## Remember and Help Our Striking Fellow Workers In New Castle, Pa., and In Sweden

## NDUSTRIAL WORKER

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 27

## LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

how is it many of the working people are coming of it to the towns, and the streets in the store charkets are filling up with men looking for jobs." the employment sharks are setting—if snything—worse than usual. It is stablety to buy a job of an employment shark, stablety to buy a job of an employment shark, stablety to buy a job of an employment shark, stablety to buy a job of an employment shark, stablety to buy a job of an employment shark, stablety to buy a job of an employment shark. stabber, to buy a job of an employment shark, and the man who understands the situation is an item. Item is sympathy when he gets beat by a job stark. But the employment offices are a detrament to the l. W. W. and must be abolished. We intend to fight it out on this line but every damned employment hog is on the buy. We must have our own labor exchange. This is just a beginning. Help to keep this column thed with accurate up-to-date news about jobs, camps, etc. It helps!

Here are one or two sample cases out of them is norted at the Union Hall during the list was a man reports paying \$10 to the list. A man is the list was a man to be a price of the cook's job. Fare to job, \$1.50. Fare back to town and \$10. Fired in 6 days to make room for another sucher.

so \$1.00. Fired in 6 days to make room for another sucker.

The divides are shipping to Keremeos, B. C. Thicks station work by small guenn-suck outsits. First 1, and you must take the stage from to 40 miles after arriving at Keremeos. Wages \$1.25 to \$1.50. Discount and hard to beat back on the redroad. The sharks ask \$1.50 for a division. Everybody says this is a rotten layest. Kerkeway.

The employment sharks are robbing the sorkers every day, and it is a crime to mention this fact on the streets of Spokane. By the way. Albert V. Roe has got back from his fact on the streets of Spokane. By the way. Albert V. Roe has got back from his rip to New York. Foliceman Jelisett should get thus, heavy boots half-soled.

Port Ganble, Wash. Anderson's Camp. Wages \$1.50 to \$4. Pay any time. Fair grub, bunk house. I w. W. man can get on. No employment sharks as a rule.



A PICTURE LESSON FOR FAITHFUL SLAVES: HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THE MULE TO GET UP TO THE FEED.--IF HE PULLS HARD?

PRINTED LESSES REFERENCE LATER WILL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO THE FOLL—HE FLUE LATER CONTROL TO LET UP TO LET UP

## SOLID I. W. W. UNION IN MCKEES ROCKS, PA.

The story of this strike would fill one of the most thrilling pages of American /Industrial history. Beside it the "Homestead Strike" of '92 was a mere ping-pong game.

The splendid fight, the excellent generalship, the remarkable discipline and finally the deliberateness with which their plans were put into execution, all attest the fact that Industrial Union tactics and methods are the ones that will lead the working class to victory.

For the McKees Rocks victory, all credit is due to the "unknown" committee in charge of the strike. This committee was composed of men who were industrial Unionists in the old country, and who had received their training, both in the armies of European nations and also in the industrial struggles of their countries.

both in the armies of European antions and also in the industrial struggles of their countries.

This committee was known to the foreign workers at the "Kerntruppen," a German military term, meaning a courageous body of men, who can be trusted upon any occasion.

While the crowd was assembled on Indian Mound, listening to the speakers, the committee was at work in the valley below, laying the plans of campaign. They carried out their mundates so well that there is a better understanding between the strikers and the "Cossacks," and an agreement more "sacred" and oinding than the contracts between the craft unions and their employers. The strikers and the troopers under the direction of the sherist, who was the servant of the Corporation.

These strikers are not an ignorant bunch of toreigners, as Frank Marrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. would have us believe. Many of them were members of the Industrial Unions of Courage, and many were socialists in the old country.

The manner in which they carried on their battle is a fine leason to the American working class. Here was a body of men, speaking thirteen different languages, carrying on a fight against a corporation, with millions of dollars at its back, with the powers of government brought to its assistance, with a gang of ilired thus and gun men, and yet all of these were of little avail against the power of working class solidarity.

It was a struggle for bread, not for political

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

### INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

Spokane Local				WEEKI Indu		 kers	of	the	World
JAMES WILSON A. E. COUSINS		TELL	ЕРНО	NE M	AIN I	•	:	ښک	Edito stant Edito
Subscription, Yearly	, ,				•		•	•	\$1.00
Canada, Yearly									
Subscription, Six M Bundle Orders, 10									

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

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

If you want it, be game and go after it!

Don't forget to help the srikers in Sweden. Talk is cheap, and the strikers

Which is better: A hungry stomach, and patriolism, or'a full belly and

Chief-of-Police Sullivan has learned to read and write. Popular education

Think of an employment shark living in a nice, comfortable home and eating three good, square meals while you hit the grit!

If you are hungry and on the hog, don't organize to take and hold—it would be anarchy. Simply tighten your belt, and vote in 1912.

A labor union is on the right track when it is opposed by the politicians Look out for squalls when the politicians get "friendly"—they have an axto grind.

Joke, from the employers' (U.S. Constitution) joke book: "The right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the government for redress of grievances, shall not be abridged."

Do you notice how the papers refuse to say anything about the I. W. W. at McKees Rocks? Therefore, there is no I. W. W. But there is! Even the politicians admit it. Get in on this while it's warm.

Go and ask Mare Pratt, if you have a right to speak on the streets of Spokane. Pratt believes in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Mann—\$100.00 and costs, and thirty days! Liberty! Rats!

Is this still true? In December, 1905, Eugene V. Debs—the perpetual candidate for president—said: "The revolutionary movement of the working class will date from the year 1905, from the organization of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD"!

wo weeks ago, the Industrial Worker, referred to an irritant strike at . III., where the workers "just got together and quit." Since then, the any in question has raised wages 25 cents per day as demanded by the Where there's a will, there's a way.

Some of the boys think we are too hard on Cody and Hughes of the printers union. Go and ask any one of the old-time members of Hughes' union—the same union that prints the Spokane Review—about these people. Don't take our word for it. We are "radical," you know!

If you think you have any rights that your employer is bound to respect, go and ask a lawyer what they are. There is no right without force. All else is mere imagination and sentiment. Organize, and you will be respectable and right. Unorganized, you are disreputable and wrong.

One of the most encouraging features of the strike at McKees Rocks, was the refusal of the trainmen to haul any more scabs into the works. This is one of the signs of the times. Just where would the militia be at if they had to hike hundreds of miles to get to a strike? When the workers realize that an injury to one, is an injury to all, it's all off with Mr. Boss.

Fellow Worker John Sandgren, the delegate from the Swedish strikers, now out in Sweden, desires the names of all trade union journals, and any other publications in any language giving the names and addresses of workingmen's organizations. The names and addresses as above should be sent at once to: John Sandgren, 629 Third avenue, New York City.

Tom Malony, the District Separator of the American Federation of Labor, says that the prosecution against him, by laborers whom he has defrauded of their pay is "maliclous," and "revengeful." This is important of true. If the working people were only more maliclous and revengeful, the likes of Malony would be on the long end of a shovel, instead of belly-up at a bar, while the working plurs of Spokane toil and sweat to keep a bunch of criminals in office in their Unions.

After all, it does pay for the workers to stick together. Among the concesions granted to the workers at McKees Rocks are the following: No Sunday work hereafter; half holiday on Saturday; the promise of an increase in wages; the indefinite suspension of T. A. Farrell, chief of the company police; a printed list of prices to be paid will be exhibited in all departments so the men will know exactly what they are to receive for piece work and a guarantee that better conditions are to prevail throughout the big mill.

Sam Gompers went over to Europe to enlighten the workers on "how the boss and labor leaders of América agree." He has been snubbed by the European workers, and the odor of his reputation went before him. He has made such a poor showing, that the next banquet of the Civic Federation is likely to be a frost when Sammy comes marching home—first class. An lowa paper has the following glowing tirbute to Gompers:

In McKees Rock the women and children, the families of striking miners, were evicted while the rain was pouring down. Unceremoniously, with their few humble belongings, these people were dumped into the roads. If there had been evictions of the kind in Ireland, Gompers would probably have flown to the stump and have grown woefully, painfully, almost humorously eloquent over these outrages. Yet while the families of the people who pay his salary are turned out into the rain, he is talking, talking in Europe.

The A. F. of L. can't deliver the goods to the workers, and Sam can little longer deliver the suckers to the masters. But if Sam has saved his money, he won't need to apply to his Organizer. Tom Malony, for a job.

The Chicago "Examiner" has the following:
At the International Labor Convention in Paris an American representative was handled roughly by some of the European delegates because he represented a kind of trades unlonism that they don't like,
The incident is noteworthy because it gave dramatic emphasis to the difference between the labor movement in Europe and that in America.

America,

The American labor leader stood there in Paris isolated and conspicuous before the nations of Europe, because of his refusal to admit that the interests of American workingmen are opposed to the interests of the rest of American society.

The labor movement in Europe is "class-conscious." A French workman is supposed to have more in common with a Russian workman than with a Frenchman who lives on a salary or by investments.

American labor leaders puzzle and exasperate European labor leaders because the Americans insist upon caring more for their country than for their class.

European workers have long since learned that they have no country, American patriot thinks he has a share in the White House—even if c takes in washing!

There is a great demand for a leaflet showing the impossibility of the American Federation of Lahor developing into a revolutionary industrial union. It is not that the I. W. W. would not be glad to see the A. F. of L. transformed into a true labor union, and no one pretends that many of the members of the A. F. of L. are not getting to see the need of true industrial union of workers. But it would be as logical to expect any other institution of the employing class to expouse the cause of the workers, as to expect such an organization as the A. F. of L., with the principles that underlie it, and the men who control it, to become revolutionary. But this is not plain to many who are not familiar with the A. F. of L.—for just what it is. The General Secretary-Treasurer is of the opinion that such a leaflet would be of great good not only to the members of the I. W. W., but also good for the many members of the A. F. of L., who would under no circumstances

knowingly scab, but who have been misled about the I. W. W. and the ONE LABOR UNION for all workers. The "Industrial Worker" invites members of the I. W. W. to write articles on this subject, in a plain, clear way, so that the union may be able to compile a leafilet, subject, of course, to the approval of the G. E. B., on the above subject. Have the articles not too long, and make it read so we "shovel stifts" can understand it.

### THE EMPLOYMENT SHARKS

THE EMPLOYMENT SHARKS

The man who speaks on the street—in free America—to a crowd of workingmen has always a ready hearing when he attacks the employment sharks. This fact should be the subject of a discourse by the Reverend Buil or Chaplain Hughes of the "Pan-Tans": "Behold the depravity and ingratitude of the mob! Thankless wretches, who are provided with work thrrugh the sacrifice of the employment sharks, how can you endure to bear them revited and abused by paid agitators? If there were no employment offices, there would be no jobs; if there were no bosses, it there were no bosses, the workers would lie down and tamely starve, and anarchy would take the place of the glorious civilization of today! It is only out of kindness to the workingmen, and not out of a dealer for graft, that the Spokane city council has "forbiden" workingmen to gather on the streets and discuss the bread-and-butter question. If any rabid agitator or murderous anarchist should intimate that the Employment Agents' Association had paid the mayor and council so much per head to frame a gaglaw, it can be replied that at least one of the members of the uncommon council is a union man.' A member of the carpenters' union at the mayor is of such exalted integrity, that he is ap approved by the Web the mayor is of such exalted integrity, that he is ap approved by the Web the mayor is of such exalted integrity, that he is ap approved by the Web the mayor is of such exalted integrity, that he is ap approved by the Web the mayor is of such exalted integrity, that he is ap approved by the Web the prostitution of such exalted integrity, that he is ap approved by the Web the prostitution of the common council is a union man.' A member of the carpenters' union at the such as a condition of the council is a union man.' A member of the carpenters' union at the such as a condition of the council is a union man.' A member of the carpenters' union at the prostitution of the council is a union man.' A member of the carpenters' union at the such and the c

### "INDUSTRIAL PEACE"

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Charles W. Ellot, ex-president of Harvard University, has an article in the September "McClure's Magazine" on the "Beat way to prevent industrial warfare." This is the same sentleman who said, not so long ago, that a scale is a hero. His article is a review of the arbitration law of Canada, and while he makes no more than the usual hypocritical pretance of "fairness," the main point of the article is to zhow that the arbitration act has the effect, when cheyed by the workers, of preventing any sudden strike, thereby giving the employers the advantage of preparing for a struggle, and advertising for "heroes" to break the contemplated strike of workers. The learned professor takes it for granted, that this law, if adopted by the American employers, would prevent revolt on the part of the working people. If passing laws could have prevented reheliton, the professor would have been a subject of King Edward VII, instead of being one of the pillars of American learning and a national exponent of scabbery. He has the workers tied up in his legal cobwebs, and like the apider in the belifty who wove a web to hold the bell, the thinks thus to stiff the labor movement, and looks for his reward from the wise owts of the law and the schools.

The suddenness of the attack is often of greater power than the number of the fighters. To paralyze production at once, and without warning, is the decisive move in many an industrial struggle. The workers' respect for their masters' law is the only strength of such schemes as the arbitration act of Canada, and if adopted in the United States, it will be a paper law—like the injunction.

The article in question is full of heart-broken sympathy for "the public."

Canada, and if adopted in the United States, it will be a paper law—like the injunction.

The article in question is full of heart-broken sympathy for "the public." Of course, the reab-worshipper neglects to state the fact that the "public" belongs to two classes: the working class and the employing class. His teaching, like that of other paid sophists, is that the "public" is a neutral body without interest in either side of the industrial struggle. Those of the public who are members of the employing class will sympathize with the employers. The workers are learning, more and more, that their interest is with the workers, whether of this or that industry or place. The press has commente at length on this article of Eliot's, and mans flattering tributes have been paid him by the employers, great and small.

The answer to such arguments as these of "compulsory arbitration" from the standpoint of the worker, are final and conclusive. The employing class has no rights that should be respected by the workers. The law should be defied with proper organization of the workers. The working class is always right, and the employers, is mental solvery and bodily slavery for the worker. Law or no law, the strungest and best organized side will win. Revolution acts in defiance of law, and while the bread-and-milk poultice of "arbitration acts" may soothe the A. F. of L. member with his respect for the holiness of a contract, it is a joke to the man who knows that all the laws of the employing class are against the interest of the working people.

"A scab is a hero," and a scab's laws are heroic:

"A scab is a hero," and a scab's laws are heroic:

### A LIVING FORCE

A LIVING FORCE

The revolutionary movement in America has had obstacles peculiar to the country and the environment. To the casual observer it would seem that where the power of combined capital is most concentrated there would a coresponding working class solidarity first be prominent. But like many another proposition, other factors than those most apparent, offset the importance of things which may first attract the notice. The lack of revolutionary spirit among the "American" workers can not be said to be due to a lack of natural intelligence greater than that of other taces. From early childhood, the American is taught that this is a land of freedom; that the revolutionary fathers have left us a precious legacy of equal political rights, and that if there are abuses in government, the "people" have it in their power. legally to correct them. We are led to believe that we are happy in being born outside the rule of the Tsar and that the ballot—that great hoax—makes all Americans equally strong, or at least that political forms of a republic are safeguards of liberty, alike for the millionaire and the pauper. The Russian, the German, the Frenchman, the native of other lands, though steeped in tradition, is too mamiliar with the unchanging character of government, despite its form, to cherish, as much the American, hope of redress from the governments of those countries. Especially is this true of the French workers who have seen the cruelities of President Thiers of the Republic, even greater than those of the Emperor Napoleon. Moreover, America has been a land of promise, and while the country was new, with vast, fertile reaches of untilled land, opportunity smiled, though beset with many drawbacks. The worker have received in making a home in the West, that hope, and that feeling of possible reward for individual enterprise, served to prevent the barricade from being built in the streets of New York as it was often luft in Paris. The working class of the working class of the working class of the working cl

of peaceful and conventional means. "When socialism comes"; "under the cooperative commonwealth"—In a distant day—then, and (then alone, astin the workers to be happified. It has even been taught, that no increment of wages; no shortening of hours; no improvement of conditions is possible workers, till that day when the earth, new-created in the minds of has sissits, shall "mile from pole to pole." True, the Lects of history; the control of nature; our own experiences all argue against a sudden, unprepared and total social change. Feudalism though still lingering, is principally outgrown. But how? Were all the seris freed in one day?. Were all the castles of my country suddenly torn down? By no means. The gradually increasing poly country suddenly torn down? By no means. The gradually increasing poly country suddenly torn down? By no means. The gradually increasing poly country suddenly torn down? By no means. The gradually increasing poly country suddenly torn down? By no means. The gradually increasing poly country suddenly to the day of serfdom. But enough of the past. No comparison is perfect, because no two things are exactly alide. No two leaves on the same tree are precisely similar, and no two social systems can be measured by one "blood-trusted key." What are you to do about it now, we halyman? The I. W. W.—Industrial Workers of the World—after all the full tree of the church; with all the well-fed solders and well-sanctified bayon-to the employers, you, a union of discontented agitators, are you then to reconstitutionize the world? What is jyour argument then that will stand before a well-filled pocket-book? A hungry stomach. All here is the key-stone in the social arch. The hungry stomach, thou art never respectable till filled! Thereforthe hand that fills the hungry stomach not reconstitute the world. The hungry stomach, thou art never respectable till filled! Thereforthe hand that fills the hungry stomach makes us respectable or miserable makes us rebels or admirable pleaders of revolt." But whose

class unity is the only thing worth striving for, and the pole yet to be reached. The life of the Union must be made part, and the chief part of the life of the workers. The union hall must be made the life center; the main actraction among the every day affairs of life. By organizing industrially we form the new society within the shell of the old. Let us then, apply the principle of industrial union to every act of life; let us so develop the organization that the union hall will be a greater power than the "city hall" of the master. Then will the Red Flag wave in the breeze, when the emblems of nationalism will be a relic of ignorance and suffering.

"In the world's broad field of battle
In the blyonae of life;
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife!"
Live every day, so that the Union is stronger and greater. Thus alone have you power to compel respect from the masters.

### ANTI-PATRIOTISM

ANTI-PATRIOTISM

"O, ye who tread the narrow way
By Tophet-flare, to Judgement-day—
Speak gently, while the heathen pray
To Buddha, at Kamakura,"

It would have been hard for a foreigner, unacquainted with the lofty and
pure patriotism, which is the sole guide of the law-and-order rulers of Spokanto tell by the flags displayed on the buildings of this city during the recar
visit of a group of Japanese employers, whether it was the flag of the "Risins
sun." or the stars and stripes, which excites the warmer emotions. The "Hill
of the Doges," the swell banquet room at Davenport's reataurant, was resplendent with the national flag of the Japanese employers, and that of the AmericanThe dollar-sign obliterated the tangle of color, and if there were any doubt of
the brotherly feeling in a band of robbers, it was done away by the loving
speeches from one side and the other during the festivities. The waiters whe
belong to the patriotic A. F. of L. vied with each other in serving the Japanese
while other members of the same "union" are engaged in lovycotting the
Japanese porters. The true and only basis of patriotism is \$. The noble heart
of the waiter beat as high in expectation of a tip from the Japanese granders,
as it will when looking for a piece of money from Mr. Taft when he cometo Spokane. If Spokane were not a most eminently religious city, it might be
better to omit any reference to the blurring of religious linese between the fololders of the meek and lowly, and those of Buddha and Shinto. But even the
gods of patriotism hover like files above the piled up dollars; even as those of
old did above the sacrifice of the Deluge. There is food for thought in such
exhibitions as that of the past week in Spokane. It should make every worlingman pause and think if it were worth while to suffer, bleed and die h
defense of the Idea represented equality by the flag of Japas and that of
America. What has the American worker to gain from unholding the lawof his employers' country? Free speech is abolished; the

tyranny and oppression.

There is then, no national flag but that of the dollar sign. The foundarime of religion, patriotism and morals are economic. A Japanese dollar or a Japanese rlave looks alike to the American robber, and only the deluded slav can feel "his breast throb" on looking at one flag more than another. The international employing class have unwittingly done much to wipe out the scars and deformity of patriotism. Love of a country of tyranny is right, jet and logical for those who profit by it. It is foolish, cruel and sensels a left he worker to kies the hand that strikes him, or to uphold a system that our hand oppresses him.

As for the religious features, it is no part of our duty to enter into criticism of the comparative merits of the religious of Buddha, Shinto, or in God We Trust." We might, like Ingersoil, say that we only regret that there are not more marvels for us to believe, and regret that, like Joshua, we cannot stop the sun, while we exterminate our enemies, the employers. No doubt story of Joshua is true, being written by a preacher, it could be nothing cls." But those were the good old days. Joshua had no vote, he had no injunction to tie up the sun, and he is pardoned for having resorted to physical force in the Chamber of Commerce of Jericho, while the fool israelites and fool Consities were cutting each other's throats, even as the A. F. of L. patrion are thouting "Fire the Jap," while the employers of both are getting drama at Davenport's.

Patriotism is a delusion. The workingman has no country. The flag of one employer is the same as the flag of another. We smile at the sorts of the old time defending the armorial banners of the lords who required of their daughters the right of "first night," Yet we count it noble, free and by who defend the flags of those who make our life every day, a burden hard to leaf. There is no country for the employer—all countries are his. There is no country for the worker—no country is his. A systematic and untirine for must be made to instill into the minds of every workingman's child the fine that loyalty to an employers' flag is treason to the working class. The Ref Flag is the only one worthy of love and respect from the workers. Lo him and detestation for all others!

Flag is the only one worthy of love and respect from the workers. Let him and detestation for all others!

If these ideas seem radical and narrow, it must be remembered that the readers of this paper are composed of members of the working class such people as Gompers may brave the derision of the French, as he tells the blank workers that they are foolish to cover the Mur des Federes with flowers of have nothing to lose—and everything to gain. The practical bearing of delusion of rag worship and patriotism, is that it divides the working class can only be defeated by dividing it, and the lend juillied the means in the eyes of the politicians, the labor fakirs, and the sky (lot). But think of the particism of the porters' union of the A. F. of it she reverently clean the spittoons of the visiting Japanese aristocrats, and pair of wife, children and home is greater than idolatry, then will the radic of wife, children and home is greater than idolatry, then will the radic will be a thing of the past, as much as the Spanish Inquisition. To stripes on the American flag will be mingled when the stripes of weight flag will spread till the whole banner will glow, as showing that the blad of the working class is everywhere the same. The employers' gird is dilated.

# THE I. W. W. AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

August 17, 1909.

the Debegates and Officers of the Interna-mal Progration of Trades Unions, assem-ied is the Fifth Special Congress, Paris, rance Foil Legien, International Secretary, construction of the Programme of the Congresses, and you defines assed at your Congresses, did you defines, working class of America to join with you in the struggles of the work-is with you in the struggles of the work-is with your of the cells artificing the emergen shift for the cells artificing the emergen of the cells artificing the cells are shift for a calculation of the cells are the cells are the programme of opinions. You

organisms.

America.

You were disappointed. You were then at you were to know the reason for the flat refusal a loss to know the reason for the flat refusal class the hand of the proletarians stretched or the eccums to bring all economic organizations into a cowerful alliance for the every day sattles and for the final struggle to gain possession of the economic resources of the uni-

new learn—through the antics per learn—through the antes per-in emissary of the National Civic chile, he is visiting the various Europe—that you had addressed solidarity on international lines unserupulous traitors to working

the most anscripulous traitors to working class interests. You should realize now that Marc Hanna, you was the ablest statesman of the capitalist class in the United States, had reason to call the men the trusted lieutenants of the capitalist of lightness of lightness of lightness of lightness of lightness of the many of lightness of the working class knew that they can them, body and soul. He knew them to the fit representatives of the economic category resonable for constant defeats and between the control of the control of

eration of tanoor nau tailed to respond to the overtures for a closer alliance between the unions of European countries and those of

unions of European countries.

America.

According to his statement, not even an acknowledgment was given that a letter of invitation had been received. (See record of last

Congress.)
Had you known the connections that bind the American Federation of Labor with the most powerful organization of exploiters, you would not have been surprised at a refusal of that organization to then enter to an "international Alilance of the Federations of

of the Industrial Workers of the World be requested to make application for representation in the international Federation, by the time of the next Congress which is to be held according to the records, on August 30th, 1910, a year hence, and whereas the "Confederation Du Travail" of France has requested the International Bureau of the Federation to place on the asenda of the next Congress three points for discussion, namely:

(1) The General Strike.
(2) Anti-Militarism.
(3) Anti-Patriotism.
Knowing that Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, and vice-president of the American Federation, is there among you, we deem it a good opportunity to advise you of the history of the union movement of the United States. We will show the criminal roje that the American Federation has played since it was chalmed to the National Civic Federation.

We, who are here on the ground, many of us victims of capitalist persecution, many of us victims of capitalist persecution, many of us driven from pillar to post by the emissaries of the organization that Mr. Gompers, the Gapon of America, represents, have a right to speak for those who have stood gallantly in the struggles of their fellow men and were defeated by the treachery of the craft union leaders.

We claim that it is the duty of the Industrial Workers of the World, so make known he condemnations hurled by mine workers, railroad workers and others in the various industries, against the vampires who are waxing fat on the treachery to the interest of the working class. We can and will not rest until the millions of the downtroiden will see the mask torn from the faces of these criminals, the chief of whom, you allow to be entertaired and to sit with you in this congress of workers.

We speak for those thousands who, driven to take refuge in the only weapon left them, to call the attention of a horrified world to the brutality of the American exploiters today, are walking about hungry and destitute rather than submit any longer to the indignities they and th

in thory—sithouth and a sync in lace—a per of the "Industrial Workers of the World, as an organization out of the "Industrial Workers of the term "Indus sudan," a size of the "Industrial Workers of the term "Industrial Workers of the world to the crimes found to express the capitalist or antiquated of the workers of the world to the crimes found to the propert that it is used in the commendation of the National Industrial Workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form and the workers of the world to the crimes form the

forts of the National Civic Federation, founded by him.

The superiority of American institutions over those of European and other countries was another shibboleth with which he was to capture the many who were fearful of the consequences of a further awakening of the forces of labor. Under the flag they, the Hannsrchists, assembled all the leaders of labor who were afraid to be drawn into the brunt of battle that might have led to the prison, and perhaps, to death for a few. None of these labor leader founders of the National Civic Federation, as records prove, have ever been engaged directly in a strike of workers or a lockout.

In the proclamations of the aims of the new attachment to the trudes union movement, it is holdly announced that the re-alignment had to take place immediately. The trades union movement was to be divorced from foreign influences. Mare Hanna, with the annoval of his labor staff, called it "Americantizing the labor mevement." Strong as was the appeal to the conservative and reactionary fecees of the land in denunciation of all spontaneous strikes, or syminathetic action between groups of workers in the struggles with the employers.

In the appeal to the great interests of the country that had to be protected mutually, the dual combination successfully checked the strong and growing anti-militarist tendencies that threatened to enroll thousands of workers in its ranks. In the nassages of rules by inany a labor union, the "ule that no one could serve in the militia and be a member of the union, the canitalists had detected a menace to their interests.

All efforts to bring about a closer concentration of the workers, all endeavors to enlighten them on the true position in the Industrial organism, are fought conjointly from that dual combination of interests, the Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor.

Whenever demands for shorter workdays are

### The Industrial Workers of the World

of course, be rejected.

The industrial Workers of the World.

Rising out of conditions peculiar to American conditions and life; the product of the distrust and dissatisfaction created by the constant betrayals of the workers; the result of a proparanda for ideas which were based on conditions in economic life; the industrial Workers of the World lays claim to the title and distinction of being revolutionary in aims, in methods and of being fully abreast of our age in its forms and composition.

Organized as the industrial organization of the working class, allowing the workers to be governed in their political and other relations by the knowledge acquired in the every day struggle against oppression and wrong, it must not be made the handmaid of either designing politicians or pilant tools of the capitalist class. Within it are constantly produced the elements for its own purification and clarification and therefore, it is growing in spite of all opposition from the master class and labor lieuten ants alike, and it is gradually restoring the lost confidence of the thousands. It is implanting now hopes, new vigor, fresh vitality in masses that look for emancipation only through their own actions.

Organized as the best expression of working



# THE SMALL RANCHERS

In your last issue, the author of the "Palouse sketch," drew attention to and a striking likeness of coulditions as they exist there, and underneath all, a glimpse of the tangille—a real ownership was shown. Clearly the author exposed individual ownership.

I want to call attention to a neck of the "Great Inland Empire" where the rattlemake, horse thieves, death, dust storms, the mortgage, crop failures and that losthsome inciplent dream—"the scab"—exist; where 30 per cent of the land is mortgaged beyond its selling or market value. Where one man can, by fore-closure and forced sale, retire 30 per cent of these archaeian molluses, and probably only refrains through higher senatorial aspirations. Where the pope's own "democrats" have severed 'allegiance with their party. Where it's sacrilege to discuss economics, class distinction or industrial union.

Imagine these servite lickspitties, these ticky afarmers, nominal owners only, of a 160-acre rattlemake den damning the luckless wretch, who by their own perversity and ignorance made these what they are. Compelled by hunger (and not for the measly pay for a few days of slaving) returning year after year in order to pound a little practical common sense into their noodles. But with brains of a bedbug capacity, no wonder, fellow worker, you balk even thoughlas, companionship; where their celebrated 40-mile zephyrs soothe you into the belief you're sleeping, when as a matter of fact, actual sleep conten only after the 3 a. m. whistle blows. Realizing you must take your medicine often, consisting of about four pounds of Pasco dust, this is even more than any we saw in the channels of trade while recently visiting the Adams county cities. This residue always due in Adams county, is a near cousin to an active volcano with a Kansas cyclone's company. Many of the denizens of this prosperous country assign their gould borrow from the bank on personal unde, he's now denied on good collateral. Nominal owners of while sections are working on the new 'Jim Hill triumph." Adria

counting ties."

Still, among these despots are men who understand industrial union economics, and the class struggle; that the emancipation of the wage slave must be brought about by the workers themselves, and this can only be done by joining a union whose "shibboleth"—an injury io one concerns all—is their watchword. Through the decimated ranks of the P. A. Farming class, who is today disputing your right to eat, these worse than thieves (for a thief steals your purse, a scab the job that fills that purse); with these, I say, the gifted I. W. W., get busy!

(DURMA.)

### AROUND CLATSKANIE.

AROUND CLATSKANIE.

Conditions in and around Clatskanie are flerce and still might be as good as anywhere clse. My experience in one of the camps is like this: The men are woke up at 5:45 a. m., then at o'clock the breakfast bell rings and no later, as the slaves cat breakfast, the train is started to the woods and start to work as soon as they get there: it might be 15 or 20 minutes to 7 o'clock. No sooner the slaves or loggers are on the spot than they jump into the work till 12 o'clock at noon, that making five hours and 12 to 20 minutes in the forenoon.

Noon hour passes something like this: At

the spot than they jump into the work till 12 o'clock at noon, that making five hours and 12 to 20 minutes in the forenoon.

Noon hour passes something like this: At 12 o'clock the whistles blow, then the men have to walk to the train and ride to the camp, where they arrive about 15 minutes later, then a little washing and the dinner bells ring, being about 22 minutes after 12 o'clock; then a man will have to hurry up and eat dinner or clock he would lose some of the grub because a big lot of logsers, or slaves, are waiting on the train to get back to the woods again, and as soon as the last man comes out of the cookhouse the cugine is started up to hurry back at a dead run and 16 o'clock to their places at about 15 to 20 minutes before 1 o'clock to make another dead run until 6 o'clock in the evening. This making, counting only the time a man actually works, 10½ to 10½, hours a day. The way the men work is as disgraceful as a man can think of. If you ever saw a dog show with the dogs or pups jumping over a whip then you got something that looks like the slave jumping on the logs at a mad run as if they could not get so many carload's a day then there would not be a fool and kill systes for a capitalist; he don't care for you, and in case you have a family he don't give anything to your children except centempt. Join the I. W. W. and become a man for yourself and get more pay and shorter fours, and force that dirty boss you are working for at present to work himself and make him jump the way the compels you to do, and then you can see how long he will last.

Conditions Around Sunnyside.

During second haying, now over, commodity bor was scarce. Farmers paid \$2 and board is possible aimost any day to get work on y baler from \$2.50, buckers, to \$3.3.50, forks. Heavy work around steam balers, some hales 200 pounds. Two employment shark jobs

Reservoir, Sunnyside, \$3, ten hours; any one an have for asking, but few care to stay picking hardpan with blunt picks; boss not popular. Employment shark, North Yakima.

Government work ion ditch, \$2.25, lends in

Government work on ditch, \$2.25, lends in ducement, in fact that fare from Spekane in feuremable if mes stay 14 days. Job has been short-handed all summer. First shift walks on own time one mile; puts on wet rubber hist books at 4 in the morning: wet job. Camp situated four miles from Mabton on N. P. Totato picking will soon start. Any man can get a job for himself around this part of the country without buying it. Conditions will probably remain same until the harvest days are over, or, more correctly, until the harvest ers are harvested by the various parasites. Then, perchance, the agents in Spokane may be able to flood Jobs, when employers may be in happy position to cut wages and hustely in happy position to cut wages and hust workers.

J. FLOYD.

Educate! Educate! Educate! Send books throughout the land. Educate the people and we can bld defiance to the schemes of tyrants.—Patrick Heary.

TO UNION SECRETARIES.

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. It is possible that there are some errors and omissions in this list. All secretaries are asked to send 'n a statement of their names, addresses, times of union meetings, etc. This list will be published every week, and those ricew attention to and a striking likeirew attention.

Arizona.

8ecy.—Town-Address.
272—F. Volarde, Phoenix, 595 E. Van Buren.
273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230.

British Columbia.

British Columbia.

155—G. W. Rogers, Phoenix, Box 264.

44—Alice Harling, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke.
525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.
322—F. C. Lewis, Vancouver, Room 3 Sullivan
Blk. Meets 2 p. m. Sundays.
326—Pat Daly, Prince Rupert.
California.

173—J. W. Johnston, San Francisco, 175 People.

173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 172 East
St., Maritime Bik.
437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. Meets
S p. m. Saturdays.
419—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, Box 357.
12—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Second St.
Colorado.

Colorado

500—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale Ave.
233—F. Balzano, Chicago, 161 N. Carpenter.
85—Branch No. 1 (Scandinavian), Oscar Gaderlund. Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in month at 8 p. m. 135 Wells St.
85—W. Zalewcki, Pollish Br.
85—P. Price, Chicago, 111 Oak St. Br. 2,
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 181 Oakdale Ave.
lowa.
139—H. Hagensen, Sloux City, 419 Jennings.
Louisiana.
38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott.
Minnesota.
424—H. F. Loger, Jr., Deer, River. Meets 1st and 3d Sundays of month at 10 a. m.,
Ruby's Hall.
64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson Ave.
Missouri.

Mixed Local, Denver.

Missouri. 84—J. Pollack, St. Louls, 1529 N. 15th St. 188—I. Marcus, St. Louls, 1005 N. 14th. 413—Wm. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 S. 18th.

413—Wm. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 B. 18th.

142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 E. Com. Av.
105—J. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington
405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.

41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 4th
Ave. South.
421—Joe Duddy, Kalispell, Box 175.
300—M. F. McClung, Kalispell, 33—Pete Brown, Darby, Box 78.
35—H. C. McCann, St. Regis, Box 23.
39—W. H. Coombs, Billings. Meets Friday,
7:30 p. m.
Nebrasks.

86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 S. 17th.

New Jersey.

24—A. Hagsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave.
163—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw
Ave.
510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson.

161—C. Delz, New York, 512 E. 146th.
420—C. G. Pisher, New York, 512 E. 146th.
420—C. G. Pisher, New York, 348 E. 152d.
130—N. Beekman, New York, 334 E. 51st.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 W. 96th.
317—J. Fronkowlak, Buffalo, 1159 Biroadway.
91—J. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Fernbrooke.
15—A. Black, New York, 403 W. 127th.
179—J. Routsloue, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave.

Ohio.

-Chas. H. Smith, Cleveland, 6636 Bliss Ave.

-M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st.

Oregon.

33-E. J. Foole, Portland, 33 N. 4th.

92-Pat Waish, Portland, 33 N. 4th.

141-Building Constructers, Portland, Ore., 33 N. Fourth St., B. Lorton.

414—R. Walters, Philadelphia, 5539 Poplar St.
5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith St.
11—H. Davis, Philadelphia, 2439 S. 17 th St.
412—H. Eingart, Philadelphia, 1154 S. 6th St.
404—Joe Shoefer, Philadelphia, 420 Green St.
524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101. Lackawanna
Ave.

Ave.

215—J. Desmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gazzam St.

516—Anton Parise, Parsons, Box 81.

516—G. Grechi, West Pittston, 118 Luserne Ave.

511—J. Yaniello, Old Forge, Box 13.

372—P. Cox, Patton.

372—P. Cox, Patton.
25—John Lodone, Masontown, Box 697 Br. 1.
25—G. Basso, Fairchance, Box 226 Br. 2.
258—New Castle, 23½ Washington St., Thursday Evenium Commentary Wixed Local, L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622.
293 Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.
296—McKees Rocks, 100 Chartiers Ave.
Colorado.
Denver, 3505 Humboldt St.

99—B. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamone Hill.

7-F. Rossi, Montpeller, 115 Barre St. 176-N. Imbrugilo, Waterbury. 410-L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcleff Place.

Scattle, Wash.—T. Brown, 308 James St. Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filigno, 416 Front Ave., Rear. Portland, Ore.—E. E. Johnson, 33 N. Fourth St.



MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO PROPAGANDA LEAGUE, WHO SOLD 500 COPIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER ON LABOR DAY.

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

At the request of McKees Rocks strike committee I am sending you the following report and picture for publication.

In obedience to our moto, "An Injury to One is an Injury to All," or "Money Taiks," the faithful few proposed to raise some coin for our striking fellow workers at McKees Rocks, Pa.

Pa.
Five hundred Industrial Workers were or-dered by wire and received in due time on Mon-

Five hundred industrial Workers were ordered by wire and received in due time on Monday morning.

Fellow Workers Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Blair. Carl Rathje aus Ham-burgh, Pete Allerd the big Swede, Wilcox the snake charmer, and E. S. Neison from Portland, formerly star tenor of the famous Overall Brigade, composed the strike relief committee.

At 2 p. m. it assembled in front of the I. W. W. slaff (read starved) photografter.

After removing the dead ones and injured resulting from the shot, the live ones caught a passing "direct to the Park" flyer on the fly. Riverview Park, the place; Labor Day (7) plenic, the attraction: three hours, the time, Net result: 350 Industrial Workers sold at 5 cents per and \$7.00 collected on strike list. Over \$20,00 will be sent on with more to follow.

A few incidents: Fellow Worker Price, themost painstaking trensurer we ever had, was exempt from duty. He Lidd 80 I. W. gt the Swedish S. L. P. Inejic on Sunday.

Fellow Worker Nelson, who only a few days to be devern flowers smanshed while grinding.

Swedish S. L. P. hitpie on Sunday, Fellow Worker Nelson, who only a few days ago had several fineers smashed while grinding out compensation for the riches that capital takes insisted upon going along and doing his share. He did the spieling, while Allerd handed the list.

died the list.

Mrs. Bitir got \$1.00 from some street car men on the way to the hall, while the irrepressible Carl told the passengers on the fiver all about the great strike in Pennsylvania, inducing several of them to buy a I. W. A friend who doesn't care to have his name in type donated by copies of the Socialist Review, September issue, which were sold by Wilcox.

Issue, which were sold by Wilcox.

James Connally, the main sneaker, delivered the Labor Day address. Said he, amonsat other good things: Our forefathers fought like hell for the right to elect their own president, etc.; fought for volitical freedom; how much more at it imperative for you working men to battle for economic freedom—the power to elect your own foreman, etc.; to enforce working conditions for your own liking. The industrial field is the battle ground. Organize and do it right. (Great applause.)

Barnev Berlyn then spoke and at the finish delivered himself thusly: The real Labor Day is election day! (Like hell it is.) Three pair of bands attempted to make a noise. A sign of the times. 410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcleff Place.

Washington.

423—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., 132—G. E. Boyd, Sjokane.

432—Wm. Llebrecht, Seattle, 308 James St. 434—H. A. Hanley, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.

131—A. C. Cole, 308 James St. Mcets Mondays, 8:30 p. m. 382—G. R. Coles, Scattle, 308 James St. 178—Chas. P. Williams, Seattle, 308 James St. 222—A. Lovett, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Roar. 330—A. Payne, Tacoma, 203 S. Cliff Ave.
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanaville, R. I. 20—G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newborry St. Swindleburst, Fall River, Mass., 23 James.

120—D. Picari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central Ave.

157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Belleville Ave.

425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front St. A. Bebuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front St. A. Swartinelli, Stajord Springs, Conn., Box 112 Control of the Price of the Arroya Seco bottom. The plenic was not the Arroya Seco bottom. The plenic was not a control of the day set held a collaborated by the day set held.

Local No. 12 gave their second picnic of the year in the same place it was held last July in the Arroya Seco bottom. The picnic was not held to celebrate Labor Day, the day act aside by Capitaliat Congress for the worker to rest, but just simply because it was Sept. 6 and the boys were not working and felt like jungling up for a day.

The committee that had the affair in charge were as usual Germans. This was evident the moment one arrived at the grounds, for there it was "that ameli" between two pieces of rebread for 10c, mustard free, to be applied as a disinfectant, providing you were not Dutch.

Scattle, Wash.—T. Brown, 308 James St.
Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filigno, 416 Front Ave.,
Rear.
Portland, Ore.—E. E. Johnson, 33 N. Fourth St.
PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tuthill, 65 Baynes St.
Chicago, Ill.—B. H. Williams, 302 Wells St.
Kansas City—Hugh M. Scott, 71st and Main
Sts.
Bufte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 E. Perphyry St.

disinfectant, providing you were not Dutch.
The Limburger was disposed of first, then the ham was aliced with the same knife, which lett the ham with a flavor somewhat favoring the smell of a fertilizer factory, and once more it was necessary to bring the mustaf into play.
The bakers did well: one presented a cake 18 inches in diameter, with J. W. W. worked on it, to the committee, and another bought 100 pounds of sugar to make three gallons of lemon-

ade: "good judgment." He was looking out for several picules in the future. It was rumored he owns \$2.50 worth of stock in the Oxnard sugar factory.

sugar factory.

The suda were limited, so there were no lost leg Leg mines to be searched for. Fellow Worker Wilson did not appear with his musical muscle developer, so there was no music.

The address of the day was delivered by Jones. He also gained 10 pounds, for there was nothing came his way that he did not stop, and at 5 p. m. he looked like a poisoned pup. Fellow Worker Bernsdorf also spoke, telling the boys to put their wheel to the shoulder, and that our motto was an inujry to all is the concern of one.

The expenditures were \$28.45, and the receipts \$38.80, one box of lemons and 100 pounds of sugar. All went home happy and the day was well spent. G. A. FRICK.

Competition gluts our markets, enables the rich to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, makes each man snatch the bread out of his neighbor's mouth, converts a nation of brethren into a mass of hostile, isolated units, and finally involves capitalists and laborers in one common ruin.—Greg.

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