

# Remember and Help Our Striking Fellow Workers In Pennsylvania and In Sweden

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

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One Dollar a Year

No. 24

## LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

The following items about jobs, wages, conditions, etc., have been received by the Industrial Worker since the last issue. Post cards sent to the paper may be had of the publishers free. It depends entirely on the members of the I. W. W. to enable the publisher to publish a complete list of jobs and information about them, in the West and North every week. By doing your part to make the list complete and accurate, you will be helping the workers, helping the Union, and helping to eliminate the employment sharks. The members of all industrial unions are urged to keep this matter before the business managers of their union, and to call attention to its importance at all times—Industrial Worker.

**Seattle.**—Dock hands and roustabouts at the shipyard. Whatcom out of Seattle get \$40 per month. Fair grub, but she is a slave galley of the worst type.

**Missoula, Mont.**—McInnes & Hartington, millers, are paying \$2.50 for eight hours. Camp is four miles from Missoula, near Fort Missoula. Hospital fee of 10 cents per day, \$3 per month. No blankets furnished but plenty of hay for bunk. An I. W. W. man lives on there at present.

**Livingston, Mont.**—Good jungles at Livingston and a shack to sleep in. Railroad town, and the hills are not extra high. You can climb Livingston if you throw out your feet. Snobish. Wash.—Wages from \$2.75 up. Good grub. Pay when you want it. Hospital fee 10 cents. I. W. W. man can get on here.

**St. Johns, Wash.**—A rancher named Chris Nelson is paying \$3 for 10 hours. Good grub, and bed furnished. The agitation around St. John for the 10-hour day is having its effect. **Grays, Wash.**—Woodville Lumber company pays from \$2 to \$3.25. Grub fair. Bunk house, hospital fee \$1 per month. Foreman is said to be no good.

**Billings, Mont.**—J. Sullivan, contractor. Wages \$2.25 per day. Sleep in tents. No poll tax or hospital fee. Fair grub.

**Taylor, Wash.**—England Bros. Wages \$2.50 per day. Good grub. Bunk house. O. Pittman of No. 32 Seattle is camp delegate for the I. W. W.

**Gold, Ore.**—Columbia Timber Co. Wages \$2.25 to \$4. Pay once per month. Bunk house, toilet grub. Poll tax and hospital fee—amount not stated. Lousy bunk house and a bad layout.

**Thermopolis, Wyoming.**—200 miles south of Elgin, Mont. Shipping men from Duluth for 70 cents for station men. Are paying only 50 cents. Laborers are hired by employment agencies—\$2.50 and get only \$2. Water is bad and many are sick.

**Leola, Pa.**—This is in the Bitter Root country. Work will open up by the N. P. R. R. about September 20. Many of the surveyors have died of spotted fever or typhus. A very dangerous place to work. All workmen should avoid this plague-ridden spot. Grant Smith & Co. have the contract for stomach robbing and slave driving. "Nuff said."

**James J. Stark of No. 222** is at work near De Lamar, North Dakota. He reports that the workers are in a healthy state of discontent, and has distributed about 500 copies of the Industrial Worker among the harvest bands.

**Industrial Union No. 39, Billings, Mont.**, of Public Service Workers is in a flourishing condition and is disposing of a great deal of I. W. W. literature. Geography of 434 Larkins of 132 and Deitz of 222 are now in Billings. The I. W. W. band has left for Livingston and Helena on the N. P. R. R. The soap boxing in Billings is being done by Fellow Worker Coombs of No. 39.

**Lompoc, Cal.**—Lompoc valley is 30 miles south of Prisco on the coast line of the S. P. R. R. Wages in this valley are \$2 and board. The workers are above the level of the Palousees. They could not be below.

**Santa Clara Valley, Cal.**—130 miles south of Fresno. Beans are the chief crop. Cutting and giling beans about the last of August. Wages \$1.25 to \$2 and board yourself. Threshing begins about September 1. Wages \$1.25 to \$1 and board. Workers have to sleep in the straw bales.

**Oxnard, Cal.**—Hundreds of men waiting for a bean crop to ripen, which will be in about a week. Chalmers at Oxnard and hostile. Wages in bean fields 20 cents per hour and board yourself.

### A First-Class Slave Ship.

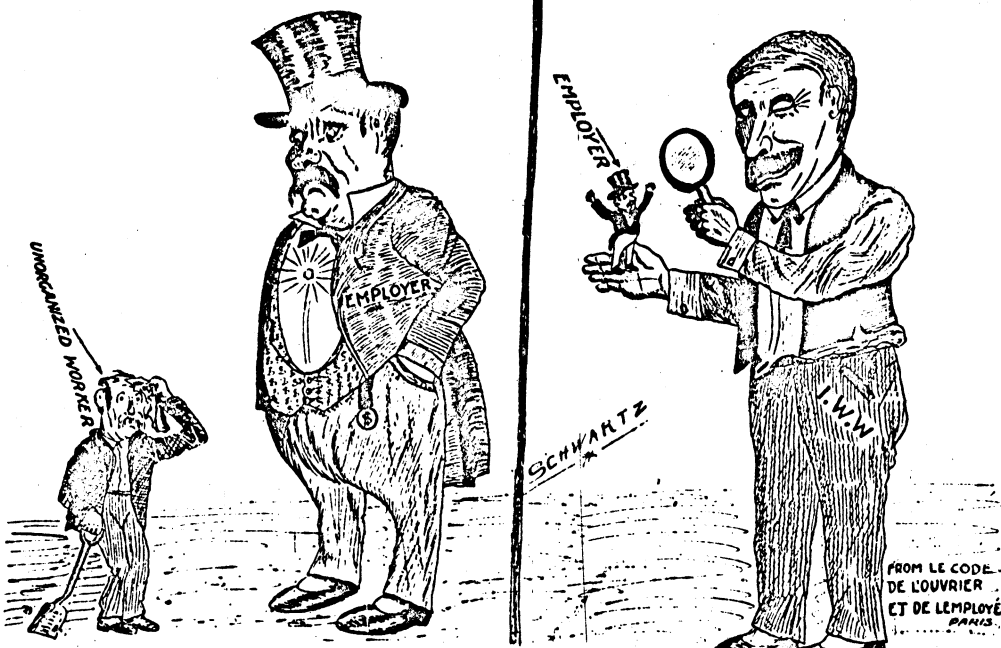
On all my experience for the last 25 years I have never seen anything so filthy as the steamer Whatcom. When the stowaway working men on this man-of-war were allowed to sleep for a couple of days in the bow of the ship in a hole about 10 feet, which is called the stowaway quarters, and with bunks, three deep, to hold nine men, which is not fit for pigs. It is without ventilation and the bunks are filthy; no bedding for the slaves, while the slave drivers have clean cabins to use. The boss slave driver or captain, is the most inhuman tyrant I have ever had the misfortune to be under in all my life. I was a second or so behind once and he abused me with that filthy tongue of his and threatened to send me ashore at Port Townsend, but I told him what I thought of him and his ship in plain English, and he left me alone. When we arrived at Seattle, they tried to compel me and a fellow worker to work for, or lose half a day's pay, but we refused them not to try to rob us any more. GEO. GARDNER. JAS. PATTEN.

### I. W. W. PROPAGANDA IN THE NORTHWEST

Frank Hestwood is working among the lumber workers in the Puget Sound country, and reports large and enthusiastic things. He will probably remain in that vicinity for several weeks. James P. Thompson of Chicago has arrived in Spokane and will lecture in the I. W. W. hall beginning the 28th. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has written her headquarters at Missoula, where she is now organizing among the lumber workers. J. C. Knust has been in Helena, Montana, and is coming west with the I. W. W. Knust reports great interest in the I. W. W. on the part of the workers along the coast. E. J. Foote is still at Portland, and

Just Now.

Pretty Soon.



DISORGANIZED, THE WORKERS ARE HELPLESS—INDUSTRIAL UNION IS A GIANT

has been to Astoria on an organizing trip. Foote reports about 100 members at Portland during the last month. Thomas Whitehead has returned to Seattle from Great Falls, Montana, where he went on behalf of the general organization of the I. W. W. A demand for lectures and organizers is one of the crying needs of the hour for the I. W. W. Many men have the ability to explain the principles of industrial union, and any man who has suffered for lack of food, from bad conditions and poor pay, has the text and material for a talk on industrial union. Successful organizers are not necessarily brilliant orators, but men who are willing to do what they can to get the working people together to fight the boss.

### LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES

Industrial Workers of the World, 310 Bush Temple.

To all local unions of the I. W. W.: Fellow Workers—The economic organizations of Sweden are engaged in a general strike against the combined force of the employers' associations.

About 300,000 workers are engaged in the struggle. They are now appealing for funds to carry on the fight to a successful conclusion.

Local unions of the I. W. W. are requested to collect money for the benefit of the Fellow Workers in Sweden and forward the same to general headquarters at once.

Now is the time to prove our international allegiance to the working class. Remember! Their fight is our fight, and every little bit helps.

VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Sec.-Treas.

The people have a natural right to the land, and therefore to the product of the land. Yet many workers think that it is stealing, for a hungry man to take food.

The American government is giving away a few acres of land which was taken from the Indians by fraud and violence. It is right for the employing class to rob the Indians and the Filipinos, but it would be wicked for the workers to steal the daily robbery by the masters of the bread! Might makes right, therefore get the might. Organize and win.

We laugh at the old fable of the frogs who prayed for a king. Jupiter sent them a log. This was not enough, so he sent the frogs a stork, for a king, and the stork ate the frogs. It would be better to pray to a log, than to be eaten up by the carrion bird called patriotism.

## THE AQUEDUCT JOB AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dear Fellow Worker—I am informed that the conditions on the aqueduct are as bad as ever. Desmond is a merciless stomach robber. A man coming from there only yesterday says they have meat on the table with maggots in it, and puddling with cockroaches in it. If you don't eat at his tables you have to pay \$5.00 a week anyway.

The following newspaper clipping is from the Los Angeles Record. The date August 15, was the date set to strike—not for shorter hours or increase in wages, but for a betterment of the board at the camps on the aqueduct. The clipping tells you what follows.

WM. JONES, No. 12 I. W. W.

### Many Aqueduct Workers Are Out: Committee Here in Their Behalf.

Several hundred miners and other employes were discharged from the Saugus division of the Los Angeles aqueduct on Wednesday, and according to Superintendent Reyburn, 125 more will quit Thursday as soon as they can get their pay checks, as the result of a mandatory order issued by General Chaffee that every man in the employ of the Los Angeles aqueduct sign an agreement to have \$5 per week deducted from his pay for meals at the Desmond mess, whether he ate them there or not, or quit work.

According to the statement of the representatives of the discharged miners, 450 men were let out, while Superintendent Reyburn's statement is that only 281 were given their time. The order was posted early in the morning. Every man in the four camps along the Saugus division quit, with the exception of one in camp 5, three in camp 3 and 10 in camp 4.

### Called Mass Meeting.

Committees were sent to each camp and a mass meeting was called at Newhall for 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Fully 250 men were in attendance and they selected a committee of two, F. M. Andrews and J. G. Goldie, to wait on the mayor of Los Angeles and the board of public works, and protest against this wholesale discharge of civil service men, because they would not sign the agreement, pat-

terned after others that they claimed had been held unconstitutional.

This committee was instructed to appeal to the people in case the city officials refused to deal with them.

A proclamation has been drawn up, of which 10,000 will be printed in case the attempt to obtain justice at the hands of the mayor and board of public works fails.

### Matthews Investigates.

General Chaffee was out of the city Wednesday and the matter of the discharge of the men on the Saugus division was laid before W. H. Matthews, attorney for the Los Angeles aqueduct.

Matthews immediately called up Superintendent Reyburn and asked him how many men had quit on the Saugus division as a result of the order issued by General Chaffee. "Superintendent Reyburn tells me that the following conditions exist," said Matthews: "One hundred and twenty-five men have been discharged at camps 1 and 2; 30 at camp 3; 26 at camp 4—all of the vacancies at camp 4 have been filled—115 at camp 5 and 75 at camp 6, making a total of 381. He also tells me that about 125 more will quit at camps 1 and 2 as soon as they can get their time checks."

### Here is an extract from a statement issued by the discharged men:

### LOS ANGELES TAXPAYERS

Are you asleep or indifferent that you allow the aqueduct money to be wasted by a board of men who are determined to compel all employes to pay for meals whether they eat them or not, simply for the purpose of enabling an insolvent debtor to get onto his financial feet. Today (Aug. 18, 1909) Five Hundred men were discharged from four camps in the Saugus division.

Why—because they would not sign the following agreement: "I hereby authorize the board of public works to deduct from my wages or salary and pay to the Los Angeles aqueduct mess contractor for each day's employment after June 9, 1909, the price of three meals at the rate of 21 cents for \$5."

The above is not printed in the agreement but is printed in red ink.

Why is the board so interested in compelling the men to eat at a certain place? Should not their time be put in to a better purpose?

After all, the anarchists are right; the poor have no country.—Clemenceau.

It is easier to find a new truth, than to admit an old error.—Gay Lussac.

## INDUSTRIAL WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

TO ALL SOCIALIST AND PROGRESSIVE LABOR PAPERS, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Comrades in Battle and Strife:

It ought to be superfluous to explain in detail the import of the enclosed circulars and appeals for aid.

The evidence that the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are not the only class of workers engaged in conflict with the "United States Steel Corporation" are so convincing and irrefutable that every one is bound to see in these skirmishes the forerunners of still fiercer battles of workers against the endeavors of the Trust to degrade them down to the low stage of soulless animals.

The men and women in McKees Rocks, composed of workers of 14 different tongues, would have won their fight long ago were they fighting an individual concern. But the Pressed Steel Car Co. is listed among the properties of the Trust. And so are the car construction plants in Butler, Pa., where thousands were driven back to work by hunger and the lashes of hessians controlled by the steel corporation.

These struggles of workers against further repressions are the most encouraging signs, and bode well that the proletarians will not meekly submit. You will agree with us that the men and women, nor the children shall go about hungry, while fighting these skirmishes in behalf of the whole class of the downtrodden.

Your valuable paper should therefore help in the task to procure the necessities for life for these thousands.

In publishing the appeals you are also requested to open up a collection for funds, or rather act as a receiving station for the committees, and you could rest assured that it will be highly appreciated if you would publish every day the names of contributors through the medium of your paper. Your consent to these arrangements would be announced in all meetings of strikers in this district, so that they may learn who the real supporters are in the struggles of the workers.

Believe us that we will appreciate all the cooperation you care to give us.

In behalf of the Joint Strike Committee and Relief Fund Association,

CHAS. MCKEEVER, New Castle, Pa.

ALBERT HENVEY, McKees Rocks, Pa.

### FROM PITTSBURGH POST.

Several days were food and sleepless. The effect was narrowly averted at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when strikers attacked 300 strike-breakers who landed from the steamer Pflaff at the Pressed Steel Car works, in Schoenville, State troops charged the strikers, who were dispersed. No one was injured.

The strike-breakers, recruited at New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, arrived over the Port Wayne railroad, and were transferred to the boat at Bellevue. It was rumored last night that 500 more strike-breakers will arrive early today.

Following the melee yesterday one man was arrested and placed in the boxcar prison. A demonstration is looked for today in case additional strike-breakers are taken to the plant.

### Hold Big Meeting.

Fully 8000 persons yesterday afternoon attended the biggest meeting yet held at the Indian Mound by the striking workmen. The meeting was scheduled to start at 2 o'clock, but it was after 4 when the principal speaker, W. E. Trautmann, general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, began his address.

Trautmann urged the men to remain firm and demand their rights, designating this strike as one of the most important in labor history. He spoke in both English and German, while others translated his address into Polish, Slavonic, Croatian and Roumanian. It is intended to organize the strikers into a chapter of the Industrial Workers of the World. A meeting will be held next Thursday afternoon to perfect an organization and elect officers.

### To Send Out Appeal.

An appeal to American workmen for aid was adopted and will be sent broadcast. After reciting wrongs the strikers are alleged to have endured it closes:

"Millions now know how these strikers have suffered hardships, hunger and eviction from the miserable homes in which they were compelled to dwell. Every worker, every wife of a worker, should contribute a mite. The strikers are making a gallant battle for all the workers throughout the country. They deserve help and support."

A committee from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen reported that the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny railroad, running through McKees Rocks, will not haul strike-breakers to the shops. It reported also that five rails and the same number of wheels had been placed on the railroad tracks at a sharp curve on the river bank near the Indian Mound early Saturday morning.

The opinion was expressed that this had been done to cast suspicion on the strikers and turn public sympathy against them.

### FROM TIN MILL WORKERS.

New Castle, Pa., Aug. 16, 1909.

To All Friends and Supporters of Workers in Revolt: Fellow Workers, Greeting:

The United States Steel Corporation declared war against the workers six weeks ago, but they little reckoned with the forces that by their action had been aroused.

Blindly obedient conservatism of men was turned immediately into revolting anger, when, for faithful labor performed for many years, they were rewarded with the ultimatum that they had to abandon their right to bind themselves together for mutual protection.

Weak as were the Iron, Steel and Tin Mill Workers prior to the outbreak, the challenge of the corporation kindled the fire of discontent. In support of their gallant struggle for the rights of free men, hundreds of others joined immediately their fellow workers and delivered a most staggering blow to the corporation.

Working class unity of action and solidarity exerted itself in this struggle. Out of this

(Continued on Page Three.)

## IMPORTANT

Notice has been sent by the General Secretary-Treasurer to all Industrial Unions of the I. W. W. that the referendum vote has resulted in postponing the annual convention till May 1910. The referendum has also called for the election of general officers of the I. W. W. by referendum vote of the entire membership of the organization. Local Industrial Unions are notified by the General Secretary-Treasurer to nominate candidates for the following offices: General Secretary-Treasurer, General Organizer, Five Members of the General Executive Board and an Auditing Committee of Three Members. Nominations by Industrial Unions must be in the hands of the General Secretary, Vincent St. John, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois, not later than September 15, 1909. After the nominations have been made, the constitutional time will be allowed for the members of the I. W. W. to vote by referendum, and to elect members to the above offices.

# Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Prison

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World

JAMES WILSON Editor  
TELEPHONE MAIN 1566

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The Industrial Worker is published by workmen. We have no capital. Subscriptions and orders must always be prepaid.

Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1909, at the postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

### Agitate! Educate! Organize!

If an employment shark tells you he has a good job, ask him why he don't take it himself.

A working man boasting of how much work he can do for his master, is a slave bragging of the weight of his chains.

"Anything to beat the boss?" the employer has no rights that we are bound to respect and there is no moral code for workers but success. All is fair in love and war!

The blanket stiffs talk about jobs and work. The bosses talk about suckers and graft. An unorganized worker is a sucker. Join the union and have an object in life!

"Religious organizations" can hold street meetings in Spokane. Why not call the I. W. W. meetings, "The Fighting Church" and be legal? Would this fill the bill, Mayor Pratt?

"Business is the art of getting other people's property," said Talleyrand, who was a famous French politician—and grafter. Industrial union is the art of keeping all you produce.

Some of the Spokane contractors complain they are not making money. They should consult with Contractor Tom Maloney, the District Separator of the A. F. of L. Tom makes money, and—scrip!

Cincinnati Patty, alias Bill Taft, is coming to Spokane. It is a pity he can't be here on the A. F. of L. Labor Day. Taft is a member of the A. F. of L., and would no doubt give a fine talk on the harmony of a hungry stomach with a fat belly.

Organize yourselves. No officer of the I. W. W., and no organizer can organize the working people; all the best man living could do is to point out the way. All people have the social instinct—it is natural. Turn this instinct of association to the benefit of yourself and your fellow workers.

The "international" bunch of scabs, which tried to run the I. W. W. out of Montana, and which is now scabbing on the I. W. W. at Somers, is starting in on the same game on the coast. Scabs wishing jobs in place of strikers should apply to H. L. Hughes of the "Labor World"—"Comrade."

The boss wants all the work he can get out of you, for the least pay. The worker should want to get the most pay for the very least work. Even a mule is not "looking for work." He is looking for feed. As work is necessary for society, the boss must be made to do his share. Don't be a hog and want all the work—let the boss have some, and then he will be able to sleep sounder!

Sam Gompers has his articles for the press in the hands of a company which charges the A. F. of L. papers to print them. Some of these papers are kicking on him. Gompers is deceiving the workers and slandering them—and getting paid for it at the rate of \$5,000 per year and all he can make on the side. Virtue is its own reward!

The degree in which the workers are robbed of the product of their labor has often been proved by the official statements of the government. Senator Newlands of Nevada has proved conclusively that of the yearly \$13,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods in America, only \$2,500,000,000, or less than one-fifth is paid for wages. The employing class gets all the rest. And now, are you "looking for work," old man?

The Hill railroad bunch of capitalists are quarreling with the Harriman people about a right of way in Oregon. W. W. Cotton, chief lawyer for the Harriman people, says that "we will use violence" if the courts do not give his company the decision in the case. The employing class always appeals to violence whenever it suits them. But there are people who think that no organized force is needed by the workers, in the life-and-death class struggle!

Louis Mill, the president of the Great Northern Railroad, started from Helena, Montana, for Great Falls in his automobile. The machine stuck in a mudhole, and Louis had to sleep all night in a haystack. A searching party finally "rescued" this precious parasite. Thousands of the men who built the Great Northern Railroad sleep in haystacks—if they are lucky enough, and no searching party will go after them. The only thing that will "rescue" the workers will be the I. W. W.

The real economic foundation of religious institutions is well illustrated by the Young Men's Christian Association. In Spokane, the organization has a large building costing many thousand dollars, which was given by the business men of the town. In spite of the fact that the harvest country in the neighborhood of Spokane is filled with idle men; in spite of the fact that the degradation of the workers is miserable, the local Y. M. C. A. is sending out more men to flood to market, and make it more difficult to get decent working conditions. The same practice is common all over the country with these "followers" of the man who had not a place to lay his head. The Cincinnati branch of this scab outfit has been grafting off the harvest hands in the east and several victims of the Y. M. C. A. employment sharks were arrested in Minneapolis for vagrancy, having bought a job of the religious Y. M. C. A. and finding none, were broke and on the bum. The Minneapolis judge let some of them go with the following remark: "It seems to me it is the business of the local branch to care for you. If it does not do so, I will send you to the workhouse tomorrow for vagrancy." These men had paid the Y. M. C. A. \$22.00 each for fare and promise of a job! If you want to see a "good thing," go into the Y. M. C. A. in Spokane on the corner of Lincoln street and First avenue and ask J. W. Berger, secretary of the "Religious Work," for a blank application for a job. It beats any state prison examination that ever came down the pike.

It is said that one of the most dangerous criminal societies ever organized (the Black Hand) is operating in Spokane. The officials of the Falls City, it is said, are making an effort to drive them out and break up the clique. It is really too bad that Spokane should have such a blot upon her fair pages. Perhaps, though, it is a result of the shady methods used by the Spokane city officials. It has not been very long since they received about 58 immoral women out of something over \$800 of their ill-gotten gains, and ordered them to go to other towns and cities of the west—a method but little in advance of the Black Hand organizations, when it comes to rottenness.—Pascu Express.

Yes, brother, of the Express, but every cloud has a silver lining, and some clouds have even a gold lining. Can't you see that the respectable church members of Spokane would have to pay more taxes to be divided by the "Pan Tans." If it were not for the "immoral women" Ancient Babylon compelled prostitution as a religious duty. Spokane don't need to compel it. Spokane merely profits by it.

The Industrial Worker has just received a copy of a pamphlet written by A. Elsbury, associate editor of the London "Industrialist." On the front page is a quotation from Karl Marx: "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself." Such a statement from such a source is very fitting to preface a piece of literature published by an organization composed of members of the working class, and points out to the workers of the world that they have no help but their own courageous, organized action. This booklet is written in a plain, convincing style, devoid of pedantic argument, and can not fail to arouse the English workers to the need of industrial union in place of the disorganized, warring groups which are a relic of the last century. The need of organization among the "unemployed" is well pointed out, as are also the facts which prove the superiority of industrial union over craft organization which is built on the foundation that the workers have interests in common with their employers.

We are also in receipt of several clippings from English employing class papers, among which are several from the "Sheffield Telegraph" and "Sheffield Independent," giving accounts of meetings of workmen at which the principles of industrial union were broached and of course opposed by the

fossilized representatives of separation for the workers. At a meeting in Sheffield, one of the speakers was a member of the union of "Spoon and Fork Fiers." This kind of craft division reminds us of the "Coat-tail Pressers," and the "White-horse Teamsters" unions. The concentration of industry, and the centering of the management of industrial power in the hands of the fewer and more powerful masters is an almost all-compelling force to cause the workers to unite industrially in a class union. From all indications, the outlook for the Industrial Workers of the World is daily growing brighter in England, and the kind of forcible literature published by the Industrialist League is showing the workers how to unite to fight the common enemy, the employing class.

## MASSACRE OF WORKING PEOPLE

The strike of the workers at the Pressed Steel Car plant, and at McKees Rocks, New Castle and Butler, Pa., near Pittsburgh, is being fought by the employers and their troops with all the brutality and outrage which remind one of Homestead and the other slaughter pens of America. In addition to numerous outrages on the part of the employers' troops, on August 22, 10 strikers were killed by the militia, who opened a volley fire on the crowd of men, women and children. Four of the bloodthirsty soldiers were killed in the fight. They, at least, will never kill any more strikers. The account of the affair, while distressing, is a reminder that the fighting spirit of the workers is not dead, and that the working people are realizing that they have no rights to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness, unless they have the power themselves to enforce those rights. It is not for the parlor, kidglove revolutionist to preach meekness and "peaceful methods" to these brave workers who are fighting for their lives and to protect the honor of their families, nor for other working people to lay down hard and fast rules for those who are goaded and stung by tyranny and oppression.

Nevertheless, it may be well to recall the fact that this battle is being fought not far from the scene of Braddock's defeat in the year 1759. Braddock attacked the French and Indians near old Fort Duquesne on the present site of Pittsburgh. This English general insisted on fighting the enemy on the "regular plan" of European battles. In spite of the advice of Colonel Washington, who warned Braddock that the Indians would fight from behind trees, and who urged that tactics similar to those of the enemy be adopted, the obstinate English general refused advice, and his troops were almost exterminated and he himself killed. As he lay dying, he made the remark, "Another time, we shall know better how to deal with them." There is a lesson in this little story for the working people in the year 1909. While the plan of industrial union must be systematic and capable of managing the industries of the world; and while foolish and useless sacrifices are to be avoided, the truth remains that every struggle with the enemy must be the life. But such events as these never happen in Pennsylvania, should teach us that the employing class respects neither the old nor the young; neither man nor woman; and that cold-blooded murder and "crime-diet" are the pillars of American "liberty." The need of industrial union is plain to any one who will think out the case in all its bearings. The employers have abolished the moral law, and the question is not at all one of right or wrong, but simply a question of what is best, and what will succeed in the end. The workers in Pennsylvania are to be applauded in resisting the murder of their fellow workers and families, but it should be remembered that the "union" engineers, firemen, brakemen and telegraph operators brought the murderers to Schoenerville, and that with the railroad workers industrially organized, and acting to support the strikers, all this horrible massacre might have been avoided. The bread-and-butter control is more than a military control. It is better to cut off the army's supplies, than to kill our fellowmen, no matter if they are cowardly, brutal and patriotic.

It has taken untold tears and bloodshed to prove that the working class must unite as a class. The I. W. W. is the hope of those who detest bloodshed, and who, not deluded by reliance on the laws of the enemy, are still able to recognize that industrial control includes military control, and that the supreme court of society is in the world's bread-basket.

The principal organizer at a mass meeting at Indian Mound on August 15 was the general organizer of the I. W. W., Wm. E. Trautsmann. There were over 8,000 present at this meeting. The account of this meeting will be found in an extract from an employing class paper, the Pittsburg Post, on pages 1-3 of this paper. This fight is against the United States Steel Corporation—an industrial union of employers. It is up to the working people of America and the world to help themselves by giving money to the strikers, and publicity to the cruelties practiced on the striking workers in Pennsylvania. An injury to one is an injury to all.

## EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE WORKERS

The best credentials for an agitator for revolutionary union of the workers are the opinions of the enemy. The study of human nature is one of the sciences of learning, to which the employers of all lands pay great attention. They have found by long and luxurious experience, that it is better to know than to work. The methods which they may resort to in the case of some of the working people, and however deeply they may desire the ease with which many of our fellow workers are deceived by the skillful tricks of the masters and their agents, the employing class estimate of men who are active in the labor movement is generally correct. Whatever scheme a "labor leader" may advocate; his real intentions and the result of his teachings do not escape the keen eye of the vultures of modern industrial struggles. The universal persecution of the revolutionary workers is one of the strongest proofs that the wage system is in general, everywhere the same. The class struggle is world-wide; and like an enormous battlefield, all countries of the earth are experiencing the ever-growing power of the employing class, and a feeling that organization of the workers must be on a line with organization of the employers, in order that the workers may win the world for themselves alone.

Recent events in Hawaii are instructive. The Japanese workers in the sugar plantations, and the agricultural laborers generally, in the islands, have formed a union called the "Higher Wage Association." They have been conducting a strike, many features of which show the discipline and fighting spirit of our Japanese fellow workers.

The patriotism of the employers did not prevent them hiring thousands of "foreigners," who have made profits of millions of dollars for the sugar kings. Gold, at least knows no flag. The attempt has been made, though with little success so far, to spread the idea that the strike of the Japanese in Hawaii was a move on the part of the Japanese government to get national control of the islands. The fact that the officials of the Japanese government have sided with the American employers in persecuting the strikers goes to show that the struggle is on class lines between the workers and the employers without regard to nation or race.

On August 18, four of the Japanese who were active in the strike, were convicted by a jury as being guilty of "conspiracy." The jury did not waste any time in debate, for they were out only six hours. Making, the president of the union, Soya, the editor of the labor paper "Jiji," and the two associate editors, Negoro and Tashaka, were all convicted of criminal conspiracy to "incite riot, violence and injury to the property of the plantations affected by the strike." The newspaper office was raided on June 14, and the whole proceedings are typical of American liberty, and show that the American colonies partake of the blessings of Christian civilization. Freedom of the press and freedom of speech are smothered under the ample folds of "Old Glory." But aside from the actions of the enemy which are typical and usual, the stimulating feature of the strike has been the solidarity of the Japanese workers.

The Japanese workers, as a rule, are intelligent and class conscious in a high degree, and it has often been said in the United States, and especially in the West, that the solidarity of the Japanese workers was not of real working class spirit, but that the Japanese unite, "merely as against the American workers." The persecutions and insults heaped upon our Japanese fellow workers by other workers who are ignorant of their real interest, has indeed been deplorable. The American Federation of Labor, true to its sacred principles of dividing the working people either on craft lines or those of race and religion, has been unable to demonstrate that the Japanese are even as prone to the vice of scabbard as the "white" workers. The sudden and complete strike of the Japanese workers in many places in America—notably in California—has been an example worthy of imitation by the "55 varieties" of craft scabbard. The Japanese readily learn the difference between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L., and more and more of them are joining the only labor union worthy of the name. The Japanese are not members of the scab "international" union of lumber workers, for instance— which latter aggregation is even now scabbing on the I. W. W. at various places where strikes have been declared and enforced by the Industrial Workers of the World. The average Japanese simply will not scab. He knows too much, and is too much of a man. He leaves deliberate "organized" scabbard to such lights of American unionism as Fairgrieve, Hughes & Co. The personal cleanliness of the Japanese workers is one of the highest and surest marks of their inborn intelligence and their natural refinement of disposition. Compare the bunk house of a gang of "stiffs" on the average railroad with that of the next Japanese extra gang. The difference can easily be detected a half mile off—especially of the wind is in the right direction. Comparisons are offensive, and we are not praising the Japanese workers to flatter them, but merely stating a few facts to counteract, if possible, the effect of some of the lies told about them by the common enemy of all working people—the employing class.

The arrest and conviction of the agitators in Hawaii shows, like the recent events in Sweden and in Spain, that the spirit of social unrest is rising with every turn of the earth, and knowing that the class war can not be ended in one place or country alone, and that the class struggle is irrepressible, it is encouraging to learn of the stand of the Japanese workers in Hawaii, and though the foremost fighters may suffer imprisonment, such persecution will only be one more shake to rouse the sleeping giant of Labor.

## SUFFER TO SOME PURPOSE

A thoughtful man once said, "I am not surprised at what men suffer for at what men lose!" The willingness of the working people to suffer and endure hardship for the bare means of existence is ever before us. The people will suffer and strive, even in a foolish and useless cause, is attested by every soldier's grave since time began. The wonder is not that men should suffer through struggle, however blind and unavailing, but that men should be content tamely to lose the best of life—this is the wonder. The mind of struggle, mental and bodily, is born within the breast of every human being, and every organism that lives. The new-born baby struggles to breathe, the old man struggles dying. Effort is the price of existence, and were it not for what would distinguish a man from a stone? The strength of an organism is determined by its use, and the power to take and have is determined by the continual effort, either of the social class, or of the individual. The suffering of the working class, who suffer without rebellion are the "sorrowful lotteries" of life. That a workman will suffer the loss of all the good things of life; let his wife and children suffer, while the families of his masters, dressed in elegance, sweep by him in automobiles, this, and the fact of his smiling, cringing reverence for his masters' laws, his masters' religion, his masters' flag, are the things that give the pessimist his text of despair. The moth, though "shrivelled in a fruitless fire" is higher than the worm, who crawls under foot. That men should fight and die fighting is hopeful, grand, and inspiring. That we should die content, tame and without struggle for the things, is miserable, low, depressing. It is the fate of the slave to suffer. The form of slavery is merely a thing of degree and incident. If there were indeed some heaven for contented slaves; if meekness and long-suffering were the way to earthly happiness, then, indeed could even the most cowardly think himself the wisest. But what shall be said of a condition of society in which there is and can be no peace? Where the workers are ever being degraded, and the masters ever more cruel? Not a strike of any size has been held this or that rebel who has been made a victim of the revenge of the lords of the middle ages pointed to the swinging corpses of their executed serfs as an answer to the cries of hunger from their vassals. The industrial lords of today point to the bleeding sufferers at McKees Rocks, as they have always appealed to human suffering and torture to quiet the complaints of the conquered. The heraldic banner of the feudal lord was rape and slavery to the serf. The American flag spells robbery and murder of the working class.

That we lose all—not that we suffer, is the sad thing. How much has the average workman in America left to lose? Nothing. How much will he certainly have to suffer to earn a living for himself and luxury for his master? Everything. Then why not suffer to some purpose? The strikers shot down by the American soldiery will suffer no more than the victims of the machine-ery in the factory. The number of the killed in a pitched battle are nothing as compared with the slaughter in the mills and industries. More people were killed by the neglect of the officers of the Inland Empire company in the late wreck than by all the "bomb-throwers" in a year—and the criminals escape. To those who are in love with the struggle for its own sake; who rejoice in the chance to strike a blow at the natural enemies of the working people, the struggle for the workers, no spur is needed. The hungry man needs no persuasion to eat; it satisfies him to have the food. A real revolutionist should enjoy the opportunity to inflict loss on the enemy. But to those peaceable, mild souls who hug the deception that non-resistance means peace, what will you say to the wolf of hunger? What will you do when your wife is raped and insulted by the militia? Submit? If not, would it not be well to prepare for the time when fight you must? A wise man foresees the evil and guards against it. The heedless are forced to clutch at the means of defence, however hopeless. The soldiers win against strikers because the soldiers are drilled, disciplined and fed by workers. When the workers are drilled and disciplined and organized to starve out and cripple the militia, then will the outbursts of rebellion finally merge into the permanent revolution of the workers against the master class. Suffer we must, let us suffer—and win.

That the economic organization of the working class is, in itself, its true "political" weapon is admitted even by an employing class magazine of world-wide prominence—the Review of Reviews, which comments on the French revolutionary labor union, the C. G. T., as follows:

As soon as the anti-clerical reforms had been carried out, "there was a sudden stay in legislation, the social reforms on the Radical front were not pushed on, and the men and parties in office contented themselves with making material profit out of their moral power. Hitherto the syndicates had not contemplated seriously the possibility of securing decisive reforms by way of revolutionary proceedings"; but by and by the idea was propagated that "a general strike would be able to overthrow the present social system in case the pre-parliamentary regime should fail to improve the situation of the working class."

When the Socialist party failed to represent the interests of the proletarian class against the political and social sway of capitalism, the syndicates reorganized their forces. The small local syndicates united in large "industrial federations"; and all of the latter joined in a general central organ called the Confederation Generale du Travail, usually abbreviated C. G. T. Though there is no doubt that the government has legally the power to dissolve this body, the C. G. T. is so strong that no government and no majority in parliament dares to do so. Its influence on the political affairs of the country is great enough to inspire the fear of revolution. The material position of the officials of the C. G. T. is unpretending, so that they have no personal interest in avoiding conflicts with the state. In most of the federations the active leaders devote themselves to propaganda, and "are likely to have prepared for co-operation in case of political troubles large crowds of people not yet enlisted in the syndicates." There is evidence that the army and the employes of the posts, telegraphs and railroads have been affected by syndicate propaganda; and future strikes will, it is confidently expected, have different endings from those of recent months. To quote Mr. Ular:

"The present course of events, however, seems to indicate that, instead of being the collaborators of public administration, the state employes will become the collaborators of social revolution by joining, or at least by co-operating on the same line with, the labor federations. If the parties in office prove unable or unwilling to prevent the joining of these two immense forces by an open reconciliation with the state employes, the general social situation will rapidly grow worse. Solidarity and mutual aid between workmen and officials will prevail and it will be impossible to content[ment] any group without complying with the claims of the other."

The business men of Los Angeles, Cal., have drawn up the following list of requirements for the telephone girls in that town:

- LOS ANGELES.—For the girl who tends the telephone the local companies have rigorous qualifications and characteristics. These are: She must be pretty. She must be neat. She must be over 18 years old. She must be under 30 years old. She must not be stout. She must not be under 5 feet 6 inches. She must be healthy. She must have a sweet voice. She must speak clearly. She must have an even temper. She must be well educated. She must be courteous. She must be sympathetic. She must be quick.

These declarations were made yesterday by numerous Los Angeles business men and the officers of the local telephone companies to show that they mean what they say, that they have laid down an iron rule never to employ an ugly girl, as in the majority of cases they prove to be stupid and undesirable employes, says the Examiner.

The beauty of women and the strength of men of the working class are simply commodities to be sold on the auction block of slavery to wealthy parasites. A handsome negro girl brought a better price as a slave, a pretty white girl is more marketable than an ugly one. This is the morality. What do you think of it, you workmen? How long will you stand for this kind of thing before you will fight?

It is the duty of the Industrial Workers of the World to uphold the interests of the working class at all times, at all costs, in all places. The squabbles of the politicians and the squabbles of the religionists are nothing to us, and the working class can only be carried out by the working class alone; the "political party" of laborers that includes others besides actual members of the working class. Striton was formerly the editor of the paper known as "Wage Slave." The paper is now stated to be without an editor. The Examiner, the advocate of military resistance on the part of the workers and workers are free, with the largest army in the world, and likewise the Russians are "free" with Russia's standing army. The present substitute for editor of the "Wage Slave," while no doubt a "politician," but speaks contemptuously of the "click" of men who bump up the I. W. W. "Comrade"; this word should be spelled elouse. You are the click of the click of the trigger of Comrade Berger's riflemen.



INDUSTRIAL WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from Page One.)

will develop the solidified organization... the capitalist oppressors will be...

have the men and girls now... in true obedience to a... that will in days to come...

breaks of discontent, we hear... of suffering of men, women... Kept like animals in...

the money received will be equally divided... the strikers of McKees Rocks and...

Long suppressed and long subdued human... so long ignored by a world...

Over the dead bodies of murdered working... the corporation hopes to win their...

This will and must not be permitted... thousands are demonstrating by these...

Thousands, unite! Unite for this great... of today and the coming days...

contribute as much as they can. Send all contributions to the Joint Relief Committee...

Comitato del Grande Riunione Speciale, dei lavoratori dei carri, Unione Industriale di McKees Rocks, Pa.

La United States Steel Corporation, che è una corporazione fortissima in tutto il suo dominio...

Ma voi lavoratori di tutte le parti dovete sopportarli per renderli capaci per lottare alla vittoria...

Il mondo adesso sa come gli scoperanti hanno sofferto durezza, fame, privazione...

Ma voi lavoratori di tutte le parti dovete sopportarli per renderli capaci per lottare alla vittoria...

Ma voi lavoratori di tutte le parti dovete sopportarli per renderli capaci per lottare alla vittoria...

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Ma voi lavoratori di tutte le parti dovete sopportarli per renderli capaci per lottare alla vittoria...

Ma voi lavoratori di tutte le parti dovete sopportarli per renderli capaci per lottare alla vittoria...

Arbeiter macht auf, zu Hilfe denen die im Kampfe wehen.

Resolution, angenommen in der Versammlung von Arbeitern...

Die gemaltigen Aufsätze und Proteste von zehntausend Arbeitern...

Lang unterdrücktes Groll, dumpfe und furchtbare Schmerzen...

Wir brauchen nicht in trüben trogischen Bildern der Welt...

Arbeiter, ihr alle wißt welchen verwerflichen Kampf ihr...

Eine Schmach jedoch wäre es, wenn die Arbeiterklasse...

Der Stahl- und Eisen Trust steht hinter denen die die Arbeiter...

Von jeder Arbeiterwohnung, jeder Hütte, jeder Werkstatt...

Ein mächtiges Aufkommen des zurückgebliebenen Jorns...

Die Streiter und deren Familien kämpfen einen Kampf...

Nicht wiederum werden diese tausende als unorganisierte...

Genossen, ihr habt den Ruf gehört. Steuert bei, Erfuldet die Pflichten...

Schickt alle Sammlungen und Bemerkungen an das...

In der 'Freien Presse' (Free Press) von New-Castle, Pa...

According to the tales of woe related by suckers who have been shipped to...

TO UNION SECRETARIES.

The following is a list of the Industrial Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the I. W. W. in the United States and Canada...

Arizona. Secy.—Town—Address. 272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 E. Van Buren...

British Columbia. 155—G. W. Rogers, Phoenix, Box 264. 44—Alice Harting, Nelson, 1630 Pembroke...

California. 173—J. W. Johnson, San Francisco, 172 East St., Maritime Bldg. 437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61...

Colorado. 500—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale Ave. 233—F. Bulzano, Chicago, 161 N. Carpenter...

Illinois. 424—H. F. Luger, Jr., Deer River. 64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson Ave...

Iowa. 129—H. Hagensen, Sioux City, 419 Jennings. Louisiana. 38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott...

Minnesota. 424—H. F. Luger, Jr., Deer River. 64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson Ave...

Montana. 142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 E. Com. Av. 105—J. H. Schwind, Anaconda, 511 Washington...

Nebraska. 86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 S. 17th. New Jersey. 24—A. Hagberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave...

New York. 161—C. Dolz, New York, 512 E. 146th. 429—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 E. 152d...

SCAB INTERNATIONAL GOES TO PUGET SOUND

'Sawmill Workers Elect Officers—The referendum voting for officers of the International Brotherhood of Woodmen & Sawmill Workers...

SCABS COMING WEST. Suckers Born Every Minute. The American public likes to be humbugged...

Just whether the gun men and Pinkertons who have guarded these precious scoundrels...

It is dollars to doughnuts that none of this remnant of the A. F. of Hell scab organization...

There may be a few suckers on the Pacific coast who might in their ignorance...

The road of the labor fakir is getting a bit tough. The workers are wising up to unions...

When A. F. of L. organizers are accompanied by the superintendent of the Amalgamated Copper company...

Loggers and sawmill workers of the Pacific coast, Wake up! Investigate, study the principles of industrial unionism...

What will you do this winter, when the ranchers are sitting around a hot stove and living on the fat of the land?

I. W. W. Song Books Now Ready. The Classic Songs of Revolution and the Songs of the Modern Blanket Stuff. 25 Songs in All. B. HOLMES Literature Agent I. W. W. REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

The True Slaves of the World. If there was ever a system of slavery, it exists on the Puget Sound today. Here it is: The wages for longshore work are 40 cents an hour...

DISTRICT COUNCILS. Philadelphia, Pa.—H. Davis. New York, N. Y.—H. Traurig, 741 E. 5th St. Chicago, Ill.—Frank Morris, 302 Wells St.

NOTICE. All communications relating to the general business of the I. W. W. in Spokane should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Executive Committee, C. L. Filkins.

THE CONSTITUTION—  
RULE OF THE I. W. W.

(Continued from last week.)

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 trades 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 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 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 wages 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 capitalism, but also to carry on a 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.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

ARTICLE IV.  
Conventions.

Section 1. The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the third Monday in September of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Sec. 2. The General Executive Board shall draw up a list of delegates against whom no contest has been filed at the general office. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall call the convention to order and read the aforesaid list. The delegates on the said list shall proceed to form a temporary organization by electing a temporary chairman and a committee on credentials.

Sec. 3. A true and complete stenographic report of the proceedings of all general conventions and of the meetings of the General Executive Board shall be printed in bound form as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention.

Sec. 4. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The General Secretary-Treasurer, the General Organizer, and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

Sec. 5. National Industrial Departments shall have two delegates for the first 10,000 of its members, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 of its members or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 6. Local unions, chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World, shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 7. When two or more delegates are representing any local union, national union or industrial department in the convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Sec. 8. Representation in the convention shall be based on the national dues paid to the general organization for the last six months of each fiscal year, and each union and organization entitled to representation in the convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 9. On or before the 15th day of July of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each local union and national industrial department credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the national dues for the last six months.

Sec. 10. The unions and national industrial departments shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the general office not later than August 1. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Sec. 11. Delegates to the convention from local and national industrial unions or departments shall be in good standing in the general organization at least one year and in their local union at least 30 days prior to the nomination and election of delegates.

Sec. 12. The expenses of delegates attending annual conventions shall be borne by their respective locals, excepting mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates.

Sec. 13. Two or more local unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 500, or less, may jointly send a delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation heretofore provided for. Provided, said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

Sec. 14. No local shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention and is otherwise in good standing.

Sec. 15. The convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is the legislative body of the organization, and its enactments are of legal force when sustained by a referendum vote of the membership, touching any and all amendments to the organic law which the convention may adopt. As to such amendments, they shall be submitted to a referendum vote by the G. E. B. within thirty days after the adjournment of the convention. The vote shall close sixty days after the date of the call for the referendum.

(To be continued.)

A robber may be poor, mean and dirty, as well as rich, clever and well-dressed. Don't think that your boss is any better for wearing old clothes. He will only work you harder, the poorer and meaner he is. But don't quarrel with a man's religion. The Palousers have conscientious scruples against washing—besides they haven't got time.

TABULATED RETURNS OF VOTE ON GENERAL REFERENDUM.

Table with 4 columns: No., Union, Yes, No. Lists various unions and their respective votes.

New Bedford, No. 157, sent in the returns by telegram as follows: Yes 202, no 6. I have not included the same in the tabulation as I do not deem it right to recognize a telegram in matters of this kind.

In accordance with the above vote the fifth annual convention will be postponed to May 1st, 1910.

Local unions will make their nominations for officers and an auditing committee of three on the enclosed blank.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

I. W. W. IN FRISCO.

Frisco is an A. F. of L. town and therefore a sech town, but even at that it does not pay these blind leaders of the blind to get up any old place at any old time and dish up the bullion that characterizes the present day labor misleaders, as Andrew Furuseth of the sailors' union found out to his cost. A meeting was held at Equality hall under the auspices of the Socialist party. The subject was organizing the unorganized floating laborer. His idea of organizing the floating laborer was, of course, along the pure and simple trade union lines. His idea was that in doing so it would help to exclude the oriental races, and also advised that laws ought to be made covering that question. After 50 minutes of the usual hash dished up by these self-styled labor leaders, the floor was thrown open for questions. The first question asked was, why are you so prejudiced against the oriental race, his answer being that the oriental race had different blood in their veins than we free-born Americans, and after such an intelligent answer the only thing left for the I. W. W. is to join the Asiatic exclusion league, keep the Japanese and Chinese from mixing their blood with ours, and the revolution will be accomplished; there will be no more hunger in the land, capital and labor will walk hand in hand and everything will be beautiful. Even after such a burst of enlightenment, one of these horrible I. W. W. men had the nerve to ask him if he was not aware that the I. W. W. was engaged in organizing the floating laborer. It seemed to annoy Andy, for he answered with a snarl, "No, the I. W. W. is a sechling organization. Trow the fun began, with a cry of "No, No, "Line" and the stamping of feet. Furuseth began to see his mistake. He thought at first that he was talking to a bunch of compromising S. P. lies, but scattered throughout that large audience were members of the I. W. W., few in numbers but strong enough to capture that meeting, which they did. The floor was thrown open for five-minute speeches. Fellow Worker Speed being the first to throw down the gauntlet. He proved in a clear concise manner that not only had the A. F. of L. cultivated its usefulness, but that it was a sech organization. He gave for an illustration the strike at Fort Bragg of a few years ago, where the sailors refused to take the seals to the lumber mills, but were forced to man the vessels and carry the seals to their destination, under the threat of their officers that if they did not they would replace the sailors. He also mentioned the waiters' strike of this city and the methods used in boycotting the offending restaurants. The labor leaders advising all good union men not to patronize an unfair restaurant, at the same time good union milkmen, bakers, butchers, etc., were supplying that sech restaurant and helped to defeat the striking waiters. He defied Furuseth to show one instance where the I. W. W. seached, and finished up by proving conclusively that the pure and simple labor leader was merely an industrial policeman for the capitalist class. The next speaker to take the floor was Fellow Worker Fisher, who challenged him on his answers to the several questions put to him, and said that no doubt Furuseth had drawn his conclusions regarding the oriental race by reading some book written by a crazy doctor, and if that same doctor was to take the stomach of a Japanese and the stomach of Andrew Furuseth and difference. He referred to the strike of the Japanese workers in the Hawaiian Islands against their employers on the sugar plantations as an example that the pure and simple of this country would do well to follow. He outlined the strike in Somers, Montana, conducted by the I. W. W., where instead of one set of men staying in at work while another bunch went out on strike, they all quit the whole industry and during that strike an A. F. of L. organizer put in an appearance with a gang of A. F. of L. seachs who not only seached on the I. W. W., but insulted the wives of the men on strike who were doing picket duty, and finished by telling Andrew Furuseth that he once belonged to the sailor union, but got enlightened and joined the I. W. W. The reception given each of our members who took the floor proved beyond a doubt that the audience was with us all the way, but even with all that we sat with huffed breath, expecting the great and only Andy to drown us with his eloquence. He rose with the sleepy air of a dreamer and uttered one sentence which no doubt will go down to posterity—"I was a fool for coming here and I won't come again."

J. W. JOHNSTONE,  
A. FISHER,  
Press Committee.

An employment shark stood at the door of his office looking sick. A workman stood on the sidewalk perusing a receipt he had just got for buying a job, when half a dozen more slaves walked up and asked him if he thought he would get the job. An argument, of course, started, and a crowd was gathering when the employment shark stepped up to them and asked them to move away as they were ruining his business!

If thou hast never been a fool, be sure thou wilt never be a wise man.—Thackeray.

WHERE NO VISION IS  
THE PEOPLE PERISH

My dear Friend—I am convinced that no church will ever be of any aid to the coming revolution, and for the reason that the triumph of this revolution spells democracy throughout the universe.

I stand square-footed upon the proposition that "the capitalist class and the working class have nothing in common" and, therefore, their law is not our law, their morals are not our morals, their justice is not our justice, their ideals are not our ideals, their religions are not our religions, their Gods are not our Gods, and we could not therefore use their churches to preach our ideals in any more than we can use their governments to destroy their material power.

Yet I believe you are right when you say that all revolutions have and must center around some great ideal, some sublime, heart-stirring conception of "the world as it ought to be," and that the American working class will never accomplish anything so long as it cannot dream higher than the Socialist party's ideal of "ten dollars a day for four hours a day," or the American Federation of Labor's "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work," for both of these motives appeal to an ideal that compels the working class to look to some power outside itself for help, both are born of the belly and both can be rendered harmless with a little soup-house charity, both reduce the labor movement to the level of a world-wide rush of hops to the swill troughs, but signs are not wanting to show that the working class is not the brute the Gompersites and Bergettes would have the world believe.

Here and there and everywhere we can see sign after sign that the workers are awakening, that the propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World is at last having the effect that truth is ever bound to cause.

The Four Hundred.

Yes, often I grow weary-hearted and then it seems the hope I preached is hopeless, but in the midst of gloom a rare light flashes—the light that never was on land or sea," but only in the hearts and souls of the oppressed, and hope soars upward and the weariness passes away. So it was when I read the story of The Four Hundred. It ran thus:

Out in the mountains of Montana there were several unions of the I. W. W., when the bosses of the Western Federation of Miners strove to disrupt and destroy the Industrial Workers there, for a while led these men astray, but, to their eternal honor, our boys were soon back on the firing line and soon began to make it so uncomfortable for the "Plumed Knights" who claim by right of theft to the forests of the West, that the destruction of the I. W. W. was proclaimed. Then began a battle royal, a fight that would have joyed the heroes of Valley Forge, for it told that there were still men and women who loved liberty more than they feared death and lee and hunger.

The destruction of the I. W. W. was proclaimed. The Moyer-Mahoney-O'Neil cabal at the head of the W. F. of M. having failed, the Lumber Kings turned to their first love, to that market where treason against the Working Class is always for sale, to the American Federation of Labor, and had them send their organizers into the district. When they arrived, our boys were told that they had to get out of the I. W. W. and join the "International" of the A. F. of L., or, in the dead of winter, roll their blankets and hit the road. In the dead of winter, over Four Hundred members of the I. W. W. put their blankets on their backs and took to the snow-clad, ice-covered roads rather than compromise their principles, rather than obey the mandate of the Lumber Kings and their pimps in the American Federation of Labor.

Men? No! They were but part of the "slum proletariat," of the "doughnut brigade," the "bums" and "holoes" Walsh and Heilewood had gathered into the I. W. W., but neither the 200 Spartans who faced the Persian host at Thermopylae, nor the ragged army of Valley Forge stood above this division of the "doughnut brigade" in moral courage!

Ideals? Friend of mine, I sometimes think the ideals of the race have never changed; that yesterday, today, and tomorrow, it was, is, and will ever be the same—Equality! Fraternity! Liberty!—that these deathless words express now, as they have always expressed, the deathless longing of the human race for justice and for oneness.

This ideal is and must be the very soul of the I. W. W., and is embodied in the war cry: "Workers of the World, Unite!"

In the motto: "An injury to one is an injury to all." With this ideal God, if by God you mean the life, the love, the glory, the beauty, the intelligence, the unity that fills the universe and keeps alive our mother nature, with their ideal this God has never quarrelled, but the priest-hoods and the ministries have ever jeered its champions on their way to Calvary, crying:

"This man blasphemeth! He is an enemy of Caesar; a friend of publicans and sinners. Away with him! Therefore, so thinking, remembering that my father was a minister, and that my sweetest memory of him is that he was an absolute and total failure in his chosen calling, you see that Truth has issued to me a mandate to deny your plea, for her pulpits are today where the Industrial Workers are, beneath the blood red banner, fighting for the freedom of the race—for the Brotherhood of Man. COVINGTON HALL.

A man at Winona, Wash., was accused of being crazy, because he said that in a few years the workmen would force the Palousers out have bath tubs for the ranch hands. This is going some, but this is the age of miracles. Now, if the man had said that the old hayseeds themselves would take to bathing, he would have been lug-house right.

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FROM 272, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Remarks on discussion of Thomas Whitehead, quoting Mr. Whitehead's remarks as follows: "The principle aimed for by local union No. 272, namely equity between official and lay members, is a worthy one."

First, local No. 272 aims at nothing less than equality. Note the discrepancy. Mr. Whitehead has not advanced any substantial argument that Local No. 272 is in error, quoting Mr. Whitehead, and as such "should" be instructed by their locals. Fellow workers, let us discuss conditions as they are and not as they should be. Local 272 initiated the amendments in question because, first, it is not necessary for the union to delegate its power to a representative. Second, when a union delegates its power to a representative the union is no longer a sovereign union, but one man as representative becomes sovereign of said union and it is contrary to the ethics of unionism to have kings. Mr. Whitehead seems very able to discuss many points of the constitution and his suggestions are surely worthy our careful consideration, but if Mr. Whitehead can, why should he not point out our error in the statement that the convention enjoys special privilege of initiative?

We note that he would like local 272 to get busy, but not, not on the fundamental point of equality.

Fellow workers, our very character is here embodied. Mr. Whitehead has also demonstrated his ability as a hurdle jumper of rare attainment in clearing the issue at one spectacular leap, this great manoeuvre being "Hee! up he goes even from its own proposed amendment. Ergo, I have cleared it, and off he scampers to other and more inviting subjects which look like green pastures. We asked our fellow workers to give careful attention to Art. 4, Sec. 15 and Mr. Whitehead invites you to take a look at something else, but do not disturb our power machine.

Intellectuals seek to aggrandize themselves in the eyes of the common people for the sake of becoming representatives for the sake of usurping power as power spells good income. While local unions seek to establish equality also for power, but power in this case spells good income for its members.

Resolved, that this article be published in the Industrial Worker, also in the Industrial Union Advocate and a copy sent to I. W. W. headquarters in Chicago.

LOCAL 272, I. W. W.,  
Phoenix.

F. VELARDE, Secretary.

Discussion of all matters should be free and fearless, but care should be taken to avoid even the appearance of discourtesy—though unintentional. Fellow Worker Whitehead, of course, receives no salary as a member of the General Executive Board. It should be "Fellow Worker" Whitehead—not "Mr." Whitehead—Editor.)

A SUGGESTION FOR LUMBER WORKERS.

The activity among the lumber workers of the Northwest means that we are going to have a strong organization of woodmen within the next year, and in my opinion, we should bend every effort to start a local union in every logging center.

The lumber workers of northern California are in need of an organizer and we should by all means have a competent man stationed in that district. I suggest for the consideration of the lumber workers unions, that some step be taken toward raising a fund to place Fellow Worker Geo. Speed of Frisco in Eureka, Cal., this fall and winter.

Fellow Worker Speed is so well known to members of the union that anything I would say as to his qualifications would be superfluous, but when I was in Frisco, Fellow Worker Speed, in conversation with me, signified his willingness to go into the lumber district of northern California to organize among the lumber workers if some assistance was given him.

I am sure that the loggers and lumber workers' union of Portland would contribute toward such a fund.

E. J. FOOTE.

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