

The Working Class And The Employing Class Have Nothing In Common.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. II. No. 1 One Dollar a Year. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1910. Six Months, 50c Whole Number 53

PROSPERITY—WILL IT COME YOUR WAY?

Authoritative statements appear in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of March 18th, that the lumber and shingle manufacturers of the Northwest expect to be swimming in milk and honey the coming season. They expect to enjoy unbounded prosperity, owing to the large demands for the products of the forests. It is predicted that the coming year will be the banner year in the lumber industry, breaking the former record of 1906.

What I would like to ask is this: Are we, the loggers, the lumberworkers and the shingleweavers—who compose the larger portion of the workers employed in the Northwest, going to enjoy this increased prosperity? Will we also swim in milk and honey, or will we still be forced to work long hours, under poor conditions, for small wages, forced to buy our jobs from the employment sharks and to carry our happy homes on our backs?

That the lumber manufacturers expect to reap a harvest the coming season cannot be doubted when we read the statements appearing under the following headlines and part of which are herewith reproduced. "Lumbermen see big year ahead for the Northwest." "Predict that record of 1906, the banner year, will be smashed." "Orders come in floods." "Boom in eastern trade." "Spruce market active." "Shingle output bright."

"Northwest lumber manufacturers, with orders on their books sufficient in most cases to keep the mills operating sixty days, and with big yard, cargo and railroad business ahead, expect the 1910 trade to equal, if not exceed, that handled in 1906, the most prosperous year ever enjoyed by North Pacific lumber and shingle manufacturers."

"Not only are many large orders for lumber in sight, but the Eastern yard trade, which is considered the backbone of the lumber industry, is now looming up in excellent shape. Eastern yard stocks are low, and hundreds of these small orders have already been placed on the Coast."

"Lumbermen consider the yard trade of prime importance to the industry, inasmuch as it affords a diversified market for practically the entire output of the mills, with the exception of some common lumber."

Victor H. Heckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, has this to say: "I confidentially expect 1910 to be one of the best years the Northwest Lumber Industry has ever known." Further on the article continues:

Spruce Market Active.
While the demand for fir lumber is brisk, conditions in the spruce market are said to be better than they have been in two years. Prices are at least \$2 per thousand higher than six months ago, and the mills have more business than they can handle.

S. L. Johnson, manager of the Grays Harbor Commercial Company, said recently:
"The spruce business is good. Better values obtain than in two years. Prospects are bright and the demand strong. We have all we can do for sixty days."

Shingle Outlook Bright.
The shingle market is likewise enjoying bright prospects. Under the stress of numerous inquiries from the East and a stock said to be 2,000 cars below normal on the Coast, prices have advanced sharply during the last ten days.

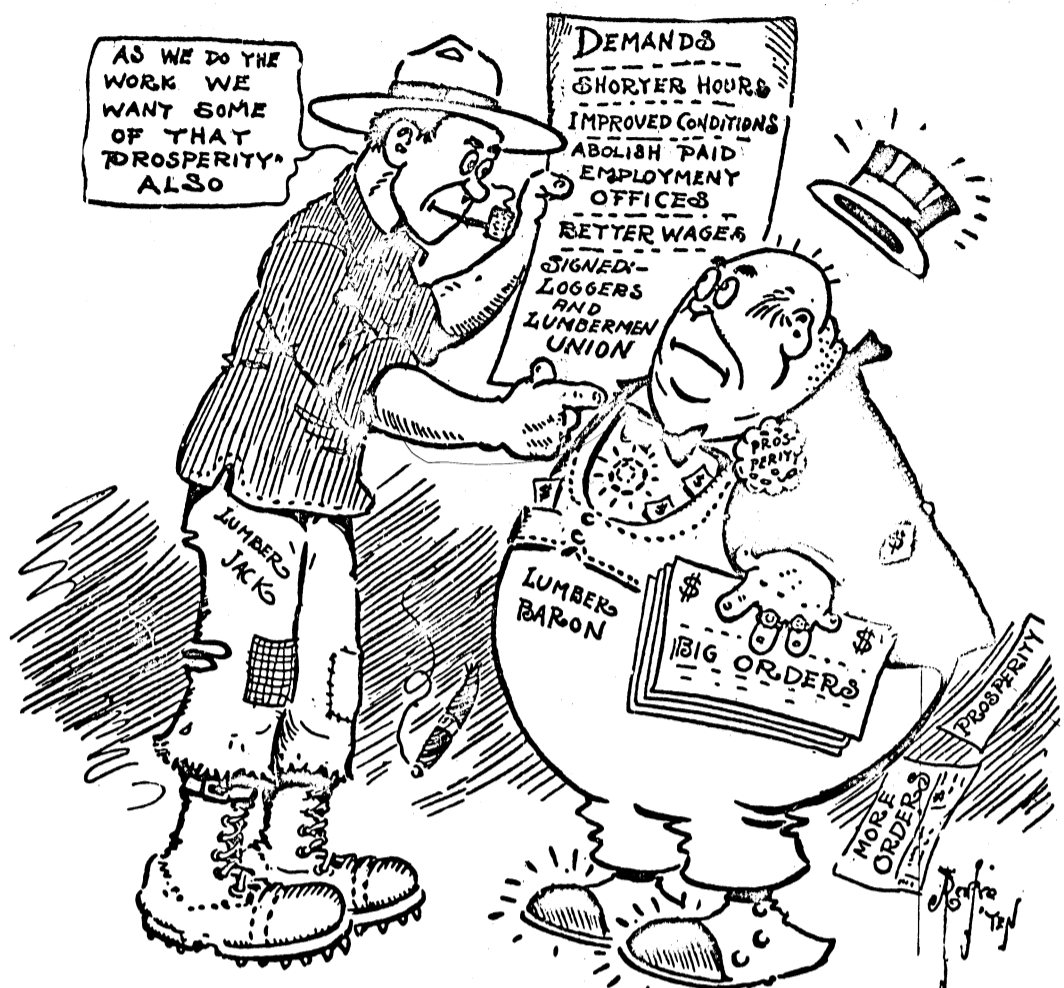
The inability to move cars at present is also contributing to the strength of the market, although shingle men state that if there was a consuming demand prices would go still higher. Star shingles were quoted at from \$1.65 to \$1.75, and clear at from \$2.10 to \$2.15. These prices have not been touched in months.

"The outlook for shingles is bright," said Col. H. S. Stace. Western representative of Barnes & Mauk. "Stocks on the Coast are probably 2,000 cars less than normally carried at this time of the year. Eastern yard stocks, according to the best advice I can obtain, are abnormally low. Future prices depend, however, largely on transportation conditions. Most shingle mills will be in operation by the end of the month."

The Lumber Manufacturers thus predict a banner year, not for the workman but for themselves. Let us the workers who are employed in the mills, the shingle mills and the logging camps, also make it a banner year for the workers. Why should not we the workers, who perform all the useful work, receive better wages, shorter hours and better conditions of employment. Our masters who do no useful work are looking forward to the coming season as one which will add to their profits, probably fondly dreaming of what they will do with the increased revenue.

Long have we the workers labored in the mills and in the logging camps, oftentimes sleeping in lousy bunkhouses, eating poor grub, working from early morn till late at night, packing our blankets on our backs, without bathing facilities or connections with the laundry, very poor facilities for drying our clothes and forced to buy jobs from the employment sharks; all this we have endured in the past. I say these conditions have lasted long enough. That it is time that a change is being made. Let us organize and demand from the lumber barons more of the product of our toil, that we may be able to live among respectable surroundings. It is time that we take a stand. Without organization we can accomplish nothing. In union there is strength. The thing to do is to organize and make our demands through organization. If the bosses refuse to accede to our demands—then every man employed in the mills, in the shingle mills, in the woods and in the factories, lay down our tools and go out on strike as one body and tie up every mill and camp on the Coast until they come through with the improved conditions demanded.

Do not say that this cannot be done. Whoever men have organized they have compelled the bosses to grant them concessions. The



Organized Industrially, the Workers would be in a position to dictate terms to the masters.

lumbermen of western Montana who were organized into the I. W. W. were able to get a nine-hour day. The workers employed on the railroad construction in Nevada also organized into the I. W. W., were able to reduce the working hours to eight per day and the wages up to \$4.50. In the city of Goldfield in the same state the laundry girls received \$4.00 for eight hours. The miners through organization have been able to reduce the hours to eight per day. We, the lumber workers of the Northwest, can do the same if we but organize and stand shoulder to shoulder in making our demands and backing them up if necessary by a strike if the boss does not come through immediately.

If organization we do not mean to organize into some petty craft union which divides the workers instead of uniting them, and cannot be classed as a real fighting union. In the craft union the most of the time is taken up by one portion of the workers fighting the other portion as to which is to control a certain piece of work. This is just what the masters want. He likes to see the workers fighting one another. As long as they do this he has nothing to fear. What we mean by organization is to get into one big union such as the Industrial Workers of the World, which embraces all workers regardless of industries thereby doing away with craft squabbles. The I. W. W. says that an injury to one is the concern of all. That wherever one body of workers is engaged in a struggle with their masters that all the workers should rally to their support. It is the industrial union that has won the battles for the French workers, and it is into the Industrial Union that we should organize in order to force the bosses to grant us concessions.

Fellow Workers, no more opportune time could be presented to us than the coming summer, when the mill owners expect to be doing a rushing business. Are we going to take advantage of this opportunity in order to get better conditions or will we allow it to slip by. It is high time that we do something. A number of locals have been organized along the Coast. These can gain nothing unless they embrace the majority of the workers along the Coast. The thing to do is get active, if you are not as yet a member get in and help to get the other fellow to join. It is time that the workers employed in the lumber industry awake from lethargy and seek out means to remedy the miserable conditions under which we have been forced to labor. No better time than the coming summer can be afforded us to make our demands. Let us grasp the opportunity.

PORTLAND REDS THERE WITH THE GOODS.

A crew of I. W. W. men working at Fourth and Stark street for the United Engineering Co., went out on strike on Saturday, the 19th, for an increase of wages from 25c per hour for nine hours work to 30c per hour. The strike took place at 2:30 in the afternoon. Hardly had the men went on strike than large banners were painted, bearing the words: "Men on strike for 30c per hour at Fourth and Stark street. Stay away." Pickets were stationed around the building, telling all to stay away until the fight was settled. The company being unable to hire any men were forced to concede our demands on Monday morning after we had been on strike for four hours. The men have returned to work. The A. F. of L. cement finishers and other craft unions employed on the building were astonished at the mastery with which the men went about winning the strike. The carpenters employed on the building also received an increase of wages of 4c per hour.

Portland, Ore. WALTER T. NEF.

WANTED.
Industrial Union cigar worker, competent to do hand work. Apply to R. L. COMFORT, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAD AS RESULT OF BRUTAL TREATMENT

Thirty-five Days on Bread and Water Brings On an Attack of Diabetes and Causes Death of S. O. Chinn, Spokane. Free Speech Fighter.

Because of Chief Sullivan's brutal system, S. O. Chinn, who contracted diabetes after being fed on bread and water for a period of 35 days, died at the Deaconess Hospital of Spokane on Friday evening, March 18th. This brutal treatment was accorded him because of his participation in the Spokane free speech fight.

Chinn was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. He had resided at Spokane for a period of two years, and for a time was secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the I. W. W. locals of that city. Those who knew him best knew him to be scrupulously, even fanatically, honest. He never drank, his personal life was clean and he was zealously devoted to what he thought was right.

Chinn went to jail because he believed that the constitution meant what it said; that free speech and free assemblage were inalienable rights; that as a man it was his duty to see that they were not trampled underfoot. He caused no disturbance; he demanded merely what he considered were his rights. He believed that constitution meant what it said. But Chief Sullivan and the powers that be in Spokane had decreed otherwise.

Nowhere but in Spokane have men been put on bread and water for 35 days; from three to five days is the army regulation. For the average man a diet of bread and water for ten days, as it was allowed to the imprisoned free speech fighters, means chronic disease, but for 35 days S. O. Chinn was given a bread and water diet, and from the barbarity of the treatment he emerged a wreck and died a lingering death.

The Spokane Press has the following to say on Fellow Worker Chinn's death:

"He was one of the town's citizens and a quiet, soft-spoken, hard-working man. But he had determination; so had Sullivan to prove that when he said the constitution wasn't worth a damn, that he knew what he was talking about, so Sullivan kept Chinn on bread and water for 35 days, and so today Chinn, by giving up the struggle and finally dying, admits that Sullivan knew what he was talking about."

"Don't you wonder if Sullivan is real proud and happy of his little victory over S. O. Chinn? "Chinn doubtless was to blame for his own death; he should have given up his fight against the odds; he should have recognized that men can be tortured to death in Spokane regardless of law or common decency, and he should have saved his life. But, you see, Chinn was not that sort of a man; what he thought was right meant everything in life to him, and if it had taken twice 35 days Chinn would have been there just the same."

"Sullivan can't escape the moral responsibility for this man's awful death today by saying the man could have given in and agreed not to speak on the streets. The government does not give its worst offenders one-third the treatment Sullivan gave this man, who was guilty of no offense the law recognizes, and when Sullivan transcended the bounds of civilized brutality 200 per cent he did so on his own responsibility."

Chinn's funeral took place on Sunday and was well attended, several hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were in the city at the time, taking part.

ACCOUNTS OF THE STRIKE AT SHERIDAN, OREGON.

Last Friday morning, March 11th, we read in the morning Oregonian that about 150 men had gone on strike at the Sheridan Lumber Company's plant at Sheridan, Ore., against the shipping of men to pile lumber in the yards, through an employment agency.

After reading the above account we had banners painted bearing the words, "Strike on at Sheridan, Ore. Stay away," and had such carried along the streets past the offices of the employment sharks. This was continued for a period of two days and the result was that no men bought jobs to go to Sheridan.

Wm. Deneke and myself went down to Sheridan to ascertain what the trouble was. We arrived there on Saturday noon but the strike had been settled on the day previous. The result of the settlement was that the company was forced to send the men back to the employment agencies and to raise the pay of the men 25 cents per day almost all around. The wages of the men previous to the strike had been \$2 per day of ten hours. Most of the men being dissatisfied with the pay were ready to quit and seized the opportunity upon the arrival of the Italians who were to work in the yards by the employment sharks of Portland, to make their demands. No race prejudice exists as the morning paper would have the people believe. The men do not care who works in the yards as long as they do not reduce the standard of living.

The company is short handed at the present time. Fairly good board can be had at the hotels at \$5.00 per week. Hospital fee \$1.00. Three days' notice have to be given when you quit in order to obtain your money. The yard boss says he'll see that the men wait the three days for their money when they quit. Motto: Make him fire you if you wish to get paid immediately.

WALTER T. NEF.

CONDEMN SPOKANE POLICE.

Portland, Ore., March 19, 1910. Industrial Workers of the World, in regular meeting:

Whereas, The chief of police, John T. Sullivan, and the police department of the city of Spokane, Washington, by and under the instigation of the mayor of the said city, Nelson H. Pratt, caused some three hundred of our fellow workers to be confined in jail on a diet of bread and water for a period of thirty consecutive days and in many instances for a greater period and,

Whereas, The greatest period this punishment is ever inflicted to the most recalcitrant prisoners in the penitentiaries and by the military of this or any civilized country, is fourteen consecutive days, a longer period of its application being regarded as inimical to bodily health and dangerous to life, and,

Whereas, This torture and inhuman punishment has actually resulted in serious and permanent bodily injuries to great numbers of our fellow workers, and,

Whereas, The direct and continuous result of thirty-five days of such torture Fellow Worker S. O. Chinn, died on March 18 1910.

Be It Resolved, That we denounce the aforesaid Pratt and Chief of Police Sullivan, as guilty of wanton and inexcusable murder and that we condemn them as monstrous and inhuman, criminal and abandoned, bereft of heart or human soul and that we invite the attention of all human kind to their foul and murderous act.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the United States Senate through Robert M. LaFollette, to the National House of Representatives through Miles Poindexter of Spokane, to Acting Governor Hay of Washington, to the Associated Press, the United Press, and to the press generally throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

JOE DUDDY, Chairman.

LESSONS FROM THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

By Louis Duche.

It would be an easy matter to point out the weaknesses of the Philadelphia strike from the industrial union point of view. We could go on to show how in the beginning the street car men waited and waited before coming out, knowing the attitude of the Transit Company and believing themselves that a struggle was inevitable. We could show how they gave the company plenty of time to bring in scabs and thugs, and in every way possible prepare for the time when the men left their cars. We could also go on to show craft union weaknesses of a similar character regarding the general strike in "sympathy" with the car men.

The fact of the matter is, there are about 150,000 wage slaves out on strike in Philadelphia. The spirit of solidarity manifested by the rank and file of the Philadelphia wage slaves has surprised the A. F. of L. leaders beyond comprehension. They do not seem to understand it.

What I want to deal with in the Philadelphia strike is its revolutionary significance to the revolutionary union movement. First, these 150,000 workers in Philadelphia who came out in support of the car men have done more to teach themselves, and the whole State of Pennsylvania, class consciousness and solidarity than a whole tonload of literature. By breaking their agreements with their bosses the "sacredness of contracts" has received a good jolt; open hostility between them and their employers has been stimulated; the struggle between themselves and the bosses will be fiercer than it has ever been before. The bosses will no longer be sure of them; militants will be "tabbed" and "chopped off" as occasion presents itself; in short, there will be a fight from now on.

The fight will demand the activity of the militants of the different organizations; revolutionary methods will be thought out and employed; slimy labor leaders with conservative minds and capitalist instincts will have to take a back seat, while the more progressive and younger blood will naturally push to the front. As long as the conservative leaders were able to deliver the goods to the masters there was comparative peace in the various unions; as long as they could impress the membership with the "sacredness of contracts"; as long as they could impress the workers that a reduction in wages is more profitable than to strike they were "marketable goods" for the capitalist.

But this latest act of the Philadelphia workers has "awakened" these labor leaders; they will never again be the power to the capitalists that they have been. For it must be remembered that the economic masters of today do not wine and dine in Civic Federation halls with the Gompers and Mitchells because they have a particular love for them as individuals.

We read that even a large percentage of the unorganized of Philadelphia have come out in "sympathy," too. And that they are being rapidly organized by the A. F. of L., which rushed in hundreds of organizers when the general strike broke out and began making hay at once.

Here is an important point in this strike: It is quite probable that the A. F. of L. in this instance is saddling a horse that it won't be able to ride. These unorganized men, who are the so-called "unskilled" of Philadelphia, have been crushed to the starvation point; they gladly welcomed the burst of working-class solidarity; they joined the movement; they felt power, a oneness of interest, promise of support in their own battles. They will expect this from the A. F. of L.

When the general strike has been called off and these poorer classes of laborers are back at work, they will discover that the oppression of the employers has not been abated; it will be fiercer than ever. They will have to struggle in a body; the organization that the A. F. of L. built up among them will have to "make good." And here's where the A. F. of L. will "come clean" or get out, and thereby show itself up in the minds of the rank and file. Judging from the attitude of this organization—or disorganization—in the past, we are inclined to believe that it will not "make good"; that it will simply attempt to parcel the various workers off in little groups, avoid a struggle at every point; simply horde them in such a way as to make them harmless to the capitalists and financially profitable as office sustainers.

With the increasing oppression and the development of a militant spirit in the present struggle, it is more than probable that this will not be done; these workers will not stand for it. The A. F. of L., we believe, is, indeed, saddling a horse that it will not be able to ride.

Then there is the psychological effect of the general strike upon the minds of the workers as a whole. There is nothing like these mass movements to create in the minds of the proletariat opposition to all the institutions of capitalism. During them the swords of the workers and those of the capitalists are measured against each other; class struggle becomes a force economic struggle—that it really is—unveiled.

From now on the master class will put on the screws; the capitalists will reason that the only man who is not dangerous is a dead one and the only union that is harmless is no union at all. The same tactics will be employed against all forms of unions, craft or otherwise, as the Steel Trust is employing against the Amalgamated Association.

It will be war to the knife; knife to the hilt. But organized labor will come out victorious; it will grow in revolutionary spirit and organization in the struggle. In the direct conflict—and continuous at that—reactionary leaders will have to take a back seat; they will be sloughed off with the unfit. The old craft unions, with their antiquated methods and deadening spirit, will simply be burst to pieces. They will be pushed aside by the merciless forces of economic evolution, to make way for the new and revolutionary union of the workers. The I. W. W. will then come into its own. The structure of the new society will then be completed. A new era of mankind will dawn; "civilization" will then begin to be a reality.

To the revolutionary unionist the outlook was never more hopeful; to the worker who is not afraid of a struggle, the fields are indeed, ripe for the harvest.

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the
World.
P. O. Box 1443

R. Schiele Acting Editor
W. J. Morris L. U. No. 382
Chas. Scurlock L. U. No. 178
H. S. Cafferty L. U. No. 432

Subscription, Yearly \$1.00
Canada, Yearly 1.50
Subscription, Six Months .50
Single Orders, Per Copy .02 1/2

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

Entered as Second-Class matter, Dec. 31, 1909,
at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

DON'T BUY JOBS.

Employment sharks skin the workers. Stop
the robbery by organization.

Don't tell the boss how hard you have worked
or can work; he will only laugh at you. Join
the I. W. W. and help put the boss to work.

The A. F. of L. divides the workers into little
petty warring groups. The I. W. W. through
industrial organization unites them.

"In the good old summer time," the hobo be-
comes a harvest hand.

When were the troops ever called out to aid
the workers?

Armies and navies are simply to protect the
parasites against the useful workers. Abolish
the parasites and the army and navy would
not be necessary.

At present the "Cradle of Liberty" is being
rocked by Cossacks, gun men, Pinkerton spies
and police thugs, employed by the street rail-
way corporations of Philadelphia.

We would suggest to Sammy Gompers that he
go to Philadelphia and mention to some of
the wage slaves there, who have felt the weight
of the Cossacks' club descend upon their head,
that "the interests of capital and labor are
identical."

The I. W. W. does not allow its ranks to be
divided by race prejudice. We recognize only
one enemy and that the capitalist class. In
opposition to that class stands the working
class, whether the individuals composing that
class be white, black, red or yellow. If you are
a workingman you are eligible to membership.

Mayor Pratt of Spokane says that fully one-
half of his time is taken up by complaints that
are brought to him by workers who have been
skinned by the employment sharks. How
about the poor devil that is shipped a thousand
miles from nowhere and unable to return
to lay their complaint before the mayor?

I'm a union man, says the A. F. of L.ite, and
to add weight to his statement says: "I belong
to two unions," and produces two cards, just as
if a union card in the inside pocket makes the
bearer a union man. At the same time this
gent is working on a building where a trade
of which he is not a member is out on strike;
working alongside of scabs, perhaps even help-
ing scabs. Such are the ludicrous situations
produced by the teachings of the craft unions.

Organize into separate unions, is the A. F. of
L. slogan. All the workers are aware of the fact
that in union there is strength, but to carry
out this conclusion logically we must go further
than uniting individuals into little groups, often-
times warring on one another, as to who is to
control a certain piece of work. Craft division
with craft autonomy is a weakness and not
strength. We must unite the different unions
and workers into one great big union, embrac-
ing all industries; not loosely affiliated, but
united solidly into one organization having only
one label, one card and one enemy to fight, and
that the capitalist class.

It is well and good to tell the average wage
slave that you are building up an organization
which in time will take over the means of
transportation and distribution and administer
them for the workers. But if you want the
worker to join your organization just tell him
that you are organizing for the purpose of get-
ting more beefsteak. That's what will strike
him. You bet it will. Heap navy, beefsteak
revolution.

For want of the necessary means to pay for a
bed a number of men applied at the city jail
for lodging. Next morning a call arrived at
the city jail asking for volunteers to go to the
scene of the Wellington avalanche disaster to
shovel snow. The men were to work gratis,
the company to furnish the board. Four men
responded to the call and now the newspapers
proclaim, as the snow has all been cleared
from the track and trains running once more,
that these four "worthy men" are to be re-
warded by the railroad corporations. Yes, Jim
Hill is going to reward them in the shape of a
job. One dollar and seventy-five cents per day
for ten hours on the end of a muck stick cer-
tainly is a generous offer. On the level, ain't
the bosses off nice?

Every patriotic American citizen who boasts
of America "the land of the free and the home
of the brave" should turn his eyes unto Phila-
delphia. Here within the shades of the liberty
bell men, women and children are being club-
bed, beaten and shot by the thugs in blue and
brass. Fifteen thousand persons who sought
to peacefully assemble at the ball park were
driven away by fifteen hundred bluecoats, who
used their clubs freely in dispersing the crowds.
What if the constitution does say that free
speech and free assembly is an inherent right
of the people? The corporations own and con-
trol the government, and they dictate to the
workers the interpretations of the same. Such
is the much-vaunted "American liberty." Verily
I say unto you that Bingham was right
when he said the policeman's club was bigger
than the constitution.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

The average worker when he first comes into
contact with Socialist propaganda rejects as
utterly absurd the suggestion that he is a "wage
slave."

A slave, indeed! Why, the mere suggestion
is an insult, and his bosom swells with manly
indignation against the Socialist rantier who
has used the term.

And yet were he to put on one side his per-
sonal prejudices, to consider the question on
its merits, to use his reason, he would find on
every hand the overwhelming proofs of his
slavery.

What is a slave? Herbert Spencer, the great
anti-Socialist philosopher, defined a slave as
one who is "compelled to labor for other bene-
fit than his own."

Is not that your position? Are you not com-
pelled by dire necessity to sell yourself to an-
other class which only allows you to work
when it can make a profit by your labor?

This small class are the owners of the land
and factories without access to which you can-
not work. The owners of the machinery of
wealth production are therefore the owners of
the workers. The workers possess only the
semblance of freedom; they differ from the
 chattel slaves only in so far as they take their
own hide to the market to be sold, and con-
sequently lack even the surety of a livelihood
that the chattel slave possessed.

The chattel slave represented to his owner
the outlay of the purchase price; if he died or
through ill treatment became weak and feeble
and unable to work, the owner lost valuable
property which he would have to replace by
means of a further expenditure of money.

But how is it with you? If he discharges
you, the employer knows that he can get plenty
to take your place at the same or even a
lower wage; if you become worn out through
overwork he will lose nothing; indeed, he will
stand to gain, for having used you up quickly
and thereby gained a greater profit from your
labor he can replace you by a younger and
more active man without any increased expen-
diture on his part.

"It is, as every manager knows, a very bad
state of affairs where there are no spare hands
in the district, no reserves to call out and there
is the constant danger that his men may be
tempted away from him by some other employ-
er who is also short-handed. Death of labor
must be regarded as a worse evil than a fair
excess of it."

"In capitalist society the workers are not
treated as human beings; they are mere
"hands," living merchandise bought and sold
in the labor market. Wherever there has been
in human society a class living in luxurious
idleness there has been as its counterpart a
class of slaves whose labor has produced the
wealth which their masters consumed. In cap-
italist society the industrial wage workers pour
forth their energies in the mines and the fac-
tories, on the railways and the land, their lives
are converted into a swollen stream of wealth
which flows to the parasitic owners of indus-
try. Controlling the machines which the work-
ers must use in order to live, the capitalists
are masters of the situation and can dictate
their own terms. They graciously permit the
worker to toil on the condition that all he pro-
duces above his keep shall become part of their
profits.

Occasionally they condescend to patronize
charities which relieve an infinitesimal portion
of the misery which their system produces, but
for every penny that they give in the form of
insulting charity they take back a pound by
means of "business enterprize." They are quite
willing that the few workers who can with-
stand the nerve and body wrecking conditions
of modern industry and survive to the age of
threescore years and ten shall receive as a pen-
sion a sum which is less than their wives would
spend on a pet dog. They regard the money
which they spend in charity and which the poli-
ticians raise for social reform as a means of
insurance against social justice.

With the development of trustified industry
the employers become ever more ruthless and
brutal in their attitude towards labor. Every
possible means that can be devised for increas-
ing the exploitation of labor and rendering the
workers more subservient to their every act
and wish, is introduced. Bonus systems, hus-
tling methods, intimidation, are the order of
the day.

At the Delaware and Hudson Railroad shops
at Carbondale, Pa., the men who weigh less
than 150 pounds are being discharged, as the
company does not consider that men weigh-
ing less possess the physical strength and en-
durance necessary to enable them to work to
their satisfaction.

Such is the pass to which we are coming, the
worker is not only to go through the degrad-
ing process of allowing the employer or fore-
man when engaging him to eye him over as if
he were a horse or a mule up for sale, but his
merchandise character is to be brought still
more clearly home to him, and he is to be
weighed like a pound of butter or tea. In the
labor market, stripped of all human attributes,
he becomes a mere article for sale, a mere
profit-making machine. And should he be an
unfortunate as to not turn the scale at the
proper weight, he is to be thrown in the in-
dustrial dust bin and left to starve or eke out
a miserable existence on charity; weighed in
the balance and found wanting.

But the workers are beginning to have a lurk-
ing suspicion that all is not well with a sys-
tem of society in which they are reduced to
the condition of saleable commodities. They
are commencing to question the veracity of the
smooth-tongued supporters of capitalism and
will shortly combine together to secure social-
ism when human welfare and happiness will be
the only incentive to the production of material
wealth.

But of this the capitalist class take no heed;
drunk with power and plotting in their untold
wealth, they are like Belshazzar and his lords
at the feast, who "drank wine, and praised the
gods of gold and of silver, of brass, or iron, or
wood, and of stone."

They give dinners to prostitutes and pimps,
while the children of the poor die in want;
they indulge in debauchery and rambles wico,
while those who have produced their wealth
silver in rags; but already the discerning can
see the writing on the wall. "Thou art weighed
in the balance and found wanting."

The rotten edifice of capitalism is tottering
to its fall and it remains for the workers to
erect on its ruins the structure of the Co-opera-
tive Commonwealth.—The New World.

SHIRKS

By Walter C. Smith.

When the use of powder and shot displaced
the bow and arrow as a means of warfare an
entire change in the opposing forces took place.
Not only did the attitude of the opposing forces
change, but within the ranks of each force a
corresponding change took place, so revolution-
ary in its character as to produce even a differ-
ent attitude between man and man. Of necessity
the armor changed to withstand the shot
and shell; a different means of transportation;
different ammunition trains, and different meth-
ods and tactics were brought forth. A com-
pletely different form of organization was nec-
essary. The army which clung to the bow
and arrow method of warfare was doomed to
certain defeat. The army which adopted pow-
der but clung to old tactics was annihilated, as
was the army which endeavored to use the
new methods while clinging to the bow and
arrow. So it is today with the craft unionist
in the A. F. of L.

The craft unions cling to the outworn form
because they lack realization of the change
which has taken place in industry. The indus-
trial stock-holding trust magnates. Hand pro-
duction has been displaced by the modern
factory process. No longer is skill
required of the vast majority of the workers.
The bow and arrow has passed and with it the
methods of the savage. Here and there sec-
tions of the A. F. of L. have tried industrial
union tactics without industrial organization,
with resultant failure. Here and there they
have adopted the form without the tactics and
methods, with disastrous results. It should be
plain to any one with gray matter in their
dome that nothing but an industrial organiza-
tion with industrial union tactics can hope to
cope with the situation. Such an organization is
the I. W. W. Possessing, as it does, the indus-
trial form with separate branches to carry out
the details of shop, mine and mill; equipped
as it is with direct action tactics, sabotage,
irritation strikes and other revolutionary tac-
tics; composed as it is of wage-workers alone,
the Industrial Workers of the World stands
out in bold relief against the sky of craft sepa-
ration. It is the up-to-date unionism. Join its
ranks.

The woeful wall that arises from the ranks
of the small business man is amusingly absurd.
Their lamentations about iniquitous trusts and
evil combinations of labor are as ludicrous as
are their proposed remedies of trust busting,
trust regulating, graduated income taxes, inher-
itance tax and old-age pensions. Like the farm-
er who farms the farm hand, they are ready to
seize upon any proposed plan so long as their
profits are not endangered. Consequently we
hear much talk about the "radical" farmers,
small business men and others of their ilk.
Radicalism to the middle class simply means
reform. All their so-called radicalism is a hind-
rance rather than a help to the workers. Any
worker who has had the misfortune to find a
middle-class radical for a master knows that a
top capitalist is to be preferred from his point
of view. The dinky little cockroach capital-
ists are divided into two sections. One com-
prises those who have been forced down from
larger holdings and the other one is the
portion who have risen from labor's ranks.
The former believes that labor was responsible
for his retrogression and treats his "help"
accordingly. The other has been a worker at one
time and woe be to the slave who dares to go
to the toilet too many times. This cockroach
knows all the little tricks by which workers
get a respite from the burdensome toil and
consequently let the hardest tasks fall on them
all. Let the reformers stick to their respective
fields of politics—but true radicalism means
and its basic expression in industry. Join the
I. W. W. and put a few of these "petty bour-
geois" where they will be eligible to join us.

Because their pay checks were overdue, the
miners employed at the Gold Cup mine, near
the mining camp called Tin Cup, in the center
of Taylor Park, Colorado, stuck up the superin-
tendent, Ashby Johnson, and forced him to dig
up \$250 in part payment. This happened on
Friday, March 11. On Saturday the men hit
the trail for Buena Vista, thirty miles to the
east. "they met Lum Lowe, mine boss, who
had team, wagon and provisions, and took the
outfit from him and forced him to hike to
Buena Vista. The hold-ups are known to the
mining company, but so far none of them have
been built-upon.

These actions are decidedly unladylike and
are not to be countenanced by civilized persons.
What these rough-necks should have done is to
wait until 1912 and cast a vote of protest
against the iniquitous system that takes the
food, clothing and shelter out of the mouths of
the hungry workers. Aw, hell! Quit your
kiddin'!

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY

In every nation of the world today, as well
as in the past, we find the ruling classes in so-
ciety busy devising ways and means by which
to control the educational institutions. They
seek to do this in order to further their own
interests. This they accomplish through the
control of the press, the school and the pulpit.
This being a fact, it is up to us, the workers,
to find out by what power they control these
institutions and to wrench this power from
them, that we may control them for our own
interest. I for one hold that the one cause
which keeps the shackles of wage slavery
riveted on us is the respect which the average
worker holds for the existing order of society,
due principally to the teachings of our so-called
educators.

You may say that this is not true, but let us
see. How about the man who sings "My Coun-
try, 'Tis of Thee," and yet does not own or
control one inch of earth's surface. Those who
speak of prosperity and yet have no bread.
The slaves must break away from such teach-
ings. Bread cannot be obtained by faith. Ask
yourself this question, "How did the bosses
obtain the goods?" You will find that they
turned the trick through organization and the
education which they gave the slaves.

The Industrial Workers, therefore, hold that
the slaves must do the same in their own inter-
est, ever propagating the world-wide fact that
"labor is entitled to all it produces." All that
we can hold at present is that which we can ob-
tain through the power of organization. This
power we must build up on every job for mu-
tual protection. Just think of the tremendous
power which the working class would have if
they were organized and acted together.
We, the workers, are the ones who feed and
clothe the human race. Do you know that
present-day society could exist longer without
sunshine than it could without the work of la-
bor? So you can all see that there is but one
cause of poverty and that our utter ignorance
of self interest. The only way to dispell this
is to do your own thinking and to plan your own
actions.

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial
Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of
the Industrial Workers of the World in the
United States and Canada. Secretaries of
Unions are requested to notify the editor of any
changes desired in this list.

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as
follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St.
John, 518 Cambridge Building, 55 Fifth Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518
Cambridge Building, 55 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,
Ill.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor,
100 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.;
Elizabeth Gurly Flynn, Box 1600, Spokane,
Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace,
Lymanville, R. I.; George Speed, 909 Howard
street, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne
street, Blue Island, Ill.

ARIZONA.

Secretary. Town Address.
272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 944 E. Van Buren St.
273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke
street.
45—H. S. Cafferky, Vancouver, Room 3, 61
W. Cordova Street.
322—W. B. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W.
Cordova Street.
326—A. E. Grant, Prince Rupert, Box 711.
626—A. I. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

CALIFORNIA.

1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.
12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.
13—Eenson Jaynes, San Diego, 960 India St.
18—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.
63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.
66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley.
173—J. Lebon, San Francisco, 909 Howard St.
174—G. Mays, Oakland, care Galindo Hotel.
245—John Troy, San Pedro, 212 Fourth St.
419—R. Vore, Redlands, Box 357.
437—Branch 4: James Carriges, Imperial,
Box 267.
437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42.
437—Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box
486.

COLORADO.

26—Harry Weinstein, Denver, 124 14th Ave.

ILLINOIS.

302—Car Builders, Hegewisch.
85—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W.
Elm Street.
Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Wells
Street.
Branch 3: E. Janicki, Chicago, 7 Emma St.
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale avenue.
500—W. D. Borger, Pullman, 20 E. 103rd St.

INDIANA.

200—Henry Hahn, Muncie, 209 S. Elm St.
301—John Hermann, Hammond, Box 599.
201—W. H. Jarver, Anderson, 2408 Brown St.

IOWA.

139—Ben Limberger, Sioux City, Gen. Deliv.

LOUISIANA.

38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott.

MINNESOTA.

64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson
avenue North.
137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 516 Fifth St.
South.
424—W. Free, Deer River.

MISSOURI.

84—M. Robertson, St. Louis, 2651 Washing-
ton Avenue.
188—B. Blumoff, St. Louis, 2007A Biddle St.
Branch 2: I. Goldberg, St. Louis, 2340 1/2
Carr street.
413—W. A. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 South 18th
Street.

MONTANA.

39—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.
40—Pete Brown, Missoula, Box 745.
41—J. W. Bailey, Great Falls, 505 Fifth Ave.
South.
105—John Byrne, Anaconda, Box 635.
142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 213 East Com.
avenue.
605—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.
421—Frank Dieter, Kallispeil, Box 175.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anolin, Negaunee, L. B. 277.

NEBRASKA.

86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 South 17th
Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

34—A. Hagsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave.
610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St.

If you were to stop and think it over it should
be clear to everyone that if we were to unite
into one union formed on industrial union lines
we could then turn the table on the bosses. To
do this you must act. Actions speak louder
than words. The I. W. W. is the bread and but-
ter union of the workers. Build it up by get-
ting in and doing your duty. If you desire bet-
ter things it is up to you to get after them.
Do porthouse steaks look good to you? If
so, get after them

C. H. AXELSON.

REDLANDS ENDORSES SAN FRANCISCO AMENDMENTS.

At a regular business meeting of Agricultural
Workers' Local 419, Redlands, Cal., it was
moved and seconded and carried unanimously,
that we heartily endorse the two motions of
Local 173 of San Francisco. The first dealing
with the lowering of the per capita tax from
fifteen to five cents per member from directly
chartered locals.

We firmly believe that this motion should go
through at the next convention; because it is
first and foremost absolutely necessary that
we must look to the growth of the locals, first,
last and all the time—and this cannot be done
except by conserving to the locals every means
of financial help, to enable them to carry on
their educational work by the means of litera-
ture, hiring suitable headquarters, doing away
with initiation fees and many other ways to
help the local along; thereby helping the locals
to better equip themselves to become more
effective in carrying on the propaganda work.
This we claim is of infinitely more importance
to the organization than anything else, because
no organization can prosper as a whole with-

NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 95th.
163—W. N. Wagoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam
Avenue.
217—J. A. Koulston, Brooklyn, 128 State Street.
317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 243 East 152d.

OHIO.

75—G. A. Storck, Lorrain, 1860 East 29th.
83—B. Penky, Cleveland, 2267 Hazen Ave.
84—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey
street.
295—Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St.
West.
33—F. L. Croley, Cleveland, 5704 Maurice ave.
OREGON.

92—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street.
93—Paul Frower, Portland, 306 First St. S.
141—W. T. Nef, Portland, 306 First St. South.

PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.
143—Michael Rheinhard, Pittsburg, 5904 Har-
vard street.
218—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pitts-
burg, J. reenbush Street.
291—Tube and Pipe Mill Workers, Sobo, Pitts-
burg.
292—Car Builders, Woods Run.
298—Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.
693—Kroatian Branch, Th. Bessemie, Allegheny,
826 Green street.
298—Val. Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Chartiers
Ave.
297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ave.
298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.
299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.
398—James Allassia, Box 239, Monongahela City
392—Paulon Bastide, McDonald, Box 224.
511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13.
515—Anton Parisek, Parsons, Box 81.
515—G. Grech, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne ave.
524—T. Gostomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna
avenue.

RHODE ISLAND.

99—C. A. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond
Hill.

VERMONT.

7—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre street.
176—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury.
410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcleff Place.

WASHINGTON.

131—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
182—Chas. Brown, Spokane, Box 2129.
178—Aug. Wangeman, Seattle, 1524 Fifth ave-
nue.
222—W. H. Douglas, Spokane, Box 2129.
316—A. Enstrom, Anacortes, Box 698.
337—Henry Larson, Bellingham, 2216 F Street.
354—G. C. Wertenaker, Aberdeen, Box 779.
382—W. J. Morris, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
423—F. W. Shwartz, Spokane, Box 2129.
432—Earl Osborne, Seattle, room 3, 218 Sec-
ond avenue south.
434—Hugh A. Hanley, Spokane, Box 2129.

WYOMING.

140—Louis Moreau, Cheyenne, 418 West 17th
street.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rose-
mont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.
20—G. O. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 New-
berry street.
55—Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33
James St.
120—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Cen-
tral avenue.
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 1017
Auchushnet Ave.
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, 1017 Auchun-
net Ave.
425—A. Debuigns, Philadelphia, 1842 No. Front
street.

433—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Box
698.

436—G. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St.
513—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40.
530—T. J. Powers, Oliveville, R. I., Box 206.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

New York, N. Y.—H. Traurig, 741 East Fifth
street.
Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Rice, 935 Wells street.
McKees Rocks, Pa.—Frank Morris, 100 Char-
tiers avenue.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Seattle, Wash.—C. P. Williams, 1524 Fifth Ave.
Portland, Ore.—J. Jackson, 306 First Ave.
Spokane, Wash.—T. H. Dixon, Box 2129.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Sautter, 243 East Sec-
ond street.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.

Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tutbill, 69 Baynes street.
Chicago, Ill.—Paul Trice, 418 Oak street.
Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 77 E. Park St.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From Bulletin International du Mouvement Syndicaliste.)

Holland. A Dutch National Congress—The Congress of the Revolutionary Syndicalist Unions affiliated with the National Labor Secretariate of Holland will take place March 27 and 28 in the "Palace of Industry" in Amsterdam.

Germany. The German National Union of Bakers and Pastry Workers is at present holding agitation meetings in all the countries of the empire, to gather their colleagues for a battle against the system of boarding and lodging furnished by the employers and, further, for a struggle for reasonable wages for their laborious toil; a weekly day of rest and a reduction of the hours of work.

Austria. The Struggles Between Nationalities and the Labor Union Movement—Up to quite recently the Socialist and labor union movement of Austria were the only Austrian movements which did not have to suffer the consequences of the internal conflicts between the various nationalities of the empire.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Switzerland. The Congress in Payerne—The 27th of February was held in Payerne the congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland.

Jura. The reason for this is to be looked for in the distant location of Payerne and in the high expenses which the trip would have involved. The reports of the various sections, to which we shall return, occupied most of the time of the congress.

Then followed a discussion of the situation arising for the working-class movement as a result of the new reactionary laws. After a report in the matter and a short discussion, a resolution was adopted, in which the congress appeals to all workers "to continue the fight against bourgeois rule in spite of the repressive laws against strikes, which have been passed in certain cantons and are in the course of preparation in others."

Hereupon the motions of the unions were taken up. After a lively discussion the per capita tax to the federation was cut down one-half. The congress ended early in order to give room for a meeting which was to be held at 8 o'clock in the same hall. This meeting, at which Fellow Workers Wintoch and Bertoni spoke, was successful beyond all hopes in such a hopeless locality as Payerne.

PORTLAND MEMBER MURDERED.

Portland, Ore., March 21, 1910.

Fellow Workers: I have been instructed to ask you to put the following notice in the Industrial Worker of the murder of Fellow Worker Charles Main, a member of Local 92, in Hakersfield, Cal. His body was found buried under manure beside a stable on March 17, his head had been literally broken to pieces; it was evident from the way his clothing was torn and the bruises on his body that he had made a hard fight for his life.

AS TO PROPOSALS TO COMING CONVENTION FROM LOCAL NO. 173.

While in agreement with the general idea underlying both motions, i. e., to cut down the per capita to 5 cents a month, and that no general officer of the I. W. W. shall serve more than two consecutive terms in the same office, I wish to state briefly my reasons for thinking that neither motion should carry.

The principal reasons given, first, to leave more funds in the locals, and, second, to prevent concentration of power in the general administration, cannot be found fault with.

But the body of arguments advanced to strengthen the case, if carried to their logical conclusion, lead directly to decentralization.

To reduce the per capita to 5 cents a month at this time, decreasing the income of headquarters 66 per cent, would seriously cripple the organization.

With an organization several hundred thousand strong, 5 cents per capita would be enough; with our present membership and form of organization it is not enough.

Personally, I believe the per capita could be reduced to 10 cents a month.

The case of the longshoremen is given where it is claimed that three or four thousand men in New York refused to join the I. W. W. because they were not admitted on an 8 1/2 cent per capita. If my recollection serves me right, this statement has no foundation in fact.

In the case of the low dues of the Confederation Generale du Travail, it should be remembered, first, that their form of organization is not centralized as much as the I. W. W.; second, that the tendency is unmistakably to adopt a more centralized form similar to the I. W. W.; third, that the trend is towards higher dues and per capita, and last, but not least, that each union pays a double compulsory per capita, one to the "Section des Federations," and one to the "Section des Bourses du Travail" (Federation of District Councils).

While it is true that the revolutionary organizations of Europe keep very few paid officers, and that their wages are not high, does not the same hold true in the I. W. W.? The organization has just two paid officers, the general secretary and the general organizer, and their wages (I hate to call it a salary), \$90 a month, can scarcely be called high. Practically all employed in the building trades in Chicago, as well as the printers, brewery workers, mail carriers, etc., get as much or more.

As to the second motion if "the general headquarters ought to be only an office or bureau for the exchange of correspondence between the various locals and the organizations," why should you want to change officers every other term if their duties are to be purely clerical?—to replace a man who has developed efficiency for an unknown quantity.

I firmly believe that the rank and file of the I. W. W. is fully capable of controlling its officers, and there is where the remedy lies after all is said, and that the membership will always be ready to "tie a can" to any of our officers in any way derelict in their duties in the hope of FRANCIS MILLER.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W., Nos. 132, 222, 223 and 434 have established new headquarters at 616 Front Avenue, near Wall Street. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary at this location.

MEETING NIGHTS. Local 434—Monday evening, 7:30 p. m. Local 222—Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m. Local 223—Monday evening, 7:30 p. m. Local 132—Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m.

T. H. DIXON, Sec'y Executive Com.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

1524 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Reading room open from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. Library contains a long list of books dealing with the labor problem. Pamphlets on Industrial Unionism for sale at the following prices: Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win...5c Industrial Combinations...10c Industrial Unionism...5c Eleven Blind Leaders...5c Social General Strike...5c I. W. W. Song Books...5c Industrial Worker, single copy...10c Solidarity...5c Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p. m.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y Propaganda Committee.

SINCE THE FREE SPEECH FIGHT

(Continued from last week.)

December 2nd. City Comptroller Fairley stated that the fight has cost the city \$1,000 a week to date.

Raid made on hall during propaganda meeting by Capt. Burns and squad of police. Eight boys of the I. W. W. newboys' union arrested and kept two days in jail.

An attempt to hold a business meeting in the hall frustrated by Capt. Burns who, getting wind of it, raided the hall with a dozen policemen in hope of arresting officers.

Dec. 3rd. James Wilson and E. J. Foote sentenced to six months in the county jail for "conspiracy." S. E. Bailey arrested for "conspiracy."

Dec. 4th. A. E. Cousins and J. P. Thompson sentenced to four months and six months respectively, in the county jail for "conspiracy." Joe A. Dudley, Richard Brazier, Johann Foss, Albert V. Roe, Martin Amundson and Fred Fisher transferred from the various jails to the county jail on charges of "conspiracy" after having served 30 day sentences on bread and water. Foss' case was mistaken identity, and after being confined two months without trial he was released.

Dec. 6th. Raid on I. W. W. headquarters. Otto Justh, John Foss, Hartwell Shippey, Chas. Grant, John Reese and Chas. Murdoch arrested for "conspiracy."

Dec. 7th and 8th. Gurley Flynn tried for "conspiracy" in Judge Stocker's court. Jury of six prominent business men bring in verdict of guilty, after 15 minutes' deliberation. Although in a delicate maternal condition, she received sentence of 90 days in the county jail. In the trial prosecuting Attorney Pugh and Attorney Moore almost came to blows. Pugh forced by court to apologize. Harry Nelson removed from city jail after stay of 22 days in the sweat box, in which he lost 50 pounds.

Dec. 11th. Police stationed at Inland Printing Company's office confiscated the issue of the Industrial Worker as it came from the press. It contained sensational charge against county jail officials by Gurley Flynn. Paper issued from Seattle.

Dec. 12. Experience night at I. W. W. hall by released prisoners from various jails, who had served 33 days on bread and water. Many of them too weak to take the platform. Horrible tales of abuse and suffering in Fort Wright and Franklin school.

Four policemen permanently stationed at I. W. W. hall as censors over remarks of speakers.

Dec. 13. Frank Reed, 13-day-hunger-striker, arrested from platform for making slighting remarks about the American flag. Booked on charges of "conspiracy" and desecration of the flag.

Mass meeting of I. W. W. at headquarters called off starvation tactics and decided to go on rock pile in future, as human endurance can't stand the terrible bread and water diet more than 30 days. Of late all members arrested sentenced to 30 days and \$100 and costs. Alleged that Judge Mann received threatening letter from Chicago Anarchists in which he is given 10 days to take his "dirty carcass out of Spokane or we will give some undertaker the job of planting it." I. W. W. offers to furnish bodyguard to Judge Mann and Chief Sullivan if they fear violence.

Dec. 14th. Attorney Sam F. Crane convicted in Superior Court on charge of disorderly conduct. Sentenced to ten days on the rock pile and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. Spokane press estimates cost of fight at \$20,000. Many of the men released from the jails too sick and weak to eat solid food. They were fed on milk, toast, soup, etc., and were called the "milk toast gang."

Dec. 15th. English, German and Swedish I. W. W. hold meetings and protest to their various governments of the brutal treatment accorded them in Spokane jails.

Dec. 16th. W. Z. Foster, Seattle Socialist reporter, arrested. I. W. W. prisoners all put on bread and water before trials.

Dec. 18th. German Turner Society gives privilege of hall to Gurley Flynn to speak in after the issue of every other hall in town, except Socialist hall, had been refused.

Dec. 20th. Kitchen at which sick men were fed removed from hall at request of police.

Dec. 21st. I. W. W. headquarters violently closed by squad of police under Captain Burns. Men hustled out. Some of them so sick they had to be taken to the hospital. Hall rent had been paid in advance. Charters and other papers seized as "evidence." I. W. W. unable to secure a hall in town as landlords dared not rent to them for fear of police persecution. Temporary headquarters established at Hilliard, beyond the city limits.

Dec. 22nd. Demurrer to complaint in Filigno "conspiracy" case argued before Judge J. Stanley Webster of the Superior Court. Webster sustained Judge Mann's ruling and held second (discriminative) ordinance invalid and first (prohibitive) ordinance in effect. Chief Sullivan announced that he keeps paid men in the ranks of the I. W. W.

Dec. 24th. With characteristic organization spirit the prisoners in the city jail organize themselves into a temporary local and hold regular propaganda and business meetings. Fully 40 working men arrested as vagrants and drunks who attended the jail meetings declare their intention of joining the organization on securing their release. Caretaker at the Turner hall warned by police not to rent hall to I. W. W. Matter referred to membership who nobly stood by I. W. W. and defied the police.

Dec. 26th. Filigno "conspiracy" case appealed to the Supreme Court of Washington.

Dec. 27th. Mrs. Eleanor Herman and Mrs. Beulah Hyde left Seattle to take part in free speech fight.

Dec. 30th. Sergeant Buck Miller of Franklin School notoriety, resigned from police force rather than have his record examined.

Jan. 4th. Shingle weavers in convention at Everett, Wash., donated \$100 to free speech defense fund and cast a solid one-third vote for withdrawal from the A. F. of L. and affiliation with the I. W. W.

Jan. 7th. Mayor Pratt answered letter of Leonard D. Abbot in "Current Literature" and said Gurley Flynn's charges of brutality in the county jail are false and are the result of hysterical nature. Fellow Worker Spaulding released from jail after being confined there six days without trial.

Jan. 9th. Chas. Moyer, president of the W. F. of M., wrote letter to Thomas O'Brian of Butte, which was published in the "Spokesman Review," in which he called the I. W. W. a flat failure. The free speech fight was designated as simply a subterfuge to revive it into life again. C. M. Connors and Joe A. Duddy sentenced to four months and two months respectively in the county jail for "conspiracy."

Jan. 10th. Agitation growing out of charges made by Gurley Flynn culminates in demand by Woman's Club for three matrons in the city jail.

A. V. Roe, Martin Amundson, Wm. Douglas, G. W. Reese, Richard Brazier, Louis Galwood and Fred Fisher, I. W. W. "conspirators," sentenced to terms of 60 days, 16 days, 30 days, 30 days, 15 days, five months and four months respectively in the county jail by Judge Stocker. Brazier is the author of most of the songs in the I. W. W. song book and this is what his "conspiracy" consisted of.

Jan. 13th. Men arrested daily for selling the suppressed "Industrial Worker" upon the streets.

Jan. 14th. Gurley Flynn instituted suit for \$10,000 against Mayor Pratt for libel.

Jan. 13th. Bill Shannon resigned from police force after "faithful service" of twenty years.

Jan. 16th. Socialists deprived of use of Oliver hall because they allowed platform privilege to Gurley Flynn in face of police threat. They had occupied Oliver hall six years.

Jan. 19th. Bruce Rogers, I. W. W. attorney, 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, Elk, etc., sentenced to ten days in county jail for technical crime of passing letters to prisoners. Judge who sentenced him also a prominent Mason.

Jan. 21st. Last of I. W. W. "conspirators" tried in Judge Stocker's court. They were Geot Speed, Otto Justh, Charles Grant, John M. Foss, Hartwell Shippey and Thomas Whitehead. The jury was composed of six business men, who on entering the jury room to "deliberate" on the case, asked the judge if it were possible to add a fine in addition to a six months' sentence. After being out five minutes they brought in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of six months in the county jail for each. Attorney Symmes of Chicago was associate counsel with Mr. Moore.

Feb. 3rd. Damage suits aggregating \$150,000 entered against Spokane police officials for their brutality towards I. W. W. prisoners.

March 1st set as date for the fight to reopen.

Feb. 6th. National Organizer James P. Thompson released on \$2,000 bonds.

Colonel Abercrombie removed from command in the I. W. W. trouble. He offered use of fort as a jail without consulting his superior officer, General Maus.

Feb. 8th. Mrs. Beasy Fiset, correspondent of the Seattle Socialist, braved the anger of the police and sold the Industrial Worker upon the main street corner in Spokane. She was un-molested. Judge J. Stanley Webster of the Superior Court, who ruled against the I. W. W. in the Filigno demurrer case, muckraked by Duches in the "Chicago Daily Socialist." Unfavorable record exposed. Washington Bar Association appointed investigating committee. Police Commissioner Tuerke who was blamed for the expose summarily removed from office by the city council.

Feb. 9th to 25th. The great Gurley Flynn-C. L. Filigno trial. Cost taxpayers \$4,000. Judge H. L. Kennan denied motion for change of venue claiming that there was no prejudice against the I. W. W. in Spokane. Later, of 40 veniremen examined, 38 admitted that they were prejudiced. Jury selection occupied two days. Gurley Flynn and Hartwell Shippey brilliant witnesses for the defense. Judge Kennan reversed Judges Webster and Mann, and held the second ordinance (which discriminates) in favor of "regular religious organizations" to be valid. Attorney Symmes fined \$5 for contempt of court by Judge Kennan who resented constant insinuations that the court was unfair. While jury was at home over Sunday prosecuting Attorney Pugh gives out inflammatory interviews and threatened dire trouble to Spokane if verdict was unfavorable. Defense moved for new trial on grounds of an attempt to influence the jury. Motion denied by Judge Kennan who mildly rebuked Pugh for his "unprofessional and unethical tactics." Jury out 24 hours, brought in verdict of "guilty" for Filigno and "not guilty" for Gurley Flynn. Jury composed of nine farmers and business men, a school teacher, a scab carpenter and a stonemason, the latter being a closed man.

Feb. 22nd. National Organizer Fred W. Heslewood arrested in Couer d'Alene on charge of "conspiracy" by Captain Burns. Extradition papers secured from Gov. Brady of Idaho.

Feb. 27th. Capt. Burns arrested in Couer d'Alene on charge of perjury in connection with Heslewood case. Released on own recognition.

Charles Brown arrested at Hilliard for "conspiracy." Total arrests to date, 521.

Feb. 28th. I. W. W. committee held conference with Mayor Pratt regarding street speaking situation.

March 2nd. I. W. W. committee conferred with Chief Sullivan and arrangements were made for a general conference next day.

March 3rd. Conference in city hall in afternoon between committees composed of Mayor Pratt, prosecuting Attorney Pugh, Corporation Counsel Blair, Chief Sullivan and Captain Burns for the county and city, and Fellow Workers Stark, Mokevrey, Gillespie and Foster for the I. W. W. After two-hour talk the conference adjourned to Couer d'Alene, Idaho, to discuss Heslewood case upon which the whole negotiation hinged. At Couer d'Alene Gurley Flynn, Fred Heslewood and Attorney Moore joined I. W. W. committee. Conference held in Judge Dunn's chambers while crowded courtroom awaits Heslewood proceedings. In return for concessions on the part of the police authorities and the perjury case against Capt. Burns was dropped. Damage suits against the city were also dropped. Police agreed not to interfere with hall meetings or the sale or publication of the Industrial Worker. Prisoners in the city jail to be released immediately and those in the county jail to be discharged gradually on a "sliding scale." A fair street speaking ordinance to be passed in the near future. Heslewood to be allowed his liberty on \$2,000 bonds, and case to be dismissed in 90 days. Filigno also to get out on \$2,000 bonds and case to be dismissed in 90 days. The appeal to the supreme court to pend meanwhile.

March 4th. At a mass meeting of all the I. W. W.'s in Spokane the negotiations of the conference committee was endorsed and the free speech fight declared off during the good faith of the authorities.

March 5th. City prisoners released by Chief Sullivan according to agreement.

March 7th. I. W. W. charters and books returned by prosecuting Attorney Pugh.

THE FALSE GODS.

Today any mind gifted with clear-sightedness realizes that the age or dominant position of an institution is no criterion of its worth to mankind, of its justice or of its perpetuation.

Among many others there are two false gods clamoring for attention and obedience from the working class of America today as never before. These two false gods are Politics and Craft Unionism. Politics, being the older of the two, and being most predominantly impressed in the mental mosaic of the race, seems likely to engage the attention of multitudes of naive-minded or ill-informed workers for a long time to come, until, in short, Industrial Unionism gathers the momentum and significance of growth co-existent with the exhibited ineffectuality of working-class political sponsors—a la Socialist party.

The whole web of politics—insofar as the working class is concerned—is metaphysical, and as such is a false model. Even with the propertied classes—capitalists, bourgeois and

petty bourgeois—politics is "but a catching up" with things already accomplished. Note Hill's speech in the closing of the A.-Y.-P. Exposition, where he said "the best thing that could happen to the country (that is, his country—the property and) would be for the Washington Jesus to go home for four years," thus admitting the unnecessary part politics plays in capitalist functioning.

"Trust legislation, railway rate legislation," and all similar political gyrations, are but the patching and tinkering of existing statutes to "catch up" with an accomplished capitalist mechanism; readaptation of law to fact, and have no bearing on the interests of the working class, except as a part of the structure to fall with capitalist methods of production and distribution.

Now, if politics has become essential to capitalist functioning, how much less essential must politics be to working-class functioning—being so far removed from the plane of working-class life, and from all concrete association with concrete benefits for that life.

But politics is not alone distant from actual effect in working-class life. It is worse. It is a false and dangerous model to hold before the worker, alienating his attention from the shop as his field of action, divorcing interest which should engage itself with the perfecting of an organization in the terms of his own life, and revelling his energies into useless and harmful abstractions.

The birthday of working-class legislation (?) in the United States will be found to have uniformly followed economic organization, thus again exhibiting the "catching up" nature of politics. Even had there been great benefits derived from such legislation—which one is far from admitting—the fact of its succeeding the demands of economic organization should be proof of legislation's uselessness. Why should energy be expended in a field foreign to organized economic activity, when by the very nature and terms of its existence—given full development and direct action—its wants can be attained?

Because of the antiquity of politics (we are still under the spell of Rome's legal and political bewitchery) it will be a most difficult task to eliminate its false models, and to institute in their place the concepts of industrial functioning. That this can be done, that it is today in an advanced state of accomplishment, knowledge of the industrial organization of France is proof.

Why should men perpetuate false models of working-class activity? Three reasons: Ignorance, self-interest and false concepts of working-class psychology.

The first is universal and contains many subdivisions such as religion fanaticism, patriotism, lack of class-consciousness, blind prejudice and instinctive misanthropy. The second is also anti-social and has direct association with the many phantasms of exaggerated capitalist psychology; ego-worship, hero-worship, property-worship and the pneumatic ideas of capitalist politics, capitalist shop morality and

(Continued on Page Four.)

Seattle Advertisements

Crystal Palace Cafe. Meals 20 Cents and Up. Fresh Ranch Eggs—Fish a Specialty. 223 Pike Street Seattle

Socialist Books. We buy, sell and exchange books of all kinds, and take subscriptions for magazines and papers at club rates, etc. Raymer's Old Book Store. Ind. 3885 Main 1597. 1522 First Avenue SEATTLE, WASH. 114 Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

The Workingmen's Store. WILL DRESS YOU FROM HEAD TO FOOT. Keep in mind that this store always sells only reliable goods; has one price for everybody; gives everybody a square deal. By Request We Will Ship Goods C. O. D. to Camps on Puget Sound, upon a Substantial Deposit Being Made. THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE. 114 Main Street

Danz's Haberdashery. THE NEW WORKINGMAN'S STORE. Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Etc. Every article guaranteed. Your money back if you want it. 119 YESLER WAY Opp. Seattle Hotel

Carrol & Wineberg. The Original Workingman's Store. Established 1900. Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Rubbers, Oil Goods, Etc. 221 FIRST AVE. SOUTH. Phone Main 5811

PROVIDENT LEGAL ASSOCIATION. Represents the Working People. Legal Advice and Services by Best Attorneys in the State. Membership Fee, \$2.00 a Year. 534 Central Building. Phone—Main 5739; Independent A4590.

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 THE INDUSTRIAL UNION 312 East Buchanan St. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

"SOLIDARITY" A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa. SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly \$4.00 Six Months .50 Canada and Foreign 1.50 Bundle Orders, per copy .01 Subscribe to this new working class weekly immediately without fail. Address all communications for publication to A. M. STIRTON, Editor; all remittances to the Manager, C. H. MC-CARTY. Address P. O. Box 432, New Castle, Pa. "SOLIDARITY"

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column...

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS. Eagle Gorge, Wash. Page Lumber Company. Wages \$2.25 per day and up...

Knights Bros. Logging camp. Wages \$2.25 to \$5.00 per day. Pay whenever you quit. Grub is poor...

Portland, Ore. Plenty of work to be had around town. Wages \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day for laborers...

Eunemclaw, Wash. White River Lumber Co. Wages \$2.00 to \$4.00. Pay once a month. Grub is bum...

Burbank, Wash. Burbank Power, Water and Land Co. Wages \$2.25 per day of 10 hours. Board \$5.50 per week...

Lewiston, Ida. Wages \$2.25 for 10 hours. Skippers \$35.00 per month. Board \$4.50 per week. Good boss, board and place...

WALLACE RESOLUTIONS. Wallace, Idaho, February 27, 1910. We urge upon you and through you the Congress of the United States, and especially its committees on labor...

Congress has demonstrated the desirability from every standpoint of the eight-hour work day by establishing it in all the departments, with the very best results to both the government and its employees.

Last year only 50 per cent of the workers were employed in the United States; by establishing a shorter work day it would give the other 50 per cent a chance to obtain the means of subsistence...

The question of the day in all countries is what to do with the unemployed; every day we see more labor-saving machinery invented, thus throwing more people on the unemployed market...

Therefore, we respectfully request that the eight-hour bill known in the Senate as S. 5578, and in the House as H. R. 15441, which provides for an eight-hour work day on all contract work done for the United States government, be reported out of committee and passed at this session of Congress.

The above was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union, No. 17, W. F. M., March 6, 1910, and that a copy be sent to the labor papers and local papers, also to Senator Heyburn and Congressman Hamer.

SAM KILBURN, Act. Secy.

WHAT IS SLAVERY? (By Percy Bysshe Shelley.) 'Tis to work and have such pay As just keeps life from day to day. In your limbs, as in a cell, For the tyrant's use to dwell.

'Tis to be a slave in soul And to hold no strong control Over your own will, but be All that others make of ye. So that ye for them are made.

Loom and plow and sword and spade, With or without your own will bent To their defense and nourishment.

'Tis to see your children weak With their mothers pines and bleak— When the winter's winds are bleak— They are dying whilst I speak.

'Tis to hunger for such diet As the rich man in his riot Casts to the fat dogs that lie Surfing beneath his eye;

And at length, when you complain, With a murmur weak and vain 'Tis to see the tyrant crew Ride over your wives and you.

Men of labor, heirs of glory, Heroes of unwritten story, Nurslings of one mighty mother, Hopes of her and one another,

Rise like lions after slumber In vanquishing number; Shake your chains to earth like dew Which, in sleep, has fallen on you! Ye are many, they are few.

(Continued from Page Three.)

capitalist law. That great world of politico-legal scoundrelism may or may not be conscious of its parasitism on the working class, for self-interest is a most blind and primitive instinct; but there is slight excuse in either case, and one cannot be too defamatory in the case of conscious parasitism on the working class—as in the case of the political and labor fakir.

The third has reference to those who are class-conscious, and to those also who recognize the existence of economic injustice, but who know little or nothing of working-class psychology. Those who are class-conscious and are still spinning their web of political metaphysics in which to entangle the workers, are committing about the most grievous crime possible. What is more criminal, what more disastrous than to entangle a class of relatively simple psychology into a maze of metaphysics and abstractions beyond the terms of their life?

Why perpetuate an intricate program when the needs and wants of the working class can be formulated in relatively simple terms? When, in fact, just such a program is already in existence? When it deals with the affairs of the worker's life in the terms of his life? As presently constituted the worker is incapable of understanding either the nature, function or object of any politics—capitalist or radical. His life is little concerned with abstractions; why, then, seek to further embarrass his struggle with so complicated a program as politics?

The mass of workers are unfamiliar with either the historical development of their own class, or that unreal concept of development in their political history. The aims of the New Industrialism are relatively simple when compared with the colossal prospectus of political intention. These aims can be formulated in terms comprehensive to working-class psychology. Politics has never been the real expression of any class, and now that the science of industrial functioning and control is as well formulated as it is, there is no further need to perpetuate a model so foreign to the real terms of working-class life.

A study of industrialism as operating in France for the past fifteen years will not only be of immense practical benefit to industrial organizers, but will tend to create a greater synchronism between the two movements, and thus accelerate the moment of synchronous action. The units of greatest functional efficiency in the New Industrialism must ever bear in mind the rapidity with which capitalism is consciously internationalizing itself, and must seek corresponding commutability of development.

One of the functions of I. W. W. organization should be to repudiate all politics from the spirit of the New Industrialism. Too long have Jesuitry and sophistry sought to enmesh the working class in America. Too long have the inherited models of political action misled many a well-intentioned worker intent upon discovering what was the matter with himself and his class. No healthier sign of political concepts from such organizations as deal with its life in the terms of that life. That the ideal of industrial function and control must prevail before politics loses its false glamour is not to be doubted. The death of the false gods can be made the death of all gods.

F. C. PEASE.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM: FACTS AND PRINCIPLES

By W. J. FISHER. (Continued from last week.) Living Conditions for Labor.

We should not only stop certain evils we labor under, stop capitalist aggressions against the laborers, but launch a positive program for the building up the living conditions and power of labor. The shortened work day, the abolition of child labor and labor of married women in factories, and also the abolition of sweatshops, these are but a part of a program to do away with competition between the laborers to the end that the laborers may get the values they produce. To accomplish this organized labor is to demand conditions of living for its members, yet, all the laborers. While the wage system lasts we must see to it that an ever-increasing portion of the values we create goes to us. Take the conditions here in the West, where lumber is the main industry—what do we find? The logger carries out to a logging camp a dirty blanket roll, sleeps in a filthy and often lousy bunk house, eats poor grub in a hurry and rushes out to work ten and eleven hours at hard and exhausting labor. The sawmill workers are among the poorest paid laborers, living in poor wooden "shacks," often rented at exorbitant prices from the mill company and trading at a company store, where they pay the highest prices for all they buy; or else the mill worker boards in a cheap and dirty boarding house, often kept by the company, where they pay the highest for what they get. The long hours, hard work and small pay leaves the loggers and sawmill workers but little time, means or strength to study and educate themselves, while their recreation is often coarse and degrading. What is true of the logging is true also of the railroad and irrigation camps—the great mass of labor, especially common labor, simply exists. In the aforementioned camps and places of labor we want to substitute for bunk houses, blanket rolls, cook shacks and long hours of labor entirely different conditions. For single workers a modern hotel, steam or hot air heated in winter; at least two rooms well furnished for each worker, lockers for both working and good clothes and effects; baths, first-class beds, excellent dining room and the best of well-cooked food. For the married workers the best of houses, feed, clothes and sanitary conditions to minister to the bodily wants and comforts. A thorough education for all, including manual training in some industry for all children, books and other means of information and mental culture.

When at work greater care for safety of the workers, fewer hours and better labor-saving devices, so we who work will have more energy left to cultivate and enjoy life. The union refuses to let its members work in foul or dangerous places, but insists and forces the installation of the best protective devices on machinery, in mines and other places of labor. The union declares and sees that the sweatshop and slum are abolished. It is no excuse to say that the workers and dwellers in these places don't know enough to get out, shown a way, and, where falling in fact, the organized workers are to refuse to supply the sweatshops with raw materials, and wherever the owners of sweatshops succeed in getting goods manufactured the workers refuse to take away or use these goods. We are to abolish the slum because it degrades and weakens the workers. Refuse to furnish materials food, clothing or fuel for the owners or dwellers in slums and we speedily break up the foul, disease breeding, health-destroying, moral, physical and intellectual plague spots of tenement and lodging house districts of our large cities. The wage workers are to be taught to desire and strive for a fuller life and the things and environments that make this possible. Once beginning to understand this as a practical method of action, the workers shall begin to demand that their wages shall cover an ever-expanding desire for the good things of life. If to fulfill such demands takes the sum total of the workers' production, that is what we want. To build up good living and working conditions for us workers means wealth taken that the employers now get. It means that with each successive advance of us laborers in the getting of this wealth we will be strengthened to take more, and the power of the employing class weakened to resist or oppress us. The power of a class is its income. Take that away and you undermine and overthrow its power. Take away the income of the capitalist and you destroy them as a class. We are after the incomes of the capitalists first, because we wage laborers want it to get more of the good things of life; second, because it means the overthrow and destruction of the capitalist as a class, and once and forever doing away with class rule, class oppression and class exploitation.

THE POSITION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS TOWARD CAPITALIST LAWS AND GOVERNMENTS.

What position do we as Industrialists take toward capitalist laws and governments? But before we proceed let us analyze capitalist government, and show what it is. In theory modern constitutional governments represent all the people, in practice they only represent the property interests. As the property interests are practically the employing interests, because it is only the owners of the tools of production that employ labor, so we have an employing class government in action. All governments secure their income from property, in other words property taxes itself to keep up the executive committees of its common interests—government. The one who has the greatest amount or the most centrally commanding property interests has therefore, the greatest interest and influence in the government. A man without property, or its equivalent, money, has no rights under the law. If he is considered at all it is only because the employing interests desire to protect him so he may produce wealth for them—in the same way as they protect their horses and mules. If the wage laborer is idle he can be vagged, and if he resists he can be and is beaten into submission or killed. The object of such vagrant laws being to secure cheap labor, consequently force the wage laborers to go to work and make profits for an employer, even, yes that you may underbid some one else, or if you refuse to do this, get the heavy hand of the law upon you. The same applies to the use of the injunction, police and soldiers against striking or locked-out workers, that is, go to work at any price or we'll 'soak' you with the heavy hand of the law. But how near impossible to convict a man of great wealth? And then only when he has trampled the rights or privileges of other men of wealth, or other property interests, but never when he has crushed or defrauded labor. Under capitalism, capital has individually and is independent

while the laborers are subject and have no individuality.

Existing governments and law then, is only the instrument and will of the propertied class, the class that employs. Being the employing class and the work class have nothing in common, that a struggle must go on between them, it follows we laborers have nothing but hostility between ourselves and existing governments. Every institution, every regulation, custom or power used to uphold the present system of employer and employe we will strive to and are making powerless and destroying, and in its place substituting the power and institutions of the working class. Whether it is an anti-street speaking ordinance, a court injunction against labor, an anti-boycott or any other law against labor we will do all in our power to overthrow these laws. If not strong enough to overthrow them by direct violation, we will take such means as we can until we can secure power enough to overthrow those laws. Nor does this mean violence, guns, bombs or military operations, but only the organizing and controlling our social labor power as a class, and through our power to start and stop production we thereby set up our will as the power and law, and revolutionize society in our interest.

Our investigation shows that the employing class have their power because they have been able to organize and direct the laborers to produce things necessary to society's needs and desires. It matters not whether this is done in person or by deputy, their hired bosses, law, custom and social consent gives them the right to own the tools of production and through it to organize the workers for their, the employer's, welfare. And the machine is self-perpetuating because no industrial union of the workers has yet arisen strong enough to overthrow the employers and take over production for the workers. The power of the owners of modern industry depends upon the perfection and ability of their organization to force the laborers to create wealth for them and the proportion of wealth they, the owners, can keep for themselves. In other words in their income lies their power. To get power the working class must get that income. But society as a whole must be fed, clothed and housed, its necessities and comforts looked after. To do so today requires a highly socialized production. Now the class that has or can best organize and direct the industrial processes by which the peoples' wants are fulfilled will hold the land and machinery of production. Production must be carried on and if the workers are not organized to carry on production in their own interest then an exploiting class will organize them by force or fraud in the interest of the exploiters.

But let us briefly review what the capitalist class has done, and if their way is any longer useful or beneficial to the great mass of the people. From being a subject class under feudalism they (the capitalists) have risen to become the industrial masters of the world and conquered for themselves in the modern representative state exclusive away. They have subdued all old or antiquated forms, and either done away with them or else subdued and turned them to their uses. The church but expresses the moral ideas of the business interests; the students in the schools are but prepared to further that interest; the press boosts for business and governments are agents for business. Churches, schools, press and governments all are but executive committees or proclamers and propagandists for business. The capitalists have greatly stimulated production, have conquered and are daily conquering new markets. Their necessities, generated by competition, have compelled them to improve machinery and methods of production. In place of the old hand tools have come the gigantic modern machines; in place of the small workshop has come the great industrial trusts with their immense factories. Transportation has been revolutionized and concentrated with a few. The demands of production is that business be carried upon a more comprehensive and thorough scale. In order to do this the waste of competition has to be done away with, combination has and is destroying competition, the trust succeeds the small business; Lines of industry hitherto not trusted, such as textiles, are today being trusted. Surely and certainly every industry falls under the sway of gigantic combinations. Industry is organized to produce the cheapest by concentrating production, by doing away with waste and useless labor and cheapening labor. The old form of labor organization, craft unionism, becomes useless in fighting these trusts. Craft unionism is adapted to the stage of competition, to combat the small business interests, but because of its divisions it cannot combat the concentrated power of the trust. As a result, we see the craft unions almost a thing of the past in the steel, oil and meat industries; immensely weakened in the coal fields, and transportation industry. Because capitalist production has simplified the processes of production, greatly eliminated skill and largely made the skilled artisan the tender of an automatic machine that can be operated by common labor, the craft unions can no longer be a progressive fighting force to resist the encroachments of capitalism or make gains for labor. Craft Unionism moreover cannot organize the unskilled laborers who are the greatest factor in modern production. Therefore we conclude that modern industry has not only changed the face of production but also rendered largely useless the present organizations of labor. But to whose gain has this been done? Is it for the welfare of the great majority? Are the laborers more secure and better off than formerly? Has it been for the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the laborers? When we see poverty increasing, the surplus army of idle labor growing, competition between the laborers growing sharper, insecurity of livelihood for the laborers increasing, slums growing, the growing frequency of the use of the government to suppress labor troubles and break up labor organizations; the cheapening of labor and growing difficulties of labor to make an existence, the sum total of oppression poverty and misery of the workers increasing, when we see all these things and know that if not stopped they lead directly to a social catastrophe, we say that society can no longer be ruled by this plutocracy. It must be overthrown for the welfare of the great mass. But this plutocracy manifests no tendency toward relaxing its hold, toward easing up in the exercise of its power; nor can it. It can only go on so long as the demands of business is to concentrate production, and the beneficiaries of the capitalist system demand greater profits and while there is no other power to direct production. It remains for the laborers to organize and turn the agencies for wealth production to their own use.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

Article V, Section 1: Strike out "He shall appoint a majority of all committees. He shall also fill committees in case of vacancies therein."

And insert: "He shall have no authority to appoint committees or fill vacancies. All committees to be elected from the floor by the members." Proposed by L. U. 137, I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn., Peter Johnson, Secy.

WATCH THE YELLOW LABEL ON YOUR PAPER.

Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. When the number on this label corresponds to the number on the paper, your subscription has expired. Renewal should be made at least three weeks before the date of expiration, so as to insure receiving every issue of the paper. Hustle for Subs.

Spokane Advertisements. Rocco Bros. POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO. Grocery Store in Connection. 416 Front Avenue.

Ideal Rooming House. 221 1/2 Howard St. Neatly furnished rooms, 15c to \$1.00. NELS SWANSON, Prop.

O. K. LOAN OFFICE. 220 N. Stevens Street. Tailor Made Suits, value \$15.00, at \$4.00 and up. Overcoats, value \$8.00, at 75c and up. Give us a trial. Strictly Second Hand. We've got the goods.

Stevens Street Restaurant. 502 Stevens Street. BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY. OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT.

Miller's Cafe. The only 25-cent Meal House in Missoula, Mont. I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS. 132 WEST FRONT STREET.

Mechanics Cafe and Bakery. 308 WASHINGTON STREET. GROSS & CAROTHERS PROPRIETORS. MEALS 15 CENTS AND UP. Short Orders at all hours. Boxes reserved for ladies. Open all night. MEAL TICKETS, \$3.25 FOR \$3.00.

Queen Coffee House. We Feed More Workingmen Than Any Place in Town. OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN. 337 FRONT AVENUE.

TO HELP US GROW. FOUR SUB CARDS FOR THREE DOLLARS. 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.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK. INDUSTRIAL WORKER. Box 1443, Seattle, Wash. Enclosed find \$..... for which send me The Industrial Worker for year months, at the following address: Name Street State City