

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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One Dollar a Year

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LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

The following items of local, and therefore general interest in regard to industrial conditions and the state of the union have been received since the last issue. All members, and the secretaries of the various industrial unions, are asked to help make this list a complete one. A little care and trouble on the part of the workers will make this column valuable to the working people—especially in the Northwest and West.

Northwest—Wash.—Phoenix Logging Co.; wages \$2.25 per day and up; pay once a month; very bum grub and dirty bunk house; hospital fee \$1 per month; 11 hours work and poor job. Bunch 10.

Catscad, Wash.—Snohomish Logging Co.; wages \$2.25 to \$3.50; pay once a month; grub medium; hospital fee \$1 per month; boss goes to the employment shacks, but I. W. W. men can get on; 11 hours a day and bad water.

Oso, Wash.—Oso Logging Co.; \$2.25 per day and up; heard fair; pay once a month; hospital fee \$1 per month; 11 hours a day, and rough place to work. I. W. W. man can get work if he wants hard work.

Tacoma, Wash.—McDowell & Kessel; wages \$2.25 to \$3; pay 1st of month; poor grub and dirty bunk house; hospital fee, and boss gets men from employment shacks, who charge \$1.50 and \$2 for the job; men last about three days on an average. E. Collins is delegate from No. 42.

Alber, Wash.—North Coast Timber Co.; \$2 to \$3.50; rotten grub; bunk house; employment shacks furnish help; 11 hours a day and \$1 hospital fee. Keep away.

West Seattle—Boss's name D. McKinnon; \$2.25 for 8 hours; fair grub; full-handed most of the time, and the boss is a hard pusher.

I. S. Forest Reserve, in mountains near Spokane—\$2 per day; sleep out doors; bum grub and a long hike; no good. Keep away.

Hennett, Wash.—Bennett Lumber Co.; wages \$2 to \$3.50; good grub and pay 15th of month; hospital fee \$1; 25c a month for a bed. I. W. W. man can get on.

Cherry Valley Logging Co., Camp 4; wages \$2.50 to \$3; good grub; money any time; fair bunk house; hospital \$1 per month.

Piru, Ventura Co., Calif.—Ventura Oil Co.; wages \$2.20; pay every two weeks; sleep on straw in a tent; board \$7 per week. No show to get on.

Imperial Valley, Calif.—Agricultural, stock and dairy country; wages \$40 to \$60 per month and board; poll tax \$6; sleep outdoors; weather generally fine after September 15; good poultry country and the young frys roast low; good juncles; I. W. W. headquarters at Brawley and Holtville. Clyde Diams, Ind. Union 437.

Wm. Kuhl of No. 419, Redlands, Calif., says the local is expecting a big number of new members after the harvest. This next fall should be a banner year for the I. W. W. all over California, according to reports. F. Poeliger of Frisco is selling a bundle of the Industrial Worker every week in Frisco. He expects to order 500 per week next month. This is going some.

Art Summers of No. 12, Los Angeles, is at Whittier, Calif. He says the town is run by a bunch of Bible-backs. The "Native Sons of the Golden West" were heart-broken not long ago, because one of the contractors hired some "foreigners"—Slovakians, Misourians, etc. There is a bunch of deputy sheriffs and constables around Whittier, who "rag" everything that is a regular boom town. Go around it, if you want to keep out of jail.

Jack Collier reports that Mullan, Idaho, is dead for work. The Hunter mine pays \$4.50, 8 hours, for muckers. Board and room cost \$75 per month. Wallace employment sharks send the suckers to Mullan, and there are a number of victims on the hog in town.

Sam Kilburn, the secretary of No. 17, W. P. of M. is still hustling subs and the boys of No. 17 are working hard at the task of organization.

Thomas Duffen, president of Industrial Union No. 42 at Deer River, Minn., reports that 60 new members were initiated at the meeting on August 29. He says: "We are certainly getting the spirit of revolution into the heads of the workers around this neck of woods. We have a strong hold on the workers now. The bosses can't stop us. Enclosed find \$2.50 for subs." Guess this will "put 'em over a little." Sixty members at a clip!

A. L. Schaffer of No. 39, Billings, Mont., says: "Everything doing fine in Billings; there's an opening here for young soap-boxer and a good hustler selling papers. We have 165 members in good standing."

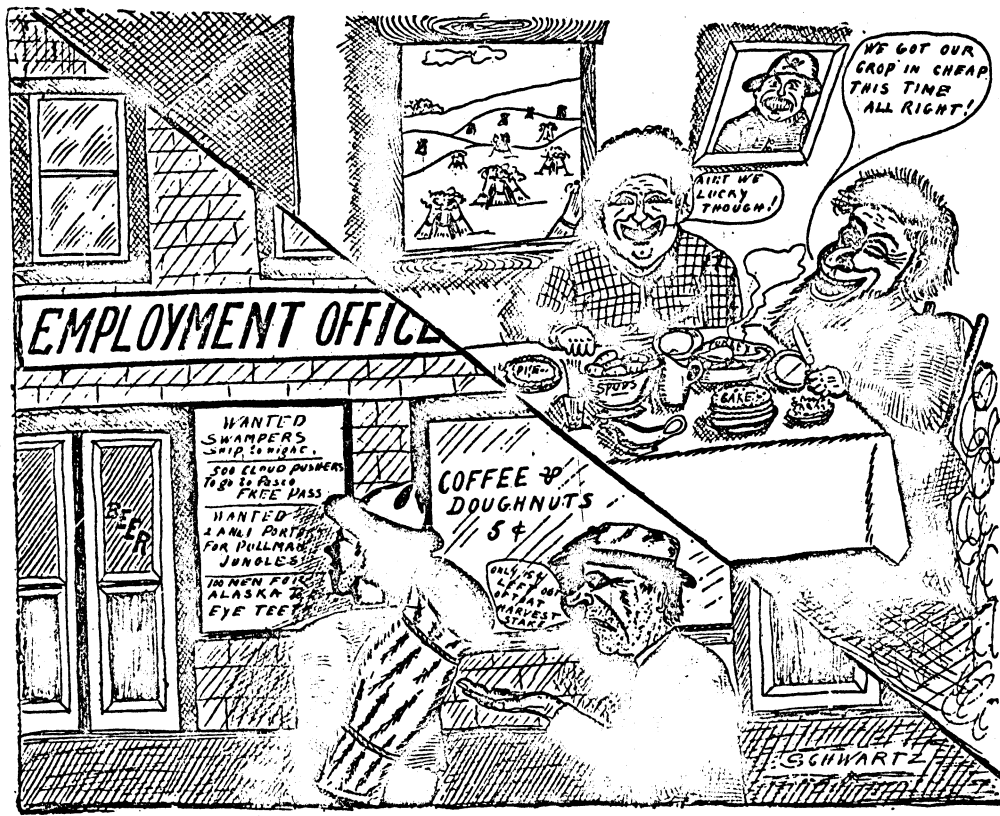
E. E. Johnson, secretary of the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. at Portland, Ore., sends in the following notice:

A mass meeting will be held in the Western Academy of Music Hall, Mulkey building, Second and Morrison streets, for the benefit of the SWEDISH WORKERS who are now engaged in a gigantic conflict with their employers. Various speakers in Scandinavian and English will explain the situation in Sweden Sunday, September 5, '09, at 8 o'clock. Meeting will be open for discussion. E. J. Foote of the I. W. W. will also speak. Meeting held under the auspices of Branch Portland, Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation of America. Admission 25c. Get out a crowd!

Missoula, Mont.—J. A. Jones and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn are agitating in Missoula, and have organized an industrial union, No. 40, I. W. W. They report great interest, and have ordered several hundred copies of the Worker for every week. Hughes' scab international can't now be found in Missoula. Some of them have gone to the Coast, and will have to go as far before they can fool the lumberjacks any more. A. F. of L. papers, please stop.

The Press Committee of No. 12 reports conditions of the aqueduct as being frightful. M. A. Loney writes as follows:

Reports come in that some of the men are returning to work on the aqueduct. Desmond having kept the men in a starving condition is probably the reason why they are returning to work. J. Blewett just arrived from Imperial Valley, and he states there is plenty of work; wages \$2 to \$2.50 per day and board, 9 to 10 hours, good place to sleep in some localities, and food is fine. City work there pays \$2.50, 8 hours. This includes building and cement work. Local 12 is still pounding away every night on Second and Los Angeles street, and doing good work, too. The employment sharks are beginning to fear us and it will not be long



"WHEN THE HARVEST DAYS ARE OVER"—THE WORKERS TRAMP; THE FARMERS EAT!

until we will send a cold streak up their backs. Local 12 is to have a picnic on Labor Day (this is one of the many bluffs that confronts the working class) at East Lake Park, the ideal park of Los Angeles.

HOW TO GET THE LUMBER WORKERS.

At the third annual convention of the I. W. W., a motion was put to choose the organizers for the different industries from workers who are familiar with the conditions of work and the viewpoint of the men; these organizers were not to be salaried, only at times when they had been victimized by the employers; in short, they were to be paid for periods of enforced idleness. This motion was passed but never adhered to by the general office for the reasons that are material now, but time has shown that this theory of organization was in a measure correct.

As the I. W. W. grows in strength and power, it becomes more and more apparent that the "flying emancipator" is losing out and the men in the industry who understand the needs and desires as well as the conditions of work and have capacity for systematic work, are the real organizers of the proletariat.

Especially is this true of the lumberjack; he is an unemotional class with very little poetry in his soul; has no encumbrance but it is prejudice that can only be dissolved by showing him the immediate necessity of the union and its ability, not to display to him a picture of an ideal state in the dim, distant future, but to produce the "goods" here and now.

The I. W. W. in Portland has been a striking example of this contention; after the "great mill strike" when the cooperative commonwealth was freely predicted and hourly anticipated, the union found itself divorced from industry of every nature and discredited in the minds of the workers in general; this, coupled with the wildcat process of making the organization into a salary collecting agency for emancipators, left the I. W. W. in a very bad light. All of this had to be overcome before constructive work was possible and it has required almost a year of painstaking endeavor to clear the field.

Our agitation against the employment sharks has been fruitful of much good; but again, it was not so much the versatility of the agitator in his denunciation of the shark that won the game, but rather, the persistency of our attack. If you will rub the back of your neck long enough with a brick it will make a sore spot. This is illustrative of our policy all the way through; to get a system and follow it day by day without any letup.

We don't beg the workers to join as we are too busy following our system of agitation; but the workers come and join as the results of our systematic agitation. In short, we raise hell day after day and incite the worker to do the same thing.

This, we find, furnishes the incentive to action, the revolutionary spirit without which the labor movement is as flat and flabby as Gunny-rack Riley's "pancakes."

As for the camp delegate work, we are following the plan initiated by the Seattle Loggers' union and we now have six active camp delegates in the field; Fellow Worker John Panzer is the official delegate stationed in Astoria for the branch there and Fellow Worker Walter T. Neff has charge of the work at Clatskanie and vicinity. As the union grows, we will place more men in the field and we feel that we are laying the foundation for a strong organization.

There are many ways tried that are not successful and a few that are moderately so, but we feel that we have yet to learn the secret of reaching the lumber workers in a way that will make revolutionists out of them and at the same time give them power in the industry.

E. J. FOOTE.

When the proletariat begins to organize, the bourgeoisie gets busy. It sits on the parasites, the reptiles and the scabs. It calls on law, force, anarchy, religion. It screams to heaven and to hell. It stirs up race prejudice. The witches' cauldron of Masebeth is nothing beside the diabolical pot it brews.—Wage-Slaves.

APPEAL FOR HELP FROM C. G. T. AND I. W. W.

To the Organized Working Class in Behalf of Our Swedish Fellow Workers at Present Out on General Strike.

Since last month a serious and important conflict is urging in Sweden. Because the Swedish workers would not submit to the conditions dictated by the bosses, the Central Union of Swedish Manufacturers took the initiative in the conflict. From July 26 to August 2, 80,000 workers were locked out. To this declaration of war, so impudently declared by the Swedish employers against the working class, our fellow workers could not but reply with the general strike. The general strike was declared on August 4. Out of about 600,000 workers in Sweden, more than 350,000 are out on strike. Organized in great numbers, the workers of Sweden persuaded numerous unorganized workers that it is their cause, their dignity, their future which is at stake. Those who understand and joined the organization. The press of the employing class rejoiced in proclaiming that work in certain branches of public service was nearly normal, being very careful, however, not to disclose that those men only worked with the authority of the strikers.

With an impulse of enthusiasm, the Swedish workers learned of the declaration of the general strike and in a splendid move of spontaneity, they went on strike. Since August 4, the struggle is raging, and their common understanding and cohesion have not ceased an instant, to give them the assurance of victory. The entire universal working class is anxious about the issue of this gigantic struggle. The workers know that on the victory or defeat of our Swedish fellow workers depends also the destiny of industrial revolutionary union in Germany; in Belgium; in France; in England, as well as in the new world. The employers are organized into trusts and syndicates, preparing everywhere for the struggle against our organization of the working class. That is why we must win a victory for our Swedish fellow workers.

We do not need to advise them as to understanding—they have given us the example; we do not have to teach them energy—they already have it in abundance; they have it to such a point where the end, salutary, or unlucky, of their general strike approaches. This strike must end with a brilliant success for the workers. To that end we must not hesitate to give them our support. It must not be said that we have deserted them to face alone the money power of the combined capitalists. Already several organizations have responded to the appeal. All labor organizations, understanding the extent of this economic struggle—today acute in Sweden, perhaps tomorrow in another country—must respond at the earliest possible moment, as an effective mark of solidarity to which they are warmly invited by the Committee of Labor (France) and the General Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World (America).

The following amounts have been collected in Spokane by the I. W. W. for the benefit of our striking fellow workers in Sweden:

Max Hollenrader	.....	\$5
Richard Brazier	.....	25
O. Slat	.....	25
A. O. Morse	.....	1.75
Robert Olson	.....	1.00
John K. Tunberg	.....	.50
E. Carlson	.....	.50
Oscar Carlson	.....	.50
S. Anderson	.....	.25
John Foss	.....	.50
J. J. Brown	.....	.50
P. Gombert	.....	.50
Pete Efferts	.....	.50
Hennings Larson	.....	.50
Gust Hill	.....	.50
J. F. Phar	.....	.50

E. R. Chapin	.....	1.00
H. J. Sodergren	.....	1.00
F. Johnson	.....	.25
Gust Larson	.....	.25
J. March	.....	.50
Alex Denius	.....	.50
A. O. Nelson	.....	.50
Karl Bergstrom	.....	.50
A. Peterson	.....	.50
S. H. Elverum	.....	.25
Al Johnson	.....	.50
H. H. Lether	.....	1.00
Alex Ericson	.....	.50
Hans Aune	.....	.50
P. A. Johnson	.....	.50
Wm. Highberg	.....	1.00
E. Nelson	.....	.50
Erick Osterlind	.....	.50
B. Lind	.....	.25
Chas. Gustavson	.....	.25
Andrew Gustavson	.....	.25
D. A. Dellabaf	.....	.50
N. P. Anderson	.....	.50
A. K. Hanson	.....	.50
P. Rydholm	.....	.50
Chas. Larsson	.....	.50
John Carlson	.....	.50
Ben Larson	.....	.50
Tom Anderson	.....	1.00
Alfred Nelson	.....	.25
C. L. Filligno	.....	1.00
Nels Johnson	.....	.25
P. Anderson	.....	1.00
A. R. Rebel	.....	.25
A. Grals	.....	.25
Hobbs Agitator	.....	.25
O. Silja	.....	.50
S. Richardson	.....	.25
Tony Salati	.....	.25
Alfred Nelson	.....	.25
H. C. Dutton	.....	1.00
John Reese	.....	.50
Charles Sint	.....	.50
Jack Adams	.....	.25
Total	.....	\$30.75

CONDITIONS OF DOCK LABORERS.
In Seattle, Wash., there is quite a lot of longshore work which pays 40 cents per hour, but I find that on account of disorganized conditions there is a class of men who are willing to do the dock work for 25 cents an hour, right along side of the 40-cent men. Now, I wish to ask the dock laborers what they think of such conditions and whether they are living in a land of scabs or fools? It must be one or the other. Now, men, take a tumble and quit this rotten scabbing; wake up and join the union, which stands for your rights! Good wages, shorter hours and decent beds, the union that is a workmen's union, where an injury to one is an injury to all—the I. W. W.—and then you can tell the boss you'll take 40c, 50c or \$1, and he must come through or no work.

Don't forget, while you are scattered and unorganized you will have to work with scabs at scab wages.

So do your part and join the I. W. W.—308 James street. Come to our meetings and get wised up. Every worker is welcome.
GEO. GARDNER, L. V. 308.

Compliments of Branch Brawley, Local 437, I. W. W.

The I. W. W. that is, the Industrial Workers of the World, is a labor union that is organized for the purpose of organizing the whole wage working class into one solid industrial union, without distinction of trade, craft, sex, color or nationality. We organize by industries and not by crafts or trades. The old form of unionism really divides the workers, so that they cannot act together; the I. W. W. actually unites all the workers into one grand body, and its mottoes are: "Labor alone produces all wealth." "One union, one label, one enemy," and, finally, "An injury to one, is an injury to all."

E. R. CHAPIN: Please write to your mother and sisters at 709 East Forty-sixth St., Chicago, Ill.

In Texas recently a lynching which had been set for Sunday was postponed so as not to desecrate the Sabbath.—Newport News.

En appell. Allmän strejk.

Till den organiserade arbetsklassen på våra svenska arbetskamraters vägnar.

Sedan förliden månad, råder en en viktig och allvarlig arbetarstrid i Sverige. Emedan de svenska arbetarna ej ville finna sig i förhållandena föreskrifna af svenska arbetsgivarförbundet, förklarade de senare "lockout". Från den 26 Juli till den 2 aug. blefvo 80,000 arbetare utestängda. Till denna krigsförklaring af arbetsgivarförbundet svarade våra arbetskamrater med en storstrejk. Denna storstrejk trädde i kraft den 4 aug. Utaf 500,000 arbetare gingo mer än 350,000 ut på storstrejk. Arbetarna organiserade i stort antal, hafva uppmanat oorganiserade arbetare att också sluta sig till strätken som det vore deras eget intresse såväl som värdighet och framtid som stode på spel. Dessa senare förstodo att det var till deras bästa att förena sig med de organiserade. Prässen tillhörande arbetsgivarne tillkännagaf att arbetet i vissa arbetsbranscher var mera normal, men aktade sig för att nämna att dessa män voro i arbete endast på orders från strätkommittén.

Så snart de svenske arbetarna hörde att storstrejk var förklarad anlotade de sig entusiastiskt till de strätkänder. Sedan den 4 aug. har striden således rasat och arbetarna har under hela denna tid alltid varit förvisade att deras sak skulle aflopa med seger.

Arbetarna i alla länder afvakta med spänning utgången af denna gigantiska strid. Arbetsklassen vet att seger eller nederlag för våra svenska arbetskamrater bestämmer ödet af den industriella arbetarunionen i Tyskland, såväl som i Belgien, Frankrike och England. Arbetsgivarne äro organiserade i truster, och utsikten är att de göra sig färdig öfverallt för striden emot vår organiserade arbetsklass. Därför måste vi vinna seger för våra svenska arbetskamrater.

Vi behöfva icke undervisa dem, de förstå och har gifvit oss exempel. Vi behöfva icke låra dem energi, de ha det öfverflöd. De ha nu kommit till en plats där utgången närmar sig, om storsträtken leder till seger eller nederlag.

Denna strätk måste sluta med en glänsande framgång för arbetarna. Till det ändamålet måste vi gifva dem vår hjälp. Det får icke sägas att vi har lämnat dem ensam till att bära plåningmakten af de förenade kapitalisterna. Allredan hafva många organisationer kommit oss till hjälp. Alla arbetskamraterorganisationer, som förstå denna penningstrid, som i dag råder i Sverige, och i morgon kanhända i ett annat land, måste svara så tidigt som möjligt som ett effektivt bevis på samhörighetskänsla till hvilket de äro hjärtligt inbjudna utaf de förenade kommittéerna af generalarbetartrikförbundet i Frankrike och generalstyrelsen för Industrial Workers of the World i Amerika.

NOTICE.

Blanks sent out with the returns on General Referendum A are for local unions to use in sending their nominations for officers for the ensuing term, to the General Headquarters. The blanks must be in General Headquarters by September 15. The three names receiving the highest number of nominations from the local unions for each office, will be submitted to the general membership through their local unions to be voted for as general officers. The vote for general officers will close 60 days after the nominations have been submitted to the local unions.
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

SACRED CONTRACTS.

For the benefit of those who still believe in sacred contracts, it may be well to state a few facts as to how sacred the boss considers the contracts to be. In the year 1898, first day of April, I happened to be in a city employed in the building trade. Now, the craft to which I belonged went on strike, which lasted but a few weeks and in the settlement it was agreed that no strike or lockout should be for a period of seven years. Well, we all rejoiced as we had gained quite a good deal, about 20 per cent increase in wages, and broke the 10 hour day and only had to work 9½ hours, as there was general satisfaction all around and everything went smooth till spring the following year, when, due to some trouble in one of the crafts, the employers treated us to a general lockout in the building industry and what happened? We, with the sacred contract were locked out too. It did not help that we protested and said that it could not be done. We all knew that it could not be done, because we had the contract. Nevertheless we were out for four months and at the end of that time the boss made us agree that we would not sue him for damage. After that agreement, we were permitted to return to work. The above are facts from the general lockout in Denmark, 1899, where 65,000 workers were locked out.
PETER JOHNSON,
Local 12, I. W. W.

It is a mystery how the slaves and serfs of the old times ever organized a rebellion without some wise guy to read unto them the 37th chapter of Karl Marx—in the original German. However, they did the best they could to help themselves. Are you doing the best you can or merely thinking about what some philosopher once said? It may comfort the hungry worker to know that defective nutrition causes gastric irritation, but what's the matter with the ham and eggs?

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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The Industrial Worker is published by workingmen. 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.

The boss lives in luxury on your unpaid wages. Stop thieving!

If the interests of the workers are the same as the interests of the employers, why do you not join the Bankers' association?

If you are true to yourself as a wage-worker, you will be true to the working class. "It's an unwise bird that fouls its own nest."

Man is a social animal by nature, but an unorganized worker is like a stray dog; every one can give him a kick, and who cares?

If the soldiers shoot down the workers, it is because the workers feed the soldiers. Patriotism is suicide for the working people. Forget it!

Remember our fellow workers who are striking in Pennsylvania, and also those in Sweden. They are heroes, and are fighting our battles. Don't be a pikar!

Questions of taxation are property questions. How much property have you got? Even if they put a tax on brains, the unorganized worker would be exempt.

If a workman tells you he can "succeed" single-handed, ask him why he has not done so already. Industrial union alone spells success for the working class.

The bosses know better than to scab on each other—they stick like glue. A successful boss belongs to an industrial union of bosses. What union do you belong to?

A Number 3 shovel works by the direct action of the man who's got hold of it. Use the tools for your own good—you know already how to work them for the good of the boss—who laughs at you for a sucker.

Every day in the year is "Labor Day" for the slaves. They are either working or looking for grub the year 'round. When the workers are organized in the I. W. W. it will be "Labor Day" for the bosses—and they know it. Do you?

In general, things are sold at their value; the workers only get a small part of the value they produce. The employing class gets all the rest. Labor power creates more value by far than is necessary to create labor power. This is the reason that workers' lives are so cheap, and food and clothes are so "dear." Organize and abolish the employing class!

Gompers, the king of labor fakirs, has discovered that there are poor working people in Europe who haven't enough to eat! But, of course, Gompers never heard of bread lines or bull pens in America. Certainly not! And yet the suckers of the American Federation of Labor pay this critic \$5000 a year and all he can graft, to "educate" them. How many ten-cent steaks could a striker buy with \$5000?

An English economist said: "The poor will be as lazy as they can be." The trouble is, the poor can't be lazy, or they would starve. Only the rich—the employing class—are able, by means of their organization, to make a success of laziness. Only the employing class has a right to be lazy. The workers have no rights, unless they are able to enforce those rights. Lazy! Why it's a disgrace for an aristocrat to work—but work is good enough for mules and slaves.

The "Industrial Worker" is in debt to the printer for about \$500. We have no smart business men at the head of this paper. It is printed by the effort of workmen the same as yourselves, who have nothing. We could increase the circulation if we would paralyze politicians, cowards and scabs. We refuse to do this. We can not please everybody. We don't intend to try. If you believe that all working people should unite to fight the boss, then get some subscribers and help pay expenses.

The Joliet, Ill., "News" gives an account of a strike of 200 men at the quarries of the Western Stone company, near that city last week. They men understood the value of the irritant or intermittent strike. The manager for company, a man named Weeks, says that the strikers never have a leader. They will walk out for a week or two and then come back to work again. A reporter asked one of the strikers, who was their leader. The striker looked rather surprised. "We don't have no leader," he answered. "We just get together and all quit!" There was no violence, but a committee from the Western quarries succeeded in pulling off the workers from the other quarry in the place, the Joliet quarry.

A Nevada paper says: "Some farm hands are treated too well, while others are not treated well enough, but these cases are of purely local and individual significance, and do not affect the general question: Do the idle men really want work? Of course! They ought to work whether they like 17 hours a day and rotten grub or not! But this paper—a 2x4 sheet, lets the cat out of the bag, when it says that so far the cases of starvation and over-work are "individual." As long as a workman tries to fight the farmers it in the neck. Industrially organized, the injury of one farm worker, is the injury of all the other workers. The I. W. W. will soon force the farmers to better terms—the workers, so far, are treating the farmers "too well." Turn about is fair play.

The St. Louis "Star" heads a long editorial with the following: If all labor organizations were as business-like in their methods, as progressive in their operation and as conservative in their deliberations and actions as the typographical union, there would be but little of the so-called "constant strife between capital and labor." Give a member of this aristocratic bunch, the typographical union, a shovel, the next time he is on the hog, and put him in a lousy bunk house after shoveling gravel all day, and then ask him about the "harmony of interests" between him and the boss who looks down his collar. The members of the typographical union will print anything their boss tells them—they will even slander their own union in the papers they print for the bosses. The newspapers of the employing class are printed by the typographical union, and the same union prints injunctions against strikers. No wonder the bosses like such a union as this. But ask a member of the typographical union why he don't want the newboys in the same union? And then ask him if he is not always glad to have the help of the newboys when it comes to a strike?

The Chicago "Examiner" has a long item of society news about a dinner given a few days ago by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman at a resort in New York state. It was for the purpose of showing to the world that the American Federation of Labor is the friend and supporter of the employing class. John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, wore diamonds and the prosperous condition of the coal miners, and some of the other Chaldeans and soothsayers of the A. F. of L. were there to explain the meaning of the handwriting on the wall to the banqueters. Every coal miner's shack should be ornamented with a copy of the photograph which was taken of the revellers, and it is pity they did not hear the "patriotic" songs which were sung, as these would have brightened the lives of the little children picking slate in the coal-breakers, and who have been so well protected by the likes of Mitchell. The entertainment consisted of a dinner, "al fresco," with the stars as a canopy and the trees and flowers of her beautiful home as accessories. Dinner was served on the lawn at three long tables. From tree to tree long strings of Japanese lanterns lent the charm of fairyland to the scene. Waiters in gorgeous livery served, pretty misses in costumes led by Miss Edith Harriman posed in quaint tableaux and sang patriotic songs, and Mrs. Harriman, John Mitchell and Tim Healy delivered addresses.

Mrs. Harriman later posed specially with John Mitchell and Tim Healy in a souvenir photograph of the occasion, after a flashlight had been taken of the dinner party on the lawn. The tables were laid upon the lawn in the shape of the letter E. Mrs. Harriman presided at the center table. To the right and left of

her sat Mitchell and Healy. Others present were Frank J. McNulty of Springfield, Ill., grand president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Thomas B. Levy of Isaac G. Johnson & Co. of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; Edward A. Moffett, former editor of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Journal, Camden, N. J.; C. L. Shamp of Omaha, Neb., secretary of the International Stationary Firemen's Union. Mrs. Harriman, at the close of dinner, expressed her pleasure in having the opportunity to welcome to delegates, called attention to the value of organized effort and congratulated them upon their deliberate adoption of a brotherhood standard. Is it not indeed true, and true every day, that 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?

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN

The general strike in Sweden is magnificent. Even the Swedish government admits that there are over 200,000 persons on strike, and the real figures are probably much larger. The spread of the general strike idea among the workers of the world is one of the solid indications that the days of working class divisions are drawing to a close.

On page 1 of this issue of the Industrial Worker we print the appeal of the General Confederation of Labor of France, and of the Industrial Workers of the World for funds to help the Swedish strikers. It appears in this paper in Swedish and English. Contributions may be sent to Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois, or to C. L. Filigno, the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. of Spokane, Wash. Nearly \$40 have already been given by the fellow workers in Spokane.

The side of the employing class has been printed in the daily papers so far, and most of our readers are familiar with their story. It will be necessary for us to wait till we have reliable word from the strikers themselves before we have any detailed news that is to be depended upon. That the strike is widespread, and unexampled, is admitted on all hands. The editorial columns of the capitalist press in America and in Europe are full of long-winded attempts to persuade the public that there is "nothing doing," and that the strike will end in defeat for the workers. The New York "Post," for instance, has a two-column editorial which is an attempt to soothe the worry of the employers who read that paper. Speaking, in this connection of the late strike in France, the paper says:

"It is true that the extensive strike in Paris earlier in the year was spoken of as a general strike. But this was only by anticipation or by mistaken usage. The policy of organized labor in France, it must not be forgotten, is to ignore the existing government, to abstain from asking beneficial legislation from the Parliament, and to prepare for a coup d'etat, whose allies are the organized teachers who answer at the door of separate, warring unions like the A. F. of L. This traitor is being ridiculed and jeered by the workers there is a union of workers. Patriotism and scabbard are well enough for the 'freemen' of America, but they don't go with the European workers, who are not more enslaved than the Americans, but who know that they are slaves."

The argument of the enemy that the strikers in a real general strike would starve is a lie. Being organized, and in control of the industries, it will simply mean that the workers can stop production entirely, or carry it on for the benefit of the strikers during the strike. This idea perfected, and with the coming organization and discipline, the workers will soon learn that if they can carry on production for their own benefit during a strike, they can also carry it on permanently. The general strike will finally take the form of a general lock-out of the employing class. The campaign against patriotism and against militarism must be kept up. Every workingman should teach his children to despise war, and loathe the uniform. The idolatry of war worship must be thrown aside as being a religion of human sacrifice. With the army honey-combed with mutiny, and the workers alive to the fact that industrial union is the hope of the working people, such strikes as the present one in Sweden are the first peals of thunder in the storm which shall sweep the employers, their guns, their flags, and their superstitions from the earth!

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Strike at the cause of the misery of the working class, abolish the capitalist system—"never mind the effects." The I. W. W. has for its object the elimination of the employing class, and nothing short of the utter doing away with the wage system will give industrial liberty to the working class. There have been degrees of slavery and degradation in all ages. The negro slave with a "kind" master was still a slave, and while heavy chains may be more galling than light chains, a slave who willingly consent to be chained at all! The employing class is a social cancer, it saps the very life of the workers of the world and calls for extirpation at the hands of its victims. But every-thing has a beginning, and the revolution is no exception. There are those who claim that the daily struggles of the workers against their masters, who would belittle the brave fights made by the rebellious slaves against this or that outbreak of tyranny. The wise and good man "sympathize" with the strikers asking a small raise in wages, but their superior wisdom tells them that no raise of wages is of any avail nor any shortening of hours of labor! They would have the child walk before it creeps. But will these same philosophers please tell us how, if the working class as yet is so little organized as often to be unable to wring the smallest concessions from the masters, the same working class is suddenly to develop strength and discipline sufficient to conquer the employing class? If they can explain this idea, then they are able to tell an army of undrilled, raw recruits how to conquer the legions of long experience and flushed with the victory of many campaigns.

But they would have us believe that anything short of complete victory is compromise, and that the workers should refer over a crumb, because not strong enough to win a loaf. So well have they got the revolution planned—in their minds—that they ignore all the teachings of Nature in the struggle for existence.

Cause and effect are so interlocked that the study is often like the labyrinth of Daedalus; we become lost in its intricate passages. Is the slavery of the working class due to the lack of spirit and courage of the workers, or due to the cruelty and power of the masters? Or both? But the non-resistance of the workers encourages the employers in their tyranny, and the brutalities and insolence of the employers have too often broken the spirits and weakened the hands of the workers. The two classes have then a reciprocal effect. By lessening the effect of an attack, do we not to that extent lessen the attack? The blow may be equally heavy whether it strikes the man or strikes his armor but the armor lessens the effect, and to that extent resists the one who strikes. If the working class cannot improve its condition and above all its organization, under the wage system, where are we then to go to recruit strength for the conflict in which capitalism shall be overthrown? The palliatives of charity, the hypnotism of religion, do not remove the effects of the wage system—they only partly hide the effects. But is it not true that a widespread and effectual removal of the effects of social injustice, resist also the causes of the injustice? If there were no courts and lawyers who would send the strikers to jail? But if there were no jails of any kind, where would the judges send us? The courts, the jails, the army, the bull pens, the injunctions are all institutions of the employing class and must be abolished and rendered harmless to the workers. It is then, the institutions of capitalism against which we fight. The real personal strength of the employers is contemptible. They hide behind their own bravado. To educate the workers—and their very ignorance is one of the effects of capitalism—to overthrow and weaken one by one the institutions of the slave system, or as fast as we have the strength and organization, is then the task of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The general who saved Rome long ago, a man named Fabius, who by the way, never read a work on "scientific socialism," had not a strong enough army to risk an open battle with the enemy. Fabius knew that with his weak and poorly organized troops, an attempt to conquer the invaders meant certain destruction of all his forces. He depended on what is known to this day as Fabian warfare. He harassed the enemy, cut off their supplies, and intercepted their messengers. These tactics besides wearing out his enemy, gave him time and opportunity to recruit and drill his own forces. Washington afterwards adopted the same tactics in the American revolution under similar circumstances, and will any one say that the Americans were not actually stinging at the total defeat of the British? It might be interesting to imagine such an active, resourceful man as Fabius, as a member of the I. W. W. Would he not be apt to advocate the same kind of tactics in a different way on the industrial-battlefield? Let us imagine him in a Western town for instance; would he not annoy the employment sharks, and cut off the supply of unorganized slaves from the contractors, as much as possible? Would he not take advantage of a busy season in the hotel or restaurant business, to force a few more coins from the bosses? Or would he—a man whose exploits rang round the world—sit idly by with folded hands, and say "no use fighting the effects, if you are hungry don't eat; wait till the capitalist system is abolished?"

The workers have nothing to lose but slavery, so get in and fight the cause and the effect at the same time. You never know what you can do till you try. The man who hesitates to make an effort to better himself is brother to the scab.

I. W. W. APPEALS TO ALL WORKERS

The human mind has been said to act in three ways: by the will, by the intellect, and by the emotions. A man may have will power and determination and also be very intellectual, and still be seemingly incapable of emotion. A person may be very emotional and also intelligent, and be without resolution or force of character—will power. And some men have intellect of the cold mechanical sort, without the energy to apply it, or the sensibility to emotion which is capable of enlisted the support of his fellows. Men's minds differ as much as their faces. No two are alike, and an argument that appeals to a book-worm student of parlor socialism, or to the maudlin sympathizer of a "friend" of labor may seem senseless to the worker of practical mind and natural energy.

Take the preamble of the I. W. W. constitution for instance: The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. Here is a plain statement of fact which appeals to the intellect and observation of all workers. 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. Does not this appeal to the emotions of anger at this injustice, and desire to correct such a detestable state of affairs? Between these two classes a struggle must go on—does not struggle and death require will power and determination—especially when the struggle is one of life and death? A speaker or organizer cannot always adapt his argument to meet all the habits of thought of all his hearers. The fearless enthusiasm of an uneducated speaker may rouse more men to action than a brilliant orator. Workingmen and women must be appealed to as such. We must have a clear understanding of what we do, but a mere appeal to intellect in the abstract is little likely to rouse hope and enthusiasm. The fact that the I. W. W. is organized on parallel industrial lines with those used by the employers, is often pointed out. The ruling class enslaves the minds and bodies of the workers by any and all means: false teachings, the lie of patriotism, the power of music, the force of superstition. The avenues to the human mind are fairly beleaguered by the thousand sentries of the master class, and would any one be so foolish as to say that this or that form of appeal is "unscientific" or improper on the part of those who are seeking to stir the minds and hearts of working people too often calloused and hopeless? Mere excitement may result in reaction, but there is small danger that a thoroughly disheartened worker will not persevere—though slowly—for better things. Enthusiasm is O, that we had more of it! Our life-long efforts, our deepest feelings, we explain them? To be able to do so, would be to explain the whole mystery of life. In general mankind, and social classes act from economic causes, but the force of the economic cause may act in myriad forms. The plain facts of every day life, the homely details of slavery, the conditions with which all are familiar, are not these the true base of social science? The working class learns by experience, and example which are the true guides. The churches may teach by precept, but the workers union learns by experience. The facts of history are useful as showing the existence and forms of the class struggle, and no one can be too familiar with them. But after all, every year and every day bring new duties, and it is up to the members of the I. W. W. to apply the plain principles of industrial union to each new conflict, and in a way that shall not be hampered by the traditions of times gone by nor by the opinions of men, long since dead. Let us forget the dreams of great men, and remember the truths they have taught us."

The songs in slang, sung by the members of the I. W. W., especially in the West, have aroused the repugnance of some of our scientific and learned critics. They like to read of the "Carmagnole" as sung by ragged and hungry workers of the slums of Paris a century ago, but if these same critics were alive at that time would they have joined in singing "La Carmagnole"? Not they! Their refined ears would have been shocked at the singing, and their eyes offended at the ragged and unkempt looks of the people who tore down the Bastille!

So, as regards any means to arouse the workers to action united against the employers, we say that all means are justifiable which do not deceive the workers nor help the enemy. The impression made by a hearty singing of one of the songs of labor may be remembered long after the words are forgotten. The burning example and enthusiasm of the soap-box speaker may make a hundred men good union members, who would go to sleep over a treatise on the "Economic Causes of the Third Plunic War." Get the working people together and into the union: They will do the rest!

NEXT CONVENTION AND REFERENDUM

As published in the last number of the Industrial Worker, the referendum vote of the I. W. W. has deferred the next annual convention of the union till May, 1910. This referendum also decided that the general officers of the I. W. W. are to be nominated by the industrial unions of the I. W. W., and the election of the candidates so nominated is to be determined by referendum vote of the entire membership. All industrial unions are notified that the names of the persons nominated must be in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer, Vincent St. John, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., not later than September 15, 1909. The officers to be elected after the names of the nominees are sent out by the General Administration are as follows: General Secretary-Treasurer, General Organizer, five members of the General Executive Board, also an Auditing Committee of three members.

It is only proper to call the attention of the readers of the Industrial Worker, and the membership generally, to the importance of this election, and to the necessity of every member using his best judgment and knowledge in the selection of the men who have great responsibility and very important duties in the revolutionary I. W. W. With the feeling of solidarity which is so strong and general in the union, it is hardly needful to point out that no personal or local considerations should come before the thought of what is best for the organization as a whole. The revolutionary labor union knows no lines of geography, no distinction of race, or creed, or nationality. The ability, experience and suitability of all officers should be considered as well as questions of popularity. Danton once said: "It is the duty of the revolutionist to stifle, if necessary, all human sentiment." The I. W. W. is not a union of sentiment. Care should be exercised by the members in their choice, and after that is settled, the officers of the union are entitled to the hearty support of all true union members.

The poverty of the membership, and the fact that resources are needed so badly to carry on the work of organizing and educating the workers, make it impossible to provide for as many organizers as are needed, and the salaries paid to the General Secretary-Treasurer and General Organizer are astronomical revolutionists. The sad results of trusting in leaders is plainly seen in the craft unions, and all members of the I. W. W. should feel an equal responsibility for the welfare of the organization. But on the other hand, who must remember that many active men, first and last, in the labor movement, who were sincere, have become discouraged not so much by the attacks of the enemy on the outside as by the fault-finding and senseless criticism of those who expect perfection of others, but who are often not inclined to share any responsibility themselves.

It should be remembered that there is a wide difference between true democratic administration and the confusion caused by lack of system. It is impossible to imagine an organization in which there is no responsibility of individuals; there is no time and no way in which the danger of possible treachery can be entirely eliminated. Actions speak louder than words, and serve as the guide to the sincerity of their intentions. We must not trust "leaders," but we must discipline ourselves and educate ourselves to the point where it is impossible seriously to be betrayed by any one.

Blind confidence and unreasoning suspicion are alike detrimental to the organization. Both are to be avoided. Too many members are inclined to absent themselves from the business meetings of their union, and then find fault with what has been done. Too many members expect results at the hands of the general officers or organizers, which can only be accomplished by the members themselves.

As the organization of the I. W. W. grows, and continues to increase in power, the officers of the local industrial unions, as well as those of the national industrial unions, and the industrial departments have more responsibility and greater work. This is also true of the general executive board. It is regrettable that the state of the finances of the union is not such that all the members of the G. E. B. can give their whole time to the business of the I. W. W. In the meantime, those members of the G. E. B. who are forced to work for a master should be assisted in their work for the union, as far as possible.

It would be improper for the Industrial Worker to advocate any particular candidate for any of the offices, but it is entirely proper to urge all members of the I. W. W. to take part, if possible, in the nominations and election, and to consider only the general welfare of the whole organization in their proceedings.

Get the right members into the right places, and then stand by them in the performance of their duty. In the meantime, every member should familiarize himself with what are the duties of the general officers as laid down in the constitution of the I. W. W.

While it would be a waste of space to expose every individual who is robbing the working people, every I. W. W. member should take care to show up the organizers and leaders of the American Federation of Labor for just what they are—a bunch of cowardly traitors and petty thieves. The workers may know just how this A. F. of L. is run, just how Malony, the district organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Spokane is a fair sample. This man Malony is a contractor and a common thief. He has habitually beaten the men working for him out of all or part of their wages. A number of the Italian members of the I. W. W. were hired by Malony at \$2.75 per day. Malony paid them \$2.00 per day, and the men have no legal redress. It is to be hoped that the Italians will soon learn the meaning of this and its application. Malony has been arrested on a warrant sworn out by a man named Lee—a member of Malony's "union" of 11,624 of the A. F. of L. Malony says that the arrest is malicious and that at the instigation of some of the other contractors who wanted to become members of 11,624 also, so they could hire men at less than the scale.

SOLID FOUNDATION OF WORKERS' UNION

The I. W. W. is like an elm log—it's hard to cut. The few people of any belief or organization...

The Corner Stone of the I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. On this one fact hangs all the interpretation of the law of society...

Different Forms of the Old Delusion.

The history of all the lies and fables which have been invented to blind the workers to the fact that they have no interests in common with their masters...

The I. W. W. and Its Enemies.

The Industrial Workers of the World lay claim to having discovered the fact of the class struggle. The first groan from a hopeless slave has been discovered by the I. W. W.

—by means of organization. The craft union; the separations of workers into warring groups; are like the bow and arrow against the machine gun.

Industrial Union the World Over.

Not alone in America, but also in England, in France, in Sweden, in Japan, in Germany, in Russia, in Italy—in fact, the workers of the world are uniting...

SYNDICALISME.

(From "L'Action Syndicaliste," by Griffuelhes. Translated by Louis Allombert.)

I. The Social Question.

The situation in which the modern worker is put in capitalist society is terrible and painful. He is compelled, in order to make his living, to do the hardest work, without obtaining the least satisfaction.

II. The Two Methods: Struggle or Conciliation.

The worker will naturally strive for a better existence. But, to attain that he must get together with other workers to obtain from his boss the necessary satisfactions.

By working in common and with a common understanding we carry on the struggle.

By working in common and with a common understanding we carry on the struggle. By this permanent and regular contact we form an autonomous grouping.

SOUTH AMERICAN SYNDICALIST CONGRESS.

In "La Organizacion Obrera," organ of the local "Argentina Federation of Workers," the Federal Council of that organization launches an appeal for an International South American Congress of federated organizations.

CRADLE SONG.

Rock-a-bye Baby, in the tree top. When you grow up, you'll work in a shop; When you are married, your wife will work too, So that the swells will have nothing to do.

Rock-a-bye Baby, in the tree top. When you get old, your wages will stop; When you have worked with nothing to save, Rock-a-bye Baby, off to the grave!—Ex.

AMERICAN LIBERTY AT McKEES ROCKS—DEPUTIES KILLING STRIKERS



From a Sketch Made on the Scene.

INDUSTRIAL STRIKE AT McKEES ROCKS

The mass strike of the workers at McKees Rocks and Schoenville, Pa., is still on. As an example of solidarity and united action of the workers it is almost without parallel.

But affairs have finally reached the point when outraged nature rebels, and the workers struck as one man for a betterment of conditions. This rebellion was promptly answered by the employers, by an attempt to import strike-breakers.

The Hungarian members of the I. W. W. have organized a "flying squadron" and have a patrol of five boats on the river to head off strike-breakers and induce them to turn back.

F. of L. and socialist paper, the "Labor World,"

was given a copy of the strikers' appeal for help, for the purpose of having it ignored. Hughes is a "socialist" but is afraid to notice the matter in the columns of his paper.

RELIEF FUND.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the McKees Rocks Strike Relief Fund, including names like Fred Yopatz, Nels Johnson, and others.

Two hundred school children have gone on strike at Pittston in the Pressed Steel Car company's district. The notice of the strike was conspicuously printed by the children and attached to telephone poles, etc.

As we go to press, word has been received from the General Secretary-Treasurer that the strike-breakers at McKees Rocks have all quit as is admitted even in the enemy's papers.

Men of England, wherefore plough, For the lords who lay you low? Wherefore weave with toil and care The rich robes your tyrants wear?

Wherefore feed, and clothe and save, From the cradle to the grave, Those ungrateful drones who would Drain your sweat—nay, drink your blood?

Wherefore, bees of England, forge Many a weapon, chain and scourge, That these stingless drones may spoil The forced produce of your soil?

Have ye leisure, comfort, calm? Shelter, food, love's gentle balm? Or what is it ye buy so dear With your pain and with your fear?

The seed ye sow, another reaps; The wealth ye find, another keeps; The robes ye weave, another wears; The arms ye forge, another bears.

Sow seed—but let no tyrant reap; Find wealth—let no oppressor reap; Weave robes—let not the idle wear; Forge arms—in your defense to bear.

—Shelley.

I. W. W. Song Books Now Ready

The Classic Songs of Revolution and the Songs of the Modern Blanket Strife 25 Songs in All

B. HOLMES Literature Agent I. W. W. REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE. Price—10 Cents Each \$5.00 per 100 \$2.50 per 50

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.

- List of industrial unions and branches across various states including Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

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 trades 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 trades 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 capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

ARTICLE V.

The Label.

Section 1. There shall be a Universal Label for the entire organization. It shall be of a crimson color and always the same in design. The use of the Universal Label shall never be delegated to employers, but shall be vested entirely in our organization. Except on stickers, circulars, and literature proclaiming the merits of the Industrial Workers of the World, and emanating from the General Office of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Universal Label shall be printed only as evidence of work done by I. W. W. members.

When the Label is so printed, it shall be done by the authority of our organization, without the intervention of any employer.

Whenever the Universal Label is placed upon a commodity as evidence of work done by Industrial Workers, it shall be accompanied by an inscription, underneath the Label, stating what the work is that Industrial Workers have done, giving the name of the Industrial Department to which they belong, and the number or numbers of their Local Unions; and the Universal Label shall never be printed as evidence of work performed without this inscription.

ARTICLE VI.

Revenue of the Organization.

Section 1. The revenue of the organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for National Industrial Departments shall be \$25.00. Charter fees for National Industrial Unions, District Councils and Local Unions shall be \$10.00.

Section 2. National Industrial Unions and Industrial Departments shall pay as general dues into the treasury of the Industrial Workers of the World the rate of 5 cents per month per member; Industrial Councils shall pay a flat rate of \$1.00 per month to the General Organization; Local Unions shall pay 15 cents per member per month, together with such assessments as may be levied, as provided for in Article III, Section 7. All Local Industrial Unions within the jurisdiction of a National Industrial Union shall purchase all due stamps and other supplies directly from the National Industrial Union; but shall fill out the quarterly report blanks and forward same regularly to the General Secretary of the I. W. W.

Section 3. The initiation fee for members of Local Unions shall not exceed \$5.00. The regular dues shall be not more than \$1.00 per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Article II, Section 5, provided no part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit, but shall be held in the treasury as a general fund to defray the legitimate expenses of the union.

Section 4. National Industrial Departments and Unions shall charge for initiation fee an amount not exceeding \$5.00.

Section 5. All National Industrial Departments and National Industrial Unions subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World shall collect from the membership of their organization a per capita tax at the rate of not more than 25 cents per member per month, provided that no part of the above mentioned moneys shall be used for sick, accident or death fund, but shall be held in the treasury of National Industrial Departments for the purpose of paying the legitimate expenses of maintaining the organizations.

Section 6. No funds of the General Administration of the I. W. W. or subordinate parts thereof shall be used for political party purposes.

(Continued Next Week.)

The Ballot.

A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God!

Yes, John, but the workers are slaves,
That's the hell of it. The workers are slaves.

NEVER TOOK ANOTHER MAN'S JOB.
Loafer—Can yer spare us a penny, mate?
Workingman—Wotcher want a penny for?
Loafer—'Cos I got one, and I wants another for the price of 'arf a pint.
Workingman—Ever done a day's work in yer life?
Loafer—No, guv'nor, cawa't say as I ave.
Workingman—Well, yer never done a pore bloke out of a job, anyway. 'Ere's yer a'penny.
—Punch.

Hark, hark! the dogs do bark,
The scabs are coming with chains,
Some in rage and some in tags,
But all on "Union" trains.

SEATTLE, 1909!

Serenely full, the epicure would say: "Fat can not harm me; I have dined today!"
Hymn to the Seattle spirit from the unorganized of Washington Street. Dedicated to Bull-ken, God of Things as They Are.

Some live to eat, some eat to live,
Some live good things to others give;
But we will work the whole day thru,
And only ask a ten-cent stew—

O, ten-cent stew, O, ten-cent stew,
We are almost in love with you—
Don't ask what other things we'll take,
It does us no difference make;
Bread made of corn or wheat or glue—
We take it all with ten-cent stew.

Porterhouse steak, T-bone, or chops,
Or chicken—all must take their drops,
Halibut, salmon—all that crew,
Must fall before the ten-cent stew—

O, ten-cent stew, O, ten-cent stew,
We are almost in love with you—
Pie and cake look mighty blue,
The pretzel, "snail," and doughnut, too,
They all must fall a notch or two,
Confronted with the ten-cent stew.

While some eat crabs with mayonaise,
Lobster, all styles, and other ways—
The breast of dove for some will do;
But we'll have only ten-cent stew.

O, ten-cent stew, O, ten-cent stew,
We are almost in love with you—
Don't follow us into our nest,
And wonder why we never rest—
The bugs at once will tackle you,
Unless you live on ten-cent stew.

Automobiles, some love to ride—
In private yachts on waters glide,
And quaff the coolest, finest brew;
But we will stick to ten-cent stew!

O, ten-cent stew, O, ten-cent stew,
We are almost in love with you—
Don't ask us why such things we prize,
Why ambitions no higher rise;
It should be very plain to you,
They're spent to digest ten-cent stew.

In times gone by we chewed "Climax,"
And "Arrow Head" and "Fattie Ax,"
And "Piper Holdalek" and "Hitory Shoe,"
But ne'er forsook the ten-cent stew.

O, ten-cent stew, O, ten-cent stew,
We are almost in love with you—
Don't view the tag-locks on our clothes,
And wonder where our money goes;
It should be very plain to you,
We've spent it for the ten-cent stew.
—Charles Scurlough,
Aug. 12, 1909.

GERMAN LABOR UNIONS.

Samuel Gompers in his article on "Labor in Germany" in the Daily News of August 21, said that "Centralverbande" (central unions) of Germany correspond to our American Federation of Labor. This statement is misleading, as there is a great difference between the Centralverbande of Germany (united in the "General-Kommission der Gewerkschaften") and the A. F. of L. I was a member of the German union (painters' union) for more than nine years (110 months) and I know the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor is organized strictly on craft lines and there are jurisdiction fights and jealousies between different unions. The German unions are not strictly on craft lines and there are no jurisdiction fights or jealousies between them. The metal workers, with about 350,000 members, the wood workers, the miners, all with no district divisions, separate contracts, check off or fines, and the textile workers and others are more organized industrially than any one body in the A. F. of L.

The German unions have no closed shops, union buttons or union labels and when they strike they strike for all men engaged in that particular industry. For instance, when the painters in Hamburg got 60 pfennig (15 cents) an hour that was the scale for every painter in that city, union man or nonunion man.

On the other hand, if a workman in the A. F. of L. has to change his vocation for one reason or another (as I did on account of lead poisoning); if he is a member of the painters' union and has to quit his trade and wants to go as a waiter he has to join the waiters' union all over, just as if he never was organized. His membership book in the painters' union does him no more good with the waiters' union than if it was a mere Y. M. C. A. membership card.

The German unions have a universal transfer system and all a man has to do is to exchange his book of one union for one of the other and the time for which he paid dues in one is counted with the other. The German union's slogan is "Once a union man always a union man."

The A. F. of L. is a mere job trust, a "cartel," as we say in Germany, and therefore does not even attempt to organize all the men in one trade in a given locality and keeps the "undesirables" but through the medium of high initiation fees and the like, I can prove this by personal experience. The Germans have almost no initiation fee (perhaps as much as 25 cents or 50 cents) and tend to organize all, whether highly skilled or not.

The meetings of the German unions are open, except when forced by the police to allow only members at their meetings, when a sergeant-at-arms is appointed to look at the books of those attending, a thing which occurred twice in a local of which I was a member in four years.

FULFILLING INSTRUCTIONS.

The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out."
And the office boy, gathering them all into a large waste basket, did so.—The Green Bag.

There is always right, where there is necessity.—Clevis Hughes.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION THE VINE OF THE SOUL

"Say, do you want a job?" The rancher halted two tired and hungry-looking workmen who were sitting on a baggage truck in the shade of the depot, in the little town of Imperial in the imperial valley, California. They were ordinary, yet not ordinary workmen, for they were revolutionists. "I'm hayin'," the rancher went on, "and I pay \$2 a day and board." The job was accepted, and about 5 p. m. the rancher came along with a team hauling a hay press and a buggy trailing behind. The men's blankets were piled into the buggy, and the workmen squeezed themselves into the seat and the eight mile journey along the dusty, sun-baked country road began. As the western sun dropped nearer the horizon, the oppressive heat of the day became less intense, and the distant mountains took on a purple hue. It seemed a rare treat to the workmen, thus to journey and view the beauty of field and mountain. But the treat was marred by the anticipation of the strenuous life of drudgery in store for them. The sun went down, and the dusk and darkness that precedes the coming of the moon enveloped them. The rancher could be dimly seen sitting on the seat of the hay-baler, evidently thinking of his cows, his hogs, his hay and the market prices. Sometimes they rumbled by prosperous-looking ranches, with lights glimmering, and contented looking men, women and maidens within, actual possessors of a home! After one or two breakdowns and halts to give the panting, straining horses a rest—alias, poor, poor dumb, horses—they reached the ranch house, which proved to be but a miserable 12x12 "shack." It was 9 p. m. The workmen alighted and mechanically set to work to unharness the weary, sweaty horses and then fed and watered them. Afterwards they washed themselves in a minute tin wash bowl, dried themselves in the dark on a dark towel and entered the house and sat down to supper, being waited on by a sleepy house wife, while the rancher droned on about the big day's work on the morrow. The murky lamp shed its sickly gleams upon the meager meal, the while the farmer hurriedly swallowed his soggy biscuit and remarked, somewhat in a hitting manner, how tired he was. The meal over, the men arose and had pointed out to them their sleeping place, away out under some tall trees, at some distance from the house. They stumbled their way over there in the dark, with the ranch dog snarling and snapping at their heels, and untied their bedroll blankets and lay down to sleep. At least, that was their virtuous intention. But certain winged, parasitic, called mosquitoes, had not been reckoned with.

"Tormented, Day and Night"

From somewhere they emerged and began their devil's dance, as a prelude to the night-long torture they were about to inflict upon their prey. Slaps and curses soon were heard, as the men groaned and writhed and tumbled in their misery. One of the men soon fell asleep, thus happily becoming oblivious to the onslaught. But the other's fate was different. To him sleep would not come. He fought the demons off, time and again, only to have them sweep down on him again with increased fury. Then he tried covering head and body with his blanket, only to find the heat and sweat unbearable. As he uncovered to inhale a fresh breath of air they bore down on him once more and thirstily stabbed and punctured him from crown to heel. Up he sprang with blood in his eyes and curses in his soul, only to be the more sure mark and victim of their design. Fighting and fretting, stewing and cursing, with anti-teological thoughts in his mind, anon feverishly napping, the long, despairing night marched on. As the first faint gleams of the early morn began to shoot up from the horizon, he raised his exhausted body to a sitting posture, and began to think—hard thoughts, stern thoughts, rebellious thoughts. To submit to this, to suffer thus, to lie on fermented hay, intermingled with dried-out manure, to be crazed by stinging insects, and in dread of venomous snakes, to suffer heat and thirst and be deprived of sleep, to have less accommodation than the cave-man of yore, and, upon all this, to be expected to endure a long day of muscle-torturing toil! And all in order that the mere physical mechanism may continue its automatic workings? And at such a price! Impossible! blunt, vehement, rebellious refusal! Trampdom, vagrancy, robbery, starvation, death before such a damnable submission! Shoes on, coat and parcel of precious emancipating literature in hand, with wobbly legs, tired eyes and over-aching head, and nerves, leaving his fretfully sleeping partner and a quilt behind, he strikes out on a circuitous path to the nearby town, anger and indignation burning in his heart and rebellion, revolution—grim, determined, relentless revolution—in his soul; recking not whether he find a new, or more congenial taskmaster, recking not the consequences, but solely determining that his soul is thenceforth inalienably fixed on revolution and the marshalling of his class to the predestined rebellion! And then, oddly enough, he thinks of his dirty shirt, that it needs washing, that he needs a new one, that he needs other clean things, new things, many things; that he must needs to eat, to read books, to listen to music, to have fellowship with his kind, and be a civilized man! Ah, yes, but then, and because of this, there is the work of the revolution, the revolution, yes, the revolution! Left, right, plod on, dust, thirst, but the revolution; one mile to town, already it is hot, trudge on, more dust and faintness and weakness, but a revolutionary heart, and always there is the ever-brightening star of hope, the revolution!

An hour later the other workman reaches town. "Too fierce," he announced, "I hit the high spots." And he, too, "gives a notch" to the revolutionary spirit. One hour later still, a farmer, dreaming of bargain hay-bales, of how much he'll make on his rented acres, of the time when he'll have no more outlays to make on machines and materials, of the approaching day of independence, of the farmer's union, of cheaper paid help, and of cantankerous, ungrateful workmen, pulls up at the street

curb, and hails a forlorn-looking, mentally enthralled farm hand, "Say, do you want a job?" But there are two men in that quiet town who know that "job" and all the catalogue of jobs, and because of that "job," because of all jobs or lack of jobs, are doubly pledged to eliminate them forever from human life and knowledge and henceforth will sign themselves, "Yours for the Revolution!"
Holtville, Calif. H. S. CARROLL.

SNIVELLING CALVES!

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 3, 1909.

Several years ago the National Association of Manufacturers, with its various local branches scattered throughout the country, patterning after the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, was organized for the purpose of combating what it called the unreasonable, unwholesome and un-American features of organized labor. Where this program is honestly and impartially carried out, it should meet with the hearty encouragement of all good citizens of all classes; but where it is not—where the organization is used as a club to beat the life out of legitimate trade unions and enjoin their members from exercising their constitutional rights—it should meet with the hearty discouragement of all good citizens of all classes.

The Omaha branch of this organization, the Business Men's Association, has many members who appreciate and try to help legitimate trade unions, but it has a few members who would like to "put Typographical Union No. 190 out of business"—a union that has a just cause and that is conducting a fair campaign for its rights along the line of business principles. These latter members are like some of the radicals of organized labor—they are unable to do themselves and everybody else more harm than good. We have no desire to injure them or their business, but would respectfully call your attention to the enclosed resolution, which briefly sets forth our position on the union labor question. If you believe our policy is commendable—if you believe it is better to try to harmonize the class interests rather than to encourage a class struggle—you can help the good work along by individually endorsing this resolution. Yours truly,
OMAHA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 190.
By the Union Label Committee: M. N. Griffith, P. J. Doyle, Willis Hudspeth (Socialist).

Needed the Meal the Most.

A workman was out of a job and sick. His wife sent for the doctor. "I will leave you some medicine. Here are six pills; take one after each meal," said the doctor. "Yes, doctor, and will you please leave the meals, too?" said the slave.

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