

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL!"

All Aboard for Fresno

Free Speech Fight on



Industrial Worker

VOL. 2 No. 29

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 81

FREE SPEECH MUST BE WON IN FRESNO

TELEGRAM FROM NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS.

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1910.

Industrial Worker: Fresno fight important. Police determined to crush organization. Have to make good. ST. JOHN.

TELEGRAM FROM FRESNO.

Industrial Worker: Injunction against A. F. of L. strikers. Free speech denied, here. Have declared war. 5,000 rebels wanted at once. Report at Fresno. Will fight to a finish.

The fight at Fresno is about to open. The soldiers of free speech are already encamped in the vicinity of the scene of action. Soon they will swoop down upon the town of Fresno and proceed to use the streets of that burg as places for the dissemination of working class ideas on organization. It is to be expected that the police of the town will attempt to prevent the speaking, as they have said that, while the gospel sharks, the Starvation Army and street fakirs may use the streets, the I. W. W.s are barred. Whether they are able to enforce their ruling against several hundred or perhaps thousands of workers remains to be seen. The police, with their customary propensity for lying, have stated that the I. W. W. speakers have incited their listeners to acts of violence and "lawlessness"; that they are "little better than anarchists." Of course, any intelligent person knows that the police, when they designate any one as an "anarchist" are merely playing to the prejudice and ignorance of the populace. If anarchy means violence and disorder (which it does not) then the police are the most anarchistic of all bodies. It goes without saying that the boys in Fresno, as elsewhere in the world, are merely organizing to get better conditions. As better conditions mean shorter hours and larger wages, and as these mean less profits for the boss, the latter, through his blue-coated hirelings, is attempting to suppress all efforts toward educating and organizing the workers in the vicinity of Fresno. One of the most effectual ways to prevent this is to shut off the privilege of free speech. This has been done, the I. W. W. being discriminated against in favor of all speakers who support the policies of the boss.

The workers understand that if they meekly allow a fat-headed chief of police to arbitrarily wrest from them their privilege of speaking in public to their fellow workers, they are merely allowing him to fasten the chains that bind them to slavery. Therefore several hundred workers, firm in the belief that "an injury to one is an injury to all," are going to Fresno and demonstrate to the chief that the workers, while they have not arrived at the state of organization to which we aspire, are at least well enough organized to protect our "right" to speak on any subject and in any place where public speaking is carried on.

The California workers are developing a militant spirit, are showing actual results ON THE JOB, and as a result the boss is determined to do all in his power to curb the growth and advancement of INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

It is up to all workers who want MORE OF THE GOODS to go to Fresno and help to preserve the right to organize and the right to talk to the slaves so that they may become wise and be organized. All aboard for Fresno! Free speech in Fresno or fight.

MORE RECRUITS FOR FRESNO.

We, myself and four others, left Tacoma Wednesday night, after holding a street meeting. We came over from Tacoma all four of us on the rods of the same coach. "The workers build the palace cars and ride under them." We have about 75 rebels here in Portland now bound for the "front," and more are showing up all the time. We have 500 Workers, 100 songs books and about 140 pamphlets in the way of literature. We are going to go down the line holding propaganda meetings, selling literature, and I guess we will be able to raise enough of the "root of all evil" to keep us in mulligan on the road. The fellow workers are going to try and ship out through the sharks as far as Eugene, Oregon, where we will hold a street meeting Saturday night, October 1. I don't know at what towns we will stop or the route, as the Fresno Free Speech Brigade is going to hold a business meeting in the hall tonight and fix things. Tonight we are going to hold a special street meeting for the benefit of the free speech brigade. We probably won't make more than a dozen stops on the road.

Any mail for any of us will reach us at Fresno. The fellow workers are all determined to make the free speech fight a winner and if we all get in and do our part we will soon have the capitalist slugging committee on the run. An injury to one is the concern of all, and the free speech fight in Fresno is not a fight against the petty larceny grafters in Fresno, but a fight between the exploiting capitalists and the exploited working class. Let all get together, do their part and the fight will be short and swift. Yours for Industrial Freedom, A. V. ROE, Agent for I. W. W. Literature. Local 222, Spokane, Wash.

FIRST ROUND GOES TO I. W. W.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 27, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker: Was released from jail Sunday. Served 25 days, 15 days in solitary confinement on bread and water, 10 days in the black hole. September 17 the officials surrendered and turned me out in the corridor with the other prisoners and fed me the same. It was a complete victory. Am going to Coalingo oil fields tomorrow. Think we can get a local there. The tank builders are out on strike (A. F. of L.), but the sentiment is strong for industrial unionism. Yours for action, F. H. LITTLE.

Have received notice to vacate hall. Are trying to run us out of town. Will have a hard time to get another.

AMALGAMATING TRADE UNIONS.

Glasgow, Scotland. Two movements are at present in progress having for their object the amalgamation of several of the trade unions in two leading industries. A conference was opened on Tuesday in the Glasgow offices of the Associated Society of Carpenters and Joiners between representatives of that body and of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the amalgamation of the two societies. At the close of the proceedings yesterday it was officially intimated that a scheme of amalgamation had been considered and arranged, and would be submitted to the members of the two societies at an early date to be voted on. The delegates, it was added, represented different districts throughout England and Scotland, and they unanimously agreed to recommend to their respective members the acceptance of the proposed scheme to amalgamate the two societies.

The other movement referred to consists of negotiations which are being carried on between the Associated Blacksmiths' Society, which has its headquarters in Glasgow, the Co-Operative Smiths' Society, Jarrow-on-Tyne, and the Combined Smiths of Great Britain and Ireland, the head office of which is in London. The Associated Society is by far the strongest of the three, both in membership and in funds.

LITTLE SAYS HE PREFERRED DARK CELL.

Frank Little, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been released from the city jail after serving a sentence of 25 days for disturbing the peace. While in jail he was kept in solitary confinement because he refused to work in the court house yard with other prisoners.

Little lost none of his faithfulness to the I. W. W. cause while in prison and will renew at once his agitations. He will go to Coalingo tomorrow to hold meetings.

Little said today that he had two reasons for refusing to work while in jail. First, he said the man who will work while a prisoner is just the same as one who will "scab" during a strike. He believe the park work should be done by paid workmen.

Secondly, he said he believed that the park authorities would compel him to work harder than the others and might antagonize him to the extent that he would lose his temper and do something to bring a heavier sentence upon himself.

Little declare that the prison fare was unfit for man to eat. He said he intended to send a booklet to every voter in the county, informing him of this, and that ultimately he would compel the sheriff to feed the prisoners better. Little registered several other complaints, which, however, he admitted that he had no means of proving were true.

SEATTLE MEMBERS, NOTICE.

Members of L. U. No. 432 are notified that all questions recently submitted to a referendum vote of this local carried in the affirmative by large majorities.

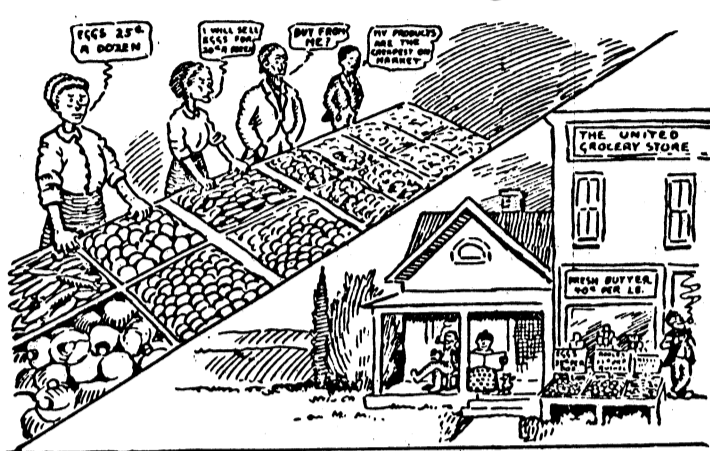
That we reduce the initiation fee from \$2.00 to \$1.00—69 yes; 14 no.

That we consolidate headquarters with other locals at No. 211 Occidental avenue—80 yes; 3 no.

The reduction of initiation fee went into effect on October 1st, and we will move to 211 Occidental avenue as soon as we can arrange the hall. The exact date will be announced later.

E. M. CLYDE, Secretary.

The Boss is Becoming Wise.



How about the Workers?

NEWS OF OUR FELLOWS IN FRANCE

(By W. Z. Foster.)

Paris, Sept. 29, 1910.

At the present time the matter of most absorbing interest in French labor circles is the approaching convention of the C. G. T., which takes place at Toulouse during the week of October 3-10.

After the regular order of business has been disposed of at the convention the floor will be open for a special order of business. This special order of business has been limited by previous regulation to the discussion and consideration of not more than four questions. The four questions to be determined before hand by a referendum of the whole C. G. T. This year, owing to the similarity of some of the questions, there will be five up for consideration. They are: 1. Old Age Pensions; 2. Shortening of the Working Day; 3. Collective Contract—Commercial capacity of the Syndicates—Compulsory Arbitration; 4. Anti-militarist Propaganda; 5. Accidents to Workers.

The politicians are making a strong effort to secure control of the C. G. T. and some of the questions will be bitterly contested. One of these is "Commercial Capacity of the Syndicates." The political element is imbued with the idea of inaugurating a series of co-operative institutions, such as Belgium and some other countries have, but they are opposed by the direct action element on the well-taken ground that for the C. G. T. to acquire property would be to render it conservative. Its members would hesitate to take the daring steps that have hitherto marked the progress of the organization, through fear that the authorities would seize these properties.

An effort will also be made to place a boycott on wine, the price of which has gone soaring recently. Two weeks ago sugar was boycotted by the federal committee, but owing to the extreme necessity for sugar the boycott has been a failure. It is thought that a boycott on wine for a week, or some other definite length of time, declared in the convention at Toulouse, will have a much different effect. Although this convention is but of the French Syndicat, two delegates or students, rather, are expected from English unions. Some surprise has been expressed that the I. W. W. hasn't sent a delegate. However, if it is at all possible to gain admittance to the convention without credentials there will be at least a member of the I. W. W. present. Toulouse is a long way

from Paris and yours truly isn't overburdened with the needful, and I don't know how the "ridin'" is, yet I will get there somehow, provided they will admit me. During the past week the plumbers' strike was declared off and the men have returned to work. The men achieved but a partial victory after their long fight, as many of the bosses have refused to accept the terms of the union. However, for those kind of gentlemen the second act of the play is about to commence, as the men have resolved to "intelligently sabotage" their work. As this gentle diversion of the Syndicalists usually includes the judicious destruction of property, some of these egotistic contractors may yet wish they had come to terms.

The agitation for the general railroad strike goes on apace. The propositions of the workers have been refused. Their masters consider a minimum scale of \$1.00 as too exorbitant and now both master and slave are preparing for war. The word is being passed to the workers to stand ready to receive the strike order they have already endorsed, and to leave their posts the moment the order is given. When this order comes it will come suddenly, as the C. G. T. is determined not to give the masters a moment's warning if it can be avoided. It is probable that this matter will be delayed at least until after the convention at Toulouse. At present there are several strikes in Paris. One of these is that of 250 employees of one of the largest dry goods stores in the city. It is the same story of women and girls working for wages that are insufficient to keep body and soul together. As usual, scabs have been hired to take the places of the striking women and girls. Many of the gentle scabs have lost their locks and "near" locks at the hands of strikers armed with scissors. The outcome is doubtful, as the firm is one of the largest in Europe and the workers of Paris are as yet so poorly aware of their interests that they continue to patronize the store in spite of the C. G. T. boycott. That this boycott is not altogether ineffective, however, is evidenced by the firm plastering the city with posters describing wages and working conditions of their slaves, which, judging their gorgeous flights of fancy, must have been written by an ex-American employment agent.

BOSS GIVES ADVICE.

Judge Thowee of Portland gives the following advice to the workers: "You fellows save your money, for you will be eating soup and stale bread this winter." Thowee is one of the largest railroad construction contractors in the Northwest, and is storing his machinery and turning his stock out to pasture. I am working for him at present, building warehouses. He is as fair as can be expected of a boss. Good grub and good bunk houses. Wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00, 10 hours. Employes from free employment office. F. B. SPRAW.

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



WENATCHEE, WASH.

Fruit harvest started 26th. Wages \$2.50 day. Lots of men here. Board costs \$1.00 day. No good.

W. SMITH.

WAGES CUT, SUCKERS STICK.

I have been working for a company seven miles from Lacy, Wash. To get there you will have to walk. Yesterday a new company got hold of the job. It is the notorious St. Paul-Tacoma Lumber Co. Their foreman when he took charge of the place read the following list of prices, which was a great cut on the previous one:

	Former Price.	Present Scale.
Fallers	\$3.25 to \$3.50	\$2.75 to \$3.00
Buckers	\$3.00	\$2.75
Rigging Slingers	\$3.00	\$2.75
Hook Tenders	\$4.00	\$3.75
Filers	\$3.75	\$3.00
Locomotive Wood		
Cutters	\$3.25	\$2.75

All other wages about the same. Correction: The old foreman before leaving read the list and said the orders of the new company read "either take the cut or go down the road. Thirty men left the camp and about 15 stayed with it, as good suckers should. ASA E. SHULL

Fortuna, Cal., Sept. 26.

The big mills around Eureka will run all winter, a few of the small ones may shut down. There is a railway bridge going up at Dyerville, also a big tunnel job. All the railroad camps will run all winter. This will be the first railway to the outside world. Good field for an I. W. W. organizer. Fellow Workers Nordlinger and Sorton are with me. We hold street meetings every Saturday and Sunday night. We sold \$3.00 worth of literature last Saturday. Sarton is getting to be a pretty good soap boxer, so he is a great help to me.

Murray and Ready are shipping up here from Frisco. Fare from Portland \$10.00 by boat. There are 500 empty houses in Eureka. The cause is low wages and higher cost of living, driving the married men out of the country, at the same time companies are building more bunkhouses for the thousands they are shipping in. Great transformation! The shingle weavers' local has been on the bum for a year.

I remain yours for a powerful I. W. W. JOHN PANCRER.

CUT MAY BRING UNION OF CARNEGIE MEN.

It is not improbable that another great strike will take place in the Carnegie mills at Homestead. The Carnegie plant has been run open for many years, and a few days ago the wages of the tonnage men were cut almost in half, while the men at the open hearth furnaces also received a heavy reduction. When individual workmen protest they are promptly discharged. Hence the principle of combined action has gained great headway, and a revolt such as occurred at McKees Rocks a year ago may occur in the near future.—Ex.

LABOR VS. RAILROAD.

Organized labor won a victory in the Oklahoma county superior court Saturday in the case of Thomas Fitzmartin vs. the Frisco railroad, when a \$10,000 judgment was given the plaintiff, for which he sued. The suit was based on the allegation of Fitzmartin that he had been "blacklisted" by the company because of his activity in furthering his organization of trainmen while serving as conductor for the road. The jury gave a unanimous verdict.—Ex.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Because their wages had been cut, 25 messenger boys working for the Western Union have gone out on a strike.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World.
326 MAIN AVENUE
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

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Subscription Yearly\$1.00
Canada, Yearly 1.50
Subscription, Six Months50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy02½
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
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W. E. Trautmann.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Scurlock, J. J. Eitor, Geo. Speed.

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The address of the *INDUSTRIAL WORKER* has been changed to 326-30 Main Ave. Address all communications to that number.

We note that in the country where the socialist parliamentarians are most numerous the soldiers are riding down workers by the hundreds. Wonder why they don't vote the soldiers guns away?

The "Times," a scab, Labor-hating sheet of Los Angeles, was recently blown up with dynamite. There is an effort being made to connect the explosion with some of the unions that have been mistreated by this enemy of labor. Wonder if they will try the Orchard stunt again? Some cur should be found that will lie his way to the hearts and pockets of the bosses of Los Angeles.

A fellow worker who rode into Spokane with five carloads of wheelers, fresnos, etc., reports that the Pacific division of the C. M. & St. P. recently laid off five work trains and steam shovel outfits. The Italians, Austrians, etc., who formed their crews were shipped east to get them out of the country for the winter. This shutting down of industry is universal and a hard winter is to be expected. The slaves have worked so hard the past year that they have worked themselves out of a job.

I. W. W. BOOSTS WAGES AND SHORTENS HOURS IN PORTLAND.

Fellow Worker S. D. Rayons of L. U. 92 tells of three strikes conducted by the I. W. W. of Portland on the bridge being built for the O. R. & N. R. R. by the Union Bridge and Construction Co. of St. Louis. When the work was commenced, the wages were \$2.25 per day of 10 hours. One strike brought \$2.50 for 10 hours, the next won \$2.50 for nine hours, the third resulted in a minimum of \$3.00 for nine hours.

Portland has never been spoiled by the A. F. of L., as has some cities, and concerted action on the part of the I. W. W. locals will undoubtedly result in complete control of the job.

Judge Thowee of Portland gives the following advice to the workers: "You fellows save your money, for you will be eating soup and stale bread this winter." Thowee is one of the largest railroad construction contractors in the Northwest, and is storing his machinery and turning his stock out to pasture.

"RESPECT FOR LAW"

THE *INDUSTRIAL WORKER* is accused of not having the proper amount of respect for the "law" of the land. It is claimed that its columns tend to disseminate a propaganda of contempt for "Law and Order." Let us inquire into the matter. Sullivan, the chief defender of "law and order" in Spokane, is a thief, a profiteer from the sale of women, a murderer of workers. Pugh, the county official who represents "law and order," allows men to suffer the most horrible diseases while in confinement, while he steals the money that has been appropriated for their care. He allows epileptic men to beat their heads in their convulsions against the steel floor of their cells night after night. He keeps men with syphilitic sores eating their limbs in the same cells where other unfortunates are confined. He uses this pen of horrors as an asylum for gibbering old men who have passed into their second childhood and are in need of constant care. He allows men to die uncared for, and more than one has been carried out by their fellow prisoners. This is the "law" that we are to "respect."

May the time soon come when the workers will be so well organized that the capitalist and his "law" can be wiped from the face of the earth, and his horror pens demolished.

A SUGGESTION.

Several letters have been received by the *Worker* asking for suggestions as to how to best push the propaganda of Industrial Unionism. This is a question that no one but the men on the job can answer. It all depends on local conditions. A few general hints, however, may not be amiss. First, let us realize that education and organization go hand in hand. One is of little use without the other. The slaves must be imbued with the idea of class solidarity and revolt and at the same time organized on the job. Not organized in a hall or loafing joint, nor up in the air on high-flown theories, but ON THE JOB.

Second, the membership should be classified according to ability and inclination. If a man shows ability as an organizer or speaker, let him and his kind be put to active and definite work on the job.

It is the humble opinion of the editor that it is poor policy to grab members with no knowledge of who or what they are. Some locals investigate a man and put him through an examination before he is admitted. Not that any bona fide wage worker should be barred, but that he may be prepared to assume his duties as a member of a rebel organization.

Third, the earnest and sincere workers who are on the job most of the time must devise some way of preventing the chair-warming, spittoon brigade from running and ruining the various locals. How this is to be done is something that must be solved.

The aim of the locals should not be to get as many dues-paying members as possible, but to command power on the job, and disseminate the idea of rebellion in the ranks of the workers.

JESUS (?)

There are various degrees of degradation. There is the capitalist and scurvy gang of parasites that hang to his skirts. The preacher, the politician, the legal shark, etc., etc. But there is one animal

that is the lowest of the low. For downright sliminess, the most pusillanimous cur in the bunch is not to be compared to the Salvation Army. This thieving organization, this scab on the poor, unfortunate who is compelled to beg for a living, this profiteer from the suffering and misery of the destitute, is the employment shark, the female procurer, the "moral" guardian, professional beggar, the psychology former, and always the staunch supporter of the capitalist. In the name of Jesus, they strenuously support the most vicious practices of a most vicious age. They teach contentment with small means or no means at all—while they never leave unturned a stone that may cover a rusty nickel. They are vultures in the form of the human. They are the personification of all that is degenerate in a land and age of degeneracy. They beg pennies, clothing and furniture in the name of Christ and supposedly to "feed and clothe His lambs," but in reality to sell these things to those who are too poor to buy from a store. For downright niggardliness and squeeze-pennies they have a second-hand dealer beat a city block. Every worker should never lose an opportunity to help put these profit mongers out of business.

GO SLOW, MR. THUG.

It is the stated intention of the free speech fighters to permit no violence at Fresno. Their fight is to be conducted solely from the standpoint of publicity and to show up the authorities. A few such affairs, however, revealing the brutal and vicious nature of the blue-coated and brass-buttoned thugs, will arouse such a hatred for the police that more drastic measures will, in the future, be used. There was never a truer saying than "Violence breeds violence." Let the police continue to club, sweat and starve workers who are non-resistant; let the workers discover that they have nothing to gain by non-resistance. One thing may be flatly stated—The workers are not going to indefinitely put up with the violence of the police. The "turn the other cheek" policy is effective for only a limited period of action. The time is not far away before the police, like the Pennsylvania Cossacks, will know that for every blow struck at a worker, every worker's life taken, there will be a blow struck at the strikers, a life of an official murderer to pay the penalty of an overdone brutality. We read of the German soldiers mercilessly riding down and sabering the strikers of Berlin, and every American worker wonders why there is no retaliation, why the workers of Berlin do not make it dangerous for the hired assassins of the Kaiser, to so ruthlessly trample under foot the very lives of the workers.

Let them beware. If they allow us to peaceably organize, we ask nothing better than to do so, peaceably and orderly. But if force is used in preventing the workers from exercising their "God-given" rights, force will be used in reply.

Last winter, that arch thug, that Chief of murderers who has the blood of more than a few workers on his hands, that ghoul who profits from the prostitution of women who sell their bodies, that nameless creature, John T. Sullivan, systematically tortured over 500 men in the pest houses that are called jails. The men meekly stood for this treatment because their organization had adopted this method of action. At the expense of several lives this policy was carried through to the end. Such treatment as this in Russia has caused the formation of a band of men and women who live but for the purpose of putting out of the way such fiends as display exceptional brutality. And the revolutionists of all countries hail them as brothers. The reason that such tactics have rarely been adopted in this country, is that heretofore they have not been needed. If matters come to such a condition that there is no other resort, if the legal thugs and murderers are allowed to continue their policy of torture and life-taking, Russianized methods may be necessary to meet Russianized officials.

THE POLITICIANS.

An editorial in the current issue of the "International Socialist Review" reads in part as follows: "Up to the present time, the principle of industrial unionism has been represented in England solely by a small but vigorous branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. In socialist and labor union circles the members of this organization have been looked upon as malicious trouble breeders. JUSTICE and CLARION (the two socialist publications of prominence) have denounced the principle which they represent as an outlandish heresy which was to be put an end to with short shrift."

So we see that the politicians of England are, like those of the other European countries and the United States, the bitter enemies of a real working class organization. Of course, the reason is not hard to discover. If the workers take it into their head to manage their own affairs, and this can only be done by means of an industrial union where will the "saviors" and "friends" of the workers come in? It is reasonable to suppose that these would-be benefactors who are hunting for meal tickets would not come in at all, but would be compelled to go to work and become an actual member of the working class. Is this not enough to justify them in calling the Industrial Workers "malicious trouble breeders?" And they are right in that the industrialists are trouble breeders. They are the only ones that breed trouble for the boss and his gang of political hangers-on. The milk-and-water vote-ites could spout and philosophise until the crack of doom and the boss would not be disturbed enough to cause him to blink his eye.

It may be said in this connection, that the International Socialist Review is disposed to give the Industrialists fair treatment in its columns and is worth reading. It is to be hoped that this little magazine will soon discard what political tendencies it now possesses and take the stand of WORKERS of the world unite—not around a ballot box with those that think they think alike, but ON THE JOB where the workers KNOW they KNOW they have interests in common.

The busy little bee is held up to the children of the workers in the public schools as an ideal example of "industrious application." The teachers, the unconscious tools of the ruling class, fail to mention that the busy little bee is about the most monumental example of slavish stupidity to be found in all the biological world. It toils day in and day out, storing up honey far in excess of what it can possibly use, and this honey, the product of the busy little bee's toil, is consumed by the idle drones. No wonder the busy little bee is an ideal example for the boss to hold up for the workers. He is careful to conceal, however, that the busy little bee stings the drone to death at the end of the season when his function of propagation is fulfilled. The ideal is not so bad after all, if it is followed to its conclusion.

The Los Angeles "Crimes," the scurrilous sheet that was recently blown up with dynamite, declares that "labor must have steady employment in order to thrive." Strange how the boss can thrive without "steady employment"! Perhaps the "Crimes" exploded, like a rotten apple, from its own rottenness.

EXTRACT FROM A MANIFESTO

Fellow Workers:

We who toil under the same miserable conditions that the rest of you do, who suffer the same hardships and receive the same reward for our long hours of labor, are addressing this appeal to you with the fervent hope that you will lend a willing ear to the same: The workers' conditions in this industry have reached a point where it is admitted by no less an authority than Mr. Chas. P. Neil, U. S. Labor Commissioner, to be "simply shocking."

Long, steady hours of hazardous toil that wrecks our nerves and brains, that forces young men into early graves, makes orphans out of our children in their teens and widows of our wives at an early age. The average work day for the hundreds of thousands employed in this industry is ten hours, yes, and thousands more of them work even twelve hours, and lest we forget, thousands of them work twenty-four hours at a stretch every time shifts are changed.

Low wages barely enable us to keep in working condition. Yearly thousands of our shopmates and fellow workers are either killed or injured and rendered helpless for life, because of unprotected machinery.

The owners of the mills put dollars above human life. According to the latest reports of the U. S. Labor Bureau nearly forty thousand of our fellow workers were killed in the industrial institutions of America in the period of one year, and over a million injured and rendered helpless for the rest of their lives. According to the report in question the metal and machinery industry claimed a greater number of killed and injured than any other industry.

Shorter hours of labor, which will mean less labor and thus a longer and happier life; higher wages, more pay, spells more bread for us and all those that are dear to us.

Protection for life and limb is essential. A general eight-hour day for all workers is what we must all strive for.

A minimum wage scale of two dollars and a half a day for all unskilled workers.

Abolition of all piece and pool work, the Half day's rest on Saturdays of each week. Abolition of all Sunday work.

All these are the imperative needs of the day for all. But to secure these desirable conditions we must do more than merely wish and hope for them. The masters will not readily grant these concessions upon the mere asking or because they are just.

To secure better conditions we must have the power, organized, to be wielded in our interests.

We know full well and you will agree with us that without organization we will accomplish naught. But, of course, you will ask, "What kind of an organization shall it be?"

We are fully aware that due to the sad experience of the past, some of you have grown pessimistic and the future looks black for the workers. The defeats and often times betrayals of the past have discouraged many of you and you look upon all attempts to better the common lot of all the workers as well nigh futile.

In the past, we lost, it is true; we were defeated and often times betrayed. We lost because we had no organization, or if we did, it was a mere conglomeration of trade unions, led by self-seekers and adventurers who merely wanted to make a name for themselves at the cost very often of our very lives.

The old line trade unions never did really unite and never could unite us. That is the reason we lost, and we will continue to lose if we follow the same beaten path.

Numerous are the examples and facts to prove our contentions above stated. For years the old unions, led by the "great labor leaders" and organized under the yellow flag of the American Federation of Labor, have made an attempt at conducting the battles of labor, and have not only failed in all important contests, but what is worse, have discouraged the thousands of metal workers throughout the nation.

We need not venture back far to adduce indisputable proofs to our claims. The A. A. for years the most potent organization among the metal workers of this district, is today but a shadow of its former self. Over a year ago it declared its fight against the "open shop" order of the American Tin Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust. After a protracted struggle of thirteen long months, during which thousands upon thousands of workers' dollars and human blood was freely spent, the workers went down in utter defeat before the gigantic Steel Corporation. Defeated because the spirit and ideal of working class solidarity did not permeate the organization. The A. A., under the excuse of a "sacred contract," permitted the employees of the so-called "Independent mills" to remain at work. These mills filled the orders of the trust.

Some years ago the leading spirits of the trust decided to smash all organizations of workers in its mills. They opened fire first on one small trade union and then upon another. When the unholy combination between "labor leaders" and "captains of industry" was effected in the organization of the National Civic Federation, of which Andy Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab of Homestead strike-breaking fame; George W. Perkins and other well known exploiters of steel mill workers became prominent together with Gompers, Mitchell, Shaefer, McArdle and others, we see the A. A. in official convention give its official endorsement and blessing to this unholy alliance. On the eve of the war

being declared by the A. A. on the Steel Trust, McArdle, the president of the A. A., is not ashamed to dine and wine at the same table with Geo. W. Perkins, Andy Carnegie and others of the Steel Trust at a Civic Federation capitalist and Judas labor banquet held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

While the Steel Trust was fast wiping out of existence other workers' organizations, the A. A. boasted loud and long that it would never be driven out of the departments its members controlled, that it was too powerful and that in fact the trust was good and kind to them, etc. While others rebelled and ran the gauntlet of the masters and their organizations were being broken up and the membership scattered to the four winds, the A. A. stood by its "sacred contract" and let the masters do as they wished with the workers less skilled. But finally the turn for it to be driven out came and the necessary power to block the efforts of the trust was wanting. At every point of the arduous struggle the same story is true. The recent defeat of the thousands of workers at South Bethlehem, who, although they struck together as one body irrespective of trades, they were later divided against themselves in various craft unions.

Witness presently the A. A. scabbing on the Sons of Vulcan in the Lockport Mill in McKees Rocks. All attests the fact that trade unions have had their day.

We have reached a point where the conditions and centralization of the industry that we are engaged in, just like any other industry in the nation, demand new instruments and lines of defense and attacks on our part. Modern machinery every day displaces hundreds of skilled workers and reduces us all to a common level of servitude.

The army of unskilled and the army of unemployed is ever on the increase. The skilled workers are more and more becoming things of the past. These conditions force upon us all the absolute necessity, irrespective of trades, nationalities, or anything else, if we work in the same shop and industry to UNITE ourselves all into ONE BIG UNION

—not a union that will permit the shameful scene of one trade out on strike against a corporation and the rest remaining at work, even to the point of working along side of scabs, but a union whose guiding star of conduct is "An injury to one is an injury to all," and when one department strikes we all strike to win all together.

A union that will not sign contracts with the masters, a union that will not prevent most workers from entering into its folds because of high initiation fees, but a union with low fees, making it possible for all to become members.

Such an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World. No other organization before this was ever able to bring to terms an arrogant steel corporation of the magnitude of the Pressed Steel Car Co.

THE CRY OF TOIL.

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth

But marks the worker's dead,
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on a crimson weed,
For if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God, we have paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you,
There never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew,
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,
And the factories where we spin;
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know,
From the days when you chained us in your fields

To the strike of a week ago,
You have eaten our lives and our babes and wives,

And we're told it's your legal share,
But if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God, we have bought it fair.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A traveler came upon an old negro hauling driftwood from the Ohio river into a farm yard. As there was already a stack of it nearly as big as the two-roomed cabin, the stranger remarked:

"I see you've gathered a lot of firewood, uncle."

"Oh, dat's only half of what I've picked up dis season," said the darky, proudly, stopping his mule.

"What did you do with the rest—sell it?"
"No, suh. I done haul it to Mr. Tucker's, de white man what libs in dat big house yonder. We's partners. He lets me hab haf ob de wood I kin pick up."—Amalgamated Journal.

All communications for publication should be in the hands of the editor by Wednesday morning at the latest. Telegrams and very important matter may be rushed in not later than Wednesday evening. Remember this and mail manuscript as early as possible.

I. W. W. LOCALS, ATTENTION!

The *Industrial Worker* requests that each local of the I. W. W. or of any organization, elect a correspondent for this paper. We want to give the best news service possible to the Workers, and we need your help in getting the news from each locality. Give us the news of Ants burrowing in the sands or

STOP THE COMPETITION.

(By La Vero.)

Workingmen, did you ever stop to consider that it is the competition among the workers for the jobs which brings the wages you receive down to the lowest point where a worker can subsist and perpetuate his kind?

Such, however, is the case. Some might argue that it is not, using individual cases as examples. Exceptions do not prove the rule and, figured out in dollars and cents, the opening statement of this essay will prove a fact.

But why is this a fact? we are asked. We answer: It is because the worker competes with his fellow worker for the job. Competition makes lower wages because the bosses will, at all times, take into employment such men as they can obtain the cheapest. Competition, then, tends to a cheapness of labor. This is a self-evident fact. Purchasers, at all times, buy such commodities as they can purchase the cheapest. Labor being a commodity, bought and sold in the open market as are all other commodities, a crowd of men at the factory gate seeking employment gives the employer the cue that there is a large supply of labor in the market, and consequently, he can buy cheap—and he does.

To the majority of workers this is easily understood. As winter approaches, or due to "business depression," when large numbers of men are thrown into the army of the unemployed, down go the wages. Employers seize upon the opportunity to force strikes upon labor unions so as to break up their strength, drawing upon the army of unemployed for scabs and strikebreakers. Thus, we see that the competition among the workers means a lower scale of wages, and a lowered standard of living as a result.

But how about the capitalists? Is there not competition among them for the purchasing of labor? Decidedly not. Capitalists have long since learned that the keynote of success is organization. Economic factors force them to combine. So on every hand we find the employers organized, from the little retail groceryman, employing a few clerks, to the large mill owner employing an army of labor. The numerous manufacturers and business men's associations, as well as the chambers of commerce, which exert a strong influence in determining the scale of wages in their locality, testify to the fact that the employers are well organized. These associations generally set the scale of wages to be paid. Individual employers may go below, but never above the set scale.

To illustrate this point better, let us recall the instance of the Seattle Building Trades in 1907 and '08. Due to the panic, there existed a large army of unemployed. The builders' association seized upon the opportunity to make war upon union labor. The building trades were locked out and told that the closed shop was a thing of the past. How well they succeeded is only a matter of history. Enough to mention the fact that at present most of the large buildings are being erected on an open shop basis, while many of them work nine hours. "Buy cheap" is a maxim with the employing class. Individual employees who would "kick over the traces" are held in line by the strength of the boss' union.

There is but one remedy for the above named facts and that is organization. Organization for the purpose of stopping the competition among the workers. Organization for the purpose of controlling the supply of labor power. Such an organization means the death of competition. The workers collectively controlling the supply of labor will be able to demand a higher rate and a uniform scale. Such an organization would be superior to any employer's association, for, without labor, industry ceases. The capitalists must depend upon labor for their profits, which is the surplus value which labor creates.

But organization must be founded on correct lines. Craft unionism should have been relegated to the scrap pile along with the individualism in production. As we stated, organization to be founded on correct lines must be one which will abolish competition. This craft unionism does not do, as it is founded upon craft interests instead of class interests. We still have the competition which it is so necessary to eliminate. In this craft competition witness the numerous jurisdictional squabbles in which the craft unions are continually engaged—craft fighting craft. At times this competition is between two organizations of the same trade. Again it is between two organizations of a different

trade, for instance the cement finishers and plasterers. The cement finishers are only allowed to plaster up to the sill on the ground floor, while all above that belongs to the plasterers. Should the cement finisher get above the ground floor, immediately the plasterer raises a cry that he is doing work which belongs to him, and vice versa. Yet these two organizations, practically do the same work, concrete buildings gradually displacing the use of brick. Other cases of a similar nature are numerous. So, we see that craft unionism does not abolish competition, and a new form must rise if the workers are to successfully battle with the capitalists. Such an organization is the Industrial Union.

The Industrial Union is a form of organization which takes in all the workers in any given industry into one Industrial Union. It recognizes no lines of race, creed or color. All wage workers are admitted to membership. By eliminating craft unions it does away with craft interest. It is a class organization founded upon the interests of the working class. Jurisdictional squabbles are done away with by the free transfer from one Local Union to another. All it asks that the members are of the Working Class and willing to maintain the scale of wages. It stands for One Union, One Label and One Enemy.

Its Motto: "An injury to one is an injury to all." It is a form of organization which will be able to abolish competition. Such an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World.

A MILITARY MURDER.

A matter that has caused much bitterness in the ranks of the revolutionists was the official assassination at Biribi, Algeria, of the soldier Dulery. Dulery was a somewhat simple minded boy, the son of hardworking parents in Paris. He didn't enjoy the "patriotic hardships" of soldiering in Algeria and he showed his dislike in such a manner as to win for himself the bitter hatred of his "superiors." One of these in particular was accustomed to ill-use and strike the boy until one day the latter turned upon him and gave him a well deserved beating. For this terrible offense against "his country" Dulery was sentenced to death, and after waiting in jail six long months waiting for a pardon he was taken out and shot.

While Dulery was in prison there was another soldier, Graby, confined there, also sentenced to death. He had confessed to brutally murdering an old woman for what money she had. However, Graby was fortunate enough to be the son of a police official and the gracious President Fallieres saw fit to pardon him. All supplications for a pardon for the semi-foolish Dulery went unanswered. "Justice" demanded that he should die. On the announcement of his execution the "cante-militaire" fairly frothed at the mouth. Special editions of their paper were gotten out, giving the details of the slaughter in vivid language. Hundreds of posters were stuck up at the principal street corners of the city. These advised the soldiers to use for themselves the weapons that their masters have so confidently placed in their hands and also to seize control of France when the next order for the mobilization of the troops is given. Throngs of people surrounded these posters, which were boldly signed by many of the well-known revolutionists, and doubtless the wholesome advice they contained was not entirely lost. The leading capitalist papers of the city devoted on an average about two lines apiece to the murder of Dulery.

W. Z. FOSTER.

NOTICE.

Editor Industrial Worker:
Fellow Worker: I am instructed by L. U. 45 to notify you for publication in the Worker to the effect that two late members of L. U. 45 by the names of J. S. McKinnon and H. S. Cafferky have been issued withdrawal cards through an error. The matter was brought up by the secretary at the regular business meeting and it was decided to ask the two members to turn them (cards) in, as they would not be recognized. McKinnon and Cafferky have refused to do so, so the local wishes to warn other locals to the effect that they have no right to a withdrawal card, as they have never ceased to be wage workers. I remain, yours for Freedom.
THOS. H. BAIRD,
Secretary L. U. 45.

THE BOOSTERS' BRIGADE.



John Troy of Los Angeles forwards a bunch of subs. Who is next?

J. A. Stolts has glommed 34 subs. lately in Hoquiam, Wash. Can you beat it?

Sec. T. Myers of L. U. 85, Chicago, comes through with two subs. Good work.

Tom Hall, camp delegate, remits \$10.00 for subs. and dues from Clarks Forks, Ida. Good work, Tom.

J. Weir, Lid. Agent L. U. 322, Vancouver, fires in a bunch of subs.

A SUGGESTION FROM SAN DIEGO.

In the last issue of the Worker (dated Sept. 24th) I note an announcement of some Special Editions in the near future. I, as a fellow I. W. W., want to congratulate you on this. It is just what we need in the West. Something SPECIAL to work on. It may liven us up a bit.

Of course, an edition will be in order soon on "THE STRUGGLES OF THE WORKING CLASS FOR FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLAGE," as we will be engaged shortly in a tilt with the bosses at FRESNO. Also I think that you ought to make that FERRER EDITION a real budget of live REVOLUTIONARY news about the efforts of the workers to emancipate themselves in all lands.

WHY DON'T YOU SUGGEST THAT THE I. W. W. LOCALS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY HAVE SPECIAL FERRER MEETINGS? That would wake the towns where we are organized up a little. Of course you remember the great mass meetings that were held all over this country and Europe last year in regard to Ferrer's execution and protesting, etc. Well, I should think that it would be a good plan for the I. W. W. to celebrate the anniversary of his death and also sell your special Ferrer edition at the same time.

TACOMA WORKERS BUSY.

Here in Tacoma members coming in right along. Grand field here for good organizer. We hold street meetings every night. That's where we get our increase in membership. Work is scarce here on the water front. In fact, everything is dull just now and has been for three weeks. Dirty faced slaves in abundance. Local 380 thinks it a good idea for all locals to act on the request of Local 13 concerning prices, literature and charter fees.

Five fellow workers left Tacoma for Fresno this afternoon.

One of our fellow workers recently compelled an employment shark to dig up to six slaves that he had given a bum steer about a job. They got their money back all right. Yours for the goods,
JAS. WILSON, Secy.

A LETTER FROM SPOKANE.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 29, 1910.
To the Local Unions of the I. W. W.

Fellow Workers: Under instructions from the local unions of the I. W. W. of Spokane, Wash., I am writing you to see if arrangements could be made for forming a pool of expenses for the purpose of getting the General Organizer, Wm. E. Trautman, to make a tour of the West. The idea as suggested by the membership of these locals is to form a fund, each local putting in a certain per cent, to cover railway expenses only, as he is receiving a stated salary from the general headquarters. I have been unable to ascertain what the exact cost of transportation would be. The flat rate from Chicago to San Francisco, via Butte, Missoula, Spokane and Seattle, is \$60.00. This does not allow of stop-over privileges, however. It was thought that by billing him in all the towns possible along the road he would not only be of great service in awakening sentiment in favor of the industrial movement, but also would help to defray the expenses of the trip. It was suggested that possibly with a very small outlay from each local we might have his services for from one to two weeks in each local.

There is no doubt that such a tour would be of great value to the organization, both as to members and non-members.

Address all communications relative to the subject to

T. H. DIXON.

Secy. Spokane Locals, I. W. W., 326 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

FROM A WORKER ON THE JOB.

Worked for Blackfoot Lumber Co., the company against which the workers organized in the I. W. W. some three years since, and the conditions were truly bad enough to make the most servile patriotic scizzor-bill or long-tasseled Iowan rebel. However, they have in their employ about as servile and willing a bunch of hoosiers as ever crossed the Rocky Mountains. Wages in the camps about Clamas Prairie are \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day of 10 hours, toil for a hard slave driver. Think of them having the unadulterated gall to charge \$1.50 for the use of a bunk (made by ourselves out of old lumber about the camp) and one dirty old chewed-up rag "soogens" that a blind man

could see through, put up in an old tent, that would and couldn't hold a Nebraska grasshopper; one dollar a month to let a young clinic (not a doctor even) practice on the stiff when they get sick. Now comes the best of it—grub. Did you say grub? Well, there aren't words in the English dictionary or in the vocabulary of the worst swearing timber beast in the country to condemn the stuff which that bunch of "grafter" hand out to us and call it feed—yes, feed for swine. And then they have a "robbery" all the way from 40 to 100 per cent higher for everything. Now you kicking slaves, you easy marks, who think that your life depends upon your being employed by those fat parasites, quit your cheap whining and howling in the saloons and bunkhouses! Be men! Organize yourselves (for no one else will or can do it) into an Industrial Union, so that when the proper time comes, when you catch the boss in the proper shape, you can fight shoulder to shoulder, demand and secure more of the product of your toil, in the forms of higher wages, shorter hours and above all better living conditions.

Come, Jack, let's kick in. The undersigned just got wise; we're new to the principles of the I. W. W., but we do know that we want more bread, more butter, more time to enjoy ourselves.

Our secretary is always to be found at our headquarters, 211 Stevens St., Missoula, Mont. Low initiations and low dues, boys, we're not organizing dollars for some grafter to live upon, we're appealing to men—men who will fight now. Let's get wise and give them "hell." Yours for a good Union in the lumber industry.

D. Mc., Local No. 40.

W. Mc., Local No. 40.

NOTICE.

To loggers and lumber workers. The WORKER is desirous of keeping in touch with the doings in the lumber industry. You are urgently requested to drop a line to the paper, reporting the conditions of your job and the industry in general.

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NOTICE TO I. W. W. LOCALS.

The Industrial Worker urgently requests that all bills due for bundle orders be paid at once. If possible, bundle orders should be paid in advance, or at least settled every week. A word to the wise is sufficient. Members are requested to bring this matter before the next meeting of the union.

TO OUR READERS.

If you know of some slaves whom you wish to read The Industrial Worker, send us their names and addresses. We will send them a sample copy as an invitation to subscribe to The Industrial Worker.

Write names on a separate sheet of paper. Do it now!

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PREAMBLE OF I. W. W. CONSTITUTION

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

I. W. W. Song Books

10 Cents Each; \$5.00 per 100.
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4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.
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32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.
Pamphlets in Foreign Languages—"Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more. In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

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The WORKER is especially desirous of information concerning employment sharks and requests all workers to forward any information that may come to their notice. It is of the most importance that the shark be put out of existence, for he is one of the means whereby the boss keeps the workers in a condition of servitude.
Let the WORKER know about it.

EXTRA!

A third very much improved edition of the I. W. W. Song Book is now ready for delivery. The book contains many additional songs. Some are classic songs of the workers' hopes and aspirations, while others are especially adapted to arouse the prowling terrier of the northwest. The Preamble, Hall Directory, I. W. W. literature and publications, etc., are also features of the song book. However, the price remains the same as the old one.
Order now.

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB

(Continued.)
BOSS SEPARATES WORKERS.
Have just returned from Little Falls, Wash., where the W. W. P. Co. is building its big power plant and dam. Would like to say that conditions there are perhaps a little above the average of the usual conditions found in camps, though that is not saying much. They are putting on more men. Reports have it that the entire dam will be raised five feet. They will need more concrete men then.
Paying union scale except for carpenters. Have a lot of so-called carpenters working for \$3.75 per day. Hospital fee \$1.00, board fair at \$5.25; electric lights; but like all jobs that would be half way decent, they are spoiled by this system that causes men to be "company suckers" by feathering their own nests at the expense of their fellow workers. In this instance it is a petty tyrant by the name of Frank Miltischer, who occupies the position of chief "Robisory" or commissary clerk. Due to his efforts the men are divided at table, despite their own desires. A separate table for each trade—electricians, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.
The W. W. P. is not noted for its generosity, but it seems to be quite willing to make a half way decent camp in order to keep the slaves from organizing. There are quite a bunch of I. W. W.s there, including some of their skilled help. Fare to Reardan on N. P. railroad, 90 cents. Stage fare to Little Falls, \$1.00.
Yours for the big union that knows how.
B. C. STORK.
Tacoma, Sept. 29, 1910.

Fellow Worker:
Prosperity is on a boom here, especially in the slave trade, for it gives the boss a chance to pick out the big husky and willing slave. The town is full to overflowing with idle men. The few men that are working do so much work in order to hold their jobs that it is no wonder there are so many unemployed. The sidewalk in front of the city free employment office is blocked with slaves, all gazing at the few job signs, which read as follows:
Ten men wanted for longshore work, trucking cement (at 10 cents an hour less than the going wages), or
Laborers wanted, \$1.50 or \$2.00, 10 hours, which is also less than the going wages, and still you hear the same old gags: "Watch Tacoma grow." "You'll like Tacoma." Wages in sawmills in the city are from \$1.60 a day up, but not very high up.
The Board of Health is going to burn up some working men's shacks in the lower part of town, as was done some time ago in Seattle for sanitary reasons, but you don't read in the papers where some lousey and unsanitary lodging house is burned. That would not be right, because lodging houses are owned by rich business men and politicians.
Several of our members got a job from a contractor named Conannon, but they did not stay long. They would not stand for the brutal treatment. The grub was fierce. This job sign is posted on the city free employment office nearly every day.
Working men, how much longer will you stand divided? Are you going to sleep and have the wool pulled over your eyes listening to the sky pilots and politicians telling you of the good things you will get in the beyond?
I want the good things of life in this world and am willing to take my chance in the next. The only remedy is for the working men to come together and get into a union which has for its motto: "An injury to one working man is an injury to all, whether he works with a shovel, a pen, or with 'other tools.'" Instead of going to the employment shark, why not have a large hall with a good library and make the boss come to the hall if he wants any men? You build large halls and meeting places where they meet and agree what they will pay their workers, so what is the reason that you don't have a large hall for your meeting place? Working men, wake up to the fact that you must emancipate yourself and don't depend on others to do it for you.
Yours for Industrial Freedom.
F. GUNTHER,
Tacoma, No. 380.

SPOKANE, WASH.
Have been working at sewer work on Indiana avenue for Herb Fitt, contractor. Last Friday about a dozen men were laid off, including myself. We could not get any information when or where to get our pay, but we happened to catch him at a saloon, which he uses as an office. He had our checks ready to pay us off with at a rate of \$2.75 a day, as he had paid most of his men before, but we refused to accept unless we got what was coming to us, which was \$3.00 a day. He refused, and we told him that all public work in town was \$3.00 a day, but he tried to play ignorant about that fact, so he said he would go down to the city hall and find out, but we told him that he knew well enough that all contracts let this year were \$3.00 a day for labor, so we went down to the city hall ourselves for instructions, which came in our favor; so when we came we had no trouble to get our \$3.00 a day from the first day we started to work, but he told us we should not have been so long on the job. We should have been fired long ago. Get wise, fellows! Don't let the boss put it all over you. A fellow worker,
CHAS. NELSON.

DULUTH, MINN.
The employment sharks of this town are certainly hot against the I. W. W.. Many members report that the sharks try to get them to quit the I. W. W. or tell them that they are fools to belong to such an organization. Now one of the most prominent sharks against the I. W. W. is the Peerless Employment shark on Michigan street, as he has interrupted a few street meetings. Of course these sharks pay a license to skin the workmen out of their hard earned money and they want some protection to keep the workers from agitating. What's the use of buying a job when you only get fired a few days hence? Of course it is not the employment sharks' fault that you get fired! But when you are fired, you at least have another chance to buy a job.
Join the I. W. W. and get wise to these grafters. Do it now! Headquarters at 17 5th Ave. West.
W. Th. Nef.

Pine Tree Lbr. Co. Camp at Hill City, Minn., hires men from Standard Employment Office, Duluth, Minn. Send men every day and fire them as fast as they come. Hospital fee \$1.00 whether you stay a month or not. Wages \$35 if you stay a month. Work almost from daylight till dark, work like fools. Walking boss offered to the straw boss a new hat if he gets the work done in a certain time, and the straw drives the slaves as hard as he can. Grub on the bum. Sleep in tents, the worst I ever came across.
Mike Armstrong is the boss for this ant hill, and I overheard him say that he was in the gang that drove the miners out of two camps when they were on strike on the Range (good tool).

A. B. Smith, 6 miles from Hornby Bruce Palmer foreman. 2c a stick for pulpwood, grub bum, pay when you quit.
Peerless Employment shark; hospital \$1.00; mail box 25c a month; discount check to get it cashed.
No good timber without ticket. Swampers only pick up \$30.00 a month. Nine cents for ties for standard, 5c for small.
FRANK SHELLY.

D. & I. R. Spring-Mine. \$2.00 a day. Roll out at 5 o'clock in the morning for breakfast and go to work right after. Work till 6 o'clock at night. Bum chuck; poor bunkhouses; discount 25c to 70c a check. Hospital fee 75c whether one day or a month.
OTTO HAGEDORN.
Fully Employment Shark.

DU PONT POWDER FACTORY.
Tacoma Traction line goes within four miles of plant; fare 15 cents. There is an alluring sign in a shark's office of light work in factory, with no mention of powder. Boss hires men he fancies; if not, he asks you for employment slip. A man is first taken to office to sign what is known among employes as the death warrant; in other words, to assume all risks yourself.
Thus, contemptuously, can the capitalists absolve themselves from their own legislation at the point of production. Working outside the plant \$2.50 per day; handling explosives inside, from \$2.75 to \$4.00. Although DuPont, under the protecting wing of Morgan, controls the nitre supply, still the profits are so great in this manufacture that competing firms outside of the trust have started up. For this reason Du Pont guards his patents and secret processes very closely. Last summer many Japs were hired. It was noticed they were very quick to learn, but when it was found that these ignorant foreigners actually were taking photographs of machinery and buildings their sphere of usefulness came to an end.
Now, although the robbery of DuPont's wage workers in this hazardous business is something abominable (90 per cent) I must say in fairness that contrary to capitalistic custom no little children are employed in the plant.
So far we have had only three explosions, and it is claimed the risks are greater in rail-roading. Scarcely a compliment to the roads, is it? Let me close these few words with what may be a misquotation from Kipling, the man who was a genius by birth, but a fool by education:
"There is never a ship that is wrecked on your shores,
There is never a mine blown skyward now
But renders up your dead."
J. FLOYD,
Member Local 380.

Newhall, Cal., Sept. 22, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker:
I have lived seven years amongst the overburdened, cockroach-ridden farmer of this slave-ridden vicinity. Last year and this nine farmers, renters on the Newhall ranch, have gone "flewty" back to wage slavery. They say it pays better and more at that. This is the slogan of black coffee and stale bread and a sorrowful look of the codfish cockroach aristocracy. Myself and team have work at all times hauling wood and doing jobs around town, getting paid every hour or no work.
I read in the last copy of the Worker about Fellow Worker Little at Fresno. I admire the courage and grit as shown by him.
I would like to suggest to the Worker that we have funds for the boys who are jailed. Compensate them when they get out of jail for they are the real fighters in this great fight for Industrial Emancipation. Long live the revolution.
Yours for Industrial Emancipation,
PETER CASTORENA,
Newhall, Calif.
Member of Local Union No. 12.

NOTICE.
Any local union having on hand leaflets called "Corporation Unionism in Montana" please send them to John Pancner, Eureka, Cal.

MORE NEWS OF FRESNO

THE FRESNO FIGHT.
(By a Married Member of Lompoc, Cal.)
Ever since the call for volunteers to go to Fresno and fight for free speech appeared in the Worker, both my wife and myself have felt like a 10-year-old boy would feel if he was compelled to stay at home while the rest of the family went to a picnic.
To think that there is fighting going on, and such glorious fighting, for such a glorious cause, and not be able to take part in it.
Both my wife and myself would almost be willing to have our right hands cut off if we could be in the same position as the single man, and spend our lives, our time and all the force of our revolutionary spirit in the movement.
You single men who are in such a position, how would you like to change places with me, a common laborer getting the stale old sum of \$2.00 a day, with a wife and three young children who need the constant care of their mother. When you are working you can agitate all you wish and if you get fired you have what money you have earned to live on until you get another job, and your little roll of blankets is all you have to move.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS TO INVADE THIS CITY—FREE SPEECH TO BE TRIED.
Twenty men, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, are alleged to have left Spokane recently bound for Fresno to participate in the fight for "free speech" which is to be waged against the local police this fall. These men will make their way to Fresno by easy stages, gathering recruits along the way, and it is stated by local Industrial Workers that when they reach Fresno the original twenty will be the leaders of two or three hundred of their kind.
The date for the beginning of the fight has not been given out to the public as yet, but it was stated yesterday by F. H. Little, the secretary of the Fresno local, and who was but recently released from jail, that hostilities will positively start prior to the day of the general election in November.
"Our first move," said the recently liberated Little, "will be to appear either before the city trustees or the chief of police and request that we be granted permission to speak on the streets just like any other political or social organization."
"Chief of Police Shaw of course is very bitter against the Industrial Workers and will not give us that permission. Then we will proceed to act."
"We will place our speakers on the street with instructions to address those who gather about them. When an officer puts in an appearance and demands to see our permit for making a public address on the street, we will inform him that our permit consists of the constitution of the United States, which gives any citizen the privilege of free speech."
"The officer then, should the speaker refuse to stop, and probably in accordance to instructions previously given him, will march our man off to jail. If he does this the speaker's place will be promptly taken by another man, and when he is arrested another will take his place, and so on until the jail is full."

This plan of action has been definitely decided upon, and has been discussed with local people who are not members of the Industrial Workers not only by Little but by others of those connected with that organization.
The statement is made, however, that if there is any violence used during the approaching fight it will not be started by the Industrial Workers. Those who are planning the tilt with the police declare that their speakers will all have instructions to go along peacefully with any officer who places them under arrest.
The statement is also made by members of the Industrial Workers' local that their sympathizers from abroad have been arriving in Fresno for the past two weeks singly and in pairs, and that even now there are about 300 Industrial Workers scattered about through the surrounding country working in the vineyards and wineries and who could be called upon to start the contest upon very short notice.

But the present plan is to await the arrival of the Spokane delegation. This delegation will not be brought directly to town, according to statements made, but rather it will be scattered in the territory surrounding Fresno and when all the men are placed within reach word of the fact will be brought to local headquarters and the "fun" will then be on. The "fighters" will be summoned into the city just as fast as they may be needed.—Fresno "Herald."

WAGE SLAVES.
At the convention of the Western Federation of Miners a delegate put forward an amendment to the preamble of the constitution substituting "the workers" for the expression "wage slaves" in the last section. It was voted down by a large majority.
The delegate in question was no doubt

animated by the highest motives; like many other callous-handed "sons of toil," his dignified soul, perhaps, revolted against the very idea that a proud, free-born American citizen should be so stigmatized in the preamble as a wage slave.
These men who peddle to themselves in the labor world are indeed legion. They, whose backs are bent with "honest" work, yearn to be considered, and yearning so, consider themselves, better than they are, economically speaking. The term "master" sounds ever so much more musically in their ears. Yet, nine times out of ten, if there are any working stiffs in this nether world who get a more hasty move on their No. twos when the "man-they-are-working-for comes around, it is surely these. If there are any professed jobbies who love the work, certes, it is these very men who protest against the truth of their being a wage slave.
It may be stated the fact that the working class are slaves in real truth, it is useful to bear in mind. Any who have to work for another's profit are not free men, and we recognize this when we speak of an "independence" being gained by this or that man, when he no longer has to sell the life-energy which is part and parcel of his physical nature, in order to live. True enough, they may change masters, any time they so will, but that's about all they can do, for they must have a master or they will surely starve unless than can make a sufficiency begging or stealing.

It would be well for the workers who have ideas in the clouds, and head and body stuck in the muck pile of ignorance, if they could educate themselves to see things as they are, and see that no matter what we may do to spread ourselves, we can occupy only that space which present economic conditions allots us in society. We sell our labor power in the open market, and we can change our owners whenever we list, and therein is the distinction between us and the chattel slave who possessed no personal liberty, not even the liberty of going without work or dying on the streets of starvation which is the wage slave's inestimable privilege, as was seen during the last panic in all the large cities throughout the Union.
The sale of the workers' labor power even for wages gives the employer a chattel interest in that worker—this is not an idle statement, but the decision of a United States district judge in a southern state. He recognized that we are wage slaves when we sell our labor power, and the boss when he urges us to get a move on or get to heaven out of it, also recognizes it, and we who get hit now and then by a time check because our labor power is not sufficiently profitable to the masters for whom we work, would do well to recognize it also.
There is no harm in calling a spade a spade under capitalism, nor should we peddle idle dreams to ourselves that the rotten system may smell the sweeter. Just now there is an especial disgrace to our class that befuddled and bemuddled ignorance nourishes a false pride that halts at the real facts nor stoops to conquer them.
Was our intelligence not limited to the automatic judging of the heft of a car, or the deft handling of a shovel, or a hammer, or a pick, we would make up our minds to recognize the fact that we are wage slaves, and recognizing that fact determine to secure industrial freedom for ourselves and our class. We would make up our minds to fight with all our strength of mind and body the damnable system that imposes wage slavery upon us, and not be persuading our poor heads with fool notions that we are as independent as the man who has, when we can't very well call our soul our own, and must either beg or work or steal to keep alive—and beg of another, work for another or steal from another at that.
To think that any worker who is exploited from day to day sickens at the name of his slavery, and is stirred not at all at the condition of slavery, which has bent his back, stiffened his limbs and steeped his poor, undeveloped intellect in a coma from which the gods in their anger are even powerless to rouse him, is too discouraging a fact to be expressed in language fit for publication under the law.—Editorial from Nome Industrial Worker.

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