

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 23

LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

This column can be made a power for good for the working people, especially for the "stump propagandist" as the politicians call all working people who are not members of Taft's union, A. F. of L. Do not fail to ask the secretary of your industrial union for a blank post card when you go out to work, and inform the Industrial Worker about how the job is. We'll print the news—crumbs and all. Get busy! Here is a letter from a cockroach who has been pitched. Anything these people don't like is therefore good for the worker. Do you believe this from what you know about bosses and staffers?

Bitter Root Valley Lumbering Company, 312 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Sept. 4, 1909.

Industrial Worker, 412 Front Avenue, Spokane, Washington.
Gentlemen—We notice in the issue of the "Industrial Worker" of August 26 on the first column, under "Local Exchange Union News Items, Lolo Pass," the following: "Many of the surveyors have died of spotted fever or typhus. A very dangerous place to work. All workingmen should avoid this plague-ridden spot." I happened to be in Missoula and obtained a copy of the issue referred to, and I at once investigated the matter, and found that two of the workmen in connection with the survey camp took sick with typhus, but there were no fatalities. None of the surveyors contracted this disease, and your item is very much overdrawn. We also want to say that anyone following the ordinary rules of cleanliness and care of their person are not liable to be stricken with typhus.

We will appreciate it if you will give us the name of your Lolo Pass correspondent. Yours very truly,
COMO LAND & ORCHARD COMPANY,
By J. M. Lovett, Secretary.

This guy admits that there is typhus fever in the Bitter Root country, but "none of the surveyors got it"—only the common laborers: the muckers, the chainmen, etc. Typhus is an acute, malignant, infective disease. Any person exposed to infection is liable to get it, and the camps in that district make it impossible to keep clean, even if that were the cause of the disease. Keep away from Lolo Pass, if you don't want a harp in the New Jerusalem. This is straight! I have been there myself.—Editor.

The following items received since last week. The boys in California are good about writing, and the rest of you ought to be better:

Tracy, Calif.—Standard Oil Pipe Line; wages \$2 and board; pay once a month; fair grub; sleep in tents; no hospital fee, employment check or poll tax; pretty stiff graft.

Saugus, Calif.—Boss, W. M. Taylor; wages \$3 per day; bunk house; no poll tax or discount; boss hires from employment shark, but I. W. W. men can get on.

Redlands, Calif.—Brookings Lumber Co.; \$35 per month and board, which is good; bunk house; hospital fee \$1 per month; boss goes to employment sharks, but I. W. W. men can get on; a good many scissorblinds on the job; 12 hours a day.

Los Angeles, Calif.—The scab "Times" says that "hordes of hungry men infest the city." "Blood" bulls and jails at Burbank, Saugus, San Fernando, Lancaster, Pomona, Piru, Covina, Downes. Same old thing of pinching "tags" for fees. Keep away if you want to keep out of jail.

Index, Wash.—Big Falls Lumber Co.; wages \$2.25 a day; pay 20th of month; fair grub; bunk house average; hospital fee \$1 per month. Stevenson, Wash.—Youmans & Simpson; wages \$2.75 per day; pay 10th of month; fair grub; bunk house; hospital \$1 per month; dirty hole and hard to get on.

Newburg, N. Dak.—Esterly Bros., threshers; \$3 per day; fair grub; pay "when harvest days are over"; easy to get on; sleep in tent. Help is scarce and boss could be forced to pay \$3.50 with organization.

D. G. Gillopie and James MacArthur are working near Sprague, Wash. They complain of two muses, one swelly and poor grub. They killed a chicken or two by accident and made the rancher cook them. They say this is as good as if they had voted for chicken.

Footie was in Astoria and held three large street meetings. I have also had several meetings in Astoria.
JOHN PANCNER.

There is a government job at Fort Stevenson, skinner and concrete men wanted; concrete men \$2.25 per eight hours. A man can get a job here at the Kelly Lumber Co., \$2.00 per day for yard men, board and room \$5.00 per week; not very good. The night fireman got fired a couple of days ago, and Kelly refused to pay him, the slave gave Kelly a good beating, and Kelly got up and paid him. The fare to Fort Stevenson is 35 cents from Astoria.

A few days later the superintendent of the Shenango mill walked into the engine room and handed McKeever his time.

"All right," said McKeever, and he walked over to the whistle rope and gave it a long pull. "What does that mean?" asked the superintendent. "It means," answered McKeever, "you've got another strike on your hands."

This was about four o'clock in the forenoon, an hour and a half before quitting time.

The men heard the whistle, knew it was the signal to strike, and inside of ten minutes every man and girl had walked out, leaving all machinery running at full speed.

The master mechanic and the superintendent were kept busy for about two hours shutting down the works.

This is a fine sample of Industrial Union methods. No notice given the company, no waiting for contracts to expire, but at a given signal every man walks out, leaving the mill deserted.

On the other hand the A. A., which organizes only the highly paid skilled workers, tied their



THE I. W. W. IS ITS OWN LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL POWER

repeat the offer of \$10 for a good photograph of Jellsett. This is said in earnest.

T. J. O'Brien of St. Regis sends in some subs and says he is tired of reading the bosses' side of the thing in the Missoula papers. He will find our side in this paper.

Fred W. Heslewood is still hustling on the Coast, and the results of his hard efforts are beginning to show in spite of the "International" scabs who come from Montana to queer him if possible with the lumberjacks. A bunch of old-time Montana men are on the Coast to wipe up the boys about this outfit. Heslewood will probably be in Seattle till about October 1.

Fellow Worker B. Hoffman at Bovill, Idaho, has sent in \$10 to keep the Industrial Worker from running the dull times. It takes money to run a paper, and if the members will transfuse a little blood for the next three weeks we will show you something rare, rich, and racy about the middle of the fall. You can't tell by the size of a toad how far he can jump, and the scabs and cockroaches will sit up and listen shortly. This is no bluff. Wait and see. But the Spokane locals can't do it all. Keep up your end of the log—don't be a piker.

Granger, Four Miles From Sunnyside.

Bruce North Coast Cont Marion 60 shovel is there have trouble in keeping men on account of alkali dust.

Warrenton, Oregon.

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NEW CASTLE STRIKE I. W. W. IS GROWING

On July 1st the men of the "Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers" came out against the open shop order of the American Steel and Tin Plate Co.

The open shop order and a reduction in tonnage of the hot mill men constituted the grievance of the A. A. men.

On July 15th the "Tin Plate Workers Protective Association," which covers the finishing or tin house department, came out against the open shop.

The reason for the two weeks' delay of the tin house men was because of the difference in the dates on which their contracts expired.

About 3500 men are involved, less than half of whom are organized, and of these only sixteen per cent were paid up in dues three weeks prior to the calling of the strike.

The number involved in the strike includes hot mill and tin house men of two mills, the Shenango and the Greer.

The mechanical departments of these mills, which includes machinists, millwrights, etc., remained at work.

Chas. McKeever, an electrical engineer employed at the Shenango mill, organized the assemblers (girls) of that mill into the I. W. W., also the men of the mechanical department, about four hundred and fifty (450) altogether.

At a meeting of this organization (Tin Mill Workers Industrial Union No. 298, I. W. W.) it was agreed upon that if any of the men were discharged for activity in organizing, that all should cease work.

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On the other hand the A. A., which organizes only the highly paid skilled workers, tied their

men up with contracts, making immediate action impossible.

The "Pennsylvania Cossacks" (state constabulary) were on the job here and tried several times to start riots.

Scabs and Patriots.

On one occasion a bunch of strike breakers were unloaded at the depot, hauled in, of course, by "union" railroad men. They marched down the street to the mill, each scab being armed with a couple of revolvers and a bottle of booze, and the majority of them being drunk.

The "cossacks" were on the job to crack heads in case of trouble, but nothing came off.

About a week ago, the "cossacks" were withdrawn, owing, presumably, to the coming to light of a little escapade of the sheriff of this county, an inveterate enemy of the strikers.

At present things are quiet; a few scabs are working in the mills; some are being brought in and some are leaving.

The I. W. W., the A. A. and Tin Workers unions have agreed that no deal will be made with the company by any of these organizations, unless all are considered together.

The I. W. W. men have been active in organizing the unorganized men of the mills who were not eligible to membership in the other organizations, and the I. W. W. organizations have now about five hundred members in two locals.

A convention has been called for October 1st for the purpose of uniting all the employees of the steel and tin plate mills into a National Industrial Union of the I. W. W.

The I. W. W. has opened a relief station here which is in charge of the striking assemblers (girls) and money is coming in very rapidly for the relief of the strikers.

The Socialist party local of this place has been forced, by the growth of Industrial Union sentiment, to turn over its paper, the "Free Press," to the I. W. W. during the strike.

Other workers outside the mills are beginning to see the necessity of industrial organization. Applications for membership are coming in every day, and we feel assured that after this strike is over that this will be a great Industrial Union center.

The workers readily grasp the principles of Industrial Union, and very little attention is paid to the politicians.

Two local preachers have come out for the I. W. W. A few more good men could be used to great advantage in this district, as all of us are kept busy night and day.

All is quiet at present in the strike district with "bulls" patrolling the company property.
FRANK MORRIS.

Drunkness places a man as much below the level of the brutes as reason elevates him above them.—Sinclair.

Cleanliness around the Union hall is more to be desired than "godliness."

Good order is the foundation of all good

THE I. W. W. WINS OUT McKEES ROCKS STRIKE

The employers' papers from Maine to California, and from Washington to Florida, have been uniform in their bloodthirsty call for more troops to break the strike at McKees Rocks. Leading editorials are howling about the "ignorant foreigners" and the "savages from Europe." These articles read like the ones in 1855, when all the Chicago agitators were called enemies of society and anarchists. The time is passing when wholesale murder of working people by patriotic thugs and "old glory" shrieking criminals will answer. This is an industrial strike, and while the enemy are bawling the fact that these workers were not organized in the American Federation of Labor so that they could be whipped in small bunches, the fact is that the I. W. W. is in control, and the "ignorant" foreigners are too wise for the Mitchell & Compers combination. Hundreds of men imported from the employment offices in eastern cities have quit and have the same tale to tell about being imprisoned and held in actual slavery in flat defiance of the U. S. "constitution." So much for the legal rights of workers, which do not exist apart from the workers' power to uphold their rights! The Philadelphia "Ledger," a typical employers' paper, has the following in a dispatch:

"Four correspondents listened to an almost unbelievable utterance by a Slav striker, awaiting on Indian Mound, the strikers' assembling ground, this afternoon. This foreigner told a company of 2000 men that in order to hold his job under 'the particular foreman that had charge of his department he was compelled to sacrifice his wife and later his daughter to the foreman. The revolting statement was received with little or no emotion by the men who heard it, they having become used to hearing of affairs of this kind, but it was the first time any one of their number had been bold enough to make public the terrible statement."

"Ministers were asked their opinion of the statement; some of them were surprised and seemingly shocked, and others took it coolly as being old news. Several well-known Catholic priests are assiduous workers among the men. Among them is the Rev. A. Pohorence, who said:

"Several instances of this sort of practice have been brought to my attention, and I know of cases so repulsive in their details that I could not give them to you to print."

The strike-breakers have all quit and the works have been tied up during the past week. The cruelties perpetrated by the American soldiery have rivaled those of Russia, and a few of the enemy's papers have even expressed horror at the "murders and rapes." The Richmond & Virginia "Leader" has the following in its connection:

"No liberality in wages or concessions in hours will hold the workingman where he is the object of continual insult, threat or abuse; and as for personal physical assault, reported to have been customary in the McKees Rocks works, he will not endure that from anybody in any circumstances and is likely to use his fist, or whatever other means of retaliation may be required, even with the certainty of losing his job and starving his family. We hope the time never will come when the instinct to hit back and do his quick will depart from him. A servile class may be comfortable for a few, but its existence is the worst misfortune and most serious danger that can come to any country."

"No Peace."

The Cleveland (Ohio) "Plaindealer" says: "There can now be no peace till violence and murder have been explained." This sounds a little like the second clause of the I. W. W. Preamble. These items taken from the enemy's papers are useful in showing the seriousness of the struggle, and that the employing class realize what industrial unity among the working people means for them. Here is another slice from the Philadelphia "Ledger":

"It is perfectly well understood that the Pressed Steel Car Company has an undoubted right to refuse to raise the wages of the workers or to treat with them. Perhaps they demand more than is reasonable. Who knows? At any rate, the company may legally offer little wages or no wages at all; it may close down the plant and go out of business, and as long as it pays taxes on its property and fulfills its rightful obligations to the community it not only has a right to expect perfect protection for itself and all its employees, but it has a right to demand that it shall have that protection without making any special request for it."

"The funerals of the murdered strikers were an appalling sight. The strikers and their families crowded around the funeral processions wearing an air of deepest sorrow. The mangled condition of many of the dead added horror to misery for the bereaved families of the martyrs. It is even reported that the authorities forced the journeymen to carry the American flag on one or two of the funerals, which were gloomy enough without this symbol of tyranny, whose colors threw a pall over the workers—deeper even than the shadow!"

The feeling of solidarity among the "Americans" and the Slavs is the thing that is causing the greatest comment among the conservative journals. The "Review of Reviews" says: "When Mr. Kellogg visited the strikers he found 3000 men sitting on the ground listening to the various speakers. There was no disorder or violence. For the first time Americans had joined the Slavs; and one of them declared: 'They have got the whole of us to fight now. We are trying to be men among men.' It is this combination which gives the McKees Rocks strike a new significance in the labor troubles of Pittsburgh."

According to the latest advices, the Pressed Steel Car Company has offered to grant the demands of the men, and it is reported that the evictions of strikers are being ordered stopped. It looks now as if the strike would end in a complete victory for the workers. Western Pennsylvania bids fair to be the storm center for the I. W. W. and the working class of the country from now on.

Work, and sweat, and toil, and try; The boss will fire you, bye-and-bye.

A workman is very foolish to fight for a country in which he has no home, and he is his own enemy, to defend a government that oppresses him.

THE FOLLOWING WAS RECEIVED SEPT. 8 BY THE
"INDUSTRIAL WORKER"

Chicago Ill., Sept. 8, 1909

Jas. Wilson
416 Front Ave.,
Spokane, Wash.

McKees Rocks strike settled. Company beat on all points. Strikers all members of I. W. W. and in control.

Vincent St. John,
Genl. Sec.-Treas.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World

JAMES WILSON
A. E. COUSINS

Editor
Assistant Editor

TELEPHONE MAIN 1566

Subscription, Yearly	\$.00
Canada, Yearly	1.50
Subscription, Six Months	.50
Bundle Orders, 100 or More Per Copy	.02½

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.

You have a vote in your own union. Use it to good purpose.

When in doubt, do just what the boss don't want and you'll be on the safe side.

He that putteth one employment shark on the bum is greater than he that worketh for a master.

It's all right to beat a boss if you get a chance, for he always beats you. If he didn't, he couldn't be boss.

Three men broke away from the Spokane chain-gang the other day. Anarchists! But it was "good doins'" all the same.

The employment sharks have been shipping scabs to McKees Rocks. The sharks are like a snake's fangs—part of the "system."

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. Get this under your hat, and you won't care what the boss thinks.

If you don't know where the I. W. W. hall is in a strange town, ask the employment sharks. They know! Pretty soon, they'll know even better.

Don't join the I. W. W. unless you believe it's a winner. But don't be afraid to fight for your rights. Cowards have no rights and should have none. They don't deserve to have any. Be game!

Some people say that a workman and his family have a right to starve to death. Not in McKees Rocks! If they try it, they'll be shot and clubbed to death. But the time is coming! Will you do your part?

The A. F. of L. carpenters' wives had a "nail-driving" contest on their "labor day." They should have had a wash-board contest, for they will need the practice this winter. God help a woman who marries an A. F. of L. scab!

You may think the employment sharks pay for this paper, but they don't. Just now, nobody is paying the printer and he ought to be skinned out of the whole bill. The trouble is, we want to get more work done, and the printer is a wise gazax. A word to the wise is sufficient. Get busy.

Fourteen thousand building contractors have struck in Paris. And this after all the good advice of Gompers to the French workers! Too bad! When Gompers comes home with his tail between his legs, the French workers' house will be "left desolate." But Gompers can at least try for the prize when the Civic Federation gives its next pink tea.

Speaking about the employers' labor day this week the Burlington (Iowa) "Hawkeye," an 18-karat hoosier sheet, has the following to help the green grass: "Many patriotic speeches will be made, and there will be expressions of growing loyalty to the cause of labor, and a broader sense of what is right between employer and employee." Jes' so, Hiram! If a man can't do a day's work in 17 hours he ought to be fired!

A party of Japanese capitalists are coming to Spokane next Saturday. The Spokane Chamber of Commerce is to entertain them, and the Elks' Quartette is to sing "Sunny Old Spokane"—in Japanese. Meanwhile the spittoon-cleaning division of the A. F. of L. Porters' Union is boycotting the Japanese porters. Race prejudice may fool some of the working people, but the fat grafters are too wise for it. See?

The working people will never be any better off as long as they respect their masters' laws. Respect for the laws of tyrants is contempt for the working class. The strength of law is founded on the weakness and cowardice of slaves. Law is for property. Freedom is for men. The industrial administration of the workers will replace the tangled web of class laws. Order and system must conquer confusion. The human body is a glorious example of co-operation and order. The parts are necessary to each other and are adapted to each other's needs. But too many workers let their lazy brains starve their stomachs.

The ridiculous divisions of the working people on account of craft, nationality, and language might be laughable, if the results were not so horrible. The "organizers" of the International Women's Garment Workers have started a separate union of cloak buttonhole makers in New York. The black-thread buttonhole workers should be in one union, and the white-thread in another, etc. This would be according to the A. F. of L.—separation plan. But to have all the workers in one industrial union would be bad! The bosses wouldn't like it. But why in the name of common sense, if another worker is good enough to work with you, is he not good enough to be in the union with you? Scratch your head and think, and then you may not have to scratch without thinking.

The second number of the "Proletarian," the I. W. W. paper published in Chicago, has been published. The editor is Fellow Worker T. Takahashi, 2870 N. Clark St., Chicago. The address has been changed from 1441 N. Clark street. This paper is printed in English and Japanese, and will be the greatest help in organizing our Japanese fellow workers, especially in the West, of anything printed. It is hardly necessary to ask all industrial unions to help circulate this paper, especially among the Japanese workers, and it will make the persecution that we are their brothers and remove the hateful effects of the persecution waged by the foul American Federation of Labor. Get a bundle of these papers and distribute them among the Japanese boys on the job. The Japanese are not afraid to take a paper and read it while the boss is looking either!

Gompers has not his needings at the international trades union congress in Paris. The Chicago "Post" (employing class paper) has the following on August 31:

OUR CERTAIN TRIUMPH

"It wared above our infant might,
When all ahead seemed dark as night;
It witnessed many deed and vow,
We will not change its color now."

In an old book of allegory is a story of a pilgrim who crossed a very dark and dangerous valley. The path was beset with snares and narrow. On one side was a deep bog, and on the other, pitfalls and precipices. He reached the end of this trying part of his journey just as day was breaking. Uncertain of the path during the darkness, as the light dawned he turned and looked back, seeing for the first time the awful dangers he had escaped, and felt rewarded for his courage and perseverance. This old tale, though told of an individual, is greatly like the struggles and march of the working class on its road to victory. The soldier often is insensible to his wounds and danger in the excitement of battle, but during the following rally, as he prepares for a fresh attack, he is able to count over his gains and losses. Were indeed he, if able to profit alike from the experience either of victory or temporary defeat. The present struggle in Sweden, the victory at McKees Rocks, the ever-growing power and importance of the I. W. W. the world over, is in truth like the rosy dawn of morning to those who have battled, worked and waited when the black night seemed unending.

But other systems have risen and waned; other workingmen's associations have grown and flourished for a time, only to be swept away or corrupted by the master class. What reason then, some may ask, to believe that the Industrial Workers of the World, and the revolutionary working class union may not, after all, take its place among the ruins of little systems that have had their day? Where are the armies of revolted slaves of old? Where the millions who have perished in the struggle between master and slave; between baron and serf since men first began the social war? Where? "Named and nameless, all live in us; one and all they lead us yet!" Poetic? Yes and everlastingly true! The example, the lessons learned, the hereditary ability to fight, and the inspiration of bravery make it true in a literal sense that the fight... fallen live in us and their bravery, manhood and womanhood lead us still; to greater efforts to-day. But the present is the first time in history when the working class of the whole world is awaking as one class to battle with the masters as one class. Groups and parts may be defeated, local or national organizations of the workers may be conquered, but the working class—never. And why not? Because the working class is the only one impossible to exterminate as long as men eat, and it is the only socially almighty class. The writers of a few years ago, who preached the doctrine of international union of the workers, were laughed to scorn, before the telegraph, the railroad and the steamship had well-nigh annihilated distance. If the rulers and kings have long since been of one blood and have prided themselves on it, the workers are rapidly learning that they, too, are of one blood and that the blood of the workers is the blood of the world. The world is being united alike by the master's guns and the cry of famine and misery, and if the dark places are the retreats of cruelty, the daylight of intelligence is exposing them in all their horror.

Specious argument and flattering words have followed success since the slaves cried: "King Darius, live forever!" The applause of the world has greeted the rise of empires on which it was thought the sun would never set, but was there ever yet a kingdom, empire or republic that did not exist by and for class rule? The struggle goes on till men are either all slaves or all free. Mankind can not be all slave, because the slave has a master. But men can be all free and each master of his own life. The foundation of industrial union is as broad as the world. It includes every worker; it could not permanently triumph otherwise.

Let us count the cost—but we can lose nothing. Let us look well to see if we are certain to win in the end. Partial unions of the working class have failed, but because they were parts only and weakened and corrupted by not seeing the enemy clearly. But never before has there been a class union of workers. Never before has the spirit of solidarity made the workers in one quarter of the globe feel keenly that the injury to a worker in Sweden is an injury to the workers not only of Europe and America, but to those of the whole world as well. The Industrial Workers of the World, while an orderly union and not a confused gathering, while systematic and yet bound down by no rigid formalism, derives its growing strength not from a ready-made set of rules, nor from the teachings of visionary philosophers, but from the fact that it is founded on the world-wide class struggle, and while broad enough to include all workers, is closed to all others. The best fitted every day for the great and small struggle with the employers, it is the only possible organization that can be capable of abolishing them. The events of every returning day show the lines of division between the workers being obliterated like streaks of sand by the tide. If we have struggled and toiled in doubt and darkness, how much greater and gladder our efforts should be as we begin to see the real day of the revolution approach!

The working class has never failed. It has suffered, bled, and been divided, but it can no more fail than the whole course of nature can be reversed. Science, experience, history and the plain facts of today point in one direction only: the triumph of the only social class of society—the workers. Let us then be alert and keen to make the most of every advantage; let us redouble our efforts, and have the satisfaction of uprooting the system which is the cause of all our unhappiness.

WHY THIS CHANGE OF HEART?

The fourth yearly convention of the Industrial Workers of the World passed the following resolution, found in the constitution and by-laws of the union: That to the end of promoting industrial unity and of securing necessary discipline within the organization, the I. W. W. refuses all alliances, direct or indirect, with existing political parties or anti-political sects, and disclaims responsibility for any individual opinion or act which may be at variance with the purposes herein expressed. A refusal is active and decided, and implies determination. The resolution also discourages any attempt on the part of any member of the I. W. W. trying to foist his or her peculiar views upon the union as being the teaching of the organization, and this for the sake of real industrial unity and necessary discipline. Individual opinion and the expression of individual views are nowhere forbidden, but the underlying purpose of all effort in the I. W. W. should be in the direction of real and solid unity of the working class alone. The life and death struggle is too intense to allow the energy of the organization to be wasted on non-essentials. The first and most important thing for all working people to realize is that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common. This being so, there can be no peace between the two classes, and any person proclaiming that the interests of employer and worker can be reconciled on any "field" or in any manner, and any person who would try in any form to confuse and blur the sharp dividing line between master and slave is a traitor and enemy to the working class of the world.

The attitude of various political parties toward the I. W. W. has been the subject of much discussion in the past, and too much time and energy have been wasted on disputes having no bearing on the every day struggle with the capitalists, but having rather the effect of confusing and disheartening those working people, ready, if left to themselves, to fight their own battles with courage and perseverance. The I. W. W. has been persecuted and slandered as no other organization of working people since the days of modern wage slavery. Not alone the employers, but their religious and political hirelings have heaped infamy and abuse on the heads of the struggling workers who alone compose the I. W. W. All in vain! In vain have the warring politicians tried to warp the working class union to meet their selfish ends, and in vain have the apostles of disorganization tried to split to shreds our union. The I. W. W. has not only refused to be thus wrecked and divided, but has grown and thriven under persecution. As for the political parties, we have never asked their help nor notice. Their persecution and sneers have been wasted, and we have refused their contamination. Finding the I. W. W. unaffected by their persecution, open or hidden, and no longer able to ignore a world-wide union of the working class, they are now being driven to "sympathize" with us, and are endeavoring to be with us "at the death" of the employing class.

It takes but little explanation to the clear-headed worker to make him understand that no organization, political or otherwise, can be true to the interest of the working class, as long as that organization is composed of others than actual wage workers. To admit the contrary, would be to rely on the enemy for help, and to deny the class struggle. The next question would be as sensible for a workman to go with his overall into a meeting of bank directors and tell the bankers of the worker's sympathy for them, as for a member of the employing class to protest his sympathy for the workers. There may be workmen, sad to say, who would feel bad at the losses of a banker, and who would be delighted to read of the profits of the Standard Oil Co. Such a worker might be sincere though very foolishly so. But the case would be an extreme one, and the worker would probably need treatment for brain trouble. And yet the sky-pilot, the doctor, the lawyer, the employer, the millionaire socialist, etc., are sincere in their love for a workman "on the political field," when they are living every day on the unpaid wages of laborers? Likely story!

The September number of the "International Socialist Review" contains several leading articles and editorials showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the politicians admit the strength of the movement they have so bitterly and miserably opposed. In a lame attempt to polish up the rusty and false doctrine of the "political shield" it has the following: "Many socialist party members must keep up their membership in craft unions in order to earn a living, and by this fact are prejudiced against the new unionism." (It's always "I am" with these people; it would burn their mouths to say union.) "On the other hand, this prejudice reflects itself in a bitter prejudice against the party on the part of some of the I. W. W. agitators, and has led them to denounce all political action as essentially middle-class." And here is some more: "A revolutionary union without the backing of a revolutionary party will be tied up by inflections."

A politician who didn't lie would be like a white blackbird. The "I. W. W. agitators" have never denounced political ACTION. The action of the revolutionary union is political in itself, but "political action" to these outsiders means simply voting at the employers' ballot box, and relying on the employers' state. As for an injunction tying up a union, it can not be done with a revolutionary industrial union large enough to be a real power. But then a "socialist" judge is a good judge? He will uphold the law if he can,

and if not the union will defy the law. The religion of the judge or his politics cut no figure.

This may seem a little hard on the crocodile hearts of the people who have upheld the A. F. of L. and ridiculed the I. W. W. as long as it paid to do so. But for the benefit of the members of the union, we give one or two passages from late socialist papers of prominence, and see how much the vagaries and treachery of these knaves amount to. General Berger of the "Social Democrat Herald" will be remembered as having told the workers a few weeks ago that "only a bloody revolution" would help them. Also to get rifles, etc., to assassinate the employers. This is probably some "political action" for Berger in the same article scoffs at the ballot. In the issue of August 28 the General has the following editorial: "But there is one thing in which a labor union ought to stand the supreme test—it ought always and invariably to keep its contracts and promises to the letter and demand the same thing from the employers." The "Appeal to Reason" says (August 28): "The workers' one effective weapon is the ballot"—and then:

The second wing of the army which threatens violence against capitalist rule is the army of the submerged, the slum people, the tramps, the hosts of the unemployed. They feel themselves ruined and are bitter. They have no property to lose, no reputation to lose, and capitalism has made their lives of small value to them. If they arise to avenge their own wrongs, they will not come with guns. They could not buy guns if they wished. They can do more effective work, from their viewpoint, without guns. Given a windy night, fifty desperate men and a box of matches, and more destruction can be wrought than by an army of veterans.

How true it is that "violence resteth in the bosom of fools." But see how warm and kindly toward the thousands and millions of destitute workers are these precious politicians. The unemployed are incendiaries, eh? They are not at least coining money by deceiving and slandering the working people and trying to turn the current of popular hatred and suspicion against those whose only offense, if any, may have been a fond reliance on the capitalist state which the "Appeal to Reason" expects to "capture"—in 1912 probably.

Can there be any program, any uniformly, any unity, any sincerity in any so-called revolutionary organization ruled by members of the master class and composed of members of both classes?

We ask no support of the politicians, and would warn all union members to distrust their praise more than their blame. They are no part of the labor movement. Beware of flattery!

Let them keep away from us, and we will return the compliment. We forgive them all the blame, we can not forgive the praise!

The I. W. W. membership will not fail to remember the treatment that was accorded the organization in the critical times, and they will remember those individuals and organizations that did all in their power to stifle and destroy the organization and the principles for which it stands.

"COCKROACHES"

With that peculiarly offensive and vulgar phraseology, so characteristic of the I. W. W. Reds, the small business man, and the gunny-sack contractor and employer are often spoken of as cockroaches. (Gunny-sack contractor and jack-knife contractor are the terms used to designate an exploiter of the proletariat having very limited capital, Willie.) A great deal of abuse has been heaped on the head of poor old John D. Rockefeller, Andy Carnegie and "Pierp" Morgan, which might have been equally well or better bestowed on the cockroach. The big employers have at least systematized industry, and such employers as the United States Steel Corporation have given the world a useful, though bloody object lesson on the power of industrial union for the employers. The workers are learning the lesson and organizing industrially. A large industrial union is being spoken of already as a labor trust—something at once instructive and awful in crime and robbery which organized and fully developed, Alexander the Great once captured a robber. The robber was allowed to plead his case before the man who had conquered the world. "If I have robbed villages and caravans, you have destroyed armies and desolated whole nations. My crimes are the same as yours, Alexander; they only differ from yours in degree." The same comparison exists between the contemptible employer who is master of a handful of slaves and the captain of industry who rules the lives of cities and even of nations. Small employer and big employer, they are alike enemies of the working class. The howl against the trusts and the combines come not originally from the worker. It proceeds from the cockroach who is being ground into the dust under the iron heel of industrial power and superior organization, and less and less of the working people are deceived into thinking that they stand to be benefited by the new order of things. They are only being misled by any better off working from a worthless scrip than working for a railroad company who pays them in legal tender at least. Not that the large companies and corporations do not systematically follow the check-off and discount practices, and graft off the employees without mercy. They certainly do all these things, but so too does the small contractor. It is then immaterial who the robber is, so he is a robber.

But in looking at the matter of extermination of the small employer, the forces of concentration and industrial power are seen grinding him more and more. The day of the little capitalist is rapidly ebbing out, and as he is often an easier mark for the industrial union of workers than the big employer, no occasion need be missed when it is possible to make things interesting for the cockroach, whether he be a small rancher or small contractor or employer of any kind. The small employers are not one whit behind the very chiefest of the enemy when it comes to persecuting and robbing the workers. The slave often fared worse on a small plantation than on a big one. The cruelties could be made personal and the tyranny concentrated as it were. The cockroach is being exterminated by the big employer, and he is a reactionary factor in industrial development. The wall of the little labor skinner is on a par with the protest from the armorer's of old time who saw the business being swept away by the use of gun and cannon. It is understood to be the duty of the I. W. W. member to fight the employing class at all times and everywhere. Never miss a chance to strike a blow at the wage system, if it is only to take less dirt on a shovel. While the I. W. W. is in a state of formation, and as we approach the goal of wide industrial organization and control, the systematic fight on the small employer should be made. If anything, a specialty. Learn to catch rats before trying to kill lions—it does a great deal of good and is most useful practice. Consider the case of a jerk contractor on a railroad with a small contract, especially where he has to complete the work in a given time; or size up the small rancher with a mortgage who must get his crop harvested or go to the poorhouse—if the militia take him. These little cockroaches have not got the pull to get out the bargain-day judge. They are up against it, and it is the duty of the I. W. W. members to note all such cases of necessity, and if they can, to stand up to the bill. They will soon learn what to expect, and as we said before, it's good practice for the workers. What with the working people demanding more wages and shorter hours, and the "trusts" squeezing the life out of them, kindness to help put the cockroach out of business. Especially if the "roach is a "friend of labor," will it clarify his ideas on the class struggle and the economic determinism of events. There is a story told of a part of "Kelly's army" that invaded the restaurant of a struggling employer. They ate all the food in the place, at first with the loud and threatening protest of the proprietor, who yelled, "robbers," "tramps," etc. After the last ham plowed leave the shop. He saw them turn down the street, and then called out: "Wait a minute, boys; I'll go with you!" He was a member of the propertyless class for the first time and was good material for the revolution. So, as in this case, the only way to make a good socialist or revolutionist out of a cockroach, is to make him an actual member of the working class, and though this may seem a hard saying, yet know assuredly, without it, his "charity is not yet perfect."

So get after the cockroaches, boys, and give 'em the limit. They are goners anyway, and it will relieve their suspense to put them all on the bum!

We have heard the saxon about sober policemen, and honest policemen, and crible-kickers and most of the old ones in the joke line, but here is a cockroach "socialized police" is a new one and must be the kind the comrades will give us under the cow-operative commonwealth when Miss Bobbie Hunter and General Berger have also shaken Rockefeller's paw like the man in the Cleveland church the other day. It will be hell on the "slum proletariat" and no joke.

New York, Sept. 4.—The National Association for the Prevention of Mendicancy and Charitable Imposture, which has just been incorporated by a number of wealthy men, proposes to do away with the professional tramp and beggar, James Forbes, one of the originators, said:

"The purpose is to repress knavish imposture and to aid and strengthen the physically crippled and sick who may be in a way to become mendicants and impostors. We propose to work as a sort of socialized police, and hope to cover the entire country."

tematic way. Mr. Forbes explained, will be singled out in a systematic time the association will be able to unite with the police in nullifying the fellows."

It's all off with the "stew-bum" and "jingle-kitty." The juncles will be no more and peace will descend on the chicken coop. "The unemployed" and respectable workman slave in peace, and the frugal worker's wife will be spuds furnished by the Poor Commission. And yet—but what's the use?

The State Federation of Labor of California is perfecting plans to combat the organization of the agricultural workers of California by the I. W. W. The same old scheme is to be worked: sacred contracts, time agreements, and support of the Pinkertons, etc. Get busy, you California I. W. W. boys, and make 'em hard to catch!

Even a dead fighter is better than a weak-kneed coward. "The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strain today," said August Spies with the rope around his neck. Who will remember you, devilish slave, if you are killed today working for a master?

Be Careful, Mr. Gompers.

We confess to a feeling of uneasiness as we watch from afar Mr. Samuel Gompers' heavy flirtation with the International Trades Union Congress. True, Mr. Gompers is virtuous. We would almost have said impregnablely virtuous, but—away from home—and in Paris—mischance assails us. Like an old deacon alone in the great city, Mr. Gompers may conceivably develop a fondness for the fine wine of the "class struggle," the feverish hot air of the "general strike," the varied naughtiness of the Continental labor movement.

This would be a pity. We have counted on Mr. Gompers to preserve us from these things, particularly from "that evil thing called class consciousness." We have counted on him to keep pure and holy our conviction that "in the long run" and in the last analysis, the interests of master and man are one. Mr. Gompers, we are glad to note, recognized his delicate position, the duty which he owed us, when he stoutly told the delegates that American trade unions could never, never go to quite such lengths—as a flushed and scandalized deacon might affirm, "they don't spill wine like that in Perkinville!"

However, it is none of our affair. Mr. Gompers is a grandfather and old enough to know what is expected of him. Moreover, if the National Civic Federation can sit idly by and see its own cherished vice-president assailed by such temptations, his fine Americanism corroborated by Herveism, Jaureism and Rebelism, there is nothing for others to do.

The "Post" needn't worry. Any time Gompers is gullible of loyalty to the working class, the moon will turn into green cheese. Another naner, also friendly to the working class, the Chicago "Socialist," says: "It is unfortunate that Gompers was sent on such a voyage. He has placed the whole American movement in a most humiliating position." So the "Socialist" concludes, the A. F. of L. is the "whole American movement," eh? Cat's out of the bag again, comrades! But how about that I. W. W. bunch in Pennsylvania—New Castle, McKees Rocks—and the thousands of I. W. W. men throughout the country? Looks like we were "moving" some—even if we are bad!

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN STILL ON

Til Danske Partifæller i Amerika.

De Samvirkende Fagforbund i Danmark.

København, den 16 August 1909.

J anlending af Storstrejken i Sverrig har Sekretariatet for Arbejdernes faglige Landsorganisation i Sverrig vedtaget at sende Hr. Claes E. Tholin til Amerika, for mundtlig at forklare Aarsagerne til den foreliggende Strid mellem Sverriges Arbejdere og Arbejdsgivere.

Vort Forretningsudvalg tillader sig derfor ved nærværende høfligt at anmode danske Partifæller, som maatte komme i forbindelse med Hr. Tholin om at vejlede ham og paa bedste Maade være ham behjælpelig med Arbejdet under Opholdet i Amerika.

F. F. V.

CARL F. MADSEN.

The Swedish general strike has now assumed a new character, as evidenced by the following cablegram received by the Swedish-American newspaper "Arbetaren" ("The Worker") from the President of the Swedish National organization of Workers:

Stockholm, September 4, 1909. Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

The general strike continues, though the situation is somewhat changed. Work will be resumed on September 6th only with such employers as do not belong to the Swedish Employers' Association. Against the latter the fight continues, embracing 163,000 workers. The struggle now is limited to the Association that declared the lockouts. With continued economic assistance the immense struggle must be continued until a satisfactory settlement of the whole conflict has been reached.

For Landssekretariatet.

HERMAN LINDQUIST.

As appears from the above cablegram, the workmen have scored their first victory, in so far as they have succeeded in effecting a break in the ranks of the employers, previously united.

But even with the situation thus improved, the fight is of vital importance to labor the world over.

These 163,000 workers are all organized and the employers will no doubt go to unlimited sacrifices to try to crush out of existence the Swedish, and thereby all Scandinavian, labor organizations. If the Swedes should lose this battle, which they cannot possibly afford to do, labor will have received a setback the world over, from which it will take years to recover.

Therefore, financial assistance from the world is needed as much as ever, and the workers of America should consider this fight as their own.

Send all appropriations and contributions direct to

LANDSSEKRETARIATET, Stockholm, Sweden.

New York, September 4, 1909.

JOHN SANDGREN.

The Swedish strike, now in its fifth week, continues with unabated energy. Yesterday C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, the Swedish delegates who were sent here by the strikers to collect funds, received the following cable dispatch:

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 31, 1909.

In their struggle for their right to organize the Swedish working class has now conducted its general strike for four weeks.

Hitherto the government has remained passive, but now it and society outside of the workers have openly turned against the strikers. Needless lies are being circulated against the working class.

In spite of this, in spite of threatening hunger, in spite of all that the ruling class may do to us are determined to stick it out. The situation remains unchanged, and unbroken ranks of workmen confront the employers.

The class spirit is strong, and the strikers are determined on "no surrender," up to the last ditch.

We are cheered and sustained by what the workmen of all European countries are doing to aid us. They are devoted to our cause and support it magnificently.

Looking toward America we are counting on the sympathy of our class brothers there. We dare to count on their powerful economic assistance, which is now necessary for us in our struggle.

LANDSSEKRETARIATET, HERMAN LINDQUIST, ERNST SOEDERBERG.

The general strike now in progress in Sweden since August 4, 1909, is not to be considered as a strike in the common sense of the word. This strike has not been commenced in order to secure to the workers increased wages or shorter hours, but it is the inevitable result of the aggressive tactics adopted by the "Swedish Employers' Association."

Ever since the financial and industrial depression that set in in conjunction with the last great economic crisis in America—a depression which for the workers carried in its train many difficulties besides the lack of employment—the organized employers in Sweden (and they are better organized than in any other country) have made it their special business to try to break to pieces the national organization (the Landsorganisation) of Swedish workers.

Their method has been to threaten with unlimited lock-out in case their terms were not accepted.

Thus, during the course of the year 1908, the organized employers and the Swedish workmen and the whole Swedish people before the possibility of a complete lock-out and a general suspension of work not less than four times, in their attempt to bring about a destructive and fatal struggle with the organized workers.

These conflicts were, however, solved, mainly to the satisfaction of the workers, and on the basis of previously existing conditions, through the arbitration of a commission appointed by the government, which evidently feared, and wanted to postpone the struggle planned by the employers.

Through these constant struggles under threat of mass-lock-outs the resources of the

workers' organizations were deplorably depleted, and for this reason the employers placed great hopes and expectations in a renewal of the attack. Profiting by the favorable circumstances, they again began their assaults upon the national organization of workers this year, with the determination of dealing it a blow after which it should no more raise its head.

Employers' Methods.

In order to accomplish this, they used the following method: In three different industries, and in rather insignificant places, wage-reductions of a shaming character were dictatorially ordered, reductions so large that, in view of the continually increasing cost of living, it would have been entirely out of question for the workers to submit to them.

In order to enforce an acceptance of the reduced wages in these out-of-the-way places, the Employers' Association on July 5 declared a lock-out against all the workers in the three industries concerned, announcing at the same time that, if their demands were not acceded to on July 26 the lock-out would be extended to include 50,000 men and on August 2 to 80,000 men.

As the workers could not possibly recede from their defensive position, these hard decisions were carried out, and on August 2, 80,000 men and women were shut out from work in such industries as the employers could shut down with the least injury to themselves. These workers were informed that they could not come back except after an unconditional surrender, and, furthermore, the association empowered its officers, in case of necessity, to extend the lock-out to include all organized workers. These facts throw a lurid light upon the workmen's "human society," since they themselves had planned the same kind of "attack."

It was in the face of this situation that the representative assembly of the organized workers was convoked. It was now plainly to be seen by the workers that not only was the result of more than 25 years of struggle for a human existence endangered, but also the very existence of their organization. They could not escape the fact that the employers' ultimatum was a challenge to a life-and-death struggle.

In order not to be slowly ground to pieces between the millstones of the successive lock-outs, the workers were compelled to speedily resort to the last and most powerful means of defense—the general strike.

The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to cease work, but even the unorganized workers to the number of not less than 100,000 went out on strike with their organized fellow-workers. Still more, a small organization of workers, classed among the "yellow unions," and hitherto accused of running the errands of the employers, made common cause with their fellows.

Leaving out of account the agricultural workers, only the employees of the government and the municipalities, such as railway, postal, telegraph, telephone, lighting, street-cleaning and waterworks employees, are still at work, upon the advice of the other organized workers, and for tactical reasons too long to explain.

All these governmental and municipal employees, who are also well organized, are assessing themselves heavily to support the strikers, and will, in all probability, go out on strike at the proper time if it is found desirable.

Splendid Solidarity.

It may consequently be said that the Swedish working people, almost to a man, have stood up in defence of their organization and for all its high and noble aspirations. Strike-breakers are next to impossible to find within the ranks of the actual workers. All rumors to the contrary are fabrications.

But equally strong and united stand the employers with determination to crush the organization of the workers.

In its origin the general strike is entirely void of political and revolutionary aims, and is of a purely economic character. What it may become in the course of events, if the employers persist in their ambitious designs, remains for the future to show.

As it is, more than 300,000 workers are striking, which means that over a million men, women and children now are actually starving or on the verge of starvation.

In spite of this desperate condition, the strikers are observing perfect order. Not even the rattling of arms, gibes and insults on the part of their adversaries, or the machinations of "agents provocateurs," have so far been able to deceive the workers into committing the dearly longed-for follies that would create an occasion for the use of rifles and machine guns. In fact, at no time of its previous history has Sweden been such a peaceful and orderly country as it is just now, during the general strike.

The workers in Sweden are sufficiently trained to self-control not to endanger their success by a rash step, which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

Help Needed.

But in order to maintain the fight, until the employers shall have suffered enough financially to call it off, the workers in Sweden must have the assistance of the world, the internal resources being entirely inadequate. The Swedish workers, used to hardship are willing to starve for a long time yet in order to gain the victory. They are prepared to fight to a finish on a diet of salt, bread and water, but it still requires immense sums to keep more than a million people alive.

The workers in other Scandinavian countries immediately came to their assistance, assessing themselves heavily. Germany and other countries have also sent large contributions, and from all over the world come messages of cheer and promises of help. But even all this does not suffice.

It is for this reason that the Executive Committee of the Swedish "Landsorganisation" has sent us, the undersigned, to America to appeal to all American workers to tender speedy and powerful help.

Knowing full well that you fully appreciate the international importance of the struggle now going on in Sweden, that you would count a defeat for the Swedish workers as your own loss, and that you will count their victory as your victory, we bring you fraternal greetings from your Swedish fellows, and their thanks in advance for assistance rendered.

All appropriations and contributions should be sent to "Landssekretariatet," Stockholm, Sweden.

Yours for the welfare of the working class,
C. E. THOLIN,
JOHN SANDGREN,
Authorized Delegates from the Swedish Lands-organisation,
New York, August 27, 1909.

Just as a quart measure will hold only a quart, so the brain of a single worker has but a single mind's capacity.—System.

You cannot put a gallon of liquid in a quart measure. You cannot fill the brain of one man with the work of a dozen.—System.

If you cram the memory with detail there is no room for creative material. If the brain is to do creative work it cannot handle detail.—System.

ANOTHER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION

The following manifesto is issued by the A. A. and T. P. W. Lodges of Sharon, Pa.: To all organized and unorganized in Iron, Steel and Tin Mills, Irrespective of craft and character of employment:

In the fierce and cruel struggle for existence, against small and ever-growing smaller capitalist class, who own and control but do not use the tools of production, and a large and constantly increasing working class who use but do not own those means, the individual submerges like a small cell drifting astray in the wide ocean. Members of the working class have long since recognized the fact that individual resistance against the employer was futile, and the craft unions were brought into existence as the first method of collective resistance, and of combined aggression against the efforts of the few to curtail the rights of millions, by reason of their economic power.

While manufacturing was carried on by individuals and small companies, the craft unions performed noble service in preventing the encroachment of the employing class upon struggling toilers. But today production has evolved from crude tools and small machines into gigantic labor saving devices, and small companies have grown into trusts and combines.

Against the present day monopolized production the craft unions are powerless. They are broken to pieces like a weak reed in a destructive hurricane.

The efforts of the struggling working class to wrest more of the product of their toll from the grasping, powerful hand of the oppressors, have proven abortive in these days where the force of power and concentration has engraved its mark upon the social system and social relations.

Defeated and despairing the workers are becoming despondent of the fact that something else is needed to give them hope and encouragement. Something real substantial is required to give the consciousness of power so that thereby more effective resistance can be offered—a more successful battle given to the enormous power of the masters and the institutions controlled by them.

Members of trade unions are bound by contracts to remain at work while other workers in the same industry often members of another craft union are engaged in a conflict with the employers. Trades unions by their restrictive rules, in their blindness to real facts in life, are debarring other workers in the same industry from membership, thus helping to produce the hostile forces against themselves in the struggle for better conditions. Members of trades unions are even urged to take the places of other striking or locked-out workers in the vanguard over jurisdiction, or when out in violation of an agreement with the employers. Union members are taught to regard such agreements as sacred and blinding instruments, even when entered into to the detriment of other workers, while they are disregarded by the employers at any time when they find it to their advantage and profit to violate them in defiance to those who are made obedient partners to such one-sided treaties.

When workers in the plants of one industry are engaged in conflicts with the employers, other mills and plants in operation by union members, and the product of these workers is used to defeat the others engaged in warfare with the capitalist class.

Need of Industrial Union.

Conditions such as these are pregnant with awful and disastrous results for the tens and hundreds of thousands. The tin mill and sheet mill workers, at present engaged in the last heroic and desperate struggle to preserve the instruments by which alone the powers of the corporations could, to a limited extent, be curbed, begin to see the truth of these conditions of affairs. They cry out aloud for a radical departure from old methods and old traditions. New conditions teach new duties. Realizing that our fellow workers in this struggle, men and women who bravely have faced the hardships and sacrifices of the conflict, will not be able to escape an ignominious defeat and a complete annihilation of their organizations, we conscious of the growing feeling for closer concentration of the ranks, and the development of our own collective industrial power, so to be able to combat with the gigantic power of the aggressors, the capitalist masters, call upon all workers in the Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin industry to consider the following proposition, and to take action thereon, immediately and without delay.

The Basis of Industrial Solidarity.

1. The formation of a National Industrial Union which shall embrace all workers in the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential for the further formation of unions comprised of workers engaged in kindred industries and more and less depending upon the production of steel and raw material to the metal industries.
2. This National Industrial Union shall comprise all hot mill employees, shearmen, openers, picklers, annealers, cold-roll employes, roll turners, engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, firemen, gas makers, electricians, carpenters, assayers, reckoners, boxers, tin house employees, puddlers, helpers, blast furnace blowers, steel melters and all workers in and around Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin mills regardless of sex, color, creed or nationality.
3. The organization, formed from the amalgamation of all working forces in the aforementioned industries, must be founded on the recognition of the irrefragable class conflict in society and its methods and actions must be guided by the principle that the workers are entitled to the full product of their toil.
4. The organization to be formed shall constitute itself as the industrial organization of all workers in the industry. It shall not endorse and shall reject endorsement by any political party.
5. The organization shall form one of the three component parts of a "department organization" composed of workers in the metal and machinery industries, and as such shall become members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the only organization advocating the principles as herein enunciated.
6. None of the general officers elected shall be allowed to accept the nomination for, or a position, be it elective or appointive, from any political party, except with the consent of the general membership as expressed by a referendum vote. Nor shall anyone of the officers stump or agitate for a political party while holding office in the combined association so formed.

With these basic principles, presented herewith to the intelligence of the membership, and also to the many unorganized workers in the industry for the careful and painstaking investigation and consideration, we call upon the rank and file of the

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON, STEEL AND TIN WORKERS, the SONS OF VULCAN, and the INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF TIN PLATE WORKERS, and the

member of other organizations in the industry, such as blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, electricians, laborers, etc., etc., who are working in the iron, steel and tin industry to take action at once on the following propositions:

1. A joint convention to be called together at once. This convention shall be held October 1, 1909, in New Castle, Pa.
2. All national and local organizations of workers in the industry shall be allowed representation at this convention on the following basis: One delegate to every fifty members organized and one additional delegate to every one hundred members or major fraction thereof.
3. All rules and constitutional amendments adopted by the convention for the guidance of the membership to constitute the new body to be formed, shall be submitted to a referendum vote of all members represented for ratification.

Having outlined briefly our program as a basis of action, and in preparation of more effective efforts of resistance against further aggressions on the part of the capitalist class, we earnestly solicit your co-operation and approval of the plans, so that the struggling workers in the industry may be enabled to prepare themselves for the future and establish an organization powerful enough to execute the aims herein proclaimed.

But in the meantime we call the attention of the working class to the fact that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which constitutes the hot mill employes of tin plate plants, and the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America, which constitutes the tin house employees of the same plants are on strike against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company's attempt to establish the "open shop" in all of its plants in this country.

The odds are terribly against the strikers, but nevertheless they are waging a noble battle, and therefore while we are arranging and working for an organization that will bring a complete and lasting victory to the working class, we urge each and every worker in the iron, steel and tin mills affected by the strike to ally themselves with either the Amalgamated Association or the Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association and assist those organizations in their present struggle.

We are sending advocates of Industrial Union to appear before unions and bodies of workers for the purpose of explaining more in detail the contents of, and the reason for this call for action.

A LITTLE ROT.

(By Red Dunbar.)

I notice that the correspondents of the Industrial Worker generally take their letters from some lumber camp, box car or scissorbill shack. I fail to see any communications from Narragansett Pier, the Weeping Willows, Chipewa Knoll or Narration Point. There seems to be a failure of class in this respect, and I hasten to correct it. My communications to Collins and Cuffs, The Sunrise, The Socialist Republican Herald and the New York Ball have always been dated from some fashionable watering resort or written on stylish hotel paper, to convince the editors that their correspondent was either in the swell set or near it. Thus I have secured for my emendations added prominence and double leads. To continue in my usual vein is impossible, for my mind is on the super scribble (rather the subtitle, to be etymologically correct). I have thought of "Robbers' Roost," "Skilly's Gully," "Royerer's Bay" and "Natadam Point," but none of them strike me as being exactly suitable. Hoboken would do very well were it not so near Hoboken. But dropping all this worry of address for the time being let me drop something else as well—my high-frown style, for instance—take off my coat and all in. I'm sure you'll not object, will you. Do?

Sentence Sermons.

Materialism from Epicurus down to the present moment is the best religion for the majority. This religion is in ill repute, because it has always been abused by the minority. Material wants supplied by workers who have flesh appetites make for health, wealth and happiness.

The god of the worker is his own brain. He should worship that, before all other gods. If he must have a trinity, he might add the phallus and the guts, emblems of the sacred organs.

Henry George was a great fisherman on paper. His disciples are always trying to catch fish with their hands. Let us learn from them: If John catches 12 fish, he better skin 'em and eat 'em all, instead of surrendering one-fourth to a landlord, one-fourth to a boss and one-fourth to a banker. John, like all good fishermen, is too damned generous.

Socialists (?) want to reduce prices. Or are they democrats? Consumers buy things at their real worth, even monopoly commodities. Producers don't get the real worth of their work. That is where the shoe pinches.

Stirton says the graft is in the pay envelope at the shop door. I guess he's right, brother. Endreyer, the Russian dramatist, has Sergio say "to the Stars." "What a pity that people for the most part talk nonsense. —Very often eloquent words are used by some people as an argument for not working." Does that remind you of anybody?

A physical fornicist, an anarchist and a damned fool went fishing together. The coroner never decided which one rocked the boat.

I have some respect for a big grafter who helps build up an organization and rakes in the shekles. But a petty grafter who steals pennies off of dead men's eyes is thoroughly contemptible.

A good man is he who sustains an organization that helps him get all he earns. He remains good if he spends all he gets, bad if he "saves" it.

Dead Man's Gulch, Aug., 1909.

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 in a statement of their names, addresses, times of union meetings, etc. This list will be published every week, and those unions wishing their names continued are asked to write to the editor of the Industrial Worker without delay.

Arizona.

Secy.—Town—Address.
272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 E. Van Buren.
273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230.

British Columbia.

155—G. W. Rogers, Phoenix, Box 264.
44—Alice Harting, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke.
525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.
322—F. C. Lewis, Vancouver, Room 3 Sullivan Bldg. Meets 2 p. m. Sundays.
326—Pat Daly, Prince Rupert.

California.

173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 173 East St., Maritim Bldg.
437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. Meets 8 p. m. Saturdays.
419—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, Box 357.
12—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Second St.

Colorado.

Mixed Local, Denver.
Illinois.
600—J. F. 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. Zaleski, Polish Br.
85—P. Price, Chicago, 111 Oak St. Br. 2.
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale Ave.

Iowa.

139—H. Hagenesen, Sioux City, 419 Jennings St., Maritim Bldg.
Louisiana.
38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott.

Minnesota.

424—H. F. Loder, Deer River. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays of month at 10 a. m., Ruby's Hall.
64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson Ave.

Missouri.

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

Montana.

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, Kalamopol, Box 175.
300—M. F. McClung, Kalamopol.
33—Pete Brown, Darby, Box 78.
35—H. C. McLean, St. Regis, Box 23.
39—W. H. Coomba, Billings. Meets Friday, 7:30 p. m.

Nebraska.

86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 S. 17th.
New Jersey.
24—A. Hagberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave.
163—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw Ave.

New York.

610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson.
161—C. Delz, New York, 512 E. 146th.
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 E. 152d.
130—N. Beekman, New York, 334 E. 51st.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 W. 96th.
317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.
15—J. Lyne, Vonkers, 29 Fernbrook.
15—A. Jack, New York, 403 W. 127th.

Ohio.

179—J. Routsone, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave.
32—Chas. H. Smith, Cleveland, 6636 Bliss Ave.
98—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st.

Oregon.

93—E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. 4th.
92—Pat Walsh, Portland, 33 N. 4th.
141—Building Constructors, Portland, Ore., 33 N. Fourth St., B. Lorton.

Pennsylvania.

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. Elknart, Philadelphia, 1154 S. 6th St.
404—Joe Shofer, Philadelphia, 420 Green St.
524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna Ave.

215—J. Desmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gazzam St.
516—Anton Parles, Parsons, Box 81.
615—G. Grechi, West Pittston, 118 Luserna Ave.
511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13.
372—P. Cox, Patton.

25—John Ludone, Mazonongue, Box 697 Dr. 1.
25—G. Basso, Fairbairn, Box 226 Br. 2.
298—New Castle, 23 1/2 Washington St., Thursday Evening.

Mixed Local, L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622.

299 Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.

Colorado.

Denver, 3505 Humboldt St.
Rhode Island.
99—B. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill.

Vermont.

7—F. Ross, Montpelier, 115 Barre St.
176—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury.
410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtleiff Place.

Washington.

423—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, 416 Front Ave.
132—G. E. Boyd, Spokane.
432—Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, 308 James St.
434—H. A. Hanley, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.

131—A. C. Cole, 308 James St. Meets Mondays, 8:30 a. m.
382—G. R. Cole, Seattle, 308 James St.
178—Chas. P. Williams, Seattle, 308 James St.
222—A. Lovett, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.
380—A. Payne, Tacoma, 203 S. Cliff Ave.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rossmont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.
20—G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newberry St.
55—W. Swindiehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33 James.

120—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 417 Central Ave.
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Belleville Ave.
425—A. Debaigne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front St.
433—B. Martineil, Stajord Springs, Conn., Box 698.

436—C. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 27 Prince St.
513—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40.
530—T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., Box 206.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—H. Davis.
New York, N. Y.—H. Traurig, 741 E. 5th St.
Chicago, Ill.—Frank Morris, 302 West St.
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Seattle, 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, 69 Baynes St.
Chicago, Ill.—H. H. Williams, 302 Wells St.
Kansas City—Hugh M. Scott, 71st and Main Sts.
Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 E. Porphyry St.

INDUSTRIAL UNION NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

(By Tom Mann in "International Socialist Review.")

The great crisis is drawing nigh when the supreme effort must be made by the workers to take entire responsibility for the management of all industry and commerce; the existing system of society must of necessity give place to some other system that will adequately provide for the requirements of all. The nature of the newer order will depend in considerable measure on the standard of intelligence possessed by the workers, and their courage to apply sound principles that will ensure social and economic equality.

The object I have in writing this letter is not to enlarge upon principles or ideals, but to direct attention to the machinery that is necessary to enable us to achieve our object.

THE PRELIMINARY ESSENTIAL CONDITION IS WORKING-CLASS SOLIDARITY.

Without this solidarity, i. e., without the power and the disposition to act in concert as the working-class against the dominating plutocratic class, there is no hope.

At present we have not got this solidarity, either industrially or politically.

The weakness of our industrial organization lies in the fact that only one-fourth of the workers are organized, then in the much more serious fact that those who are organized are not prepared to make common cause with each other.

Hitherto we have been content with trades unions—meaning unions of skilled workers, supplemented by unions of unskilled workers. But each of these unions has for the most part initiated and as far as possible carried out a policy for itself alone; more recently broadened out somewhat by joining trade and labor federations to secure something in the nature of general help in time of trouble or warfare.

Still, the basis of unionism today is distinctly sectional and narrow, instead of cosmopolitan and broad-based.

In Australia, more particularly, resort to Arbitration Courts and Wage Boards for the settlement of industrial disputes has resulted in settlements being arrived at and agreements entered into by the various unions, binding them not to become actively engaged in any dispute during the period covered by the agreement.

"Sacred Contracts."

Such agreements in themselves absolutely destroy the possibility of class solidarity.

Agreements entered into between unions and employers directly, i. e., without the intervention of Arbitration Courts or Wage Boards, are equally detrimental to, and in deadly opposition to, working-class solidarity. They, therefore, must be classed as amongst the chief obstructive agencies to general working-class progress.

Thus it is clear that to continue entering into binding agreements with employers is to render the unionist movement impotent for achieving our economic freedom.

Therefore, no more agreements must be entered into for lengthy periods. Of course, temporary adjustments must be made, but they must be for the hour only, leaving the workers free for concerted action with their fellows.

The form of capitalist industry has changed during the past 50 years. It has passed through the stages of individual ownership of shop or factory, the employer taking part in the business and competing with all other employers in the same business, then to limited liability and joint stock companies, which removed the individual employer—whose place is taken by a manager—and reduced competition between the capitalist firms. From this it has now gone to trusts and combines, interstate, and even international in their operation.

A corresponding progress must take place with the workers' organization. Sectionalism must disappear, and the industrial organizations must be equal to state, national and international action, not to theory only, but in actual fact.

Another influence tending strongly towards discord and not towards solidarity is the stipulating in some unions that a man who joins an industrial organization by that act pledges himself to vote in a certain way politically.

I have, in days gone by, argued strongly that the industrial organizations should be the special places where economic knowledge should be imparted and adequate scope for discussion afforded. I hold so still, but I am thoroughly satisfied that it is a source of serious discord to couple the political with the industrial in the sense of demanding that a man must vote as the industrial organization declares.

It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. It is because in the unions or industrial organizations we are (or should be) prepared to enroll every person who works, irrespective of his or her intelligence, or opinions held upon political or other subjects.

Take the case of a organizer, who finds himself in a center of industry where there is practically no organization. He soon discovers that the usual orthodox bodies are there, theological and political. He finds out the composition of the local governing bodies and the type of politician who received the votes at last election. From this he concludes that there are resident there the usual percentage of reactionaries, Liberals, Laborites and Socialists, and each of these parties finds its adherents chiefly in the ranks of the workers.

That ought not to interfere with industrial organization, in which they should be enrolled entirely irrespective of political faith; and, becoming members of the industrial body, it is here these workers should get their education in industrial and social economics, and this would prove the true guide to political action.

To insist upon them voting solidly politically before they have received instruction in matters economic, is to add to the difficulties of organization.

No Political Compromise.

Notwithstanding what has been done and is now being done by the Australian Workers' Union, it is abundantly clear that we shall have to separate the industrial from the political, and so afford scope for growing activities with the least amount of friction.

I am not wishing to depreciate political action, but it is necessary to say that during recent years, in Australia, undue importance has been attached to political action; and although the actual membership in industrial organizations may be as large, or even larger than in former years, there is not held by the typical unionist a proper understanding of the fundamental and vital importance of economic or industrial organization. Indeed, to listen to the speeches of the typical Labor politician, it is clear that he is surfeited with the idea that that which is of paramount importance is the return to the legislative bodies of an additional number of Labor men, and that all else is secondary and relatively trifling.

In absolute fact, the very opposite is the case. Experience in all countries shows most conclusively that industrial organization, intelligently conducted, is of much more moment than political action.

litical action, for entirely irrespective as to which school of politicians is in power, capable and courageous industrial activity forces from the politicians proportionate concessions.

It is an entirely mistaken notion to suppose that the return of Labor men or Socialists to Parliament can bring about deep-seated economic changes, unless the people themselves intelligently desire these changes, and those who do so desire to know the value of economic organization. During the past few years the representative men of France, Germany, Italy and other countries have urged upon the workers of the world to give increased attention to industrial organization, and they are acting accordingly.

Indeed, it is obvious that a growing proportion of the intelligent pioneers of economic changes are expressing more and more dissatisfaction with Parliament and all its works, and look forward to the time when Parliament, as we know them, will be superseded by the people managing their own affairs by means of the initiative and the Referendum.

However, I am not an anti-Parliamentarian. I am chiefly concerned that we should attend to the first job in the right order, and thus make it the easier to do whatever else may be necessary.

Signs of Change.

It is encouraging to see the practical turn of affairs in Port Pirie, S. A. There the Combined Unions' Committee have already sent out a circular letter to the unions of South Australia, in which they say:

"During the present struggle with the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, we have had ample opportunity of ascertaining in what manner industrial organization might be made more effective in resisting the tyrannical encroachments of modern capitalism, and securing to the worker a larger share of the product of his labor. My committee have come to a definite and unanimous conclusion that craft unionism has outlived its usefulness, and that 20th century industrial development demands on the part of the workers a more perfect system of organization. With this end in view, we urge, as a preliminary step, the holding of a Trades' Union Congress in Adelaide during the month of July next. We sincerely hope that this proposition will meet with the earnest and energetic support of your members, and that immediate action will be taken."

This is a significant sign of the times, and an encouraging one, too, to those who lament the sectionalism of the present union movement.

Such a conference could well discuss and carry such resolutions as follow:

"That the present system of sectional trades unionism is incapable of combating effectively the capitalist system under which the civilized world is now suffering, and such modifications and alterations should be made in the existing unions as will admit of a genuine Federation of all organizations, with power to act unitedly for industrial purposes."

"That this conference urgently advise all trade societies, unions and associations to speedily make such changes in their rules as may be necessary to separate the funds subscribed for purposes usually provided by Friendly Societies from the funds subscribed for economic or industrial purposes, and proceed to at once form district Federations of all unions as distinct from trade or craft Federations."

"That a Provisional Committee, or Council, be formed in each state (or if need be, in each industrial district), to direct organizing activities, until the movement attains such dimensions as will warrant the holding of an interstate Congress, at which Congress all details as to objects and methods can be definitely decided upon. The members composing such provisional councils or committees to be drawn from members of unions agreeing to the previous proposals."

"That no dispute be entered upon and no encouragement given to any section to formulate grievances (unless compelled by the action of employers), until the movement shall have attained a high standard of organization, approved by the proposed Interstate Congress."

"That in order to guard against dissension, it be declared from the outset that this movement is neither anti-political nor pro-political, but is industrial and economic, and that members may belong to what political organization they please providing they do not oppose the expressed objects and ideals yet to be agreed upon at the Interstate Congress, and at present set forth in the previous proposals."

If the unions of the Barrier agree to take such action as suggested in the foregoing proposals, I believe there could be, in a short time, a far more powerful organization than anything of the kind known to modern times.

Beyond any question, the industrialists of Australia are prepared to carefully consider any well thought-out proposals submitted to them by the comrades of Broken Hill and Port Pirie.

Ready for Industrial Union.

The time is particularly opportune also, because for some two years past much discussion has been indulged in as to the merits of industrial unionism, and the minds of many are prepared to cooperate in such effort as here set forth.

Many of the unions in New South Wales and Victoria have already given much attention to the subject, and are well disposed thereto. To remain in the present feeble condition characteristic of present-day unionism would be to stamp ourselves as incapable; and would admit of an infinite prolongation of capitalist tyranny.

On all sides we see hysterical efforts being made by the plutocratic governments of the different countries to prepare for war on an unprecedented scale, as a relief from glutted markets. Such is the condition of the peoples in Europe and America that deaths by starvation and deaths from diseases arising out of ill-nourished large that the modern system stands condemned in the eyes of all intelligent citizens.

Through the ages men have died by millions before the naturally allotted span of life, because they have not been able to produce life's requirements in the necessary abundance; but never before did the anomaly we now witness obtain, viz. that people die of hunger because they have produced so much as to glut the markets and fill the warehouses, and are then deprived of the opportunity of work, therefore of incomes. Hence, poverty, destitution and misery.

These conditions cannot last. In spite of colossal ignorance, there is already too much intelligence and genuine courage to acquiesce in such class dominance and exploitation as brings such results in its train.

Therefore, comrades, get to work like men of intelligence and courage, count it a privilege to be permitted to share in the great work of social and economic emancipation; for, indeed, there is no higher, nor worthier, nor holier work that can engage the energies of man.

No Niagara of business was ever engineered by a detail man; no mind filled with routine ever conceived an epoch-making idea.—System.

Make your mechanical system handle and execute the detail—use your human brain to conceive the new idea, to develop the new plan.—System.

THAT TILLAMOOK JOB.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 2, 1909.

I came into town August 31 from Camp No. 2 on "Mr. Harriman's gunnysack contractor ridden jerk pike known as the Tillamook Road, and will say that the conditions under which the slaves are working on that job, excepting the grub, are just about the limit. When we went out to the job we walked 12 miles from Buxton to the headquarters camp of Lynott & Coulter. There the cook gave us supper and after supper we turned into the barn for a sweet sleep, there being no room in the bunk tents, and lucky there was not. For the smell in those tents would turn the stomach of a sea gull. Next morning the boss piloted us up to Camp No. 2 where we found the camp just about the same as headquarters. I started in to work for the contractor but I soon learned that the foreman was too hot a number for me, so I changed over for the station men, only to learn that I had jumped from the frying pan into the fire; but I stayed with the station men eight days before I played out. Now Darwin or some other wise guy has said that the Congo cannibal is the lowest type of man; but if Darwin or any other plug that thinks the Congo cannibal the lowest type of man, had ever seen the station men on the Tillamook road he would never say a word about the degradation of the Congo man. Just to show you that the contractors are wise to the I. W. W., they are hiring just as few men as possible by the day and letting out all the work they can to station men. They have tried every kind of labor in the world and they find the station men the cheapest; they are cheaper than the Greeks who worked for \$1.75 per day and did their own cooking.

J. W. Sweeney has the contract of the road, and he "subs" the work out to Gunny Sack Contractors and the Gunny Sack lets the work to the station men who sign an agreement to move the dirt for 18 cents per cubic yard and buy all the supplies from the contractor who charges them an awful price for everything: \$2.25 per keg for common black powder, \$7.50 per box for No. 2 dynamite, \$1.00 per box for caps, \$1.00 per 100 feet for fuse, 25 cents per day for one hundred feet of small track rails, 50 cents per day for the dump car, and \$2.00 per day for an old skate of a horse, and when they start work on this kind of a job they cannot quit without losing all their labor, so you can see where the boss has them by the throat. One bunch of station men finished their job while I was at Camp No. 2 and when they settled up they had \$22.50 for 35 days' work; so you see it is impossible for I. W. W. men to do anything with such men as these. If it was not for the station men on the Tillamook road, we would have no trouble in pulling every man off the job as I. W. W. sentiment is strong all along the whole line. There is not any rock or tunnel work on the road where they are working now, but lots of it ahead, but will not be reached before next spring. So I think it best for any men looking for rock work to steer clear of this part of the country till next spring. The O. R. & N. tunnel here is paying only \$2.75 for miners, 10 hour shift; soft ground and wet.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, L. U. No. 92, I. W. W.

Contributions for Sweden.

Previously acknowledged	\$30.75
Joseph Drimal	.50
John Museth	1.00
F. Fisher	.25
Guat Gelin	.25
Louis Anderson	.25
H. Matson	.50
Joe Kennedy	.50
Joseph Drimal	.50
Louis Larson	.50
Bonde Thuverson	.50
Joe Jerome	.50
Henry Ross	.50
A. O. Morse	1.00
John Leo	.50
C. L. Holm	.50
Gus Grantstrand	.50
William Waldemer	.25
Ed Munier	.25
Ernest Peterson	.25
Sam Anderson	.25
Olof Bystrom	1.00
A. R. Ebel	.25
Edward Olson	.25
Chris Wold	.25
Lol Hill	.25
Elias Berg	.25
N. Stuart	.25
J. A. Larson	.25
J. W. Carlson	.50
E. J. Homme	.25
J. Posa	.25
Guat Wold	.25
Charles Lundeen	.50
G. Lindan	1.00
Oscar Olson	.50
John Erland	.50
Gust Olson	.50
Karl Olson	.50
Erick Omandr	.50
Peter Nelson	.25
John Tallgren	.25
Victor Nelson	.25
Elmar Larson	.50
Bert Garolus	.50
John Leo	.50
Frank Turnquist	.50
Nils Gustafson	.50
Fred Johnson	.50
G. B. Tallman	.50
T. H. Dixon	.50
Dave Youngren	1.00
Andrew Nelson	.25
U. Youngren	.25
John Holm	.50
Total	\$56.75

Contributions for McKees Rocks.

Previously acknowledged	\$21.50
Joseph Drimal	1.00
John Museth	2.00
Frank Jarvis	1.00
Ray Conner	.50
Joe Hawley	1.00
T. H. Dixon	.50
F. Fisher	1.00
E. J. Tamblen	1.00
Rudolph Myer	.25
H. Matson	.50
Lenard Schultz	.75
A. T. F.	.25
Ed Ross	1.00
John Delan	1.50
Joe Kennedy	.50
Joseph Drimal	.50
Jensen Peterson	1.00
Louis Larson	.50
Peter Effertz	1.00
A. O. Morse	1.00
G. B. Tallman	1.00
Carl Bulloch	2.00
Alfred Robinson	.50
John Holm	.50
Charles Grandeen	.50
Total	\$42.75

The acme of system is to automatically care for routine and matters that recur with mechanical regularity—so remove from the brain the superfluous detail and leave it free to plan and create.—System.



LABOR DAY NOTES: CODY OF 12,222 WINS THE TUG OF WAR

A. F. OF L. LAWN PARTY.

The Mare of Spokane, N. S. Pratt, was the principal speaker at the obseques of the A. F. of L. in Spokane on Monday last. W. J. Coates, who looked very pretty in men's clothes, was chairman. The speakers' platform was appropriately decorated with American flags, and if there was a radical element in the small crowd, it was glad to remember that the same flag waves over McKees Rocks and Schoenville, and that American liberty is everywhere the same. The Mare did not touch on the question of what the I. W. W. is going to do about speaking on the street, but gave some good advice about the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Being well acquainted with God, the Mare was speaking with accurate knowledge. Mrs. Sadie Cumberford spoke on woman suffrage, and in view of the fact that most of the A. F. of L. members wore fine clothes and diamonds, and their wives were dressed in silk as a result of the votes of the men, it was well received, when she denounced the same powerful weapons for women. It was hoped that the District Separator of the American Federation of Labor, Contractor Tom Malony, would speak on "The Superiority of My Scrip Over Greenbacks as Pay for Laborers," but being otherwise engaged he was not present. Some heated remarks about Grandma Durham of the Spokane Review, did not meet with entire approval from the members of the Typographical union, who print the paper in question. Hughes of the "Pan-Tans" also spoke.

SHOE WORKERS VOTE TO JOIN I. W. W.

In Lynn, Mass., last Wednesday, the Eastern Independent Union had a warm meeting, which wound up by the local union instructing its delegates to vote for affiliation with the I. W. W. at the next convention. Local leaders were W. at the next convention. Local leaders were denounced as dishonest, but with stronger terms Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Morrison of the A. F. of L. were denounced in the bitterest terms and with expressions of loathing and execration as enemies of the working class. The C. G. T. of France were praised for rebuking Gompers at the last international convention in Paris. A motion was put and carried to instruct delegates to vote and speak in favor of affiliating with the I. W. W. right-off. The meeting then voted \$200 to help the strikers at McKees Rocks. Joseph J. Eitor of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. has been agitating in Lynn for some time, and this is some of the first fruits of his work.

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