

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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NEWSY NOTES FROM NEW ENGLAND

A few words from this neck of the woods may not be amiss, just to let the fellow workers know that the I. W. W. is still here and "going some."

Here in Providence there are at present three locals of the I. W. W. in good shape, and one, a Metal Workers' Local, is being organized. A good number, mostly employed in a large automobile factory, have signed the charter application blank.

The mixed local reported 48 members in good standing last month, while the Clothing Workers' Local organized two months ago with 51 charter members, is taking in members right along.

Textile Workers' Local No. 530 is not making any headway just now, the condition in the industry being very bad in Providence. Fully 50 per cent of the workers are out of work. In fact, conditions now in the textile industry are as bad as any time within the last two years. To make it worse a factory in which the local had shop control went out of business last year, bankrupt, and nearly all of the 200 odd members of the union working there had to leave the city to get work. All this did not stop the local from doing its share to help the boys in Spokane, about \$100 being voted or collected and sent on. The only encouraging sign here is that some progress is being made in organizing the Italians and Armenians.

Perhaps a short review of the condition of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers may interest your readers—so here goes: The National Union has at present eleven locals in good standing in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. All of the locals but one that launched the organization in Paterson in 1908 are in good standing, and three locals have been chartered since that time.

Some of the locals like New Bedford, Lawrence and Providence are strong, substantial organizations that can live through strikes or panics and come up smiling.

Local No. 157, New Bedford, has two fine permanent headquarters, the one in the north end being used more as a reading room, while the one in the south end is a large, fine hall, with a stage, anterooms, nicely fitted up. It will seat three or four hundred. The boys in New Bedford are very much up to date, have telephones installed, typewriters, etc. Their steady work accounts for the growth of the local, the membership having increased 40 per cent since the fourth annual convention, when it was about the biggest local in the East; in fact, No. 157, New Bedford, had as many members in good standing for the year preceding the fourth convention as all the locals in New York put together. I know that this statement will sound queer in view of some of the assertions made by some of the would-be delegates as to the number of votes they carried up their sleeve, but it is a fact. See the financial report of the secretary-treasurer from September, 1907, to August, 1908, pages 1 to 78.

Recently there was a notice in the "People" that one Charles Hawkins of New Bedford had applied for a Textile Workers' charter from DeLeon's "own pocket edition of the I. W. W." Well, I am sore afraid that this will cause Bill Yates, Pauline, Weber, Diaz and the other hustlers there to lose weight worrying about the local that will put them in the dead duck class, for besides a love for the working class that is irrepressible, audible in fact, Hawkins has other qualifications as an organizer. I am told on good authority that he has been expelled from the Fall River Weavers' Union, blacklisted from the Workingmen's Club of New Bedford, expelled from No. 157, I. W. W., New Bedford, and last, but not least, barred from membership in Section Fall River Socialists' Labor Party. Well, as Editor would say, "the same, same!"

Local No. 20, Lawrence, has a fine headquarters, the building being owned by the members. The main hall will seat about 600, besides committee rooms, library, gymnasium, pool and billiard room. They installed a steam heating plant this winter that cost them some \$700 and they paid cash for it, too. At the rate the local is growing now it will soon be the second in point of membership in the National Union.

Providence Local, No. 530, still has the headquarters that has become a landmark in this section, a floor of a large business building, with two halls, library and anterooms in use. The library is said by organizers that came to the hall to be the finest in a union headquarters.

The boys in Paterson are still on the firing line, although the condition of the silk industry so bad that it is almost impossible to do any organizing work at present.

Local No. 120, West Hoboken, is once more in good standing and going ahead, the work of organizing having been at a standstill on account of some of the members quitting after the last convention.

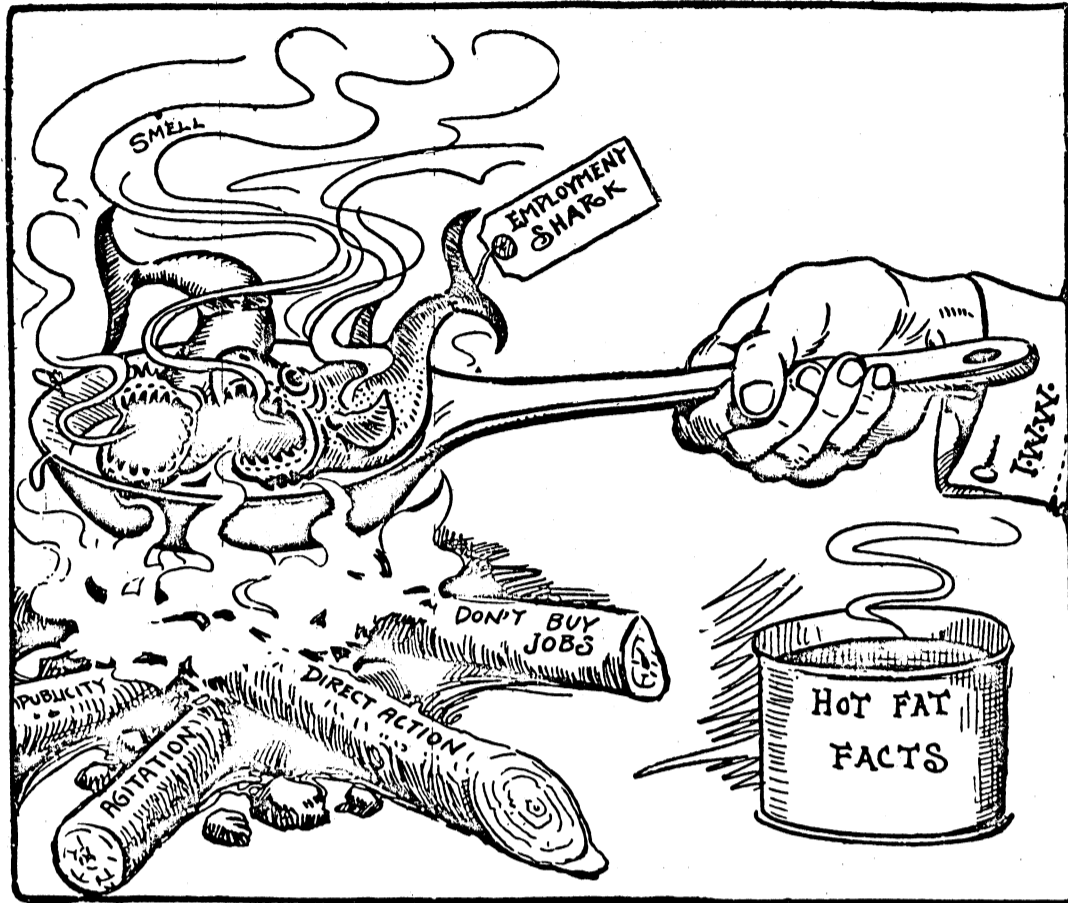
The Industrial Unionists in Woonsocket show what determination will do. Local No. 513 had dwindled from 200 members to 35 and had all kinds of opposition to contend with. Instead of laying down they took a new brace, have around 100 members now and are after all the old members.

For solidarity in practice the members of No. 436, Lowell, takes the cake. One of the smallest locals in the National Union, just 70 members in good standing, they contributed over \$150 to the Spokane fight fund, and they intended to keep it up if it took all summer. There is no place in the country where the news of winning the fight will cause more rejoicing.

Will close with Philadelphia, No. 425, as soon as they were convinced that some of the unions of Philadelphia meant business, at their meeting held March 6th voted to strike without a dissenting vote. The strike has been endorsed by the E. B. of the National Union. G. E. B. Member J. Eitor is on the ground to look out for the interests of the I. W. W. Result, a p. d. q. order for application blanks. Let us all hope that it will help to build up the one union for the workers, the organization that would really make a general strike possible.

Just one more word, the National Union will be represented at the fifth convention that starts May 1st, by Fellow Workers William Yates of New Bedford, Mass., and Evald Koettgen of Paterson, N. J., they being elected by a referendum vote just completed.

Years for working class solidarity,
FRANCIS MILLEN.



The I. W. W. Will Make it Hot for the Employment Sharks.

SPARKS

Walker C. Smith.

Company K, Colorado National Guard, with a roll of 45 members, all college men, was mustered in on March 15 in Denver. The officers hope to have a full quota of 106 members within a short time. The following colleges were represented: Annapolis Naval Academy, Cornell University, Princeton, John Hopkins, Dartmouth, Ann Arbor, Michigan Agricultural, Baker, Olney, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Kansas and Kansas Normal, Purdue, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Denver, Soard Heart, Colorado College, Colorado Agricultural and Colorado School of Mines. Who, now can gainsay the tremendous educational work the "intellectuals" are doing for the proletariat?

Some of the members of the General Managers' Association are demanding that all railway lines combine for a death fight upon all the railway union organizations. The more astute members, however, are against the move. They realize the desirability of having a set of organizations who would rather fight each other than combine against the railway magnates. In the proposed strike a great deal hinges on the possibility of a war between the engineers and firemen. The engineers declare the strike is desired in order to allow the firemen to control the brotherhood of engineers. In the event of a strike we may expect to see another evidence of craft scabbery.

When the last act of the Philadelphia farce has been played we may expect to meet with a learned bunch of highbrows peddling dope about the general strike being a failure. Watch for these gentlemen with their elevated domes and gently but firmly tell their audiences of the fact that the firemen and electricians remained peacefully at work furnishing motive power for cars manned by "scabs."

Remember that it's what you don't get that makes the boss fat.

I. W. W. means that when the workers get wise and come in, we'll win.

Better have no union at all than one built on the basis of an "identity of interests" between master and slave.

Don't join the I. W. W. to help us; join it to help yourself. That's why we're in. The sympathy gag don't go.

The value of what you produce while on the job and the amount of value used up in getting you on the job and keeping you in working order are by no means the same. It's just the difference between what it costs to produce you and what you produce that lets the boss get fat and easy. This difference is surplus value. You create it—your owner gets it. It's the fight for more food, clothing and shelter on your part, and the fight for more profit on the bosses' part that makes up the class struggle. You are robbed of this surplus value in production and nowhere else. Graft in public places, rottenness in politics, immoral conduct of officials, all are of no interest to you. You are robbed on the job. The place to organize to stop the robbery is at the point of production. If a guy poked you one in the eye you wouldn't wait until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and then hit his adopted brother, would you? Organize in the shop, factory, mine, forest and field to end exploitation where exploitation takes place. How do we know that the worker receives just enough to get him on the job? Why, because there is an army of unemployed ready to take the job. This army, having been out of work for some time, has a fierce desire for beefsteak, but is thankful even for "coffee and—". They offer to take the job and you who have the job are compelled to meet their price. The remedy for this is organization, but this organization must have several features in order to succeed. It must have low initiation fees, no dues, no limitation of apprenticeship, no "Aristo-

(Continued on Page Three.)

CHINN'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED

Many Watch Procession on Riverside Avenue—Strains of the Marseillaise Heard—I. W. W. Members Who Attend Funeral Wear Red Neckties.

Funeral services for S. O. Chinn, age 27, which were held from the I. W. W. hall provided a magnificent scene of men, women and children following the hearse and the brass band moved down Riverside Avenue. The last tribute was paid by James Thompson, national organizer of the Industrial Workers at the I. W. W. Hall at 616 Front Avenue, in which he declared that the man had given his life in the interest of the working class.

Three hundred Fellow Workers packed the hall to capacity and after the services followed the hearse and band to Riverside Avenue and Monroe Street, from which point the hearse and pall bearers proceeded to Greenwood cemetery, where Chinn was buried. The casket was draped with the flag of the organization of which Chinn was a member and an officer. Chinn came to Spokane last fall to participate in the free speech fight. His home was originally at Hutchinson, Kansas.

The funeral proceedings attracted a great deal of attention. Before the hearse walked four officers of the I. W. W. with red neckties and red badges of the organization in their buttonholes, while the band before pealed out the martial strains of the "Marseillaise." Marching behind for four or five blocks marched the members of the organization, who came out to pay their last respects to the man that had sacrificed his life for the cause of Free Speech.

WHAT SOME WILL SEE IN VICTIM CHINN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of a martyr to Sullivan's system will be held tomorrow. The silent respect of hundreds will be given this man, who the entire police force of Spokane could not scare; a man who died for what he thought was right. S. O. Chinn will be the corpse in the coffin. Contributing cause, not shown on official certificate, of course, is 35 days of bread and water by mandate of Acting Chief Sullivan.

Other wrecks are either in the hospital or slowly crawling about, hoping that some time they may be the men they were before they foolishly regarded Spokane's police system as somewhat removed from the Russian empire, where men and women are starved and beaten and killed because they protest.

These wrecks, dragging about like a stone the memory of the 35 days of bread and water horror, will probably not be there to do reverence to Chinn, who is luckier and who is dead, but they should be paraded at the head of the procession that men might see; and, seeing, think a little of what a political machine means to an American city. Yes, and Sullivan and his jailers and his guards and his manacles and his handcuffs and his prison boots and his dark cell and his pleasing modes of torture should be there as a special exhibit that Spokane may see to what sort of men it has given over the job of "protecting" life and property and human welfare.

The thinking man will see several things in the quiet little procession tomorrow that politicians will not. It may be that this sad ceremonial will mean something as an object lesson; will mean that Sullivan and weak-kneed mayors can no longer make a mock of liberty and a wreck of men's bodies.—Spokane Press.

VICTIM CHINN DID NOT DIE IN VAIN.

S. O. Chinn did not die in vain. The funeral of this victim of Sullivan's brutal methods occurred yesterday, and while Chinn was but a simple worker in the ranks, his courage was one of the most imposing the city has seen in months. It was not an I. W. W. demonstration, for hundreds were there who

were not followers of the union; it was the respect of honest men for another man who died for what he held to be principle.

Chinn's death appears to have been the turning point in the sentiment of Spokane regarding the police system. Before Chinn died the recent conflict was generally regarded as merely a fight between authority and anarchy; now that the dust has settled, the average worker is discovering that it was a fight between brutality—senseless brutality—run amuck—and devotion to a principle by men who had nothing to gain and everything—even life itself—to lose.

The Portland (Ore.) I. W. W. Local on Saturday passed strong resolutions on Chinn's death, condemning Mayor Pratt and Acting Chief Sullivan. While these resolutions will have no special effect in Spokane they will in Oregon, and as they are being sent out to every city and town where the telegraph goes, the result will be that this city will be given a most unfortunate name for needless brutality; all because it had a chief of police, a mayor and a prosecuting attorney who could think of nothing but brutality to quell a disturbance. The I. W. W. conflict could have been settled in two days had the commonest principle of sense and humanity been used. They were not, and a great flare of scandal arose.—Spokane Press.

SPokane SANE AGAIN.

The city of Spokane has found it impossible and unwise to defy the constitution of the United States. After having taken it away for a half year, Spokane has now given back the right of free speech to all its citizens. There has been a change in the public sentiment and the city is ashamed of itself!

The story of Spokane's connection with fake employment agencies and of the great shake-down alleged to have been made at the expense of workmen has been told in these columns. When protests were made on the streets the speakers were thrown in jail. Men and women were packed into cells until they could hold no more, and then boarding houses were fitted out as asylums. There were stories of almost unbelievable cruelties practiced upon the prisoners, and these stories had much to do with the city's awakening.

When the facts were all out, the sentiment changed and the city again became American. The right of speech has been restored, as has been the right to hire halls for public meetings. That they could have been taken away in the first place is hard to believe.—Republic, Rockford, Ill.

FLAGS.

Flags, after all is said and done, are in reality but a piece of cloth.

It is, indeed, but in the thoughts and ideals impressed upon the human mind that their influence becomes injurious or otherwise. The flags of feudalism or of capitalism have at all times been used by the lords and masters to strengthen the bonds of servitude, to protect their property, to incite ignorance and prejudice.

We have witnessed in the past, and sad to say may in the future, the slaves of many nations slaughtering one another in defence of the property and power of their masters.

The writer has himself seen the walls of European cathedrals decorated with war scared flags, commemorative of ancient murder. Such association is especially pernicious.

A new flag is naturally viewed with fear and suspicion.

If workmen think the I. W. W. will allow any piece of cloth, no matter what the color, to delay the organization of labor or to lead them into a Father Gapon red trap, they are mistaken.

It will only be raised by true revolution, when the knowledge and power of the workers make it practical.

In that future—

"Oh, it may be oft, meseemeth, In the days that yet shall be, When no slave of gold abideth 'Twixt the breadth of sea to sea."

Then the red flag will wave throughout the world as the emblem of freedom and of peace.

J. FLOYD.

PRESS COMMITTEE THROWN INTO JAIL

LOCKUP. Lawrence County Jail, New Castle, Pa., March 23, 1910.

Fellow Workers: The editor and the five members of the Solidarity Press' Committee were summoned to court this morning, and sentenced by Judge Porter to pay a fine of \$100 each in addition to costs of case.

The defendants were tried March 17, having been indicted under an act of assembly No. 120, which provides that publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania must print at the head of their editorial column the name of the owner or owners, together with that of the managing editor.

The statute in question is incomplete, since it makes no provision for the publication of a paper by a voluntary organization, only referring to a corporation, partnership, partnership limited and individual ownership. Under the construction placed upon this law by the jury's verdict, it will be henceforth impossible for an unincorporated body like the I. W. W. to publish a paper in its own name in Pennsylvania, without at the same time printing its entire list of members as owners.

For obvious reasons, Solidarity could do nothing of the sort, and so with the consent of the New Castle Local Unions, we have vested the ownership and publication of the paper in the hands of the Joint Press Committee, to be held in trust by them and their successors until such time as we can see our way clear to place Solidarity again under complete ownership and control of the organization as such.

In the trial on March 17th the defendants in our case appeared in court without a lawyer. We pleaded our own case and forced the prosecution to play their trump card at the close. Just as the judge had finished his charge to the jury and was about to dismiss them, the assistant prosecuting attorney grabbed a copy of Solidarity, passed it to the judge and asked him to compare it with the statute, and give his opinion as to whether or not our heading on the editorial column complied with the law. The judge did as requested and expressed the opinion that the heading was not in conformity with the act. This must have had great weight in determining the jury's verdict of guilty.

When appearing for sentence this morning the defendants were allowed to state reasons why the sentence should not be imposed by the court. Several weighty reasons were given which will appear in a later article. But the judge announced that under a decision of a superior court he could do no other than pass sentence on us. We announced that no fines would be paid, and were immediately turned over to the sheriff and locked up in the county jail, where we must remain for ninety days in order to satisfy the wolfish hunger of the U. S. Steel Corporation for the marrow of Solidarity.

But solidarity still lives and will continue as heretofore the uncompromising advocate of I. W. W. principles and tactics. A temporary editor has been secured in Fellow Worker H. A. Goff of Pittsburg, a member of the District Council, and a temporary business manager in Fellow Worker G. R. Perry, to whom all remittances for the defense fund and all others pertaining to financial matters should be addressed until further notice. The address of editor and business manager is Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Fellow Workers, everywhere, come to the aid of Solidarity. Finish the individual subscriptions and the bundle orders. Hold up our hands in this crisis and show the enemies of the I. W. W. that they cannot prevail over a united and determined body of revolutionists.

The names of the jailed Fellow Workers are as follows: A. M. Striton, C. H. McCarty, Valentine Jacobs, George Fix, Earl F. Moore, D. H. Williams. B. H. WILLIAMS.

CHILD LABOR INCREASES.

While the population of the continental United States increased 50.6 per cent during the years from 1880 to 1900, the total number of children from 10 to 15 years of age engaged in trade and transportation increased 216.5 per cent, and of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, 113.4 per cent. In spite of sentiment, and legislation the number is still increasing. Compulsory education and factory inspection are but insufficient safeguards.

TIME TO WAKE UP.

It appears to me that we who pride ourselves on being "free born American citizens" are a lot of dummies. The capitalist papers have been hollering about the returning prosperity, the Taft wave and good times for the past two years. Yet we, the workmen, have been "hitting the pike" from place to place, hoping that the next spot which we struck would be able to make a stake; with which to be able to tide over sufficient time until we were able to secure a suitable job.

The average man a person meets is not able to reason from cause to effect. He will kick about the poor conditions with which he has to put up, yet he will never stop a minute and try to seek out a remedy for these conditions.

If you talk unionism to him he will say that unions are all right, providing they are the right kind of unions and are run right. This is as far as he ever gets. It never enters his brain that it lies within his power to see that the union to which he belongs is run on the right lines.

It is time the workmen shake off this indifference and seek to remedy the causes of all their misery. This lies within the power of the working class and it is time for them to act.

There are only two kinds of unions—one is for the bosses and the other for the workers. If you are a workman you belong to the latter. The interests of these unions are diametrically opposed. What is good for the bosses is no good for the workers. The bosses are organized to keep the workers in the subjection. The workers are organized for the purpose of securing for themselves more of the product of their toil, shorter hours and better conditions. If you are a workman you belong to the workers' union and it is time that you get into line.

EARL OSBORNE.

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

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Agitate. Educate. Organize. Always bear in mind that "An injury to one is an injury to all."

If you believe in unionism you should join the union and help to advance the interests of the working class.

The liberty of the working class today consists in the liberty to change from one master to another—if you can find another.

481,777 casks of champagne were imported into the United States during the year 1909. How much of this ever trickled down your throat, Mr. Blanketstuffer?

In the concentration of the industries into fewer and fewer hands, in the form of trusts and combinations, we find the shadow of the future industrial democracy.

A divided working class can never win a battle from an organized capitalist class. The I. W. W. is the only union which unites all the workers. It is time you were getting in.

The I. W. W. is the bread and butter union of the workers. What the working class needs is a full stomach. The way to get it is through organization. The I. W. W. points the way.

Homestead, Pullman, Cripple Creek, Coeur d'Alene, McKees Rocks, Spokane, and now Philadelphia have added proof to Gompers' assertion, "that the interests of capital and labor are identical." Like hell.

"Treat your employers fairly," says Flannery, president of the Freight Handlers' International. Yes, and get clubbed over the head by Cossocks imported by these same employers, when you go out on strike.

The I. W. W. is the organization which is destined to take over the means of production and distribution and administer them in the interest of the workers.

The solution of the labor problem lies in the entire abolition of the capitalist mode of production and distribution. This can only be accomplished by an industrially organized working class.

Job buyers, which would you rather do, buy six or eight jobs per year at a cost of one to three dollars, or pay fifty cents a month dues into a labor organization? By doing the latter and lining up with the rest of your fellow workers you can put the employment sharks out of business, so that it would become unnecessary for you to buy jobs.

Between the two classes, one which produces all wealth and gets nothing, and one which produces nothing and gets all, a struggle must go on until the working class through the power of organization takes and holds, that which they produce by their labor.

It is said that at one time Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, went down to Cuba and organized a street car workers' union at Havana. Mr. Steinhardt, the manager of the street railways, treated him with the greatest courtesy, permitting him to meet his men in any way he desired.

Only an organization founded on the broad lines of industrialism, and using industrial methods, guided by the intelligence of the membership will be able to cope with the capitalist class.

LUMBER HIGH; WAGES LOW. Lumber dealers have announced a raise in prices and predict a year of prosperity for the lumber manufacturing industry.

Belmont and his fellow magnates, all shining lights of the Civic Federation, at whose banquets they knock knees with Gompers, Mitchell and other so-called labor leaders...

The Herald says: "The fact is that seven days' work in a week does not pay economically. It has been proven time and again that if a man is to do his best work a day's rest is needed."

200,000 WELSH MINERS WILL STRIKE. Cardiff, March 20.—The prolonged negotiations over the new wage agreement between the South Wales coal owners and the miners were broken off tonight, and a strike of 200,000 miners is inevitable on March 31.

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

are not looking out after the master's interest, it takes up all our time looking after our own. Labor has nothing to expect from the capitalist class, notwithstanding the assertions of some of the so-called labor leaders...

DISCONTENT. It is not a crime to be discontented; on the contrary it is the highest of virtues. The people who say that discontent is criminal are liars and the truth is not in them.

IS THE A. F. L. EVOLVING? How often do we hear the claim, especially from our socialist friends, that the A. F. L. is gradually evolving into an industrial union.

Capital is fighting with the modern repeating rifle, while labor has hardly abandoned the use of the bolo and spear, and take up the use of the flintlock.

LABOR SPIES. Labor spying has become quite an institution in this country. In fact the principal function of nearly all detective agencies at the present time is to furnish men who will sneak into unions and then report the activity thereof to their headquarters.

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DISCONTENT. It is not a crime to be discontented; on the contrary it is the highest of virtues. The people who say that discontent is criminal are liars and the truth is not in them.

By far the greatest cause of discontent is poverty, or the fear of poverty. The Scottish philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, said that poverty was the only hell that the Englishman was afraid of.

The thieves and robbers of society stand on the brink and spray the premises with the hose of organized charity in the hope of lowering the temperature—they sprinkle hell with good intentions, and gain a reputation as philanthropists thereby.

Poverty means other things besides want, hunger and physical deprivation. It means filth of body and mind; it means sickness, disease and death; it means war, murder and crime of all kinds; it means the destruction of children in factory and sweatshop; it means the damnation and degradation of women physically and mentally on the streets and in the houses of prostitution.

It evolves and becomes ever more hideous in its development. The poverty of a tribe of savages is far different from the poverty of the middle ages, bears no comparison whatever to the poverty of the homeless tramp of modern times.

Out of poverty today comes little or nothing that is great or noble or grand. Its tendency is to dwarf, cripple and destroy the mind as well as the body.

The wall of our present hell is the private ownership of the means of wealth production, and while it stands we must remain in poverty. It cannot be scaled, it must be battered down.

Millions today are using it, and the walls of the capitalist inferno are trembling under its strokes throughout the length and breadth of the hell we call the civilized world.

Though you may not be able to speak in public or to write, still you can do your part, a part just as necessary, honorable and effective; a part that will count in the total result for just as much as any other man's, seeing that you have done what you could.

WANTED. Thomas J. O'Brien, formerly a member of L. U. No. 12, Los Angeles, Cal., to write to the undersigned at once. Do not delay. Wm. R. Sautter, 243 East Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Henry Peterson will learn something to his advantage by communicating with George H. Hill, Sacramento, Cal., P. O. Box 446.

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

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.

NEW YORK. 15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th. 95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th. 163—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam Avenue.

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

CALIFORNIA. 1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.

ILLINOIS. 302—Car Builders, Hegewisch. 85—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W. Elm Street.

INDIANA. 200—Henry Hahn, Muncie, 2009 S. Elm St. 301—John Hermann, Hammond, Box 599.

LOUISIANA. 38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott street. MINNESOTA. 64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson street.

MISSOURI. 84—M. Robertson, St. Louis, 2651 Washington Avenue. 188—B. Blumoff, St. Louis, 2007A Biddle St.

MONTANA. 39—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings. 40—Frank Reed, Missoula, Box 745. 41—J. W. Bailey, Great Falls, 505 Fifth Ave. South.

NEBRASKA. 86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 South 17th Ave. NEW JERSEY. 24—A. Hingsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave. 610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St.

SLAVERY ON THE HILL ROADS. On the Hill roads between Seattle and St. Paul, 4,000 Japanese are being held in practical slavery. This is being done through a Japanese slave firm, better known as the Oriental Trading Co., located at Seattle, Wash., which makes a quarter of a million dollars each year as its share of furnishing the railroads with laborers.

OHIO. 75—G. A. Storck, Lorain, 1860 East 25th. 89—B. Persky, Cleveland, 2267 Hazen Ave. 294—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickory street.

OREGON. 92—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street. 93—Paul Krowack, Portland, 306 First St. S. 141—W. T. Nof, Portland, 306 First St. South.

PENNSYLVANIA. 5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street. 143—Michael Reinhardt, Pittsburg, 5904 Harvard street.

RHODE ISLAND. 99—C. A. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill. VERMONT. 7—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre street.

WASHINGTON. 131—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue. 132—Chas. Brown, Spokane, Box 2129. 178—Aug. Wangeman, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.

WYOMING. 140—Louis Moreau, Cheyenne, 418 West 17th street. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

DISTRICT COUNCILS. New York, N. Y.—H. Trauring, 741 East Fifth street. Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Rice, 935 Wells street.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Seattle, Wash.—C. P. Williams, 1524 Fifth Ave. Portland, Ore.—J. Jackson, 306 First St. Spokane, Wash.—T. H. Dixon, Box 2129.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

Argentine. The office of the "Industrial Worker" is in receipt of a new exchange, "La Accion Socialista," a revolutionary syndicalist paper of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The number at hand of "La Accion Socialista" speaks for the "Confederacion" Obrera Regional Argentina, a revolutionary syndicalist organization recently formed.

The following is a brief quotation from an article by Antonio Marinelli: "After having passed through a cyclone of reaction which in its fury threatened to destroy our valiant revolutionary organization, here we are, not for the purpose of walling and complaining, nor to protest. Today our voice is not the sigh of the conquered nor the protest of the weak; it is the wrathful voice of a strong people."

"Those who are protesting today, after the battle is over, who during the state of siege kept carefully quiet. For this reason we are not raising our voice in protest, but limit ourselves to judging the facts serenely and incite the producers to prepare themselves, to constitute themselves immediately in one, single powerful organization, so that we may be able to exact revenge for the stupid persecutions of which we have been the victims."

"Once more our masters, the facts have demonstrated to us that the revolutionary power of the working class rests only in their organization, and that other institutions and parties marauding in the track of the former are nothing but rank nobodies, when the wind of reaction begins to blow in all its fury."

"Workers, let us throw away the narrow partialism that divides us; let us all unite in one solid organization, and the bourgeoisie shall never again dare to commit against us such deeds as they did during the state of siege."

"Our power does not rest outside ourselves; it rests in our hands."

"(Note—Perhaps there might be some of us workingmen here in America who might with advantage take to heart the above remarks of Fellow Worker Marinelli in Buenos Aires, even though he is so far away that it takes them two months to get here.)"

"As an instance of the treatment accorded to our Argentine fellow workers, let us pluck some flowers from a letter of one who was subjected to torture on the government transport "Guardia Nacional."

"The commandant of this vessel is one Tiburcio Aldao, reputed son of a paralytic friar Aldao and his concubine, a nun. This command-

ant seems to be a monster in human form, who could give advanced lessons to our Spokane authorities. "Upon arriving to the floating prison," says the writer of the letter, "our tortures commenced. The quadrupede Aldao had 'carte blanche' (unlimited power) and he used it. The prisoners, after being undressed, stark naked, and searched, were beaten. They were robbed of their hair and were ordered to run down into the hold under blows of the butt of the gun. Their sleeping apartments were on the lowest deck, where they were watched by sentinels. If they spoke they were beaten with guns. If they coughed—the same. In the morning they were driven up to scrub the deck for half an hour, having always to work on the run, and whoever slackened his pace was greeted with the order 'Hurry up!' and a blow."

"The commandant put ball and chain on all who protested or spoke a single word. "In the meantime this brave chief and the officers were sometimes standing by laughing at our running and at the maltreatment."

So far from having crushed the organizations are the masters that they now have to deal with a strike of 4,000 marine workers, which may presently be joined by 8,000 more, while the proletariat of the whole republic stands behind them solidly.

Bulgaria. The Proposed General Strike of Railway and Postal Employees—A Bluff of the Politicians! (From "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris.)

The union of unions in Bulgaria is a federation by revolutionary syndicalists, feel their leaders of this federation function some political intellectuals, who recently have become alarmed at the inroads made in the organization anarchists and syndicalist and feel their hold upon the rank and file insecure. In order to turn the attention of the mass from the revolutionary element and take the wind out of their sails, the leaders submitted the question of a general strike. The proposition was taken up in good faith by the rank and file and in magnificent style. The general strike was already well under way, financial support was coming in, the assistance of other organizations secured, etc., when the leaders—politicians—decided to submit the matter to a referendum, and an splendid response came in from all parts a general meeting was called for Dec. 31. For inexplicable reasons the meeting was postponed to Jan. 2. All that was done was to speak reassuring words to the employees and the public, and on Jan. 5 one of the leaders announced through the press that "in view of the conciliatory spirit of the government, the danger of a strike was now past."

A couple of days later came the Bulgarian Christmas and the general strike did not come off.

The correspondent of "Les Nouveaux Temps," St. V. Guerdjicoff, draws the conclusion that the politician intellectual in the Union of Unions have simply been provoking artificially the general strike movement. For purposes of "high politics" they have paraded the red spectre before the government, thus drawing the workers by the nose through a false manoeuvre. The correspondent further expresses the assurance that these bluffing tactics will have an opposite effect from what was intended.

SPARKS

(Continued from Page One.)

ocracy of labor." Such an organization is the I. W. W. The constitution of the I. W. W. provides that in no case shall the initiation fee exceed \$5, or the monthly dues be more than \$1; that there shall be no limitation of apprenticeship, and it has for its motto "An injury to one is an injury to all." Politicians will tell you you can't better your condition under capitalism and endeavor to prove it by the same argument as above. It is true that under capitalism you must necessarily create surplus value and you will get just enough to keep you at work. But by combining with your fellows you can force a raise in wages and make a better standard of living by the application of more grub on your inside. Also by shortening hours you give a job to some of those on the outside and take away that much of a menace to your position. If twelve men, working ten hours per day, strike for an eight-hour day and win, they not only have two hours more time for themselves, but have made jobs for three more men. Do you savvy? The stuff the politicians and pseudo-political economists pass out to you is alright; to make the grass grow green, but it don't go with the I. W. W. As a steady diet their dope is about as nourishing as post mortem gripe guts. The I. W. W. is organized to get the goods now, and also to abolish the wage system. Get that in your skynplece and then join with us. You'll look a heap better on the inside.

Press feeders in the smaller shops in Denver are about to "organize." They are to have a "Gordon Press-Feeders' Union." Cylinder pressmen will not be eligible to membership. According to one who is aiding in the formation of this union (?) the members are to go on strike for more pay sixty days after they get their charter from the A. F. of L. The fool-killer came to Denver, sized up the bunch and decided it was too large a job for him to tackle.

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 a. 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 Elveva Elind Leaders...5c Social General Strike...5c I. W. W. Song Books...10c Industrial Worker, single copy...5c Solidarity...5c Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p. m. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y Propaganda Committee.

RESOLUTIONS FROM WALLACE AND BURKE

Wallace, Idaho, March 19, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M.—Dear Sirs and Brothers: A very important question is before our organization. Shall we affiliate with the A. F. L. Before deciding a little history regarding A. F. L. methods won't hurt us. The progressive Industrial Unionists in Europe claim they are a stumbling block to progress, stating that their methods of conducting strikes gives more pleasure to the capitalists than the wage worker. We will illustrate a few of their tactics of recent date, "The Switchmen's Strike." Wallat those men were fighting to better their conditions, engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen were ordered by their leaders to stay at work and take out their trains that scab switchmen had made up. They were brothers, but it did not prevent the trainmen from scabbing on their brother switchmen. In place of the disastrous defeat it could have been made a victory had the trainmen been loyal to their brothers in their time of need and quit work with them.

In Philadelphia, at the present time, the same tactics are used. Men affiliated with the A. F. L. are furnishing the power to run the cars that are being operated by strike breakers, whilst their brothers are putting up a strong fight to get a living wage. Some have called the A. F. L. a "scab hatchery." Are they wrong when we look at the tactics they use? The past is full of the same kind of stories—once craft making war upon the other, yet all affiliated under one banner.

A curious thing about this great labor movement, and why such tactics are used to keep down the workers is that the leaders of this movement receive a salary from the capitalist exploiters besides the one they receive from the wage worker, and the more they keep the workers divided the greater they become. They are all hearted in the capitalist press, as sound, conservative leaders, and that labor would be lost without them. Wallace Local No. 17 differs with them. We believe as the Industrial Unionist in Europe, that they are a stumbling block to progress, and the quicker these labor leaders are put out of commission the sooner will the wage slave be emancipated. With these facts staring us in the face, our executive board, with the exception of one, advises the members of the W. F. M. to affiliate with these stumbling blocks. They seem to lay particular emphasis on jurisdiction; they state that we shall have it the same as before. What support can we expect from the A. F. L. even by affiliation, when we see the kind of support they give their brother craftsman? Are the W. F. M. a privileged class? They might as well be truthful and in place of holding jurisdiction state if we affiliate we can still hold our jobs and draw the same salaries. The per capita tax we pay into the A. F. L. won't affect us as leaders. It is an insult to the members to put such a proposition before them, and it is time we had a more progressive bunch of executive heads. They make the plea that we stand alone and are helpless. That we renounce our industrial principle and go back to craftism. Where has the backbone of the Federation gone? Are we to be relegated to the scrap pile like the members of the A. F. L. just on account of a few labor leaders? If our principles are right, we stand alone; if we are wrong we might just as well die now as prolong the agony.

Take, for instance, the I. W. W. fight for free speech in Spokane. Look what those few hundred men and that gritty little fighter, Gurley Flynn, accomplished with almost every one against them. Even our beloved editor, John M. O'Neil, called them deluded, belligerents, and seemed to consider it a disgrace for the W. F. M. to recognize them. The victory they won in Spokane will be inscribed on the scroll of fame. These few men, organized under the only industrial basis, have done more to advance the cause of the wage workers than the millions of organized craftsmen ever did or ever will do. The I. W. W. is an organization that is built on a solid rock foundation, one whose principles will never be destroyed, and if we don't want to stand alone there's where we belong.

The W. F. M. committee was appointed to try and bring about an affiliation with as many organizations as possible; the same to be under one executive board. We wasn't running after jurisdictional rights; a labor organization under industrial unionism would have no trouble with jurisdiction. It could be done away with, the same as fat salaries to labor leaders. The power these leaders have and the money they get keeps organized bodies of workers on the downward path. Why should a labor leader of the W. F. M. or any other organization receive more for his services than the worker he represents? Does the capitalist give more to his servant than he gets himself? An officer of any organization is not entitled to any more than the worker he represents, and it is a great mistake for the wage slaves to pay more. The United Mine Workers state that "what is good enough for them should be good enough for the W. F. M." Wallace Miners' Union don't see it that way. The U. M. W., organized as they are today, with their contract system, which enables one bunch of workers to scab on the others and still be union men. Their labor leaders, who make the mine owners a further means of exploitation for the poor devils who can't help themselves. The A. F. L. is naturally good enough for them/being conducted along the same lines, but it is not good enough for the industrial unionists in the Western Federation of Miners.

The above was unanimously adopted by the Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, March 19, 1910, and that it be given as wide a publication as possible.

SAM KILBURN, Acting Secretary. Indorsed by Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M.

SAN DIEGO ON THE MOVE. Industrial Worker: Kindly increase our bundle order to 100 copies per week. I will say that our mass meeting held last Sunday in celebration of the Paris Commune was a success in every way. Austin Adams was the speaker of the evening. Over 500 people were in attendance at the meeting. Collection of \$18.75 taken up, while our expenses amounted to \$11.50. I think that there will be something doing here shortly if we can stand the strain of working ten hours per day and for the organization by night.

We have here the most delightful climate in the world. Why, a woman left a new-born baby out in the weeds at Coronado last January and it never caught cold. If some of the boys of the Northwest have got money and wish to recuperate, come and give us a visit; but don't come without the cash, as this is a very poor town in which to find a job. BENSON JAYNES.

LOCAL 272 I. W. W. PHOENIX, ARIZONA. March, 1910.

To L. U. No. 173, San Francisco and the General Members of the Locals of the I. W. W. Fellow Workers: In reference to the motions printed in the Industrial Worker of February 26th, we wish to say we are deeply interested in the subject, as we hold the following article by L. U. 173, per Harry Sweet, to be evidence of the agitation which will result in the solidifying of the I. W. W. We wish to offer suggestions which have to do with the foundation of our own I. W. W. and also state some pertinent facts which our constructors did not recognize when constructing our organization: First, The convention in question is a convention of the elected representatives of the locals comprising the I. W. W.; Second, That a convention of representatives with the initiative law framing function is a class government; that a working class union which elects representatives to such conventions, thereby vests its economic power in a political sovereign; therefore the I. W. W. no longer has power, but has surrendered its power to its representatives. Further that to solidify the I. W. W. we will find it necessary for the locals to retain their sovereign power and instead of representative government which is in its structure Class Government, we will use the initiative and referendum method of government, that is the making of any and all kind of laws, rules or regulations.

Fellow Workers, Why present your motion to the convention? Why not present your motion to the locals, and if adopted by the locals, order the general secretary-treasurer to proclaim them I. W. W. laws and cause them to be written into the I. W. W. statute book. Cut the go between out of our business and keep them attending to the execution of our laws and program and their duties generally; this is "direct action" in making laws and we will be forced to adopt the "direct action" method in all of our affairs before the I. W. W. is solid. The sooner the better, Fellow Workers; the bosses are destroying us rapidly. "Arise!" We gladly support the motions of Local 173 if they are to be submitted directly to the locals by referendum vote; but we second no motions to be brought up at the coming or other representative conventions. Yours for the revolution, LOCAL 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz. Adopted and ordered published, March 17, 1910, Local 272, I. W. W.

LOCAL UNION 272, PHOENIX, ARIZ. To L. U. 419, Redlands, Cal.

Fellow Workers: Referring to your circular received recently, we desire to throw as much light on the subject under consideration as we can, in order to lend aid to the progress of solidarity within the I. W. W., and will speak freely our convictions according to our information in the phases of the subject treated. We have carefully read your resolution, and heartily approve the first, second, third, fourth and fifth stanzas and now proceed to analyze the sixth stanza, viz., quoting from the sixth stanza as follows: "On the basis of equal representation." Now Fellow Workers, representation is the machinery used only and only can be used to rob the individual local unions of their sovereign power and to vest same in a representative; thereby forming a class government. Now Fellow Workers, the I. W. W. is sentimentally opposed to class government. The question comes to you, Why form class government if you are against class government? We recommend that you initiate a resolution and submit it to the locals outlining what you want in the subject and if you receive seconds to the resolution you may order the G. E. B. to submit to the membership by referendum, or if a majority of the locals of the I. W. W. approve your resolution, you may order the general secretary-treasurer to proclaim the fact and order the law made by the I. W. W. in the statute book of the organization and have same published in the I. W. W. press. We trust that you may perceive that we condemn and denounce the representative method of making laws of any nature within the I. W. W.

Again, quoting from the seventh stanza, "To instruct the delegates to the next convention and bring this matter forward at the next convention."

Fellow Workers, all that we have stated regarding quotation from the sixth stanza applies equally as well here, and further, we ask you why wait for the next convention to enact a thing which you want enacted at the earliest possible date? Have you no local unions? Can you not from your resolution at any meeting and submit to all the locals and in this manner put the acceptance or rejection of your desired law directly before the membership, without any go between?

This is "direct action" in making laws and is the only correct method of getting the expression of the membership of the I. W. W., and also no waste of time waiting for the next convention of the representatives of the locals.

Fellow Workers, what is paper and ink and lead pencils and printing presses and the initiative and referendum system invented for? Away with your antiquated political machinery. Come at once to the "direct action" method of making your laws. And we would further say, Your suggestion seems more like constructing a new means of communication and information with the seeds of concentrated power planted thereon, than anything else.

Fellow Workers, if we take the law making power out of the convention and out of the G. E. B. we will immediately see them change their face and become just what we need our simple executives and centers of information, communication and agitation. Yours for the progress of the working class movement.

LOCAL 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz. Adopted and ordered published in the I. W. W. press, March 17, 1910. Local 272, I. W. W.

FROM OVER THE SEAS. Industrial Worker:

Allow me to congratulate you for the grand and heroic struggle which the Fellow Workers of Spokane have been waging for the right of free speech and free assemblage. That this should be necessary in a democratic republic, proves in every respect that America has of its alleged free institutions nothing else left except their various beautiful names. Thanks also for the exchange copy I get by sending you our journal from here, the "Wohlstund fur Alle." It is only to be hoped that you receive it as regularly as it is mailed to you. I have just finished an article on your wonderful struggle at Spokane and of the cruel treatment accorded our true Comrades who dared to utter the truth.

P. RAMM'S, Klostenburg, Austria.

THE TALE OF GREED. During the last year 67,513 American men, women and children were killed by accident in factories. About 150,000 were injured.

During the last nineteen years the railroads of America have killed 143,527 persons. During the same period 931,450 persons have been injured by American railroads.

The railroad toll alone for twenty years has been more than 1,000,000 American men, women and children.

During the last seventeen years American coal mines have killed 22,840 men, made at least 10,000 widows and upward of 40,000 orphans.

THE REAL ISSUE. There are two issues, after all, Above the ones the speech may call Or wisdom utter;

Two issues that with men and you Are most important—and the two Are bread and butter. Let patriotic banners wave, Let economic speakers rave; 'Tis not potential That Art proclaim and Music sing— The Loaf is, after all, the thing That's most essential.

Truth seeks some broader meeting place For bread or clan or tribe or race, For saint or sinner? But after all the noise and fuss The issue paramount with us Is—What for dinner?

New theories we may evolve, Our government we may dissolve, New flags float o'er us, And truth may search and wisdom think, Still these two planks of meat and drink Are yet before us.

So let contention hotly wage, And let wars of logic rage In discourse fretted; When all the clamor is complete The issue still is what to eat And how to get it! —J. W. FOLEY.

If you are interested in Industrial Unionism. Subscribe to the Industrial Worker. 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 goods deal. By Request We Will Ship Quads 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. Trade Mark. 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. 524 Central Building. Phone—Main 5729; 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. SUBSCRIPTIONS: Yearly \$1.00 Six Months .50 Canada and Foreign 1.50 Bundle Orders, per copy .01. Address all communications for publication to A. M. STIRTON, Editor; all remittances to the Manager, C. H. McCARTY. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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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 had 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.

Summit, Wash. Wages \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Grub is fair. Pay the 15th of every month. Hospital fee \$1.00. Sleep in bunkhouse. Work ten hours per day. Forty men in this camp. Things are not very good in this camp, men walking the track every day coming up from Grays Harbor. CHAS. N. TOTTON, Member No. 432, Seattle, Wash.

Black Rock, Ore. Spalding Logging Company—Wages are the smallest paid in the state of Oregon. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can work here if they keep their mouth shut. Your humble servant could not do so, got fired. J. J. COLLINS, Member No. 92.

Eagle Gorge, Wash. Lucas Lumber Company—Wages \$2.00 to \$3.00. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a bunkhouse. Hospital fee 50 cents per month. Boss hires men from employment sharks. Remarks: Foreman a regular slave driver. A good place to stay away from. ANTON ANDERSON, Local Union No. 453.

Seabeck, Wash. John Emil Camp—Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Pay when you quit. Grub is fair. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hospital fee \$1.00. Boss hires men from employment sharks. This is an easy place to work, but you have a hard time getting your money. F. HICOCK, Member Local No. 432, Seattle, Wash.

Upon, Wis. Soo Line R. R. Co.—Wages \$1.75 per day. Pay once a month. Grub is good. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in box car bunks. There is no discount or hospital fee. Company hires men from employment sharks. PAT CONWAY, Local 64, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oso Logging Company—Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Board \$5.00 per week. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Work ten hours per day. Pay the 10th of every month. Hire men at camp and at Jack St. Marie and McNichols' employment offices. I. W. W. men can get work here. Conditions are better than average. Fair bunkhouse, springs and mattress. Wood is furnished. Eight men to each room. It is known as the best feeding camp on this line, also reasonable commissary. Employ about 150 men. For the benefit of those that never have been out on this line, the Darrington branch, I will say in the first place, "Don't buy job." There are men being put on at this camp and others like the Standard and McMartin's every day. Any of these camps are good for supper, lodging and breakfast. In coming up this way, of course, you may not be able to strike a job at the first camp you go to but safe to say you will in some camp on this branch. Remember the job shark. Fare from Seattle to Arlington is \$1.00; from there take Darrington branch; is 28 miles long. Station at any place you like to get off.

LABOR EXCHANGE NOTES. Menahan, Wash. Bennett Logging Co.—Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Pay the 10th of every month. The grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Mattress 25c per month. Boss hires men from the employment sharks. Remarks: Work 12 hours per day in this camp. CHAS. TORSELLI, Local 432.

Hamilton Lumber Co.—Wages \$2.25 per day and up. Pay once a month. The grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. As a rule the boss does not hire men from the employment sharks. Remarks: A good many home guards here. ED. CARLSTON, Local 432.

Merrill and Ring Camp—Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Pay the 10th of every month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can secure work in this camp. Sleep in a crowded bunkhouse. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Boss hires men from employment sharks at times. Remarks: Nearly always a chance to get on. TIMOTHY COUGHLAN, Local 432.

Bovill, Idaho. I. W. W. lumberjacks can secure work at present with the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. in and around Bovill, Idaho. Wages for swamper and sawyers \$2.50 per day. Some of the jammer men receive a little more. Most camps good at camp No. 6 with exception of chuck. Snow in all these camps and when not working in snow, in mud. No men are hired from employment sharks. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month if you work more than 30 hours. Board \$5.00 per week. FRED MEYER.

Aberdeen, Wash. Greys Harbor Logging Co.—Wages: Engineers, \$3.00 to \$3.25 and board; buckers, \$3.25; hookenders, \$5.00 and board; fallers, \$3.25 and \$3.50; doggers, \$3.00; riggers, men, \$3.00; chasers, \$2.00 to \$4.00; swamper, \$2.50; flagman, \$2.50; bull cook, \$4.00 per month; cook house fund, \$40.00 per month. Sleep in bunkhouse, springs furnished free. Grub is good. Hospital fee 75c per month. Board \$5.00 per week. Hire at company's office at Aberdeen. W. A. THOM, Local 354.

A ROBBERING CONCERN. Clayton, Wash. Industrial Worker: I understand that the Lafayette Sawmill Company is going to open up its mill the latter part of March. This is a fierce layout and I would advise all I. W. W. men to stay away. Some time ago, an appeared in the Industrial Worker, we were forced to go on strike in order to get our pay. After waiting for some time some of us were paid off, while the remainder had to board out what they had coming. I understand that the mill company gets 50 cents a head each week for the men whom stop at the boarding house. They get the rake-off in this way: The men pay \$5.00 per week for board; \$4.00 of this goes to the man who runs the boarding house, while the remaining 50 cents goes into the company's jeans. One of the men working in the mill last fall at the time of the shut down had a family of eight to support and not get a cent. He is a sick man and unable to perform much manual labor. He was forced to move out, not even having enough for the children to eat. He is not a very husky fellow, and at the present time his wife is cutting cordwood with what little help he can give her. But the worst of it is the Lafayette Company told this man that they would fix it so that he would be able to obtain grub at the company store. Then they informed the store not to give him any provisions. Yet this poor slave does not believe in the I. W. W. MEMBER LOCAL 222, Spokane, Wash.

THE HOBO—VICTIM. Honor to the hobo—victim. The dictionary says a hobo is "a laborer without a fixed location." Under capitalism, where the master of the machine is the master of the job, many laborers cannot have a fixed location. They are turned off and compelled to go away to hunt work. Society makes hobos of them. Society is to blame, not the hobo, if the wanderer is not clothed in fashion, sweetly scented and cleanly shaven. He may be a bum, yet in all cases out of ten he is more tender of heart than the masters of the machine who have made the hobo out of potential men. He may beat his way on the railroad and seek for handouts at the kitchen door, yet a million hoboes cost society less than a thousand millionaires. Occasionally, rather than starve, he may steal, but all the thefts of all the hoboes of all time will not equal the theft that is involved in Standard Oil or steel trust dividends for one year. The hobo may be illiterate and addicted to the use of his particular slang, but in knowledge of the actual meaning of life under a system of robbery, he knows more in a minute than the average college professor, country editor and orthodox minister knows in a lifetime. The hobo is not exactly a beauty, either in physique or character, but he is what you have made of your fellow man, and you ought to like your own product. He is a jolly good fellow, too making light of his misfortunes, and turning his bitter experience into the gold of glittering sarcasm. What biting sarcasm there is in the line, "Hallelujah, I'm a bum." for the "uncou' gude!" What sinister reflection there is on the sins of society in the song of the tramp: "Where is my wandering boy tonight, The boy of his mother's pride? He is tramping the road with his bed on his back, Or else he is bumming a ride!" How the hobo digs to the depths of the system and disarms criticism of himself in the two lines of his song: "How in hell can I work, When there is no work to do?" It is to be hoped that some day there will be no hoboes. Socialism is definitely planning to bring about that result, though it is scorned in its efforts by the system that creates hoboes and expects to create them forever. But with all this hope, the hobo remains as a picturesque creation of misery due to a system of exploitation—a type that will some day become, not the butt of the playwright, but the theme of the novelist and the poet as he is written about understandingly.—Appeal to Reason.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

(Continued from last issue. By W. I. Fisher, OUTCOME OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

As the movement of production is from small competing concerns to the gigantic corporations that are now organizing in all lines of business, so the close interrelation and interdependence of all industries, one upon another, is surely and certainly bringing into capitalist circles the trust of trusts. As the panic of 1893 to 1897 greatly stimulated the formation of the steel, harvester, sugar, tobacco and the meat trusts and greatly helped to consolidate the transportation service, so the late panic but strengthened these trusts and stimulates the formation of trusts in textiles, cereal products, coal and lumber.

But greatest and most centralizing of all trusts is the combination of the financing power, national banks, saving banks, trust companies, insurance and express companies, into one gigantic corporation. Such an institution will control the stock market and be a central institution through which the existing trusts and newly forming ones are financed. It will control transportation and communication (except the postoffice), and thus be able to dictate terms to all independent businesses, gradually forcing them into the trust of trusts. This trust of trusts moves forward with irresistible weight, crushing down all opposition, brushing aside competition, eliminating waste in production and bringing in better machinery and methods of production. Presidents, congresses, legislatures, city councils, the judiciary and executive, army, navy and police, all the power and paraphernalia of political government is at its beck and call. Press, pulpit and schools are subsidized and advocate its aims and objects. It reaches out and strives to control every thought and purpose of society to its own ends—that is, profits. Whatever resists it, it aims to crush. In doing so this trust of trusts, this plutocracy, uses both guile and violence. Its civic federation, where the brotherhood of capitalists and labor leaders is proclaimed at the same banquet and drank to at the same banquet table is its principal medium for deceiving and misleading the workers into the delusions of "identity of interest" of employer and employee.

It smiles upon craft unionism's time contracts, jurisdictional squabbles, craft autonomy and mutual scabbery. The mailed fist of the military and police, judiciary and prisons, this brute power it also uses to try to crush all organized resistance of labor. Craft unionism as a power for resistance against the encroachments of the capitalist class is destroyed or rendered practically useless. The old competitive industries, where labor was isolated in small groups, is replaced by the gigantic trusts that now herd labor in great factories and industries. The improvement of machinery and elimination of skill reduces wages and shop conditions more and more to the same level. Unskilled, and labor reduced to that level, now carries on the great bulk of production. They have a common, impersonal corporate employer who hires, pays and more and more impartially exploits them as skill and craft distinctions are swept away. This plutocracy, this evolving capitalist trust of trusts becomes money mad by its very successes. In order to increase its profits it mercilessly speeds up labor and reduces wages below the subsistence level. Here revolts occur, the inevitable reaction on the part of the laborers against the despotic power of this plutocracy. A new element, hitherto largely dormant, comes to the front as the moulding and directing force in the labor movement—common labor. Having no skill to protect, these common laborers are compelled to adopt a new instrument and methods of fighting, the industrial class union and its various methods of direct action. Being propertyless, they have no property interest to protect; they have only their labor power, their ability to work for sale, and they are compelled to organize to protect that. Capitalist property and laws and other institutions are so many capitalist strongholds behind which lurk so many capitalist interests that all try to cheapen their labor, to more enslave and degrade them. They revolt. In place of the trade strike comes the industrial strike, the tying up of an entire factory or industry at a time. Through these strikes they perceive where their power lies and begin to organize that strength accordingly. The scope of the new movement widens and spreads from industry to industry. These industrial groups gather themselves into a general organization bargaining about wages, hours of labor and general labor conditions. Every conflict, even failures, but draws them closer together and widens the scope and degree of their activities. These laborers learn that competition between the laborers is the "big stick" of the employers and plans to put an end to that. They are compelled to systematically reduce hours, stop speeding up, abolish child labor and that of married women in factories and stores, all that the surplus of labor may be employed. To the end the stopping of competition between the laborers is necessary to stop the robbery at the point of production. The capitalist system ever tends to keep the worker at the subsistence level; that is, just enough to keep the laborers in working condition and enable them to raise a new generation of slaves, so the organized workers learning this demand a higher subsistence level, more and better food and clothes, better houses, education and recreation. By doing so they attack the capitalist's income, as it takes more and more of the ever-increasing demands of the industrially organized workers, which demands, unless fulfilled, they refuse to work.

Instead of the old incoherence and lack of aim organized labor has, when industrially organized, a steady purpose to obtain for the laborers, the full social value of their work. Organized labor aims to build up its physical, intellectual and moral well-being that it may not only enjoy life better, but also be stronger to resist and overthrow labor's exploiter, the employing class. Ignorance, the enemy of labor, is combatted with knowledge. Give the workers an understanding of not only manual and technical training, but also if history, sciences and whatever else strengthens and broadens their mind. Not only that, but this industrial working class movement awakens and develops social and moral energies in the workers. The watchword, "An injury to one is an injury to all," based upon the economic necessity of laborers obtaining the values they produce, awakens and animates the whole labor movement with a new social energy and ideal. To it whatever hinders the working class movement is wrong, whatever helps that movement is right. Whether it be ignorance, debauchery or intemperance which weaken and stultify the bodies and minds of the workers; the capitalist state and all its paraphernalia of power; church, a capitalist press, a wrong educational system, slums, child labor or whatever else stands between the workers and their complete

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

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economic freedom they fight, tear down and cast aside. All these struggles develop the courage, intellect, morals and ability and determination of the workers, all of which helps them to make further advances. Every advance but strengthens the workers' position to make still further inroads upon the capitalist system, to take more of the capitalist's income and transfer it to the wage laborers. But the plutocracy is not necessarily the first to feel this process of income cutting. Because of their great power and commanding position in industry they can and do at first shift this upon the small manufacturer, employer and trader. The income of this small capitalist element goes down while the incomes of the wage laborers goes up. Between the upper millstone of the plutocracy and the lower one of the industrially organized workers this class of small capitalists, a great bulwark of capitalism, are constantly being ground out into wage laborers, thus increasing the numerical superiority of the wage workers and thus more and more leaves the plutocracy to the attacks of the organized workers. In the effort to preserve its income this plutocracy is compelled to further trustify industry, introduce labor-saving machinery and methods, thus further destroying their own bulwark, the small capitalists, the craft distinctions and organizations.

The conflict now takes on the full stature of the class struggle, as the capitalists to preserve their income are compelled to organize as a class. But the workers, having also organized as a class in all industries and without which society cannot exist; that is, labor power. This labor trust is the final arbiter, is the ultimate power in the class struggle.

By doing away with competition between themselves, the workers are enabled to take and hold the wealth they create in ever-increasing ratio. The plutocracy in the effort to retain their income has been compelled to help its enemies destroy its own greatest bulwark, the small capitalists. With its diminishing income decreases also the power of its political institutions. The breaking up of the old system of exploitation of man by man is about to take place. The workers, through their struggle for the wealth they produce, have been forced to evolve the social and industrial organization to carry on production to furnish society with things necessary to its welfare. At last the industrially organized working class, having thorough control of its labor power and being able to start and stop production at its will, makes demands the plutocracy can no longer grant and survive. The plutocracy can refuse and try to stop industry, but this it cannot do because, having lost control of the social labor forces as well as the great bulk of consumable wealth, it is no longer able to get competing labor or equip the old military power to its aid. Complete and final bankruptcy overtakes the plutocracy. The curtain of history is at last rung down upon the last class struggle, and the last exploiting and oppressing class. The industrially organized working class alone have the organization and power to take and conduct production. This they are compelled to do, thus reorganizing society upon its new social base.

The End. JAR LOOSE AND GET TOGETHER. Modern machinery and "facilities" have made a big difference, but not to you. To whom? Look at your masters. They have millions where the peasant's masters had thousands. The better the machinery the greater your output and your master's wealth. The better the transportation the harder you have to rustle. You and we are in the same boat. Together we produce the world's wealth for our common masters the owners of the mines, mills, railways and steamers. All either of us gets is our hay and oats, while we are needed, and when we are not we can go to pasture on a slag pile or a fence post. Isn't it time we jarred loose and got together?—Ex.

UNITY AND VICTORY. If the workers at Philadelphia were united in one powerful labor union the strike there would not last an hour. Indeed, if the workers had such an organization the chances are a hundred to one that the strike would not have taken place at all. But the workers are not united. But a small percentage of them are united at all, and these are divided up among a hundred or more craft unions. As a result, there is no solidarity, no unity of action, and workmen and their wives and children continue to be brained and slaughtered for walking in the public thoroughfares. When the city officials, the degenerate tools of the Philadelphia Traction Company, ordered the police to forcibly prevent the workers from holding a peaceable meeting in the ball park, a private enclosure, which had been contracted for and which of right and law belonged to them for the time being, all the workers of Philadelphia should have thrown down their tools where they stood, as their answer to the despotic and brutal action of the hirelings of the rotten plutocracy of the rottenest municipal administration on earth. The time will come when that very thing will be done and when that point is reached the plutocrats would better be under marching orders. Meanwhile, let us agitate and consolidate.

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 trades unions unable to cope with the every-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 has interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, 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:

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