

Fresno Free Speech Fight is On

Free Speech Must Be Preserved



Industrial Worker

VOL. 2 No. 33

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 85

FREE SPEECH NEWS FROM THE FRONT

FRESNO THE BACKBONE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Sierras east of Fresno are covered with great forests of pine, sugar pine and Oregon pine. The Hume-Bennett Lumber company is at Hume, a mile from Kings river, employing over 700 men; Fresno Lumber company at Pine Ridge, working a thousand men; Sugar Pine farther, to the north, working about 700. This territory also abounds in minerals, especially gold and copper, and is as yet only scratched. Fresno county is the stronghold of King capital in California. He wears his crown with haughty mein and brooks no opposition. Fresno is the backbone of California. To break this backbone will take at least 500 men. If we break it, all California falls to the crimson standard, for we will then systematically proceed to organize. We have men here who are the goods and will make it their special business to see that this is done. There are a vast number of Armenians, Greeks, Italians and Mexicans here, also colonies of Germans and Russians. In fact all nationalities are here represented. We omit the Japanese because they are already fairly well organized. All these different nationalities have their eyes now focused on the I. W. W. If we win they are bound to regard us with admiration, and it will be easy to organize them. If we lose—perish the thought—we can't afford to lose. We are fighting for breath. Send men, gather recruits, and send funds. This is a battle royal and must be supported. Yours for Industrial Freedom.

JUNGLES PRESS COM.

Address W. L. Leister, P. O. Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

On arrival inquire at 1128 I St. Not J St.

NO COLLECTORS FOR FIGHT.

Jungles Camp, Fresno, Oct. 22.

Fellow Workers: It having come to our notice that at least one man is collecting money for the free speech fight of Fresno, we, jungle committee of the free speech fight, hereby notify all members that no credentials have been issued for collecting funds for the free speech fight of Fresno. Send all funds directly to W. L. Leister, P. O. Box 209, Fresno, Cal. Failing this, donate money in person to the secretary of nearest local, provided that he is empowered by the local to collect. Where uncertainty exists, first ascertain the properly credentialed parties. By this precaution all parties to the transaction are guaranteed a square deal. Great pains and precautions are being taken here at this end of the line to insure square dealing. Do thou on thine end likewise. Yours for Industrial Freedom.

JUNGLES FINANCIAL COM.

MORE ON WAY TO FRESNO.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 26.—Six more men left here tonight for Fresno "via the workin' stiffs' limited." More going soon. All locals should send men.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

MEXICANS WANT I. W. W. ORGANIZER

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 26.—The Mexican workers of the United States want to organize in the I. W. W. and co-operate with their fellow slaves in Mexico and organize them. An organization of the syndicalists in Mexico is being formed secretly and literature must be written and distributed. The I. W. W. can help in this real work of organization by agitating among the thousands of Mexicans in the United States. Therefore the two locals in San Diego have sent the following letter to the general headquarters:

Inasmuch as there are thousands of Mexican wage slaves in the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, who have been oppressed until they have reached the point where a large per cent of them will organize to better the wages, shorten the hours of toil and get more of the wealth which they produce, we think that the time has come to teach these wage slaves the principles of industrial unionism and organize them in the Industrial Workers of the World.

Therefore we ask the general executive committee of the Industrial Workers of the World to take steps immediately to accomplish this end, by appointing and supporting a Spanish speaking organizer for these states.

Local Union No. 13, San Diego, Cal.
Public Service Workers' Industrial Union No. 378, San Diego, Cal.

BACK NUMBERS OF WORKERS.

Back numbers of the Industrial Worker can be obtained for 25 cents per hundred, assorted numbers. Make good advertising material for the workers. Limited number. So order soon, before they are gone.



"SYMPATHY" FOR PUPS—WHIPPING POST FOR THE WORKERS

THE BIG RAILROAD STRIKE IN FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 13, 1910.

The long threatened railroad strike has struck France like a cyclone. At present writing the whole French railroad system is demoralized and the strike is still spreading. I have no idea as to when you will get this letter, if ever, but the mail system here is naturally bodily nipped by the strike, but I will chance it and send it anyhow.

On Monday, two days after the close of the C. G. T. congress at Houlouse, like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, came a general strike order to the employes of the Chemin de fer du Nord (North R. R.) It was issued by the strike committee of the Federation of Engineers and Firemen and the National Syndicate of Railroad Workers. The response was quick and in 24 hours the road, owned largely by the Rothschilds, was completely tied up. The Chemin de fer de l'Ouest (the State road) was the next to get the order, and at present writing its service is demoralized. After this a general conflagration began and now every road coming into Paris is more or less crippled and the strike is still spreading. Accounts from outside points as to conditions prevailing there are very vague, as immediately the strike was declared the "saboteurs" got to work and clipped the wires in every direction, as they had been long advised to do by the militant revolutionists. This feature of the strike has roused the most heated protests of the capitalist press. They refer to the strikers as being in open insurrection. While on the other hand the revolutionary papers, La Guerre Sociale in particular, are laughing over the matter and encouraging the strikers to cripple the railroad system as much as possible. "La Guerre Sociale" bids the strikers to be of good cheer, as the same good fairies who "saboted" the telegraph and telephone lines so well in the recent postal strike will no doubt soon be as busy again at their task. As yet there has been but little violence. The situation in Paris is one of intense expectancy. Everyone is wondering what will happen next. Most of the great depots are closed and tenanted by lounging scissorbill soldiers, while about the streets are thousands of curiosity seekers gapping at the buildings and staring in at the windows in morbid curiosity. About the bulletin boards of the big dailies crowds of people serge, reading the delightfully vague bulletins posted thereon. At the Bourse du Travail the strikers are holding meeting after meeting. Hundreds of gendarmes and cavalry men are stationed at the building during these meetings, the cavalrymen being drawn up in line just across the street from the entrance to the building, ready to make a charge on the workers coming from the building if it is deemed advisable. The government, true to its instinct, has early taken a hand in the matter against the workers. Briand, the renegade, the socialist president du conseil or prime minister, fills the position to which the work of oppression falls in this affair and he is demonstrating his willingness to serve his masters faithfully. He is taking active steps to crush the "rebellion." In an interview given to the press this class-conscious socialist says the following: "The government don't find itself in the presence of a strike in the true sense of the word, but by the conditions in which the movement of the railroad workers has been prepared, by the first acts by which it has been accompanied, it finds itself in the presence of a criminal enterprise of violence, of disorder and sabotage. The movement has nothing of a professional nature; it is purely insurrectional. It occupies entirely the personnel of the railroads,

who will not be slow to perceive this fact, but too slow for their own welfare, as they will have ben led on to the worst excesses. Whatever pretext the organizers will use to justify what they term their strike, in the mind of the public, will not succeed. The strike has been declared without any just reason, in fact, it was declared on the day following that on which the delegates of the Federation of Engineers and Firemen and the National Syndicate of Railroad Workers had had an interview with the minister of public works, none other than our socialist friend Millerand, and myself in my cabinet. In the course of this interview it had been decided that the workers would send to me their demands, not vague and indefinite, such as they announce in their manifestos, but clear and precise and particularly so in regard to what refers to an increase of salaries; with these indications sufficiently detailed as to permit of a discussion efficient and reasonable. I had agreed with the minister of public works to transmit these demands to the directors of the companies and to invite them to reply. I was to communicate these responses to the representatives of the workers. I had informed the delegates that after they had stated definitely their demands and those on which both parties did not agree had been isolated that it would be possible to arrange an interview with the directors of the companies. I offered to preside at this meeting." Briand tells of further negotiations and of great exertions that he and his man Friday, the minister of public works, had made to help the poor but deserving railroads. Then he continues: "There is the state of affairs when the strike was brusquely declared and at once it has taken the course that you know. The faithful workers have been menaced everywhere, deeds of violence have been done, criminal acts of sabotage have been committed. In one word, the plan of violence prepared and announced in the previous meetings by the instigators of the present movement have been put into execution. Ah, well, that will not continue. The government finds itself, I repeat, not in the presence of a strike, but of a criminal enterprise." (Pugh would call it a "criminal conspiracy.") It hopes that the vast majority of the railroad workers will not identify themselves with the authors of such a situation. The government has decided to protect the "right to work" (he might have said "sacred") by all possible means. It is armed with the penal code, the law of 1845 and that of 1881 against the guilty ones.

"I have seen fit to receive the delegates in my cabine and listen to their grievances. They have not paid attention to my advice nor considered the good will of the government in their cause. So much the worse for them."

Monsieur Briand, as the revolutionists like to style him, professes to be astonished and shocked at this abruptness of this strike. A few words will explain the situation. The railroad syndicates are members of the C. G. T. The C. G. T. had very important business to transact at Toulouse at its congress. It would have been folly to declare a strike and tie up the railroads and prevent the delegates from going there. The strike committees stalled along with the government, well knowing from past experience that nothing was to be gained in that quarter; the congress was finished, the delegates scattered to their homes and to this inexplicable strike occurs. The C. G. T. decided to operate the French railroads long enough to accomplish its business at Toulouse; that finished it was decided to tie them up to accomplish some more working class business, "the bettering

of the conditions of the railroad slaves." M. Briand is getting a taste of direct action. This explanation of the strike seems reasonable to me, yet I have failed to see or hear anyone else connecting the strike with the congress at Toulouse in this manner. Briand quickly followed up his threats by definite action. The law (?) gives him the right to put the railroads under military law during time of war or of any other unusual disturbance. This means the mobilization of the workers, who must remain at their posts or suffer a severe penalty. In the present unusual disturbance Briand has issued the order to mobilize the railroad employes, the order to take effect in 48 hours, that is, on Oct. 14th, and to continue in effect for 21 days. Thousands of letters have been sent to the railroaders telling them to be at their posts on that date or they must be prepared to take the serious consequences. In all the syndicalist halls of Paris rousing meetings are being held and the determination is to ignore the scab-herding order.

The following statement has been drawn up and posted all over Paris:

Against the Mobilization.

Comrades, the government is lending itself to measures of violence against the railroad workers. After the dismissal of workers that preceded the strike the government yesterday discharged our comrade, Toffin. Today the newspapers publish the order of mobilization, which is to be the prelude of still more numerous dismissals. The order of mobilization is illegal. All the measures that it will engender with it will be illegal, null and void. The government has not considered that the law of June 9, 1837, Chapter 5, article 230, provides that in time of peace the men mobilized have 15 days in which to respond to the mobilization order. As the governmental measure is illegal it is also in vain, for none of you will respond to the notice that will be addressed to you. None of you will let himself be influenced by the menaces or by the letters of dismissal. There are thousands of you, neither the government nor the great companies can resist your just claims, if, strong in your might you have all together, the wills to make it triumph. None of you will let himself be troubled by the combined accusation of M. Briand and M. Sartiaux that our strike is "political and revolutionary."

Our claims are co-operative and it is to our co-operative action alone that we can appeal for success.

Comrades, the strike has been declared on all the roads. Public opinion that knows our misery is with us. Let us struggle for our right, to the end, to the last energy (ditch). You will not respond to the mobilization order. Vive la Gieve.

The Strike Committee.

The renegade Briand has also other laws at his command that he has threatened to us liberally in this affair. One of these is one making the instigators of acts of sabotage accomplices in the crime. Quite a nice conspiracy law of the usual elastic nature. La Guerre Sociale that has all along advocated the sabotaging of the railroads dares Briand to put his threats into execution. On Briand's threat to put this law into action the strike committee notified him that they could be found at the office of Humanite, Jean Jaures' paper. Last night (Wednesday, 12th) a party of gendarmes, led by the notorious Lepine chief of the Parisian police, paid a visit to "Humanite" and put the committee (five men) under arrest. The visit was expected and Jaures and some dozen other socialist de-

(Continued on Page Four.)

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



The Canadian Western Lumber Co., camp 7, Courtney, B. C. The conditions of the camp: the oats are bum; plenty of slave drivers; in fact, the collar of your shirt is worn out in a few days, the stares from the drivers are so piercing. "Whoop her up boys, or hike." Bun house fair. Monthly payment, discount on checks 50c for the use of stable for grat month; wages from \$3 to \$6.50. Hospital fee \$1.00. This entitles the slaves to the slaughter house and the services of a second-class butcher. For further information I will refer you to a cock-eyed caloused-brained stick of bobo, the bull cook second in command. Yours for Industrial Unionism, C. NELSON.

DULUTH, MINN.

Curry & White, camp 1, \$30 to \$35 a month. Board fair; foreman fair. Tie makers 9c a tie; pulpwood \$1.10 a cord for 4 ft. wood; timber poor. Tie makers or pulpwood cutters get on any time. Hospital fee \$1.00. MEMBER LOCAL 68.

Fellow Workers: R. Meyer reports he was working for Rawson Lumber Company, Caneah, Idaho; wages, \$2.00 and \$2.25; board, bum, no fresh meat; no hospital; bunkhouse; bum water, bum outfit. Had trouble getting his money when he quit. Stay away.

Fence gang, Deschutes road; wages, \$2.50 and \$3.00; pay, once a month; grub, good; bunk cars; hospital fee, 50 cents; no employment; no help on the O. R. & N. side. Deschutes road is getting finished. Member of No. 178, Seattle. Government job at The Dalles on the bum. All kinds of suckers going there every day; \$1.35 per day and board.

EUREKA, CAL.

We are here in the heart of the redwoods and are holding meetings on the street every Saturday and Sunday evenings. There is a big railroad job on the Northwestern Pacific road, the contract being let to the Utah Construction company; men being shipped from San Francisco by Murray & Ready every day. There is a police judge elected here by name of John T. Moore of the socialist party. He believes that socialism and Christianity is the same thing, according to his own speeches. Fellow Worker Pancner is going to start on tour of Humboldt county for a few days, going from camp to camp. Yours for Industrial Unionism, MEREDITH S. LAURIN.

Eureka, Cal., Oct. 16.—Fellow Workers: I am sorry for your poor fellows in Spokane. Here I am, living in a new Socialist republic. Yesterday John T. Moore was elected police judge by the S. P.ites. They also have a councilman from the Fifth ward.

To me it seems that the killing of a Ferrer does more for the Social revolution than the election of a thousand Socialists. I would rather see an open rupture between Uncle Sam and Mother Wall Street on one hand and their step-children, the American Wage Slave Class on the other.

The slave must be shown; he must feel the class struggle, not only understand it. Let the class lines have a wide chasm between them.

Where starvation has failed to arouse the workers, open violence by the capitalists and their government will do the trick.

The doctrine of direct action is simple; it is easy for the slave to understand, while Political Socialism winds through the swamps of confusion. Yours for a powerful W. W., JOHN PANCRER.

SAN DIEGO TO COMMEMORATE HAY-MARKET AFFAIR.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 28.—The class-conscious wage slaves of this burg will celebrate the famous Haymarket affair, which resulted in the hanging of innocent workers on November 11th, 1887, in Chicago. There will be a meeting in the I. W. W. hall, 823 Fourth street, on or about November 11th. All workers or San Diego are invited to attend. Exact date of meeting will be given later. PRESS COMMITTEE.

Local No. 13.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

HARTWELL S. SHIPPEY.....Editor
T. H. DIXON.....Treasurer

Subscription Yearly\$1.00
Canada, Yearly 1.50
Subscription, Six Months50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy02 1/2
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John.....General Sec'y-Treas.
W. E. Trautmann.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Scurlock, J. J. Ettor, 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.

"Are you a Christian, or a Jew; an American or a 'foreigner'?"
"Not for me! I am a WAGE-WORKER."

The national tin god, Teodor Bunkovelt, has just been discovered by the democrats as an enemy of labor. "When thieves fall out," etc.

The remedy for "isms" and "osophies" is ACTION. The way to eliminate the chair warmer and philosopher is to DO something. Keep moving! Organize!

General Leonard Wood is advocating teaching the use of fire-arms in the school rooms. Our (?) free (?) public schools!! Are you wise, workmen? The scabs must be protected. And more bred in the schools.

After the strike in Paris is a thing of the past, the socialist deputies in the French Chamber of Deputies rise nobly to the defense of the workers. And yet,—Premier Briand is a result (and a logical one) of their position.

Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, apologized to a street speaker that had been pinched by a wielder of "law and order." Whitlock lumps the political socialists, the policeman, the evangelist, the prohibitionist all together. Wonder where he learned his dope?

Edgar Allen Poe has at last been entered in the Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame should consider itself much honored. At last accounts, Poe was peacefully sleeping in his grave and was not disturbed by the belated recognition by Pharisees and capitalistic tools.

An organization in a hall is not an organization. It is merely a mutual admiration society or the Knockers' Club. The place to organize is ON THE JOB. Why? Because that is the point of power. That is where you are robbed and that is where you can fight the boss on your own terms.

We read of a monk robbing the Virgin Mary of jewels worth \$3,000,000 and of the great scandal following. Evidently this monk forgot that the only legitimate robbery is stealing from labor. His worthy brothers of Spain (and of this country) are wise to the proposition. They know who to rob.

There's no use talking, you simply MUST get wise to the proposition that you are supporting the shark in luxury and IT'S TIME TO STOP. The I. W. W. is organized for that purpose—to put the shark on the hummer. Let the boss come to the union hall for men. Let's get busy and MAKE him come.

An exchange informs us that the Chicago firms that hire men to work on scaffoldings pay the men five cents for every spot they fall. Thus if a man falls forty feet, he is paid \$2.00. Men who are out of a job this winter might fall off the top of the Masonic Temple once a day and thus draw about \$25.00. How would you like it for a steady job?

Every reader of the WORKER should consider himself lucky in being able to read the letters of Fellow Worker W. Z. Foster, who has hopped his way to a foreign country and is living as best he may in a land where he does not speak their language. There is no subject so replete with interest to rebels as that of the C. G. T. Foster's letters should be carefully read; yes, studied.

California is supposed to be the garden spot of the world. It has more beauty spots, more luxury, more native advantages than probably any other state in the union. Is this "garden spot" free from the blight of capitalism? Not at all! In the cotton mills of East Oakland, the same starved and pinched child faces are seen that furnish horror stories of the southern states. The dull, heavy, stupid countenance, prematurely old, of the child slave is alike a product of "Golden California" and of Massachusetts and South Carolina. The blight of the boss is not confined to geographical locations, but is as wide as humanity's spread. To fight this blight, an organization of workers is required that is likewise as wide as the world and as universal as is the wage system.

THE HAYMARKET NUMBER.

Remember, boys, the issue of November 9th will be devoted to the commemoration of the martyrs of the eight-hour movement of the '80s. An attempt will be made to cover the subject thoroughly and make this edition an exceptionally good one.

If you want extra bundle orders, be sure to order in advance, as the issue will no doubt be snapped up the first day. Get on the job with your order.

A WORD TO MEMBERS.

Some members seem to think, because they are, out of the great goodness of their heart, furnishing a pie card to their various officers, it is up to the officers to go ahead and make a union. This is absolutely impossible. No one can make a militant union but the members themselves. The officers, at best, can only reflect the ideas, enthusiasm and intelligence of the membership. They are even more handicapped than the membership at large, for where the average member works for one boss, the officer of a union works for several thousand, and each one of them is a critic. Not that it should be otherwise—only see to it that YOUR work of organizing the MAN ON THE JOB, getting members and subs is up to scratch before you register your kick.

HONESTY!!!

A letter from a fellow worker protests that a worker who "steals" some of the master's property is only practicing the "immoral" tricks of the capitalist. He further says, "Is it not a fact that the only man the system really conquers is the man that becomes like the system?" Some people are so constituted that they live up in the air continually—and that without the use of the biplane or dirigible balloon. Just how the "system" gets the best of a man that takes back that which has already been stolen from him is a mystery. If this is true, the whole idea of revolution or labor organization is false, for that is the sole purpose of revolutionary labor organizations, to wrest from the boss that which has been taken from the workers; and to prevent the boss from robbing us in the future.

The only reason that a man should not individually rob the capitalist is that IT CAN'T BE DONE. Individually, we are up against the organized force of the boss, and are therefore helpless. ORGANIZED, we have the "bulge" on the boss and can force him to disgorge. Let us not mince matters. Let us not deceive ourselves. The aim of organized industrial unionism is to do to all the bosses just what the highwayman does to the individual boss—with this difference: the aim of the highwayman is merely to take what the other has. It is a case of robber robbing a robber. The aim of an industrial union is to take from all the robbers, not only the proceeds of their past robbery, but also the power to rob in the future. Under the capitalist law which exists for the purpose of protecting the boss in his robbery, any individual or organization that attempts to disturb the boss in his secure position of parasite is "illegal." Any attempt to prevent the boss from robbing the workers is "stealing." This being so, it is hard to see how the workers are going to live up to the "morality" of the boss and, at the same time, deprive him of the power to exploit. There is no doubt but that the I. W. W. is "illegal." The most "illegal" thing about it is the preamble to the constitution.

THE I. W. W. AND THE C. G. T.

The I. W. W. is five years old. The C. G. T. for nearly a quarter of a century has been the organization of the French rebels. True, it has not been a militant and powerful body for that length of time. There have been times when the politicians, those who call themselves socialists and others, the reactionaries, those who believe in parliamentary action, have done their best to lead the C. G. T. into paths of harmless action and vitiated programme. For many years the C. G. T. struggled against the enemies, both within and without, before it was able to establish itself as a militant organization of workers ON THE JOB. The I. W. W. is in a position to profit by the mistakes and hardships of French organization, and thus eliminate the useless waste of twenty years.

The C. G. T. has proudly declared that it is no longer the victim of the maudlin rant and cant of "Democracy." It, the C. G. T., stands firmly for the rule of the minority, for it realizes that the great mass is hopelessly stupid and stupidly hopeless. It is to the few who have within their veins the hot blood of rebellion against the rule of the boss that the appeal must be made. These are the ones on whom our efforts must be concentrated.

The C. G. T. has learned that phrases do not make revolutions nor improve conditions. It has learned that the only membership that is worth a tinker's damn is one that is DOING things instead of merely saying them. This is an example that the I. W. W. would do well to copy.

The C. G. T. is composed of workers that are materialists. It has no place for individuals with "plans" for a future society or "ideas" concerning how the dog catcher will be elected under socialism. They are concerned with but one thing—how to get more of what they produce and how to wrest from the boss the power to exploit labor. Anything, ANYTHING that will tend to this end needs no justification. Such tactics are themselves sufficient "justification." While the I. W. W. will not criticize the C. G. T. for their stand on these things, it could improve on the exactness with which it "Follows copy."

The I. W. W. is a young organization and the membership has not passed through the years of education in the bitter school of experience, as has the C. G. T., but its agitators should begin to point out the truths learned by the C. G. T. in weary years of effort.

THE FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

Every day there comes to the office of the WORKER clippings from many papers on the coast which, with the subtle methods of the slimy cockroach press conveys the idea that the fellow workers in Fresno are "tired" of the struggle and are thinking of giving up. These methods of misleading the workers is as old as is the boss owned press, and the workers of the country at large should see through such a subterfuge at once.

The communications from Fresno all convey the information that the boys are all enthusiastic and certain of victory, and their only cry is MEN, MEN, MORE MEN. Men to show their revolutionary feeling, not by talking, but by going to Fresno and carrying the war into the enemies' country.

There will soon come a time when we will not be compelled to go to jail to preserve our rights. When that time comes, we will simply tie up the industries of the nation, ala the C. G. T., and allow the boss to starve or go out of business. Until that time comes, however, and to help hasten that time, we MUST agitate and demonstrate with numbers and courage—even to going to the jails of the boss and demanding admission. It is not a desirable kind of tactics. It will be much better to force the boss by our economic POWER to desist from interfering with our right of free speech, but until we have sufficiently hammered that idea into the skulls of a larger minority of the workers, we will have to be content with the methods that we have at hand. And these methods are but the means of winning the power that will permit us to use different methods.

"BOY SCOUTS" VS. WORKERS

(By Bruce Rogers.)

Let the full significance of the Boy Scout movement sink into the minds of the wealth-producing class.

The worker who scorns this new military enterprise, as of no concern to him, most pitifully deludes himself.

A military establishment in its very nature can never be anything but a despotism, and if we are to have an enlightened civilization militarism must go.

The super-rich of the capitalist class in charge of this government and the governments abroad have for the last score of years encountered much difficulty in bolstering up the profession of collective murder. Lurid bill boards showing the boys in blue and khaki, exhortations in the public press by the paid liars and apologists of capitalist misrule have failed to bring the necessary enlistments, nor has an increase of pay and allowances enabled them to hold more than a scant one-fifth of the recruits they have obtained for so much as one term of three years. Then, too, the world contagion of class-consciousness is spreading like a plague through the army and navy, and it has seemed to the capitalists that they were but organizing the working class in arms to do the bidding of the working class in civil life.

Even the petty capitalists, the dear taxpayers as they mistakenly assume themselves to be, are murmuring at the increasing burden which they in turn must shift to the shoulders of the rebelling workers.

That most despicable bit of legislation ever enacted by the American congress, the Dick Military Bill, it is feared, will fall short of its murderous application.

"What must we do to beat the workers into subjection when they have perfected their industrial organization?" council the ruling class.

The Boy Scouts is the happy answer and practically without expense, related to its tremendous proportions, and with the lickspittle press and pious retainers of the existing misrule, shouting approval, this crafty plan originating in the brain of Baden-Powell, English rough rider and militarist, has in the short period of three months put five million boys in military training. Simply by taking advantage of the bounding spirits of the healthy youths of the middle class they make of them our future rurales, Cossacks, constabularies, invincibles!

Let us examine, if ever so briefly, the dreadful Oath and Law of the Boy Scouts.

Before he becomes a Scout the boy must take the Scout's binding and solemn oath, as follows:

I will give my word of honor that I will do my best:

- (1) To do my duty to God and the country.
- (2) To help others at all times.
- (3) To obey the Scout Law.

And this is the Scout Law:

- (1) A Scout's honor is to be trusted.
- (2) A Scout is loyal to the President, and his officers, and to his parents, his country and his employers.
- (3) A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
- (4) A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
- (5) A Scout is courteous.
- (6) A Scout is a friend to animals.
- (7) A Scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leaders, or schoolmaster without question.
- (8) A Scout smiles and looks pleasant under all circumstances.
- (9) A Scout is thrifty.

Space allowed will not permit a treatment of each of the provisions. It will be apparent that some of them are pure sugar-coat, while others, such as No. 1 of the Scout Law, are reversions to the follies of medieval knight-errantry.

Number three of the oath and numbers two, four and seven of the Scout law are, of course, directly related. They are the meat of the Boy Scout movement and essential to subjection.

We know how the notion in provision number 1 of the remarkable oath, duty to God, has spattered the centuries with blood.

We have in provision number 2 an innovation in candor, loyalty to the President (sounds much like the oath of fealty to a monarch) and to his officers. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and as such has a number of officers. Under the Dick law he has sheriffs, marshals and deputies. The President also has the appointment of some 500,000 civil officers. And loyalty to his (the scout's) employers! Comment is quite unnecessary.

In number 4 we have the frank avowal of the social class lines we have been insisting upon. In provision number 7 we have the obedience without question, the clinching essential of despotic rule.

We may do more than see to it that we are not deceived.

The Young Men's Christian Association, who, as might well be expected, are fostering this movement, may contend that it has not intended it as a fighting organization, but the following dispatch emanating from Washington is as plain as the proverbial nose on one's face:

(Regular Correspondence to The Post-Intelligencer.)

Washington, Sept. 28.—In a recent circular issued by the division of militia of the War Department a broad hint is conveyed as to the manner in which companies of Boy Scouts may secure arms and equipment. The circular says: "In reply to a request for permission to organize a company of boys, the guns, uniforms and other equipment to be supplied by the department, information was given that the organization of independent companies in a state

is a matter of state regulation. There is no authority of law for the issue of any military supplies of the United States to such an organization.

"However, if the company is organized as a rifle club and affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America, the necessary arms and pertaining equipments may be had through the governor of the state, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905."

"FOREIGNERS"

I was born in the state of Mississippi and raised in the state of Louisiana; that is to say, in the midst of the greatest "race problem" in the country; but not even there is seen the bitterness between white and black workers as is heard out here in the "golden west" expressed by those who have been so fortunate (?) as to have been born beneath "the folds of freedom's starry flag" against "foreigners." How any man in this country with a white skin can have the cheek and gall to talk about "foreigners" in terms of contempt is past my understanding, since but for the "foreigners" his own exalted carcass never could have walked on "freedom's sacred soil."

All that this country is, foreigners made it. All that it will ever be, foreigners will make it. We are a nation of foreigners—but for foreigners we would have no existence.

Then, if foreigners are men without homes in the land where they happen to be, there is no land on earth today where the workers are not foreigners.

If all the damned hogwash that pulpit, press and politics have pumped into the excuse the "native-born" call their think-tanks, there is none rotteness than this anti-foreigner slop. The workers should have but one native land—the world; but one flag—the blood-red banner; but one union—the I. W. W.; but one aim—The Social Revolution.

COVINGTON HALL.

IN THE CITY JUNGLE.

(Lawrence Tully.)

Morning.

There's a murmur in the jungle as the day begins to dawn;
There's a stirring and a throbbing in the life blood of the town.

This the hour for slaves arising,
To again resume their toil,
For the greatness of the nation must arise from out their moil.

Stop not, you jungle captives, loud insistent is the call;
The godhead that is calling, calls to one and calls to all;

Calls to young with limbs of weakness,
Calls to old with hair of gray;
Yours is but to help the progress; not to question, but obey

Noon.

There's a roaring in the jungle. It is noon time in the street,
There's a sound of strife and conflict as the lords of commerce meet,

Higher above the storied buildings,
Higher reaching to the sky,
Rises up the din of traffic as they barter, sell and buy.

Heed not O, you workers, to the prices that they pay,
Though your heart's blood red is mingled in the fabrics bright and gay.

Why should value at all concern you,
When you get your wage each week?
If you stop to ask a question you may only trouble seek.

Night.

Comes a whining in the jungle, comes a moaning in the night,
It arises with the anguish of the shivering souls of blight.

No one stops to look or wonder;
No one even drops a tear.
In the city of the jungle they have ceased to care or fear.

But, Time, the world's great teacher, in his wondrous way, will work.
Let us aid him in his mission. Let not one his duty shirk.

Let us hope that in the working,
Ere the debt is paid in full,
Humanity will be master; brotherhood will be the rule.

PROGRAMS.

The labor movement is essentially an historic movement, getting its ideals and tactics from the bitter experience of past and present and not depending on either socialistic or anarchistic tin-gods for its salvation. It embodies the upward sweep of a class toward its destiny, of the race toward a goal we see but dimly now today, and so all whatsoever it does in the effort to achieve the emancipation of the world's workers is right, proper and just. It can do no wrong. Fathered by invention, mothered by science, its environment is unstable and necessity alone can determine its tactics. The I. W. W. is, therefore, right when it rejects the attempts of socialist bureaucrats and anarchist mutualists to foist their outworn theories and philosophies upon it, for it must move by the necessity of its environment, and that environment is today an earth-wide industrial despotism, against which the democracy of labor cannot hope to prevail except by mass action that refuses to recognize either commune or state. The basis of social organization is today neither communal or territorial, for the industry has already completely subordinated the commune and is rapidly wrecking the state, so that again the I. W. W. is correct where it centers all its efforts on industrial organization, all its energies on control of the shop, for it is out of the work places that the commonwealth must rise, and it will rise only as the workers build it from below, not as it is programmed from above. So come, and so must come, with necessity for their oversoul, all the world's revolutions, and the old order perishes with the triumph of the new.

COVINGTON HALL.

CONVENTION OF THE C. G. T.

Toulouse, Oct. 10, 1910.

Hartwell S. Shippy,
Fellow Worker and Friend.
The 17th National Co-Operation Congress (11th of the C. G. L.) opened Monday, October 3d, to the strains of "The International."

There were about 500 delegates present, representing a total membership of 354,000. In addition to these there were three foreign delegates—Lassenbach, representing the general commission of the German unions and Appleton and Gee, representing the Federal Trades Unions of Great Britain. Before proceeding to the regular order of business, the foreign delegates were accorded the floor. Appleton, the British delegate, brought the usual greetings and wishes for greater international solidarity. Lassenbach, on behalf of the German Unions, invited the C. G. T. to send a delegation to Germany to participate in the monster meetings to be organized there during the coming year. Later the congress accepted the invitation and instructed the Confederal Committee to correspond with the Germans in regard to the matter. After these preliminaries were disposed of the matter of admitting the press representatives to the congress came up for consideration, and after much discussion it was decided to admit all except those representing four of the leading capitalist dailies of Paris. This was intended as a rebuke to the latter, for their anti-working class attitude.

This step provoked many sneers from the excluded papers, who laid their troubles at the doors of the revolutionary element. They gloatingly anticipated being revenged, however, as they believed and hoped that the reformist element in the congress would prove strong enough to balk some of the most cherished projects of the revolutionists. They encouraged the political element to hinder the direct action element as much as possible and, figuratively speaking, stood by with mouths watering waiting for the choice morsel of the C. G. T. Congress split by dissensions.

After the exclusion of the press representatives an amusing incident occurred. The Toulouse section of the Radical Socialist Party sent a letter of welcome to the congress, but amid a tumult of jeers it was tabled without reading.

The trouble between the two contending factions of reformists and revolutionists started early to manifest itself. The verification of credentials offered the excuse, as there were many contested delegates.

The reformist element wished the admission of the delegates of the many more or less yellow unions that had failed to fulfil the obligations that would have entitled them to representation at the congress, while the revolutionary element wished to pursue a rigorous course of exclusion for all delinquents. The case of the delegates of the Cooks' Union of Paris was the most bitterly fought. For several hours confusion reigned supreme, with business at a standstill. The meeting escaped from the President's control entirely—a hundred men were singing "The International" and for a time it looked as though the prophecies of the capitalist papers would come true—the C. G. T. Congress could not transact any business because of the two contending factions of reformists and revolutionists, or of the politicalists and direct actionists, or of Socialists and Anarchists (take your choice). Finally after threatening to suspend the session the President secured what people of a Latin race might consider a semblance of order and the delegates of the Cooks' Union were refused seats.

Many other similar struggles occurred during the two days that were devoted to the verification of credentials, but the issue was always favorable to the direct actionists. In all 18 Syndicates and the Bourse du Travail of Nice were excluded.

Though somewhat chastened by the defeats suffered by them, the reformists rallied strong under the next order of business. Reports of committees and commissions, and they tried to discredit the so-called "Anarchist" administration of the C. G. T. The matter on which they counted most was the Levy-Griffuelhes controversy.

The Bourse du Travail at Paris is owned by the government and is loaned to the various labor organizations in order that they may have a place in which to air their grievances. Several years ago the C. G. T. bureau of its

ant-governmental activities was, as an organization, expelled from the building. However, its syndicates or unions still have the privilege of holding meetings there. This step forced the C. G. T. to secure new headquarters, but as the government intimidated landlords into refusing to either sell or rent to the organization this proved a difficult task. In this crisis the commission in charge of the matter took to acting secretly, and, although accepting funds from the organization, refused to render an account of what had been accomplished. Finally, by deceiving a landlord as to the nature of the business they were going to establish, the commission secured a location and the headquarters of the C. G. T. was established.

The airing of this matter was expected to furnish excellent material for the reformists to work upon, but they were disappointed, as Griffuelhes, the man most responsible for the tactics pursued, in a three hours' speech so clearly explained the necessity for taking the course that had been taken that his action was endorsed almost unanimously, after 12 hours' discussion. The "Moral" report, or report of progress and activities of the Confederal committee, was the next excuse for a struggle. Liorhon refused to vote for it because the committee is Anarchist, anti-militarist and everything but simply syndicalist. His speech caused a fresh outbreak of disorder, and after about a dozen speakers had argued the matter pro and con, Niel, ex-secretary of the C. G. T., mounted the platform.

Niel was formerly a revolutionist of the same stamp as Yvetot, Jouhaux, etc., but of late years he has become more reactionary and is commonly referred to as a leader of the reform element. In a brilliant three-hour talk that was listened to with rapt attention Niel laid bare the workings of the Confederal committee from his point of view, and accused its members of having made life so miserable for him as reformist secretary of the C. G. T. that he had to resign. He said that for the present Confederal committee, Anarchism and Syndicalism are synonymous. His attacks were largely directed against Yvetot, who is a sort of devil to the reformists, as they usually blame the wayward course of the C. G. T. upon him.

Although it was long past the usual time for adjournment when Niel finished speaking, Yvetot asked for five minutes in which to reply to him. He talked for an hour, however. Yvetot unmercifully scored the parliamentarians and said it is not his fault if Anarchism and Syndicalism have the same end in view. He described the state as an arch enemy of the working class and said it is one of the first duties of a Syndicalist to be an anti-statist. Niel writhed beneath Yvetot's eloquence and interrupted him with: "Since you are opposed to the state, have at least the courage to say so in your statutes." Yvetot answered by saying that as yet in the class war we must be hypocrites; that the workers must first be organized for immediate benefits and to educate afterward. When this is accomplished then it will be possible to wage the struggle openly. He explained many of the seeming presentations of Niel and attributed the latter's downfall to his unfortunate tactics in the Postal strike. Yvetot descended from the platform amidst vociferous applause.

The editorial policy of La Voix du Peuple—the official organ of the C. G. T.—was also strongly criticized by the reformists, who claimed in effect that the paper was simply an anti-militarist sheet. Of course, the direct actionists made ready rejoinders and argued the great necessity for anti-militarist propaganda.

The question of the adoption of the report (Confederal Moral) was a true test of the strength of the two contending factions. The report was adopted by a vote of 1087-97. Thus did the C. G. T. Congress endorse the so-called "anarchist" tactics of the Confederal committee. The question of the fusion of the Federation of Machinists with the Federation of Metal Workers was the next matter acted upon. The machinists' delegates strenuously protested against the proposed fusion and urged all the principal scab arguments for craft autonomy. Failing to convince the congress by these he took to begging for "liberty" for his organization, but the so-called impractical "anarchists" were in no mood to listen to his entreaties and the Federation of Machinists will be required to fuse with the Metal Workers if it desires to remain a part of the C. G. T.

By Friday noon the Congress had finished with but two orders of business and as five still remained to be considered it was feared by many that they could not all be dealt with fully. However, the Congress had voted

so strongly revolutionist in the preceding fights that the opposition was considerably lessened and it was able to transact business a little more rapidly.

At the opening of the afternoon session a telegram from Gompers was read, in which he regretted that the A. F. of L. hadn't been notified in sufficient time to send a delegate to the Congress. After the reading of this telegram the important matter of old age pensions became the order of business. A short history of the old age pension question in France was necessary in order that the average American reader can understand the situation. Realizing that the burdens of the working class are becoming so heavy as to render the more militant workers desperate and to drive them into effective labor organizations of distinctly anti-governmental tendencies and tactics, the French capitalists, through their government, have decided to throw the working class a sop in the shape of pseudo old age pensions. The scheme is aimed not only to lull the workers into a feeling of false security for their old age, but also to stimulate them into securing more "reforms" through political activity. The English and German working classes have been so successfully stung in this manner that it must needs try it in France. Therefore an old age pension law was enacted. While the law was pending passage the C. G. T. waged a vigorous campaign against it, but in vain, the "friends" of the working class would have their way. The law goes into effect in July, 1911. The provisions of the law are substantially as follows: The worker who is so fortunate as to reach the age of 65 years will be entitled to a pension of 6 cents a day for the balance of his or her life, provided that for 30 years he or she has paid the required assessments. These assessments are 9 francs (about \$1.76) per year for men, 6 francs (about \$1.17) per year for women and 4½ francs (about 88c) per year for minors over 18 years of age. To make the scheme more palatable to the workers the law also provides that the employers pay the same rate for each worker employed and that the government also contribute a sum equal to one-half of that taxed from the employers. The whole sum to be put in one fund and loaned out at a moderate rate of interest.

It has been calculated that if the French working class can be hoaxed into paying its share of the tax that at the end of the thirty years that must elapse before any pensions have matured a sum of twelve billion francs will have been accumulated. What a tidy sum to borrow at "a moderate rate of interest" to speculate with or if needs be to wage a war with.

In the face of the general demand for some kind of old age pensions and this miserable makeshift of a law, the C. G. T. Congress found itself in a rather ticklish situation. As one speaker put it, it would be well to consider the law thoroughly before rejecting it, because if they refused to accept the law it would be said that the C. G. T. would take the bread from the hands of old worn-out workers. The discussion of the matter was lengthy; all the speakers agreed, however, that the law was a very poor one and the general expression was in favor of a law, if there must be a law on the subject, that would avoid the 30 year capitalization feature, one that would entitle the present superannuated workers to the assessments paid by the present generation of active workers instead of forcing the workers to pay in this active working period the actual sums from which he was later to draw his pension.

As usual the congress divided on the matter, the politicians wishing to accept the law and the revolutionists to reject it entirely. Once again Niel, the ex-secretary of the C. G. T., took the platform and urged the acceptance of the law, imperfect as it is, in lieu of a better one. He said "the millions of French workers want old age pensions and if the C. G. T. refuses to aid in securing them they will say the C. G. T. is not our organization." In spite of Niel's warning the revolutionary element condemned the law entirely, Yvetot, Jouhaux and others characterizing it as simply a gigantic fake. Two propositions were placed before the Congress, one by Niel to accept the law under protest and the other by Jouhaux (secretary of Confederal Committee) to refuse it absolutely and to call on the workers to hinder the collection of the assessments by every means in their power. The result showed a vote of 1001 for the Jouhaux proposition and 251 for the Niel proposition. The C. G. T. has again flung the gage of battle to the government.

At present the government is considering the proposition of passing an obligatory arbitration act, with the usual decoration of penalties for unions that dare to go on strike without having first secured permission and for unions that dare to break contracts forced upon it by an unfair board of arbitration. The discussion on this matter threatening to consume too much time, the Congress referred it to committee. This committee brought in a report condemning all such legislation root and branch and urging the workers to resist as strongly as possible any attempt to force arbitration upon them. Reported adopted by a vote of 1229-11. The reform element had given up in despair.

The matter of accidents to workers was the next order of business. It didn't provoke a great deal of discussion, as the time for adjournment was close at hand. It was decided to agitate against the unfairness of the judges who decide damage suits and to insist on the enforcement of the present laws for the protection of workers which are being "sabotaged" by the judges. The question of the shortening of the working day was disposed of shortly. It being decided to request the subordinating organizations of the C. G. T. to send to headquarters detail accounts of the situation in their various vicinities preparatory to beginning a vigorous campaign for an eight-hour day. Several other matters of minor importance occupied the attention of the Congress for a little while and after these were

disposed of it was decided to hold the next Congress at Havre in 1911. At 6 p. m. Saturday the Congress adjourned and the delegates left the hall singing the International.

W. Z. FOSTER.

P.S.—Please excuse lead pencil, as I have no pen; writing on both sides of the paper, as I have but little change and postage comes high. Owing to a peculiar combination of circumstances I have had to write just as fast as I know how, so please overlook the even worse than usual grammar and utter lack of punctuation. Cut, slash and rearrange to suit yourself. If my report isn't as full and concise as it might be, I hope you will overlook that also, as I have been laboring under the greatest of difficulties in not speaking the language. Many questions were discussed at the congress the past history of which everybody knew but me and I have had a hell of a time digging out what little information I have about them. Am sending a copy of the dope to Solidarity. Gave Williams the same instructions as you. Regards to all.

VOTE—OR ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY?

We are robbed of the industrial, not the political, field.

Our employers enslave us, not the politicians. Our strength lies in industrial organization, not in political action.

The present complex industrial system knows no political, geographical or territorial lines; it is fact becoming world wide. The workers in order to win must band together, not by precincts, wards, counties, states or nations, but into one solid, compact body along the lines of industry.

Remember that there is ample time for starvation between the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and the fourth of March. Conceding a majority of workers' votes, it is well to inquire: Will the owners of industry allow the industries to be operated during the four months between election and inauguration or will they threaten a shut down in order to have the voters recind their action?

If an industrial organization is required to "back up" the ballot cast in November, why face four months more of capitalist misery when you have there the power to take and hold the industries?

Many thousand wage-working women have no ballot—but they have a power in industry when organized.

Children employed in the mines, mills, factories, workshops and stores can have no political franchise—but they are part of the industrial life of the world and as such they have a voice in industry.

The modern blanket tariff, chasing a job, never gains a residence and therefore has no vote. But the northwest bears witness to the fact that the "prowling terrier" is a revolutionist when once he is shown.

There has never been a class controlling the political field unless it first owned and controlled the industries. The workers when they own and control industry will need no political state, as there is no class beneath the workers which may be exploited.

Conditions are not now and never were changed by agreeing with them. Capitalism came into existence, not by agreeing with feudalism, but by building up a power that rent feudalism asunder.

We cannot change capitalism by agreeing with it in any particular, whether political, juridical, religious or what not. We cannot use present institutions to overthrow the present system. We must build within capitalism the future society, the Industrial Republic.

J. Pierpont Morgan did not register and consequently will not vote this election. He said he was too busy organizing industries to bother with ballots. He knows he can get anything he wants, because he controls the machinery of production and distribution. We should follow Morgan's example and give our entire efforts toward capturing the industries. We can then get anything we want.

JAS. L. CORBIN.

Who will do the dirty work under Socialism? The politicians, of course, just as they always have.

FROM OUR EVENING'S PRESS.

"It is incumbent upon all classes of citizens to aid the police in the SUPPRESSION of these Industrial Workers of the World if they attempt to disturb the peace of the city. . . . For men to come here with the express purpose of creating trouble A WHIPPING POST AND CAT O' NINE TAILS WELL SEASONED BY BEING SOAKED IN SALT WATER IS NONE TOO HARSH A TREATMENT for peace-breakers. Indeed, such a treatment would prove more efficacious than a term in the dark cell."—Fresno Herald.

"Let's see. Didn't we used to have a rock pile in Fresno County? Might be a good time to have another. If we don't there isn't going to be room in the BASTILE for all these Industrial Agitators. Get a rock pile and then if the I. W. W. delegates refuse to break rock, let them take turns in the dark cell."—Fresno Tribune.

"That I. W. board bill at the county bastille is beginning to loom up."—Tribune.

"Sheriff Chittenden announces that he has accommodations for 300 I. W. W. members, should that number wish to break into jail. This is satisfactory. Without a doubt accommodations could be found for 600, if worst comes to worst. The law must be upheld at any cost. The I. W. W. agitators have no sympathizers in Fresno County and the sooner they know it the better."—Fresno Tribune.

Fellow Members of the I. W. W.: This is a sample of the LAW AND ORDER that the worker has to stand for. THERE IS NO LAW FOR THE WORKER. When our capitalist courts attempt to take away a liberty guaranteed in the CONSTITUTION of the United States it is time for us to act.

A REBEL.

Do you like the WORKER? Glem a sub.

A FEW KICKS. WHAT'S THE ANSWER? Seeing in the columns of THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER that criticisms of the organization are invited, I take pleasure in submitting the following questions:

Conventions.

At our recent convention (sic) the most important things "accomplished" were: O K-ing the expulsion of two members, passing resolutions of approval in re imprisonment editorial staff "Solidarity," ordering general organizer's report printed (never done) and harvest circulars printed (never done). Now, How many hundreds or thousands did the convention cost? What has it accomplished? How many delegates received instructions? Not one-third! Were their deliberations there representative of the rank and file?

Why should G. E. B. members and general officers have a voice and vote at convention when they can receive no instructions, and consequently can represent no one? What in hell is a convention good for?

Officers and Salaries.

Why should a general officer, an organizer, local officer or an editor receive a bigger salary than the average member? Must they eat better meat and richer food than the working class? Will they holler louder for the revolution on big salaries? If general officers receive \$90 per month (\$3.60 per day 25 days in the month) all the year around, what will we tell the starving factory and store girls when we ask them (they who do not average \$3.00 a week 10 months in the year) to organize and pay 15c per month per capita to keep "our officers" in salary?

Dare any one take me up when I challenge them to show where anybody ever did anything for his large salary besides draw it?

If we are an intelligent rank and file organization and have no leaders (sic), why do we keep general officers for five years or life?

G. E. B. Members.

What have they accomplished since last convention, besides sign charters with rubber stamps, draw salary and mileage? Why have them?

Per Capita Tax.

How can a woman wage slave pay 15 cents per capita when she must walk home from the factory to save car fare?

How better can we convince the working class that we are not after their money than by low dues, i. e. low per capita? Couldn't the tax be reduced to 5 cents by abolishing the general organizer's office—a stenographer or two, a cheaper headquarters and reducing the secretary's salary to \$75 or \$60 per month, quit holding expensive conventions, abolishing G. E. B. officers and letting locals do their own organizing? And couldn't 5 cents be used by the locals so that they could have their own organizer and watch him?

And couldn't 5 cents be used to give each member a free subscription to any of our papers he chose?

Hoping that this will be published and that the readers of the WORKER will answer my queries, I remain,

Yours for industrial freedom,

MEMBER L. U. 40.

BY GOD.

The question is settled, solved by a minister. Even working people listened.

Some were there in jeans, others with real paper collars. Some thought he was right. He spoke on the question, "Labor's Problem."

Go to work and be contented, fellow workers; our problem is over. It's wonderful if you believe it. Who is this great Saviour, you ask?

The Mr. Rev. D. D. M. A. Mathews of Seattle Wash. A Grand Divine Doctor of Divinity. He is one of God's earthly assistants. What he says must be true.

For ages we have been guided by their wisdom. Many believe them today. However, their job is becoming hard. They are doing everything to lighten their burdens. Some are bold enough to say they're working men. And will even take out union cards.

They will say anything, do anything, to associate with working people. The funny thing about the preacher is he does everything by God. He proves everything by God. He refuses to anything but by God. If they would come with the workers, take a shovel, a saw or a sledge—do some real useful labor, we would be glad to associate with them. But they are working by God. Then say it's the truth by God. Is the truth known by God?

The working class don't want spiritual truth, spiritual work or spiritual pork-chops.

The workers too long have depended on this spiritual junk. We want real truth. We understand real work, and we are going after the real pork chops.

Now again, was there anything proven by God. Was the earth proven to be round by God?

The utility of steam electricity or labor-saving machinery was not proven by God. By God there was nothing proven. By God there was nothing done. And by God nothing will be done. Until the working class do something for themselves. Nothing will be done by God. Now the reason I mention these things is because the minister proved labor problem would be solved by God; but I say, by God it won't.

R. L. B.

Wanted by the local unions of Minneapolis, a good organizer. Wages \$15 per week. All speakers take notice. Address J. S. Clemens, Secretary, I. W. W. Hall, 104 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Can you write? Then write to the WORKER about the conditions in your camp. Do it NOW.

Pete Brown, communicate with Secretary Shea of L. U. 40, Missoula.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In the future make all money orders sent to this paper payable to the Industrial Worker and not to any individual, thus avoiding complications.

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.

To Help Us Grow

**For Three Dollars
Four Sub Cards**

If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

*We Must Have the Subs
Lend Us a Hand*

I. W. W. Song Books

10 Cents Each; \$5.00 per 100.
Address T. H. DIXON, Spokane, Wash.
326-30 Main Avenue

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.
"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.
"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stilton.
4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.
"Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.
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."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!
50 cents per thousand.

REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE

A book has been printed which contains some of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to Locals.
Address VINCENT ST. JOHN,
518 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

"Solidarity"

A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.
Yearly..... SUBSCRIPTION\$1.00
Six Months 50
Canada and Foreign\$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy..... .01
Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. MCCARTHY.
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

The Industrial Union

Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.
An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, Printed in Spanish.
Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months.
Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

SOLIDARNOSC

Official Organ of the I. W. W.
POLISH MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.
Published by
L. U. NO. 317, I. W. W. \$1.00 A YEAR.
Make Remittances Payable to
A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Com.,
1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

L'Emancipation

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation, I. W. W.
AUG. DETOLLENAERE,
9 Mason Street. Lawrence, Mass.

Make some slave subscribe to the WORKER. It is good medicine for jobophobia and bossitis.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCALS.

Many locals have changed their location in the last month or two. If all locals will send in their present address with name of their secretaries, a new directory will be constructed and published from time to time. Every secretary is requested to attend to this at once. Address, "Directory of INDUSTRIAL WORKER," 326 Main Ave., Spokane, Wash.

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.

You workin' stiffs, grab a sub for the WORKER. It is an educator. This means YOU.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Noting in the recent issues of the Industrial Worker the encouraging reports of the growth of the locals of the northwest, it probably will be of interest to the readers of this paper to know what is taking place in Seattle.

In the first place, Seattle is not behind the times. We are on the move. True, we are not growing by leaps and bounds; but are making steady progress, taking in members daily, doing a large amount of propaganda work and disposing of a considerable amount of literature weekly. The literature sales average from \$10.00 per week up.

The locals all show a steady increase in membership, and are rapidly gaining the confidence of the workers. This is shown especially at our street meetings. An I. W. W. soap-boxer is able to gather a crowd where other speakers are barely able to get a corporal's guard. All this goes to show that the slaves are gradually beginning to realize the logic of Industrial Unionism.

In the last month the locals have perfected a consolidation; that is, they have agreed to occupy the same hall instead of occupying two headquarters, as formerly. This will be a saving of hall rent of some \$50.00 a month, besides the advantage which lies in the association.

Two organizers are maintained in the field: One employed by the loggers and the other by Locals, No. 178 and No. 382. The duty of the loggers' organizer is to make a round of the camps soliciting members and collecting dues. Organizer Thompson, who is employed by the other locals, speaks regularly in the hall and on the street. Considerable number of members are taken in during these meetings.

Thompson made a trip to Bremerton, the United States Navy Yard city, and delivered a lecture to a meeting which had been arranged for him. He reports speaking to a large audience and the meeting being a success in all respects.

Ferrer Memorial Demonstration.

The Ferrer Memorial Demonstration held on October 16th was a success in every respect. As has been stated before, the I. W. W. was the prime mover in holding this meeting as well as financing the same. Calls were issued to the various revolutionary organizations, including the Workmen's Circle, Russian Workingmen's Union, Radical Library Association, the Educational League and the Socialist Party, all of which responded by sending delegates to the arrangement committee.

The meeting was pulled off without a hitch. In spite of the drizzling rain a capacity crowd completely filled the large hall hired for the occasion.

Chairman Homes of the I. W. W. called the meeting to order and called the attention of those present to the Ferrer literature which was for sale in the hall. A considerable number of the Ferrer edition of the Industrial Worker, pamphlets dealing with the modern school, and the works of Ferrer were sold. James P. Thompson made the principal speech of the evening, hastily tracing the historic development of the working class, the necessity of education and solidarity, and the causes leading up to the murder of Ferrer. That his address was well received was evinced by the numerous times that he was stopped by the applause from those assembled.

Following Thompson spoke Mrs. Sandler, representing the Socialist Party, who touched upon the modern school movement and the necessity of solidarity. She in turn was followed by a Yiddish speaker, who spoke a few minutes, and was succeeded by Bruce Rodgers, who illustrated some of the modes of teaching in the modern school. The meeting closed with a short talk made in Russian. The songs sung by the Russian chorus also deserve special commendation.

Taken all told, the meeting was a grand success, financially and otherwise. While the expenses amounted to some \$25.00, a collection large enough to cover the same and to net a surplus of some \$30.00 was taken up. This surplus will be used as a nucleus of a fund for the purpose of establishing a modern school in this city, for which a preliminary meeting has been called to take place at the I. W. W. headquarters. F. R. S.

NOTICE.

Thomas Mitchell has lost a receipt from local No. 246 and also due book. All members are requested to watch out for same and send to No. 246, 538 May street, Portland, Ore.

CONCERNING MONTANA

..... The trouble arose in this way; After the 1906 convention all the locals of lumber workers in Montana, due to the influence of the Western Federation of Miners' officials, went in with Sherman and paid per capita tax to him.

In the spring of 1907 the lumber workers in Somers went on a strike and were successful in forcing an increase in wages and a reduction of hours to nine per day. Shortly after this Sherman's fake organization gave up the ghost and in order to prevent the lumber workers' local from lining up as a part of the I. W. W. Mahoney and others engineered a plan whereby they were chartered by the Montana State Union of the W. F. M. This was accomplished by pointing out to the lumber workers that a great portion of the timber handled by them was used in the Montana mines and therefore they would need the support of the miners in any fight that they would make for better conditions. This support was promised to them, and upon these representations they were kept out of the I. W. W.

In the meantime, Fellow Worker Heslewood had succeeded in opening the eyes of the membership of the Kalispell and Somers locals, both of which joined the I. W. W., and issued a circular calling upon all other locals to do the same.

In the spring of 1908 the lumber companies established the old scale of wages and hours and forced a strike in so doing. The lumber workers to the number of over 3,000 affiliated with the State Union of Montana of the W. F. M. and called upon the W. F. M. to make good in their promises. They were sadly disappointed, however, as the matter was put to a referendum vote and, due to the efforts of Executive Board Member John C. Lowmyer and other leaders, the miners decided to continue working and handling scab timber.

The lack of support killed any chance of winning the fight and the lumber workers immediately called the same off and started to reorganize in the I. W. W. The loss of the fight, however, and the opposition which they engendered from the W. F. M. officials, the A. F. of L. and the lumber companies, in view of their going to line up with the I. W. W., disrupted the organization.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary.

CLINTON SIMITON, WHERE ARE YOU?

H. S. Wright would like to hear from Clinton Simiton, who was organizer for the I. W. W. in Oklahoma City, Okla., in 1903. Anybody knowing of his whereabouts please notify H. S. Wright, Quimby Hotel, Portland, Ore.

A fellow worker, a member of the Sailors' Union, gave me the following news:
Portland Notes.

Sailors of the Atlantic coast have had their wages cut, those getting \$35 to \$30, those getting \$30 to \$25. The men left and were replaced by scabs.

There have been a number of boys going through Portland to the Fresno fight, going down by boat and by way of the roads. They are leaving every day, and expect to give old Fresno a good round before the winter is over. The report comes to me that the shacks and the bulls are not so bad as the report was. They say there are lots of men on the road and that makes it easier for the boys to get over the road.

Conditions in Portland (the Rose City) are not as good as they might be. Men are working in the sawmills for the big wages of \$1.45 per day. That is fine for this city. The government job at The Dalles is paying \$1.35 per day and board, but is full up most of the time.

The slave market is loaded with men and that makes easy pickings for the employment hog. They are hisping all kinds of men out on bunko jobs; but you know it is against the law! Will they ever get wise and organize, and make the boss come to the union for his men? Yours for the goods,
G. W. REESE,
Portland, Ore., 63 1-2 N. 2nd St.

GOING SOME IN CANADA.

Local No. 322, Vancouver, has been doing some work this last month. After Thompson went away we saw that an organization was necessary, so we agreed that F. W. King should be put on duty for one month. We have gone three weeks of the month now and have got 63 members and sold Industrial Workers and a lot of Industrial Unionism literature. We also had Jackson and Cochrane from Portland here for a while, so we were holding three meetings on the streets on Sundays, all surrounded by big crowds, which seem, in my opinion, to be all coming our way. On October 13 we held a Ferrer meeting in the O'Brien hall and sold \$10.00 worth of literature. Fellow Workers Hudson and Jackson, along with Fitzgerald and Cooke, addressed the meeting, which was a huge success, the hall being crowded with an interested crowd. We also have an organization committee for thinking out ideas for the advancement of the local. Now, when is the circuit going to be started? Now—if the locals of the West, Spokane, Seattle and Portland would appoint an organization committee! Let us exchange ideas. I have written to Phoenix, Victoria and Nelson to see if we can get something going in British Columbia next spring. So Phoenix, Victoria and Nelson hurry up with your letters.

Yours for industrial freedom,
SCOTTY TRAIN.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER REPORT.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 31, 1910.

Weekly report of the financial standing of the "Industrial Worker":

Receipts.	
Received for bundle orders.....	\$ 41.48
Received for subs.....	11.90
Received for ads.....	25.00
Papers sold in hall and on street.....	7.00
Donations—	
Minneapolis locals.....	10.00
Thos. Coultas.....	5.00
Missoula Local No. 40.....	.95
Brawley Local No. 437.....	4.00
Total receipts.....	\$105.33
Expenses.	
Special delivery postage stamps.....	\$.30
Spokesman-Review, one week.....	.20
McDermid-Salvage Eng. Co., cut of Ferrer.....	2.00
Delivering and folding papers.....	1.00
Hauling papers to post office.....	.75
Paste.....	.15
H. S. Shippey, wages.....	18.00
Jos. O'Neil, wages.....	7.50
Total expenses.....	\$ 29.90
Total deficit Oct. 22.....	\$338.66
Total expenses Oct. 23-29.....	29.90
Total.....	\$368.56
Total receipts Oct. 23-29.....	105.33
Total deficit Oct. 29, 1910.....	\$263.23
Liabilities.	
Inland Printing Co.....	\$ 90.63
Giauman-Walker Co.....	297.40
"Kalispell Bee".....	32.00
Deficit Oct. 29.....	263.23
Total.....	\$663.66
Outstanding bills due to Industrial Worker.....	\$415.72
This report will in the future be rendered weekly.	
T. H. DIXON, Secretary.	

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Feeling that the advertisements of capitalists in the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS are doing the paper more harm than good, it was decided in the last meeting of the Spokane locals to cut out all capitalist ads after the first of November. This action was taken after a thorough discussion through three business meetings. The income from the ads has not been more than \$8.00 per week and the space is worth more to the organization. If all cooperate with the WORKER, this added deficit will more than be wiped out.

NOTICE.

All communications and literature pretending to the locals of Los Angeles should be addressed John Troy, Box 832, Los Angeles, Cal.

Have you the price of a sub card?

THE BIG RAILROAD STRIKE IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page One.)

ties were present to witness this dirty work. Even they, long since dead to the real working class movement, were aroused by this piece of Briand's work and they unmercifully gaged the chief of police and the slaves accompanying him. One of the strike committee when arrested was sitting in the old editorial chair of Briand, the one in which the latter wrote his well known plan of the general strike. Secretly Briand is proving a treasure to the direct action movement of the world by showing how completely even a radical revolutionist can forget his principles when immeshed in the devitalizing influence of political action. The arrest of this committee has not hindered the prosecution of the strike in the least, as there are provisional committees ready to come forward whenever their services are needed.

Hundreds of arrests are being made all over France. Briand has issued an order to his subordinates to place every known militant direct actionist under surveillance and to arrest them upon the slightest pretext.

The tie-up has effected the prices of food stuffs already in Paris and the problem of getting provisions into the city is pressing. The plan now being advocated is to take advantage of the fine canal and river system and bring food in that way. Now if the employees of the canal could develop a little class solidarity and refuse to carry any freight to Paris the strike would soon be settled. Four million hungry stomachs in Paris would force the government and private railroad companies to come to time in spite of the few thousand soldiers and gendarmes that the latter have at their disposal.

The railroad strike has fanned into flame the smoldering protests of other workers and a veritable epidemic of strikes of minor proportions has occurred in the last 24 hours all over the country. Not a single Parisian paper has yet published an estimate of the number of men on strike. The number is either so great as to forbid it being made public or else the telegraph and telephone system are so disorganized that no trustworthy estimate can be made.

Judging by the spread of the strike during the last 24 hours the future looks bright for the long-meditated general railroad strike. Let us say in hearty accord with the railroad workers, "Vive la Grieve."

W. Z. FOSTER.

NEWS FROM NEW CASTLE, PENNA.

A short news item of what the I. W. W. is doing in the city of New Castle may perhaps be of some interest to you. After the arrest and imprisonment of the editor and press committee of our paper, Solidarity, the work of organization was somewhat neglected and the membership of the locals fell off till we had difficulty in having a quorum for a meeting. Several members who had been recruited from the dear old S. P. got cold feet and at this writing are afraid to even recognize an I. W. W. man when they meet him on the street. You may be sure that we are not weeping over their loss. Week before last a reorganization meeting of L. U. No. 297 was held and the members that were in the local because they were working men and not because they wished to capture votes for some political party, were all on hand and took up the work of reorganization with real interest, and since that time we have taken in 16 new members, who are joining because they see the necessity for organization and not because somebody indorsed a certain "ism." We expect to secure a larger hall in the near future, and we have prospects of getting an organization here in the near future that will have REAL economic strength. We are handicapped at present by a well-known gospel shark, of whom perhaps you have heard, the Rev. Billy Sunday. The bosses are all in cahoots with him and their slaves have to either march to the tabernacle under a banner reading, "The employees of _____ for Christ," or lose their jobs. And the worst of the trouble is that a lot of American born workers do not even resent it. The despised Hunkey, however, not only resents it, but shows it in the best way possible. He marches with the rest to the tabernacle and then, after sitting a few minutes they get up in a body and march out to the confusion of the evangelist. He will only be here for a few weeks more, however, and we do not expect his influence to last long after he leaves.

I will write you from time to time and let you know of the progress of the organization in this section of the country.

Trusting that the work of organization is being carried on successfully in the west, I am,
Yours for Industrial Freedom,
G. H. PERRY,

Local Organizer L. U. No. 297, I. W. W.

Local 26 in Denver has opened headquarters again, with the great help of Fellow Worker Corbin. So, fellow workers, if you happen to stop at Denver call at 1109 18th St. Yours for the I. W. W.,
HARRY WEMSTEM, Sec.

Will Emil Freeberg, formerly member of Local No. 140, Cheyenne, correspond at once with Louis Moreau, Cheyenne, Wyo.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Local secretaries should be sure to place the card number on each transfer notice, as it greatly assists the secretary in locating the member in the books.

Come on, you working stiffs; send in the news of your job to the WORKER.

