

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



Industrial Worker

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AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE 8 HOUR DAY

MITCHELL'S \$6,000 WORTH OF HARMONY

Mr. John Mitchell.

Dear Sir: On behalf of the National Civic Federation I have the honor to invite you to assume charge on the first of August of the Trade Agreement Department of the Federation.

It is our belief that through this department you will find an opportunity still to use in the interest of industrial peace and advancement the wide experience and great influence you have gained in your long service of the United Mine Workers of America.

It goes without saying that in this industrial age industrial questions, including the relations of employer and employe, are among the most vital and pressing questions of the day. You will be able, no doubt, to command the co-operation in the work of your department not only of the representatives of organized labor, but also of that great body of employers of labor who recognize and sympathize with the aspirations and aims of organized labor; and from this standpoint of advantage we think you may be able to render enduring service to the country in a field not second in influence to any other.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

SETH LOW,

President National Civic Federation.

Mr. Seth Low, President, The National Civic Federation, New York City.

Mr. Dear Mr. Low: Referring to your communication dated July 15, in which you invite me to take charge of the Trade Agreement Department of the National Civic Federation, I desire to thank you for the opportunity thus opened to me to develop, so far as lies in my power, a relationship between employers and workmen which will conduce to their mutual interest, at the same time protecting the public welfare by the promotion of industrial peace.

The Trade Agreement is not a speculative, untried theory; on the contrary, it is the recognized and established method through which wages and conditions of employment are regulated between workmen and employers in many of the most important industries of this and other countries. The collective bargain is a recognition of the independence of labor and capital; it gives to workmen an interest in the successful conduct of business and guarantees to employers and employes alike long periods of industrial peace, an assurance that cannot be given through any other agency.

The maintenance and extension of this system of regulating conditions of employment and industry should meet the approbation of all forces in society solicitous for industrial peace upon a basis equitable alike to the workmen and to their employers. It goes without saying, of course, that the success of this department will depend in no small measure upon the sympathetic co-operation of a healthy public sentiment.

If by close application to the duties assigned me I may contribute to the promotion of industrial peace, rest assured that I shall give the best efforts of which I am capable in furtherance of this end.

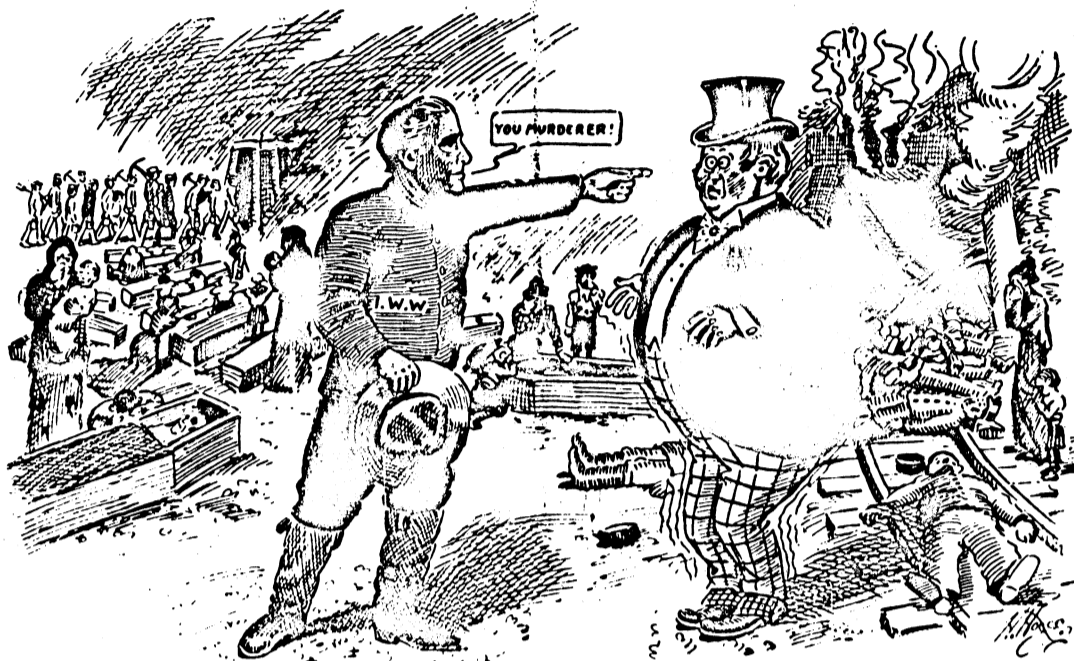
I am yours truly, JOHN MITCHELL.

The above letters are of more than passing interest to the wage slave who wishes to see the workers united on the industrial field free from the curse of the TRADE AGREEMENT.

Mitchell is lauded by the master class of America as "THE GREATEST LABOR LEADER THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN," and from a capitalist's standpoint they are no doubt correct.

From a clean-cut working class standpoint Mitchell has earned for himself the name LABOR FAKIR and in dubbing him this we are absolutely sure that we are correct. The coal miners (that this capitalist-loved gent has beguiled and befuddled for years with his SACRED CONTRACTS) are living in hovels in company towns and whatever power they might have in protecting their lives is absolutely denied them by virtue of the TRADE AGREEMENT with the boss (Sacred Contract).

The contract which Mitchell is a firm believer in does not allow the men to exercise their power to close down the works under any pretext, or upon any showing that the mine is unsafe. The men are contracted to keep at work while grievances are taken



Statistics show that 14,000 coal miners have been slaughtered in the mines in the last 10 years. At the rate coal miners have been murdered in the last two months in the United States, the death rate will increase by leaps and bounds. The SACRED CONTRACT absolutely deprives the workers in the mines of the right to assert their ECONOMIC POWER. A union contract between master and slave (between the miner who gets 75 cents a ton for producing the coal and risking his life and the grafter that sits in his office and charges \$10.00 a ton for it) is a covenant with death. The labor leader who says there can be harmony between a parasite and a producer is a liar at heart and he knows he is lying. The \$6,000.00 that Mitchell receives yearly from the capitalist class for furthering these "TRADE AGREEMENTS" is blood money. Any union that the master will collect the dues and fines for is of no service to the miners. If a contract was a good thing for the workers the boss would not have it. The SACRED CONTRACT is always in the interest of the master class. Down with the SACRED CONTRACT. Up with the FIGHTING I. W. W.—ONE UNION FOR ALL. ALL FOR ONE.

up before the joint executive boards of operators and labor leaders, and in any event that the men should strike to protect their lives, they are heavily fined. Note the following clause which is taken from the contract between operators and miners, which is now in vogue, and will not expire until March 31st, 1912:

"In all cases of dispute the miners and mine laborers and all parties involved, shall continue at work, pending a trial and adjustment, until a final decision is reached under the provisions herein set forth."

Under the provisions herein set forth, it would take weeks and probably months to settle a dispute, and by the time it was settled every miner could be murdered from the "cause" of the dispute.

This is not the only clause in the Illinois contract which bears on the matter of avoiding strikes. In speaking of the duties and limitations of the pit committee, which is selected to hear grievances and submit such grievances to the proper union and company executive boards for adjustment, the contract states:

"Any Pit Committee who shall attempt to execute any local rule or proceeding in conflict with any provision of this contract, or any other made in pursuance thereof, OR WHO SHALL FAIL TO ADVISE AGAINST ANY SHUT-DOWN OF THE MINE IN VIOLATION OF THE CONTRACT, shall forthwith be deposed as a committeeman. The foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the pit committee from looking after the matter of membership dues and initiations in any proper manner."

In Sec. b, Art. 20, provision is made for fining the men who dare to strike in defense of their lives or for any other purpose. Note the following:

"Any employee or employees guilty of throwing a mine idle or of materially reducing the output of a mine, by failure to continue at work in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, for the purpose of enforcing some demand in violation of this agreement, or to FORCE a decision of some case in dispute by methods other than as provided for herein, shall be fined \$5.00 each.

"All fines collected as above shall be paid. ONE-HALF TO THE STATE TREASURER OF THE U. M. W. A., AND ONE-HALF TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE ILLINOIS COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL ANY FINES SO COLLECTED BE REFUNDED EXCEPT WHEN MUTUALLY AGREED BY THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS."

In 1908 three hundred men at Panama, Ill., violated the provisions of this agreement, and instead of being fined \$5.00 as per agreement, they were fined \$20.00 each. One-half of this money went to the coal operators, which was

(Continued on Page 4)

SPECIAL AGITATION

The I. W. W. locals of the Northwest have carried on a lively anti-employment shark agitation for several years, and the sharks are still doing a flourishing business. No doubt this agitation has increased the general dislike for the sharks, for their methods, and for their whole business; yet job-selling is, so far as I can see, as good a graft as ever, which goes to show that something is wrong, and it is up to us to learn what it is.

The reason why the agitation against employment agencies has brought so little result is fairly plain. There are thousands of unemployed, most of them pretty near broke, and all anxious to get work. Now, when a man has been job-hunting a couple of weeks—or months—and has only a couple of dollars left, he will rather take chances on the honesty of the employment agency than to face the certainty of being jobless and busted in a day or two. Even if he knows the shark to be a grafter, even if he agrees with everything we say about the employment agency business; yes, even if he has been flim-flamed a score of times, he will rather take a bad chance than a bad certainty; and no amount of agitation will keep him out of the job market. This is a fact which we may just as well recognize.

Moreover, some kind of a job market is necessary, both to employers and to wage slaves. Modern industry could not depend on the planless rambling of workmen to keep up its supply of slaves; nor is it rational for a workman to tramp over half the continent in search of a job, which, if he had first obtained the necessary information he could have found in a five minutes' walk. The job markets are here to stay; it is only a question of what kind of job market it is going to be, and where they are to be located.

The employment shark is of course quite satisfied with things as they are. Moral reformers want free municipal employment agencies; we would like to move the job market to our headquarters. But the employers have the economic power; they decide what kind of job market we shall have. They don't like our headquarters, neither as a job market nor as anything else. They don't like the free employment agency much better, because of its utter inefficiency. They patronize the shark because he attends to business in a business way so far as they are concerned, and they don't care how the job hunters are treated. When they have time to attend to the matter, they will probably cook the shark by setting up an employment agency of their own. Anyway, it will be a long, long time before the job market is moved to our headquarters.

I think it is high time for us, who believe in direct action, to cease fighting the employer by such indirect methods as anti-employment-shark-ism, anti-A. F. of L.-ism, anti-politics and anti-Salvation Army-ism.

There is just one thing for us to fight, and that is the autocratic power of the employer, and our attack on that power should be direct. We want to change the shop rules which the boss has posted on the office door and shop walls; the employer will no longer be an autocrat when that is done. If we can reduce the hours or increase the pay, it will be a proof that the employer's will is no longer an absolute law in the shop. If we can force the employer to fire a slave driver whom he would like to keep, that will be a demonstration of our economic power. When we can force the employer to install safety devices and sanitary conditions where we work, then his property rights will no longer be greater than our right to live.

These are the things we should agitate for and fight for; the other things are side issues and should be treated as such. It is no use to denounce militarism unless the policeman's club and the mailed fist are there to drive home our point. No use to notice the Salvation Army, unless it gets in our way. No use to worry about politics, except when the politicians are running amuck. Don't fight craft unionism, unless a craft union is doing scab herding service for the employer. And the only effective way to fight the employment shark is by agitating and fighting for a shorter work day.

It was not merely by chance that every labor organization that ever had any power gained that power while agitating for a shorter work day. There is no other agitation of such universal interest. Those who have a job need the shorter work day in order that they may save their health and strength; the unemployed need it because it will improve their chance of getting a job, and all wage slaves need it because it will give them more power to fight for other improvements in their conditions of labor. If we had not been trained and educated in political schools, or anti-political, which is about the same thing, and got in the habit of fighting political issues, we should have seen long ago that the shorter work day is the only logical subject for an extensive special propaganda, the only possible first step towards Industrial Freedom.

Until we do see this plain, self-evident fact we may as well be contented with our lot as small and unimportant propaganda clubs. Our only chance to gain economic power is by dealing with economic questions, one by one, in the order of their importance to the wage slave class. We will never get the support of the working class by begging for it, nor by asking men to join the I. W. W. We must agitate for the things the wage slaves need, get the workers to help us fight for these things and win them, then tell them to organize to keep what they have won.

Yours for a shorter work day,
B. E. NILSSON.

SPECIAL NEWS FROM FRANCE

Note.—The author of these articles from France is a member of Spokane Local, I. W. W. He was arrested in the Spokane free speech fight while standing on the public sidewalk, and served a sentence in the jail. While in jail with other members of the I. W. W. he became convinced that the future was for the industrial revolutionary organization, and he immediately joined on his release. Up to the time of his arrest he was a reporter for a socialist paper in Seattle, and was reporting the free speech fight for the Seattle Socialist when arrested. Fellow Worker Foster has gone abroad for the purpose of studying the European labor movement in all its phases. He is earning his way with manual labor and is getting no remuneration whatever for the valuable articles which he so kindly supplies the readers of the Industrial Worker with. May we have some more Fosters of the same type.—Ed.

The long expected and much talked of French railroad strike has been completely lost. After a strike of but a week the workers have deserted their organization and have unconditionally surrendered. The anarchistic C. G. T. has been given a wound that will in all likelihood prove to be its death blow.

So chants the grand chorus of the French capitalist press. No doubt the American papers of the same stripe will echo the same sentiments.

The truth of the matter is that the railroad workers have been ordered back to work by the "Strike Committee," for the frankly avowed purpose of preserving their organization. The general strike of the building trades has been called off, as it was clearly intended to help that of the railroaders. The electricians are still on strike.

What a juicy morsel this will be for the Socialist politicians of the world, inveterate enemies of direct action tactics, who would be pleased to see the destruction of the C. G. T., as they believe it would direct the French labor movement into the reactionary channels followed by the German, English and American labor movements.

However, it will be well, before forming any hasty conclusions in regard to this remarkable strike, to examine the situation a little more closely than capitalist papers are wont to do. The saying, "nothing was ever done wrong except for the best of reasons," is true, and I will endeavor to show the causes of this seeming defeat of DIRECT ACTION TACTICS. I will first try to isolate some of the more important factors and later to indicate the part they played in this modern drama.

Although France is rated as one of the greatest of capitalist countries, her industries have not yet reached such a high state of development as have those of either England, Germany or the United States. In fact, France still is a typical petite bourgeoisie country and exhibits the same phenomena that all countries in this stage of development do. The two of these most important for this article are undeveloped capitalist and working classes compared to the highly developed methods of production in the United States. Small production may be said to reign supreme in French industry. Except in very rare instances capital has not yet grouped itself so as to produce the powerful monopolies and ultra-capitalists so common in the United States.

The working class simply reflects the development of the capitalist class, the thousands of petty merchants, manufacturers, farmers, etc., have not yet been pushed down into the working class, where they will go when the ultra-capitalists get more power.

Until this takes place French society will not have the capitalist and working classes so clearly marked economically—not socially—as they are in the United States. From this pathetic bourgeoisie society comes the government—representing, of course, only the interests of the capitalist or master class, such as it is. This government is strong and its mandates obeyed not only by the workers but also by the capitalists themselves—excepting, of course, in the case of those laws whose application would benefit the workers, these being sabotaged by the masters in the orthodox way. This is because no small clique of capitalists has yet acquired sufficient power to set aside the laws of the rest of the capitalist class, such as we see the trusts doing in the United States. These latter

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

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

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Build today, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place.

—LONGFELLOW.

QUEER DOINGS.

The A. F. of L. in Tacoma indorsed Ashton for attorney for the Lumber Trust, and in Bellingham and Everett they indorsed Poindexter for senator. Poindexter was also boosted by the Spokesman-Review and the Review doesn't work for nothing. This identity of interests is a great thing. Wages will go up now and hours will go down, since Poindexter is elected. If you don't believe it, read the Spokesman-Review, the official organ of all the capitalist stool-pigeons and thugs on earth.

The Imperial Window Glass Company has just cut the wages of their employes 30 per cent. The action followed a decision of the court finding the window glass company guilty of violating the anti-Sherman Trust Law. A fine of \$10,000 was levied against the company. Facts brought out in the hearing show that this trust was organized in January, 1910, and controlled 97 per cent of the window glass plants in America. They doubled the price of glass, and in three months the profits amounted to as much as the entire capital stock. In 10 months it cleared \$1,000,000, or 400 per cent on the capital stock.

To say the least, this is going some, and anyone who thinks that any court, or law, can dissolve an arrangement like this has indeed another think coming. The name of the company may be altered, or some other scheme used to get the same results. The capitalist class has found out that COMPETITION IS NOT THE LIFE OF TRADE, and all the trust busters with buck teeth that ever lived are not going to rob the master class of this precious GEM that they have discovered of NOT SCABBING ON EACH OTHER. There is only one cure for this disease, and that is for an organized and educated working class to TAKE AND HOLD the machinery of production and distribution and operate it themselves and for the benefit of all those who are producers of wealth. When thieves and parasites can wreak their revenge on the producers of wealth because they have been fined the paltry sum of \$10,000, it looks to us from this neck of the woods that there is a golden opportunity for a revolutionary organization of labor, somewhere about the window glass factories. What's the use of waiting until we are ground down to the point where we cannot rebel before waking up? Do it today. Start a local of your industry wherever you are. Stop competition among the members of our class, as the boss has stopped it among the members of his class. In every speech made by an intelligent capitalist for the last number of years in America, the working class is referred to as a commodity, the same as cat-skins, cow hides, butter, eggs, or anything else that is bought and sold on the market.

WAKE UP, SLAVES! BE UP AND DOING BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

President Taft says that an organization built on the lines of the I. W. W. would be stronger than the United States Government. Wonder who put him next?

Wages in the woods are running at \$30 a month for choppers and \$35 for teamsters, with a poor class of labor to be had at that. Most of the common laborers are Austrians and Finns. The latter are good workers, but it is difficult to hold them down to the job for any length of time. The Austrians on the other hand will stay in camp, but they will not get through nearly as much work in a day.

This is clipped from the report of the lumber trust at Duluth, Minn. Guess the boss knows who can get out the most work. The Finn works the best, but don't stick, and the Austrian takes it easier and sticks. What the boss is concerned in now is to find some way to keep the Finn on the job. The man that can get through the most work in a day is the man that the boss wants. The sooner the slave can work himself out of a job and stop his own pay the better for the boss. The boss is disappointed and down-hearted to think that he has to accept such a poor brand of slaves for such a munificent amount of money. If the boss would only call us dogs, cattle, beasts, brutes, or something that would let us know how he despised us, it would be a good thing to wake us all up. When he speaks of getting a poor brand of labor for \$30.00 a month, one would think that it would be sufficient to jar the old dead brain of the workers loose, but it don't seem to. BY ORGANIZING INDUSTRIALLY YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS. Forward with the eight-hour agitation and then, Hurrrah! for the strike.

EXPERIENCE A GOOD TEACHER.

We have much to learn from the articles appearing the "Worker" from the pen of Fellow Worker Foster. The question now arises in our minds is, will the working class of America profit by the experience of the workers in France, or will they have to waste time and go through the same slush pond of politicalism as our French fellow workers have had to do? As every man in the I. W. W. has had to learn from bitter experience it is likely that others will have to do likewise. The "brains" of a political party appeared in the fourth annual convention of the I. W. W. for the purpose of looking after its welfare, and on investigation it was discovered that this particular freak had been in one meeting of his local, which comprised seven members in a city of five million people, in one year, and at that he was in his wrong industrial local. Let cowards flinch and traitors sneer, etc. We are learning fast.

King Manuel is busted and badly in need of money. Well he wouldn't look any different under a hod than the rest of us that are busted. Here's hoping.

Show the workers in the mines, mills and factories that you mean business. Fight for the shorter work day. Don't talk anything else for six months but eight hours for all men and women who are working longer than that at present. The fact that ten million men are casual workers in this country, and that periodically we have bread lines, is all the argument necessary to show any slave that has as much brains as a mosquito, that the shorter work day is absolutely necessary.

Your subscription to the Industrial Worker will be a very welcome visitor at the office in Spokane. You will be just as anxious to get the "Worker" as the printer will be to get your dollar. It's the very best investment you ever made. Send it in today.

SUPERSTITION.

The boss is not afraid to have sky pilots visit his factories for the purpose of talking about something after death. While Billy Sunday and his bunch of garters were in Bellingham and Everett last summer, there was not a day that religious services were not held on the company's ground. If the services were not concluded when it was time to blow the whistle, they proceeded just the same. Some of the sawmill companies allowed their slaves to attend the services at the tabernacle on the company's time. Hundreds of workmen in Everett paraded the street to the tabernacle carrying circular saws with such inscriptions on them as *Employees for Christ*. Many of these poor deluded men were working for Weyerhaeuser (the richest man in the world) for the miserable pittance of \$2.00 and \$2.25 a day, and in many instances the wages are as low as \$1.75. They looked as if they needed the price of a hair cut or a square meal instead of having the HOLY GHOST rammed into them. If an I. W. W. organizer should visit one of these mills for the purpose of asking the men to fight for their rights and get more of the product of their toil, he would be promptly ejected from the place. Billy Sunday did very well in Bellingham and Everett, although he was somewhat disappointed in the returns. The two places cleaned up, after shearing the golden fleece from the bleating lambs of God, about \$10,000. Billy is carrying on the "Holy Ghost graft" back in Pittsburg at present, and the latest accounts from the seat of battle with his satanic majesty are that the slaves of the steel trust are carrying railroad steel on their backs with such inscriptions: *Carnegies' employees for Jesus Christ*.

When we see men who toil daily for multimillionaires carrying circular saws with "Weyerhaeuser's employees for Christ" on them, it makes a cold chill run down our backs, and wonder where it will end. So long as such ignorance is rife in the country, so long will the Weyerhaeusers, Morgans, Carnegies, etc., revel in luxury. Surely men that can discover a ghost in heaven can discover the "nigger in the woodpile" on earth. Keep at him, fellows, he must be made to see that he is the producer of the wealth and the boss is the parasite.

MISERY.

A young man who worked in the saw mills in Bellingham, Wash., and who had to support a mother, told the organizer of the I. W. W. there that he had to miss four meals so that he could have money enough to join the union. The capitalist press says the workers are poor because they spend their money foolishly. Pile on your insults, you capitalist dogs. We will remember them all.

Do you take the "Industrial Worker?" Why not? Subscribe today.

"And you assert that you can lick your weight in wildcats?"
"Yep, that's what I can—if they're weighed on sugar-trust scales."
—Spokane Press.

Only those members who really try to do something to advance the work of organization can be recognized as active members of the I. W. W. Are you a live one or a dead one? Boost for subs. for the "WORKER" and members for your local.

DON'T KNOCK.

Boost all the time. Boost your union and boost in more members all the time. Boost for the Industrial Worker. Boost every clause of the Preamble. Boost every man that is trying to do his best to build up his local. Take your cue from the boss. When the boss wants to do anything, or sell anything, he starts in first to boost it. He pays thousands yearly to the daily press to boost. We learned how to organize from the boss, so now let us learn how to boost from him. Don't be a knocker. If you know of anything that has gone wrong in the union, then bring it up in the business meeting and have it straightened out. If you know of an officer that has done wrong deliberately, then bring it up also and have him expelled from the organization. Do your work in a business-like manner, but don't knock. Don't go snarling around the corner and whispering in some fellow worker's ear, trying to instill the same old grouch into some one else that you have. If you find that you have become useless in the labor movement and feel more like knocking than boosting, then get out of it and keep your mouth shut. A better way to do would be to tie a grindstone around your neck and see how far you can swim. Be sure and don't come back. Don't say anything behind a man's back that you would not say in the business meeting, and to the fellow worker's face. Everyone hates a knocker and a coward, well—better off without him.

IS THE CONSTITUTION INFALLIBLE? IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ABOVE CRITICISM?

Lyman, Wash., Oct. 31, 1910.
A recent news item in the capitalist press informs us that Leonard Oleson of Tacoma, Wash., a well known socialist agitator, must show cause within six days why he should not forfeit his citizenship for criticizing the United States constitution and the federal government.

Shades of Caesar! Has the United States constitution, framed by slave holders and exploiters of wage labor, become infallible and have the contemptible bunch of capitalist lick-spittles headed by Fatty Taft, who constitute the federal government, become so exalted that they are above criticism, a la Crazy Bill, emperor of Germany?

Or is it only wage workers who are listed to lose their citizenship if they dare to find fault with a document which the capitalist class and their satellites can violate with impunity whenever it stands in the way of their economic interests. If I am not mistaken, Article 1 to the amendments of the United States constitution guarantee to all persons the freedom of speech, press and public assemblage; yet I have been arrested no less than fifteen times in various towns and cities of this state for daring to assert what I believed to be my constitutional right to address my fellow slaves.

I have not only been arrested, but convicted for daring to believe that the constitution was bigger than a bunch of capitalist city officials and their slugging committee—the police.

How about the wage workers who were slugged, imprisoned, maltreated and murdered in Spokane last winter for trying to maintain a constitutional right against a band of capitalist law makers?

How about the men and women who are being arrested at this very hour in Fresno, Cal., for daring to assert the right of free speech?

Why does not the federal government, whom Oleson criticized, protect these people in their constitutional rights?

All those wage workers who have dared to rebel against exploitation and have had the courage to give public expression to the wrongs of labor have learned by experience that the rights guaranteed by the constitution apply only to the capitalist class and aren't worth a damn when the interests of labor are concerned.

No court decreed that I should have the sacred (?) right of citizenship. I am what is known as a natural citizen of the United States, yet if I believed there were a hell I would hold with Wm. Lloyd Garrison that "the United States constitution is a covenant of death and an agreement with hell." For making this public declaration of contempt for a constitution which fits nothing but the interests of the capitalist class they may seek to deprive me of the rights of citizenship; if so, I will simply laugh in their teeth and will not even appear in my own defense. I do not consider my citizenship worth a five cent piece. And as for the federal government, I maintain that it is composed of as big a bunch of pirates as ever went unhung.

Take "God knows" Fatty Taft for an example. It is only a few days since he pardoned two employees of the sugar trust who had been convicted and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for defrauding the United States government in the weighing of sugar. Would he have done likewise if they had been convicted and sentenced for cheating for themselves because they or their wives and babies were hungry, instead of for Haver-meyer & Co.?

The constitution is a nonentity; the federal government is a gang of corrupt capitalist lackeys, and I hold both in absolute contempt.

Leonard Oleson has dared to give public expression to what all thinking people feel and know to be the truth. If for telling the truth he lose his citizenship, his will be the honor and the constitution and federal government will still continue to be criticized by those who have the courage of their convictions. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."
EMIL M. HERMAN.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

Fresno, Cal. Nov. 28.—The Industrial Workers of the World again invaded Fresno today, within four weeks of their previous defeat. Two were arrested tonight for making speeches in the heart of the business section, near the First National bank, without police permit. Two others were arrested just before for appearing in the city when they had suspended jail sentences hanging over them. Many industrialists have returned to Fresno and threaten a renewal of their campaign for "free speech."

Mayor Rowell received a delegation yesterday, which demanded the right to speak anywhere in the city without a permit. The permit was refused.—Spokesman-Review.

NOTICE.

There are two letters waiting for Ed McDonald at I. W. W. headquarters in Tacoma, Wash. Address 723 Commerce street.

NOTICE.

Dan Stewart, camp delegates for Spokane locals, is requested to communicate with Secretary T. H. Dixon, 326 Main avenue, Spokane, Wash.

NOTICE.

Meeting for Scandinavians will be held in I. W. W. hall, Spokane, Wash., Wednesday, December 7th, at 8 p. m. Speakers: C. H. Axelson, A. Benson and others.

A GRAFT.

Preamble of the United Brotherhood of America.

Founded and organized March 10th, 1910, for the purpose of bettering the conditions of all mankind: Persuaded that it is for the interest of the employer and the employees, that a fair understanding should at all times exist between the two, and it will be the constant endeavor of this organization to establish mutual confidence and create harmonious relations. We, the founders of the United Brotherhood of America, do hereby deem it necessary at this time to specifically state, that owing to the hardships which have to be undertaken in the advancement of a movement of this nature, that this portion of the constitution remains as written to the end of our natural lives: THAT IS: IF WE ARE DEFEATED AT THE END OF OUR PRESENT TERM, WE WILL STILL REMAIN AS THE ADVISORY BOARD, AT THE SAME SALARY AS WE RECEIVE DURING OUR FIRST TERM.

Dated March 3rd, 1910. (Signed)
M. G. FRASER.
F. J. ROBINSON.
W. H. FRASER.
DAVID McNEE.

Officers' Duties.
Officers of this Brotherhood, in its beginning, enter into an agreement governing wages and conditions, and after said term of three years, shall be governed by the voice of convention.

Art. 2, Sec. 2. All candidates who wish to be nominated for office must be present two weeks before election of officers, which shall be nomination day.

Sec. 4. Any member being the cause of any disturbance at any entertainment, ball, excursion, picnic, or at any of the Brotherhood halls, shall be subject to expulsion, as no member will be allowed to bring the Brotherhood into disrepute by his actions.

Sec. 9. There shall be a free doctor for all members in good standing who have been members of the Brotherhood for six months or more, such medical services shall not include chronic diseases.

Subordinate Lodges.

Art. 1, Sec. 1. All officers, when elected and qualified, shall hold office for the term of one year; no officer or prospective officer shall be eligible to hold office on the board of trustees, except the president and secretary.

To Whom It May Concern.

"We do not believe in strikes, bloodshed or grief, but sincerely hope that through our assistance we may settle all grievances by cool, fair deliberation."

This thing is eligible to belong to the Civic Federation with Gompers, Mitchell, and the rest of the fakirs who do yeoman service for the master class. It only costs \$5.00 to join this thing, and the dues are only \$1.00 a month, but this does not provide for the maintenance of subordinate lodges. The free doctor clause is the bait for suckers, but even a BROTHERHOOD of YAPS ought to get something sooner than six months if sick or injured. People have been known to have died inside of six months after being injured. There is no danger of any of these fellows dying of brain fever. This institution grew like wildfire among the loggers in B. C., but is now on the decline. Sure, the six months are up and some one may want that FREE DOCTOR. Members of this graft are not allowed to show their due book or constitution to non-members. Must be a good thing. STEADY PAY AT THE PRESENT RATE TILL DEATH. All same that pension that Mitchell is advocating for Gompers. But the clause whereby you are forbidden to "bawl them out" in public is a corker. These slippery gents don't believe in strikes or bloodshed. Wonder if they believe in bread lines, mine explosions, tramps, hoboes, prostitutes, and all the rest of the vice and crime which flows from a putrid system.

According to the constitution and by-laws of the National Civic Federation, this institution is eligible for membership. To make their graft complete, all that is required is to get the slaves contracted with the boss for

Portland, Ore., Nov. 20, 1910.

The unemployed problem is solved in Portland. Work is very scarce in Portland, but "Kelly's Butte" is running full time. "Kelly's Butte" is a government job and the man-catchers from this job are the Portland police. They will stop you on the street, ask you your past history and take you to their employment agent (the Chief of Police), who will look at your hands and even if they are calloused by hard work, he will insist that they became so by riding on the rods of a train. They are then given orders to skiddoo out of town, or "Kelly's Butte" for theirs.

Oh! the ignorant working class; will they ever make up and go after the pork shops?
Yours for the I. W. A MEMBER.

Deep Creek Logging Camp, on Milwaukee railroad, hires from a shark. As soon as you get off the train, man with in can asks if you have shark's ticket. If not, get out! Hike! Grub so rotten that cook quit rather than cook rotten meat. Boss orders him to dope it and he refuses, saying, "You have men enough in the hospital now with dysentery and fever caused by rotten doped-up food."
MEMBER NO. 222, I. W. W.

NOTICE.

After December 1, 1910, the price of the Industrial Worker will be 2c per copy in bundles of 10 or over. Bundles contracted by the year will be at the same rate as individual subscriptions, viz: \$0 Workers a week for a year, \$50.00. All Secretaries take notice.

Don't forget that sub. to the Worker. We need it now.

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Arthur Meese, aged 17 years, has light hair, blue eyes, rather tall, last heard from in Creston, B. C. last February, and left there for Spokane about March, will confer a favor upon his father, Geo. Meese, address care Secretary I. W. W., Local No. 40, Missoula, Mont., Box 745.

Grand Marais, Minn., Nov. 21, 1910.

Men are coming and going here by the hundreds. Camp is 14 miles from the boat landing, and if you work here you will have to walk. One hundred and fifty-six men are stuffed into two bunkhouses like sardines. Have to walk five miles to work from the bunkhouse, and we leave for work at 5:30 a. m. and quit at night, when we can't see to work, and then hike the five miles into camp. The food is a fright, as salt pork is the principal dish and it is served raw. Eat dinner outside and it is as cold as Greenland here now. This is Camp No. 3. Stay away unless you want to starve and freeze to death. MEMBER DULUTH I. W. W.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 23.

It would perhaps be interesting to the readers of the Industrial Worker to learn that the camp of McDougal & Bilodeaux, near Maple Valley, Wash., is becoming noted as a death trap for those who happen there for a few days' grub stake. One man seriously injured by being struck with a line, two men killed and five more narrowly escaping death is the record for one week in that camp. As the chokerman and sniper were busy placing the choker under a log the "snag" to which the haul-back line was attached broke and the rigging, coming down onto these men, both were instantly killed. A crew of swamper, who were aware of the danger they were in from working so close to the fallers, protested to the boss, requesting that they be placed in a less dangerous place. The boss assured them there was no danger, as no trees would fall in their direction, but only a few minutes later a tree coming crashing down the hill, and only with the greatest effort did these men escape injury and possible death. Such is the mad race for profits. This is a good camp to steer clear of, as it is only a gunnysack outfit. MEMBER LOCAL NO. 432.

FROM SUPERIOR, WIS.

I am at present working at the Great Northern freight sheds, and conditions here are fierce. I tried to catch a job on a lumber boat, with two other men, but the mate said he had all the slaves he wanted and two too many. The lumber shovers are organized in the I. L. A. and the two men with me belonged to the freight handlers' I. L. A. While leaving the lumber boat one said: "Why there's six or seven I. W. W. men working on the boat." I said, "Yes; and by and by we'll corral the whole works, and then we will show you something." Well, the slaves are fierce in this neck of the woods. One A. F. of L. man took

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

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.

off his coat and said he would beat me into a pulp because I said that they were disorganized, and carried a card that gave them a license to scab. This was also an A. F. of L., as well as a Socialist. The strike on the lake is still on, and the boats never stop running. Some, they say, are manned by union men, and others not; but at that, these same seamen, firemen and longshoremen are helping to load these boats that are manned by unfair labor.

The wages on the docks here are 25c an hour days, and 27 1/2 cents an hour nights. The longshoremen here have about 50 paid up members, and we (the I. W. W.) have about 30. That's pretty well for this yappish country. That is, in the transportation industry. Jim Hill has a boarding house on the dock known as the Bugaboo. This dump is used in time of a strike, and only last winter, during the switchmen's strike, the scabs were headed and fed there. Hoping that the sparrationist will wake up, I remain, Yours for the whole works, A MEMBER OF LOCAL NO. 247.

Am working in Camp No. 11, Pottlach Lumber Company (Weyerhaeuser lumber trust). The slaves are all discouraged and can't see why they have no more wealth this year than last. They are hard to reason with and are evidently afraid to join the I. W. W. Wages are from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. I. W. W. men can work here if the master doesn't know it. We sleep in bunk houses, with double-deck bunks. There are 100 men in this camp. Two-thirds of the men are Bulgarians. If there is an I. W. W. Bulgarian in Spokane send him in here to agitate. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. MEMBER NO. 93, I. W. W., Portland.

F. W. McWarden, who acts as camp delegate from Local No. 40, Missoula, has been working at the Hebgren dam, which is 105 miles from either the Milwaukee or Northern Pacific railroad track. The boss doesn't mind how much an A. F. of L. man or a W. F. of M. man shoots off his jaw, as he is not afraid of them, but the minute an I. W. W. man opens his face it is a time check for him. They have on this job as fine an assortment of hostler scissorhills and company suckers as ever disgraced a camp. Everything that is said in the bunk house is immediately carried to the boss by some company stool-pigeon. McWarden got 15 minutes to leave the camp on account of his activity for his union in the bunk house after the day's toil was over. McWarden says that if anything should arouse the slaves from their sleep and get them to see the necessity of the I. W. W. organization, it is the enmity of the boss to the I. W. W. Fellow Worker McWarden is not a bit discouraged by the treatment that has been given him, but has started for another camp to carry on the work of agitating. Let's all agitate and keep at it.

Fellow Worker George Green, member of No. 178, Seattle, reports conditions very bad at Ravena Park, where he has been working for Dr. Lawrence Gray, who owns a large chicken ranch there.

He advises all I. W. W. men not to go to the chicken ranch, as it is a slave job, from 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., and nothing to eat. Keep away from the chickens in the daytime, is Green's advice.

Klamath Falls, Ore.

Dear Sirs: Men are flocking here every day, under the impression they are going to work close to town, but in reality they are forced to walk 30 or 40 miles from here to get work. Many hired out as laborers at \$2.00 per day and are cut down to \$1.75, as are all men working before for \$2.00. I hired out at the Red Cross Employment Agency, Portland, Ore., October 29, and got here October 31 at 9:30 p. m., after lying on the floor of the depot at Weed all night. Three of us saw the state's attorney and got no satisfaction, as we were too far away from Portland, where the misrepresentation took place. I was fortunate enough to secure a meal ticket through a brother lodge man. The other two applied for aid from the court and were lucky to get help at the poor farm till Monday morning. I will close, saying that hell is too good for such people. A READER.

Fellow Worker Weir snares two subs. It is good medicine.

Boosters' Brigade



BOOSTERS' COLUMN.

Local No. 174, Oakland, sends in for a dozen sub. cards. Why don't you?

Fellow Worker Dearth of Spokane locates 10 brand new ones. Eight of them are Japanese. Japs are getting wise.

Secretary Clyde comes through with one. Hope it is a good one. Loggers must be keeping clear of town, or the Secretary of No. 432 would be after them for the Worker.

Secretary J. B. Bond of No. 437, Brawley, Cal., gets a scalp.

Fellow Worker McGuire of Spokane drops into four and lands them. Mac is trying to catch up to Dearth. Have to see the Japs, Mac.

Secretary McGue of No. 13 sends along a live one. I. W. W. men are put through the Bertillon system in San Diego, where Fellow Worker McGue lives.

Here comes the General Secretary with one. Our Secretary in Chicago doesn't get much time to boost for the Worker, so we excuse him. But your Fellow Workers on the job, get busy. You are not confined in a busy office all day. Get subs.

November 27, continued.

Receipts and expenses of the Industrial Worker:

Receipts.	
Received for bundle orders.....	\$ 50.35
Received for subs.....	24.60
Papers sold on street and in hall.....	6.25
Total receipts	\$ 81.20
Expenses.	
Grauman-Walker Printing Company.....	\$ 75.00
Exp. charges, hauling papers to P. O.....	.50
H. Hodge, cartoons, Nov. 9, 16, 26.....	15.00
F. W. Heslewood, wages, editor.....	18.00
Jos. Oneil, wages, assistant editor.....	7.50
Total expenses	\$116.00
Deficit, Nov. 9, 1910.....	\$253.78
Total expenses, Nov. 20 to Nov. 26.....	116.00

Total.....\$369.78
Total receipts, Nov. 20 to Nov. 26..... 81.20

Total deficit, Nov. 26, 1910.....\$288.58

F. H. DIXON, Secretary.

Secretary Dixon's report for week ending November 26:

Members initiated.....26
Due stamps sold.....97

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 17, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker:

Inclosed find clipping from the Duluth News-Tribune of Nov. 17, in which is shown that Jim Hill has hit upon another little scheme which furnished the stock and clubholders of the Great Northern with some extra change to meet the increased cost of "high" life. Foreign laborers in the employ of the G. N. in Minnesota have been doctored by that road quite a bunch of coin for so-called services of interpreters. The interpreter is nothing but a slave driver, who cusses the foreigner in his own lingo on the job. On other occasions he is an able assistant of the boss to keep union agitators away and otherwise make himself useful to the boss.

It seems that with the coming of the cold weather here the think tanks of the working man are freezing up. Some of their skulls are as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar. No wonder they are such an easy bunch of suckers. The clipping is as follows:

The padrone system as practiced among the Greek laborers has been thoroughly investigated in this state, and over \$3,000 has been recovered for the railroad laborers. It is charged that these laborers were the victims of so-called interpreters. A most searching investigation has been conducted by George Walz, under W. E. McEwan, state labor commissioner. The attorney general handed down an opinion that this method of securing money does not constitute a crime, and that there could be no prosecution for extortion. The commissioner was advised that the only recourse was civil action to regain the amounts paid.

Attorney Charles McCoy of this city was appointed special agent of the labor department. His report was filed yesterday with the commissioner, and showed that out of the 415 cases taken up for settlement with the Great Northern he had adjusted 300, aggregating \$3,000. The work is not yet completed, as there remains \$1,000 to be collected in back pay for the laborers.

The recovery of this amount will mean the conclusion of the practice, as Commissioner McEwan states that since the investigation was started the railroads have ceased to hold back a portion of the wages of the laborers for interpreters' fees.

What the Locals are Doing

Local No. 318, Sedro-Wolley, Wash. Editor Industrial Worker.

Fellow Worker: Our last regular meeting was postponed, and a free speech meeting was held instead.

We had a large and splendid audience, of which there were many shingle weavers.

Fellow Worker Herman addressed the audience, with the eloquence of a "college, refined revolutionary orator," and was heartily applauded by all present.

The audience was detained until darkness interfered, and from all appearances would have remained until daybreak.

No collection for the Fresno fight was taken, as it is being postponed.

There were no members taken in, but many promises. Their "stahl" is that "winter is on and work is scarce," and that is an absolute fact. Many of the logging camps and shingle mills in Skagit county are closing down. This is a good part of the country to stay away from.

Section men on the N. P. R. R. are working nine hours per day at 14 cents per hour. Will they ever get wise? Let us live in hope!

Hoping to organize and emancipate all slaves from capitalist bondage.

LEE BURTON,
Secretary No. 319, I. W. W.
Press Committee.

FROM BELLINGHAM.

We are stirring things, and have passed the 200 mark of slaves. Have opened headquarters at 1315 Railroad avenue, which are open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. every day. We hold meetings every Sunday at the headquarters at 2 p. m., and at the Socialist hall, on the South Side, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. We invite all workmen to our meetings and working room. Our Secretary, Geo. Laviolette, should be addressed care of I. W. W. hall, 1315 Railroad avenue.

Yours, HENRY LARSON,
A Revolutionist.
1315 Railroad Avenue.

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Steel Workers Industrial Union No. 303, South Chicago, Ill.; Croatian Br. Oct. 1, 1910. Mike Novak, 3044 Ninety-second street. Metal and Machinery Workers, Detroit, Mich.; October 10, 1910; E. F. Stoiber, 1256 Bellevue avenue.

Duluth Industrial Union No. 68, Duluth, Minn.; Finnish Br.; Oct. 10, 1910. Otto Justh, 907 Michigan street.

Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 12, 1910. Jos. Maggio, Italian Propaganda League, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 12, 1910. Raymond Fazio, 302 East Twenty-eighth street.

Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 189, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 17, 1910.

Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 17, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Oct. 26, 1910. A. Groot, 73 East Second street.

To the Industrial Worker.

Fellow Worker: Out here on the sandy desert things are not so good as might be expected. Most any old slave can exist here picking cotton, but it takes an expert to make a decent living.

We are doing our best to get the slaves organized, and we will get results before long. There is a great field to work in here, among the Mexicans. My object in writing this is to let the membership know that they may expect great results from the Mexican worker before long.

They showed the stuff they were made of in San Diego, Cal.

We held a propaganda meeting in our hall tonight, with about 25 Mexicans present, who listened to Fellow Worker Berrera, and my humble self expound the principles of the one big union. We intend to hold propaganda meetings in Spanish once a week from this on. Yours for the works,

JOHN B. BOND,
Secretary No. 437, I. W. W., Hotville, Cal.

Bellingham, Wash., Nov. 20, 1910.

Most of the mills are shutting down; few are running and the wages of the slaves have been cut 10 to 15 per cent. Lots of men standing on street corners and in front of employment sharks and waiting for a chance to work a few hours in order to get coffee and sinkers. Very few men are working on interurban, and in order to get a job must go to the shark and pay a fee. The slaves are afraid to go in the I. W. W. hall on account of their jobs. One foreman was heard saying that the I. W. W. had blown up the Los Angeles Times. Socialist politicians and labor lieutenants of the A. F. of Hell are working hard against the direct actionists.

GEO. LAVIOLETTE,
Secretary No. 337, I. W. W.
Bellingham, Wash.

Paris, November 3.

"I will announce the new cabinet tonight, or I will never announce it," said Aristide Briand today. His announcement caused a sensation in France. It is taken to mean that when he agreed after a long conference with President Fallieres last night that he would head the new cabinet, accepting again the duties of prime minister, he accepted only on condition that certain men whom he named take the various portfolios. It is believed today that Briand has not been able to secure the consent of the men whom he desired should take places in the cabinet, and that he will not act unless they agree to serve.—Exchange.

A rattling good meeting was held here last night and, although we did not succeed in "lining up" any slaves, we surely did some good for their souls. Great credit is due to Fellow Workers Neff and Johnson of Local No. 68, in kindly leaving their own town (which is in very good condition) and coming over here to help build this local. We have the assurance of their coming here as often as they can, and we are looking forward to raising hell here before long. We are—that is, the local in general—looking after this town and have an Employment Board on the street each day. At present there is work for 20 men on it for the woods, and we have already sent 10 men last week. "Sharks" are keeping close eyes on us, but the fight has started in Duluth and is being carried on in full swing here.

The meeting last night was in English and Swedish, and the crowd held good for three hours, so you see these men are "waking up."

We are having quite a number of drawbacks here, but we think by spring we shall have something to say around this town of Superior.

Yours for industrial freedom,
JAS. KELLY,
Local No. 247, Superior, Wis.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 23, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker.

Fellow Workers: Last Sunday we held a meeting at which the sharks' stool-pigeons tried their level best to raise hell with us. As usual it worked the other way. The copper on the beat paid no attention to the suggestions of a fur-coated shark to stop us from talking.

There is a red-headed office clerk employed by the Northern Employment office, 517 1/2 Michigan street, who occasionally wears an I. W. W. button and passes himself off as a member. Fellow workers, don't buy jobs! When approached by a man claiming to belong to the union, make him show his card, paid up to date.

After the meeting two boys came to the hall and told us the following story: Sent out to work for the Radcliff Lumber Company at Grand Marais, Minn. They were hired for \$35 per month if they stayed the whole season. After working two weeks a whole bunch got fired. When the men asked the boss why he fired them they were that he could get hundreds of men from Duluth employment sharks. Those two boys got \$9 for two weeks' work. Comment is hardly necessary. Just think how they can make that \$35 per look like 25 by simply firing the men. Board is fair at the camp. However, the bunk house is lousy.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 20, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker.

Fellow Worker: Just a line to let you know that San Diego is busy. The Merchants' Association is trying to put us out of business. The famous chief of Cossacks, Keno Wilson, informs us that our time is short in San Diego, and he is trying every means to put us out of business. What we want down here is a good organizer and a good street speaker. You can see by the capitalist press that we are hurting the boss. If you have any kind of stickers or literature, please send it. We can use it to good advantage. Hoping to hear from some good organizer soon, yours truly.

A. RED, LOCAL NO. 13,
San Diego, Cal.

INITIATION FEES.

I have been instructed by Local No. 45 to send in the following suggestion for publication in the Worker.

That the initiation fee of all the Western locals should be the same, instead of some locals charging 50c, \$1 and \$2 initiation fee. The outsiders say that it is all one organization, but with different initiation fees.

Also publish that Local Union No. 45 has lowered its fee from \$2 to \$1 at its regular business meeting, held Oct. 30, 1910.

I remain, yours for industrial freedom,
THOS. H. BAIRD,
Secretary Local No. 45.

NOTICE

Will Dick Norton, Gus Nelson, Pete Brown and J. M. McGovern please correspond with the Secretary of Local No. 40, James B. Shea, as soon as possible, as it is most important for the welfare of Local No. 40?

JAS. B. SHEA, Secretary Local No. 40,
211 Stevens Street, or Box No. 745.
Also M. H. or B. H. Hoagland.

NOTICE

Propaganda meetings are held in I. W. W. hall, 326 Main Avenue, Spokane, Wash., every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Saturday nights, at 8 o'clock.

Debates every Friday night. Business meeting Monday night. Free reading room.

NOTICE

Will Fellow Worker Peter Loder, who sent check for \$2.50 in payment for dues to Secretary of No. 40 please send in his present address, as all communications which were sent to him have been returned?

SECRETARY JAS. B. SHEA,
Local No. 40, I. W. W.

Ashford, Wash., Nov. 15, 1910.

Pacific National Lumber Company cut wages 50c a day all around. Slaves all struck.
WILLIAM KIDWELL,
MEMBER NO. 432, I. W. W.

Wages in Brazil and Chile average 80 cents a day.

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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

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50 cents per thousand.

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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.
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L'Emancipation

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

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A Worker's Semi-Monthly
Advocate of the Modern School INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM
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Lakebay, Washington

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Address all correspondence to Pierre Monatte, Editor, 42 Rue Dauphine, Paris.

NEWS FROM FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

have reduced the United States government to a simple toy in their hands, and in consequence it, and its laws, have suffered a great loss of prestige amongst all classes. An American court or legislature is becoming, to even the workers, simply a grafting institution entitled to no respect whatever.

But this fuller development of capitalism has not yet taken place to any appreciable extent in France, and the government and its functionings still reflect the wishes of the mass of the comparatively embryonic capitalist class. Of course the vast majority of the C. G. T. of France furnishes the almost unique example of a labor movement of our third class, one that is being let or "steered," a labor movement in the hands of men who are doing all in their power to keep it from following the natural course of the German movement. They are attempting to force the French labor movement to do for itself what the capitalists did for themselves in Japan. Simply by profiting by the experience of others they avoided the LONG, SLOW EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS of industrial development and took a revolutionary short cut to the desired end—they skipped a rung in the evolutionary ladder and became a modern capitalist class almost over night.

The anti-statist body of the C. G. T. would have the French labor movement act as intelligently. Perceiving the world-wide disastrous effects of governmental interference in working class affairs and the futility of the working class trying to in any way derive benefit from this capitalist institution, they are advocating the abstention of the working class from all political activity and the adoption of the dreaded DIRECT ACTION TACTICS ENTIRELY.

The government laws should be entitled to no more consideration than the rules of the factory, if they oppress the workers. It is the workers' privilege to break them in any manner they see fit, or are able to. This contempt for the "sound government" has outlawed the anti-statist leaders of the C. G. T. and with them the organization of which they are undoubtedly shaping the policies.

Thus for factor number three we have the outlawed French movement dominated by "dangerous leaders," who are attempting to force a rather reluctant and ignorant rank and file to adopt the most approved methods of class warfare.

For factor number four we have Briand, the president of the council, active head of the French government and a thorough paced opportunist. A man bred in the ranks of the workers, for years a keen student of the labor movement, and once a so-called revolutionist. A man who thoroughly understands the psychology of the working class, its weakness and its strong points. With almost unlimited power and a servile press to endorse his actions, Briand played a prominent part in the railroad strike.

And thus briefly sketching a few of the more important elements in this remarkable strike, a recitation of the events as they occurred will be more intelligible than would be were one to judge solely from the limited newspaper reports or hasty conclusions of those not familiar with the situation.

When just after the close of the C. G. T. congress at Toulouse the railroaders on the North railroad brusquely broke off the negotiations between their grievance committee and the government, and declared a strike, the matter, although creating some stir, was not considered serious by the French papers. It was just another uneasy stirring of the slaves. But when inside of three days the whole western and northern railroad systems of France were completely tied up, and from all over the strike district came reports of hundreds of sabotings of railroad property, the situation became serious. Something must be done and that speedily; the outlaw C. G. T. was at work again and its anarchistic members were destroying the French railroad system. The general railroad strike order and an epidemic of small strikes all over France did not calm matters any.

The powerful and ever present government was not slow to take a hand in this serious game. Briand, the crafty lickspittle, active head of the government, issued his now well known statement that the strike was not a strike at all, but an insurrection, which must be suppressed at all costs. In this national crisis he must mobilize all the railroaders under the colors, as he is empowered to do by the LAW.

Those who fail to answer the mobilization order are to be severely punished.

He filled Paris with troops, and threw heavy guards about all the public buildings and vulnerable points of the railroad system throughout France. Paris, at least, looked as though it was in a state of insurrection.

In adopting these tactics, Briand had struck the pay streak; others must needs help develop the bonanza and get out the pay dirt.

Henceforth, according to all the capitalist papers of France, and even through the rest of Europe, which were liberally quoted, the strike was not a strike; it was an insurrection.

These sentiments were echoed and re-echoed: the sudden strike of the electricians leaving Paris in darkness was but another evidence of the insurrectional plot, centered at Paris; that was aimed to throw France into the "abyss of chaos." The general strike of the building trades of Paris was still further evidence of this damnable design. Fervid appeals were made to the deep-dyed patriotism of the workers. In the name of the beloved France, they were begged, cajoled and threatened to refrain from making part of this plot, the success of which would lay France helpless before the historic bugaboo enemy, GERMANY. The scabs were lauded as men doing their duty to France in her hour of

need, and the strikers were condemned as traitors to their country.

Briand, in his endeavor to break the strike, stuck at nothing. As Jaures said, he retained enough of his old time revolutionary ideas to have a contempt for capitalist law. He simply threw LAW to the wind. The railroaders were clearly entitled to fifteen days' grace before answering the mobilization order. Briand gave them three days. He arrested strike committees and hundreds of the militant workers on the slightest pretext. One corp of editors of "La Guerre Sociale" were thrown into jail. Gustave Herve, called the KING OF ANARCHISTS, already in the penitentiary, was placed in solitary confinement, and has not been allowed to see even his attorney since. A vigorous campaign of repression was carried on everywhere. Soldiers were proud to scab on the workers wherever they could do the work. Briand refused absolutely to treat with the strike committee—the government couldn't officially recognize the insurrection. However, he slyly hinted that if the men would desert their "DANGEROUS LEADERS" and go back to work, the government would see that their claims—rather technical and comparatively unimportant in this affair, would receive consideration. Even during the strike it was using its best endeavor with the directors of the private companies and had already secured some concessions. The press took to saying that the insurrection was finished. Thanks to the good sense of the patriotic workers, the great plot had failed. They were returning to work everywhere. France was saved. This line of tactics proved particularly effective, as the workers had no way of knowing what was occurring throughout the country except through the capitalist papers.

The effects of these patriotic appeals, government edicts, promises and repressions, newspaper lies, etc., on the mass of the workers with muddled ideas of patriotism, duty towards the government, etc., were soon evident. Immediately after the statement of Briand, calling the strike an insurrection, was issued, the spread of the strike was checked. The workers seemed to get afraid of themselves; those still at work remained there and those still on strike hesitated to openly defy the government, which they foolishly believed to be THEIR GOVERNMENT. Perhaps they had gone too far. Maybe they were insurrectionists. Perhaps the best way to better their conditions is by political action, as Briand, the newspapers, and many of their politically inclined comrades say. Perhaps railroaders have no right to strike. Perhaps France is in danger. Perhaps the newspaper reports were true, that the strikers were returning to work everywhere, that the strike was lost. They wavered. The new working class ethics of absolute contempt for all capitalist institutions was pitted against the old capitalist ethics, that the slaves had had hammered into them for so many years. Ignorance triumphed. The day before the mobilization order went fully into effect the railroaders began to go back to work in considerable numbers, and the strike committee, seeing that the strike was lost, officially declared it off. It was only a case of a half educated rank and file being as yet unable to act up to the clean-cut working class tactics laid down for them by "their leaders" or militant spirit.

Although the strike is finished the agitation against the C. G. T. is still kept up. Paris is placarded with posters denouncing this organization, which although taking no official part in the strike—it having been a matter of the syndicate—is considered as the nest of the anarchists. This agitation has gone to the extreme, and it is proposed to destroy the C. G. T. by repealing the law of 1884, which permitted the Syndicate to organize together. As one senator said: "We must repeal this law, and then the Syndicate can have no central organization. They will remain strangers to each other and the Bourse du Travail can be turned into so many cafes or theatres."

During the strike there was one element missing in the newspaper discussions of the great insurrectional plot. There was no definite end to the plot except simply to destroy French institutions. That "La Guerre Sociale" pointed out this indefiniteness and suggested that the plot be properly developed. This development has come since the close of the strike.

"La Democratie," a prominent daily, has dug up a socialist ex-deputy who says that the Duke of Orleans, pretender to the French throne, donated two hundred thousand francs to "our comrades," the syndicalists, to aid in winning the strike. His reasons for so doing was that in return he was to be placed on the throne. M. Martin, who calls himself a close friend of the duke, corroborates this yarn. It says the duke realizes that he stands a poor chance from purely royalist agitation, so therefore the backing of this new and powerful movement is very acceptable. Martin says that although nothing has been gained he STILL HAS HOPES FOR THE FUTURE. So goes the campaign aimed to discredit the outlawed C. G. T. The C. G. T. on its part has decided to carry on a vigorous campaign of education to offset these lies.
W. Z. FOSTER.

NOTICE

New constitutions are ready for delivery.
Italian leaflets, address to wage workers, \$3.50 per 1,000.
Polish leaflets, address to wage workers, \$3.50 per 1,000.
Polish pamphlet, "Revolutionary Unionism" (Debs), \$6.00 per 100.
Address Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill., Gen. Sec. I. W. W.

NOTICE

Nominations for editor for the "Industrial Worker" will be received by Spokane locals and voted on by members of Spokane at regular election December 28.

\$6,000.00 WORTH

(Continued from Page 1)

not a bad rakeoff for the trouble of deducting the money from the men's pay envelopes. The total fine was \$6,000. The master got half of it. To back our assertions we again print one of the check-off statements issued to Fellow Worker Mose Fennell:

Form 22	
PAY-ROLL STATEMENT.	
No. 135.	Mar. 15, 1908.
Shoal Creek Coal Company	
in account with	
Mose Fennell	
Work.	
78.05 Tons	\$42.92
Deductions	
Rent	\$ 4.50
Blacksmithing	.45
Shot Firing	.85
Powder	5.25
Union	.85
Fine by order U. M. W. of A.	20.00
Collections	.25
Checks	.50
Total Deductions	\$32.65
Balance Due	10.27

The Cherry mine in Illinois, where only a few months ago nearly 300 men lost their lives, was a union mine, and subject to this same agreement. After these men had been robbed and then murdered, first by the compulsory check-off system, and then by the master, the labor leaders in Illinois insinuated that the explosion was due to the ignorant foreigners. They were not too ignorant to dig coal, or to ignorant to pay union dues to a masters' organization that refused them the right to protect their lives by closing the mine down when it was unsafe. What coal miner would dare to enforce his rights by economic power, after the dose that was administered to Mose Fennell and 299 other miners for daring to protect themselves. It is the IGNORANT FOREIGNER that will be the first to break away from this institution which strips him of his ECONOMIC POWER. Only this week a local has been started of Italians who repudiate this sacred contract bunk, and it is to the foreigner that credit will yet have to be given for tearing the company unions to pieces.

In stating that the men were murdered in Cherry, Ill. we mean literally, as the mine operators have been found guilty of CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE, by the jury that heard the evidence. Of course this does not mean that the owners of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul mine will be strung up to a gallows. In the case of the Cherry mine explosion every law on the statute books of the state of Illinois had been violated. There were no ladders in the escape shaft as provided by law, and it was here where dead men were piled up like cordwood. Boys were found dead that were working under the legal age; the mine was lit by torches instead of electric lights, and it was these torches that set the mine on fire. The main shaft was lined with wood instead of steel, as provided by law, and if there was anything else that did not contribute to make a death trap of this hell, we never heard of it.

The union contract not only denies the men the use of their economic power, but it also limits, in fact, denies them the right to encourage any laws that might be to their interest, unless such proposed laws have been sanctioned by the officers of the union and the mine operators. However, this does not matter much, as the only law the workers has, is the only that they themselves are able to enforce by their economic power from day to day.

The following newspaper clipping speaks volumes, as it shows that an explosion occurred only a few days ago in the very place where 300 men were fined \$20.00 each for daring to protect their lives against just such an emergency:

"Hillsboro, Ill., Nov. 11.—Five men are dead and 18 injured as the result of an explosion in the mine of the Shoal Creek Coal Company of Chicago, at Panama, 12 miles north of here, today. Four of the men were killed outright and the fifth died from injuries later.

"The gas, which had accumulated over night in a pocket, several hundred feet from the mouth of the shaft, exploded shortly before 9 o'clock, tearing out the timbers and shaking the earth for miles around.

"A serious fire followed. The men who escaped death were injured by falling slate and high flames from the explosion.

"About three hundred men were at work in and about the mine at the time, and most of them outside and away from danger. Fifty men in the entry of the shaft were rescued."

In the past two weeks several hundred miners have been killed in the mines in the United States, and in every instance they were union mines working under the cursed contract, which resembles the Illinois contract in every particular, except that some of them expire on March 31st, 1912, and others in September of the same year. This comes handy for the boss, as one group of miners can be used to scab the other to death in case there is trouble in making another contract. Nothing succeeds like success with the boss. Take notice of the following clause, which is also taken from the Illinois sacred contract.

No Market Restriction.

"Any operator paying the scale rate of mining and day labor under this agreement shall at all times be at liberty to load any railroad cars whatever, regardless of their ownership, with coal, and sell and deliver such coal in any market, and to any person, firm and corporation that he may desire."

You say that the men voted for the contract and therefore must want it. True, many have voted for it, and many have not. We have

not arrived at the stage in progress yet, where all workingmen do, their own thinking, and it is a known fact that men have to a large extent in the past taken for granted as correct what their officers have told them. The fact that thousands are smarting under the contract is proof that the rank and file are awakening to the fact that a contract is not good for them, but is only good for the boss. It is a certainty that it cannot operate to the good of both.

The last contract that was signed in District 10, which takes in the state of Washington, was not submitted to the rank and file, and had it been, it is a safe bet that it would not have passed. It was only by a bare majority that the delegates at the convention held in Seattle last August accepted the contract, and even some of the delegates that voted for the contract were opposed to it, but believed that some more education was necessary among the rank and file before the contract be repudiated.

The mine operators knew the feeling of discontent among the men in District 10 as to the union contracts, and to prove to the most skeptical in this matter, we may say that it was the operators that told the delegates that they would fight them if they did not agree to the contract without submitting it to the rank and file of the district. Take notice of the following clippings that are of recent date. An accident also occurred at Black Diamond in this state, in which 15 miners were killed and many more injured:

"Trinidad, Col., Nov. 11.—With 69 bodies of dead miners already recovered from the slopes of the Victor-American Fuel company's mine at Delagua, the total death list is expected to reach 80 before nightfall, when all of the mine tunnels will have been explored. Mine officials who have shown an inclination to minimize the reports of the number of dead, admitted today that 11 men still are missing, and probably are in the mine.

Heartrending scenes that have been frequent at the mouth of the death trap are becoming less frequent. Only a few of the families of the stricken miners are left to await their loved ones, and all hope that by some chance they might be brought out alive has vanished.

Trinidad, Col., Nov. 11.—Negro miners who have been engaged in carrying the bodies of the men killed in the Delagua mine explosion from the wrecked workings struck today. They declared they would no longer work for \$2.95 a day, complaining that the stench from dead mules and from the bodies themselves was overpowering.

The strike delayed the removal of bodies from the mine, and but two were removed today, bringing the number taken from the mine to 1. According to Deputy Coroner Sipe, there are 10 more bodies in the mine ready for removal. It is thought not improbable that the total number of victims of the explosion will reach 85.

Slow progress was made today in removing the fallen rock from the main stope, where Superintendent William Lewis and four others whom he had led into the mine just after the explosion took place, met their death. Another carload of bodies was brought here tonight and will be buried tomorrow. Coroner Guilf announced tonight that the inquest on the deaths of those killed in the mine will not be held until the holding of the inquest on the Starkville disaster, which occurred October 8.

Statistics show that over 14,000 coal miners have been killed by explosions in the last 10 years. There is absolutely no need for any of this horrible slaughter, and the misery that follows in the miner's little home. Only a fighting, intelligent organization, that is prepared to defend its members every minute, can cure this dreadful slaughter. Men must not be strangled by SACRED CONTRACTS that are so valuable to the master class that they pay John Mitchell \$6,000.00 a year to perpetuate Mitchell wears diamonds and the miners' wives wear crepe and die over a stinking wash tub. Men that have to slave in the bowels of the earth must be free to act, and act quick when gas is discovered, or the water is not there to water down the deadly dust. To hell with the contract when danger is scented. The SACRED CONTRACT only ties the hands of the miners for years at a time, at a certain scale of wages, while the boss is free to charge to people all he desires for the coal. Miners get less than a dollar a ton for producing the coal, and we here in Spokane pay \$9.75 for it. In Wyoming the scale is less, owing to the wide veins. The miners get less than 50 cents a ton for mining it, and it is from these Wyoming mines that most of the soft coal comes. The Pennsylvania coal is close to \$20.00 a ton.

If any \$6,000.00 fakir can harmonize the interest of those who toil in death traps for 50c a ton, and the grafter that charges another slave \$10.00 for the same product after pulling it a few miles on a railroad, he is free to proceed, but we intend to prove to the miners that their strength and safety lies in the proper use of their ECONOMIC POWER on the Industrial Field.

The I. W. W. offers the only solution to the problem. One union for all. All for one. No contracts that force workers to scab against each other. One universal transfer card. One motto. One label. Hurrah for the works.

Workers of the World, Unite. You have nothing to lose, but your chains and a world to gain.

TELEGRAM

Fresno, Nov. 30th
20 Men arrested To-day. Help!
"LITTLE"