

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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ANOTHER VICTIM OF POLICE BRUTALITY

Thirty-four Days' Confinement at Franklin School Bull Pen Causes the Death of F. Ferry, a Free Speech Fighter, Who Succumbed to Pneumonia.

Once again the Grim Reaper Death has visited the ranks of the gallant band of men who valorously defended their principles during the recent Spokane free speech fight, and has claimed as its latest victim Fellow Worker F. J. Ferry, a member of L. U. No. 222.

Fellow Worker S. O. Chinn, the first martyr to Spokane police brutality, who died four weeks ago as a result of the hardships suffered in jail, was a young man not yet in the prime of life. He was a mere youth—the prospect of life stretched before him full of possibilities; he hadn't begun to live yet. He had just started on "Life's fitful dream" when he was cut off. He was out of place in this capitalistic world, as is every man of principle, so he had to be sacrificed. Not for him was the boon of life enjoyed by all animated nature; he was an intruder, a revolutionist; he interfered with the smooth working of the well-laid plan of the master class to hold the workers in subjection; his presence in life was a danger to their organized system of exploitation; therefore he, the innocent stripling, with every natural right to life, was ruthlessly murdered.

In the mad career of the suicidal capitalist class, not only is the seed of the future society thus wantonly, but the old and storm-twisted oaks of the working class—men who have earned every right to peaceful old age—are also destroyed on the slightest pretext when the interest of the modern juggernaut demands it. Fellow Worker Ferry was an old man 62 years of age. He was a life-long veteran of the cruellest struggle in history—the struggle for existence in a capitalist society. Ever since early boyhood he has been robbed and abused by an insatiable parasite. In common with his fellow-slaves of the working class, he was denied the luxuries and necessities that make life worth living. He was reduced to the condition of a machine, being given only enough of the product of his labor to simply keep life in his body. After many years of killing slavery as a baker, he became worn out and was cast aside to make room for a younger victim—like an old machine he was "scrapped."

An old and battle-scarred victim of capitalism—deprived of home and family and all the natural attributes of a worthy old age—he earned his scanty living as best he could with seemingly no other goal in store for him than that of so many workers—an apologetic exit from life—a hurried trip to Pottery's Field.

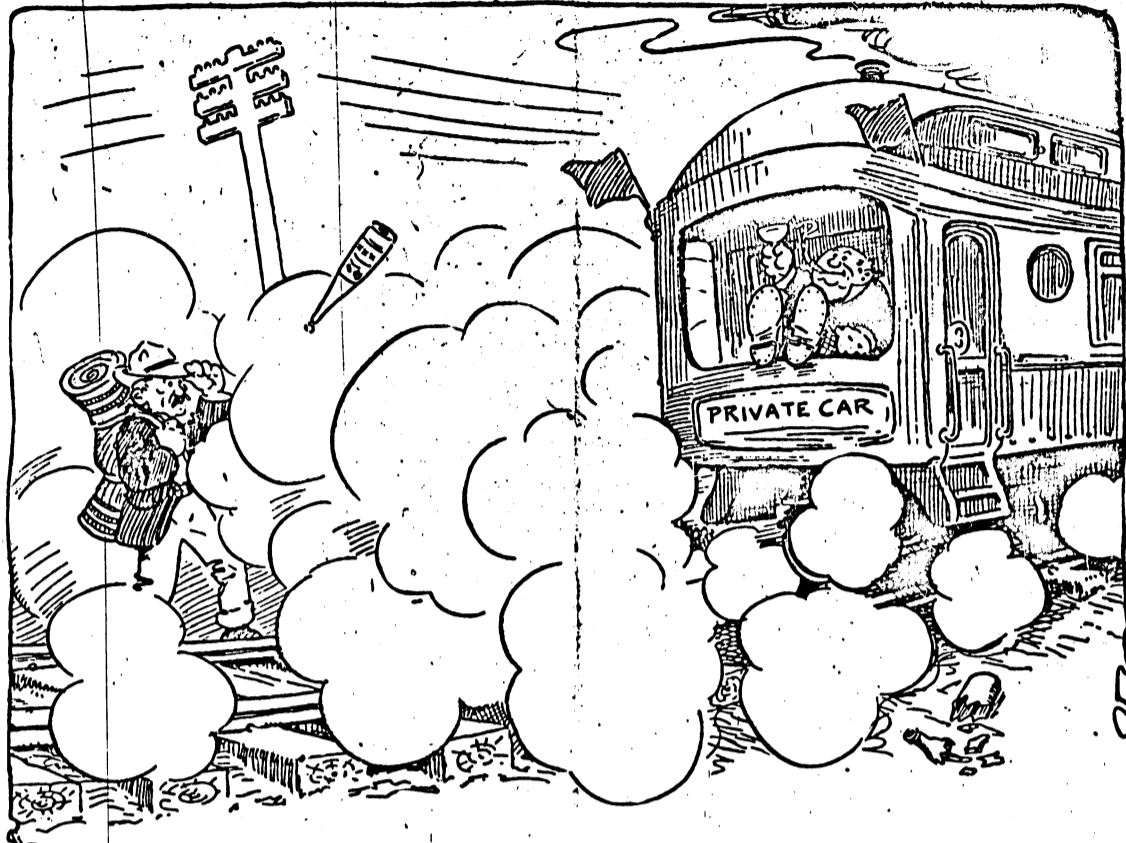
But he became imbued with the philosophy of the new society; he joined the I. W. W.; he became a rebellious slave. For this he was made a social outcast—even more so than simply as a discarded slave—he became an object of loathing and hatred to his masters—a creature to be eradicated if possible.

When the I. W. W. dared to protest against the stifling of free speech in Spokane he, scorning the rest from labor's battles that his gray hairs entitled him to, sallied forth with the younger men to speak on the streets, despite the ultimatum of the police. He said "Fellow Workers," and for this heinous crime he was given the sentence that resulted in his death. All his past services were forgotten; he was not even treated with the consideration shown to an old horse pensioned off to pasture. Though for 25 years he has lived in Spokane and contributed all his surplus product to the upbuilding of the "Pride of the Inland Empire," he was sentenced to death for speaking on her streets. He ran the gauntlet between two rows of kicking and striking policemen; then came the living hell of the sweat box, followed by the six days' hunger strike and the infamous Franklin School—where for 34 days 200 revolutionists were fed on 4 ounces of bread per man daily for daring to assert their right to express their opinions in public.

While at Franklin School, in common with his imprisoned fellow workers—every effort was made to break his unconquerable spirit. Failing by sheer force and brutality to make him prostitute his principles, the police offered him food and liberty if he would give up, but in vain he stuck to the last.

When at last release brought relief from the terrible bread and water diet, it was too late to save Fellow Worker Ferry. Sixty-two years of capitalism capped by the punishment meted out to a refractory slave were too much for him. His poor old, withered frame gave out and he lingered until April 5th, when he was attacked with pneumonia. His power of resistance was gone and he died April 8th.

How typical of capitalist civilization that a man who spent the best days of his life as a baker should die of starvation because he showed the courage of his convictions! The funeral was held from the I. W. W. Hall on Sunday afternoon. It was impressive in its simplicity. There were a few words of tribute paid his memory by Fellow Workers Thompson and Heeswood; the inspiring strains of "The Marseillaise" and the "Red Flag," the march through the streets by several hundred members; the trip to Greenwood; the last words at the grave; a few tear-stained faces;



The Worker Hikes—He Built the Road. The Capitalist Rides—He Owns the Road.

the return to Mother Earth and a few memories that will long be remembered by all who can appreciate the virtues of a real fighter.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

WATCH OUT FOR HIM!
Imperial, Cal., April 5, 1910.

To All Fellow Workers:
At a regular meeting of the I. W. W., Branch 4, Local 437, Imperial, Cal., J. B. Kiley (who, as was noted when charges were preferred, also spells his name "Kelly") was expelled and I, as secretary, was instructed to advertise him in the "Worker" and "Solidarity," with an account of his actions here and such of his personal history as we can give.

Kiley, or Kelly, was acting as secretary pro tem for the I. W. W. here, when the trustees found the books wrong and owing to Kiley's unwillingness to admit the mistakes and his suspicious behavior in many ways, charges were preferred against him by the trustees.

While the trial was in progress, Mr. Kiley made an excuse about getting a drink of water and has not been seen since, thus proving to everyone, had other proof not been sufficient, that he had been defrauding the fellow-workers.

Kiley, or Kelly (whose real name we believe to be James Kelly), is a Chicago Irishman and claims to have worked a long time as a teamster for Ringling Bros. Circus Co. He joined the I. W. W. here as a new member, but claims to be one of the charter members of the organization.

He told one of the fellow-workers that his financial circumstances would not allow him to pay up back dues, giving that as a reason for joining as a new member. He claims to be personally acquainted with Trautman and Debs. He was a teamster for some time in the oil fields near Bakersfield, Cal., and also in Ventura County. Also speaks of hunting and trapping in Northwestern California, in Humboldt or Siskiyou counties.

He is probably about 40 years old; five feet ten and one-half inches in his stocking, weighs 175 to 180 pounds, is robust and powerful, but has been for some months badly troubled with pleurisy in the left side. He has black hair, sprinkled with a very little gray, and slightly curly. His eyes are brown. He smokes cigarettes, but not excessively. Does not use much tobacco in any other form.

He is sociable and intelligent; would easily pass with most people for a very good fellow. We hope that any fellow-worker who reads this and who knows more of James B. Kiley, James B. Kelly, or whatever his name is, will publish in the "Worker" and "Solidarity" whatever they can that will more thoroughly advertise him.

E. B. BOND,
Secretary I. W. W., Branch 4, Local 437, Imperial, Cal.

Your dad may have "fit and bled" for his (?) country, but your boss don't give you any more wages on that account.

It has been said that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," and we workers know that it is also the first resort of the slave-driver.

Between the Farm Hands' Union and the Farmers' Union there can be nothing in common.

SPARKS

Walker C. Smith.

Your ancestors may have "arriv" in the Mayflower, but you're just as hungry as the latest immigrant when you are out of a job.

In a recent book of "funny definitions" there appears a line something like this: "Gunpowder—a black substance much used in marking boundary lines of nations." There is a grim humor in this quotation that should set the workers to thinking. Why should the working class of one nation offer themselves as targets to the workers of another nation in order that the master class may change little deeds? Not only gunpowder, but something more important marks the boundary lines of nations. Human blood—the blood of the working class has been shed to aid the master class in their internal fights. International action on the part of the wage-workers will put a stop to war. United without distinctions of race, creed, craft, color or sex, we will stand together to better our present conditions and to put an end to all exploitation. By taking possession of the machinery of production and distribution and land, the wage-workers will secure for themselves the full product of their toil. Is this worth working for?

From the book entitled "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome," the following quotation is taken: "The one reality of modern society is industrial slavery, far-reaching and intimate, supreme over every man's life, dominating every action of it from the greatest to the least; no man and no set of men can do anything that does not tend toward the support of this slavery unless they act as conscious rebels against it." The one reality, then, is not graft, nor corrupt officials, nor municipal ownership, but is industrial slavery. This can be met by industrial organization on the part of those who are enslaved—the wage-workers. Industrial slavery is supreme over every man's life, dominating its every action. The thing to do is to strike at the root of the evil by organizing industrially. There is but one organization today that acts as a conscious rebel against industrial slavery. That organization is the Industrial Workers of the World. There are organizations who fight the effects produced by this industrial slavery and appear unconscious of the fact that all slavery is economic. These cloud the real issue—Industrial Slavery. Organize at the point of production. Join the I. W. W. Don't be a supporter of industrial slavery.

What is the State? It is the tool the masters use to keep their slaves in subjection. It is the cloak to hide the class struggle. It is, today, the mailed fist of the capitalist class. It was the means whereby the slave owners kept their slaves down. It was the weapon of the nobility used to oppress the serfs and dependents. It has always rested upon economic powers. No class has ever held the state without first gaining control of the means of life. Each class upon gaining control of the state used it for the purpose of oppressing those beneath them. Beneath the wage-workers there is no class to exploit. The wage-workers must destroy the state, not by capturing it, but by capturing the power upon which it rests, and thus doing away with its cause.

PHILADELPHIA AGAIN.

The general strike in Philadelphia has been called off. There are important reasons for this move on the part of those in charge. The strike was a spontaneous burst of working class solidarity. As President Mahon, of the electric railway unions of America, said: "It was not called by a few labor leaders, but labor leaders were forced to call it at the demand of the rank and file of the men and women," etc.

Of course, the old leadership could not keep pace with the revolutionary spirit as at first manifested, nor did the old leaders want to. For it meant that they would have to place themselves in an open and hostile attitude toward the capitalists—and that wouldn't do—from their point of view.

So when they saw that a new set of tactics would have to be employed, wheels were set in motion to squash the general strike. Then, too, staid craft unionists, who came out under the hypnotic spell, got wise to the fact if the strike continued they would have to make common cause with the "unskilled" and "unorganized." So the spirit broke; and large numbers returned to work before the strike was called off.

The state-wide general strike was then claimed to be "too drastic a measure" by the state president of the A. F. of L., and it was announced that a new "labor party" would be formed and all would strike at the ballot box next fall.

While there has been nothing constructive from the I. W. W. point of view in the Philadelphia strike, its destructive features mean much to the revolutionary union movement. Within a few months, without doubt, its revolutionary value will become apparent.

COAL MINERS OUT.

Regardless of the fact that at the Indianapolis convention of the coal miners, it was decided to disregard the interstate agreement of the past and to stand out as a body until all districts were settled, it was finally decided to settle by districts, sub-districts, etc.

So, as it is a large number of miners will sign contracts while the rest will go out on strike. It is unnecessary to point out how the miners will scab on each other in doing this. And a large percentage of the miners are not ignorant of it either. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the rank and file with references to the present settlement. Never was the United Mine Workers criticised by the bulk of the membership so much as at the present time.

Those districts that sign up will get an increase of 5 cents per ton, but about 10 per cent. of their wages will be assessed to maintain those that go out, and this is being rightly resented, though to what extent it will stir up things in the organization at this time it is difficult to say.

At any rate, industrial unionists may watch the movements within the U. M. W. from now on with much interest. A breaking-up process is about to begin within that organization that, I believe, will mean much for the revolutionary movement of this country.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

Men who see in the internal strife of a great union only an occasion for the expression of virulent animosity toward individuals, can have no real part or lot in the task of emancipating their brothers from wage-slavery.—Percy C. Rawlins.

GLASS WORKERS STRIKE AT MUNCIE

A settlement of the strike in Ball Brothers' Glass Factory was arrived at Tuesday, March 29. All the machine operators demanded an increase of 2 cents on the hundred jars, and the machinist helpers and oilers demanded an increase of 5 cents per hour. The taking-out boys demanded an advance from \$1.35 to \$1.50 a day. A joint committee was selected from all the men who had grievances against the company, and this joint committee drafted the demands on one list and went to the office and presented same to the company. The general manager invited the committee and discussed the demands favorably. He said, however, that the company could not concede 2 cents, but that it was willing to give the machine operators an increase of 1 cent on the hundred jars. And the demand of 5 cents per hour on the part of the machinist helpers was granted. But he was not willing to give the oilers more than 2½ cents more an hour.

The committee reported at a meeting the same evening, and the strikers decided unanimously to accept the proposition which the company made. Wednesday morning the committee reappeared before the management and reported the strikers' verdict.

Now the management refused to grant anything and would not deal with the strikers at all. The manager told the committee that the men could come back under the old conditions, and then, after a while, he would consider raising their wages after the strikers got things straightened out.

In the Muncie Press of Wednesday the company made the statement that it will not grant the increase asked and will close the factory if necessary. It also states that many of the boys are now making \$2 a day and the firm would not be warranted in conceding to the demands for an increase.

Too bad about poor Ball Bros. The fact of the matter is that the men are now producing ten times more jars than was possible with the old methods of production, and still they are only receiving one-third or one-fourth the wages the men got in times past. This is the reason why the Ball Brothers have become multi-millionaires and the men who do the work have remained upon the verge of starvation.

There are girls and old women working for 75 to 85 cents a day. You may ask: "How can they live?" They don't live! They merely exist!

The girls work 10 and the men work 12 hours a day. Life is not worth living for these men and women. They are just eking out a miserable existence in the involuntary poverty and deprivation!

The company says the strike will not be general. Well, the strike is already general! The few who are still working will come out when they realize the importance of such action. The men are standing firm. They will not go back to work until justice has been done to every one on strike. There are some married men among them who are not very well fixed financially, but they say they would rather go to work with a pick and shovel or starve, than to submit to the inhuman conditions perpetrated upon them in that plant. The company has blacklisted all of the strikers, but it cannot make them work in their slave-pens. The company has declared war inasmuch as it has repudiated its own proposition. Now, we will fight it out, if it takes all summer. We are organized in the Industrial Workers of the World, we have a loyal working class behind us and we will not cease battle until our demands are granted.

COMMITTEE,
Glass Workers Local, No. 200, I. W. W.

APPEAL FOR AID.
Muncie, April 3, 1910.

Industrial Workers:
Enclosed find hand-bill which will give you an idea of the conditions existing here. The only way we can win this fight is by your co-operation. We have men with families on the verge of starvation, and in order to keep those men (or some of them) from going back to work, we must provide for their means of subsistence.

E. S. NELSON,
Organizer I. W. W.
General Delivery, Muncie, Ind.

Clayton, Wash.
Lafayette Sawmill Co.:
This is the place at which we had trouble getting our pay, an account of which appeared in the Industrial Worker some time ago. The mill has changed hands, however, and conditions have been greatly improved. It is known at present as the Dean Sawmill Co. Wages are \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day; fair board at \$5.25 per week; sleep in bunkhouse. No discount or hospital fee to pay. Pay the 15th of every month. I. W. W. men can work here. Hire men from the employment sharks only when they are unable to get them at the mill. Taken all through, it is a fair place to work.

I would suggest to all I. W. W. men, however, to beware of the man Lafayette, as he no doubt will be starting in some other business, as he has found it very profitable skinning the slaves here.

CHAS. DUNPHY, Local, No. 122.
Spokane, Wash.

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

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Agitation, education and organization will bring about emancipation.

In the concentration of industry and wealth into fewer and fewer hands, we find the shadow of the future society lurking.

While the capitalists ride around the country in special trains, workmen take a side door Pullman, or else "hit the grit" counting ties.

The I. W. W. is a labor union of the working class. Its final aim is the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and distribution, and substituting in its place a system of co-operation.

If you are employed in the coal fields, strike in the summer time. If you work in an ice plant, strike in the winter time. Witness the A. F. of L.

The I. W. W. does not allow its ranks to be divided by race prejudice. It recognizes the class struggle, where class is arrayed against class—be the members who compose either class black, red, yellow or white. It is a fight of slave against master. Of the exploited against the exploiter.

The I. W. W. will solve the bread and butter question by securing for the workers more wages and shorter hours, shorter hours and more wages, until such time as we are organized strong enough to take and hold the full product of our toil.

So long as a small group of individuals in society through their ownership of the tools of production enjoy all the good things of life, while among the millions of people who compose the working class want and hunger are found, the class struggle will go on. It is the class struggle that we are in. One class sweats while the other steals; one class starves while the other revels in luxury; one class produces, while the other plunders. To abolish this system is the mission of the industrially organized working class.

A labor organization which continually preaches to the workers that they have interests in common with their employers, and that their aim is to secure a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and allows its ranks to be divided into craft unions, bound by sacred contracts, allows one section to scab on another section, that is out on strike, is a hindrance to the working class movement. But the workers are rapidly becoming wise. On with the work of education and industrial organization.

How's this? High cost of living caused by prosperity? Chairman Payne, of the House ways and means committee, thinks the people have so much they are growing reckless. In a letter to Representative Foelker, he says:

"All the people have plenty of money, which tends often to extravagance and waste."
What a gall! Payne surely must be judging other people by himself. It has been said that to the well fed all the world appears well fed. But what a different aspect to the man who has been existing on coffee and sinkers, or to the family of the teamster, employed by the City of Seattle, who, although working steadily, was only able to purchase \$1.65 worth of meat per month for a family of eight.

The solution of the labor problem lies in the entire abolition of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. As long as the means by which we live remain in the hands of a few captains of industry, just so long will the class struggle go on. Labor to emancipate, must organize. Only an organized working class can overthrow the capitalist mode of production and build up in its place a system of cooperation. In the I. W. W. we have a structure which is destined to supplant the present order of society. We are building up the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. When sufficient workers shall have been organized and educated, they will, through the power of organization, take over the means of production and distribution and administer them in the interest of the workers. In this society all those that work shall eat—all those that do not work shall not eat.

Ask for bread and you shall be given a stone. This is what the employees of the Pacific Electric of Los Angeles were handed for daring to petition their bosses for an increase of wages of 2 1/2 cents per hour. Early in March all the car overhaulers employed in the car barns signed a petition, which read, in part, as follows:

"In view of the prevailing high prices in all living necessities, we do hereby feel justified in petitioning you for a slight increase in wages."
In answer to this petition the car repairers were certainly handed a lemon. Here is an extract of the "rich" answer, which the general manager addressed to men through the master mechanic:

"It is furthermore noted that you have about 70 employees in the car house and car repairing departments who have made this demand, and that the wages of the same average from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, including their foremen. It is somewhat surprising, considering the nature of their work, which is not at all what is considered skilled labor, but just ordinary car inspecting and car repair work, that a body of thinking and intelligent men would make such a demand."

But this is not all. Having delivered their answer, the company next proceeded to weed out the men. Fifteen have already been tied to a can. Others have quit rather than get discharged, and it is expected by the time the company lets up all the petitioners will have been fired.

Well, what else could be expected. Of course, these men believe that "the interests of capital and labor are identical." As long as an organization will teach such rot as that, just so long will the workers bump up against the same proposition as the car repairers did. Had the men been organized industrially and used industrial union tactics; that is, some fine morning, in conjunction with the remainder of the street railway workers and power house men, would simply have laid down their tools and notified the company that no cars would run until they came through with a raise, there would have been a different story to tell.

WHO SHALL RULE?

It is utterly impossible for the people to rule so long as the capitalist system of society remains. An economic tyranny cannot be turned into a free state by homeopathic doses of political and social reforms. In order to obtain freedom a fundamental change is needed, for the power of non-elected capitalists and Boards of Directors is a greater menace to the prosperity and liberty of the people than the political privileges of the Peers.

The capitalist system is based upon the private control by a part of the people of the things which the rest of the people must use in order to obtain food, clothing, houses and all the other necessities and luxuries of life by their labour. So long as this continues the few will rule the many. The land, which was created by no set of men, which was the gift of God or Nature to all men, which therefore should have been the common heritage of all the people, is held as private property by men who do not work on it. Owing the natural opportunities of production, without access to which labour is unable to produce, the land monopolists are enabled to exact a toll from the unpaid labor of the workers, are enabled to rule the lives and destinies of the useful section of the community.

Further, in these days of complicated and interdependent processes of industry—in these days of collective industry—even could they freely obtain access to the land, the workers would nevertheless be more helpless and dependent than naked savages in a primitive forest—unless they could also obtain access to the factories and railways, with their marvelous machinery; and these things are owned as private property by a class who do none of the work of running them. Owning the social opportunities of production—the means of production which the collective labor of the workers has created, which the collective labor of the wealth-producers operates, repairs and reproduces and which are necessary to the very existence of civilized society, the machinery-monopolists, the capitalists, are enabled to extort unearned wealth from the unpaid labor of the wage-workers and to rule the lives of the rest of the people.

Who shall rule? Until the transformation of society, the social revolution, shall have placed the workers in control of the workshops in which they work the class which owns these things will exercise power over the rest of the people, will rule. Industry under capitalism is controlled, not according to the people's need for the products of labor, but solely by the capitalist's desire to get the largest surplus they can out of the workers' labor. With the collective ownership of industry the workers will come into their own, they will control their own industries, produce for use and not for profit, and will be entirely freed from class rule. Then all will share in useful work with their fellows, work will partake more of the nature of recreation and exercise, rather than of drudgery and pain, and the only thing that will be "ruled" will be natural powers and machinery which will give plenty to all. In place of the political government of today, whose main function is the protection of property, we shall have an administration of industry which will be concerned with utilizing the natural resources and the labor of the people to the best advantage, so that all shall be assured of security of existence and a sufficiency of the good things of life.—New World.

STEER CLEAR OF CORDOVA.

April 10, 1910.

Industrial Worker:

Advise men to steer clear of Cordova for next two months, as there are 1,600 men "living on the companies" there now—who can't work for months to come. Honey's sign at Seattle water front is a fake.

A MEMBER.

Cordova, Alaska.

MODERN INDUSTRY.

Social relations and groupings only reflect mechanical and industrial conditions. The great facts of present industry are the displacement of human skill by machines and the increase of capitalist power through concentration in the possession of the tools with which wealth is produced and distributed.

Because of these facts trade divisions among laborers and competition among capitalists are alike disappearing. Class divisions grow ever more fixed and class antagonisms more sharp. Trade lines have been swallowed up in a common servitude of all workers to the machines which they tend. New machines, ever replacing less productive ones, wipe out whole trades and plunge new bodies of workers into the ever-growing army of tradeless, hopeless unemployed. As human beings and human skill are displaced by mechanical progress the capitalists need use the workers only during that brief period when muscles and nerves respond most intensely. The moment the laborer no longer yields the maximum of profits, he is thrown upon the scrap pile, to starve alongside the discarded machine. A dead line has been drawn, and an age-limit established to cross which, in this world of monopolized opportunities, means condemnation to industrial death.

The worker, wholly separated from the land and the tools, with his skill of craftsmanship rendered useless, is sunk in the uniform mass of wage slaves. He sees his power of resistance broken by craft divisions, perpetuated from outgrown industrial stages. His wages constantly grow less as his hours grow longer and monopolized prices grow higher. Shifted hither and thither by the demands of profit-takers the laborer's home no longer exists. In this helpless condition he is forced to accept whatever humiliating conditions his master may impose. He is submitted to a physical and intellectual examination more searching than was the chattel slave when sold from the auction block. Laborers are no longer classified by differences in trade skill, but the employer assigns them according to the machines to which they are attached. These divisions, far from representing difficulties in skill or interests among the laborers, are imposed by the employers that workers may be pitted against one another and spurred to greater exertion in the shop, and that all resistance to capitalist tyranny may be weakened by artificial distinctions.—Manifesto.

The Social Revolution is bound to come. It will come, either in full panoply of law and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes; or it may break in upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild disheveled locks and shod in iron sandals; as it must—in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread.

LASALLE.

So long as life is a scene of uncertainties, the hope of yesterday blighted by the realities of today, man is the maker of expedients, but not of laws.—Draper.

Capitalist production develops technology, and the combining together of various processes into a social whole, only by sapping the original sources of all wealth—the soil and the laborer.—Marx.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
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273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851.

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45—H. S. Cafferty, 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.
625—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 683.

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13—Bonson Jaynes, San Diego, 960 India St.
18—W. R. Sauter, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.
63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Second 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. Vere, Redlands, Box 357.
437—Branch 4: James Carrigee, Imperial, Box 267.
437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42.
437—Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box 485.

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

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85—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W. Elm Street.
Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Wells Street.
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142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com. avenue.

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421—Frank Dieter, Kalkspeer, Box 175.
Mrs. Elma Anoinen, Neegaunee, L. B. 277.

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

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510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St.
152—Adolph Lessig, Paterson, 311 Goodwin street.

BROTHERS.

Amid all the waste, extravagance and luxury, on the one hand, and poverty, want and woe on the other; midst all the shame, deception, humbug and hypocrisy, a time will come! Yes, Brothers! It will, most undoubtedly; it must; but not through any mere human agency. Modern society contains within itself the seed of its own destruction—the most radical revolutionist that ever swore deadly oath need but to contain his soul in patience and allow the seed to ripen. For justice is as a circle that slowly surrounds an evil and as slowly (but surely) closes on it with crushing and resistless force—and feverish, fretting, impatient humanity, however nobly inspired, can do nothing to hasten or retard the perfect, absolute and divine law. So let the children of the world have their little play, and let us not frighten them with stories of "earthquakes", etc. They are miserable enough as it is; believe it! Their playthings are so brittle and break in their little hands so very easily, that I am more inclined to pity them than to censure! Meanwhile, who are awake and enlightened through the truth, let us do all in our power to spread the light and truth until the time shall come when victory perches on our banner—Fraternally yours,
N. J. B. BAILEY.

NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th.
162—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam Avenue.
179—J. A. Roulston, Brooklyn, 128 State Street.
217—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1169 Broadway.
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 152d.

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75—G. A. Storck, Lorain, 1860 East 29th.
89—B. Peryk, Cleveland, 2267 Hazon Ave.
694—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey street.
295—Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St. West.
33—F. L. Croley, Cleveland, 5704 Maurice ave.

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93—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street.
141—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First St.

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5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.
143—Michael Rheinhard, Pittsburg, 5904 Harvard street.
215—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, 11 Greenbush Street.
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292—Car Builders, Woods Run.
293—Th. Bessemle, Allegheny, 826 Green street.
293—Kroatian Branch, Th. Bessemle, Allegheny, 826 Green street.
296—Val. Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Charters Ave.
297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Mayer Ave.
298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.
299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.
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410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcliff Place.

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132—Chas. Brown, Spokane, Box 2129.
178—Aug. Wangeman, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
222—W. H. Douglas, Spokane, Box 2129.
316—Al Enstrom, Anacortes, Box 698.
337—Henry Larson, Bellingham, 2216 F Street.
354—G. C. Wertenbaker, Aberdeen, Box 779.
382—W. T. Morris, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
423—F. W. Swartz, Spokane, Box 2129.
432—Earl Osborne, Seattle, room 3, 218 Second avenue south.
434—Hugh A. Hanly, Spokane, Box 2129.

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

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55—Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33 James St.
120—D. Ficar, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central avenue.
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 1017 Aushushnet Ave.
157—Italian Branch, New Bedford.
425—A. Debulgne, Philadelphia, 1842 No. Front street.
633—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box 698.
436—G. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St.
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Chicago, Ill.—Paul Trice, 418 Oak street.
Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 77 E. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS RESOLUTIONS.

Editor of Industrial Worker:
The following resolution was passed by Local Union No. 64, I. W. W., at its regular meeting March 31, 1910:

Whereas, The terrible suffering of L. O. Chinn during his confinement in Spokane jail has resulted in his death; be it therefore Resolved, That the members of Local No. 64 in regular meeting assembled, do hereby strongly condemn the authorities of Spokane for such brutal treatment as was adopted by them in the cases of I. W. W. prisoners. And be it further

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the passing of L. O. Chinn; particularly under such barbarous conditions; and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to relatives and friends. His good qualities have been fully attested by the Spokane press, and his name will be blazoned on the scroll of honor of heroes who laid down their lives in the cause of humanity.

(Signed) W. FANTON,
C. H. FISHER,
Committee.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

From Bulletin International du Movement Syndicaliste.)

The conflict in the coal industry of Wales (England) appears to terminate in negotiations between the mining companies and the miners. Recently a national conference of the coal industry took place in London, convoked by the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and this conference has considered it necessary to continue the negotiations.

The English Serious. Official statistics, lately published by the English Department of Labor concerning the English Labor Union movement, 1905-1907, show a rapid increase in the number of unions in nearly all trades. At the end of 1907 the Department of Labor announces the existence of 1,173 unions, with a total membership of 2,406,746, which is half a million more than at the end of 1904. The English union movement has never before had to register such an increase in numerical force. At the end of 1907 there was in England 106 central unions, with a total of 2,800,000 members; that is, 900,000 more than at the end of 1904. The difference in these reports is explained by the fact that several labor unions belong to more than one central body at the same time, whereas some members are counted more than once. The strongest central unions are: The General Federation of Trade Unions (affiliated with the International secretariat), with 600,000 members; The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with 460,000; and The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding, with 320,000. The numerical force of these three federations was at the end of 1904, respectively, 400,000, 330,000 and 340,000. During the three years, from the end of 1904 to the end of 1907, several large labor unions have been formed, notably those of the textile industry of the North; the Metal, Foundry and similar industries, the lumber industry, the Federation of Commercial Workers and the Laborers' Union. These six unions at the end of 1907 counted together nearly 500,000 members.

The General Tactics of Labor Unions.

We have several times called attention to the progress which revolutionary tactics (the general strike, direct action, etc.), are incessantly making in the world's labor movement. But the world is large and it contains enough to make everybody contented.

It is probably for this reason that in the two other union camps—among the trades-unions to the right and among the parliamentary syndicalists in the center of the movement, they seem to be just as satisfied as on the extreme left.

Thus we read in the March number of the "American Federationist," official organ of the American Federation of Labor, about the gains of the trade union movement over the old Marxian movement, as follows:

"The labor movement of Europe seen broadly, has of recent years brought over, first, groups, and then considerable bodies, and, lastly, in some countries, majorities, among the masses, to what is in effect the attitude toward practical progress of the American Federation of Labor. First in consideration stands trade unionism; secondly, come opportune methods of economic self help, such as co-operation;

ever present, of course, is the necessity of making changes in the laws by which labor shall be gradually emancipated of the burdens created by law.

"The American labor movement has been largely spared the growing pains so frequently attended with discussion and confusion, which in Europe are accompanying the diversity in organization, which is essential to the economic and social progress of the masses."

Even if this American point of view is explicable to those who know the drift towards the right lately noticeable in the German union movement, it will be quite difficult to understand, at the other end of the union world, Austrian Social Democracy, when it tries to claim for itself the conquest of the labor union world. The organ of the Austrian Metal Workers (Oesterreichischer Metallarbeiter, 3-10-10), in an article on "direct action," writes: "Generally, we can say that the German and Austrian labor unions more and more, even on the European continent, serve as models for others, and that, in spite of all differences concerning the final aim and the means of reaching it, the national types are approaching one another more and more. The Marxian principles of the labor movement, applicable to all industrial countries, because Marx derived them from capitalism and its laws of development, which are still in force, have acquired an international value."

Still, to believe that the labor movement of Western Europe or America is going to seek its model somewhere in Austria (why not in Russia?) is just a little bit innocent, perhaps more innocent than imaginary, that the somewhat antiquated theories of Marx will serve as international conducting-wire in 1910. The Marxian theories apply essentially to the beginning of the great, modern industrialism, and one must be an Austrian or a Russian; that is, belong to a nationality, where modern industry has just been introduced, in order to give vent to such opinions.

Dutch East India.

After relating the persecutions against the Syndicalists in America as exemplified in Spokane and New Castle, the Bulletin International has this to say concerning the labor paper in the Malayan language, to which we have previously referred:

In our last number we announced the publication of a union journal in the Malayan language in the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch Journals now inform us that Fellow Worker Jaas, President of the Railway Workers' Union, of which the paper is the official organ, has been recalled by a telegraphic message by the chief inspector of railways. The message attributes this measure to the manner in which the said paper is edited.

France.

The general committee of "Confederation du Travail de France" decided in its meeting of March 15 that "the campaign of agitation in the matter of old age pensions ought to be carried on more seriously than ever. For this purpose six meetings, followed by demonstrations, will be held in certain cities of France. A monster mass meeting will be arranged by the "Federation of the Unions of the Seine" as well as a series of meetings in all the wards of Paris and especially in the suburbs.

FRENCH UNIONS STRIKE.

Marseilles, April 12.—The members of the Tramway and Store Clerks' Unions struck today in sympathy with the naval reservists. The strike was effective. Employees of many business houses and factories are out. The garrison has been consigned to its barracks in preparation for the suppression of any disorder.

My call is the call of battle. I nourish active rebellion. He going with me must go well armed. He going with me goes often with spare diet, poverty, angry enemies, desertion.—Walt Whitman.

NOTICE.

Local Union No. 354 of Aberdeen, Wash., has moved into new headquarters at 120 West Wishkah Street, corner Wishkah and K Street. The Local occupies Nelson Hall at this location and holds its regular business meetings every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m.

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.

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Solidarity.....5c
Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p. m.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y Propaganda Committee.

NEWS FROM MINNEAPOLIS

This is a question that union men are asking and inquiring into: Is the American Federation of Labor reactionary, or is Industrial Unionism evolutionary—or will it as an educational body dissolve into philosophy? It is understood that the captains of industry are united on one common field. They act in concert, and when labor is threatening capital, the capitalists as a whole must try their forces to crush that single unit of labor. Napoleon, the master military strategist of Europe, was conspicuous by the method he used in subduing his enemies. His favorite tactics were to crush the enemy at their weakest point, and overcoming them division after division. It is up to the working class to organize, and use the same tactics and make a frontal attack upon the massed forces of capitalism.

Recently there appeared in the Local Labor Review of Minneapolis an article expressing a sentiment towards industrial unionism. This paper being the official organ of the A. F. of L., asked: Is it becoming so serious a matter that they, as exponents of craft organization, shall have to adopt industrial methods in organizing? That when there is a strike in any one industry, all employed in that industry shall cease work, until the grievance rebelled against is remedied, or until the conditions are granted. Of course, the boasted autonomy of the several unions would be shattered. The Industrial Workers of today, however, have changed tactics and are endeavoring to lead where before they attempted to drive.

Now, in relation to local affairs of Minneapolis and the revolutionary spirit that prevails in our Local No. 64. This local is the recruiting station where active workers for the cause gather together, who do not believe in compromise. We are always on the lookout for those who try to sneak into our movement and try to mix in politics and reform. We are attracting quite a number of workers who come to hear the debates and lectures on industrial unionism.

The Salvation Army is somewhat hostile to our movement. The captain of the holy host tries to keep the crowd away, telling them to come to their hall and to keep away from the devil—meaning us. But in spite of the sky-pilots and their big drums, we manage to get the best crowds. We have great hopes for the coming spring and summer, and expect considerably to increase our membership.

Our principles are being discussed in all labor unions. We are also trying to develop speakers so as to be able to further the work of education. There will be something doing in the near future. Our organizer is training some of the younger members to be clear on the industrial situation, so that they will be able to use their intelligence to further the working class movement and raise our fellow workers out of bondage. Yours for the Revolution,
HARRY TELMAN,
CHARLES WILSON,
Press Committee.

Whenever the legislature attempts to regulate the differences between masters and their workmen, its counsellors are always the masters.—Adam Smith.

CALL FOR FIFTH CONVENTION,

Industrial Workers of the World.
In pursuance of the constitution and the decision of the referendum vote of the membership, the fifth convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning May 1, 1910.

Each local union in good standing that has paid tax on an average membership of 20 for six months preceding the date of the convention will receive credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to, in accordance with the constitution.

Local unions directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegates to the convention, and the vote of the said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, provided, the said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first 10,000 of its members or less, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 or major fraction thereof.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organization, except the mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates.

The constitution provides as follows:
Art. IV, Sec. 14. "No local union shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention and is otherwise in good standing."

Art. XI, Sec. 2. "No local union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid tax on at least 20 members for the six months prior to the convention."
For provisions of the constitution relating to the convention, see pages 13 to 15.

T. J. COLE,
J. J. ETOR,
FRANCIS MILLER,
E. G. FLYNN,
GEORGE SPEED,
General Executive Board.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
W. E. TRAUTMANN,
General Secretaries.
Chicago, Ill. March 10, 1910.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The General Executive Board will meet at General Headquarters Monday, April 25, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The convention will be held in Brand's Hall, 643 North Clark Street (now Roosevelt's Hall).

The convention will be called to order at 9 o'clock May 1. Delegates should try and be on hand at that time.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY ON FRENCH UNIONISM.

It is in France that the most interesting situation has developed. There the new unionism, or syndicalism, though committed to the socialist ideal of collective organization of industry, not only declines to be guided by the Socialist party, but refuses to co-operate on the German basis of autonomous control of separate fields. For syndicalism is sufficient unto itself. It will brook no rival in its task of freeing the proletariat from its chains, recognize no other policy but its own. Its creed, in brief, is that the working class must work out its own salvation, by its own organs, by direct and not by deputed action, and that the syndical, or labor union, chief of these organs, is to be regarded not merely as an instrument for securing partial alleviations of the existing capitalist system, but as itself the instrument of revolution and the cell of the future social organism.

What syndicalism, as thus expounded, stands for, may be most clearly seen by noting the points which differentiate it from other movements more or less akin. It differs from pure and simple trade unionism in its revolutionary aim and its adherence to the class-struggle doctrine, from orthodox socialism in its distrust of political action and counter-emphasis on purely proletarian weapons and institutions, and from anarchism in its exclusively proletarian appeal and its stress on constructive measures.

Syndicalism differs from trade unionism of the classic English type in aim, in method, and in spirit. Its aim is revolutionary. Nothing less than the complete overthrow of the capitalist system will content it. Partial ameliorations of the wage-earners' lot may be accepted, must in fact be demanded, but all the time with a clear consciousness that no concession which it is in the power of the capitalist to grant can meet their just and full demand. The interests of bourgeois and proletarian are irreconcilable and class war is the only possible issue.

In method, the difference is equally vital. The syndicalist puts his trust not in well-filled war-chests, as the English unions have done of old, nor in the power of the ballot, as they are doing of late. It is part of his creed that a union fights best on a lean treasury, and fights best without the intervention of parliamentary representatives.

The refusal of syndicalism to ally itself with parliamentary socialism is based, negatively, on its belief in the essentially faulty position of the latter, and positively, on its belief in its own self-sufficiency. The indictment it brings against the socialist party is that it is based on a misconception of the class struggle. Party struggle is not class struggle. The party is bound together by identity of opinion, the class by identity of interests. The party is an artificial grouping of men of all classes united by a temporary agreement; the class is an organic division of men subjected to the same economic influences, living and working on the same plane of material interest. This misconception has fatal results on the composition both of the rank and file and of the leaders of the party. The rank and file are recruited from every region of discontent; the party is committed to the defense of every doomed and decaying fraction of the petty bourgeoisie which is suffering from the onward and inevitable march of industrial progress; its action is clogged and hampered by the necessity of catering to the largest possible vote. The leaders more and more are drawn from the bourgeois "intellectuals," some led into the socialist ranks by honest conviction, some seeking the loaves and fishes, seats in parliament, or editorship of party organs—the camp-followers whom Marx denounced as "lawyers without clients, doctors without patients and without learning, students of billiards." Whatever their motive be, self-sacrificing or self-seeking, they are in either case hopelessly out of touch with proletarian thought and life. Fatal again, to the integrity of socialist doctrine, is the change attitude toward the state which results from parliamentary action. Instead of becoming less and less the state becomes more and more; it is rashly hoped that a mere change in government personnel will suffice for redemption. The attempt is made to realize socialism in the framework of the existing state. And meantime the workers are assigned merely the passive role of casting a ballot once in four years. No attempt is made here and now to build up the economic institutions which are to control the society of the future, or to train the workers for the new and greater part they are to play.

Civilization! How the term is misapplied! A state of society based upon ignorance, degrading the faculties of all! The affairs of the world carried on by violence and force, through massacres, legal robberies and devastations, substitutions, bigotry and selfish mysteries. And yet the conduct of gross ignorance and rank insanity is called civilization!—Robert Owen.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF POLICE BRUTALITY.

Another death is chargeable to the brutality of the system of Chief of Police John Sullivan and the members of the Spokane police department.

Another agonizing face will await the coming of these men in the Great Beyond, where they will face the responsibility that they so shrewdly shift here below, in the name of the majesty of the law.

The latest victim of police inhumanity to man is an aged man named F. Feary, a resident of Spokane for years, who died last night at the Spokane General Hospital, Third and Washington, following a brief but deadly attack of pneumonia.

Feary took part in the free speech fight last fall and was among the first arrested and sent to the Franklin school. There, by order of Chief Sullivan, he was placed on bread and water for 34 days and left the prison a physical wreck. He has since been an invalid, unable to work, and barely able to crawl around. Wednesday night he took suddenly sick with pneumonia, which found in his worn and emaciated body an easy victim, and all that medical science could do to save him was of no avail.

True, Feary was an I. W. W. Yet he was an American citizen, a resident of Spokane for many years, whose only offense was that he thought the right of free speech should be accorded his fellow workmen. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, past 60 years of age, and even in a Russian prison his gray hairs would have been respected and less harsh treatment shown than was manifested by the cowardly police force of Spokane.

There are no known relations of Feary living, and his burial will be looked after by the members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Arrangements for the funeral will be made tonight.

Feary was a fellow prisoner of S. O. Chinn, the man who died a few weeks ago because of similar treatment received at the Franklin school.—Press.

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

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"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, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment sharks state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

Skykomish, Wash.

Skykomish Lumber Co.:

Fallers and buckers, \$3 to \$3.75; donkey crews, \$2.75 to \$4.25; millmen, mostly japs, \$2.25 per day and up. Work ten hours per day. Board is fair. Sleep in bunkhouse. Most men are hired here, but company hires some men from the employment sharks; Reynard, of Seattle.
J. W. McALLISTER,
Member Local No. 432.

Gate, Wash.

April 7, 1910.

Am working near Gate, Wash., for the Washington & Ohio Lumber Co. Wages \$2.50 to \$6 per day; board fair, bunkhouses too crowded and small; boss reasonable; I. W. W. men can get on.

Mason County Logging Co.: Wages, \$2.25 to \$4 per day; boss at camp No. 1 fair; grub poor, bunkhouse with bare bunks; poor outfit in many ways; sentiment in camps favorable to union. Yours for the I. W. W.,

W. I. FISHER,

Member of Local 354, Aberdeen, Wash.

POLISH EXPONENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TO MAKE ITS APPEARANCE MAY 1st.

"So'darnosc," the Polish organ of Industrial Workers of the World, will make its appearance on International Workingmen's day, May 1st. This will be the culmination of three years of expectation, wish and effort in that direction. Upon numerous occasions officers, organizers, speakers, etc., have expressed the desirability of a Polish industrial paper. Ours will be the first Polish industrialist paper in the world.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of Local 317 to the locals of the West, collectively and singly, for the good support given us. But there are good number of locals from which we have not heard as yet. This probably is due to their co-operation with the magnificent fight for free speech in Spokane. Now that the fight has resulted in a victory for the I. W. W., the locals of the West, which as yet have not answered our call, will give it their serious consideration and reply with financial assistance. You surely can afford to scrape up a dollar or two, and pick up a few subs, and we ask for no more. Surely you don't want your local to remain in the background when such splendid chances of increasing membership is before you. Will you help or will you not? We request prompt action. Stand in line. Every little bit helps. Put your bit in; it will swell the list. Help today; tomorrow you may forget.

THE POLISH INDUSTRIAL UNION,
Local 317, I. W. W., by W. A. Zielinski, Sec. Press Committee.

CONDITIONS NOT WHAT THEY ARE CRACKED UP TO BE.

Bell Most, March 31, 1910.
Fellow Workers: Stay away from Belt and Great Falls, Mont., if you intend to work at railroad construction work, as A. B. Cook & Co. are running one of the greatest skin games outside of h—, Spokane and St. Paul, Minn., and Billings are their recruiting stations, where they display the most alluring signs possible. "No blankets needed." Good wages. Fine climate, etc."

When you arrive on the works at Wayne, Mont., you will likely be sent from one camp to another until you find yourself back at headquarters, madder than a wet hen and the superintendent will give you some kind of "dope" about over-supply of men. And if you are "fortunate" (?) enough to get a job you will pay—

Hospital fee	.....	\$1.00
Poor tax	.....	2.00
Bedding (per quilt)	.....	1.50
Bedding (per blanket)	.....	2.50
Cost of job	.....	2.00

Total \$8.00

Three days' notice are required before quitting. You will be paid with a check on the Silver Bow National Bank of Butte. You will have to walk from Wayne to Belt to get it cashed at a discount. Wages are as follows:

Muckers, \$2 per day; teamsters, \$35 per month; flunkies, \$35; firemen, \$50 month (steam shovel). A number of tunnel men have told me that they were getting only \$2 per day. One man told me that they paid a good man \$2.50 for ten hours. A few days ago a bunch of men quit work and went to headquarters at Wayne and demanded their pay. The superintendent says you fellows want to lie up the job, don't you, and refused to pay the men. This is what one of them told me, and I know that they are very uneasy at present, and I have done my best to make them more so. If there ever was a job that should be tied up it is this one, and this is the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."

P. S.—Unnecessary, I suppose, to say bunk houses are "crummy," and no bath house. "The dirty hoboes." When will the clean masters supply clean camps and facilities to keep clean. When the workers get wise enough to demand and enforce their rights. Yours for freedom,
B. C. STORK.

Member Local No. 434.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

I believe that one of the best ways in which the organization could be built up in the state of California would be for all the locals in the state to tax themselves five cents per member for the purpose of keeping a state organizer in the field. The said organizer to start new locals. The organizer might be able to get volunteers from the old locals to help him and after he goes away to start another local, some of the older members, who understand the principles of Industrial Unionism, to stay behind and help along with work of the new local. Every new local started helps to increase the membership of the older locals.

The organization in this state, at the present time, is largely composed of floaters—men who move from city to city in search of employment. These men in moving about would find an I. W. W. headquarters in every town of any size, thereby helping to keep them in good standing, for it is a well known fact that a large number of members are lost, who join and pay one or two months' dues and are never heard of again, because they leave the influences of the organization before they are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Industrial Unionism.

Where a man may become only half acquainted with the principles of the organization in one city, in moving about and coming in contact with other locals, he gradually becomes acquainted with the principles, and also an active worker in the union. Henceforth he no longer remains a tool in the hand of the capitalists. He refuses to remain a tool and keep himself and his brother slaves in degradation and bondage.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that in smaller cities, where there are I. W. W. locals, these locals generally have a larger membership, in proportion to the population of the town, than the older locals in the larger cities. To get locals started in every town and city, all that is necessary is little activity and co-operation on the part of the whole organization within the state.

L. BURNS.

Member Local No. 63, Los Angeles, Cal.

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. Huatie for Subs.

PORTLAND INSTRUCTS ITS DELEGATES

Instructions* to delegates to the Fifth Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, by Local Unions Nos. 92, 93 and 141, located at Portland, Ore.:

Whereas, The capitalist class all over the world are continually solidifying and strengthening their forces in order to more certainly defeat the attempts of industrially organized workers to overthrow their rule, as evidenced by the formation of the International Oil, Steel and Transportation Trusts, etc.; and

Whereas, We, of the Industrial Workers of the World, cannot fail to be aware of the significance of these moves and to see that the future success of our movement depends on our ability to checkmate and defeat such moves, and

Whereas, Effectual cooperation on an international scale among the industrially organized wage-workers of the world has, hitherto, been rendered difficult, if not impossible, by their various national affiliations with political reform movements, and their international affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau and Congress, and

Whereas, The said International Socialist Bureau and Congress, together with most of its constituent bodies, is composed of and dominated by a collection of long-haired capitalist "professors," "middle-class exploiters of labor," and slick political grafters of the "friend of labor" type, thereby assisting capitalism and incidentally make for themselves an easy and "distinguished" existence by keeping the workers' attention engaged on a continuous political sham battle, meanwhile the capitalist masters are pressing their wage-slaves ever lower on the industrial field, and the workers are becoming ever more befuddled, disgusted, distrustful and despairing, therefore, be it

Resolved, In order to remedy these evils, and lay the foundation of international unity and solidarity among the industrially organized wage-workers of the world, the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World be, and hereby is, directed to take immediate steps to sever our connection with the International Bureau and Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the G. E. B. or the I. W. W. be, and hereby is, directed to issue a call to all unions of industrially organized workers throughout the world who are revolutionary in aim and direct actionists in tactics, and who have no affiliation with any political party, to assemble in conference at the earliest convenient date at suitable place, in order to form an international industrial union of all such workers on the basis of equal representation and equal, universal membership cards, transfers and emblems, regardless of race, color, nationality, creed or occupation; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to bring this forward at the convention. (Carried.)

Motion—That the per capita tax to the general administration from directly chartered local unions be 5c (five cents) per member per month. (Carried.)

Motion—That no general officer of the Industrial Workers of the World shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office. (Carried.)

Motion—Providing for a classified index to the constitution. (Carried.)

Motion—To cut out section 2, of article I: "None but officers and employes of the general organization shall be members at large. (Carried.)

Motion—That all officers of the I. W. W. must be members of a local union. (Carried.)

Motion—To cut out section 4, article IV. (Carried.)

Article IV, Section 4: Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The General Secretary-Treasurer, the General Organizer and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates at large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union of organization.

Motion—To cut out the words "General Organizer" from article II, section 1. (Carried.)

Motion—To cut out section 2, article VIII. (Carried.)

Officers and employes of the general organization, receiving membership cards direct from the general organization, shall pay to headquarters 25c per month and assessments as provided by article 3, section 7.

Motion—To have headquarters supply list of local unions to local unions, the list to be revised every three months. (Carried.)

Motion—To lay all obtainable information as to the free speech fight in Spokane before the convention. (Carried.)

Motion—To bring up the Preston and Smith matter and urge action that would look towards these Fellow Workers being set free. And also present the correspondence in possession of Portland locals in reference to the same. (Carried.)

Motion—To bring before the convention the proposition of abolishing the convention and conducting all business in the future by referendum. (Carried.)

Motion—That the unanimous vote of four locals in the East on the last referendum be brought before the convention for investigation. (Carried.)

Motion—To oppose the bringing up of the political question. (Carried.)

Motion—To bring up the matter of J. H. Walsh before the convention. (Carried.)

Motion—That headquarters instruct locals to conduct referendum by secret ballot. (Carried.)

Motion—That we demand through our delegate that a stenographic report of the convention be furnished as per constitution. (Carried.)

Motion—To instruct the delegate to vote according to his instructions. (Carried.)

Motion—That headquarters be instructed to publish a financial report in the I. W. W. papers every month. (Carried.)

To be sent to the Industrial Worker and Solidarity for publication, by order of Local Unions Nos. 92, 93 and 141, Portland, Ore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

San Pedro, April 9, 1910.

Fellow Workers: I am instructed to forward you a resolution passed at our last regular business meeting. Enclosed you will find a copy of said resolution.
C. R. NEELY,
Recording Secretary No. 245.

Resolution.

Whereas, on receipt of communication from Los Angeles, calling our attention to the ballot cast at the last election of officers by Locals 20, 157 and 425, after a careful canvass of the returns, which do not look good to us, we demand an investigation of their methods of voting and a clear explanation by the investigators to clarify the action of said locals to the entire satisfaction or condemnation of the I. W. W. membership.

Brawley, Cal., April 5, 1910.

Industrial Workers:

At the last regular meeting of this local, we condemned the action of L. U. Nos. 20, 157 and 425 on the method of voting at the last general referendum as it leaves an opening for the secretary to vote the entire membership straight or crooked, in a A. F. of L., and ordered printed in the Worker.
J. H. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

LABOR-HATING SCAB SHEET.

Thinking that it will be of interest to the readers, I will write a short account of the Los Angeles Times, which is known as one of the worst labor-hating papers in the West.

The Times is knocking all forms of unionism, be it craft or industrial. Of course, it is natural that all capitalist sheets should knock industrial unionism, but there are not many journals that knock the craft form.

The Times calls the I. W. W. the I Won't Workers. I have not heard what it calls the A. F. of L., but it has no use for either. The A. F. of L. unions, those of the printing industry have quite a hard time with the Times.

The labor-hating sheet operates a linotype school, which will teach anyone to operate a linotype for \$50. It is practically a school for all other printing trades as well, only it is not as easy to learn the other trades as it is the linotype.

Take the stereotype trade; a young fellow goes in to learn the trade and he receives \$8 or \$9 a week to start, and works up until he receives \$15 or \$18 per week, which is about as high as he ever will get. He sees the men on the other papers getting \$24 a week; they are organized into the A. F. of L., and that organization has control over most of the jobs in that line all over the country. He tries to get into the A. F. of L., but they do not want to take him in; they seek to make him remain at work at the Times, so that they will not have to "take care" of him, as they term it. If they take him in, he cannot work at the Times any longer, so there is another man put into his place to learn the trade; in time he also becomes dissatisfied and leaves the job. In this way the Times is turning out stereotypes right and left, and the A. F. of L. unions cannot find jobs for them when they take them in.

As the A. F. of L. holds its strength by limiting apprenticeships, they are having quite a time with the men at work at the Times. I have used the stereotype trade as an illustration as I have not been able to learn about the other crafts.

Industrial unionism is the solution of the problem: If all the wage-workers were organized into the I. W. W. there would be no select bunch, fighting to gain points for themselves, as we see it today in the A. F. of L. Aristocracy of labor would be abolished.

I have often heard men say who held a card in the A. F. of L. that they would rather go out and work at \$1 per day at pick and shovel work than to work for any less wages at their trade. They do not seem to think that they have interests in common with the man who works with a pick and shovel, and that they would be scabbing on the shovel men.

FRANK LEE.

Los Angeles, Cal.

ANOTHER SKIN GAME OUTFIT.

March 10, 1910.

Industrial Worker:

I hired out to S. P. construction camp at Northport Or. - I was told it was 14 miles out by street car and \$4.50 per week for board, and no taxes to be paid. When we left Portland we found that it was 33 miles on the electric line and after that 16 miles to hike to camp, all the time up hill. After finally arriving at camp, they showed us a tent without any bunks or stove whatsoever, so we had to sleep on the wet ground. It was three miles to hike to work on our own time. The pay was \$2.25 for ten hours and instead of paying \$4.50 for board, we were charged 25c a meal straight.

After starving four days we decided to quit; got deducted 75c for fare that was told us would be free. We thought we were \$3 to the good, but after hiking the 16 miles back to Estacada, and got up to the company's office, they wanted to charge us \$3 road and poll-tax, and as we refused to let them skin us out of our last \$3, the head construction engineer, by the name of Blockly, promptly offered to read us the law, which we told him was not necessary. So we went down to a lawyer and told

Spokane Advertisements

Ressa 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.
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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

hins our troubles. After much conversation on the part of both, the lawyer brought the time checks for half their value. We had to do this to get away from that Scissor bill town. Needless to advise workers after reading above information to stay away from the S. P. Construction Company at North Fork, above Estacada, Ore.
DANIEL CORNELIUS,
Member of Portland Local, No. 22.

SIX MONTHS 50c ONE YEAR \$1.00

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INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
Box 1443, Seattle, Wash.

Enclosed find \$....., for which send me The Industrial Worker for year months, at the following address:

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