

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS



Industrial Worker

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

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A. F. L. UNDER TWO COLORS

As the organization of the A. F. of L. on the coast that has lately been organized under the name of the "International Union of Shingleweavers, Woodmen and Sawmill Workers" has taken up the task of assisting the boss by staying in the camps when the I. W. W. men are on strike, it is a pertinent question to ask, what is the difference between this new aggregation that comes on the scene when the I. W. W. is growing rapidly among the loggers and the old International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, which was launched at Eureka, Cal., and did such noble work in Montana in assisting the master to drive the I. W. W. from the camps?

This new weapon of the boss called a labor organization, says it is organized to MAINTAIN THE PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THE LOGGING INDUSTRY. This is paying per capita tax to the A. F. of L. so that the present conditions of having shingle weavers work at break-neck speed that they may be sure to lose their fingers and take the shingle weaver's consumption caused by the cedar dust on the lungs. It should also help the logger in seeing that his hours of labor are not cut down, the food any better, the hospital graft kept the same and the same old roll of blankets packed from pillar to post so that more and more dollars may flow into the coffers of the employment sharks. If the letters I. W. W. were posted up in each camp and no man ever opened his mouth for anything better, it is a safe bet that we could maintain the present conditions in the logging industry on the Pacific coast.

We have just lost one of our very best revolutionists in Bellingham on account of the ravages of cedar dust. Fellow worker William Clark is at rest, but he died fighting against an organization that had nothing better to offer than to MAINTAIN THE PRESENT CONDITIONS. Billy wanted all he produced and he tried his best to get it and to help others to get it before he passed away. There may be glee in the House of Greed at his death but in the House of Want a stalwart soldier has been lost.

There is something fishy about an organization which comes in to supplant the I. W. W. which has been organizing loggers for years and all loggers should view with care and suspicion something that asks for support and has nothing better to offer than MAINTAIN THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

With a few owning the forests and the profits from our sweat and toil, is it not high time fellow workers of the lumbering industry, that we were joining something which leads us to the goal of industrial freedom, something which will be a power to shake the parasites from our backs and give us a chance to straighten up our backs and be men of freedom instead of slaves to the lumber trust? Every worker in the lumbering industry and all other industries would do well to study this I. W. W. organization and then get in and help push the organization ahead. We have nothing to expect but what we have power by our organization to take, so let us proceed to get ORGANIZED RIGHT.

A LOGGER.

(Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.") July 20.

We, the city central committee of the joint locals of Minneapolis, condemn the action of the Vancouver local in causing to be published resolutions asking workers and sympathizers to withhold their financial aid to our fellow workers on strike in Ipswich. That an individual may or may not have done wrong is not the slightest reason for leaving the Ipswich strikers to struggle alone. We ask our fellow workers to support them on the principle that an injury to one is an injury to all.

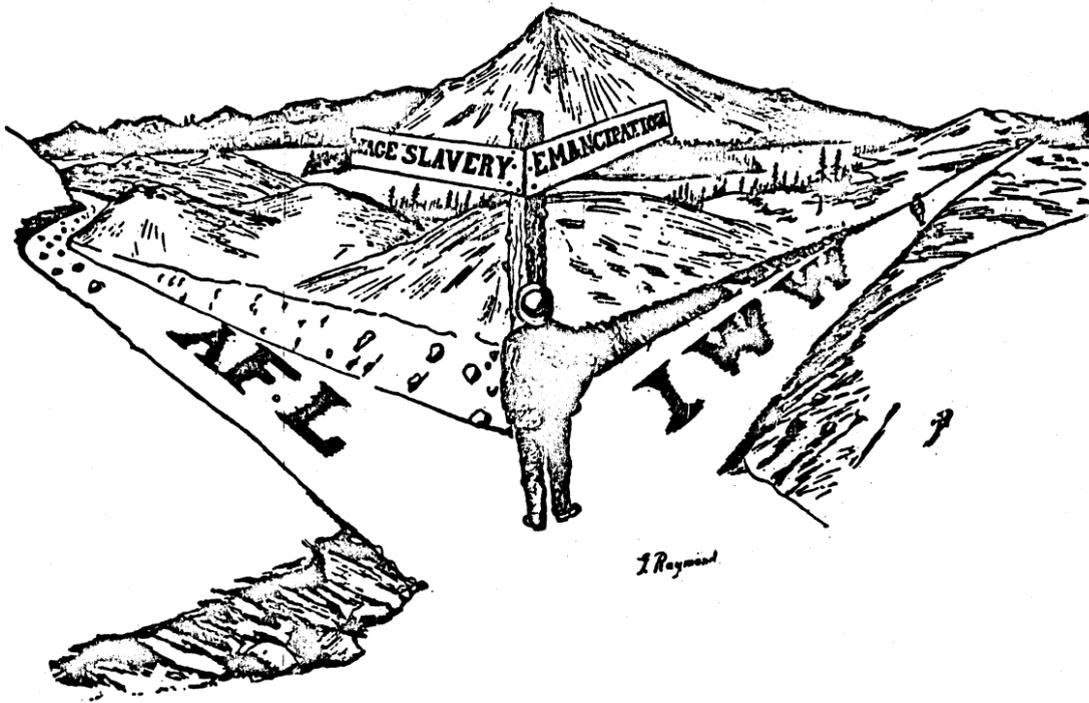
(Signed) Subcommittee of C. C. O.:

H. M. MILLER,
ALBERT PRASHNER,
E. R. COLLINS,
CHAS. E. BERG,
Joint Sect.

GET BUSY

If you are loyal to the I. W. W. and this paper we ask you to pay up your debts to the "Worker." Enemies are trying to destroy this paper. Revenue is shut off. It's up to all loyal members and locals to act at once to save the "Worker."

With the telegraph offices and postal department in working order don't try to send news by mental telepathy. The industrial news we don't publish is the news we don't get. Wake up, you press committees.



AT THE FORK OF THE ROADS

Drunken U. S. Thugs Destroy I. W. W. Property

(Special to "Industrial Worker")

Sailors and soldiers raided I. W. W. and Socialist halls, burning furniture and supplies on open streets. Patriotism and flag the issue. Mayor closes all saloons, places censorship over Seattle Times which incited the riot. I. W. W. prevents serious situation by refusing to take part.

J. W. FOSS.

(Special to the Industrial Worker)

Seattle, July 19.—Pandemonium reigned in this city last night when bluejackets from the Pacific squadron inflamed by Seattle's famous fighting whiskey, and inspired and led by dupes and hirelings of the Citizen's Alliance undertook to uproot an idea by destroying the property and wrecking the meeting place of those who believed in it. The Alliance and its dupes evidently do not share Horace Traubel's opinion that "ideas are always liveliest when attempts are made to suppress them. The very worst way to suppress an idea is to attempt to suppress it. For, if an idea be true, you cannot suppress it, and if it be false it does not need to be suppressed—it will suppress itself."

It is safe to say that the drink-maddened actions of these uniformed hoodlums gave us a prestige that the expenditure of thousands of dollars for organizers, advertising, and meetings would never have secured us. So right are we, and so strategically advantageous is our position, that every hostile move of the capitalists accrues to our benefit. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" was never more aptly illustrated than in these antics of the employers, whom the prospect of industrial unionism have driven to frenzy. Every attempt at repression focuses the attention of thousands, and every new outrage adds to the growing list of our membership, sympathizers and friends, for the big bulk of mankind loves a square deal. Those who inspired the attack on the headquarters of the I. W. W. and the Socialist Party defeated their own aim. Insofar as making use of the besotted jacks, without having previously muzzled the Times, there was a display of poor judgment on the part of those who engineered this patriotic (?) display. The Times blabbed beforehand, and the city was aware of the plot. It was originally intended to hide behind the international

reputation of the U. S. bluejackets as the greatest set of rowdies afloat. However, as there were no fatalities, it is now safe to support their drunken outburst as an exhibition of patriotic indignation.

Everyone here knows there was a conspiracy to which the police were a party. Else why was no attempt made to head off or disperse the mob? Had it been a peaceable crowd of striking workers, men or women, the police would have found the excuse and the means to suppress and disperse them. The police so far from interfering appeared to enjoy the riotous scenes, even to urging the boozey maniacs on. The suspicion grows that Secretary of the Navy Daniels wilfully inspired the attacks, under perhaps the influence of—say, is it grape juice or milk they serve at these cabinet-officer entertainment affairs? He evidently had been made aware that Mayor Cotterell was an undesirable citizen for enforcing the provisions of the constitution relative to free speech and free assemblage. This is partial evidence of the local plot to which the mayor refers, in an interview, thus:

"The course of the mob indicated a local plot and local leadership. The men were led to the widely separated places where the socialists and industrial workers had their offices and property. The outbreak was shrewdly timed at the time of shifts of the police. Advantage was taken of the scattering police to keep open the lines of the Potlatch parade, the crowds on the streets being enormous."

The mayor has personally assumed direction of the police force. Why? From what influence is he endeavoring to wrest them? What influence had "fixed" the police on this particular occasion, when, if ever, there was use for their clubs? Why did the mayor close up the saloons? It is very well known that I. W. W. men and Socialists do not imbibe very freely. The patriots (?) have had their rowdy fling and destroyed about \$1,000 worth on us, but we are not beggared—we still have the truth.

Hail to the revolution! Long live the I. W. W. and the Industrial Worker!

REVOLUTIONIST.

Commenting editorially the Spokane Chronicle says in part: "Reasonable utterances of Seattle street speakers can not excuse men of the United

States navy for taking part in disgraceful riots. It is the duty of Secretary Daniels to see that swift and sure punishment is dealt to these lawbreakers in uniform. The honor of the navy demands it. As to the "honor" of Seattle policemen who gazed on the mob with smiles of approval—it is for Seattle to deal with these fellows and decide whether they were simple cowards or plain fools."

The suggestion of our Seattle correspondent that the police were "fixed" seems more in keeping with the published reports. In the Chronicle Mayor Cotterell is quoted to the effect that "the police were notified through underground channels... that a large force of enlisted men would circulate about the Industrial Workers of the World headquarters." In the face of this why were no precautionary measures taken? Why, if the police felt unequal to the task or anticipated an outbreak, did they not forewarn the fleet commander? The suspicion will not down that the police department was part of the conspiracy.—(Editor Industrial Worker.)

Later.

Seattle, July 19.—Last night a wild, drunken, howling mob of savages attacked the I. W. W. hall here. It was composed of pimps, cockroach business men, and the scum of the army and navy cesspools, marching behind a ten cent flag. They experienced no difficulty in breaking through the protection of the "bulls" who are supposed to check rioting and disorder. Such protection as there was, shielded the looting maniacs. The police beat up any of our men who attempted to protect our property. One big square-headed cop assisted the rioters to the fire escape of the building adjoining the I. W. W. hall so as to aid in the work of destruction. All our furniture, literature, and other property was thrown out of the windows and burned in the street.

The police in their drunken condition beat up everyone who looked or acted like a sympathizer. The Socialist hall was visited also and they suffered in a similar way.

Working class sentiment is aroused, and I believe the advertising was well worth the cost. As well try to tie up Niagara with a ball of binder twine as hope to stay the progress of the I. W. W. with a whiskey-fed, made-to-order patriotic (?) riot.

IRVING ABLUM.

MAROONED BY FISH TRUST

(Special to the Worker)

Bellingham, Wash., July 19, 1913.—The fish monopoly is playing a dirty game in this town. They influenced a number of families living here in Bellingham to move to Lumms Island on the promise of work for men, women and children in the canneries.

The object was to have a supply of white labor present on the island to use as a club to drive a shrewd bargain with the Orientals. The result is that a crew of the latter signed up and the whites are on the island living in tents and huts, penniless and with no prospect of employment.

We workers hope that our paper will publish these facts.

The fish monopoly are illegally using fish traps without any interference from the authorities. Contrast this with a case of two young men who, though without employment, refused to scab on the loggers. These boys caught two bull-heads for a meal and received 30 days in jail from the capitalist boot-licker that officiates as justice of the peace.

The Socialist press here is showing up the treatment accorded the workers and the exemption of the fish company in its open violation of the law.

All wage slaves should take warning and steer clear of Bellingham. Lying reports have been sent out by the Pacific American Fisheries Co. through the chamber of commerce and the newspapers who both own stock in the fish trust. They claim that thousands of men are needed. It is a lie. Hundreds of men are walking the street without work and many are leaving here.

Times are worse than during the panic.
THOMAS RILEY,
Member No. 237, I. W. W.

I. W. W. WINS STRIKE IN UTAH

(Special to the Industrial Worker)
Prico, Utah, July 14.—The fellow workers in the state road camp, one mile west of Castle Gate, Utah, walked out to a man, when one of our number was discharged without pay. Just a day before another man had been forced to accept \$6.00 for \$9.00 in order to get his money. This started it. The following demands were presented:

- (1) A uniform wage of \$3.00 per day for all drillers.
- (2) Men to be paid immediately whether they quit or are discharged.
- (3) That one boss be in charge, instead of three.
- (4) Better food and decent place to sleep. (We have been sleeping in a circus tent on the mud—not even straw.)

All demands were granted in just eight hours, but as usual the masters had their victims. Five fellow workers, including myself, were arrested on a trumped up charge of rioting. There was never an act of violence, not even a harsh word spoken on our side. We trusted in the power of our folded arms. The road must be completed in a few weeks for a premium of \$50,000 to be given by the Auto Association. We had a strange hold on the local labor market and pressed our advantage.

Fellow Worker Lee Pratt and myself are in the toils, and if the pen be our portion we will meet it with a smile.

Kindly send us the last few "Workers" to cheer our isolation.

EDWIN O. ROBE.

(Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.") July 20.

We, the City Central Committee of the joint locals in Minneapolis, condemn the action of the Seattle locals in asking other locals to withdraw their support from the "Worker." It is not a question of persons or personalities, but as to whether we are to practice sabotage on our own press. We reserve judgment until we have both sides of the question placed before us and ask other locals to do the same and hereby increase our bundle order 150 per week.

(Signed) Subcommittee of the C. C. O.:

H. M. MILLER,
ALBERT PRASHNER,
E. R. COLLINS,
CHAS. E. BERG,
Joint Secy.

FIGHTING AGAINST GREAT ODDS
In Milford, Mass., the workers in the Draper mills are still on strike. These workers are putting up a great fight against great odds. All assistance that can be given should be given to those strikers.

Circulate lists and collect funds and send all you can to Milford, Mass.

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

Fakers Defending Their Nefarious Work

The I. W. W. has at last done a sensible thing—it has called off its alleged lumber strike on the Pacific Coast. Of course it never had a strike, and calling it off at this time has the effect of covering up the fact that the men just came out of the camps for the summer shut-down and are now going, back as fast as they can get jobs, but the few hundred loggers who have joined the I. W. W. under a misapprehension will be able to calmly think things over in the next few weeks and then join the one big union in the lumber industry—the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen.

The above verbal spasm is clipped from the Seattle Union Record, an official mouthpiece of the gang that separates the workers into hundreds of different crafts so that the per

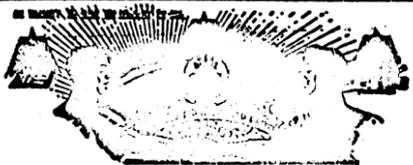
capita tax grab can be divided among the greatest number of fakirs. It is some juicy gem of intelligence and comes with poor grace from a bunch that can boast of having at least a part of their membership as members of the National Association of Manufacturers and whose leaders have sanctioned and copnived with Mr. Mulhall in seeing that the government of the United States was at all times under the domination of this Manufacturers' Association.

This calling off a strike that was not a strike is some consistency, coming from those who have won so many strikes in the last 30 years. Where has the strike been under the jurisdiction of any part of the A. F. of L. that has not been a case of one craft pitted against another? How often have we seen a craft on strike on a building and all the other crafts at work?

When has there ever been a case in the history of the A. F. of L. when they all struck, tied up the plant or building and won a strike? They have had 30 years of organization work under the banner of "harmony of interests between Labor and Capital" and it is true they have harmonized even to the extent of putting the badge of the slugger on their members and sending them to do the slugging for the master class. Was it not done at Lawrence, Goldfield, Akron and Little Falls?

What have these REAL strikers and these REAL union men done in the lumberworkers' strike on the Pacific coast? THEY OPENLY SAID THAT THEY WOULD NOT STRIKE WITH THE I. W. W., BUT THAT THEY WOULD REMAIN AT WORK. When an organization openly advocates scabbing what can (Continued on page four.)

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THE TIGER SHOWS ITS CLAWS

The disgraceful scenes reported from Seattle are with unanimous accord attributed to virulent Jingoism of the Seattle Times. This hysterical rag, voicing the rage of wolfish exploiters in logging camp and sawmill whose sway is being disputed by the I. W. W., masks itself in the garb of the patriot. What really inspires the Biethen diatribe is not the love of country or flag, but the prospect of diminishing dividends. Patriotism, the last refuge of a scoundrel, serves equally well to veil the ferocity of the capitalist beast when dividends are threatened. The interests that coin the lives of the loggers, sawmill, and shingle mill hands into profits would fain shield their infamy in the folds of the flag.

The bluejackets and marines were certainly not inspired by anything other than a whisky-inflamed spirit of destruction. There is no class of men under the flag that have less love for the flag, or less reason to love it, than those in the naval service. Enlistment means the forfeiture of every manly attribute, and daily surrender to overbearing tyranny. The navy is the last resort of the disappointed wage slave who has not the courage to face the battle of life.

The incident is passed and the I. W. W. is still in Seattle prepared to carry on the work of organization and with additional spirit and prestige.

They represent a power that defies mobs, misrepresentation and persecution. It has triumphed over every attempt at suppression all down the ages. It is in line with progress. It is truth.

Go to it, patriots! WE WIN.

HARD PRESSED BY THE I. W. W.

"The International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 311, will hold an open meeting in the Los Angeles Labor Temple Auditorium, 538 Maple Avenue, Monday night, July 14. The purpose is organization of all metal workers in Los Angeles for the purpose of protecting the interests of the workers. A most cordial invitation is extended to boiler-makers and helpers, blacksmiths and helpers, Pattern makers and helpers, molders, machinists' helpers and all other workers in the metal trades. There will be good music, entertainment and interesting speeches. Non-union workers in the metal trades are as cordially invited as those who are already enrolled in unions."—The Citizen, Los Angeles.

This attempt of the Los Angeles machinists' union is nothing more or less than a gigantic fraud upon the workers in the metal trades. As long as the International Association of Machinists is affiliated with the A. F. of L., a condition of that affiliation is that the jurisdictional rights of other international unions be held sacred. Nobody in the A. F. of L. has more jealously guarded its jurisdiction than the I. A. M., as witness the W. F. of M.'s application for a charter. The miners' agents on that occasion encountered the opposition of the machinists' representatives and were compelled to compromise with them on jurisdictional grounds. Now comes the Los Angeles aggregation with a proposal to disregard the rights of the boiler-makers, molders, and pattern makers' unions. There is just one reason for this departure—to head off the I. W. W. Capitalism is teaching the need of industrial unionism and officialdom is being hard pressed by the rank and file. It is now regarded as a good tactic to appear to give the workers what they are clamoring for. The action of the electrical workers in forming a local of the I. W. W. has alarmed the fakers, so to stave off a secession in the metal trades they prepared for these workers "something just as good."

The workers will penetrate this sham, and if they do not, the placeholders whose positions are threatened will wake them up to it.

Sacred is jurisdiction in the A. F. of L. Woe unto him who lays a sacrilegious hand upon it. This arrangement successfully divides the workers in the bosses' interest and provides pie-cards for a horde of "labor leaders."

If the Los Angeles men behind this move want to play fair with the workers they would enroll them in an independent union or apply for a charter in the I. W. W. If the present attempt succeed it means turmoil and squabble over jurisdiction. It is not playing fair with either the A. F. of L. or the Los Angeles metal workers.

Gentlemen, the I. W. W. will get you yet.

ORGANIZATION

The I. W. W. is an organization that lays down a constructive program. It not only carries on the every day battle with

the employing class, but it aims to carry on production when capitalism is overthrown and makes its plans to build the new society within the shell of the old, by organizing the workers in the different industries and welding them together in the One Big Union with the motto that "An Injury to One is an Injury to All." The I. W. W. is the highest expression of scientific organization there is in the world today. And it should be, as here in America we have the highest expression of capitalism with the great combines of capital called trusts. We have the One Big Union of the Manufacturers, organized in the Manufacturers' association. This combination is so strong that it controls the political and industrial life of the nation. It is an organization which is stronger than any government and which has been able to touch a button and their tools in Washington make such laws as are desired. The workers must be so organized that on a touch of the button the One Big Union can be set in action against this tribe of despoilers, and be able to force better conditions and eventually their freedom. Why not? Is the louse that is sucking the blood from the dog to be considered of more importance than the poor beast that tries to scratch the blood sucker from his back?

With this modern justification of industry, why should we have detached unions with their individual union autonomy? Let us follow this to its logical conclusion, and it brings us to the individualist who seeks to settle his own individual freedom in his own way. The workers cannot afford to go backward from a constructive program. It is as easy to be a revolutionist with a thorough constructive program, as it is to go along without one, and it will in the end be safer for all and the quickest way to industrial freedom.

This paper will continue to fight for the I. W. W. as an industrial organization with a constructive program. To all who believe in such a program we invite you to gird up your loins and enter the fray, because there are those who would tear our organization asunder, and again leave us at the tender mercy of labor fakirs and capitalists who are always desirous of having a divided working class to fatten on. On with the I. W. W. It means the sooner we arrive at our goal—FREEDOM.

THE NEED OF THE WEST VIRGINIA MINERS

The A. F. of L. press is rolling Debs' cheap fling at the I. W. W. around on its editorial tongues as a choice tidbit. If the I. W. W. were remiss in regard to the West Virginia coal fields that would serve as a mighty poor excuse behind which to hide the inefficiency of the U. M. W. or A., or the criminal betrayal of the miners by their officials. Nor would I. W. W. inactivity veil the mess Debs made of himself when he assisted in giving Governor Hatfield a generous coat of whitewash. We, like thousands of others, regarded Debs as the hopeful one of the S. P. trinity. We thought he would be the last man in the labor movement to knife the struggling and outraged miners in the back, but he did it.

Debs knew before he went to West Virginia, he knew while he was in West Virginia, and he knows now that what was needed in that situation was industrial solidarity. While the market which the miners of Paint and Cabin Creeks formerly supplied is being furnished from other, and organized districts, the West Virginia men are condemned to struggle in vain. With an evidence of solidarity such as exhibited by the British miners, and by which they brought the English government to their feet, peace will be restored in the Kanahwa valley and some measure of justice be conquered.

Politicians with whitewash brushes, and officials with mandates cannot do a single thing for these miners. The support of their fellow miners in other fields is the key to the West Virginia situation. Dry up the stream of coal mine dividends at its source and the mine workers will exert a power that no capitalist combination can withstand. A threatened strike that promises to deny the life giving fuel to a nation's industries will solve the problem of West Virginia. One big union of mine workers, supported by the workers in other industries, is the solution not only for West Virginia, but all other places.

Debs knows this. We have time and again heard him preach it. A prominent labor figure ought to at least have the virtue of being honest. I. W. W. men are not indifferent to the cause of these struggling miners; we are perhaps helping as best we can. One thing we are not doing—we are not betraying them.

THE MULHALL EXPOSURES

There is no reason whatever to get excited over the Mulhall revelations. He has only given some details of a conspiracy that everyone who has followed the labor movement knew existed. The traffic in A. F. of L. officials which he has uncovered is, in itself, no indictment of that organization, as a weapon in the hands of labor. It does, however, draw attention to the faithfulness of constitutional provisions that invest the A. F. of L. officialdom with practically arbitrary power. The use of such power for the welfare of the membership, or the self aggrandizement of the official, is dependent upon the personality of the officer. If he be honest all is well; if he be otherwise the membership pay the cost of betrayal. No body of workers should entrust its officials with powers that constitute such a menace. Labor must make the role of "labor broker" impossible. When the organized workers arrive at the point where they regard union officials as servants rather than rulers—as necessary conveniences—they will strip them of the power which is so often abused, and labor will have taken a long step forward. An official stripped of his power is not worth anywhere near the price Mulhall has been accustomed to pay.

Gompers' refusal to be bribed with the offer of a large sum of money, and an important political appointment, may tend to raise the suspicion that the strenuous efforts to land the labor commissioner's job in New York, first for John Mitchell, and later for James J. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, may be a reward for faithful service to the employers. They have both rendered such service. Why should not the N. A. M. and M. see that they be rewarded?

It is about time that the rank and file of the A. F. of L. woke up.

The way to organize the workers is to point out the benefits of unionism on the job.

There's rejoicing in the House of Greed at every quarrel in the House of Want.

TRANSLATED NEWS



THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

The third international congress of public services will be held this year in Zurich, September 23-25. The reports of the secretary in particular and the right of union and of strike in the various countries, the conditions of labor and the wages of municipal workers, the claims of the public service workers in general will be discussed.

Italy

The Italian Syndicalist Union and the Parma Labor Exchange have issued an appeal to the Italian syndicalists for their weekly organ "L'Internazionale."

The Italians in Europe and America are numerous enough to be able to come to the help of the paper which so courageously defends in Italy the principles of revolutionary syndicalism and direct action. Their duty is to subscribe to the paper. The address of the paper is:

"L'Internazionale," Camera del Lavoro, Parma, Italy.

Austria

The labor movement paralyzed. All along the line it is only defensive. Sometimes even absolute standstill. The official statistics of insurance against accidents recently appeared. With the help of these statistics it is possible to calculate more or less accurately the average wages of an Austrian worker if he is so happy as to be regularly in work. The figures deal with the years 1908-1910:

| Years | Number of Workers | Total Wages | Average Wage of a Man |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1908 | 1,574,367 | 1,405,079,725 | 892.4 |
| 1909 | 1,619,602 | 1,477,947,802 | 912.5 |
| 1910 | 1,688,947 | 597,338,067 | 945.7 |

Taking into account the growth of number of workers, the increase of wages in 1908-1909 was 2.2 per cent, and in 1909-1910 it was 3.6 per cent. In opposition to this—it is the minister of commerce himself who says so—the increase in the cost of living during the recent years was 30 to 40 per cent.

There is little hope that the conditions will change soon. Living is becoming increasingly dearer, but this does not prevent the central unions, dominated by social-democratic politicians, to conclude with the employers long contracts sometimes for five or six years by which the workers obtain "without strike or trouble" as the formula says, ameliorations amounting to two or three per cent increase in wages. It must be not forgotten that a man working all the year round earns only 1000 francs (200 dollars). Such is the condition in a country where social-democracy exists 30 years and according to numerical strength is the most powerful. The real value for the proletariat of Austria of having 80 deputies in parliament is absolutely nil. Since June 8, between 800 and 1000 painters were locked out in Vienna and this number has these days yet increased. It is now nearly 2000. The central union of painters asks the strikers to leave the capital in masses. The union has for months dragged on the negotiations with the employers on the new contracts, and naturally these have had ample time to prepare themselves for the struggle. And finally the masters broke off all negotiations and threw out of work all the men of the big workshops.

After the painters the glaziers have been locked out. They also had warned their employers two months before of their intentions to have more wages.

And finally a lockout has been declared in five of the largest metal factories in Vienna and suburbs.

Everywhere the employers are in the stronger position owing to the methods of the big reformist trade unions.

Switzerland

The silk dyers of Basel and of Crefeld (who have returned to work a few days ago, ed.), of Zurich, Thalwil, etc., are on strike already for some time. Numerous detachments of police, under the order of Inspector Blocher, occupied the streets leading to the factories where the strike is proceeding, in order to protect the blacklegs from and to the works. The whole population of Basel is in sympathy with the strikers, and assemble in the quarters where the striking works are situated. The police in a great number appeared to protect the blacklegs on their way home when the crowd showed their sentiment by cries and exclamations. The whole police force, led by Blocher, with swords drawn rushed into the crowd.

After having charged the people in this brutal way numerous arrests were made.

But this behavior of the troop of Blocher was not yet sufficient for the employers, they claimed troops. They themselves told which battalion they wanted. The government of Basel has of course obeyed. Blocher, the social-democrat, and another member of the government, a bourgeois, did not vote for the calling out of troops because they considered that the police force was sufficient. The strike continues in Basel, Zurich, Thalwil, etc., and in Italy the dyers in Como, the chief center of the Italian silk dyers, have shown their solidarity by refusing to execute orders for the factories where the strike is going. Also they refuse to work overtime. The comrades in other countries must watch that orders from German and Swiss manufacturers are not executed. The employers have an international understanding between themselves and are well organized.

THE WHY OF THE I. W. W.

The capitalist system of wealth production creates the class upon which must be built the successful organization of the proletariat. Any organization of the workers that does not comprise in its program and arrangement to the present scheme in wealth production is foredoomed to failure. Unfortunately for the workers themselves they fail to grasp, even superficially, the real character—its class character—of capitalist production. They fail to understand that capitalism emphasizes the interdependence of all workers, and denies to any grouping even the semblance of independence. There can be no expression of independence on the part of the workers in any industrial classification that would not interrupt the process of production. To produce the simplest of commodities, as well as the wealth of the world, requires the labor of the entire working class. Eliminate the workers in a single industrial calling and I would not have the pencil with which I am writing this article. It is the failure to recognize this fundamental truth that condemns craft unionism as the doctrine of economic impossibility. The efforts of the crafts to segregate themselves is a foolish attempt to deny their connection with, and their dependence upon, the balance of the workers.

Standards of living determine the wants of a society, and industry is the means of supplying them. The incentive that prompts the production of any article, whether it be coal, bread or a newspaper, is to furnish a social need. The production of such an article is a continuous series of acts by the different classifications of workers until the objective that inspired it has been attained—until it reaches the consumer.

Class Production.

To say of the coal miner that he produces coal is to give him credit for much more than he really does. What he actually does is this: he performs the last necessary social act in transforming the natural deposit into usable shape. But it is not yet produced. The loaders, drivers, tippie men, trappers, fire bosses, engineers, blacksmiths, etc., etc., are as necessary parts of the mining force as our miner, and without them he would be absolutely helpless. But even yet the coal is not produced. It is now only in the boxcar. Who built the boxcar? Who made the engine? Who constructed the road? Who will deliver that coal to its real destination—the user? And again our miner went down into the mine equipped by the rest of the working class with safety lamp, pick or breast auger, powder and fuse, clothes, shoes and cap. Moreover, he was indebted to the baker for part of his food, and to the employes of the beef trust for some more of it. Some Chinese coolie picked his tea, or some Brazilian hired hand his coffee, and sailors brought it over the sea to him. Some printer strained his eyes over a linotype to provide him with his union publication, or a daily paper. We might also bring in tailors, carpenters, bricklayers and ad infinitum. The working class as a class produces coal.

Coal mining is predicated upon the existence of the baker, and the baking of bread presupposes fuel. The baker and the miner are dependent on each other, and both are dependent on the balance of the working class.

Class Lines.

But inasmuch as following production in its various ramifications we are compelled to observe that almost the entire bulk of the productive workers are employed for wages we discover class exploitation.

This suggests class organization.

Industrial Grouping.

But while the workers as a class cooperate in production, and the conditions surrounding them in their capacity as wealth producers dictates the folly of separation, yet there are groups of workers more closely related to each other than they are to the rest of the working class. Take a coal mine, for instance. Here you have many classifications of work but the objective of each man's labor is to one certain definite end—to get coal on the railroad cars. It is to this end that the blacksmith works in the mining forge, and the machinist in the machine shop; the miner at the coal face and the weigher at the scale house. Every man in and around the mine directs his effort to this one end. Here, and because of this, there is no room for craft unionism.

Industrial Unionism.

The machinist in a mine machine shop does exactly the same work, and in the same way, as a machinist in any other shop. He taps his blows, takes his measurements, and runs his lathe as he would anywhere else. It is not the manner of his working but the purpose of it that should, and will eventually, determine his union enrollment. There is no way in which he can separate himself industrially from his fellows who, with him, constitute the mining force. Nor can they disregard him.

Are they involved it concerns him. Is there a disagreement with the coal company it affects him. He must line up with his fellow workers, or choose the alternative of working with scabs, and aiding the employing company to defeat his fellows. He is part of the mining force. The purpose of his every effort during the working day is the production of coal. He cannot escape the mining classification as an industrialist.

Another machinist works in the automobile industry and labors with a host of other fellows to build automobiles. Even that the work these two machinists do is similar in kind and character, who will claim that they belong in a union that separates them from their fellows in the plant, or in the mining camp. They belong, one to the mining industry, the other in the automobile industry. That is where the I. W. W. would put them.

Capitalism dictates industrial organization within the industry and a class organization to embrace the workers in all industries. The workers must treat all questions of labor from the viewpoint of the class struggle. There is no other way.

That is the Why of the I. W. W.

Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker."

Trautman's "Exposure" Exposed

Socialists and workmen generally seem to have paid little notice to the Associated Press article on the \$10,800 of Lawrence Strike Funds Missing.

Here, in Providence, R. I., a great textile town, most workers seemed inclined to look for the colored gentleman in the woodpile, and not a few connected the story coming at this time, with the trial of the "Lawrence strike dynamite planters."

There is a story connected with the "missing" money that may be worth the telling. When effort after effort to break the strike had failed, it was realized by some of the active workers that the base of supplies, the funds, would be attacked sooner or later. The matter was brought up before the Finance Committee, where it was shown that it was not safe to leave the funds in the bank at the mercy of court order or injunction. Finally, it was decided to have a secret finance sub-committee of three; William D. Haywood was elected and instructed to appoint said committee. The writer was one of the committee.

Most of the money was withdrawn from the bank; drafts on New York banks purchased and sent to Thos. Powers of Providence, Vincent St. John of Chicago, and Desire Steur of Lawrence, \$3,000, \$2,800 and \$5,000 respectively. Enough money was deposited day by day to cover the checks drawn by the Finance Committee. That this was a wise precaution was shown when about a week later upon the action of a Bostonese trinity, consisting of Reverend Herbert S. Johnson, James Prendergast, a cotton broker, and Robt. A. Woods, a social worker, the books, vouchers and bank account were tied up by a court order. Well, they found just 49 cents in the bank! But the relief work kept right on just the same.

As to the "report of the master," it sure is some report. It might be a good idea for some of the Boston comrades to start a quiet investigation of this "investigation." It has taken fifteen (15) months, three expert accountants were engaged on the work a long time and that with the expenses at the hearings before the master, must total a neat sum.

The report gives the contributions in round figures as \$68,000 and of this amount \$10,800 are not accounted for. A copy of the itemized financial report of the Lawrence strike was mailed in June and July, 1912, to every direct contributor to the strike fund. Those who have saved the report will find in the recapitulation that receipts to March 19th totaled \$73,264.53; expenditures to March 25th, \$74,011.39. Appended to this is the report of the German relief fund, with receipts of \$2,560.08 and expenditures of \$2,557.96, or total receipts and expenditures of \$75,000 in round numbers. The master in his report "finds" receipts of \$68,000 and expenditures of \$58,000. A wonderful performance! If given time enough, he would perhaps succeed in finding nothing at all.

Of course, it goes without saying, that those money's sent away for safe keeping were returned to the Finance Committee and expended for relief. In at least two cases, the drafts were not cashed until returned to the Finance Committee. Those who have a report will find the last entry in March receipts to be as follows:

"Withdrawn from vault, \$2,800," this being the return of the money sent to Chicago.

The supplementary report covering the period after March 19th and 25th, shows receipts and expenditures of several thousand dollars more and if I remember right, a deficit of about \$1,000. I understand that this report and the report of the Etor-Giovanitti defense fund will be sent out as soon as conditions permit. The desperate need of funds for the various struggles in which the I. W. W. is engaged in, is the sole reason for the delay in printing and mailing.

Allow me also to add a few words to Justice Ebert's reply to William E. Trautmann's statement in the CALL of May 2nd. It was precisely William E. Trautmann who had charge of the expenditures account, and he was entrusted to get out that part of the Lawrence strike report. Now, the master in his report finds misuse of funds, moneys not accounted for, etc., exactly as Trautmann charges others with in relation to the defense fund, and with no more foundation in fact. That report coming from the corporation-controlled courts of Massachusetts was inspired perhaps to start a reaction that would favor William M. Wood in his trial, more likely to cripple the Paterson strike by cutting off financial support. If Trautmann can realize the significance of his statement coming at this time, with the master's report, and if he has any decency left, he ought to go and drown himself—in water.

Ebert is right; it is purely a personal grievance on Trautmann's part against the I. W. W. The membership recognizing the lack of judgment that characterizes the man has taken from him first the office of general secretary-treasurer, then later that of general organizer, this in his egotistic vanity, he cannot forgive.

At the close of the Lawrence strike, there was so much work and excitement that the seriousness and the import of the case of the men in jail was not fully appreciated. Later the forming of a committee to start the agitation for the defense of Etor and Giovanitti was discussed. William Yates, secretary of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, the writer, ex-secretary of that organization, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and William D. Haywood, met and drew up a statement and appeal, and decided to form a committee of five, including Trautmann, who was then in Lowell.

I enclose a marked copy of the original statement and appeal. It was headed "Etor and Giovanitti Are in Prison," fac simile type-written, with a cut of Etor and Giovanitti looking out from the barred windows of the jail. Tens of thousands of these were sent out. I just want to quote the next to last paragraph of the appeal, "Workers Unite! The call of your fellows for aid rings loudly through the land. War is declared and its aims

must be found. Send money now that organization may continue, that victory may be won; that jailed men may be freed. The battles in New England are your battles. Their victory is your victory." It concluded with an appeal that money be sent to "The Textile Strikers' Defense Fund."

That is clear enough, is it not? To start a fund for lawyers is the last thing the committee had in mind. The idea was to start a campaign of agitation and publicity, to perfect a powerful organization that would make the master class of Massachusetts put on the brakes on the judicial juggernaut, and lastly, to make the best legal fight possible.

Later on, three more were added to the committee at Trautmann's suggestion, two of them members of the Lawrence local of the I. W. W., later on again by Trautmann all the men under indictment were added to the committee. The whole trouble was that it was not all William E. Trautmann's work, that he could not run things absolutely. So after much planning and laying of wires, he proposed that a committee would be formed consisting of delegates from each branch to supplant the defense committee. Right here is where the conflict came. There was no objection on the part of anyone to appointing more well known and tried members to the committee as had already been done; but there was strenuous opposition to any such scheme. For these reasons, there were, I believe, some 16 branches of local No. 20 I. W. W. in Lawrence, in many branches not a single member who had belonged to the organization before the strike.

It was known and asserted by Trautmann himself, that detectives were on the central committee of local No. 20 and it was argued that it would be an easy matter for spies and detectives to get on a defense committee elected in the same manner as the central committee, from all the branches. The case in Paterson, where a detective was found on the strike committee, shows that is no idle dream. To settle the matter, the general organization was appealed to assume control, which was done. The agitation, publicity and legal defense were well taken care of and as far as work accomplished and results is concerned, there surely can be no fault found.

As to Trautmann's charges, a snap meeting of the executive board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers was held in Lowell. Trautmann, who was present with friends, non-members of the board, made charges which were not sustained. Later, as described in Ebert's letter, Trautmann called a special meeting in Lawrence with his friends there in full force. After he had read his charges, he was advised by friends to take his charges and burn them. Then later he was allowed to bring in "modified" charges, which were not sustained when investigated by a committee friendly to Trautmann.

At the last convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, held in New Bedford, a long characteristic epistle from Trautmann was read, the thing was so ambiguous and in spite of the fact that Lawrence was represented by thirty odd delegates, most of them formerly strong supporters of Trautmann, his letter was tabled by a unanimous vote.

Need more be said? Only this—for months during the period the books of the strike fund and defense fund were in Trautmann's possession, and in spite of this, his charges sometimes nine, sometimes twelve in number, as Ebert puts it, "were investigated by a committee practically of his own choice, and under circumstances dictated by himself. This committee after auditing the books decided against Trautmann." Nothing but Trautmann's virulent egotism run mad can explain his actions at this particular time. With the thousands of silk workers battling against all the repressive forces of capitalism, their only hope working class solidarity and One Big Union. With ten more of our fellow workers to follow Ben Legare before our master's court in Little Falls. Coming as it does at the eve of the trials of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Scott, Quinlan, Treasca, Haywood and other Paterson fighters, it can only help the master class; it is treason to the working class and it will so be judged by revolutionists.

(Signed) FRANCIS MILLER.
12 Benton St., Providence, R. I.

BOOMING IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, July 16.—Arrived here from Seattle on my way to Eureka, Cal. I spoke at the propaganda meeting. The attendance was good. I spoke on the progress of the I. W. W. in the northwest. The San Francisco fellow workers maintain four halls in the city, the latest being the Marine Transportation Workers' hall.

Thirty-three marine fishermen have joined since Sunday. Wireless operators, sailors, and longshoremen make up the rest of the membership.

Everything looks bright for the I. W. W. in Frisco. With the lumber and marine transportation industries organized on the coast the I. W. W. will soon dominate the labor movement on the Pacific.

We have a problem to solve in the vigilantes—the respectable (?) mob—that we must apply ourselves to. We cannot afford to permit them to close up our halls and drive our people out as they have done in Grays Harbor and Marshfield. We must do something about this, for we cannot afford to have our rights overridden by a lot of power-drunk, irresponsible, business thugs, and the hirelings, uniformed and otherwise, that they control.

Success to the Industrial Worker.
JOHN PANCRNER.

OAKLAND I. W. W.

Oakland Local 174 has moved to new headquarters. The new address is 409 Tenth St. All members are invited.

JOHN BURKE, Sec'y.

POLICEMEN AND THE WORKERS.

Louisiana

Merryville, La.—In regards to the man in Lake Charles jail, on the 13th of June, I. Gaines, a colored fellow-worker, was arrested here; kept in this cooler until Monday the 16th, when taken to De Ridder; kept there three or four days and sent to Lake Charles. All this time no one was allowed to see him. He is said to be charged with throwing dynamite into the negro quarters of the Bullpen. The fellow-worker was sick in bed when that affair is said to have happened, and has good witnesses to prove it.

France

Paris, July 1.—Twelve of the most prominent officials of the general Confederation of Labor today were arrested on charged of inciting soldiers to disobedience and desertion. The arrests resulted from the recent police raids on labor organizations. The authorities confiscated the books and papers of the labor bodies.

Following the raids it was asserted on the floor of the chamber of deputies that the confederation was persuading soldiers to desert.

Massachusetts

At Ipswich, where the I. W. W. is conducting a mill workers' strike, the police "arranged" a riot (?). One man was killed outright, and several persons were wounded with bullets and clubs. No policemen were injured. Ordinances were hurriedly passed to prevent parades (picketing), street speaking and assemblage. The master class is using the police and councilmen to the limit in high-handedness. The conception of "our" American freedom receives a hard jolt every time the workers revolt for a little more industrial elbow room.

Oregon

Marshfield, Ore.—The police are deporting rebels every day on any old pretext, and landing them on the Sand Pit across the bay. They are talking of driving out A. Storgard, a Finnish cigar stand proprietor. In this they are liable to overreach themselves, as there is a large Finnish population and the Finns are good and mad right now.

The police are working up a dangerous situation here.

Dr. Bailey K. Leach and several striking loggers were run out of Bandon, Ore., by a mob operating under police protection.

Eleven I. W. W. agitators arrested in Portland, Ore., July 15, for exercising the supposedly inalienable right of free speech. Twenty women, whose ages range from 14 to 60 years, were arrested the following night and brutally handled by the police.

Washington

The Seattle police broke up a union meeting here July 17th, but failed to make any arrests.

Minnesota

The police here in St. Paul and Minneapolis attempted to stop street meetings held in connection with the attempt to perfect the organization of the Twin City street car workers. The trial of several persons is still pending in the courts.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO WORKERS

Molders Locked Out

Because the Rockford, Ill., molders asked for better conditions and an increase in wages the Gas Engine and Stover Windmill Company locked out its employees. Now the company is promising strikers \$4 per day and is importing men from Chicago. The molders only asked for a wage scale of \$3.25. This is another instance of where a company prefers to fight the union rather than enter into an amicable agreement with it.

The Old Man's Fee

(The following is clipped from the Boston Traveller. It is supposed to be funny, but is it? It is the capitalist system in a nutshell.)

Some young men from Boston applied to an old fisherman up in the country to see if he could get some bait. He thought he could, and started off. Three hours afterward he appeared with a ten-quart pail full of angle worms. The boys were alarmed lest there would not be money enough in the party for such a wealth of bait, but they put on a bold front and some one asked: "How much do we owe you?"

"Well, I don't rightly know," answered the old man; "the ground is kinder solid and the worms is far down, and it's been hard on my back to dig 'em, but I've half a mind to go fishin' myself tomorrow, an' if you'll give me half the bait we'll call it square."

Papermakers Win

The papermakers of Grand Rapids, Mich., were on strike ten days for the purpose of securing the eight-hour day. The demands of the union were then granted and three eight-hour shifts have been established, with the same pay as formerly received, when the shifts were from 11 to 13 hours.

Prayers Versus Wages

Deacon Goodly: "My dear young lady, I hope you pray God every night to keep you a good girl."

"It would do no good, Deacon. I work for the International Shoe Company and only get \$3 a week to live on."

Women Make Own Living

Statistics recently published show that there are 9,500,000 wage-earning women in Germany, which means that nearly every second adult woman is earning her own living and directly contributing to the wealth of the country.

Mill Workers Victorious

The millmen of Worcester, Mass., who went on strike June 9, are back at work again with all differences adjusted.

From the Locals

OMAHA, I. W. W. GROWING

Local 384, Omaha, Neb., wants all locals to send copies of their resolutions that they intend to bring up to the convention so that the members here will know how to instruct their delegate to act. Answer as soon as possible, we are moving to new and larger quarters at South 616 Thirteenth street, Omaha, Neb. We will open our new hall with a smoker. On with the One Big Union. Local 384.
SECRETARY P. McEVROY.

ALIVE IN EDMONTON

The local here is in a very flourishing condition, and there is no better spot for active reds to head to. We have a large hall, and Edmonton is a free speech town. Thousands of men can be reached from this town, as it is a distributing center and a base for manufacturers and slaveholders.

Fellow Worker James Rowan is secretary of Local 82 until further notice. He has recently had a spell in the pest house at Tete Jaune, lasting three months. Jim Rowan has the goods, and is a hustler from the word go. Local 82 is fortunate to secure him as secretary. Watch our literature sales grow now.
B. WEBSTER, Sec'y.

CARD FOUND

Card No. 51734, name Richard Ed. Bager, joined Local 318, June 10, 1913, and transferred July 2d to Local 315, Spokane. Card was found in the Western saloon, Missoula, Mont.
PAUL HOCK, Sec'y No. 40.

IS YOUR MAIL IN SACOMA?

There is mail at 110 S. Fourteenth street, Tacoma, Wash., for the following persons: Stany Sopieszak, Edward Barker, Mike Rukovinoch, Helman Geil, Jack Hill, J. J. Czar, C. L. Showalter, George Nicket.

ORGANIZING HAWAIIAN WORKERS.

We are forging ahead here in the mid-Pacific. We are getting ready to hit the boss a few stiff jolts in the near future. A. V. Roe has been elected provisional general secretary-treasurer, with headquarters at Hilo. The locals in Hilo and Waialuka have elected their members to the Provisional C. E. B. The local at Honolulu is being reorganized. The movement here is hampered to quite an extent by the lack of literature in the different languages, especially Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese. The Spaniards are begging for something in their own language. If we had some Spanish paper we could enroll these fellow workers by the scores. The new Spanish paper in Los Angeles will get a considerable portion of its support from these islands. More thorough plans to push the work of organizing are being considered.

I am holding meetings every day on different plantations. It is fine to see how the workers take to One Big Union. I held a meeting last week on the Wallu plantation, which is known as one of the worst slave-driving outfits on the islands. The bosses were on hand with the sheriff, several policemen, and a horde of patriotic spies. It was intended to break up the meeting, and to see if anyone joined the union. One of the bosses who was asking a whole lot of questions got hit in the jaw with a wooden shoe—the slaves here wear wooden shoes. He decided he had had enough, so he climbed into his stink wagon and beat it. The sheriff sized up my bicycle. I had no license tag on it. He thought that would fix me. The crowd just needed such a stimulus. Some of the men took out cards in front of the bosses, waved them triumphantly, and told the bosses to go as far as they liked. The Portuguese, who at first were helping the bosses to disturb the meeting, as soon as they saw how things were going, deserted the boss and took out cards too. That got the boss's goat. He wanted to start firing, but did not know where to commence, as he stood a fine chance to lose his 2000 slaves. No one was fired. The boss asked one of the men if he had joined the I. W. W. "Sure," was the reply, "here is my card. Want to fire me?" The workers stood solidly together, Japanese, Spaniards, Portuguese, Filipinos, Chinese, Koreans and all the others. It was fine. The workers here need One Big Union, and they know they need it. Watch us grow in the Hawaiian Islands.

SELDON FRED.

APPEAL OF UNITED SEAMEN'S DEFENSE LEAGUE

Forty-three members of the United Seamen are in jail charged with "inciting to riot," three of them under additional charges of "carrying concealed weapons" and one, Fellow-worker Frank Prego, charged with "shooting with intent to kill." All the wounded and imprisoned men are your brothers, and are held by the master class to be punished for loyalty to you, the workers.

They must be defended by any and every means. We appeal to you to immediately rush funds to Secretary G. Perez, at 307 N. Peters street, New Orleans, La., to aid in the defense. Yours for the solidarity of the working class.

THE UNITED SEAMEN'S UNION OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Factory Workers in Japan
Osaka, with its million inhabitants, is the greatest manufacturing city of Japan. There are 70,000 girls employed in the factories there making cloth paper and cigarettes. There are 3,000 in one tobacco factory.

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

Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker."

NOTICE

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

Voluntary Credentials—J. W. Kelly, E. F. Doree, J. A. Law.
National Organizers—Geo. Speed, General Organizer; J. M. Foss, G. E. B. Member; P. Eastman, G. E. B. Member; F. H. Little, G. E. B. Member; Ewald Koettgen, G. E. B. Member; Jos. J. Ktter, G. E. B. Member; Matilda Rab-inowitz.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

BOOK REVIEW

"Liberty and the Great Libertarians," by Charles T. Sprading.

This book containing utterances from some of the world's most famous libertarians has been brought to our notice.

Gems of thought by Wendell Phillips, Max Stirner, Lincoln, Tolstoy, Kropotkin, Ingersoll, Oscar Wilde, and others are recommended to the thoughtful reader.

The critic is disposed to ask why Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Joseph Dietzgen, Liebnrecht, and many others are not included in the roll of the Libertarians. It may puzzle some that Edmond Burke, unmerciful and unjust critic of the French revolution, should have his essay on "Natural Society" fully quoted, while such a history-making document as the "Communist Manifesto" was entirely ignored.

The book would have had a much greater value had it not been compiled in such an evidently sectarian spirit.

Price \$1.50. Published by the author, Charles T. Sprading, 6839 Broad St., Los Angeles, Calif.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This is to notify all subscribers of the "Worker" that this paper is the only official authorized English publication of the Industrial Workers of the World in the west. Any other papers claiming to represent the I. W. W. in the English language west of the Mississippi river, are fakes and frauds.

A movement is on foot, backed by enemies of the I. W. W., to start another paper and as the mailing lists have been stolen by the former editor of the "Worker" we warn all our subscribers and locals to be on their guard against any other publication claiming to represent the I. W. W. as a substitute for the "Industrial Worker."

A full statement of the charges against former Editor Smith, together with full details for such action, is being compiled and will be forwarded to all locals immediately and to all subscribers who may desire one.

LA HUELGA GENERAL

Spanish Organ of the I. W. W., published by the Spanish Branch of the I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscription price:
One year\$1.00
Six months 50
Thirteen weeks 25
Address 420 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE LUMBERJACK

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

A. BERMUKAS

The Wage Worker
Hungarian paper published by the Hungarian locals of the I. W. W.; subscription price \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50 per year. Address: A. Bermukas, 438 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

SOLIDARITY

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

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

You read the "Industrial Worker." You know it's worth \$1.00 a year—and then some. It gets better all the time. The Mr. Block cartoons alone are worth the price.

If you haven't read Solidarity, published in Cleveland, Ohio, then you've missed a lot. It gives the industrial news of the East at \$1.00 a year.

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

Here's our offer:
"Industrial Worker" and Solidarity, one year \$1.50.

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

All three for \$2.25.
Better send that two dollars and two bits right away to the "Industrial Worker," P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

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

If the number on your label is 227 your subscription expires with the next issue. Renew promptly in order to avoid missing an issue. "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

FAKERS DEFEND IT

(Continued from page one.)

we say of the Mr. Block logger that is satisfied to work forever for wages, pay the grates exacted by the boss and wait for death to calmly come when he can get his reward in the sweet bye and bye, where the greater is the hump the greater the wings doled out to keep the gink aloft?

Why was this present aggregation on the coast called the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen? What was the matter with the old International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers? Could not the shingle weavers who saw shingles, get into this saw mill workers' organization?

The answer is known to many and especially the I. W. W. lumberjacks who were driven out of Montana in 1907 at the point of guns, so that this scab organization might displace a bona fide organization of labor which had won the nine-hour day and increase in wages, only a year before. This International Brotherhood (save the mark) is yet a stench in the nostrils of honest workers who are yearning to see the day when they will inherit their own. And the stench of this capitalist pole-cat that served the master so well in Montana is now on the coast trying to gull in the loggers under another name. As the I. W. W. loggers had many thousands organized on the coast and as the present stink from Montana had nothing in the camps, it will take some persuasion to get any one into this new aggregation except Company suckers and scabs and even the plagiarized word of ONE BIG UNION will not serve as bait for intelligent men.

In 25 years of organization in Lawrence, Mass., with an unobstructed field to work in, this great A. F. L. had an organization all told of less than 200 members divided into two or three crafts and one of the crafts had for its shield of skill over the other workers, the ability to pick the dung from the hides before it was turned over to the weavers and spinners. When the I. W. W. with 40,000 on strike won the strike it was termed by our A. F. L. friends as a REVOLUTION and not a strike at all. If we win it is a REVOLUTION and if we lose "IT NEVER HAD A STRIKE!"

The masters in Massachusetts and other Eastern States are now clamoring for the A. F. L. to come in and organize their slaves. They now send for them. They need them. Their official magazines in the East are praising them as being an AMERICAN INSTITUTION and berating each other for not putting a fatherly arm around this American product sooner so as to have made it impossible for a union to be built where the workers could stand together.

The Paterson strike is a fair example of the tactics employed by the leaders of the A. F. L. Here the boss offers to settle with the workers if they will only join the A. F. L. and the workers offer the magnificent spectacle of refusing to join what they term the master's organization and would sooner starve than enlist under its yellow banner. Ah A. F. L. organizer in any of the textile towns of New England or New Jersey are met with cries of "BIT DOWN YOU SCAB!" whenever they attempt to speak.

The loggers cannot afford to join an organization that has betrayed them before even that it has changed its spots. Regardless of defeat there is nothing else left to do but to repair the trenches, carry on the education and agitation and prepare to again meet the enemy on the industrial field. No doubt the boss will give better conditions in order to ward off another strike but the conditions demanded by rebels is the unconditional surrender of the private ownership of the forests and this will be an established fact just as soon as the workers stand together, fight together and go down the line to victory together. It is not impossible. It needs men of courage and men of intelligence to see the class struggle and that the only hope of the toilers from hard and exacting slavery is the abolition of the wage system. Let us rally again around our standard and know these per-capita grabbers the difference between ONE BIG UNION in fact and a scab aggregation that are using the name in order to duplicate their dirty work in Montana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The INDUSTRIAL WORKER will not be responsible for communications addressed to, or money orders and cheques made payable to any individual.

Address all letters and make all money payable to:

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.
The Industrial Worker.
This is important.

POOR JOB IN PASCO

Pasco, Wash., July 19.—Fellow Worker: I have been at work on the irrigation ditch for the last week, and I understood tonight that he is going to send to Spokane for 100 men next week. The conditions here are fierce, but the general wages, \$2.40 for eight hours' work, but the contractor has about a dozen speeders who receive extra for speeding up, and the man that can't keep his end up is certainly fired.

Living here is 25 cents per meal and 25c for bed, so you see there is nothing in the job.
Yours for freedom,
A WORKER.

Josh Billings said "I don't care how much a man says just so he says it is a few words." Remember that, when writing articles for the paper.

Subscribe for The "Industrial Worker."

SLUGGERS IN OLD MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17, 1913.

Once more we have to record an addition to the long list of crimes, judicial and by direct action, of the capitalist class against our fellow workers. The outrages have only strengthened us in our determination to fight harder than ever to put the parasites and their hirelings—judges, police, stool-pigeons and thugs where they belong.

In order that the workers may understand what has occurred here we are going to let you know of the events which led up to the outrages. About two weeks ago the Twin City Street Railway Co. were forced to grant concessions to the street car men. The increase in wages alone amounted to over \$250,000.00 a year. A number of street car men had organized into the Street Carmen's Industrial Union No. 263 of the I. W. W. The directors of the company backed up by the M. & M. Association used every effort to stifle the growing sense of class solidarity among their slaves. They fired every active union man. The union grew the faster. They arrested our speakers. We held meetings in spite of the arrests, made the police back down and forced them to release the speakers. The union grew faster still. They made an unsuccessful attempt to bribe Fellow Worker Leheney to betray the workers and still the union grew, and is growing in spite of all their efforts.

Ever since the street railway company were forced to give the two hundred and fifty thousand dollar a year concession to the men threats of slugging, deportation and jail have been made to our active workers. Now we have to walk the streets of the Twin Cities in twos and threes so as to avoid, as best we can, getting slugged or arrested and railroaded to jail.

On Saturday, July 12th, seven girls, employees of the Eureka restaurant, went out on strike. Their demands included an eight-hour day, one day off in seven, and an increase in wages. They had requested the aid of the I. W. W. and by using our tactics won all their demands in five hours. At five minutes to 12, just before the noon hour rush, one of the girls handed McClements, the proprietor of the restaurant, their demands. They gave him five minutes to consider them. He refused to give way. At 12 o'clock a whistle was blown, the girls put down their dishes and walked out of the restaurant. The place was crowded at the time with about two hundred customers clamoring for service, and a good many I. W. W. men were among them. They all had to follow the girls out. Immediately a picket line was formed, the pickets walking in single file about six feet apart and informing passers-by of the strike. Everything went smoothly for about an hour, then McClements, in an effort to start trouble, grabbed a perfectly innocent passer-by, who happened to be a small man, and struck him. A crowd began to gather at once, but our fellow workers kept the sidewalk clear. McClements then phoned for the police. Two policemen answered the call. Seeing everything was perfectly peaceable outside the restaurant, they went inside, where the proprietor had a conversation with them and handed them cigars. They came out and ordered the pickets away. The men replied that the place was going to be picketed until the girls won their demands. More police were sent for until about a dozen were on the scene. Finding that the pickets were not in the least awed they arrested some of them, nine in all. The men were put in the city baitle and were held incommunicado. In the meantime McClements had granted all the demands of the strikers. The next day the men in jail refused to participate in the religious meetings, but had a service of their own, singing I. W. W. songs instead. As a punishment they were deprived of food. The men were brought up for trial on Monday morning. While waiting for their case to come up, an old man, charged with vagrancy, told the judge he had been starving for many days. The judge replied that he would send him to the workhouse for five days "TO FATTEN UP."

One of the boys, who knew from experience, the quality and quantity of the workhouse fare, laughed aloud. The judge asked who it was that dared to laugh. The clerk pointed out Fellow Worker Breken. "Forty days for contempt of court," said the kangaroo judge. Fellow Worker Skatbo at once stood up and said that he was the one who laughed and that Breken was innocent of openly expressing his contempt of the court. No notice was taken, however. Seeing that the boys were up against it we hired an attorney to defend them and the fight to picket. The trial lasted over Monday afternoon and Tuesday. Four policemen, the restaurant keeper and his wife, gave evidence, or rather perjured themselves, for the prosecution. Twenty-one appeared for the defense. But it was evident, from the first, that the men were convicted beforehand. They received sentences of from 10 to 30 days each. We left it up to the men whether they wanted their cases appealed or not, and they decided that they would serve the sentences. We are going to appeal Breken's sentence of 40 days for contempt, as the judge cannot, even under capitalist law, give more than two days for that heinous crime, under the circumstances. After the trial, when the spectators were leaving the court room, the police made threats to those whom they knew belonged to the organization. Not much notice was taken of them, as we have become used to that sort of thing.

On Tuesday night a protest meeting was held. Remarkable feeling was manifested by the large crowd of about 600 people against the judicial farce, and the determination to boycott the Eureka restaurant was very evident. McClements was there at the meeting and was heard to remark that "He would get even with the I. W. W." About nine o'clock, Little, who was to speak at the meeting, went for a walk around the block with Fellow Worker Moore. Soon after, Moore had occasion to leave him. That was the last seen of Little until the following

morning, when he was found in the police court with his face battered almost out of recognition. He was in a dazed condition and could only say that something had struck him unawares and he knew nothing after that. It was very evident that after he was knocked down he was brutally kicked in the face and head. There were muddy foot-prints on his coat. One gash on his forehead, evidently caused by the blow which struck him down, is two inches long and down to the bone. He laid in the jail all night without medical attention. The police, of course, had arrested him and charged him with being drunk. They made no attempt to go after the thugs. Little was released on bail, and the trial postponed until he is able to attend the court. He is still in a critical condition, relapsing into unconsciousness at times. Attorney Fred H. Moore is here and will stay as long as necessary. We know where the slugging was instigated, and if we get the thugs, and those responsible for the crime, they will be tried and sentenced by a court of workers.

Fellow workers, we must put a stop to these outrages. They have gone too far.

We serve notice to the capitalist class, whether they are millionaires or restaurant keepers, that the I. W. W. is on the job in Minneapolis and this sort of thing is going to stop. We have adopted the Biblical motto "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," and are going to live up to it. The harder you fight us, the bigger and stronger we grow. More workers have joined the I. W. W. here, in the past week, than ever in the history of the locals.

Calls are coming in to us daily from the teamsters, linseed oil workers, foundry workers, department store workers, restaurant workers and others for organizers and application blanks.

So do your dirty work, you slave owners, and the sooner will the slaves revolt.

Next week we will give you a further account of events as they transpire in this vicinity.—Press Committee Joint Locals I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn.

PYRAMIDS

We have on hand a large number of the famous picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism." This picture is suitable for framing and the best and most complete expression of the Socialism in picture we have yet seen. All the different grades of capitalist society are in rows on the top of labor, beginning with the bag of gold on top of all and going from church, soldier, drunkenness and debauchery to the bottom where labor carries the weight. The picture is of great educational value and no local or home can afford to be without one. Order today. 15c each or \$1.00 per dozen. We also have the same picture on post card size at \$1.00 per hundred.

SONGS—SONGS

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

I. W. W. NOTES FROM SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Owing to the progress of the I. W. W. it has been decided by the Sydney local that fellow slaves in other parts of the world should understand our position:

Having fought for the right of free speech and having won this right so far, we are therefore able to secure exceptionally good meetings. A meeting was held in the city, opposite the town hall, June 18th, due to the release of Fellow Worker Lemsing, who served a sentence of 14 days for trying to proclaim the right of free speech on behalf of the I. W. W. at Balmalm, a suburb of Sydney. About 700 slaves were addressed by Fellow Workers Ruthe, Pike and Grant. Great enthusiasm prevailed during meeting.

A meeting was held in the Suburb Newtown on Friday, June 20th. Chairman, Fellow Worker Reethe; speakers, Fellow Workers Pike and Goldstein. Exceptionally good meeting.

Meeting held in Bathurst street, city, Saturday, June 21st. Chairman, Fellow Workers Devolving, Pike and Stanby. Good and enthusiastic meeting.

Meeting held in city on Sunday night, June 22nd. Chairman, Fellow Worker King; speakers, Fellow Workers Pike, Glyn, Ruthe, Devolving and Goldstein. Over one thousand slaves were given a straight talk as to their class position and the necessity for industrial organization on the line of the I. W. W.

Monday, June 23rd, is a (lock out) holiday here to celebrate a parasitical prince's birthday. The local, however, took advantage of the occasion and held a monster demonstration. Fellow Workers Ruthe, Grant and Pike handed out the dope so well that over 3000 slaves listened for over three hours.

Meeting held two hours afterwards addressed by Fellow Workers Gered, Ruthe, Pike and Grant, resulted in ten new members.

The local has been and is being handicapped for want of hall, but hope by rally of members we shall have premises shortly. Bad economic conditions are setting the workers thinking here.

Yours in revolt,
PRESS COMMITTEE.

"ON THE FIRING LINE"

A 48-page pamphlet dealing with the Lawrence strike, Enemies of the Working Class, the McNamara Cases, the Eitor and Giovannitti Case. 5c per single copy or \$2.00 per hundred. Let us clean them out and make room for more.

Claiming there is a money panic all over Canada and particularly on the Pacific Coast, the Adams River Lumber Company on July 6 laid off 300 men who were working on a flume at Chase, B. C. The men had been assured that the job would last until August. Thousands of men are on the bum in Canada and the rebels are fanning the flames of discontent, while there is no chance for the workers to feel aristocratic or patriotic.

Strikers Evicted

In Ipswich

Ipswich, Mass., July 15.—The millowners suddenly got busy yesterday morning and began to evict strikers from company houses. All day long the company tools sweated over the household goods which they had to carry out into the street. In one house the strikers left a good fire in the cook stove. The mill agents had an awful time getting the hot stove out of the house. They burned their hands and cursed while the strikers looked on and laughed. By evening 36 grown people and a dozen little children were in the street with their poor belongings.

Before this moving was finished for the day, the town authorities served notices on the strikers to remove their goods from the street. The workers only laughed at the order and made it very plain that they would not touch a thing and would hold the town responsible.

That evening the evicted strikers laid out their blankets on the street and made ready to sleep on the ground. The town officials came round attempting to frighten the workers away, but the strikers refused to scare a bit. Then to prevent the town people from seeing the spectacle, the street lights were turned off. The strikers promptly lit their oil lamps and a whole block of household goods was illuminated, drawing attention to the people sleeping on top. The mayor and other officials returned and pleaded with the strikers not to humiliate the town by sleeping out, but no one paid the least attention to these good fellows. About eleven o'clock in the evening the street lights were turned on again and the strikers put out their lamps to save the fuel for other nights.

On Tuesday the authorities did everything possible to get the strikers to remove the goods in order that the town would not have to stand the damages. The strikers were too wise for this and refused to move anything. So a whole block is littered with goods.

Stoves have been set up on the street on which the strikers are cooking their meals, eating on the street as best they can. Fires are kept burning in the stoves all day. When scabs or any specials come along the usual fuel is suddenly changed to rubber and rags. When the authorities kick, the strikers explain that it is the best fuel they can afford under the circumstances. The wind was favorable and some scabs nearly choked while passing.

Last night all the little children slept on top of the piles, where every one could see them. Some of the citizens came along and wanted to take the little ones away and give them shelter. The others refused, stating that if eviction was their lot, their children would also learn by it and be able to profit in the future. All day long, curious people from other towns came to view the evicted people sleeping and eating on the street.

The authorities are up in the air and do not know what to do. The plan was to evict the strikers and see them haul their goods away and make room for more goods which would be thrown into the street. The refusal to move has put a different phase on the matter. To put more goods in the narrow street means to shut off traffic. The mill owners seem to be stupefied at the solidarity of the strikers, who are only laughing over the affair. At the same time the bosses are getting ready to evict all the rest of the strikers. Notices have been served already and tomorrow is the day on which the job is to be finished. It is a puzzle where the goods will be piled, unless they are carried to another street.

The only thing lacking here is funds to carry on the struggle. The strikers have an abundance of determination and courage, but they need food to carry on the fight. They are willing to eat and sleep in the street or anywhere else, if funds can be sent in to feed them. All money should be sent to Ipswich Defense League, box 282, Ipswich, Mass.—Ipswich Strike Committee.

STEEL WORKERS REVOLT

McKeesport, Pa., July 19, 1913.—(Special to "Industrial Worker").—The steel district is stirring again. About a week ago 350 men struck in the Ft. Pitt Casting Co. of McKeesport, Pa., because 25 of their number had been fired for agitating. The plant was completely tied up on the second day of the strike, which is now a little over a week old. The I. W. W. was on the job from the start, and this so infuriated the company that they took steps immediately to start something. The men, however, picketed the shops peacefully day and night, and gave the thugs no chance to use their guns. A parade was arranged for July 16, and several hundred marched through the principal streets of McKeesport, winding up in an open air meeting. Then the company got its chance. A crowd of about 6000 gathered to listen to Mattilda Rabinowitz, who spoke about 20 minutes, when she was ordered to stop by the chief of police, Gibbons, who is well known for his brutality. She refused to leave the box, and was dragged off by the chief, who shouted to his policemen to disperse the crowd. The strikers insisted that they were orderly and refused to leave the street. The chief sent out a riot call, the patrol came, and the police began arresting the men. The first ones to be arrested were Fellow Workers Ryan, Nicholson and Bailey, who attempted to speak. This morning they were tried on the charge of inciting to riot, and sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse.

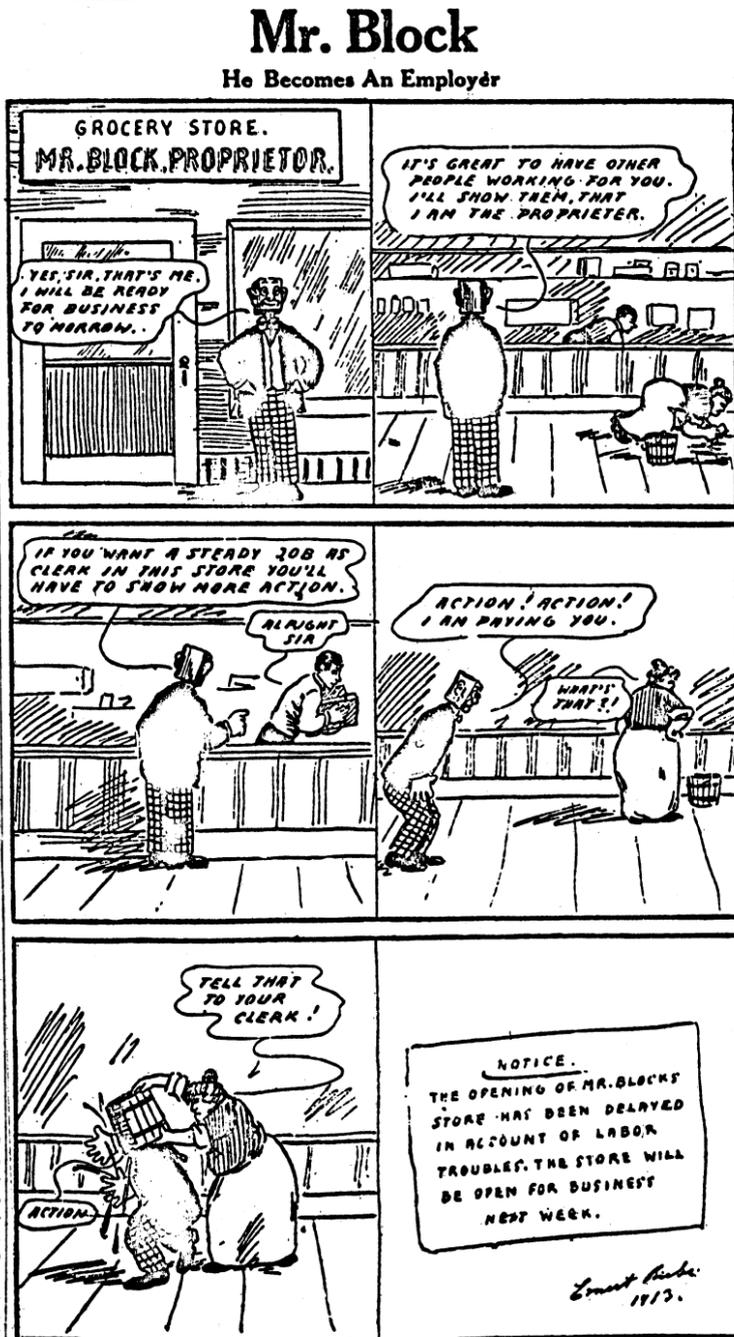
The company today sent for a committed of the strikers, but no decision was reached. The men are determined to stay out and fight to a finish.
M. R.

Mr. Block

BY ERNEST RIEBE

A pamphlet consisting of 24 Block cartoons, showing the different adventures of the average worker who has capitalist ideas. Just the thing to knock the scales off the eyes of would-be scabs. Fifteen cents a copy at all I. W. W. locals. Per hundred, \$2, from THE BLOCK SUPPLY CO.,

Box 154 Minneapolis, Minn.



Continued Next Week