case of conflict in that industry. The I. W. W. holds open neetings and these men could be given a voice but no vote in the general affairs of the organisation, and by permission of the lumber worker locals they might even have a vote when strikes or other important measures were up for discussion.

Signed-Committee Local 419, I. W. W.

INDUSTRIAL UNITY

"The call today sounds to the nation's workers to get together. The industrial workers of the mills and factories, in the mines and on the railways must unite, and the workers on the farms and in the forests and in the agricultural districts must make common cause with them

"Industrial unity of the workers is of the first importance in the struggle to abolish wageslavery. Political unity is of vital importance but unity on the political field alone will not suffice.

"The class struggle is a struggle of daily clashes. Every hour marks a battle. In this battle the workers are beaten in advance if they are not organized. All these battles are life and death battles between the capitalist axploiting class and the toiling exploited class. In every such battle something is gained or

"But not alone for fighting these battles must the workers be industrially organized, but that they may be prepared to take control of industry and operate and manage it when the change comes.

"Every great modern industry should express the industrial unity of the workers engaged in it. Not by craft, not by trade, not by occupation, but by entire industries must the workers The strike exasperates organize their economic power to use in the daily struggle for better conditions and finally,

The publication of the above in the columns of the Appeal comes as a surprise. If the Appeal, with its enormous circulation, were to pivot its propaganda upon the great truth that "Industrial unity of the workers is of the first importance in the struggle to abolish wage slavery" we would soon see an unprecedented

SABOTAGE?

The Montreal Daily Star for February 25, contains the following news item: Simple Mishap Cripples Liner.

New York, February 25.-It became known oday that a piece of marline, a small line of two strands, twisted loosely left handed and used for binding the ends of ropes, which had dropped into the telemotor of the steamship Lusitania's steering gear, caused trouble which will keep the Cunard liner out of service for eight months and make it necessary to reblade three turbines at a cost of \$500,000.

The accident occurred as the liner was enterwork. It was found that the telemotor was jammed by a piece of rope.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class save nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found mong millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must ge on until the workers of the world organize tenant farmer, and auxiliary organizations, Ag. as a class, take possession of the earth and the ricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 419, machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with he evena The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage vars. Moreover the trade unions aid the em ploying class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers. Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or In all industries, if necessary, cease work whensver a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

In spite of the fact that the lumber industry continues to army. It is there already and it is growing in favor. pile up fortunes for an idle class; in spite of the fact that the demand for lumber is on the increase and the prices rising simply mean that sabotage would cease for the time being, to accordingly; in spite of the fact that the past year was a most break out all the more fiercely the moment the soldiers were prosperous one for those who acquired the timber lands by withdrawn. devious means; in spite of all this the wage workers in the lumber camps and mills, whose labor alone made possible the great wealth, have enjoyed none of the fruits of their arduous dermine their own foundation by employing soldiers to masand dangerous toil

Just as in the past, the lumber workers are receiving barely enough to allow them to return to their tasks day after day. The employers look upon the workers much as they do upon which they hold legal title, they are entitled to absolutely no machinery and in figuring on the great profits they have entirely overlooked the fact that discontent among the toilers Their withdrawal also means that the slight remaining check of the timber industry is increasing.

The long hours, the speeding-up process, the rotten grub the filthy bunkhouses, and the grafting foremen, all are combining to aid in fanning the flames of discontent. That a great of the class conscious wage worker. Does sabotage destroy strike is imminent in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest is the general idea. And it is to the I. W. W. that the men are already looking for advice and aid:

That a strike in the middle of summer would be effective is quite sure. It is known that the Panama Exposition will re- use it.

Even were the workers to allow the military rule it would

The employers well know that their rule rests upon the peaceful acquiescence of the workers. They will scarcely unacre an entire force when a militant minority use sabotage.

Now that the capitalist class are ceasing even to perform the other big capitalists in their capacities as farm slight task of nominal superintendence in the industries to consideration at the hands of the actual producers of wealth.

to sabotage is being removed.

Eliminating all the obviously master class objections there remains but two pertinent questions from the point of view working class solidarity ? Will sabotage continue to disarrange industry when the workers have taken possession ?

Taking up the two questions in turn it can be shown that Taking up the two questions in turn it can be shown that sabotage is not a boomerang that will return to slay those who use it.

workers alone are eligible to membership in the I. W. W. We could not consider the proposition of admitting tenant farmers to m ship.

Concerning the proposed auxiliary organize ion we should consider how it will work out before proposing such an affiliation. The pro posed organization would be composed of men who are sometimes wholly exploited as wage workers and sometimes explotied by the big land owners, the transportation companies and

By reason of this exploitation they are o necessity compelled to most mercilessly evoloti any unfortunate wage earner they may temporarily employ. They may treat their slave in a more familiar or democratic manner than

the big employer but any man who has worked on both bonanza farms and for petty farmers not much better off than himself, knows he is better off on the big farm.

Let us suppose that the small farmers, who also work as lumberjacks, formed an organiza- everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to tion to which all belonged. When their crops

instead of the conservative motte, "A-fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revelutionary watch-word, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of preduction must be organized, not only for the sarry on production when capitalism shall have REVOLUTION IN U. M. W. OF A.

REVOLUTION IN U. M. W. OF A. The above title is on the head of a manifesto issued by candidates for office in the Monon-gahele District of Pennsylvania. The names of the candidates are unimportant and are therefore omitted. The fact that it has been found necessary to issue such a document shows that the claim that the U. M. W. Δ is an industrial organization is a fraudulent one-of a revolutionary industrial organization in 'the mining industrial organization is 'the mining industrial organization is 'the manifesto is as follows: The manifesto is as follows:

The mainteners is as follows: Declaration of Principles of Candidates for Official Positions in District 5, U. M. W. of A. Believing that the demoralized state of Dis-trict Five, of the United Mine Workers of America, resulting from dissatisfaction because of the conditions that exist in the district, must be changed if our Union is to be a union in fact as well as in name; and firmly believing, also, that the merits of a question should be judged by the principle involved, regardless of who by the principle involved, regardless of who may be the advocates or the opponents of that principle; and desiring that we be plainly un-

The principle; and desiring that we be plainly un-derstood and our motives not misconstrued in the effort we are making for greator solidarity in the ranks of the Union; we make the follow-ing analysis of existing conditions in the Min-ers' Union, proparatory to offering a remedy for the evils that all know to exist: The minors, as a part of the great proletariat of this continent, are going through a period of transition from the simple hand method of min-ing coal to the more complex machine method. This transition has been going on for the last twenty years, with ever increasing intensity. Jouring the period when practically all coal was mined with the plck, the mines were owned by individuals or small companies. As the method of mining changed from pick to machine, the form of ownership also changed, from individuals to corporate ownership. The machine, the form of ownership also changed, from individuals to corporate ownership. The small company, with its one or more mines, developed into the corporation, with its chain of mines; and this process of growth went on with increasing rapidity as the struggle for the competitive market forced the weaker competi-tors from the field. As a result, we eventually see the small mine, with its one owner and its crude⁶ hand method of operation become a part of a giganitic corporation, capitalized at mil-lions of dollars, operating in several states, and using the most labor-saving machinery in the production of coal. production of coal.

While this transition has taken place, and is still taking place, the miner's union, in form and function, has remained practically the same as it was during the period of hand method of mining. It is out of date and, in its present and that the string the period of hand method of mining. It is out of date and, in its present form, unable to cope with the changing condi-tions that confront it on every hand. To pro-tect our economic interests we, the miners, must follow the trend of events and organize along the liases followed by the corporations. To do this we must take into consideration all allied industries and, while we are in favor of a written scale of wages and mining rates, which may be modified when the condition of the industry would justify a change, yet at no time must wo fetter ourselves with a contract for a definite period which can be used as a club to beat the proletariat of other industries into submission. This has occurred again and club to beat the proletariat of other industries into submission. This has occurred again and again in our union and one only has to review the history of the union in District Five to know the truth of this statement. During the Irwin strike we union miners in the adjacent coal field kept on working and by so doing we moulded the builets that caused the death of our union and many of our brothers and sisters in the Irwin coal field. We, the union miners, loaded boats with coal when the steamboat men were striking to better their miserable lot, and again we must say, sad though it may be, that by so loading that coal it was we, and not the owners, who caused the defeat of our not the owners, who caused the defeat of our fellow-workers in the steamboat strike.

The agreements entered into between cm ployers and trade unions result in the whole ployers and trade unions result in the whole-sale scabbing of one craft upon another. The workers have been misied so long by the preaching and prating of fake labor leaders who rant about the sacredness of contracts, the identity of the interests of Capital and Labor, etc., that large numbers of them have become despondent and despair of ever righting their wrongs by means of their union. To these workers we say: It is to yourselves that you must look for emancipation from industrial bondage; you yourselves must organize with must look for emancipation from industrial bondage; you yourselves must organize with the aim and object of overthrowing industrial siavery and establishing industrial freedom; it is with you that this power lies, and we, your brotbers of the working class, have map-ped out the following program as a guide to that end:

Program

First. That the international and District constitutions be so amended as to place all power in the hands of the rank and file, by power in the hands of the rank and file, by applying the principles of the initiative, refer-endum, and recall. Second. That all business performed by any delegate body in convention assembled be re-ferred seriatim to the general membership for

able to sell to the miners at much cheaper rates

lending our aid to other organizations in build-ing up their unions and furthering alliances with other unions.

THE AMERICAN EMPLOYER

The April issue of the American Employed is at hand and as usual is full of material against the I. W. W. If the price of the maga-sine were not so prohibitive it might be well for the I. W. W. to circulate it, for the whole discussion in its pages tends to prove our con tention that the I. W. W. is what the employers fear and the A. F. of L. is the weapon with

A new element in the labor problem nex takes the editor's attention. He points out the growth of the socialists and the circulation of ism and kindred topics each year. This is really an understatement for this paper alone This has occurred again and circulated three-quarters of a million copies during the past 12 months. This article pleads tide of socialism (in its broadest sense) before it is too late.

> The balance of the magazine is taken up with matter of the same nature. Trietmoe's reelec tion to his office in spite of the charges against him, the appearance of the Progressive Union ist in St. Louis, Mo., numerous quotations from the Industrial Worker, the recent Civic Federa tion meeting in which Seth Low praised the A. F. of L. and knocked the I. W. W., Bill Haywood and the socialists, and the Darrow case all come in for articles.

> If the articles in the American Employer are any indication of the feeling of the master class then the I. W. W. is the most feared or ganization, after them the red section of the Socialist Party, then the rebellious workers in the A. F. of L., and then the political socialists The A. F. of L., as an organization, in conjunc tion with a little higher wages where conditions are very had, is held to be the means of checking the further growth of those who seek to abolish the wage system.

WITH THE TRANSPORTATION WORKERS As soon as the workers come to a clear understanding of what industrial unionism is they will refuse all substitutes and will strike directly for the goal. This is clearly shown by the actions of the transportation workers at Helper. Utah.

As reported in these columns, the men at that ferred serial in to the general membership for referendum vote. Third. That the constitution be so amended that all organizers of the United Mine Workers of America be elected by the rank and file, and their duties so defined as to preclude all possibility of their time and influence being used to promote the private ends of individuals. Fourth. That the incoming officers will use the coal fields known as the irwin coal fields, and all other unorganized coal fields. Fifth. That the incoming officers aball es-proposed to organize industrially. They proposed to join the Brotherhood of Machinists and use that as a means of organizing the charter were all employed on work connected with the railroads. They were informed that the Brotherhood transportation workers. The applicants for a the I. W. W. Let us see whether this charge

cast along the Denver & Rio Grande railroad gives the causes of the withdrawal:

cast along the Denver & Rio Grande railroad gives the causes of the withdrawal: Denver, Colorado, February 15th, 1913.
To the Officers and Members of the D. & R. G. Federation—Greeting: We wish you would read this carefully as it will inform you of an extraordinary state of affairs that now exist among the Blacksmiths and Helpers of Denver, Colorado.
We wish for the members of the System Federation to be aware of the situation as it stands, in case it comes up for future action. The first month the Harriman strike was called, Local No. 457, L B. of B. H. of Denver, Colorado, levied an assessment \$2.00 for Blacksmiths and \$1.00 for Helpers, per month, to help finance the seven strikers at this point. The surplus was sent to other points along the Harriman Lines. This assessment was kept on for one year. Despite the efforts of some of our brothers, we raised in all about \$3,000.00 for the strikers, who were expelled by the Local. They took the matter up with J. W. Kline, our General President.
He sent us word to immediately reinstate these men, who were C. & S. employes. As every D. & R. G. man had pald, or agreed to pay it, we had a right to make these dissenters come clean. We notified every member about our General President.

Linetion that the I. W. W. is what the employers the future form hand production to measure and year of the course of the the same amounts while making, of course, many more tires." This means the producing of larger profits for an already over a bolt the same amounts while making, of course, many more tires." This means the producing of larger profits for an already over a for the masses amounts to a reduction.
An article on the Wood dynamiting case is given attention and the editor pleads that the case should be pushed in order that the case should be pushed in order that the case should be pushed in order that the case will be pushed in order that the case will be pushed in order that the case will be pushed in order that the case should be pushed in order that the case will be dropped with further action.

the intense desire for industrial unionism is indeed an encouraging sign. It is also well to in addition to the monthly reports. note that the men are not moved merely by a 140,000,000 copies of papers favorable to social desire for self protection from the employing class but have also absorbed the idea of overthrowing the wage system.

The I. W. W. still has a tremendous amount of propaganda work ahead of it but it is time that the manufacturers take action to stem the to realize that we are entering an era of organization. Let the railroad workers and other transportation toilers arise from their slumbe and help to build the One Big Union that will control the great arteries of commerce. Rail road workers! The time is ripe! Join the I w. w.

FIGHTING AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

The fight of the youths of New Zealand gainst military conscription continues. Numerous boys are fined and their wages garnished for the amount, because they refuse to serve.

One section of the workers are advocating a general limitation of the birth rate as an answer to the governmental cradle robbing militarism.

In Whangarei the cadets wore extremely loud socks and the whole body drilled in the most awkward manner possible. After their parade one squad marched down the street headed by one of their members playing a mouth organ, singing parodies on the national airs. No diswas possible. ipline

At Christchurch some anti-militarist rang fire alarm at 2:15 a. m., and the fire company on its arrival found a note reading "We have nothing to defend. We did not ask for conscription."

A Passive Resister's Union has been formed for general propaganda against an extension of the so-called Defense Act.

CONSERVATIVE COWARDS

How often do we hear the remark: "The Socialists, or some of them, are too radical," and especially do we hear this charge against

is true. We have unquestionable statistics which They were informed that the Brotherhood show that labor is robbed of at least four-fifths TIPS FOR AUDITING COMMITTEER (By T. J. O'Brien)

Some of the difficulties experienced by I. W. W. auditing committees will be done away with if they following rules are observed:

Firsh look at the report of the last auditing committee and see that their totals are cor rectly carried forward. Then cast up all figures to see that additions and subtractions have been correctly made. Then see that all items are correctly entered in the proper columns, dues, initiations, literature, etc. Examine the books of a few members at random and see that the cancellation on their stamps agrees with the books.

Have the secretary produce a receipted bill for every expenditure. Time will be saved by placing these in order by dates. Have secre tary explain, if any bills appear excessively high.

Hav the Headquarters' monthly report on hand and compare accounts. The two must alway: balance. Get reports from the papers and make similar comparison. After balancing headquarters' account, observe number of headquarters' account, observe number of stamps on hand at last report, number pur-cisco, Cal, or to W. S. Bowker, Coroner, Mo-chases scorrding to becquarters and balance chases according to headquarters, and balance reported on hand by secretary. Those on hand added to those sold should belance the first two items. The same plan should be observed in the matter of literature, buttons. etc. Write these items down for the benefit of the next auditing committee. Compare the membership to write a full account of said actions, will record book with the cash book and see that all initiations are correctly entered.

Note the purchases of postage stamps, stationery and supplies, and compare same with the business done during the period, and con trast same with that of a few previous months See that all donations on lists for various strikes, etc., are correctly entered. Also bring forward on the books all old debts so that same will not be overlooked by the next auditors.

Have the secretary produce the amount of cash shown by the books to be on hand. It is best to bank, and pay by doubly signed check where possible.

Sign the report, "We, the undersigned audit ing committee, have thoroughly examined the -, on books of Local --, and have found same to be correct." If any discrepan cles occur they should be noted in the report If the error is in addition it may be noted as follows: "Error in addition of cents un der date of ______ is corrected unue, ______ der date of ______ is corrected unue, ______ see that the correction is made, and should check up any such correction from the previous

auditing. It is well to see that a copy of the weekly reports are placed on the wall of headquarters or in some place accessible to all members, this

Secretaries should see that the stamps are cancelled with a stub pen, using large initials and stamping date plainly thereon. Perforated cancellation should soon be adopted.

This set of instructions should be cut out and pasted in the front of the cash book, and each member who at any time expects to serve as an auditor should preserve a copy.

WHY THE DISTINCTION?

Frederic Heath in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald of March 1 says: "I notice that the direct action papers seem to feel quite edified because the young and old girls are sabotaging the British government. But the direct actionists have the ballot, while the girls have not-which makes all the difference in the world."

As the I. W. W. press has not even mentioned the English suffragettes and the matter has been given but passing notice in any other revolutionary quarters we are inclined to think that Heath's honesty is on a par with his logic. What particular direct action papers seem to be edified. Mr. Heath?

It is also news that the direct actionists have the ballot in this country. Thousands of foreign born direct actionists have not a vote. The direct action women and children have not the vote. The migratory workers who form the largest portion of the direct actionists have not the vote. In eight of the principal Southern states, where the direct actionists number into the thousands, the highest percentage of voters to the population is 11.04 and the lowest .0414. The average should be 20 per cent where there is no woman suffrage and 33 per cent where the women vote. In Louisiana, where the I. W. W. has 15,000 lumberjack members, the voting population is less than one-half of one per cent of the whole. Authority for these figures is the Rip-Saw, reprinted in the Appeal to Reason.

Mr. Heath might also explain why his organization condemns the I. W. W. for acts of violence that are not proven while having no words of censure for the West Virginia miners who have been fight

DON'T YOU HELPI

The following item appeared in The Evening ndex, San Bernardino, Cal., issue of March 9: "Much of the work of reconstructing the lesert strip of the Northern route ocean to ocean highway will be built by county fall labor. Supervisor George E. Butler plans to use between thirty and forty prisoners. Guards will be provided to prevent their escape and lodging houses will be constructed. Mr. Butler will keep the men at work a week or ten days in order that they may secure funds with which to get out of the county."

This is just a hint to such workers as are out of work and money to stay away from San Bernardino unless they wish to do free work for that bunch of political grafters.

Fellow Worker Bert Crowley, member of Loal 173, San Francisco, and formerly of Local 141, Portland, Ore., was accidentally killed at Camp 5 of the Beard Construction Co., near Knight's Ferry, Cal., on February 24. Any information of his relatives should be sent to H. desta. Cal.

Local 334, I. W. W., Colfax, Cal., requests that fellow worker Mike Quinlax appear before their business meeting to explain certain ac tions of recent date. Failure to so report, or result in expulsion. Henri Robert, Secretary, Box 56, Colfax, Cal.

Local 56, I. W. W., Bakersfield, Cal., has moved from 1236 20th; St., to 1919 M Street. All slaves are asked to note the new address and make it their headquarters when in town. Business meetings are on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Address all communications to Secretary Fred L. Tiffany, Box 241, Bakersfield, Cal.

Lost-Card No. 116340, Oil Workers' Industrial Union No. 453, Taft, Cal., belonging to Charles Canaris. Return to C. L. Lambert, Secretary 453, General Delivery, Taft, Cal.

Will arryone knowing the address of John r. McCarthy communicate same to his sister, Mrs. G. H. Hamlin, 128 Harrison Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A good job agitator is wanted at Eugene, Apply to Wm. Stewart, Secretary, Local Ore. 88, Box 47, sugene, Ore.

Joseph J. Ettor speaks in Stockton, Cal., en March 20 and 21. The first speech will be in English and the second in Italian.

Will Dennis McGonigal please communicate with J. B. McDonald, Local 332, Box 265, Station C. Los Angeles, Calif.

Mark all articles "duplicate" where they are sent to other papers as well as to the "INDUS-TRIAL WORKER."

JOSEPH ETTOR ADVANCE ROUTE

Under the dates given Joseph J. Etter will speak in the following cities:

March 20-21-Stockton, California,

March 22-Coalinga, California.

March 25-San Pedro, California. March 26-27-28-Los Angeles, California.

March 29-San Diego, California.

April 1-Phoenix, Arizona.

April 2-Miami, Arizona,

April 6-Bisbee, Arizona.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE You read the "Industrial Worker." You now it's worth \$1.00 a year-and then some It gets better all the time. The Mr. Block

artoons alone are worth the price. If you haven't read Solidarity, published in New Castle, Pa., then you've missed a lot. It gives the industrial news of the East at \$1.00 a year.

Then there's the Lumberiack of the Southern District, full of fire, filosofy and lumber worker news. It is also \$1.00 a year.

Here's our offer:

"Industrial Worker" and Solidarity, one year \$1.50. "Industrial Worker" and Lumberjack, ene

Year \$1.50.

All three for \$2.25.

Better send that two dollars and two bits right away to the "Industrial Worker," P. O Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

BOLIDARITY.

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with un-todate news of all Eastern labor mattery as well as general news of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 per year, 18 week-

	proposed to organize the Metal Trades and		We must praise the brave miners for their	for 25c, bundle orders 1%c per copy. You need
tablish and equip a printing plant for the pur-	could take no part in organizing the transpor-		the mast plane the state miners for their	it as well as the "Worker."
pose of publishing leaflets, pamphlets, and	tation industry. While the industrialists of	to you. ***	stand while acknowledging that it would have	Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.
books in different languages, on industrial un-	Helper had no fight against the Brotherhood,	To be robbed of this labor product means	been unnecessary with proper organization.	
Ionism and other economic subjects of interest	they been the thet the terms distance in the start of the		The distinction drawn by Heath in the case	
to the working class, and that all these public		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	of the suffragettes is just the opposite of that	DIRECTORY OF LOCALS
		and candi it means beining bueit of their	brought out in West Virginia. The difference	Australian Administration, Industrial Workers
	tation industry. Therefore they withdrew their			of the World-Ed Moyle, General Secretary-
the necessity of organized solidarity.	application to the Brotherhood and were unan-	Do you wonder that the I. W. W., who thor-	really comes from the fact that the miners	
Sixth. That the incoming officers that are		oughly understand this, are radical?	belong to the A. F. of L., which has votes to	Adelaida Lanal D. Dentil Gueralde.
elected declaring for the principles embodied		You think the I. W. W. are radical. Do you	belong to the A. F. of L., which has votes to peddle, while the I. W. W. direct actionists	Adeialde Local-R. Powell, Secretary-Treas
in this program shall use all efforts in strength-		for the terms of the function of the	are not in the vote market-which makes all	urer, wakelield Street, Adelaide.
			the difference in the world.	Sydney Local-George G. Reeve, Secretary-
distant future, to make a fight nationally, as	says that nearly 50 per cent of Local 179,	know that they consider you a coward, that	the unterence in the world.	Treasurer, 2122 Cnumberland Street, Sydney
well as locally, for the following conditions:	Boilermakers, A. F. of L., are delinquent in	you are afraid of the thief who is stealing from	and the second sec	Auckland Local-F. H. Torrey, Secretary-
One organization to cover the whole mining	their dues and assessments, and by reason of	you and your class? Some say we must not	DOING QUITE WELL, THANK YOU	Transurer Queen's Building Wellering Gt
industry, with one central executive.	the actions of their international union the ma-		Eighteen new I. W. W. locals, ranging from	Treasurer, Queen's Building, Wellesley St.,
		be no secondar for slibor rest is not for	20 members to several thousand were error	Auckland (New Zealand).
an workmen eighteen years of age or more	jority of them have lost faith in unionism in	be no occasion for erafer were it not for such	20 members to several thousand, were organ-	Christ Church Local—Syd. Kingsford, Secre
immediate demand.	all forms. This has ever been true of the A.	cowards as yoursell.	incu in the mot no days of February. They	fary. Tressurer & Indd's Building Chains
Seven bours from bank to bank to constitute	F. of L.		embodied numerous branches of industry and	Church (New Zealand).
a day's work.	Some of the Bollermakers in Denver are join-	if they were to do so they should turn their	covered a wide territory.	
Four hours from bank to bank on Saturdays			Three locals were in Illinois, three in Penn-	ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI
to constitute a day's work.	toward industrial unionism. Much of the dis-		sylvania, two each in New Jersey, Rhode Island	
A weekly payday, with no more than one			and Ohio, one each in Iowa, New York, Massa-	Before the Jury at Salem, Mass.
week's pay held in reserve.	securate cost acond over the mention in which	their class in protection against capitalistic	and Onto, one each in lows, New Tork, Massa-	Speech stenographically reported and pub
To make any other provisions that may be	the various internationals damned the Harri-	robberyModern Methods, Ketchikan, Alaska.	chusetts and California, and two in British Co-	lished verbatim in an 80-page pamphist. Revo
found necessary in meeting new conditions that	man strike with faint praise.		lumbia.	lutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment
may arise.		Correspondents will please see that news		of the wage system.
Seventh. That the incoming officers shall do	from their international union and are main-	items and articles are not wristen on the some	The American Magazine for March has some	
				Nicely Bound. Large Type.
with the Union, co-operative stores in every	canana an independent anion. Some of the			25c per copy. \$10.00 per 108.
mining community in the district. These stores,		especially where an early consideration of the		Send all orders to Vincent St. John, 367-164
by aliminating the media of dealers will be	chinists. The following circular cent brood	antiplan in Antipad	Geenhovers can blek an a fast pointers from the	My Marchier on Ohler of

ers from st. W. Washington St., Chie

Queer Actions of W. F. of M. Officials

When plans were laid by detective-hiring officials of the Western Federation of Miners to pull that body out of the I. W. W. there commenced the downfall of the metal miners as a revolutionary force. Then when some of these same officials faked the miners into the A. F. of L. through a misleading reforendum there came an entire stop to all revolutionary propaganda. Instead of industrializing, in the slightest degree, the conservative A.º F. of L. we now find the Western Federation of Miners lined up with the reactionists as one of the main bulwarks of the capitalist system.

Knowing that this was inevitable there mes no surprise when a member of the W. F. M. informs us of recent actions of those who control the organization that at one time threw fear into the hearts of the master class. The information given is as follows:

Cobait camp was organized in 1906 by the W. F. M., at the time when the miners were still in the I. W. W. The seeds sown at that time have steadily grown.

Five other locals of the W. F. M. have been organized in new camps and due to the actions of the rebels they are permeated with the idea of real industrial unionism.

Conditions in the northern part of Ontario province have daily grown worse until the level of the unorganized in the southern part has almost been reached. The tactics of the pres-ent W. F. M. are unable to cope with the situa-

On November 16, 1912, Porcupine, the second largest local union of the W. F. M. in Ontario, declared a strike against a reduction in wages. They tied up the mines. Every man came out. Preparations were made to enforce their de mands of an increase in wages and the eight hour day.

This was the first blow for the eight hour day in the province since the five W. F. M. locals were organized. The Porcupine miners thought that the other locals would strike with them, especially as some of the Cobalt miners and those in other organized camps were working in mines owned by the same companies against whom the strike was called. Agitation for a general strike of all these miners was nearing success when two members of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners appeared on the scene and placed a damper on the proposed action. The damper was in the form of a "threat" of non-support

and an invoking of the industrial Disputes Act. This "Industrial Disputes Act" requires 30 days notice of strikes. Violation is supposed to bring 30 days in jail or \$10 per day fine on each worker. The miners violated the law in Porcupine and only three men were jailed. These three were liberated within two weeks.

When the operators saw that the other locals were not acting they tried to recruit scabs in living in meagreness and poverty, and discourse the unorganized camps of Copper Cliff and Sudsbury, and the steel mills of Sault Ste Marie and other places. They were unsuccessful The reason was soon learned.

The miners at the above mentioned places the agitation for the general strike in Ontario these miners had written to Cobalt No. 146 and Porcupine No. 145, W. F. M., asking for organizers and instructions on how to proceed to organize. As Porcupine local was on strike, Cobalt, the largest local, took upon themselves the work of organization.

And it is reported that private letters came to Cobalt Union No. 145 from the Headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners advising them against organizing these places at this timel

These queer actions on the part of the offi cials of the W. F. M. and also the desire on the part of the workers in the organized camp for concerted action, taken with the general restlessness of the unorganized workers, shows that the field is ripe for the I. W. W.

Let the footloose rebels in the Ontario proinco unite with the militants in the Western Federation of Miners in organizing the miners in Copper Cliff and Sudsbury, and the steel of Sault Ste Marie into the I. W. W. worker Once let the I. W. W. gain a foothold there and the One Big Union will reign supreme where now the W. F. M. is making a poor showing.

MORE ABOUT FREEDOM

(Words by Jim Seymour. Air: "More About Jesus.")

More about freedom would I know, More of the plan to get the dough, More of the One Big Union gri

SCENES IN SOUTHERN GALIFORNIA (By E. W. Vanderleith) San Pedro, Harbor City of Los Angeles!: To think of it, your imagination conjures up a city, beautifus under the sunshine of Southern Cali-fornia, and the people happy as they should be

in southern climes. But also and /alack! There's a fly in the ointment somewhere. At present the city is trying to get all the saloons away from Front street, as the Boulevard is going to come through on the water front; and the women of the Bosses, riding by in their automobiles, and the poodles, put for an airing in their private machine, don't like to have the scenery spoiled for them by A lot of waterfront stiffs in dirty overalls.

The local satrap of the S. P., the Banning Co., has everything coralled along here. Mea work ing for 30 cents per hour, doing the same work as the longshoreman in New York. Only in New York they get 40 cents and even 54 cents per hour. But we have to be superior ito the effete East in some way, so we do twice as much work per hour.

Most of the men working on the waterfront live in shacks in Happy Valley, two men gen erally together, paying as much as \$6.00 for

rent. One suit of California Broadcloth will do him a whole year; eat in 15-cent restaurants except Christmas, when they celebrate and spend two bits for dinner, when they have to save up for two weeks to make good the other 10 cents:

As for keeping a woman, he would rather share one with 30 or 40 others, than have one all to himself, and I suppose between them she is able to get ham and eggs once in a while anyhoy

But to organize and get more of the good things of life for himself would deprive the scissorbill of his "sacred rights," whatever they may be, and could not be thought of at all. The men who are married in this town cer tainly have a hard row to hoe. The women walk around with faces pinched with worry

and starvation One ican tell a woman, married to a mar working on the waterfront, for two blocks, but what would the boss do, if he went on strike his wife and children more to eat? He to get might have to get along with one less automo bile, of buy his wife a \$25,000 necklace instead of a \$50,000 one.

would gamble that half of the children And I of school age go to the fountain of all capitalist knowledge, hungry.

Such is Southern California-Blessed of the gods but cursed of capitalism.

"DEAR LITTLE BORRY HUNTER"

How happy we would be, our beloved millionaire "comrade," if you were here in West Virginia to guide, with your erudition and natchless eloquence, these erring miners who have not followed your invaluable advice. They would listen to you attentively, as you outlined your brilliant ideas on working-class factics You might stop by the tents where they are upon the fallacies of aught but the pure and simple way. Like hell they would! But, put

ting all joking aside, can't you arrange to comto this strife torn state for a spell? We migh put up with you for a while, if you heave your were full of the industrial union spirit. During valet at home. So pull on your dainty un dressed kids, have Jymes help you on with your fur-lined overcoat and your ten dollar rusher. Drop down and see us. We would take supreme delight in rubbing your yellow muszle in this muss!-The Socialist and Labor Star. Huntington, W. Va.

The above shows the way that real socialists on the firing line, in the great battle of the class war now being fought in the mining district of West Virginia, look upon the dilettante socialists who favor the "lowah clahses" with their assumed knowledge.

HE OVERHAULED THE OVERALLS Here is a yarn that a red-headed sailor told us this week:

Two sports in San Francisco during a discussion upon the present conditions of society made a wager, one betting that it is dangerous for a man to go poorly dressed in a city.

One of them dressed up in a good business suit and the other put on a suit of rather soiled overalls and jumper. They planned to meet on a business street and start fighting-the well dressed man to begin the fight.

When the bull appeared he fastened upon Mr. Overalls without hesitation, and hustled him away, notwithstanding his protest that the other man began the fight.

After settlement of a fine the two sports changed clothes and met in another part of the city. Overalls was again pulled although covering the other man .--- Modern Methods.

PRAISES A. F. OF L.-KNOCKS I. W. W. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York, labor skin ner and "never-sweat," recently got the follow ing off of his chest at the Civic Federation Banquet:



A ROTTEN MELON

And now we are told that the Pacific Mills Corporation of Lawrence is about to cut for the benefit of its stockholders a particularly juicy melon involving, it is said, a 200 per cent dividend to be served up in the course of increasing the capital stock of the corporation from \$3,000,000 to \$12,000,000. This 200 per cent dividend, by the way, is said to be independent of a six per cent dividend to be paid next month on the new stock. This interesting token of continued prosperity in the one of our protected industries most threatened by dissatisfied labor and parsimonious consumers calls to mind the pitcous plea of Treasure Greene of the Pacific Mills in the Lawrence strike, that "general business conditions to gether with increased cost of production in this State render the mill owners powerless to accede to any increase in wages."-also Henry ee Higginson's signed editorial in the "Her ald" endorsing this plea of poverty, and the solemn declaration of a "prominent Baptist clergyman of Lawrence" that "as a minister of the gospel I say that the mill owners cannot afford to pay what the strikers ask."-Boston Commoner.

A WINTER HOME

Pomona, Cal., March 1.-Charles H. Moyer, resident of the Western Federation of Miners. with headquarters at Denver, Colo., has pur chased a residence in Pomona and will make his winter home here. The property was for merly owned by W. S. Hoover and is located on Hamilton avenue .- The Redlands Review. Bill Jones, member of the W. F. of M., will apend his summer in Heinze's copper hell of Butte, and if he winters in California he will

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BUILDING A STOCKADE AROUND THE FACTORY, NEW 'S AINT YOU ASHAMED MELPING TO DEFEAT THE WORKERS ? AND HAVE ORDERS NOT TO STRIKE, WE HAVE TO DO THIS JOB

pack his home on his back.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AT LAWRENCE U. M. W. of A. Pro-According to a report from the socretary of Local Union No. 20, L W. W., there are at present nearly ten thousand men, women and children out of work in the city of Lawrence. This is the result of a depression inaugurate

by the American Woolen Company and other Textile concerns of this city for a three-told purpose

First to embarrass the Local Union of the I. W. W. and to drive the workers back into a state of submission and disorganization so that the millowners may be in a position to lord it over the workers as they have done in the

Second to serve notice on the government at Washington not to interfere with "Schedule K." as that is liable to harm the god Profit (Of course, this is a capitalist theory, but it has great weight with many of the workers.) Third to force the aggressive members of the working class to leave the city and seek a mas ter elsewhere and in that way leave the field to the submissive slaves.

Let all textile workers take note of this information and give Lawrence a wide berth while this depression lasts.

The city government of Lawrence has abso lutely refused to help the workers, showing plainer than words that a conspiracy is on foot to starve the toilers into submission and in that way prepare the road for a reduction in wage and a return to the misery which prevailed before the strike of January 12, 1914

The secretary would appreciate letters of ad vice from the membership as to the best meth ods to be used to meet the unemployed question in Lawrence.

Address communications to Thomas Holliday. Rec. and Cor. Secretary of Local Union No. 20, I. W. W., 5 Washington Way, Lawrence, Mass

Los Angeles Locals have opened a branch office at 133 E. Second St., Fred's Restaurant, salary \$25 per month. No doubt it will be a with Fellow Worker G. A. Brown in charge, Members can pay dijes, transfer or bring in applicants at this office. A full supply of litera-ture always on hand. Members in camp and on the road will please take notice.

Joe Ettor speaks in Los Angeles on March 26, 27 and 28, at 8 p. m., in the T. M. A. Hall, 231 S. Spring St., next to Lyceum Theatre. Go and hear what the newspapers won't tell.

All rebels in and about Duluth, Minn., are asked to attend a mass meeting on March 23. at which a new local of the I. W. W. will be launched. Address George Fenton, 2131 Piedmont Ave., Duluth, Minn., for further particulars

Between seventy and eighty thousand travel ing salesmen are disfranchised in the United States. They are all armed with economic action were they but wise enough to use it.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

SCABS ! HOODLUMS ! ASSESSINS ! PUTTING UP ELECTRIC WIRES SU THE POSS CAN NUL US WITH THE CURRENT

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WE MAVE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE BOSS AND WAVE ORDERS.

gressing Backward

(Continued from page one.)

If such an agreement as district 18 has, is etter than no agreement and no organization is an open question. That it is better for the officers I will admit. It is a peculiar feature that the miners in the so-called Northern fields (a part of the huge army of unorganized referred to by the president) did not seem to strive very hard to obtain an agreement simliar to ours, neither did they respond to the overtures made to them to organize and be come a part of district 18; U. M. W. of A. As stated before, the dissatisfaction among

the rank and file with the working conditions has been great, therefore a number of local strikes have occurred in the district ever since the agreement came into force. This is, of course, a beinous crime in the eyes of craft union leaders who teach that a contract with the employer is sacred, and, as was to be expected, was given the black ball in the convention. In future any local union going on strike, on their own initiative, will get no support whatsoever from the District nor the International. This action will of course make the miners more submissive and should meet with the hearty approval of the master class in whose interest it was probably passed; or were the delegates perhaps permeated with the spirit of the series of articles by our Millionaire-Comrade, Robert Hunter, against the general strike, direct action, sabotage, etc., which appeared in the District Ledger, the official organ of District 18?

The fact that the membership is working for very low wages did not deter the officers to introduce a motion to raise their (the officers') great satisfaction to the members of this organization to know that, although they, the actual workers, are slaving for a mere pittance. their officers at least get a living wage of \$150 and \$125, respectively, per month. If the hun-

rer pluches their bellies, they will no doubt be thankful that they strove to organize into a craft union and enter into agreements whereby, after ten years of organization, they were able to better the conditions of their officers so they may be well fed and well groomed. What matters it if the slaves themselves get but \$1.75 per day.

Taking it as a whole the convention was reactionary to the core. The few rebels among the delegates were unable to do anything, consequently the conservative element had it all their own way.

How long the workers of this district will cling to the obsolete tactics of craft organization I do not know. However, it is evident

that a large and ever increasing number of them are realizing their position in society and that in the near future economic conditions will compel them to abandon the uscless methods of craft separation, time agreements, etc. The miners must come to the realization that their only salvation lies in the organization of all workers into One Big Union, and the sconer they realize this the better it will be for them. Let us hasten the day.

Joseph J. Ettor will speak at Lamson's Hall, Phoenix, Arizona, March 31st and April 1st, at 7:30 p. m.

Seattle Tailors Need Assistance (Continued from page one.)

After three weeks have passed, the Tailor's Local, No. 194, J. W. W., called a general strike of all tailors and garment workers of this city -25 I. W. W. shops responded to a man.

With them and in sympathy came out all the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. A little later several unorganized shops followed. The few shops still working signify their willingness to come out in a few days, possibly tomorrow.

Now, workers and comrades, to care for all these strikers considerable funds will be neces Seattle Locals have always responded вагу. with thousands of dollars liberally in the past when appeals were made.

Today we are in distress. You must help us When the strike was small we could cope with the situation. Today it takes on the aspect of a big strike, we need funds to care for the strikers and their families. Widows with children are involved in ours and your fight.

Every shop is tied up tight and no scabs are available. All we need to win the strike is financial support from you to feed the strikers Our success depends on your response to this appeal.

·Hold tion lists. We must have money. AN INJURY TO ONE, IS AN INJURY TO ALL Send all funds and communications to Thomas Whitehead, P. O. Box 775, Seattle, Wash.



More of the dauntless rebel band,

Chorus More, more about freedom More, more about freedom More of the One Big Union grand. More of the dauntless rebel band.

More little porkchops let me buy, None of your mansions in the sky; More in the weekly envelope Less of the meek-and-humble dope

More little dollárs let me spend, Dramas and lectures to attend: None of this saving bunk for me. Happy-go-lucky I would be

More of the slaves I want to Joining the movement to be free. More who will heed the rebel call: "More of the joys of life for all!"

Chorus

All! all toward freedom! Alli all toward freedom! All of the richness of the land, All for the One Big Union grand!

"So far, in America the great body of the American Federation of Labor and of the great railroad brotherhoods are distinctly non-social latic. The unceasing efforts of the Socialists in America and the I. W. W. is to change all this. If the employers of 'America wish to strengthen the forces in the labor movement that are not seeking revolution they can do to by working with the trade unionists to bring about constantly improving conditions for their employes."

"The Socialists and the I. W. W. are preach ing everywhere a class struggle and are proclaiming from the house tops that the working man and his employer have no interests in common."

The boss never praises anything unless be sees a chance to line his pockets. In boosting the A. F. of L. and knocking the I. W. W. they are showing all intelligent slaves where to line up in the great class war.

He who supports the A. F. of L. supports Cap Italiam.

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CONVENTION CALL TO LUMBER WORKERS To All Secretaries and Members:

Fellow Workers: The second annual conven-tion of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers is hereby called to convene in the hall of the Southern District at Alexandria, Louisiana, on Monday, May 19th, 1913. All local unions are requested to immediately begin making preparations for the convention, to see that all old members are paid up and as many now members as possible initiated, in order that they may all be represented by a full quota of delegates

Speakers of international reputation will atend and address the convention, which promises to be the greatest ever assembled by the lumberjacks of North America

By order of the General Executive Board-Frank R. Schleis, secretary Western District; Jay Smith, secretary Southern District, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.