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One Big Push For The One Big Union

THE REBEL WORKER

ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM

VOL. II, NO. 10

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FIVE CENTS

Framed Up by Standard Oil

Charles Krieger, in Jail Since December, 1917, Without Trial

Detectives and Lawyers Employed by Oil Co. Take Charge of Government Prosecution

STANDARD OIL "JUSTICE"

Arrested without a warrant; held without indictment for seven months; kept in prison without trial for a year and a half; framed up by an ex-convict placed in his cell by the oil company as a stool pigeon; re-arrested immediately on a new warrant when the first was worthless; prosecuted, not by the public officials supposedly elected for that purpose, but by expert criminal lawyers hired by the oil company—such is, in abstract, the experience of Charles Krieger, I. W. W. organizer, at the hands of Standard Oil "justice" in the Mid-Continental oil district of Oklahoma. And the foul story is not complete, as Krieger is still in jail and Standard Oil control is so complete in that district that his attorney holds out little hope of saving him from a long term of imprisonment for a deed with which he had no connection.

The case begins with the usual alleged attempt to blow up the house of a "prominent citizen,"—in this case J. Edgar Pew, Vice-President and General Manager of the Carter Oil Co., of Tulsa, Okla. On October 29, 1917, some dynamite was exploded under his front porch in such a considerate manner as merely to injure the porch and the adjoining walls. Whether the "outrage" was perpetrated by men desiring vengeance on Mr. Pew, or by members of his secret police force anxious to furnish a reason for their existence, or, as has been widely whispered, by the oil company itself, in order to inflame the public mind and give the company an excuse for getting rid of troublesome labor organizers, it must be left to the reader's intelligence to determine.

The fact of the matter is that I. W. W. organizers had been making themselves very obnoxious to the oil companies in this district, the greatest oil field in the United States. They had been meeting with unusual success in organizing the downtrodden victims of Standard Oil oppression.

"Knights of Liberty" Commit Outrage Upon Workingmen

On Saturday night, November 9, 1917, twelve days after the "explosion" at Mr. Pew's house, forty "prominent citizens" of Tulsa, masked and armed and calling themselves "Knights of Liberty," took sixteen I. W. W.'s from the county jail, made them strip to the waist, lashed their bare backs with a stout hemp rope under the direction of the Chief of Police, and under the approving eyes of the editor of "The Tulsa World" and his wife rubbed tar and feather into the raw flesh and then drove the men into the woods after having saturated their clothing with Standard Oil and burned it up, along with all their money, about \$500 they had earned working for the oil company. The names of those who took part in this demonstration of Liberty à la Standard Oil are known to thousands of people, but never a step has been taken to bring them to justice.

On December 28, 1917, Charles Krieger, an I. W. W. organizer, was arrested on the streets of Tulsa, the U. S. Marshal, J. J. Moran, admitting that, "so far as he was concerned, the only reason for the arrest was Krieger's membership in the I. W. W." Bound over under the Espionage Act, Krieger lay in jail nearly seven months, until July 12, 1918, when he was indicted on the charge of "conspiracy to obstruct recruiting," the "overt act" alleged

against him being the supposed dynamiting of the Pew house. No explanation of the connection between the Pew explosion and recruiting for the European war was offered—nor was it necessary within the confines of the kingdom of Standard Oil.

Gets First Hearing After Ten Months in Jail

In October, 1918, one year after the "explosion" and ten months after he was thrown in jail, Krieger was taken from the Muskogee jail to Tulsa by J. W. Robinson, a private detective in the employ of the Carter Oil Co. After a preliminary hearing, at which Krieger was not informed of his right to have legal counsel, Judge Slack (what's in a name, after all?) assented to Robinson's suggestion that Krieger's bail be set at \$5,000, a prohibitive figure which effectually ensured his continued imprisonment without the useless formality of a mock trial.

A significant incident which came out at this preliminary hearing was that, a couple of days previously, a note had been ostensibly smuggled into Krieger's cell from one Vowels, offering to go on the stand as a witness for him. A few hours after the note arrived, Robinson and another detective likewise in the employ of the Carter Oil Co., came to Krieger's cell and searched him, taking away the note. Vowels was put on the stand at the hearing and testified to a lot of carefully rehearsed hearsay vaguely connecting Krieger with the Pew explosion, although Krieger swore that he had never before in his life either seen or heard of Vowels or his supposed informant.

Judge Declares Hearing a Farce

A motion was made later by Krieger's lawyer to quash the charge against him. In his opinion on this motion, Judge Cole, who would appear to be a rare and refreshing exception to the usual run of legal officials in Standard Oil territory, said in part:

"I don't think it will be seriously contended in this case that there was any competent evidence to connect this defendant with the crime. No man testified of his own personal knowledge that Krieger ever heard of J. Edgar Pew, that he was in Tulsa (at the time), knew anything about the explosion or had any motive in doing this. The record is absolutely silent as to this man's knowing one single thing about this crime. . . . Can it be said that the statement of one of those men, in the absence of some little bit of evidence somewhere to connect this man with the crime, would bind Krieger, when it is never shown that they were ever even in Krieger's company."

This Court could not say that this man had any rights whatever protected in the preliminary examination."

Ordered Released but Immediately Re-arrested

As the judge ordered Krieger to be released within 24 hours, a new warrant was at once issued and he was "re-arrested" on complaint of the same oily detective Robinson. At this point all judicial camouflage is stripped off and the real source of the prosecution nakedly disclosed. The complaint on which the warrant was based was made by Private Detective Robinson. At the preliminary hearing, the case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Owen, general counsel for the Carter Oil Co., and Flint (again, what's in a



SURE---HE DID IT!!

BOMBS FOR BUSINESS

BOMBS FOR BUSINESS

It is more than probable that if the bottom of the "bomb outrages" is ever reached it will be found that the real instigators will be found in the ranks of the masters. Just before the first of May about two dozen so-called "bombs were accidentally discovered" in the post office by an employee who has since been promoted. It is astounding that so many "instruments of death" could be discovered and handled so carelessly and yet none of them explode.

Undoubtedly this post office "discovery" was a pre-arranged and framed up affair, designed to offset, even the mild demonstrations planned by labor for May Day, and to furnish a pretext for the masters to wage, more bitterly their war against the workers. However, this attempt was so crude that it fell flat.

This latest attempt was carried a bit farther, eight bombs actually exploded, door steps were damaged, windows broken and two insignificant human beings blown into eternity.

Thousands of the most expert, state and national agents have been assigned to investigate and run to earth the plotters. However, this seems unnecessary as the capitalist press have already done the job. They have unanimously decided that it was the I. W. W. This was to be expected, the press always decides such cases. But this is one time when they are not going to get away with it.

In Pittsburgh a bitter fight is being waged between exploiter and exploited. The I. W. W., as usual, is bearing the brunt of the fight for the workers. The federal and city authorities are aiding the exploiters.

The day following the bomb explosion the police seized their opportunity and arrested as many members of the organization as they could lay their hands on. Active members of the organization were charged, by the press, with being the whole cheese in the bomb plot. The Secretary was reported to have made a confession, he confessed that he was a member of the I. W. W. and was proud of it, and that's all it amounted to.

We are inclined to believe that the Pittsburgh fellow workers will be released soon as there is nothing to hold them for, other than being members of the I. W. W. and that seems to be the crime of crimes in the Pittsburgh District.

The situation, as we see it, is that the bombs were exploded as a matter of business, the business of creating prejudice against the I. W. W.

Great Convention Held by Marine Transport Workers in Philadelphia

The convention of the Marine Transport Workers held in Philadelphia, May 24th to 29th, was one of the most important events in recent I. W. W. history. In comparison with the Eleventh Annual Convention of the General Organization we are compelled to admit that the M. T. W. convention was of greater significance. It was undoubtedly the most constructive industrial union move made by any part of the organization in years.

This convention was a result of a desire of the marine transport workers to consolidate their forces. For several years we have had three industrial unions and one separate branch of marine transport workers. It was impossible, under this arrangement, to concentrate efforts and energies toward real industrial unionism. It was found impossible to have real solidarity among the marine transport workers so long as they were not concretely combined.

The Convention was called to order by Fellow Worker Harrington of Local 8 of Philadelphia. Industrial Unions 100, 200, 200 and Local 8 were represented by delegates from all parts of the country. The Convention dispatched greetings to all class war prisoners.

After some discussion on the different forms of organization the delegates voted, unanimously, to combine all I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers Industrial Unions into one big union of marine transport workers.

Form of Organization

The organization is to be known as the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union, No. 8, of the I. W. W. The union is to be organized with branches and districts and Local 8 will be Branch 1 of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union and have control of the Philadelphia District.

A referendum will be sent out immediately and nominations for a Secretary Treasurer and an Organization Committee is to consist of three port workers and two sea-faring members and will be elected as follows. Two from the Atlantic Coast, one from the Pacific Coast, one from the Great Lakes and one from the Gulf ports. The nominations must be in by July 1st, the referendum out by July 15th and the ballots back by August 15th.

G. E. B. Member Scott was appointed, to temporarily take charge of the New Industrial Union headquarters until the officers and Organization Committee have been duly elected by referendum. The headquarters of the New Industrial Union will be located in New York until the membership decide by referendum where it shall be located.

Immediate steps are to be taken to

James Bruce Acquitted

Not Guilty of Criminal Anarchy, Important Case Won In Seattle

The first of the "criminal anarchy" cases, an outgrowth of the Seattle general strike, has been won. After twenty-four hours of deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In as much as the 27 others indicted are to be tried on the same evidence, the decision in this case gives rise to the hope that each defendant will be acquitted, provided the prosecution decides to go through with the cases.

It is believed that the prosecution will make an especial effort to railroad Walker C. Smith. The prosecution is reported to have openly boasted that they could and would get Smith. The last week of the trial and in fact all through the trial Bruce was scarcely mentioned but nearly every witness was asked if he knew Walker C. Smith. Every piece of literature bearing Smith's name and every issue of the Industrial Worker when he was editor has been dragged into the case.

The winning of this case is evidence that the war hysteria is dying out. Practically the same evidence was presented in this case as was presented in the famous Chicago case. But how different the verdict.

George F. Vanderveer conducted the case for the defense and was opposed by Prosecuting Attorney Fred C. Brown, and Assistant Prosecutors Charles E. Claypool and C. D. Carmody. A considerable part of the testimony was devoted to the explanation of the principles of the I. W. W.

E. F. Blaine, chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Scott C. Henderson, his associate, in the case of Bert Barnett, Spanish war veteran and member of the I. W. W., charged with "criminal anarchy," testified that, during the investigation of I. W. W. activity in 1917 and 1918, their commission had discovered absolutely no violence committed by members of the organization.

The commissioners said their conception of the principles of the organization were embodied in the "one big brotherhood idea" and the elimination of private ownership of social property. Blaine and Henderson said the I. W. W. philosophy had originated in the injustice of the present wage system.

M. E. Wright, secretary of the Pacific Coast district of the International Longshoremen's Association, testified that of 1,500 stevedores sent overseas in the world war, 70 per cent had been members of the I. W. W.

Paul F. Brissenden, graduate of the University of California and author of "I. W. W. and American Syndicalism," gave a complete history of the aims, tactics and organization of the I. W. W. He said its members insisted primarily upon industrial democracy, to be obtained only through economic action. Brissenden admitted that, before he had studied the organization, he had thought it anarchistic. Now his views had completely changed, he declared.

Several members of the I. W. W. organization testified it did not preach violence.

The winning of this case means a great deal to the organization. It will, undoubtedly, carry much weight in securing a reverse decision when the cases already tried are appealed to a higher court. Now that we have won an important case let us all redouble our efforts and win all. Funds are start an intensive campaign of organization on the Atlantic, Pacific Coast and the Lakes and arrangements made

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(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

JAMES BURCE ACQUITTED

(Continued from page 1.)

needed to carry on the defense of the 27 remaining defendants in Seattle and we're asking you to make an especial effort to send them funds at once. Address General Strike Victims' Defense, Room 17 Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.

M. T. W. CONVENTIIN

(Continued from page 1, col. 3.)

to hold the proposed International Conference of Marine Transport Workers of the Revolutionary Marine Workers of the World.

Nederlandsche Federatie
Van Transport-Arbeiders

Kantoor: Vasteland 22 a
Rotterdam

Marine Transport Workers International Union
27 East 4th St.
New York

Rotterdam 15 Mai 1919.

Dear Comrades:

On the 29th and 30th of April last a conference of transport workers was held at Amsterdam with a view of reestablishing the International Transport Workers Federation. Delegates from Great Britain, Belgium, Germany and Holland were present and a resolution was carried as to the reconstruction of the International. A provisional Central Committee was appointed to convene a full conference in September and draft new rules, which correspond to the actual international social and political conditions.

Our Federation is represented in the provisional bureau so that we as syndicalists have a voice in the preparatory arrangements. We are in touch with the British Transport Workers Federation that is supporting us to break down the policy of the Germans and their Dutch satellites.

In order to strengthen the revolutionary element in the new I. T. F. we beg to suggest you to affiliate. Application should be made to Mr. Oudegeest, Nederlandsch Verband van Vakverenigingen Reguliersgracht 80 at Amsterdam.

Trusting that you will agree with our proposition, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
Ned. Federatie van Transportarbeiders,
S. V. Berg,
Secretary.

SOUTH AMERICA

FOR INTERNATIONAL

The following letter was recently received by the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union:

Workers of the Port of the Capital Dock Section, Buenos Aires.
Fellow Worker Secretary of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union, I. W. W.

Fellow Worker:

Greetings: In reply to your letter, would like to say as secretary of this organization that your communication brings us a new spirit of solidarity, to bring to an end the exploitation of which the toilers are victims of, and form an International across the whole world, with the hope that the dreams of yesterday are going to be real facts in the near future.

Your communication was just delivered at the time our union was holding a meeting. Having read it to the members present, your delegate noted the enthusiasm among them, at hearing the good news from a distance of many miles away. Also, we gave opportunity to your delegate to express the feelings of our comrades on the other side, by giving us in detail the strength of your organization, and giving us an idea of the persecution that your organization has been the victim of. The visit of your delegate is the beginning of our great effort and idea to see the workers of the entire world organized to abolish, once for all, the slavery of the capitalist system and the building of the great bulwark of the solidarity of the workers.

Two delegates were immediately elected to bring your proposition to the different bodies, and other various organizations in our industry. Also, a proposition was carried to print 1,000 copies of the same communication, to be distributed in order to bring the proposition up for discussion to be voted for or against.

We really believe, and can assure you, that everyone will be in favor of your proposition as it will be the only way of defeating our powerful enemies, the vampires of capitalism. We desire to keep in touch with you through your delegate so that you may know the real fact about what is going on in this country.

Hoping that you will not exhaust your efforts to reach an understanding in the very near future, with best wishes, I remain

Yours for the proletarian cause,
For the Organization Committee,
G. Malvido, Secretary.

CALL FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL

A call has been issued by the M. T. W. I. U. of the Industrial Workers of the World for a New Revolutionary Marine Transport Workers International. The call has been printed in full by "Emancipation," official organ of the Federation O. Maritima, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Also referendums on the subject have been printed and issued for the Argentine Marine Transport Workers, Mexico, Cuba and Barcelona, Spain, per "La Naval," are in accord.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND
BY A DEPORTED I. W. W.

To The Rebel Worker:

I am still out of work and am likely to be for some time as the conditions here are terrible and in my case, as I expected, I am blacklisted. Every place I apply for a job it is the same answer. However, I am receiving the unemployment donation at the rate of 29/ a week equivalent to \$6.95 and food is selling at a higher price here than in the United States.

This sop is given to the unemployed for 13 weeks and I can assure you that it was the only thing that stopped open revolt. The workers here are ready for concrete action that will right conditions but have been betrayed by their leaders.

The workers of France and Italy are in the first stages of revolt as witness the May Day demonstration in Paris when 560 policemen were killed or injured. There was a general strike in Italy for the release of political prisoners and the workers proved, once for all, that the only weapon they can rely on is their industrial solidarity and needness to say the class war prisoners were released.

Many reports are coming to England that the workers of Italy are organizing for a dictatorship of the proletariat in that country. It would not be surprising if something remarkable would happen there in the very near future.

I would be pleased if Fellow Worker Gruber of Chicago would communicate with me at 62 Hawthorne Ave., Hull, York, England.

Regards to all the fellow workers at Ellis Island, Leavenworth and other institutions in the United States provided for I. W. W. members.

Yours for the O. B. U.,
Herbert Jackson.

MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE!

May 20, 1919.

At a regular meeting of the Seattle Branch it was moved and seconded that we advertise Frank Baker, a former District Secretary of C. W. I. U. Seattle District, for two months in all I. W. W. papers, this motion was carried.

Description of the above-mentioned: He weighed about 165 pounds, light complexion, was bald on the top of head, presents a good appearance, was about 35 years of age, was well acquainted around Kansas City, was a switchman by trade and was last heard from in New Castle, Pa.

This man's books at the time they were audited showed O. K., later on outstanding checks showed up showing this man with a deficit of \$221.00.

This man should have been advertised months ago but for some reason this matter has been neglected, we of the Seattle District think that a secretary leaving and taking the funds with him cannot get too much publicity, for if not advertised, he may do the same in some other locality.

MASS CONVENTION

A mass convention of members of C. W. I. U. No. 573 and A. W. I. U. No. 400 has been called by the joint organization committees of No. 400 and No. 573 to be held at Stockton, California, Sunday, June 29th, at 10 A. M.

All members of these two industrial unions that can possibly attend are requested to do so and help make it a success.

C. E. Bentley, Box 845, Stockton, Calif.

SOLIDARNOSC

A new I. W. W. paper in Polish, published monthly, has made its appearance. Subscription rates are 75 cents per year, single copies 5 cents. Bundle orders of ten or more 3 cents per copy. Address 48 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS BUSY

Spring work for the construction workers has opened up all over the country. Notices of jobs are coming in from widely separated localities and indicates a busy season for live-wire delegates of the C. W. I. U. All eligible members are urged to procure credentials and supplies in order to line up the "stiffs" from the first blow of the new season's whistle.

Delegates with an abundance of energy are especially needed on the following jobs, most of which offer fairly suitable conditions: Great Falls, Montana, Elliot and Co.; this is a ten-hour job without any delegates, sentiment is good for the O. B. U., and offers an excellent opportunity for any delegates who drift in that direction.

Jobs are open at Wayne, Neb., John Miller; Oakland, Neb., Schlutter Bros.; Plattsburgh, Neb., John Massey; Paul, Neb., Lehman Bros.; Six miles north of Osborn, Neb., S. W. Aldridge; Boyer, Iowa, Bolen and Conden; Marshalltown, Iowa, Wm. Dugan.

The Milwaukee hall had a little rum-pus on May 23, which resulted in three fellow-workers being held in jail. Two did ten days, and one has his walking papers to leave town within thirty days. Socialistic Milwaukee is evidently waking up.

The Des Moines hall, which is located at 210 W. 3rd St., states that there is much construction work going on in that vicinity, and that fellow-workers with delegates' credentials can accomplish some useful work there.

The Omaha Branch, 104 N. 13th St., informs construction workers there is lots of work to be had around that city, and live delegates are needed at once.

SOLIDARITY WINS FOR METAL WORKERS

The I. W. W. system of industrial organization has seldom been more successfully illustrated than in a recent strike conducted by the Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union of New York in a shop under control of a Federal receiver. A strike is never meant to be an endurance contest between the workers and the boss, and any strike called on the strength of such an assertion is inevitably lost by the employees. Under craft organization such an outcome is inevitable. Organized industrially, as this New York shop was, the boss is hit one staggering blow from which he can not recover until the strike is won.

After delegates from 300 had succeeded in lining up most of the workers, the Shop Steward happened to be discharged. Immediately drawing up their demands, which were for reinstatement of the Shop Steward, reduction of hours from 49 to 46 per week, and an average increase in wages of 10c per hour, the men walked out.

The power of industrial solidarity was instantly shown, and found to be as effective as estimated. In three hours time the boss had completely capitulated, hours were reduced, wages increased and the Shop Steward re-employed—all as demanded, and the I. W. W. strikers walked back to the job, with another victory tallied against the boss.

I. W. W. 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 the 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 to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the 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 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 every day struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on 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.



PRINTING AND PUBLISHING WORKERS HELP WIN STRIKE

The recently formed Printing and Publishing Workers Industrial Union No. 1,200 is already actively on the job. In New York the Masterton Printing Company employees went on strike for a reduction of hours from 50 to 48. After being out two hours the firm acceded. The strikers, who were unorganized, were assisted in the short struggle by members of the P. P. W. I. U. of the I. W. W. The only man who remained on the job was a member of the "Big Six." The lame excuse given was that his contract forbid him to strike.

A branch of this union has already been formed in Chicago, and efforts are being made to get things humming in the larger printing centers. Literature is being prepared to waken an industrial union consciousness among the exceedingly large number of "white-collar" slaves in the printing industry.

Besides those who work on the printing machines great numbers of office workers and writers are eligible for membership in 1,200. Those engaged in this industry throughout the country are in duty bound to take out credentials and get on the job as a delegate, in order to build up our young union into the powerful one it is capable of becoming. Write to the headquarters of P. P. W. I. U., 27 E. 4th St., New York City, for information and supplies.

BIG DRIVE IS ON IN HARVEST FIELDS

The newly elected organization committee of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 400 that met at Kansas City on May 26th elected D. N. Simpson as permanent chairman. Districts were mapped out for a campaign on the field of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, and plans are already under way to get delegates on the job ready for the big drive. A stationary delegate will be installed in Kansas City during the harvest to whom all members may refer for information.

The organization committee is opposed to setting a scale of wages. This proved disastrous in 1917, and would certainly result in the same effect this year. Wages for harvest hands should not be set in any hall or by any set of elected officials. Get credentials on the job and then there will be no holder that someone went to work for less than the scale.

Haying is now on in Oklahoma and southern Kansas, and there is a good berry crop around Sarcoxie, Mo., and delegates for that section are in immediate need. The farmers have agreed to pay 50 cents an hour for a ten-hour day.

Reports from the northwest where an organization committee man has been located indicates that very effective work will be carried on around there this season. Hundreds of delegates are needed immediately.

Pay for work through the Dakotas, Iowa, and Minnesota is only around \$60 a month now, and about 35 cents an hour on town work, but conditions will probably be more satisfactory in about a month. A few delegates are already on the job in those localities.

The boys in California are doing very well; they put out about 50 new delegates last month and intend to double that before June is over.

All members of 573 and 400 in California are requested to attend the convention to be held at Stockton on June 29th.

Drew, Lambert and Hubert have been released from jail in the Wichita case, but twenty others are awaiting bonds. These twenty and hundreds of others of our members in prison will be decidedly heartened when they hear of the big No. 400 drive, so all foot-loose rebels should rush to the Kansas harvest and give us a good send-off for the season.

PARK CITY MINERS OUT FOR SIX HOUR DAY

For the first time in half a century the miners of Park City, Utah, under the guidance of Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800 have shown complete solidarity among themselves, and have been out on strike for the past three weeks 100 per cent strong. The terrible mine conditions and inhuman treatment from swag-bellied corporations aroused a deep feeling of resentment which culminated recently in a strike for short and spicy demands which the strikers refuse to arbitrate on the grounds that arbitration is merely another bit of trickery used by the boss.

The ultimatum handed to the mine owners certainly gave these pink-jawed gentlemen a shock. These demands were for a six-hour work-day, two men to work on all machines, \$5.50 per day for wages, and no discrimination against union men.

Of course the corporation arbitrators have been trying to pull the wool over the strikers' eyes by urging a settlement by a joint board, but having received some necessary experience in the art of dealing with employers through previous disputes, the miners are not falling at all for the honey stuff.

Against all the howlings of the service press, scab agencies and profiteers, the workers are holding out. But without the absolutely essential aid from outside sources it will go hard for them, and all unions that can take up collections, hold dances, or entertainments for the benefit of the strikers are requested to do so and forward the funds to the Strike Committee, Box 316, Park City, Utah.

LUMBER WORKERS' WIN TWO STRIKES

Several thousand ballots for the national election of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 500 were seized by police on May 9th at Spokane, Washington. The raiders searched the room in a local hotel occupied by Michael Fitzwilliams, who was arrested and declared to be an organizer for the I. W. W.

As the ballots had to be returned to the national headquarters of the union at Superior, Wis. by May 25th, and as a large percentage of the membership is said to be from the northwestern states, the police hoped the seizure might disrupt the election.

The Fortine Drive delegates report that after having won their eighteen day strike, the camp is being cleaned of scabs and will soon be composed of a straight wobbly crew. The demands were for eight hours, free board, blankets, and \$5.00 low. All these demands were granted after a bit of a tussle with the boss and the boss's servant, the sheriff. The wobbles are now back on the job, wearing our buttons, holding meetings, and educating and organizing for the day of Industrial Democracy.

A notification received from Spokane states that the workers gained their demands on the Marble Creek Drive from the Rutledge Lumber Company. The demands were for \$6.00 and board, eight hours, and blankets furnished.

The Lumber Workers Industrial Union, No. 500, lined up 1000 new members in April, and over 1,000 up to May 20.

Things look pretty good for the O. B. U. in the Seattle district. 1,100 members were taken in on May 25. This, too, despite the police prohibiting I. W. W. speeches. Its all done on the job.

METAL MINERS FOR SIX HOUR DAY

Agitation in the West by the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800 is creating a powerful sentiment among the miners for a six-hour day. In Jerome, Ariz. where your fingerprints are taken if you apply for a job in the mines, and conditions generally are as bad as they possibly can be, the miners are talking up strong for the six-hours. In Butte most other affairs are being played down among the workers who are centering their attention on the same demand. Strike talk is being heard in Burke, Idaho, and a great deal of it takes the form of agitation for a six-hour day. In Park City, Utah, which the M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 has thoroughly organized, and where the miners have been out on strike for a number of weeks, the most important of their demands was that of insisting on a reduction in hours to six per workday.

The wobbles have always been the pioneers in moves of this sort, and now once more they add to their splendid record, for the six-hour day for the miners is certain to become a reality with No. 800 in the field.

STANDARD OIL FRAME-UP

(Continued from page 1, col. 2.)

name? Moss, one of the leading criminal lawyers of the state, who admitted in open court that he was being paid by the oil company. It became then no longer the case of the State of Oklahoma vs. Charles Krieger, but the Standard Oil Company, by the grace of God and the kindness of the authorities of Oklahoma, vs. an I. W. W. organizer.

Standard Oil Hires Criminal to Try to Trap Worker

A new personage in the drama was introduced this time. The voluble Vowels-having proved only mediocre as a home-made witness for John D. and his gang, one George Harper was substituted as handy man for odd jobs below the dignity of even a private detective.

Harper, who admitted having been convicted of robbing a post office in Arkansas and having done five years for a bank robbery in Missouri, (after, or in consequence of, which exploits he had been considered worthy of employment by both the U. S. Post Office and the American Bankers Association, as an "investigator.") told how he entered the employ of the Carter Oil Co. in February, 1918, and had arranged to be locked up for an imaginary crime and put in the same cell with Krieger, in order to try to trap him into making dangerous admissions that could be used against him in his "trial." He repeated a lot of vigorous and intelligent remarks Krieger had made about the Ludlow massacre, about John D. "running the U. S. government," about cars of food being "sidetracked" to let John D.'s cars through for the destruction of human life, etc., together with alleged statements hazily implicating Krieger in the putative attempt to blow up the excellent Mr. Pew.

Another witness for the (Standard Oil) government was a Mr. Griffin, who proved to be a bird of the same feather as John D.'s associate and assistant Harper, with the exception that he had done time only for post office robbery, but, as far as the available records went, had not yet tried his hand on the banks.

Jailed Indefinitely to Await Pleasure of Standard Oil Co.

On the strength of this "expert testimony," Krieger was sent back to jail until the Standard Oil legal employees could stage the next scene in the farce—the "trial."

There the case rests for the time being. Not one iota of circumstantial evidence to connect Krieger even remotely with the alleged testimony on which to hold him even under suspicion. And yet, there he lies, a clean, straight-forward young man, 27 years of age, a skilled workman of the highest calibre, condemned to indefinite imprisonment for the crime of being a member of a labor union that threatens to interfere with John D.'s profits.

Case Based on Perjury—Wide Publicity the Only Hope

His attorneys hold out little hope of saving him. The blackest chapter in this black tale of unscrupulous industrial tyranny is still to come. With every newspaper in the district owned by the Standard Oil Co., body and soul—if it can be said that prostitute purveyors of lies have a soul—there is small chance of the company plans miscarrying, even so far as to allow one man to slip into the handicapped jury panel who will use his judgment and obey his conscience in analyzing the perjured testimony of the oil company's hired crooks.

"The whole d-d case is built up on perjury," declared a prominent Tulsa lawyer the other day. "Krieger is innocent, and yet I don't believe you will find a jury in Tulsa County that will have guts enough to acquit him." "Meanwhile Charles Krieger lies in jail—waiting," writes Fred Moore, his lawyer, in many of its most bitter legal contests. "A boy in years, but a man in visions, a giant in courage, he knows no fear. But the great mass of Oklahoma citizens go on their driveling ways, indifferent to the cruel tragedy being enacted in their midst."

An Appeal to the Workers

Are the workers of the United States going to sit by and let this crime be added to the long list of crimes committed in the name of "justice," but in the service of American capitalism? All workers are urged to give this case the widest publicity.

Funds for publicity and defense are needed and should be sent to the New York Defense Committee, 27 East Fourth St., New York, or to the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W., 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

When a legislature passes an 8-hour act, that's a statute. But when the workers in an industry lay down their tools, and say they simply will not work more than 8 hours, that's a LAW.

ONE AIM ONE UNION ONE ENEMY

THE REBEL WORKER

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New York

Who said unemployment is increasing? Just observe how busily the capitalists are employed "combating" "Bolshevism" and "I. W. W.ism." And the remuneration is so small, too.

Consolation

The N. Y. Sun describing conditions of unemployment, states, "The surplus, then, is not a big one. Short of a million, it will not lay any direct, serious check upon the conditions of labor or the demand for goods." Abram I. Elkus agrees with Arthur Woods that an industrial boom will set in this autumn and give work for all. Considering the fact that the longest period during which a man can live without eating is about a month, those workless workers who starve in the meantime should be consoled by the fact that the boom will come this Fall.

When a laborer applies for work, there is only one thought in the mind of the prospective employer. In the first instance the question is, for the capitalist, "Do I need him? Will it pay me to hire him?" The possibility of work for the laborer is grounded not upon his need for work, but upon the need of the capitalist for the worker, at a profit to the capitalist.

The A. F. of L. Convention

Who that is progressively and aggressively inclined is interested in the A. F. of L. Convention? Who cares what it does or does not do. Who does not know that, as Lenin says, "Capitalism is ended," so too, is the American Federation of Labor ended? In other words, who fails to realize that the A. F. of L. is a decadent organization, no longer able to act the part of a bulwark against Socialism in this country?

Let him who doubts this recall the influence of world events on American Labor, an influence that has tended to relegate the A. F. of L. to a despicable place in the workers' esteem. English, Australian, Canadian and Russian labor organizations have developed beyond the A. F. of L., or separated from it, and otherwise exposed its backward nature. The result has been beneficial to the development of the more revolutionary type of labor organizations in this country.

This type is ever increasing in numbers. There are, for instance, the United Boot and Shoe Workers, the Brotherhood of Metal Workers, the Industrial Workers of the World, and others "too numerous to mention"—all without the A. F. of L. affiliation and with approximately a million members. There was a time when the A. F. of L. snuffed their prototypes, like the S. T. and L. A. and the American Labor Union, out of existence. But that day is gone, never to return. The tide of social evolution is running against the A. F. of L. Henceforth, progressive and aggressive labor will turn even more away from the A. F. of L., until, finally, it will be over-swamped and submerged by the revolutionary tendencies of the age. And there will be none so reminiscent as to talk about it.

The Commodity Character of Labor

What's all this discussion about Gompers and his statement "that labor should not be regarded as a commodity or article of commerce?"

Does anyone take this statement seriously, when the collective bargaining of the American Federation of Labor would be impossible if labor was not a commodity?

Does anyone fail to perceive that unless labor is kept in the category of commodities Gompers and the A. F. of L. would have no reason for existence?

Does anyone fail to perceive that Gompers and the leaders of the A. F. of L. are busy opposing all the movements that tend to take labor out of the commodity category?

Gompers should prove by his leadership that he means what he says. The destruction of the commodity character of labor should begin at home, in the A. F. of L. It should seek to end its "cardinal principle of collective bargaining" by seeking to end the system of capitalism that that principle recognizes and protects.

But then, who expects Gompers and the A. F. of L. to commit suicide in order to benefit the working class? We don't.

The Growing Revolt

A. F. of L. union members of the more aggressive and progressive type, in greater New York and vicinity, are busy fighting, not only the capitalist class, but also their own officials. This is particularly true of the machine and printing industries.

The rank and file of the machinists want the 44 hour week with the 48 hours pay. The lithographers want the 44 hour week, with a \$5.00 increase. The typists want the 42 hour week, with increased pay.

Lord Leverhulme, the big English capitalist, may argue about the need of a 6 hour day in all the advanced nations, to meet the new industrial developments and avert revolution. And in so doing, he exposes the modesty and lack of vision embraced in the machinists and printing workers' demands.

But not so with the officials of these workers. They are as reactionary and as blind to new requirements as its capitalism itself. They apply the soft pedal in the interests of the capitalist employer. They want reduced hours at reduced pay, in the case of the machinists; and a two year's delay in the case of the typists.

Their membership, however, is up to the game. They make meetings lively for the officials. They want to know what is the good of belonging to unions that are more interested in protecting the employer's profits than in the workers own advancement? And they are either leaving the A. F. of L. for the I. W. W., as are New York machinists, or they are revolting against officialdom, as did typographical members at Albany, N. Y.

This shifting and revolting of A. F. of L. members is growing on all sides. It is the opportunity for revolutionary industrial unionism.

Periods of Prosperity

With the sudden demobilization of the war industries, an acute unemployment situation confronts the country. In spite of this fact Elbert H. Gary, of the U. S. Steel Trust, and from other capitalist sources statements are made forecasting a period of prosperity. In order to keep the workers from learning about the true state of affairs there has been carried on by the capitalist press a systematic propaganda along these lines. Chloroform for the workers' minds is dished out in little paragraphs which look so innocent that one hardly suspects propaganda, until one has run across a half dozen of such items. This stuff is syndicated throughout the United States—here is a sample, under the title "The things you ought to know." It goes on to say:

"Strange as it may seem periods of prosperity followed the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Napoleonic Wars and the Civil War." Nothing is said, however, of present conditions, but the underlying idea is to impress upon the reader that a period of prosperity is coming. If by prosperity Gary et al, mean a period of large profits for the capitalist, why we won't disagree. But that is not what is meant. The average man measures the prosperity of the country by the lack of poverty. To prove that the country is prosperous when a large part of the population is struggling for a bare existence, is the job of capitalist statisticians.

Capitalism of the 19th Century had more room for expansion than it could use. Wars were fought because the capitalists at that time wanted more than they immediately needed. Greed more than anything else was the cause of war early in the 19th century. It defeated in one field a nation could turn to other fields of exploitation; while the country that won could exploit the resources of the territory which it had conquered. But in these days for the capitalists the world is all too small. For instance, if the Allies intend to collect the indemnity, Germany cannot be barred from the World's market. The Allies of yesterday are the commercial rivals of today. England, France, Japan and Italy are already well established on the fields of commerce which the United States is preparing to enter.

No matter how favorably things turn out a crisis in the labor market cannot be avoided. The American working class will realize that capitalist prosperity and a decent living for workers are not the same thing. No doubt the dividend checks that are to come will be larger than they were in the past, but what good will that do the working class? Beware of the statistician who attempts to prove his case by pointing to the prosperous condition of the master class. Workers hunting for masters, when jobs cannot be found, will find little comfort in the capitalist's predictions.

What the I. W. W. Is Not

Some of the misconceptions afloat regarding the nature of the I. W. W. are of a fearful and wonderful character. There is the Leavenworth (Kansas) editor, for instance, who thinks of the I. W. W. as an "order" with "lodges" existing in the principal cities. Being an editor his ignorance, though lamentable, is easily explained; editors nowadays are so busy formulating policies, i. e., inventing lies, that they have no time to learn the truth, which is the basis of all knowledge.

However, you must hand it to that Leavenworth editor for thinking of the I. W. W. as an "order"—so many editors think of it only as a disorder—as a mass without definite cause, organizations and objects—that he is most certainly a brilliant noteworthy exception to the rule.

It is only when the Leavenworth editor implies that the I. W. W. is a benevolent secret society that he is dead wrong. The I. W. W. aims to "build the new social order within the shell of the old," that is, organize the workers into a labor union on the basis of industry instead of trades, so that they may be prepared to take over and run industry for social use instead of capitalist profit. Though the aims of the I. W. W. are in accordance with industrial and social evolution and human needs, it has been difficult to persuade the capitalist class that there is anything benevolent about them; no matter, how just they may be to the workers.

And then, the I. W. W. has always favored publicity of the most impressive and diversified nature. The I. W. W. has a press in many languages, that makes its principles and progress known to all who care to read, in many pamphlets, weekly newspapers and monthly magazines. All I. W. W. strike, business and propaganda meetings are public meetings. Why, only recently, in Sioux City, the I. W. W. Agricultural Workers, prevented from meeting indoors, held a mass convention out on Main Street, surrounded by a hostile mob of five hundred "bulls," super-patriots, and spectators generally. Can you beat that for anti-secrecy?

Further, long before John Reed, Columbus-like, discovered the land of mass action, Russia, the I. W. W. was practicing mass action as a means of publicity in the U. S. A. From McKees Rocks, to the recent miners' strike in Butte, the I. W. W. has employed mass meetings, parades, demonstrations, picketing, singing, shipment of children, threats of labor exodus, etc., etc., as a method of publicity. Secrecy! Why, secrecy would kill the I. W. W. Publicity has helped to make the I. W. W. the dynamic labor factor that it is.

The I. W. W. is not a society, such as a benevolent order generally is. The I. W. W. is a labor union, organized on an industrial instead of trade basis, for the workers' benefit, instead of the capitalists' profit. It is world-wide in operations; organizing and assisting the workers in the industries in all lands, regardless of color, race, sex or creed.

The three letters—I. W. W.—are not of a cabalistic nature. They are simply the initials of a name that explains the scope of the organization on which it is bestowed, viz, the Industrial Workers of the World.

This is not written to enlighten Leavenworth editors, as the editorial profession makes real enlightenment impossible. But it is hoped that all the readers of the Rebel Worker are not editors.

I. W. W. DEFENSE

HUNGER STRIKE

AT ELLIS ISLAND

A hunger strike has been declared by some of the fellow workers detained here: the food being such that it is absolutely unfit for human consumption.

We have repeatedly protested to obtain a greater quantity and a more nourishing quality of food, but our protests have gone unheeded. However, Commissioner Howe has investigated our claim several times, coming into the dining room when the food happened to be better than usual; someone, evidently, having informed those in charge of the feeding beforehand of his intended investigation.

At dinner today a worm of the millipede variety was found in the soup and the roast was in such a state of putrefaction that the order would drive anything but starving creatures out of the dining room. Meat is, of course, an unknown thing in the soup, but besides the worm a rat tail was found in it some time ago.

At supper mouse dirt and pieces of burlap were found in the beans, and these are only daily occurrences.

Among those on strike are the Roy sisters, who arrived here about three months ago from Seattle enroute to Scotland, charged with being members of the I. W. W.

Per Committee, E. E. McDonald.

M. T. W. DELEGATE

HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND

Fellow Worker Jose Grau was nominated by the fellow workers of Norfolk, Va., to represent them at the convention of the Marine Transport Workers held recently at Philadelphia.

This delegate was in the convention about three hours when he was arrested and sent to Ellis Island to be held for deportation. The New York Defense Committee has an attorney working on the case.



WE ARE IN HERE FOR YOU
YOU ARE OUT THERE FOR US

ARRESTS IN SPOKANE

Fellow Worker Fred Suttle and two new soldier members were arrested here and charged with criminal syndicalism. Their trial will start on June 6th.

The Soldiers and Sailors hall was raided and Fellow Worker Wm. Lyons, Sira Green, J. Abbot and six others were arrested. All records and papers were seized and the hall closed. Officers are on guard. The charge in this case is, also, criminal syndicalism. However, all are out on bonds, their bail being fixed at \$25.00. The date of trial in this case is June 12th.

FRED KENEDY.

The boys in jail have one message to send to the members: Don't waste time in mourning—Organize!

Give a Day's Pay for the Boys in Jail.

ARISE, O WORKERS!

Sam Xantos

(Note—In a note accompanying this poem, the author says, "I am a laborer, a capmaker by trade. I wrote the poem while I was at my work."—Ed.)

Like the sea
When it is raging in anger
And towers high its foaming brow
And shouts defiance to earth and sky.
Arise, O Workmen!
Lay down your tools;
Let all wheels cease turning;
Leave your shops and mines,
And every place of work and toil.
Go out into the open,
Where the sun will greet you
As people free.
Unveil the flag of Liberty,
The flag of Brotherhood and Love,
The flag red with your own blood,
The red flag!
The flag that throws terror
In the hearts of your oppressors.
March through the wide
And beautiful avenues,
And marvel at your work.
Behold your great and beautiful palaces
Marvel at the riches
Which you created, but others possess.
Take them as your own.
Go to the temples of hypocrisy and lies
Which they call Justice.
And throw out all those
Who make laws to keep you down;
To keep you powerless and in ignorance.
Laws that make wrong right;
Laws that protect those who oppress you.
March to the prisons
Where your heroes lie chained;
Tear down the strong walls
And set them free.
Tell them of the freedom
That was bought with their blood.
Set free those who are there
Because they thirst for truth,
And let men of all lands know
That slavery is the greatest of all shames.
Let men of all lands be free
And live like brothers.

CONTRIBUTORS WANTED

We have every reason to believe that The Rebel Worker is well liked by the membership. We receive myriads of letters telling us what a fine paper we are publishing. Our circulation is growing, which is another evidence of its quality. But we are not satisfied, we never will be. This paper can be improved and will be if the members will help.

We earnestly solicit organization news. We want the branch secretaries and delegates to send us news of their industrial unions. We want the members to send us job news. If you have any ideas about propaganda write an article and submit it to us. Help make The Rebel Worker a better I. W. W. paper. There are calls from all parts of the country for literature explaining our principles. Help us to circulate the paper. Get your branch to increase its bundle order. Get your friends to subscribe.

WITNESSES WANTED

Fellow Workers:—On the sixth of May while riding on the Milwaukee train from St. Maries to Bovil, Ind., Fellow Workers Thomas Hawks and Orville Howell were arrested and charged with criminal syndicalism. After a preliminary hearing their trial was set for some time in June, about the 15th.

They were arrested by Deputy Sheriffs Pat Malone and Summerfield, who waited until they got to Lata county to grab them, figuring that they had more chance to railroad them at MOSCOW than they would at St. Maries. These men were distributing literature at the towns that the train stopped at, by throwing it out the window.

Fellow Workers, anyone being on the train, or knowing anyone who was on the train, notify us at once as we are in dire need of witnesses, as the state has five witnesses to help to try and railroad these men to the penitentiary.

Notorious Pat Malone of St. Maries and Sand Point fame swore that one of the men made the remark: "That the only way to wipe up the slaves in the mills was to blow up the mills." Now, as the I. W. W. does not believe in violence nor advocate destruction of property, you can readily see what will happen if we do not get some one who knows the truth of the matter.

Fellow Workers, inquire around and try and get some information concerning this case, as the lumberjacks travel around a great deal you can never tell when or where you will run across some one who was on the train. There was a Swedish fellow-worker sitting in the same seat with one of the men, and we would like to find him if possible; do not know his name.

Address all communications to John Grady, P. O. Box No. 1689, Spokane, Wash.

John Hill, Levi Hall, Frank McGowan and Alvin Babcock are witnesses for the state in the above case.

THE UNDERLYING REASON

Said Judge Gary, of the Steel Trust, at a gathering of business magnates in New York the other day:

"We believe the underlying reason for precipitating the late war was economic, and that the question which is uppermost in the minds of many if not most of the representatives at the Peace Conference is economic advantage and success will actuate the political, financial and industrial administrators of affairs of all countries in future decisions and efforts."

We believe these things along with Judge Gary. That is why a few of us are not deceived when spokesmen of the ruling class tell us, when they are about to engage in a particularly dirty piece of work, that it is all going to be for the benefit of democracy, of humanity, and of the uplifting of the human spirit. We believe that all these phrases are but window dressings to screen the slaughter house behind. That is why we expect neither from the Peace Conference nor any other conference made up of the representatives of capitalism, anything but more wars, oppressions and injustices. Of the various struggling classes it is to the interest of the working class alone to obtain and preserve peace and freedom. That is why we expect to see neither until the workers of the world take charge of a universe rent by economic rivalries.

AFTER 48 YEARS

Edward F. Cullerton, who has been a member of the Chicago City Council for 48 years and is its oldest member, is quoted by the press as saying this:

"I have wasted my whole life as an Alderman, and if I had it to live over again I would never run for office. I'm sick of the Council's way of doing business, or, rather, its lack of doing business. It's about time Chicago was given the things it needs."

We must congratulate Councilman Cullerton for seeing the truth after 48 years. Some people never see it. Political bodies like parliaments, congresses, legislatures, and councils are not organized to do things, BUT TO PREVENT THINGS BEING DONE. They are always passing laws against things. Their function is purely repressive. Political organizations are prevented by their very nature from ministering to economic necessities. No wonder Chicago has never been given the things it needs. Only the organized workers will ever do that.

Is History Repeating Itself?

Some ten or more years ago the Socialist Labor Party attempted to either rule or ruin the I. W. W. History tells the result: the Socialist Labor Party was isolated from the labor movement and finally shrivelled up into an idol-worshipping cult, with neither prestige nor influence.

A few years later, in 1912, the Socialist Party aimed to injure the I. W. W. by passing the infamous clause six to its constitution. History again tells the result. In 1917, the Socialist Party acknowledged its mistake by rescinding that infamous clause and pursuing a more friendly policy towards the I. W. W.

This action was not wholly voluntary on the part of the Socialist Party. It was dictated by conditions. Among these were, first, the loss of over fifty thousand members, who withdrew from the Socialist Party in order to express their resentment against the anti-I. W. W. policy of the party. Second, the reactionary, pro-capitalist, anti-socialist, war attitude of the A. F. of L., an attitude which the Anti-I. W. W. policy of the Socialist Party had helped to make possible, as it had helped to entrench the A. F. of L. as the dominant labor organization of the country. The Socialist Party, in rescinding its anti-I. W. W. policy, simply locked the stable door after a very valuable proletarian animal had been stolen.

Is history repeating itself in the Socialist political movement of this country?

Now comes another faction to attack and boss the I. W. W. They call themselves followers of Lenin, who rightly classed the I. W. W. among the revolutionary working class elements of this country, and who, in his famous utterance, viz., "industrial unionism is the basic thing," has given the greatest endorsement of the I. W. W. program possible. What the aim and object of this faction is, we do not know. But their actions indicate that they have the organization of another and more subservient industrial union movement in mind, just as they are now organizing another Socialist party. Time alone will tell just what it is that this new faction of political socialists is after in the economic sphere of labor.

However, the I. W. W. has no fear of the outcome of this latest attack of political socialism upon it. American socialist history makes the I. W. W. confident of its impregnable position. We have met the political socialist twice and defeated him; why should we fear his third attack, especially now of all times in the history of the failure of political socialism the world over?

For, it is not only American political socialist history that inspires confidence in the I. W. W., but also world political Socialist history. Both histories demonstrate that political socialism—no matter how sophisticated it may be—in unwise and unsound—nay, terribly catastrophic—in its attempts at subordinating economic forces to political parties and institutions. Domestic political socialism, as already indicated, helped to entrench Gompers and reaction. German socialism was inextricably compelled to become a part of the imperial, Kaiserliche state and to accept its responsibilities, because of political sophistries, which were often nothing but finely phrased word subtleties, instead of a recognition of broadly-based economic factors. Russian socialism succeeded only in proportion as it was enabled, by the war—collapse of Czarism and the capitalist sabotage of the Bolsheviks—triumph over Kerensky, to reverse American and German Socialist policy. What saved the Russian revolution was the economic necessity for industrial organization and control by the working class. Why should the I. W. W. ignore this fact, and forsake its program, which has always been primarily economic, simply because some socialist intellectuals, who are great wordslingers and befuddlers, bark at and threaten it? Why, in view of all the facts, should not the I. W. W. tell them to go to?

The growing ascendancy of industrialism over stateism and politicalism, is what inspires the I. W. W. This growth is bound to continue, because industrialism is basic and creative, while politics are only secondary, nay, tertiary, and reflexive. The proof of this is world-wide. And in the face of this extensive proof should the I. W. W. forsake its economic program for that of some political movement that is ultra-revolutionary in appearance only?

The idea is worthy of Punch or Judge!

J. E...

"If the newspapers of this country told the truth for six months it would put an end to any wrong."—Wm. J. Bryan.

TRUTH AND FICTION

The A. F. of L. idea of peace between Capital and Labor is shot to pieces any number of times a year. The facts never help to prove the case of the conservative labor unions. Prominent business men say that there is no class struggle and the Labor leaders say "Amen."

Yet, no one in these days denies the right to strike. Everyone will probably admit that the right to collective bargaining is the most high, holy and sacred right the working class possesses. But whatever may be said; the powers that be see to it that the "rights" of private property and the "rights" of the vested interests and the privileges of the few as opposed to the rights of the many, are better taken care of.

For instance: The United Mine Workers called a strike on the mines of the Coronado Coal Company. Strikes are called to get better pay, shorter hours or better conditions. What could be more legal? But in spite of this the lawyers of the Coronado Coal Co. proved to the satisfaction of a certain jury that in calling a strike, the United Mine Workers were guilty of conspiring to wreck the business of the Company. So the Judge penalized the Union \$600,000.

Then again; a number of Chinese workers were arrested and slated for deportation. Somebody got the Department of Labor to conduct an official investigation. The result was that the investigators reported that the arrests were made at the instigation of the employers because these men belonged to a union.

The A. F. of L. is considering a drive to organize the unorganized American workers. In the face of the repeated demonstration that there is no peace between Labor and Capital, the success of these labor fakery, with their brand of dope would be a calamity.

Unless the working-class learns that there is a class struggle, no effective weapon can be developed to fight the masters.

In their press they will repeat the messages of peace and brotherhood, and in practice they will do their best to put every working-class organization on the scrap map.

NEWS ITEMS

Priest denounces radicalism in all its ramifications. In ringing tones he praises American Institutions.

The Reverend William A. Blank, of the Church of St. Ananias, delivered an address in his church to an all-American congregation. He recommended the hanging of all radicals. Father Blank is a young man of keen intellect and a fine orator.

Six Months Later

One William Blank, a former priest, of the Church of St. Ananias, was arrested yesterday by the police. In a speech a month ago he stated that he had visited Hell-factories of industry where children are worked to death, and that such conditions were unfit to exist under the American flag.

The District Attorney will be able to prove that inferentially, impliedly and analogically, this statement means that the American flag should be torn down. When he was arrested he had a .32 Cal. S. and W. revolver and twelve boxes of .38 Cal. Colt cartridges. The police have discovered that the S. and W. gun was made by the Smith and Wesson Co. and that the Colt ammunition was made by the Colt Co. Another fact regarded as significant by detectives is that the sights on the gun were reversed, thus permitting it to be fired in any direction.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

The Twin Ports Propaganda League having had thousands of leaflets printed and distributed throughout the country, now sends out an appeal to the different branches, delegates and members for more funds to carry on this important work.

Our educational leaflets have been well received by the membership and we have had many requests for more of this kind of propaganda. It has been one of the, probably just, criticisms of the I. W. W. that we have neglected to educate our new members to the principles, methods and aims of the organization.

We are now at the stage in our career where it would be folly, nay suicide, to neglect this work of education so sorely needed. The world of labor is in a ferment. It is eagerly seeking some definite means of righting conditions. We, the I. W. W., claim to have that means, but, in order to carry out our program it is necessary to teach our members, thoroughly, our philosophy so that each individual member will be a teacher as well as organizer.

Address communications to Chas. Newman, 401 Tower Ave., Superior, Wisc.

LABOR STORMS IN THE WORLD

PARIS—More than 350,000 workers are striking for an eight-hour day and higher wages. A half million may soon be out. The city's life is paralyzed.

TOLEDO—The Mayor has called for troops to maintain order in the strike of automobile workers.

WINNIPEG—The general strike for a forty-four-hour week and collective bargaining continues. Rival factions of ex-soldiers are parading.

VANCOUVER—A general strike is in progress in sympathy with the Winnipeg workers.

TORONTO—The Metal Workers' strike continues despite the failure of a general strike.

BUENOS AYRES—The city transportation lines are partly tied up by a strike, and no newspapers have been published for six days.

ATLANTA—Western Union telegraph operators struck in sympathy with telephone operators, who walked out because men were discharged for joining the union.

The above is from a New York paper and tells only part of the story. In every capitalist country in the world the workers are in revolt. In almost every city of the United States of any size there are strikes in progress. However, there is one significant fact that the workers of all countries should take note of and that is that in Russia, alone, there are no strikes.

FORD'S WAGES A SOP TO THE WORKERS

A few years ago when an interruption in the building of "tin lizzies" was seriously threatened by the under-paid workers in the Ford plant the company hit upon the plan of pacifying the slaves with a "gift" of a few dollars more per week.

At the time, the reason for the "gift" was camouflaged by apologists for Mr. Ford by hailing him as a great humanitarian, a just employer, etc. The company advertised itself as paying high wages. A great campaign was carried on to interest working men in the "great friend of labor" and incidentally in "tin lizzies." Many a working man starved his family to buy one of these cars.

It has remained for court proceedings to tear down the camouflage of Ford's "high wage" scheme of flim-flaming the workers. At the trial of The Ford Motor Company versus the Chicago Tribune, now in progress at Mount Clemens, Michigan, the following bit of interesting testimony found its way into the records:

Weymouth Kirkland, of counsel for the Tribune, spent some time with the witness developing the fact that if \$5 a day men went to the Mexican border as soldiers and new men were taken in their places at \$2.72 a day, the Ford company would save \$2.28 a day per man until the newcomers attained the \$5 rate or the soldiers returned.

Attorney William Van Dyke, representing the Solomon News Company, co-defendants, asked:

"After an employee has worked through the probationary period of six months at \$2.72 a day and then is given \$5 a day, do you regard the additional \$2.28 as a share of the profits he has earned by his industry and efficiency?" asked Mr. Van Dyke.

"No," answered the witness, "it is a gift. The company has the right to withhold it."

"Russia's upper classes," writes a capitalist correspondent tearfully, "are gone forever." Sure, the Soviet "em!"

The Way of Life

It is an old saying that "the purpose of life is to live" and if by that is meant merely "to exist" the philosophy underlying such a viewpoint is poverty stricken indeed. To accept and act upon such a doctrine would be to turn back all human progress, recede from civilization and finally reduce mankind to the condition of the beasts. But if we give a more active meaning to the words "to live" we avoid stagnation and open the way to development and the enjoyment of a highly appreciative existence.

The philosophy of Industrial Unionism teaches that "the purpose of life is to develop consciousness." "To live," then, means to be acutely aware of the world and our sensations; which latter are of course, our reactions upon the world environment.

Experiences are the factors which finally add up the sum of life, and as between men, those who best understand and the more intelligently react upon their life experiences, are the best developed, the more conscious, or, in ethical terms, the highest cultured. From our viewpoint the common life of man upon this planet has one supreme purpose—the development of a highly cultured race; the development of a race capable of understanding and appreciating the Earth, and capable of using the materials and directing the forces of nature in the direction of progress for the well-being of all. It is unthinkable that culture should be for the few and that the great mass of humanity should toil and suffer that these few may revel and enjoy.

In common with all other enquiring humans, we are intensely curious about man—we want to know and understand ourselves. We look upon man as the flower of the Earth—a creature admirably adapted to this planet, capable of the conquest of his highly complex environment and of the complete control of himself. We see his painful struggle upward from the lowest animal plane through many succeeding changes to the head of animated nature. We see his social progress from the hairy horde to the opulence of Rome and the splendor of the Capitalist regime. From this study of life we construct our philosophy which tells us that the blazing holocaust upon the soil of Europe is not the setting of the sun upon the hopes of men, but the red dawn of a better and a nobler day. Holding to a cosmic theory that visions a steady progression towards the best we prepare ourselves for the changes yet to come and our philosophy finds its immediate expression in our efforts to build up Industrial Unionism among the working classes of all countries with the ultimate aim of establishing a world-wide Industrial Democracy—through the complete co-ordination of men with the prevailing method of wealth production—can the sum of all human experiences be obtained; a democracy of highest culture a common ability to truly live be generated and a universally acute consciousness be developed that shall reveal the Earth to each and all as truly the abode of a joyous life.

We hold that it is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism and all its hateful, hurtful, repressive institutions and establish in its place a new order of society in which life shall be what life should be—an opportunity for the universal unfolding of every high and noble quality which the human race possesses. It is our task—an ambitious—a noble task; not to be undertaken lightly nor with lack of understanding, but with high purpose and inflexible resolution. It should not be done with rifles, cannon and high explosives, which are the agencies of wanton destruction, but with the peaceful constructive force of the workers, rendered class-conscious by their class experience and organized in Industrial Unions at the Machines where they function in producing and distributing the living of the world.

Industrial Unionism, alone, can accomplish this task without jar or shock to the orderly and peaceful progress of life. Industrial Unionism, alone, can discipline the workers in co-operative endeavor and co-ordinate their efforts in Industrial production when the new society is born.—Abner E. Woodruff.

ABNER E. WOODRUFF.

JEWISH I. W. W. PAPER TO BE WEEKLY

Arrangements are being made to publish The Industrial Arbeiter, Jewish I. W. W. paper weekly. At present it is appearing every two weeks. The first issue as a weekly will appear August 1st.

We earnestly hope that every member will assist in making this paper a success. Get busy today and get subscriptions. Address communications to 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

How We Lost the Last Strike and How We Can Win the Next

To the Harbor Workers of New York City.

Fellow Workers:—We came within an ace of winning our strike—twice. And yet we lost it in the end. Why? When victory was within our grasp, why did it slip from our hands each time?

There must be a reason back of our double defeat. For it was not a mere accident; it was the result of some weakness in our organization, and, unless we discover that weakness and remove it, it will cause our defeat again the next time we are engaged in a struggle with our employers.

What Was the Reason for Our Failure?

Let us run over the events of the strike and see if we can discover the reason for our failure, so that we may take the necessary steps to prevent similar failures in future.

We had the harbor of New York tied up tight as a drum last January. We had the shipping industry of this port so completely in our power that the owners were just about to give in. Then the whole thing fell through. The union officials allowed themselves to be trapped into accepting the offer of the War Labor Board to arbitrate the dispute.

Then followed the tiresome farce of the hearings before the War Labor Board, which ended in another fizzle. The next move in the scheme to double-cross and hoodwink us was to ring in a gentleman of leisure (who draws a handsome income from the labor of others and who doubtless never did a day's hard work in his life) and have him go through the motions of deciding a question which was none of his business and about which he knew absolutely nothing.

We were tricked again, as we might have known we would be when we surrendered our industrial power into the hands of members and representatives of the employing class.

After Wasting Two Months, We Begin Again

We were then forced to take charge of the situation again and call another strike, having lost two months' time through the mistake of letting other people interfere in our affairs.

Conditions were not so favorable the second time we struck, but we had control of the harbor and could have won our battle but for the weakness, bad judgment and treachery of the union officials.

Their first mistake was in exempting boats working for the U. S. Navy, Army and Shipping Board, the Department of Charities and Corrections and the municipal ferries. They should have known that, by exempting these boats, they would spoil the effect of our impressive demonstration of strength, weaken the spirit of solidarity and pave the way for the final break-up.

The rank and file, even the men on the boats it was proposed to exempt, were opposed to the policy of exemptions, but the official ring jammed it through.

Official Blunders and Treachery Break the Strike

Their second blunder consisted in coming to an agreement with the U. S. Railway Administration and letting part of the men go back to work which still further weakened our position and left part of the men to carry on the strike alone against the powerful Boat Owners' Association. Many of the railroad directors being interested also in towing concerns, boats employed in the name of the U. S. Railway Administration of carrying the "U. S. A." sign soon began doing work for private companies on the quiet.

Under the proper form of labor organization, it would have been impossible for the bosses to use one group of union men to scab on another. As long as any were out, they would all stay out, until all had won and they could all go back together. Such an absurdity as "union scabs" would be unknown.

International President Sells Out the Strike

Then came the final treachery that completed the disaster. An outsider, who does not work in this port and who does not even live in this part of the country, came here with \$5,000 for strike benefits and broke the strike by persuading two of the unions in the Marine Workers' Affiliation to make separate agreements with the employers and desert their fellow workers. (As for the widespread report that he pocketed \$2,000 for himself, in addition to a handsome "reward" from the boat owners for his valuable services, if the workers who pay his salary are satisfied, they deserve to be ruled over by a crook until they are men enough to turn him out.)

Now the employers are trying the

old trick of tiring out the men by passing the buck from one committee to another, then to an umpire, etc. And they are succeeding. For the men are becoming disgusted with the whole farce from beginning to end. There is unrest and disaffection in several of the unions and many of the members are ceasing to pay dues to unions that get them nowhere after five months of stalling and dickerings.

We Are Organized the Wrong Way What is at the bottom of the whole trouble? What is the reason why, with such a powerful organization of the workers in this harbor, we were unable to get our demands?

The reason is clear as daylight to anyone who will examine the events leading up to the collapse of our strike—we have the wrong form of organization.

That is the root and cause of our many difficulties during the strike and our final defeat. We are not organized the right way! And, as long as we cling to our present defective form of organization, we shall continue to suffer defeat at the hands of our employers. Our organization will break down, as it did this winter, when it comes to a test of strength.

One Big Union is the Only Remedy As long as we remain split up into a number of separate trade unions having separate sets of officials and divided by craft distinctions, instead of uniting in ONE BIG UNION of all the harbor workers against their common enemy, the boat owners, just so long will we be helpless in our struggle for better conditions.

There is only one way that we can make our power count, and that is by abolishing the present defective system of craft unions and organizing ALL the harbor workers in one industrial union, which shall present a united front to our exploiters. They are united in "One Big Union," the Boat Owners' Association. They are not so foolish as to break up into a dozen separate groups. We must do as they have done, or we shall never be able to hold our own against them. We must pool our strength in one common organization of the marine transport workers of New York. When we do that, we shall be in a position to get whatever we set out for. Our power will be unshakable.

No More Officials—Let Rank and File Rule

The solution of this problem, Fellow

Workers, rests in our own hands. No one will solve it for us. We must not leave it to trade union officials whose salaries and soft jobs are at stake. We have had enough of officials like the union president who remained on the company's boat while his union was on strike, or the "international president" who refused to call out the longshoremen, and thus helped the bosses beat us. We have had enough of trade union officials who lose their nerve just as we are beginning to win.

We have had enough of officials. Let the rank and file rule. When there is a strike, let the strikers, who are bearing the brunt of the battle—and not a clique of union officials, whose salaries go on just the same, whether there is a strike or not—decide all questions. Trade Unionism Has Proved a Failure

Fellow Workers, our present experiment with an affiliation of trade unions has been shown to be a failure. Any worker with a pint of brains under his hat can see that. We must throw it overboard and build up a strong industrial union. We must follow the example of our fellow workers in England, Australia, Western Canada, and organize our industrial power in the only way that will lead us to victory—in ONE BIG INDUSTRIAL UNION.

As long as we tolerate a system of organization under which, for example, five men working on the same tug for the same employer belong to three different unions, with three different sets of officials and meeting at three separate times and places, just so long will the boat owners be able to break up our attempts at united action by offering tempting inducements to certain groups or by bribing certain officials to deliver their unions.

Join the One Big Union

One Big Union of Marine Transport Workers is the only way out of our present dilemma. The lesson of the past winter has been bitter enough—let us not repeat it.

Join the One Big Union. Do it today. Get aboard yourself and bring your fellow workers with you.

Yours for the Solidarity of the Working Class, Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 100 of the Industrial Workers of the World. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 27 East Fourth St., N. Y. Come and learn for yourself what Industrial Unionism is.