

THE LUMBERJACK

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOLUME I.

* MIGHT IS RIGHT *

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1913

* TRUTH CONQUERS *

NO. 3.

Capitalists Scared Crazy

Chicago, Ills., Jany. 23rd, 1913.

Mr. Jay Smith,
Alexandria, La.

Authorities in Tampa, Florida, arrested and imprisoned I. W. W. members in Campaign to destroy organization. Give publicity.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, G. S. T.

The above dispatch was received just as we were going to press, but we stopped the presses to get it in and to call on all rebels to do all in their power for these outraged fellow workers. The authorities of Tampa are as shameless a gang as ever served the murderous Southern Oligarchy and all working men should rise against them and their brutal masters, the Spanish Buccaneers who own the Cigar Factories of the accursed City of Tampa, and compel them to take their gorilla hands off labor's throat. **DO IT NOW, TODAY!**

WORKMEN, UNITE!

The dispatch brings good news as well as bad, for it shows that, despite all their guns and prisons, the lid of peonage is cracking in all directions, North, South, East and West! Unite! and throw it on the scrap pile history! The day is dawning, the voice of Freedom calls you, the New Age, the age of labor, is at hand! Arise, O Clans of Toil!

TO THE RESCUE!

ON TO TAMPA!

Reply To The Kirbyvillans

Whereas, The Kirbyvillans in "Good Government League" assembled have seen fit to insult the intelligence of mankind by denouncing the Lumber & Forest Workers Union and by proclaiming themselves as "right thinking citizens," when every one knows that neither they, nor their Lord could think if they tried, that it would be impossible for them to commit suicide by dynamiting their think-tanks; and,

Whereas, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary defines villainage as: "tenure on condition of doing the meanest services of the Lord;" and,

Whereas, It has become apparent to every wage worker in this Peonity of Kirbyville, Texas, who has a grain of grey matter in his brain-holder, that existing conditions in the "Palmito" of John Henry have become unbearable and demand a direct action organization looking to the furtherance of the interests of the wage workers, including their protection against their "protectors," the Kirbyvillans; and,

Whereas, It is apparent that the prosperity of a working man and his family is entirely dependent upon whether or not he is a member of a powerful LABOR UNION, it is the desire of this body to indicate its hearty support of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, in particular, and of the I. W. W. in general; therefore,

Be it Resolved by this mass meeting of peons of Kirbyville, Texas, that we do hereby constitute ourselves into an organization to be known as Local Union No. 301, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W., the purpose of which shall be the elevation of wages and the declaration of hours in the mills in this hell-hole and to maintain the right of free press, speech, assembly and organization in the "Palmito" despite "Good Government Leagues" and "officers of the law," and to protect wage earners in whatsoever capacity they may be laboring, recognizing that an "injury to one is an injury to all;" and,

Be it further Resolved, That this organization is fully aware of the fact that the working class and employing class have nothing in common and that, therefore, any "sympathy, counsel, protection and assistance" that may be offered the working class by the employing class and its villains can be but the "sympathy" the wolf gives the

Still Sawing "Holler" Logs

"Running."

The plant at Merryville is "running" full time, sawing "holler" logs and turning out the finest grade of imaginary lumber ever seen in the imaginary States of Louisiana and Texas. This new grade of lumber, sawed from the far-famed "holler" logs, which grow only in the empire of the Santa Fe, is one of the most marvelous products of this marvelous age; it is invisible and unbreakable and is guaranteed to last as long as the "megashine" and "mountain dew" hold out in the stockades. It is said that the American Lumber Company is selling the entire output to its papa Santa Fe to be used for safety appliances, as then, due to the quality of invisibility that is imparted by this wonderful "holler" log lumber to everything made out of it, the System's workers and patrons won't be able to see what's maiming and killing them so fast and they and their families will therefore be unable to hold the Plunderbund for damages even in an imaginary temple of "impartial justice."

Report of S. S. 44.

"Since last report a trainload of negroes from the plantations of Mississippi and the vicinity of Baton Rouge, which is the capital city of the Imaginary State of Louisiana, were lured here on the pretense that they were going to Texas instead of Louisiana, the labor sharks staffing to them that "they were short of 250 hands and wanted them to help fill out the crew." The first these men heard of a strike being on, was when the strikers called and told them. When Saturday night came and they went up to draw their pay, they were told, after some of them working four, five and six days, that

sheep, the "counsel" the hawk gives the sparrow, the "protection" the mink gives the chicken, the "assistance" the fox gives the goose—"Be stil while we eat you;" and,

Lastly, Be It Resolved, First, That we hope the "Yellow" Socialists will appreciate the compliments paid them by the Kirbyvillan "Good Government League;" Second, That in spite of hell we mean to help organize the ONE BIG UNION, free our CLASS and establish INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

Done in the Peonity of Kirbyville, "Palmito" of John Henry, Imaginary

AN ODE TO "BISHOP LONG."

With Apologies to "The Workin' Stiff"

By Gee Whiz.

Onward, Christian Soldiers
To Dixie's heathen lands,
Where Goo. Cit. Leaguers advertise
With bunc Salvation bands;
Where a Scab and Pink and Deputy
At every cross road stands,
With Bibles in their pockets
And pump-guns in their hands,
To drive away all Union men
From hearth and home and lands;
And if they kick against their dope,
And swear they will have none
They shoot them full of Gospel
With a sawed-off gun!

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

"Kingly conclaves stern and cold,
Where blood with gold is bought and sold."

I argue this way: if a man is right,
he can't be too radical; if he is wrong,
he can't be too conservative. — Josh Billings.

TO ALL THE CLANS OF TOIL

When Alexander of Macedonia entered Asia, he entered it with the Grecian phalanx. A phalanx was a clan in battle array, its members were all brothers in the clan and all the classes were brothers in the tribe, so the army of Alexander marched as one always and always conquered. Whether attacking or being attacked, the Macedonian army always presented a solid front. It faced its foemen thus: Came the first phalanx on the line, then back of it another and another and another and another, ten and sixteen ranks deep, brother backing brother, row on row of serried spear-heads that were never beaten down or broken thru. That army was never whipped. It conquered all the then known world.

WHY?

Solidarity is the magic word explaining all this wondrous army's might. Never was a single regiment allowed to fight the foe alone. Every member of that army, without orders, without appeals, upheld the Macedonia cause. These soldiers neither asked nor expected Alexander to do it all. Each man acted as his own Moses, the army as one, phalanx back of phalanx, and conquered the World by sheer might of Solidarity.

ARMY OF TOIL.

Heed you now the Macedonian lesson! Stand not with folded arms and let the Clan at Merryville be beaten down! All the boys there ask of you is to feed their wives and children while they are on the battle line of labor. Do your duty, and do it NOW, TODAY!

Send all funds and provisions to Chas. Cline, Secretary, Merryville, Louisiana.

At Merryville

Letter from John Hill.

"The situation at Merryville is very encouraging. The Company is making a Big Bluff trying to make the public believe it is running everything smoothly along and 'The Beaumont Liar' is, as usual, leading the Ananias band, tho' it is only a half nose ahead of the New Orleans 'Item.' They are all lying to get men to come here, but when they come and are driven into the stockades and find out the truth, and can scrape up money enough to leave on, they go. The Plunderbund is trying to make the public believe it has no stockade and is not holding men against their will, which is a fairy tale out of the whole cloth. I have measured the fence; it is a solid wall, 8 1-2 feet high. They have little houses built inside, near this wall, for their scrapings of the slums, called guards, to stay in. They have men inside and these are guarded up to the commissary and back, and no one is allowed to talk to them. These are cold facts that can be sworn to by men of good standing.

"We have men in Merryville who are supposed to be officials of the town, but who are nothing but tools of the American Lumber Co. and the Santa Fe. They have passed a 'vagrancy ordinance' and are arresting men they know have not violated any law. They have discharged the old town marshal, because, it is said, he would not do their dirty work, and gone to Texas and got one of John Kirby's thugs to serve as marshal. Are the people of Louisiana really civilized? Do they care anything about their good name? If so, I appeal to them to rise and, in the name of justice, end these infamies!"

but a paper cannot live without getting new subscribers all the time, so "The Lumberjack" cannot stay unless you team-work with us. The Secretaries of the Western District of the N. I. U. of F. and L. W. are already sending in individual subs. and bundle orders for their Locals, as have several of the live-wires of the Southern District, such as A. H. Brown, Dr. Shaw, Phin Eastman and Chas. Cline, the last being Secretary of the Merryville Strike Committee, and up to his neck in work. You who read this should also get busy. It is team-work that counts in

all things, and nothing else. Unless we hear from you, we will take it that you do not want "The Lumberjack" and quit sending it to you. If you want it to stay and keep coming to you, send in your own sub. today, with as many others as you can secure. Also have your Local order a bundle for every week in the year. Cash must accompany all subscriptions and bundle orders. In the larger towns like DeRidder, Leesville, Kirbyville, Lake Charles, Sulphur, etc., the Locals could easily sell out their bundle orders on the streets at 5 cents a copy if they get good, live boys on the job.

"The Lumberjack" goes like hot cakes on the streets of Alexandria. Help stir up things.

Remember, a paper can speak to thousands every week and that all the best speakers of the Industrial Democracy will write for our paper.

Yours for the One Big Union,

"THE LUMBERJACK."

THE STRIKE NEAR CRANE.

The log cutters are still out and the Looney-Rivers Lumber Company operating plant formerly of the Dunnam & Robinson Lumber Company, near Crane, La., are still lacking the force necessary.

The strike is still on. On with the strike, you rebels against Rivers; the 11 hour day and the 3432 hour year, at the measly sum of 14 1-2c per hour, and that for log cutting! Reader, what do you know about cutting logs, bending your back and crouching on all kinds of positions, in the rain, the cold and the summer's sun, 66 long hours each week, at only 14 1-2c an hour? The wages paid on this job range from \$6.00 to \$10.50 per week, or to make it as it really is, wages are as follows: \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 at mill (no skilled labor required), and \$1.60 and \$1.75 in woods for log cutters, "can't hook-men," "chain gang men," etc.; rare exceptions come in at two dollars for the long, miserable, wet, man-slaughtering days of 11 hours right on the job; grub fit only for a pauper, and it cold and unfit for John Henry's cook's poodle. May the world's producers come out against such inhuman conditions, as have our boys at Crane.

"Hoo!" Give us more rebels like the Crane writer.—Ed.

State of Texas, United Trusts of America, on Friday, the 13th day of December, year of the Lord Almighty Dollar, 1912, by

"PALS" PEONS IN UNION ASSEMBLED.

Attest:

"Old Reb,"

Secretary.

NOTE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

This makes the third issue of "The Lumberjack" mailed to you. It is your paper. It will stay if you think it should,

THE LUMBERJACK

Education
Organization
Emancipation



Freedom in
Industrial
Democracy

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PLEASE NOTE.

In sending money for the paper do not mix it with monies intended for the organization, as the paper carries a separate account. Cash must accompany all subscriptions and bundle orders. Make all checks and money orders payable to The Lumberjack.

THE PREAMBLE.

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid in employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to organize production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

TO ALL MEMBERS.

Pay no money to any one for Dues or Assessments unless a stamp is placed on your membership book therefor. The stamp is your only receipt for Dues and Assessments, and your only evidence that you are a member of the Union. Unless your book is correctly stamped up to date, you will not be recognized as a Union member, either in the Southern or Western District. All Local Secretaries have, or should have, on hand a supply of stamps. Insist that your book be stamped for every time you pay or have paid your Dues and Assessments. A book is the only evidence you have paid your Initiation fee.

This notice is issued because the General Organization and its Local Unions have lost hundreds of dollars thru the members failing to insist that Secretaries place dues and assessment stamps in their book at the time payment was made. Cease this loose method. Demand a book when you pay your Initiation fee and a stamp every time you pay Dues and Assessments.

N. I. U. of F. & L. W.
By Jay Smith,
Secty. Southern District.

BOOST THE "LUMBERJACK"

THE MERRY MONARCHS.

"O King David and King Solomon
Led merry, merry lives,
With many, many lady friends,
And many, many wives;
But when old age crept over them,
With many, many qualms,
King Solly wrote the Proverbs
And King Davy wrote the Psalms."
"The Hitite."

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EDITORIALS

MENINGITIS VICTIMS IN BAGGAGE CAR.

Dr. O'Reilly Scores Shipments of Patients from Other Parishes Here.

"Here is another sample of how people with communicable diseases are allowed to travel from one parish to another in this State," said Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, of the city board of health Saturday.

"We have just found two negro children that came in on a Frisco train Friday afternoon and who are now in the Charity hospital with cerebro-spinal meningitis. They came here with their father, who stated that they were sent to this city by a Dr. Jonas, of Reeve Station, Allen Parish. They were found at the depot by Officer Parker, who had them taken at once to the hospital. Their names are George Tatune, aged 5 years, and Marie Tatune, aged 3 years.

"The children were examined by Dr. Gelpi of this board, and the boy was found to have rigidity of the muscles of the neck and was in a semi-comatose condition. It was evident he had been suffering with the disease for some days before leaving Reeve Station. The girl presented marked opisthotones, delirium and rigidity of the neck muscles.

"The children were brought to this city in a baggage car of the train, so some one must have known that they were suffering with a communicable disease."

The above is clipped from the New Orleans, La., "Item" and this from the Lake Charles, La., "American-Press."

"Ruston is the only place near Monroe that has not quarantined. The people there are all enlightened and are following Dr. Dowling and the state board of health. At some places near this city it would cost a Monroe man his life to step off the train, so rigid is the shot gun quarantine. The "Item" clipping shows Lumber Trust humanity in all its glory and that from the "American-Press" the Association's only known method of dealing with the ills that are incubated in its infamous economic system, viz:—when they break thru the rotten shell, smother them back with shotguns.

"AS WE DAMN PLEASE."

"We intend to run our business as we damn please, without any interference from the Forest and Lumber Workers Union and foreign agitators." This is the message of the Southern (?) Lumber Operators Association to the Southern people. Well, the Association has done so, run the Lumber Industry as it "damn please" for years and years, peonized, in Louisiana alone, 46,000 working men, beat them down to starvation wages, to rags and living conditions not surpassed in the City of Timbuctoo and, now, your child, your mother, your sister, your brother, your father and your friends are suffering and dying of the horrible and terrible diseases bred in the hellholes of the Association. How do you like it, Mr. "Freeborn American Citizen?" And you, Mr. Lumberjack, who "won't join the Forest and Lumber Workers Union because it admits Negroes to membership," how do you like it? You are not willing to grant a man's life to all the workers, O no, but it seems you are willing to be hitched to the same log and to die of the same frightful diseases that you in brutish partnership with the Neros of the Forests bring upon your class. You who take this stand and you who consent to the Association running its business "as it damn please," you are worse than fools—you are nothing but slave-breeders and child-murderers. The birds of the air and the beasts of the field are above you, for they protect their young at every cost. And this is civilization, "Christian" civilization?

Carpenter of Nazareth, how many crimes have been committed in thy name!

DOTS FROM POLLOCK.

Agitate, Educate and Organize is No. 254's motto. Nothing less than Agitation, Education and Organization will get the goods. To get a man to think for himself is his interest and the interest of his associates, will cause him to act. But to think for himself on the job is just what the Master don't want his slaves to do. Slaves! Yes, I say Slaves. Nothing softer will define a man on a job, 10 hours a day, 6 days in the week, 4 weeks in the month and 12 months in the year, not even being allowed to even take one week off for Xmas without losing his pay and his job, and this is not all. The half has not been told. He is compelled to stay on his job thru the days and weeks and months and years, because his Master has already figured on his wage scale and his bill of fare, so that at the end of each month his commissary bill and house rent, and drug bill, and his Imaginary Insurance, (Imaginary to the Slave, but not to the Master) and ten to twenty-five per cent discount on cash drawn between pay-days, which are thirty days apart, from Sweet Home to Pollock on the Iron Mountain Road. These are some of the reasons that the wage workers all over the South are slaves to the Master Class. The Slave has been doing the work and the Master has been doing the thinking. Boys, let us change the program. While the Boss is just thinking and figuring, let us both work and think and figure for ourselves. Unite with the Only Union for the Working Class, the I. W. W., you non-Union man, you. Just use a little common sense and unite with us. Let's free ourselves and our children and our wives from the yoke of Slavery, which we have been placed under through our Ignorance. A. H. Brown.

AMOOSIN' CUSSES.

A certain Lumber Company in the Imaginary State of Texas, after a handful of Union woodsmen had tackled it with a strike, put up the following notice in its mill: "Hereafter the hours of labor in this mill will be 10 hours per day instead of 11 as heretofore, but we wish it to be distinctly understood that the Union had nothing to do with the posting of this order!"

ITA EST.

Men, not money, win working class wars.

"He who loses is always wrong."

To intrust the interests of the working class to politicians is like intrusting the lamb to the wolf.

"Who shall guard the guards, themselves?"

The Lumber King method of curing economic injustice by pump-gunning discontent into silence reminds one of Jehovah clubbing Lucifer out of Heaven. All Jehovah succeeded in doing was to scatter the fires of rebellion thru out the Universe.

The farmers who farm the farms are first realized on by the real estate sharks, then banked by the bankers, then bullied by the "bulls," then bared by the "bears," then landed on by the landlords, then railed at by the railroads and then stung by the "statesmen."

Tenantry and Peonage—the Siamese twins of capitalist economy, neither of which can live and the other die.

The wage system cannot be mended; it must be ended.

There is a worse being than the scab: he is the man who refuses to aid in the fight and yet accepts benefits others fought to gain. To this breed belong the men (?) who are "waiting to see" if the boys at Merryville win the fight before they will join the Union. They risk nothing and yet want the gain. They are the real enemies of the race, this jackal breed of men, who can only sit around on their haunches, whimpering about the "poor working man," breeding children to be sent into canning hells and cotton mills, waiting and watching while the soldiers fight, but quick to gather with the veterans when the feast is spread, when the war is over and the danger past. They are worse than a scab, for the scab takes some risk. They are beggars at heart and slaves in soul.

Cursed is the job-coward; damned are the meek—
Blessed are the strong, for they shall inherit the earth.

"Many a man who talks like a war hero gets his meek little wife to interview the janitor every time he thinks it necessary to register a kick."

Sword might is as nothing to the might of folded arms.

Reaction but fans the flame of Revolution.

Might is right, but there is no might where right is not.

"Labor is invincible" only when industrially organized and conscious of its power and destiny.

"Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."—Dr. Johnson.

Fear is the foundation of all religions, the prop of all thrones the bulwark of all despotisms, the patrol of all slaveries, and the midwife of ignorance.

Ita est—"it is so."

Boost "The Lumberjack." Subscribe today.

THE FARM—THEN AND NOW.

By J. J. Eager.

But little thought has been given to the transformation of the methods of production of wealth in the last fifty years. Not only from a mechanical standpoint of transforming out raw material into the finished product, but from the standpoint of producing our raw material. Especially is this true from an agricultural point of view. Many of us older people can remember the old wood mould board plow, the little hand sickle; the old wood tooth harrow; the wood tooth ed hand rake, and many other agricultural implements that were manufactured in the little shop on the farm. Then we were an independent people; each was the master of his own destiny; the little farm was a Kingdom and the owner was a King. The poor man had the same chance as the rich, in as much as he could manufacture his implements of agriculture at home, and could and did make them just as good as those of his richer neighbor, hence the returns for his labor were

just as much per man as that of his richer neighbor. That was then.

BUT NOW?

I shall not follow the rapid transition of the old wooden mould board plow to the up-to-date high power Mogul gasoline tractor engine, gangs that are turning fifty-five furrows 14 inches wide, at the rate of an acre every four minutes; nor of the little hand sickle with which we cut our grain; nor of the hand flail with which we threshed it, to the reaper that cuts a fifty-foot swath, that is pushed in front of a big tractor engine, and the big threshing machine drawn by the same engine, that cuts and threshes a hundred and forty acres per day; nor from the old wooden tooth harrow to the modern disk harrow hitched behind a tractor engine that thoroughly pulverizes forty acres per day; nor of the up-to-date seeder that seeds forty acres per day; nor of the cotton picker that picks from three to eight bales per day; and many other machines that go to make up the tools that are in use on any high grade farm of today.

But they are here to stay. This we must admit, tho' not in common use, for it is only on Syndicated or Industrialized farms that this highly developed machinery can be used, as it is out of reach of the common farmer and the renter.

THE RESULT.

Little did the country wagon maker, the country horse shoe maker, the country plow maker and the country cabinet maker of fifty years ago think that before the end of the 19th century great factories would spring up that would drive him out of business. But, where is he now? His children are factory slaves today, and why: because the machine of today is doing the work that he did by hand. And you, Mr. Farmer, are up against the same condition today that these hand workmen were in the latter part of the 19th century, and, as to what the result will be, is for you to answer. There is one thing certain: unless you make an effort, and a mighty effort, you will go the way of the hand workman; you cannot compete single handed with the mighty machine that is used by Syndicated farming; and that is the next step along agricultural lines.

AGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Now, Mr. Working Farmer, you must remember that under our present economic system you are practically wage slaves. I know you dislike very much to admit this, but it's a fact, nevertheless. You never put the price on anything you buy or sell. Therefore, you are a wage slave. (I speak always to the "farmer who farms the farm," please remember.) You sell your labor or the products of your labor; therefore, you must organize from the standpoint of a wage worker; you must remember that the man that has only his labor to sell is your consumer; therefore, your interests are the same and can't be separated, and that we must all stand together or fall together. We who have only our labor to sell fully realize that we must own the tools of production or continue to be the peons of a Syndicated Oligarchy.

Hence the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World. And the same condition confronts you, Mr. Working Farmer, that confronts us; and the remedy is the same: Organize and Industrialize your work, own the tools of production, or before many years you and yours will be peons on a Syndicated farm, for you will either Syndicate the farms and for yourselves, or you, like millions of other once independent workers, will be Syndicated.

In an anti-social, in a class divided system of society, justice is a byword; order and oppression spell the same thing, and law only means the power of the owning class to relieve the working class of the product of its toil.

LUCIFER, LIGHT-BEARER!

Covington Hall.

Lucifer, Light-Bearer! what a fight is that we made
Since, in hate of thought, they drove us from the Eden-shade;
Out, away from heaven, to the lonely wastes of hell—
But democracy is winning, and the fight goes well!

What tho we have faltered when the last star cease to shine?—
Ever have we met the priesthoods on the battle-line!
Ever and forever thru the long, long night we've fought,
Hungered, naked, bleeding, for the liberty of thought.

Lucifer, Light-Bearer! how they hate us, how they hate us!
But our star at last is shining over every state!
Everywhere the thrones are crumbling into blackened dust;
And the fruit of knowledge ripens into love and trust.

Backward we are driving, out into the deserts dim,
Backward, from the tree of life, the jealous seraphim;
Backward, from the garden-earth their eunuchs did distress—
And the Man grows greater as the Kings grow less and less.

Lucifer, Light-Bearer! we whose blood runs red within,
By gods hated as the wild democracy of sin;
We the ever-hunted, we the vagrants of the skies,
We still war for freedom, still the slavish we despise!

We still stand unconquered, in rebellion still today,
After all the bitter ages holding still our sway;
Warring, now as ever, for the right to speak our thought,
Without asking from Authority consent for aught!

UNION DEMANDS

A minimum wage of \$2.50 per day for "common labor" employed in and around the sawmills, the working day not to exceed eight (8) hours in duration, all "boys" to receive same wages as men, time and a half to be paid for overtime; for cutting pine log, 75c per thousand, true scale; for tie making, 25c per tie, to tie makers, in good timber, more in culled forests. Hardwood and cypress labor prices to be advanced on a parity with pine; a general advance of 25 per cent to all stove mill and other timber and lumber workers; the rates and wages paid to workers in the Turpentine Industry, and in other by-product plants, to be also advanced 25 per cent, the working day in no branch of the Lumber Industry to exceed eight (8) hours in duration.

(2) Abolition of the practice of discounting wages, wages to be paid every Saturday night in United States money.

(3) Forced trading in Company Commissaries thru the time-check system to be abolished, the workers to trade where and with who they please.

(4) Reasonable rent for houses, not shacks, with water, light and sewerage service furnished by the Companies.

(5) All towns and camps to be provided with an up-to-date sanitary system, to the end that the terrible diseases now prevailing thru out the timber belt be wiped out.

(6) A revision of insurance, hospital and doctor fees, these funds to be controlled by a committee chosen by the workers who pay them and all physicians to be elected by the workers.

(7) Free speech, press, assembly and organization, the Association to build for the workers, free of cost, a Union hall in every town.

(8) No "time contracts" and no "recognition" of the Union wanted or allowed.

These demands are all we can think of today and are subject to revision at any time as willed by the vote of the membership affected.

DEED OF A "WHITE" MAN.

On last Wednesday morning Fellow Worker Sam Jones, (Colored) of Neame, La., wishing to go to DeRidder, La., on train No. 3 of the Kansas City Southern, arrived at the depot a little late, (said train being on time for a wonder,) and as the train was already pulling out he had no chance to board the car reserved for colored people, so he swung onto the steps of the Pullman, on the rear end of train, meaning to get off at the first stop and go into the "colored" coach and pay his fare, having in his pocket \$1.45.

No. 3 is what the K. C. S. calls its "Fast Mail," and not being flagged at this station, which is four miles south of Neame, it went on through at top speed, and Sam Jones could not get off, of course.

Just as the train, going at full speed, reached the town of Ludington, Conductor Bill Williams came back to rear end and, without giving Fellow Worker Sam Jones any time to explain, kicked him off the rapidly moving train, knocking a great hole in his head, and hurting him internally.

After laying on the side of track unconscious for some time, he was picked up by a kind hearted gentleman in an automobile and conveyed to DeRidder, where his wounds were dressed.

When No. 3 reached DeRidder, this brutal conductor, who is noted for just such tricks as this, made a lying report of this heartless business, to the effect that this negro working man was riding "the blind" and he was compelled to "put" him off.

As it is against the capitalistic laws, even, to throw any one off a moving train, even if it is a poor hobo-worker, it looks like Sam Jones has a pretty good shot at the pocket book of the K. C. S. road and this "white supremacy" aristocratic representative of one of the superior craft unions, I sincerely hope that some shrewd lawyer will take this case and make said road cough up some of the dough that its workers pile up for its stockholders; also that in consequence of such procedure, that bully Bill Williams will lose the job he loves so well.

Yours for Solidarity and Justice,
Phin. Eastman.

SAYINGS OF INGERSOLL.

"Liberty," a word without which all other words are vain.

"Salvation through slavery is worthless. Salvation from slavery is inestimable.

"Give me the storm and tempest of thought and action, rather than the dead calm of ignorance and faith! Banish me from Eden when you will; but first let me eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge!"

"Beyond nature man cannot go even in thought—above nature he cannot rise—below nature he cannot fall.

"On every hand are the enemies of individuality and mental freedom. Custom meets us at the cradle and leaves us only at the tomb. Our first questions are answered by ignorance, and our last by superstition. We are pushed and dragged by countless hands along the beaten track, and our entire training can be summed up in the word—suppression.

"Man must learn to rely upon himself. If abuses are to be destroyed, man must destroy them. If slaves are to be freed, man must free them. If new truths are to be discovered, man must discover them. If the naked are clothed; if the hungry are fed; if labor is rewarded; if superstition is driven from the mind; if the defenseless are protected, and if right finally triumphs, all must be the work of man. The grand victories of the future must be won by man, and by man alone."

WORKING CLASS POLITICS.

By Jay Smith.

The politician to the average wage worker is like the preacher: a thing of the past. The wage workers have been listening to the wails of the politicians for hundreds of years and have never received any benefit to speak of. Every wage worker is becoming more and more interested in his welfare and that of his family. The walls of industrial slavery grow higher and higher each day around every wage worker in every civilized country on the globe. So without the abolition of the wage system there will never be complete freedom for the working class. Every wage worker is discontented with the conditions that surround him. The prices of the necessities of life are too high for the wage worker to buy what he really needs to sustain life in a decent manner. The way to change this condition is a puzzle to most wage workers. Many think there will be a law made to adjust this grievance. Some think a modern Moses will come to free the slaves as of old. I say that the day of all Moseses is a thing of the past. There is no new country to lead the slaves to, and besides it is bad policy to leave a country in bondage and go to some new country to establish freedom and leave the old country to remain in bondage. As for a law being enacted to free the wage worker, there is hope, but this law will never be put on record until the working class unite in One Big Union of all wage workers in all industries and establish the law they want on the job where they work. All wage workers are becoming class conscious. All wage workers admit, or should admit, that labor is entitled to all it produces. This being true they must admit that, between the employing class and the working class there is nothing in common. Then why should a wage worker even think that a law can be made to represent the interest of both classes?

There should be but one class—the working class.

There is only one way left for the wage worker: They must organize for the purpose of controlling industry. To do this they must organize on the job where they work. They should not even think of having a law made by others than themselves. They should not ask some one else to make a law that would give to them something that they never helped to get. The idea is absurd. It would keep the working class in slavery as long as time lasts.

It is what the working class has believed that brought it into this slavery. The working class must quit believing and start thinking for themselves. Then they will know that a believer is trusting his fate in the hands of others. Workers who think have solved this problem. Might is the only law that will ever free the working class, and to get this might the workers must organize at the source of production and control the machine with which they work. This might of the working class, organized into One Big Union of all the workers in all the Industries, is the greatest power on earth. There is no law that can evict a united working class. There is no law that can control a united working class, except that made by the working class itself. So, the place to vote and start lawmaking for the wage workers is in the labor hall. Then go united to the job and enforce it, regulating hours, pay and conditions for the workers by the workers.

Also, as the price of the working farmer's produce is always fixed by the wage scale, so there is no way out of this system for the working farmer except for him to join the One Big Union of Agricultural workers and help to overthrow the wage system and establish Industrial Democracy. Therefore, organize on the job, control industry and be the law. Read the literature of the Industrial Workers of the World and be convinced. If you are a wage worker in the lumber industry, become a member of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers and start organizing all the wage workers, all the mill men, all the woods men, all the tie makers, all the turpentine workers, all the workers, and nothing but the workers, on the job where you work. For further information concerning the Lumber Workers, write to Jay Smith, Secretary Southern District, Box 78, Alexandria, La., or Frank R. Schleis, Secretary Western District, 211 Occidental Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

WRITS OF GODAMMUS.

Merryville, Beauregard Parish, La., Jan. 4, '13. Box 103
The Lumberjack,
Alexandria, La.

If I am in arrears please send bill to date. If I am not keep the change and send paper to some one else. I don't want it any longer.
Very truly,

C. W. Epperson.

Merryville, La., Jan. 13, 1913.

The Lumberjack,
Alexandria, La.

Dear Sirs:

You are hereby notified to discontinue sending The Lumberjack to me.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Tooke.

Merryville, La., Jan. 12, 1913.

The Lumberjack,
Alexandria, La.

Dear Sirs:

You are hereby notified not to send The Lumberjack to this office.

Yours very truly,

Felix Taylor, Cashier.
(The People's Bank.)

The above epistles are the finest compliments The Lumberjack has yet received. Thanks. Do unto others as they would do unto you. *Nomel a meht dnah.*

THE ECONOMIC ARGUMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

The following article is by Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., and is taken from "Solidarity," our Eastern organ, published at New Castle, Pa. Read and re-read it, thinking all the time of the industry you are working in and what you and your fellow workers could do if it was unionized on I. W. W. principles.

Principles.

The subject of industrial unionism is today receiving the attention of the revolutionary labor movement of the world. And the opposite wing of the labor movement, the conservatives, are likewise studying it, but with the aim of defeating its revolutionary object.

Different schools of industrial unionism are springing up. This in itself is a proof that the subject is of general interest, and that it is forcing itself upon those in the labor movement who formerly waved it aside as a visionary and impracticable scheme.

As the Industrial Workers of the World is today the only organization of general scope in the United States that strictly adheres to the revolutionary principles of industrial unionism, it justly claims the right to speak with authority on the subject. Without revolutionary principle, industrial unionism is of little or no value to the workers.

The principle upon which Industrial Unionism takes its stand is the recognition of the never-ending struggle between the employers of labor and the wage working class. The members of the wage working class, as a rule, have but one means of existing in the present capitalist state, viz: the sale of their labor power to the employing class. The employer uses the labor power of the worker for one purpose, to operate the machinery, or develop the resources, to which he has the title of ownership.

Law of Class Struggle.

In employing labor he is guided by exactly the same principle that directs him in the purchase of raw materials, or undeveloped resources, namely, to purchase the labor power necessary to his purpose, and pay as little for it as possible.

The workers, on the other hand, are driven by every circumstance to strive for as much as they can obtain of the values they create. For upon the amount which they as workers so obtain depends the very existence of themselves and those dependent upon them. The necessities of life, the degrees of comfort, of pleasure, of intellectual advancement, and of physical well-being; in short, their standard of living, must inevitably depend upon the amount of the working wage.

The employer, the buyer of labor power in the labor market, desires large returns in the shape of profit upon his investment. Large profits in capitalist production in the last analysis mean but one thing, low wages, and generally inferior working conditions, for the class that exists through the sale of its labor power. Higher wages and improved working conditions, as a rule, mean smaller profits. These opposing economic forces, each striving to advance its own interests, are engaged in a never-ending struggle for supremacy in the field of production. A large majority of the working class today do not understand the struggle in which they are engaged, nor the cause from which it springs—the opposed economic interests of themselves and the capitalist class. As a result, in struggling for what they believe are their interests, they fight in the dark, and thus have contributed and still contribute to their own defeat and continued subjection, directly and indirectly.

This, then, makes it imperative that the Industrial Union, to fulfill its mission as an organization of the working class, must take its stand upon a recognition of this struggle. It must educate its membership to a complete understanding of the principles and causes underlying every struggle between the two opposing classes.

Unsoundness of Craft-Unionism.

That a portion of the working class recognizes the difference between their interest and the interest of the employer is proven by the existence of organization among the workers for the

avowed purpose of gaining power, by combination with their fellow workers, to secure working conditions which, as individuals, they lacked the power to enforce. That these combinations of workers do not today act in obedience to the law that called them into existence is proven by the fact that, with few exceptions, their declarations of principles commit their organizations to the program of safeguarding the employers' interests, as well as the interests of their membership—a program of harmonizing that which can not be harmonized. Such a program misleads their members, blinds them to the reason for the conflict, and thereby aids in defeating them in their struggles. It betrays them into the hands of their opponents, for it sets the seal of their own organization's approval upon their condition of servitude.

"Contracts."

Out of this wrong principle flow many evils that contribute to the net result. To enter into time contracts with the employer is to bind certain parts of the workers in a given industry to contribute their aid to the employer against other parts of the workers, in the same industry and, in most cases, in the same establishment. Time contracts deprive them of the right to determine when an attempt is to be made to enforce better terms of employment; prevent them from recognizing the identity of interest between themselves and their fellow-workers; and divides their efforts and activities, on every field of action, thus making intelligent, concerted class action impossible of achievement.

Need more be said in proof of the correctness of the principal of industrial unionism? What further proof is necessary to demonstrate the unsoundness of the principles of craft unionism?

A Relic of the Past.

The craft plan of organization is a relic of an obsolete stage in the evolution of capitalist production. At the time of its inception it corresponded to the development of the period; the productive worker in a given industry took the new raw material, and with the tools of the trade, or craft, completed the product of that industry, performing every necessary operation himself. As a result, the workers combined in organizations, the lines of which were governed by the tools that they used. Today, in view of the specialization of the process of production, the invention of machinery, and the concentration of ownership, it is no longer organization, but division. And division on the economic field for the worker spells defeat and degradation.

Take Railroad Industry.

Take a leading industry of this country today, as a concrete example, and see what craft division means to the workers in that industry; the railroad industry for instance. In order to operate a railroad the labor of many workers is required. That labor is specialized in different groups, each performing the operations necessary in one department, in order that traffic and transportation may be accomplished. There are the men engaged in keeping the track in repair, the engineers, the firemen, the conductors, brakemen, express messengers, baggage men, porters, cooks, waiters, switchmen, yardmen, flagmen, wipers, machinists, boiler-makers, repairers, wheel-tappers, tower-men, freight and baggage handlers, ticket agents, telegraphers, bookkeepers, dispatchers, track walkers and general workers around the various buildings of the industry. They are divided into the following organizations operating upon the theory that the interests of the railroad corporation and of their particular organization are identical: The engineers in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the firemen in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; the conductors in the Order of Railway Conductors; the brakemen in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the switchmen in the Switchmen's Union; the freight handlers in another organization; the telegraphers in another; the section men in another; the machinists, boiler-makers, car-repairers in separate organizations. The rest of the workers are, for the most part, without organization at all. The reason for that

is that the organizations above named make no attempt to fortify their own position, by organizing the unorganized workers in the industry. They are under the false belief that their own organization is sufficient in and by itself.

"Sacred Agreements."

Each of the above named organizations is working under a contract for a certain length of time. Their membership is bound by the organizations to remain at work so long as the railroad company lives up to the terms of the contract, and, for the most part, the contracts of the different organizations expire at different periods. The railroad management is thus insured against having to subjugate more than a part of its employes at any given time. The result of this condition of affairs is that whenever any branch of the workers in this industry enter into a conflict with the employer, they have not only to combat the resources of that employer, but also their fellow workers in the same industry who remain at work, and assist the employer in the operation of the railroad. In every instance, the defect is due to the lack of united action by the workers, part of them being compelled to remain at work in observance of their sacred agreement with the employer. They are simply blinded by the wrong principles and methods of their organizations.

Railways Industrialized.

Contrast this state of affairs with what would be the case, were these workers organized on the plan of the I. W. W., and educated in the principles on which it is based. The railway workers operating from any given division point would be organized under one charter, covering that industry for that division, a local Industrial Union of Transportation Workers. The workers composing that local Industrial Union would be branched; so as to permit the workers of each department to meet, discuss and decide all questions. For instance, the Engineers and Firemen, who would meet as such to discuss and decide upon the conditions concerning the working conditions of their respective departments. The train crew would do likewise. Cooks, Waiters and Porters, forming another branch for the purpose of legislation as to their working conditions; Depot Employes, Telegraphers, Dispatchers and Towermen, Machinists, Boiler-makers and Repairmen, Trackwalkers and Sectionmen, Yardmen, Switchmen, Flagmen and Crossing-tenders—until all the employes in that industry were organized in the branches to which they belonged by reason of the particular kind of department in which they worked. These branches would be integral parts of the local Industrial Union. As such they would have full power to discuss and decide with regard to the working conditions in their particular department. Each branch would be represented in the Industrial Union by a delegate or delegates. They upon meeting would discuss the instructions received from the branches, confer together as representatives of the industry, and formulate the working conditions for the industry as a whole into demands. A representative of each branch would constitute the committee that would appear before the railroad managers, receive their reply and report back to the membership they represented. The membership would then decide upon their course of action, and instruct their local industrial union through its committee, to proceed to carry such decision into effect. Wherever necessary, the question would be taken up to the National Industrial Union, composed of all local Transportation Industrial Unions. Thus, when necessary, united action of the workers would result in the entire industry. If, in order to enforce their demands, it became necessary to cease work, a vastly different state of things from that first mentioned would confront the railway management. No part of the workers would be found as union men assisting in the operation of a seab railroad, for the simple reason that correct principles, backed up by correct and up-to-date organization, would have prepared the way for united action on the part of the workers in that industry.

Industrial Branches vs. Craft Autonomy

It is necessary to state here that the branching of the different workers here outlined is not by any means arbitrary. The workers in the industry affected will decide that matter as the special conditions, of which they have full knowledge, may dictate. The tendency will be to have as few branches in the Industrial Union as conditions will permit; at the same time making it possible for every worker in the industry to take part in the affairs of the organization. Usually the investigator of industrial unionism will, at first glance, see in the branches of the Industrial Union craft unionism under another name. The opponent of industrial unionism will insist that such is the case. Do not the branches mean a division? the investigator will ask. Not at all; no more than the division of an army into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades mean divisions. An army is so organized in order that it can be handled to accomplish its mission. In industrial unionism the Branch will be the company, the industrial union the battalion, the Department of National Industrial Unions of closely allied industries as, for instance, electric, marine, and steam transportation will be the brigade, while the combination of Departments will constitute the working class on the economic field.

Again, the defenders of craft unionism will assert that the tendency of such organization is along the same line. They will justify their contention by pointing to the recently formed Building Trades Department and Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The student of Industrial Unionism also will be inclined to agree with that view, as a proof that craft unionism is gradually evolving to conform with the present state of industrial development. Such is not the case. The very essence of craft unionism is craft autonomy. Craft autonomy means that each craft organization, as such, has the power to treat and make terms with the employer. The craft organizations teach this, and they deny it also, but in struggles with the employer they invariably practice it, regardless of the fact that crafts, as such, are obliterated in modern industry.

The power claimed for each craft to make separate terms with the employer is the fatal defect in the craft form of organization. It can never be remedied by any combination or agreement between organizations so long as it is allowed to remain. Imagine, if you can, an army in which the integral parts had autonomy to treat with the enemy and enter into peace pacts, regardless of the whole. To learn its fate you need only observe the craft unions of the workers in the industrial wars of our time.

The branches of the Industrial Union have no such object. Their sole function is to assist in systematizing and

simplifying the drilling of the army of production. This self-imposed drill, discipline and education is the method of the Industrial Workers of the World. Its purpose is to gain control of the machinery of production, and then to operate it, distributing the wealth so produced to all who by brain or muscle have contributed in producing the joint product. To achieve this result the Industrial Workers of the World is in existence. To make possible the achievement of this result it offers the following Preamble as a statement of its principles:

(See Preamble on Editorial Page)

And as a working program by which to build, it proposes the following rules:

Working Program.

All power vests in the general membership through the initiative and referendum and the right of repeal and recall.

Universal transfer system and recognition of cards of union workers of all countries; one initiation fee to be all that is required, and this is to be placed at such a figure that no worker will be prevented from becoming a union man or woman because of its amount.

A universal label, badge, button and membership card, thus promoting the idea of solidarity and unity amongst the workers.

A defense fund to which all members shall contribute.

The final aim of the industrial union will be to place the working class in possession of the wealth producing machinery, mills, workshops, factories, railroads, etc., that the labor of the working class has created.

This aim can not be accomplished while the workers are divided upon the field of production, as they have been in the past and are today. It can not be accomplished until the workers, in an organization of and by the working class alone, educate themselves to carry on production in their own behalf.

Until sufficient numbers of the workers are educated to accomplish this task, the battle of the worker in capitalist society must be fought, and industrial unionism offers the only weapon with which the worker can hope to successfully combat the power of the employing class on the economic field.

All hail Revolutionary Industrial Unionism! Speed the day of its advancement and ultimate triumph!

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

"CURSED."

Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth!
Cursed be the social lies that warp us from the living truth!
Cursed be the sickly forms that err from honest Nature's rule!
Cursed be the gold that gilds the straightened forehead of a fool!"

—Tennyson.

What's the Good of Having a Watch If It Does Not Keep Time?

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