



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

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

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Hustle for subs.

Are you doing your share towards pushing the circulation of the Industrial Worker?

The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the workers themselves.

The workers dig in, where the masters won't tread.

Only by organized effort on the industrial field will the workers be able to secure for themselves more of the products of their toil.

In capitalist industry the worker is no longer considered as an employe, but as a hand.

We are told that raising wages will never solve the labor problem. No, but it doesn't take much of an argument to convince the average man that a full stomach is better than an empty one.

The argument has been used that shorter hours and more wages would mean more profits for the saloon-keeper. What rot is this? Drunkenness is not the cause of poverty, but poverty the cause of drunkenness.

While it is true that as long as labor only receives only a part of that which it produces, while the other part goes to the employer, there will always be a labor problem, or, in other words, the class struggle will go on. However, raising wages will put more clothes on the workers' backs, food in their stomachs and roofs over their heads. Shorter hours will give the workers more leisure time to enjoy themselves and time to study and find out the reasons of their enslavement. Enlightenment will break the chains of wage-slavery.

Now that the switchmen's strike has been ended, and the members returning to work, the railroad corporations will be ready to take a swipe, at the next railway brotherhood that dares to bob up its head. And, of course, if they do, which is altogether likely, the switchmen and other railroad brotherhoods will remain at work, while their brothers are being defeated. What would you think of a naval battle in which one side sent a single battleship of its squadron at a time to fight against the fleet of the enemy? Not much. Still, that is the very thing which the craft unions are doing when they strike singly instead of combining and striking industrially.

Labor exchanges as being put into operation in England, and often spoken of in this country, will not solve the problem of the unemployed. They can only serve as a means of making it more convenient for the masters to secure labor. But then, what is more convenient than to have a long string of job-seekers standing outside the factory gate. The problem can only be solved by changing the base of production, that is, produce commodities for use instead of for profit.

Samuel Gompers declares that "Philadelphia is just like Russia." Yes, at all times during industrial warfare, the masters have used Russian tactics. Still, Gompers has the audacity to proclaim that there is "an identity of interest between the master and slave." And what is more, we often hear some fool workman trying to defend this assertion. However, Cosacks, Pinkerton spies and police thugs are applying much to dispel this delusion through applications of their clubs to the spot where the workman's brains are supposed to lie. Beating common-sense into one does not appeal to some persons, but cases administered in this manner will do much to dispel the mirage of "identity of interests."

Local No. 14, Shingle Weavers' Union of Edmonds, Wash., has started a debating society for the purpose of livening up the members. The subject to be debated upon, at the next meeting, is "Resolved, That the eight-hour day is more beneficial to the shingle weavers than the present ten-hour system." There's nothing so extraordinary about the subject, but as it is a debate, there necessarily will have to be opposition to the subject. What we are wondering at is: Where is there any workman crazy enough to try and defend a ten-hour day as being more beneficial than an eight-hour day.

### FROM THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW.

From the land of ice and snow, way up north, in the interior of Alaska, where one not acquainted with the country, would be led to believe that the people crawl into their shacks at the approach of winter, and lay hidden until the spring breezes, face more straggling letters for the Industrial Worker. Thus we find that even in the far north, industrial unionism is receiving attention. These letters reach us after traveling several thousand miles over ice packs and snow fields, by dog team, and over the bounding billows of the Pacific by steamer.

This goes much to disprove the theory that our fellow workers are asleep. They show they are very much alive. These two letters alone contain over thirty subs, which shows what hustlers can do, if they but put their shoulder to the wheel.

This is a good example for our hustlers in the States to follow. At the present time, especially, it seems as though all of our hustlers are taking a lay-off. Come, fellow workers, get busy; you can do the same if you but try.

### STEEL TRUST CAPITALISM.

The report of the Steel Trust for 1909 shows that after paying to the employes the sum of \$151,663,394 in wages and salaries, there remained a net earning of \$131,491,413. The amount paid out in the shape of wages not only includes that paid to the workmen in the shops, but also that of the high-salaried office men, managers, superintendents, etc., some of whom draw down a princely sum.

This is the report given out to the public. How many millions were sweated out of the life-blood of the workers not appearing in the accounts cannot be said. Doubtless it is a neat little pile. The proposition, according to the report, of the wages paid out, to the net profit, is about 53 to 48. In other words, for every 33 cents which was paid to the employes in the shape of wages and salaries, 48 cents were retained by the masters in the shape of profit. This proportion would be a great deal less if the amounts paid to some of the officials who are also large shareholders, was to be subtracted.

Notwithstanding these enormous profits, in no industry today are men and women worked longer hours for more miserable wages, than in the steel industry. In Gary and Homestead and other steel mills the workers are compelled to labor seven days a week, twelve hours per day, with a stretch of 24 hours, at every week end, when the change is made from day to night shift, and vice versa.

At Gary, Indiana, the workers are constantly getting injured. A five-story hospital is maintained on the company's grounds. One of the first things which the company does after a person is injured is to secure the signing of a release, which absolves it from liability. In fact, the signing of such releases has come to be known as the "first aid to the injured." The company's hospital is the second aid to the injured. The only thing wasted in these mills is men.

### THE UNION LABOR PARTY.

The struggle at Philadelphia, not having met with the success anticipated, the A. F. of L., instead of examining into the causes of its failure, jumps to the conclusion that it is necessary to enter the political field in order to win, and henceforth proceeds to organize a political party. Thus, instead of seeking to perfect its fighting force, to adopt new tactics, it proposes to lead its membership every two or four years to the ballot box.

Meanwhile, between the intervals of voting, it will continue the tactics of craft scabbery. One section will be pitted against the other during wage wars. Power house employes furnishing juice with which to run cars manned by scabs. It is a case of cock fight cock, until they are exhausted, when the fox eats both.

It is time that the A. F. of L. was examining into the causes of its apparent failures. Why it is that they are unable to win against an organized employe class. Knowing the causes, the thing to do is to apply the remedy. This will be found to be industrial organization. Industrially organized, employing industrial union tactics, the workers of Philadelphia would have been able to win with hands down. It would not have been necessary for them to chase after a political mirage, once every so often, meanwhile going about with empty stomachs. The men who worked in the power houses, furnishing juice, with which to run the cars, did more to defeat the striking motormen and conductors than the scab who manned the cars.

### SELECTED PARAGRAPHS.

No one should lay a straw in the way of the organization of those who bear the burdens of labor, for only by and through organization can the workers emancipate themselves.

There is no workman who reads and reasons, who cannot see a concerted plan on the part of those who rule to break up all organizations of the workers.

Tell the average workman that he is not free to do what he pleases and he will immediately want to fight. He will tell you that this is the greatest country on earth and that there is opportunity for all to get rich.

"Life is strife for every man,  
For every son of Thunder,  
Then be a lion, not a lamb,  
And don't be trampled under."

Sooner than you think, you will be called upon to choose your position and take your stand in this struggle.

## WAR NEWS

The interest in the Philadelphia struggle has somewhat given way to that of the larger struggle now being waged by the coal miners. Press dispatches in the daily newspapers are meagre, the entire news appearing in the press one day being a three-line editorial in one of the day-lies to the effect that the strike was no April fool's joke. News of other struggles is also very scant for some reason or other, probably for reason best known to the papers. From all indications, however, it appears that the same general discontent is in evidence in all lines of industry.

The strikes which have been fought in the past several months and which are being fought at present all show the same necessity of adopting new fighting methods. Industrial unionism is the weapon which the workers must grasp if they are successfully give battle to their employers.

### PHILADELPHIA STRIKE DRAGS ON.

The Philadelphia strike still drags on, with the street railway workers standing practically alone, most all other trades who walked out in sympathy having returned to work, while the state-wide strike of which there was considerable talk, even to having it placed to a vote of the membership, never materialized. In the power houses, union firemen and union engineers, with union cards in their pockets and wearing union buttons, are furnishing the juice with which the scab cars are run. Craft scabbery is justifiable in an organization such as the A. F. of L. Negotiations which were in progress for some time between the strikers and the street railway corporations have been broken off, and it doubtless will be a fight to a finish, in which the street railway workers are very apt to get licked, thanks to their brothers who remained at work and furnished the power with which to run the scab cars.

### COAL MINERS.

From what can be learned, some 300,000 miners have laid down their tools in answer to the strike order, involving practically all the bituminous coal miners east of the Rockies. Pennsylvania, the hot-bed of industrial warfare, leads in the number of men out on strike, followed in point of numbers by Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Tennessee.

Apparently, from the quiet existing in the coal fields, the mine owners are making no efforts to displace the strikers with strike-breakers, but are content to leave the mines closed for the present, pending a settlement, which is looked for before the end of the month. As President Lewis stated, the miners expect to be back to work by the end of the month, once more having signed the iron-clad "sacred" contract, which is to bind them to industrial slavery for another two years. Meanwhile the mine owners are disposing of the accumulated coal at an advanced price, the strike of the coal miners giving them a good excuse for so doing.

### GREAT LAKES STRIKE.

The strike of the mariners on the Great Lakes was resumed with the opening of navigation. This strike involves some ten thousand men and is a continuation of the bitter struggle, started a year ago, against the open-shop order of the Lake Carriers' Association. This association, by the way, is controlled by the Pittsburgh Steamship Co., a subsidiary of the Steel Trust. To enforce the open-shop the Lake Carriers' Association decreed that all men must pledge themselves never to join a union as long as "they sailed for a living." The ship owners are attempting to establish the industrial passport system, which they have termed the "Welfare plan."

The "welfare plan" passports of the Lake Carriers, obtained only after registration of name, personal appearance, past history, etc., are intended to keep the seamen under constant control of the shipowners, whether the seamen are employed or not. While ashore these passports must be exhibited to the shipping masters of the Lake Carriers, the holder being required to frequent certain places called "assembly rooms" while out of employment. Upon being given a job the seaman must deposit his passport with the ship's master, who will return it to him when he leaves the vessel, provided the master has been satisfied with the services of the seaman; otherwise the passport is taken up and returned to the Lake Carriers, and the sailor is forever blacklisted. Every owner shipping master and ship's officer has the full authority under this "welfare plan" to at any time, for any or no reason, to blacklist any sailor or marine fireman or cook. Afloat or ashore, constant restraint and espionage is to be applied to every seaman. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the shipowners to establish serfdom on the Great Lakes. The seamen are on strike to prevent this."

### OTHER STRIKES.

In the East about New York the unrest among the Harbor Workers of that city, of which the strike of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association was a visible sign, has spread to the Harbor Boatman's Union, numbering some 24,000 men and comprising cooks, firemen, deck hands, float men and others around the harbor. The strike of the tobacco stemmers at Louisville, Ky., resulted in the closing of two of the largest plants of the American Tobacco Co. About 4,000 men and women are affected. From Berlin, Germany, comes the report of a threatened lockout of all men employed in the building industry. Some 22,000 employes have declared they will discharge their men April 15 unless the men agree to certain rules and regulations, governing wages and hours.

## 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—Vilcent St. John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 100 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Elizabeth Gurly Flynn, Box 1600, Spokane, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; George Speed, 909 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

### ARIZONA.

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

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke street.  
45—H. S. Cafferky, Vancouver, Room 2, 61 W. Cordova Street.  
322—W. B. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W. Cordova Street.  
376—A. E. Grant, Prince Rupert, Box 711.  
625—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

### CALIFORNIA.

1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.  
12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.  
13—Benson Jaynes, San Diego, 960 India St.  
18—W. R. Sautter, 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 Carrigeo, Imperial, Box 267.  
437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42.  
437—Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box 485.

### COLORADO.

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

### ILLINOIS.

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

### INDIANA.

200—Henry Hahn, Muncie, 2009 S. Elm St.  
301—John Heruann, Hammond, Box 599.  
201—W. H. Jarver, Anderson, 2408 Brown St.

### IOWA.

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

### LOUISIANA.

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

### MINNESOTA.

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

### MISSOURI.

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

### MONTANA.

39—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.  
40—Frank Reed, Missoula, Box 745.  
41—J. W. Bailey, Great Falls, 605 Fifth Ave. South.  
165—John Byrne, Anaconda, Box 635.  
142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com. avenue.  
405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.  
421—Frank Dieter, Kalispell, Box 175.

### MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anolnen, Negaunee, L. D. 277.

### NEBRASKA.

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

### NEW JERSEY.

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

### PAPER-MAKERS STRIKE.

Inspired, doubtless, by the decision in the haters' case, wherein the union is ordered to pay a manufacturer \$222,000 for boycotting his products, the paper mill owners have filed a suit for \$100,000 damages against striking workmen at Glen Falls, N. Y., and if the manufacturers win, they will be entitled to collect treble the amount under the Sherman-anti-trust law. A curious feature about this incident is that the paper manufacturers were fined some time ago for operating a combine. They immediately reorganized and became a "good" trust—by beating down wages 10 per cent, and increasing the hours from eight to twelve per day. The men struck, were divided and defeated. Holding up prices, beating down wages and lengthening hours of toil, this angelic combine is now fit to go into court with clean hands and demand the savings and homes of the workers.

Speaking of liberty, what does liberty mean? Does it mean the right of a few to own the earth and through that ownership hold the great majority in slavery?

Does liberty mean a license to seize upon everything that mortal hands can lay hold of regardless of the suffering of millions of human beings?

### NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.  
65—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 95th.  
143—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam Avenue.  
179—J. A. Roustan, Brooklyn, 125 State Street.  
217—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.  
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 152d.

### OHIO.

75—G. A. Storck, Lorain, 1880 East 29th.  
89—B. Persky, Cleveland, 2267 Hazen Ave.  
694—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey street.  
295—Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St. West.  
33—F. L. Croley, Cleveland, 6704 Maurice ave.

### OREGON.

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

### PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.  
143—Michael Rheinhard, Pittsburgh, 5904 Harvard street.  
215—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh, 1 Greenburg Street.  
291—Tuba and Pipe Mill Workers, Soho, Pittsburgh.  
292—Car smelters, Woods Run.  
293—Th. Bessemer, Allegheny, 826 Green street.  
293—Kroatian Branch, Th. Bessemer, Allegheny, 826 Green street.  
296—Val Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Coarters Ave.  
297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ave.  
298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.  
299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.  
393—James Alasia, Box 239, Monongahela City  
392—Paulon Bastide, McDonald, Box 224.  
511—J. Yanellio, Old Forge, Box 13.  
516—Anton Parisee, Parsons, Box 81.  
515—G. Grech, West Pittston, 113 Luzerne ave.  
524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna avenue.

### RHODE ISLAND.

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

### VERMONT.

7—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre street.  
176—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury.  
410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcliffe Pl.-ce.

### WASHINGTON.

131—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.  
132—Chas. Brown, Spokane, Box 2129.  
178—Aug. Wageman, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.  
222—W. H. Douglas, Spokane, Box 2129.  
316—Al Enstrom, Anacortes, Box 698.  
387—Henry Larson, Bellingham, 2216 F Street.  
354—G. C. Wertenbaker, Aberdeen, Box 779.  
382—W. J. Morris, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.  
423—F. W. Shwartz, Spokane, Box 2129.  
432—Earl Osborne, Seattle, room 3, 218 Second avenue south.  
434—Ilugh A. Hanley, Spokane, Box 2129.

### WYOMING.

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

### NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.  
20—G. C. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newberry street.  
65—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 Anchushnet Ave.  
157—Italian Branch, New Bedford.  
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, 1017 Achunshnet Ave.  
425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1542 No. Front street.  
433—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box 698.  
436—G. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St.  
513—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40.  
530—T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., Box 206.

### DISTRICT COUNCILS.

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

### CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

### 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.

### THAT SPLENDID DIRECT ACTION.

Numerous are the workers engaged in the factories and workshops of Cholley-le-Roi, a suburb of Paris. Towards six o'clock, when work ceases, the workers fill the station waiting for one of those dirty suburban trains which the company considers good enough for the men. Waiting on the platforms, the tired workers see the famous South Express pass through the station like a flash of lightning. In its restaurants, sleeping cars, saloons, etc., a few rich capitalists lounge, and scarcely throw a glance on the mass of toilers standing in the snow, looking out for their primitive slow train to bring them home.

But on February 9, last, things went a little differently. The workers, numbering nearly a thousand, stood, not on the platform, but on the railroad; the engine-driver had to stop. In a moment the splendid cars, with their soft velvet seats, were invaded by the men, who only regretted that the dinner hour in the restaurant car had passed! They thoroughly enjoyed their escapade, and arrived home earlier and more pleasantly than if they had waited for their usual filthy train.

The indignation of the authorities was, of course, too great for words; besides, the fact could not be undone, and must have set many thinking on this object lesson in Direct Action.—Freedom.



# INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From Bulletin International du Mouvement Syndicaliste.)

**Dutch East Indies.**  
A labor union paper in the Malayan language. The workers employed on the government-owned railroads in Dutch East India are, since a few months back, publishing an organ to defend their common interest.

(The forward march of the working class is irresistible. One new country after another—countries we never think of—are falling into line. Next we expect to hear from the Igorrotes and the Papuans. Trans.)

**Germany.**  
Direct action in Germany. Revolutionary tactics and direct action are making enormous progress of late years—even in Germany, the country of parliamentary action par excellence, whither, preferably, went reformists from every country, to provide themselves with argument with which to impede the revolutionary action of the proletariat. Berlin and all other large cities of Prussia are lately living under a remarkable agitation, maintained by the social democratic party. Since seven weeks back, tens of thousands of demonstrators make traffic impossible on holidays, especially in the capital, which tends to ruin numerous merchants who do business only on Sundays. It also threatens to cause an exodus of the foreigner. And, what's more, in social democratic circles, they are beginning to threaten to still other means with which to give the government an answer, among which means figures—the general strike! Once upon a time there was an illustrious German social democrat who loudly proclaimed the doctrine that "the general strike is general nonsense" (Der Generalstreik ist der Generalunsinn), and the word of the leader became a slogan at all public meetings. Little does it matter to us that it is for the sake of a political reform, a reform of the antediluvian suffrage they have in Prussia, that our German fellow workers resort to different forms of direct action. We only want to register the fact of the general progress of our fighting tactics, a fact in which we very much rejoice.

**Switzerland.**  
Politicians at work. In concluding the report of the late congress of the Roman-Swiss revolutionary unions at Payerne, the Bulletin quotes from a communication received several distressing facts showing that there is a decided depression in the Swiss labor movement at present. There are two main causes given for this depression, namely, the confusion caused by parliamentary and political divisions on one side and governmental reaction on the other.

That the government in democratic Switzerland, the glorious little republic, should suppress and prevent labor union meetings, that is only what may be expected. But that scheming social democratic tricksters of various sects should be able to rend the labor movement that is deplorable.

"In Switzerland as everywhere," the Bulletin says, "politics plays the role of the demagogic pick in the labor movement."

The unions demoralized by social democratic leaders are doing the worst to break the Roman-Swiss Federation "because it has a tendency to become revolutionary and syndicalist." Unfortunately they seem to have succeeded only too well in several places.

The workingmen who have been poisoned by the political drug seem to lose their senses. They try to use the real organizations of labor, the labor unions, as a means of boosting the price of the stock of their particular pet variety of socialistic politics. Rather than give up their hobby they will break the union, and all for the sake of that old nursery tale that we "shall vote ourselves into the socialist republic."

**UNDER SOCIALISM.**  
Under Socialism, no man will be able to keep another from working or take from him a part of his product, for we shall all together own and control and use the things wherewith we work.

Under Socialism, then, there will be no such thing as fighting for jobs, and no such thing as unwilling idleness. Under Socialism we shall work for ourselves, not for a profit-master. We shall receive the full value of our product, which, even with all the waste that capitalism involves, is at least from twice to four times as much as the wage-workers now receive.

With the resources that science and invention have provided there will be no fear of want. Working for ourselves—concerned, not to hold our jobs and so get ourselves a bare living, but simply to produce as much as we require—we shall not work at a killing pace, as now, any more than we shall go from factory to factory, pleading for a master to let us toil.

Today, as a result of overwork, and of avoidable accidents, and of the bad feeding, bad clothing and bad housing that result from poverty, the average lifetime of the working people is many years shorter than that of the capitalists—notwithstanding many of these latter shorten their own lives by luxury and excess.

Under Socialism, since no one need be overworked, since no one will have an interest (as the masters of industry now have) in maintaining dangerous and unhealthy conditions in the places of employment, and since the workers, receiving the full product of their labour, will be well fed, well clothed and well housed, it follows that men and women will not prematurely break down and become unable to work, as they do now.

Under Socialism, because then we shall not have ever at our elbow the specter of the Fear of Want, and because the obvious interest of each will be the obvious interest of all, whereas now we are compelled to jostle and trample on each other daily for a chance to live, it follows that kindly and generous feelings will be developed instead of being repressed by greed and maddening anxiety.

Under Socialism, then, men and women will work in their years of bodily vigor—and those years will be more than they are now—and out of that which they produce, besides providing for their needs and for the needs of the children there will be plenty left to maintain the old folk—there is plenty left now, but it is left in the capitalists' hands and they consider it their own and think they deserve a special blessing from heaven if they give a little to relieve the direst of the misery that happens to come under their careless eyes.

Under Socialism, with so much greater wealth and with so much less of personal greed and selfishness as a result of changed conditions, we shall see organized society gladly providing, as a matter of simple right, for the comfort of the veteran of the army of labor.

Under Socialism, the children will play, the youth will learn, men and women in the prime of life will work as free comrades and the aged will rest from their labours and enjoy honor, and give to the world the benefit of their experience and ripened wisdom.

**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 Neilson 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.

**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  
Eleven Blind 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.

# MINER'S VIEW OF THE AMALGAMATION

Tacoma, Wash., April 5, 1909.

Editor Industrial Worker:  
The events that have been shaping themselves in the W. F. M. in the past nine months has made me sit up and take notice, and I feel that I can keep quiet no longer. As I was a delegate to the seventeenth annual convention, I might state that I voted in favor of the proposed conference between the delegates of the W. F. M. and the U. M. W. A., thinking at the time that said conference was for the purpose of securing better working agreements between the two organizations, and if possible to form a great industrial organization of mine workers. But, instead of that, I find the committee recommends direct affiliation with the American Separation of Labor. Think of it, an organization which has been fighting the A. F. of L. for the past seventeen years; an organization that only a short time ago was advocating industrial unionism.

Fifty thousand copies of the recommendations of said committee were sent out to the membership for a referendum vote, said recommendations being approved by the executive board of the W. F. M., with the exception of one member, who is a staunch Industrial Unionist. Paragraph 4 reads as follows: "We recommend to the Western Federation of Miners that they make application for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, on condition that present jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers will be recognized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. It looks as if our officials in Denver were afraid that that jurisdiction may be taken away from us, at least that is the impression they leave, or are trying to leave to my opinion.

In a recent issue of the Miners' Magazine, the editor makes the statement that he knows that the A. F. of L. is not altogether perfect, but that should not deter us from getting into the A. F. of L. and try and make it perfect. It would be just as much logic to say that an infidel should join a church to make the congregation all infidels, or for a Socialist to join the Republican party to make Socialists out of the Republicans, or for a wage-slave to get into the capitalist class to make wage-slaves out of the capitalists.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine says that the American Federation of Labor has furnished the most amount of money in the fights that were waged by the W. F. of M. But let me ask whether the leaders of the A. F. of L. are responsible for that, or whether it was the action of the rank and file. Right here in Tacoma, in the last strike of the longshoremen, who were then organized in the International Longshoremen's Association and in turn affiliated with the A. F. of L., I can state that they did not receive one cent in support from the parent organization, but what was received was given by local unions through the action of the rank and file. The resolutions from Wallace and Burke, Idaho, met with my hearty approval and I would like to see more such resolutions. In the meanwhile it is now up to the rank and file to decide. I would like to say more on this subject, but will bide my time until further developments. Yours for the I. W. W., first, last and all the time, AUGUST WALQUIST.

**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.

**NOTES.**  
When, instead of remaining the servant of the whole people—their political machine—subject to their control, it assumes to be their master; when it assumes to be a government in fact, to rule instead of obey the people, it comes to them a traitor, an usurper, an intolerable despot. In this case, it is not only the right, but the duty, of the people to abolish it at once.

In principle, if not yet fully so in practice, it is just as unnatural, fraudulent, despotic, inimical to the best interests of the people, as is the government of Russia, Spain, Turkey or Mexico or any other sorely oppressed nations. No matter where a deadly drug may be obtained, and no matter by how many or by how few it may be administered, its fatal effects upon the life of its victims are precisely the same. And so of that poisonous social drug, called government. No matter whence its derivation, and no matter whether administered by one person or by many—a king or congress—its fatal effects upon the best interests of its victims are precisely the same.

Is there really any difference between the official (legal) and the unofficial (illegal) criminal, except that the former is backed by a much longer and better organized band of confederates than is the latter? Can any advocate of governmentalism name any other difference?

The betterment of the condition of the world does not depend upon the reformation of government, but upon its entire abolition. We do not ask that these invasions of our inalienable rights—these cruel crimes against ourselves and our families—shall be committed in a better manner by better men. WE DEMAND THAT THEY SHALL CEASE TO BE COMMITTED AT ALL.

The inalienable rights of men are few and simple. They are easily understood. Their protection would require only the few natural laws upon which they are founded. Those absurdities called civil laws should cease to exist.

The grandest of all modern statesmen, Thomas Paine, regarded government as an evil. True, he regarded this evil as necessary. I do not. I regard it and all other evils as entirely unnecessary. We have no need of them. No evil, as a cause, can produce good as an effect. The effect can never be otherwise as the cause.

Extracts from an essay, "Government—Its Principles and Functions," by N. J. B. Bailey, Ph. D. Minneapolis, Minn.

# GREAT RAILROAD STRIKES.

A review of the great railroad strikes of labor history is not without interest at this time, owing to continual strike talk of the different railroad workers. The first great railroad strike in the United States began at Martinsburg, West Virginia, on July 16, 1877, when the locomotive firemen went out on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Within a week the strike had spread to the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Vandalla, Ohio & Mississippi, C., C. & I., Erie and Pittsburg, Philadelphia & Erie, Chicago & Alton, Canadian & Southern and other minor roads. Numerous lives were lost in Martinsburg, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and other cities.

The year 1886 saw the famous Gould strike on the Southwestern railroad system. In this strike the conditions of 1877 were recreated on a larger scale. The strike, which was directed by the Knights of Labor, lasted nearly two months.

The famous Reading strike, as it is called, began on the Philadelphia & Reading on Dec. 20th, 1887. More than 30,000 men became involved. The main issue in this battle was for the recognition of the Knights of Labor.

Other great railroad strikes were those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Burlington system in 1888, the New York Central strike of 1890, and the strikes on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad and the Lehigh Valley railroad, both of which occurred in 1893. It was on the Ann Arbor that Judge (now President) Taft gave his famous decision ordering Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to promulgate and order that the by-laws of the organization requiring members to refuse to handle cars of a boycotted non-union line, were not in force.

The Northern Pacific strike in 1892 resulted in a complete triumph of the organization of which E. V. Debs was the head over the attitude of the Hill interests toward organized labor.

The year 1894 brought the greatest railroad strike the country has ever known. The strike was begun by the employees of the Pullman Car Works June 24. A few weeks later the American Railway Union ordered a sympathetic strike by all the railway employees in the West. President Cleveland ordered the troops to aid the railway corporation to break the strike. In this strike President Debs and other officials were imprisoned.

# FORMERLY AND NOW.

Formerly it required 200 hours of human labor to place 100 tons of ore on railroad cars. Today, aided by machinery, two hours of human labor will accomplish the same task.

Formerly it required 240 hours of human labor to transfer 200 tons of coal from canal boats to bins 400 feet distant. Today machinery will accomplish the same work in 20 hours.

On a bonanza farm in California wheat was produced at a cost of 3/4 cents per bushel. Prof. Herzog, of Austria, has estimated that 5,000,000 people, with the help of modern machinery, could supply a population of 20,000,000 people with all the necessities and small luxuries of life by working one and one-half hours each day.

Today 100 men make 250,000 bricks where twelve years ago they produced 20,000 bricks. Today 850 "hands" in one factory produce 225,000,000 matches a day. Seventeen years ago 5,000 "hands" in 36 factories produced only 140,000,000 a day.

**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.

Dryden, Near Leavenworth, Wash. Great Northern: Wages: Carpenters, \$2.75; helpers, \$2; board \$4.50 per week. Grub is poor. Sleep in a box car bunkhouse. Remarks: Did not go to work; wages being too low. E. J. HUNTABLE, Member No. 223, Spokane, Wash.

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.

# Seattle Advertisements

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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.

**HELP! HELP! HELP!**

You'll Do.

Lick Creek, Mont.  
A. C. M. Co., Lumber Dept., Camp No. 3.  
Wages \$2.40 and \$2.80 per day. Board \$5.25 per week. Job is three miles from camp. Good hiker can beat the company by making a total of six miles, three going and three coming, in less than two hours the company figures. Nine hours on the job, the rest is up to you. How's your wind? Lots of mud crushing. How is it with your soles? Some danger of spotted fever, therefore you'll want a card in the I. W. W. to present up above, in case you accidentally kick the bucket. Experience unnecessary. This is one of them; don't burn your finger jobs. The above has been sworn before me, by one who got a belly full. There's a reason.

FRANK REED, Secy Local No. 40.

Oswego, Ore.

Pipe Foundry:  
Wages \$2.25 for laborers. Board \$5.25 per week. Grub is poor; beefsteak for breakfast and slaughterhouse steak for supper. Hoostlers at foundry do not want any more pay. Hostile to all forms of unionism. Both the foundry and the hotel are good places to stay away from. Foreman no good.

W. H. METCALE, Local No. 22.

Wickersham, Wash.

Moore Logging Co.:  
Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. can secure work here. "Sleep" in bunk-house. Hospital fee \$1. Boss has a standing order with the employment sharks. Remarks: You have to walk two miles up a mountain to camp.

N. L. FORTIER,  
Local 432, Seattle, Wash.

Ione, Wash.

The I. & W. N. is building a line out of here to Metline, Wash. It is twelve miles long. There are four camps on the line. Pay \$2.25 per day for laborers, except at the Metline camp, where they pay \$2.50. Work consists of steam shovel, scraper and shovel work; also right of way clearing. Tunnel is also being driven. Rock men get \$2.50 for a ten-hour day. Men are hired from Spokane employment sharks (Renard & Co.). Cut will hire men at camps and at office at Cement, one mile out of Ione. Grant, Smith & Co. have the contract. Grub is fair at the Metline camp, but men have to walk eight miles per day to and from work. Good bunk houses. At the tunnel camp the grub is the rottenest in this part of the country, being literally filthy, as is the case of the bunk houses. All camps charge \$1 hospital fee. There is a little work around Ione. The sawmill for which the ground is being broken pays \$2 per day. Board \$5.25 per week and \$1 extra if you rent a room.

HERBERT J. BRONS,  
Member Local 434, Spokane, Wash.

Nahotta, Wash.

Industrial Worker:  
The following are a few of the places where work may be had on the South Bend branch of the N. P. R. R. Coming from Chehalis, after getting below Lebam, there is Soules camp. Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Board \$5.25 per week. Sleep in bunk houses; hard place to work.

Two miles below this camp is the Quinault Lumber Company. Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Poor bunk houses. Fairly good grub at \$5 per week. Must have a recommendation from saloon-keeper or have a jag of booze on if you want to get on here.

Coaches camp is a mile below Balcom. New camp, good grub and fair bunk houses. Wages the same as in the former camps.

The next camp is Creeches, about one mile from Menlo. The wages are the same here. Very poor bunk houses. Fairly good grub.

JOHN THOMPSON,  
Member Local #3, Portland, Ore.

**HEN COOP FOR A BUNKHOUSE.**

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1, 1910.

Industrial Worker:  
In writing these few lines it is my desire to give a brief or line of the way in which the working men are treated and the conditions which they are forced to work under on the Portland city water works. I have worked on public works for many years, but I do not think that there is anywhere a place where they starve men more than they do out on this job.

I worked there for two days, but was forced to quit, not being able to get enough to eat. Several outfits are at work on this job, namely McDruoney and Hawley, who have subcontracted the work from Wackfield & Co.

Considerable discontent prevails among the men working here. Both the former mentioned contractors discount their own checks. The worst of all is that the only sleeping quarters is a building about 200 feet in length, very dirty, and formerly used as a hen and poultry house.

I stayed two days and as I was about to leave one of the men remarked to me: "You're rolling up?" I answered yes; that I would not work under such conditions. If we had been organized on this job we could have changed these conditions. Without organization we cannot accomplish anything. The thing to do is to line up and the time to do it is now.

A. McCORMICK,  
Member Local No. 32.

**I. W. W. A REAL FIGHTING ORGANIZATION**

In my article in the February number I only wanted to show up the tactics which the A. F. of L. were practicing against the I. W. W., and they have not stopped them yet. In Bethlehem and Hammond the A. F. of L. organizers are giving the names of the I. W. W. to the bosses for immediate discharge.

In early days when competition was raging between the employers the workers could win by organizing into craft unions. But this day of complicated machinery demands industrial unionism.

The American Federation of Labor's principles are (1) the interests of capital and labor are identical, (2) a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, (3) craft autonomy.

The discontented among the workers want to do away with "craft autonomy" and in its place recognize "that an injury to one is an injury to all." At the call sent forth the delegates from the Western Federation of Miners, the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and others formed what is known as the Industrial Workers of the World. Its principles are (1) "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," (2) "labor is entitled to all it produces," (3) "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Instead of organizing the workers into craft unions and splitting up their strength through craft divisions, they organize all the workers of one shop into one union, subordinate to the general office. For instance, the Philadelphia car strike is an example of craft unionism. The general strike was called, but the Brewery Workers and the Printers' unions refused to break their contracts and refused to strike.

I can see no use of the Shingleweavers paying \$5.00 into the A. F. of L., for we have never received any benefit from it. Why, the Carpenters will lay scab-made shingles when union-made shingles are plentiful.

When you go to buy a union-made article with the A. F. of L. stamp you are supporting but few workers. The Cigarmakers for a number of years had nothing but wrappers in their organization. They ask you to buy blue label cigars. How many wage-earners do you support by buying blue-label cigars? Other organizations of the A. F. of L. are just the same.

Space will not allow me to go into details, but I will say to every Shingleweaver to stick by his organization and kick until we win. I for one will fight for I. W. W. and see the Shingleweavers safely to Industrial Unionism. Yours for the Social Revolution. — Charles Gardner in The Shingleweaver.

**TO THOSE WHO SAY "IT CAN'T BE DONE"**

"I believe in your principles," said he. "I think they are the very best of principles. It is a cinch the working class can never better its condition through the medium of the old-line craft unionism; those kind of unions are out of date. They were all right under the system of craft production, where every man was master of his trade and the skilled mechanic was in great demand, being few in numbers, but today all is changed. The skilled mechanic is almost a thing of the past. Machinery has become so simplified in its construction that a child can run it, and not only that, but new inventions in methods of manufacture have taken the place of the old-time skilled mechanic, new machinery that cannot only do the work just as well as was done by the human hand in the days gone by, but go it even better. So I can see that the old-time craftsman, like the old-time methods of production, is out of date, is a thing of the past, as it were, for this new method, these new machines are here to stay until their places are taken by still newer methods and newer machinery or inventions."

Well, I said, you seem to understand the class struggle, or at least the unorganized condition the laboring class is placed in by modern methods of manufacture, so I suppose you belong to the unions.

"No," he said, "for while I think your principles are all right, the idea of the very best, but you can never do it; you cannot organize the working class. The capitalist has got them so thoroughly filled up with that old dope of individuality of interests, that is, that all have a chance to become millionaires, that most of them lay awake nights planning as to what they will do with all their riches when fortune favors them with one of her sweet smiles. They seem to forget that the capitalist class has cornered pretty nearly all of the world's supply of wealth-producing land and machinery, and that all the wealth they can ever hope to get together in one pile would not be a drop in the bucket in comparison to that which the capitalist can call up to his command, and if they ever hope to be able to compete with such large lumps of capital as is in the hands of the capitalist class today they must have an equal amount, or else they will go down to an ignominious defeat, as the battle of life generally ends in favor of the strong and to the victor belongs the spoils."

For this reason I think they will go on and on in that old rut, chasing the chimera of wealth and overlooking the fact that there is a better and more modern method, that of organizing themselves into a labor trust for the purpose of controlling their labor power so as to be in the best possible position to demand more from the bosses, the capitalists. So it is useless to try to do anything with them; they are too ignorant."

And so that is your excuse, is it? I exclaimed. Well, now don't you think it is a very poor one. To object to coming into a union just because the majority is so slow to realize the condition modern methods in manufacture have placed them in. Don't you realize that you are a part of that unorganized mob of wealth producers? Don't you realize that you, by staying out of the union of your class, are keeping others out also? They hear you talk this way and then ask you if you are a member, as I have done. What then will you say—the same thing as you have said to me just now? If you do, what effect do you think it will have upon your questioner? Do you think it will have a tendency to give him faith in unionism?

Now, I think the best thing you can do, since you realize that all new inventions and new methods are here to stay until their places have been filled by newer and better inventions, that you had better recognize this newer and more modern form of unionism by becoming one of its members and advocates; show by your actions that you really believe as you claim to, and you can be a great help toward building up the union that is as you have just said, "the only union" for the working class. If every one of you fellows that are everlastingly crying about the ignorance of the masses would only do your part, get into the union and help dissipate the ignorance of the masses, you would be surprised to see just how soon that ignorant mass would dwindle away into nothingness and become a thing of the past. Just get in. Quit your growling and be a man.

GEO. F. BARNES.

**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.

**ANALYSIS OF LABOR UNIONS**

(Continued from Page One.)

you, consequently the I. W. W. believes in taking all you can get and getting more as the union gets stronger until you get all you produce. Then when the employer can no longer live off your sweat and blood he can decorate one end of a shovel or axe, a chance he often refused you. So much for the I. W. W. Let us now take a look at this barnacle that is trying to befuddle the brains of the Canadian workingmen. The Canadian Camp Brotherhood.

I have talked with members, interviewed the founder and director, H. J. Gardiner, read the prospectus and failed to see where the workingman can gain anything whatever, unless separating can gain anything whatever unless separating him from the root of all evil can be considered a gain. They do not intend to shorten the hours of toil, raise wages, have sick benefits, accident insurance. No! Nothing of the kind. The objects are, first, now mark the main feature! The director will look after your spiritual welfare. This point needs no further comment, especially for the poor devil who is going to almost certain death in the bowels of the earth, on the railroad and other industries, to coin dollars for the tyrants who control the earth. Then attempt to pacify the slave by telling him that a rich man cannot enter the kingdom of heaven no more than a camel can go through the eye of a needle. The next object is intellectual. Well! that would not hurt the average workingman if he only had some one kind enough to work and make a living for him while he was developing his brains. The next object of this would-be benefactor is the physical welfare of the workers. Well! men! you get more physical exercise than is conducive to good health. Enough said on that point.

For the benefit of the worker I will recite a little incident that happened in the state of Washington a few years ago. There was a similar organization launched known as the Royal Loggers. The promoters were a trio named Morgan, Judge Hayes and Peg-Leg Anderson. This organization was based on the same principles as the Canadian Camp Brotherhood with the exception that they had sick and accident benefits. To make a long story short, Morgan was the head of the institution. He loved his booze and while drinking up the dues the unfortunate members paid him was known to say: "I am it, and while this is an organization I will be it." His wife was financial secretary. A nice one-man organization. However, the dues did not come in as fast as Morgan could blow them over the bar and the result was a member got hurt, came looking for his benefits, there was no money in the treasury, the thing went into the hands of a receiver and down and out. A few more SUCKERS were stung. MORAL—Never join an organization where YOU have no voice in its management.

**EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY.**

Or, A Voice From the Great Northwest in the Interest of Humanity.  
I've often heard my father say,  
Each poodle dog he has his day,  
And when his short-lived day is gone,  
He gives a yelp and passes on.  
Then other dogs they growl and grin,  
Through all the haunts where he has been,  
And snap and tear each other's hide,  
When he has gone the other side.

The money dogs throughout the land,  
They snap and snarl on every hand,  
They're prowling round in robes of power,  
Seeking whom they may devour.  
The oil dog, coal dog, man dog, cur;  
Each wears his own peculiar fur.  
They each may boast a fancy name,  
Yet they're all doggies just the same.

The blood hound in the Keystone State,  
I've heard from them of recent date,  
How they have chewed the under dog,  
And mired him down into the bog.  
Then called the state militia round,  
To bounce upon the dog they've downed;  
To help subdue the dog half dead,  
That's yelping for a crust of bread.

He only needs a scanty fare;  
A kennel ten or twelve feet square,  
A bowl or soup, a bone to gnaw,  
And for his bed a little straw.  
We then can keep him in control,  
This human dog without a soul.

He's made to delve down in the mines,  
Where God's bright sunlight never shines;  
'Mid falling rocks and fire damp,  
Behold him with his flickering lamp!  
Tolling, sweating, digging coal,  
That make the wheels of commerce roll.

He needs but little here below,  
No books to read nor place to go,  
No roses near his cottage door,  
No rug or carpet on the floor;  
No pictures hanging round the room,  
To change the scene amid the gloom.  
No friend to give a word of cheer,  
Nor hand to wipe a falling tear,  
Or balm to heal his throbbing breast;  
To soothe his weary heart to rest.  
None of these things his soul should crave,  
He's nothing but a common slave.

—Thirty Years a Miner.  
(Written in the year 1902, during the great strike of the anthracite miners for justice in the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania.)

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