

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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## NECESSITY OF A FREE PRESS

I must startle and astonish. Should I grant Freedom of Press, my might wouldn't last for three days.—Napoleon.

The little, big Corsican knew what he was talking about. Our masters know what they are doing.

The newspapers as well as all other periodicals, from the metropolitan daily to the country weekly, from the administration organ to the reform journal, all are domineered in one way or another by our industrial bosses.

Only in one direction are they permitted to let 'er rip to their hearts' content, and that is to hoodwink, malign, threaten, and insult the working people of the land.

What are we going to do about it? Eh! Why, fight the devil with his own weapons, of course. Do you think by sitting round and theorizing about how we could do this if we had that, and how we might do that if we had the other thing, we would ever be able to create a formidable force which should enable us to nullify the baneful influence of the Voice of our Master?

No, not by a long shot. Only by using our knowledge for all practical intents and purposes.

What's the use of knowing why and how to do a thing unless we use that knowledge to the best of our advantage?

We know that we must have a Labor Press—right now and for evermore. The reasons are obvious. As small as our press is today, the masters don't like it. They have tried to nip it in the bud. Last winter in Spokane, now in Newcastle.

Not alone our papers, but every truly revolutionary organ in every land is subjected to no end of trouble. The hand behind the throne pulls the string, and the hands of paid lackeys do the rest. Presto, change! From a free press to one subject to a corporation censor is a short step if we let 'em do it.

It's not only the dissemination of general and particular information through a Labor Press that our boss fears, it is perhaps more on account of the cheap and far reaching means of communication with the thousands of our members and many other working men. Yes, as a means of direct communication, a widely circulated press becomes a weapon of no mean importance and usefulness in times of war as well as in times of truce.

We doubt very much if we could have done as well in the Spokane Free Speech fight without the Industrial Workers' far-reaching, fearless and determined voice.

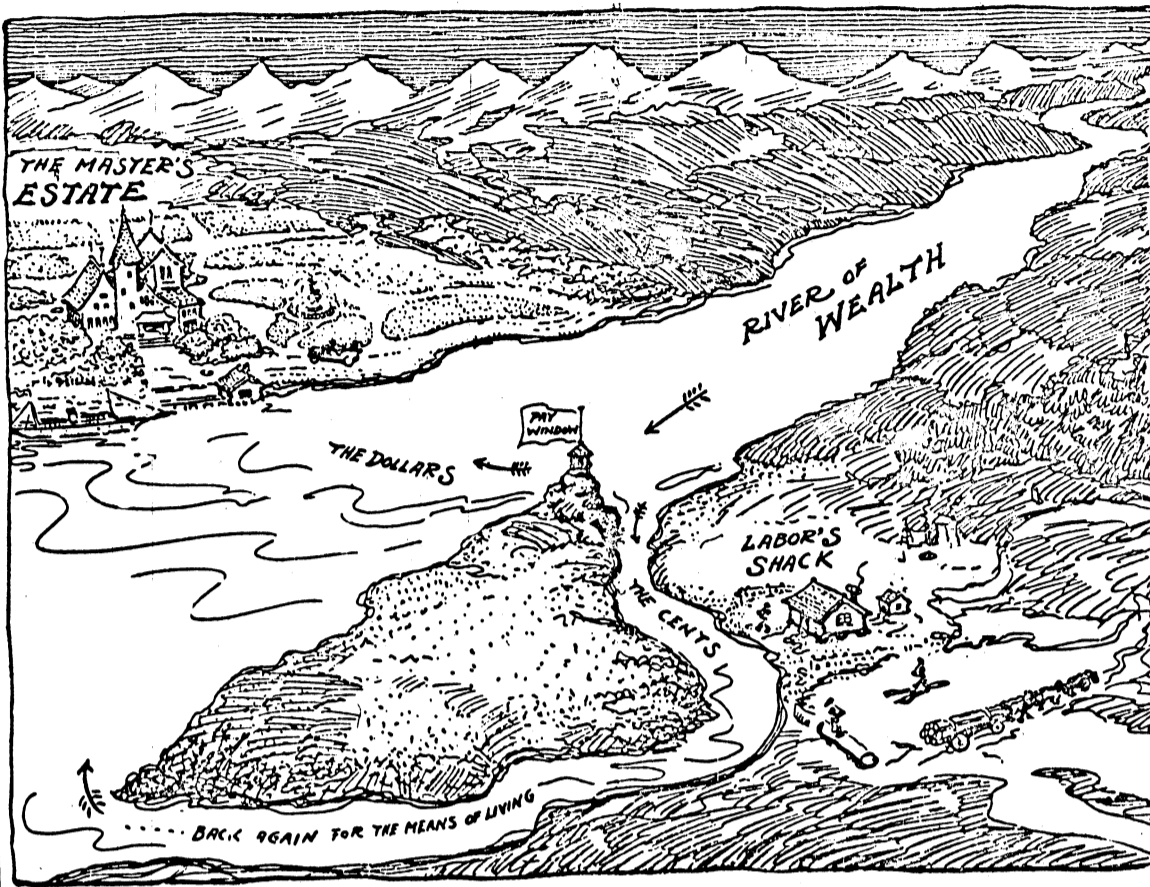
The W. W. P.—the hand that pulled the string in this last skirmish, endeavored to put a muzzle on the I. W. W. by choking off its voice—The Industrial Worker.

The first thing they done was to arrest one high brow editor after another. Failing to accomplish their purpose by this method others were resorted to which finally compelled the paper to move, but not to quit.

Whatever holds good in this instance will hold good in others. The stronger our press financially, the more fearless and undaunted spirit displayed, the more readers inside and outside of our Union, and last and not least, the more "clear and less subject to a change of heart our editorial are, the greater will be our power of press—of Power of Press really means something. Ay, not only as a means of putting the workers wise to the skin game and how to get out of it, but also as a means of ridiculing with keen satire the upper crusts "divine rights," "superior intelligence," and utter helplessness without the workers.

Fellow Worker do you want your press to become a greater power, capable of exercising more and ever more influence, or are you following one of your boss's maxims? Let well enough alone.

Well enough! Hm. That may be well mean-



THE GREATEST PORTION OF THE WEALTH WHICH THE WORKERS PRODUCE GOES TO THE MASTERS

ing advice on his part, but better take ours. The best is just good enough for us. Savee?

Don't be content with "shadows" and "reflexes." A press that read not only by students and the elite of the working class, whatever that means, but by millions of toilers the world over. 'Nough said. A word to the wise is sufficient.

To others we say. Get subs, make new readers for the I. W. W. go after those who have been taking the I. W. and put 'em through the third degree, so he'll confess and join the union.

While eternal vigilance might be the price of liberty, the eternal going after and getting of new subscribers is the staff of life to a Labor paper.

Go to it boys. Let's show the "Solidarity" hustlers that we are also in the swim. Let's beat 'em in a sub getting contest. For 10,000 mark. Biff, bang, go!

OTTO JUSTH,  
One of the Jail Birds.

TACOMA BUILDING UP.  
May 1st, 1910.

Industrial Worker:  
Am inclosing clipping from Tacoma Times, which you may be able to make use of. We held our meeting again today and initiated a few new members and accepted a transfer from another. Mrs. Fernette was elected literature agent. She will write you in regard to bundle order for Worker, so it will be no need for sending same to me from now on. Will keep you informed as to future developments. Yours for the I. W. W. AUGUST WALQUIST,  
Tacoma, Wash.

Peter Johnson, R. L. Comfort, George Nickerson, W. A. Thom, Arthur Tomlinson, each contribute their mite towards pushing the circulation of The Industrial Worker.

## RED FLAG WAVES AT PORTLAND

As a matter of interest to the workers in general, and to the membership of the I. W. W. in particular, we thought that we would send in a report of the May Day celebration as carried out here in Portland for publication. The organizations that took part are as follows: The I. W. W., S. P., the Finnish Federation, the Lettish Club and unattached workers.

There were at least three thousand workers in line, and every part of the program was carried out successfully, not a hitch occurring to mar the day. Not having a red flag, we sent to the locals at Spokane and secured the same from them, for which we certainly thank them. The Plaza was denied us by the powers that be, but, however, they compromised by giving us the park at Seventh and Market streets.

After the parade, which consisted of a line of march lasting about an hour, we assembled on the grounds of the above designated place and proceeded with our program of singing, etc. At the singing of the "Red Flag," the flag was unfurled to the breeze and remained there undisturbed the remainder of the meeting. The Portland Oregonian was conspicuously silent with regard to the flag, and, in fact, had so distorted the accounts of the demonstration that it really was laughable in the extreme. The speakers of the day were J. B. Shea of the I. W. W., T. W. Lewis and H. Lloyd of the S. P.

The demonstration being over, we adjourned until the evening, when there was a dance given at the Finnish Federation headquarters, where refreshments and in fact all the advantages and privileges of this well appointed place were thrown open to the workers absolutely free of charge, and in addition refreshments in the shape of ice cream, cakes, coffee, etc. At 12 p. m. we all went away completely satisfied, unanimous that more of these occasions are not only affairs of passing notice, but are absolutely necessary to the life of the workers.

At the unfurling of the red flag while Miss Lewis was singing the song, the applause was vociferous, and what the 5000 persons would have done had there been any attempt to take it down by force the writer is not going to attempt to say, as they certainly were in no mood to be trifled with. We all hope that more of these times will occur successfully. Yours for the Revolution,  
J. B. SHEA,  
ED GILBERT,  
Committee.

Two sub cards sold. Inclosed find money order for same, is what Fellow Worker W. J. Basel of San Rafael, Cal., writes.

Over two million children are employed in the mines and mills of the U. S.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

R. G. Noble of Cleveland, Ohio, sends in four scraps which he was able to take, and writes: "Hoping to be able to send in more later, yours for direct action all the time."

Fellow Worker Filigno, after a short illness, is again back at his position as secretary of the Spokane Central Executive Committee. Hardly had he resumed his position than this end of the line heard from him in the shape of fourteen subs. A later communication almost duplicates the first number. This is the result of one week's efforts. Well done. A good example for others to follow.

Idea for this week's cartoon suggested by H. L. Siggins of Portland, Ore.

James Thompson, organizer for the Spokane locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been secured by the Seattle locals to deliver a series of lectures, beginning May 4th. Thompson is one of the ablest platform speakers in the I. W. W., and all those interested in Industrial Unionism should not fail to hear him. Remember the dates and hall address as given on the first page.

J. W. McAllister of the Loggers' Local, No. 432, is doing excellent work among the loggers at Skykomish. Not a week passes by but what we hear from him in the shape of several subs. Other members of the organization should take a hint and do likewise. It is easy after you learn how, and it is still easier to learn. Try it.

Rock, Mich., April 26, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker:  
I am receiving the copies of The Industrial Worker regularly. No work up here hardly. Everything is dull. The wages here are from \$30.00 to \$35.00 a month. At the present time there is six inches of snow on the ground.  
FRED NELSON,  
Member No. 64, Minneapolis.

H. S. Cafferky, secretary of the Loggers' Local of Vancouver, B. C., sends along a couple of subs which he was able to line up, and orders a bundle order of ten copies per week for that local, which will be used, to mail out to the camps.

Sioux City, Iowa.

Editor Industrial Worker:  
Inclosed find money order for \$1.50, for which kindly continue sending us the bundle order of ten copies per week. Yours for the Revolution,  
BEN LIMBERGER.

Three bucks arrive from Pinchot, Idaho, forwarded by J. Emil Smed, one of the tireless workers—two in payment of a couple yearlies, and the other to be applied to the bundle order of ten copies per week.

Ed Gilbert has been elected joint secretary of the Portland locals of the I. W. W., to take the place of J. Jackson, resigned. All correspondence intended for the Portland locals should be addressed to the above at the headquarters, 306 First Street.

## THE PERSECUTION OF SOLIDARITY

Shall the Master Class Destroy the Labor Press of Pennsylvania?

Fellow-Workers:

You will find below a short statement of the facts in connection with the present persecution of Solidarity. To a class-conscious workingman, the real reason for this persecution will be plain and clear. The masters are determined to crush out all forms of labor unionism. They realize that Solidarity stands in their way. They realize the importance of the strategic position that we occupy in the very heart of the Steel Industry. They feel that Solidarity must be throttled. For the same reason the workers everywhere should rally to its support. Since our arrest and imprisonment we have altered our editorial heading so as to make further persecution on that score impossible. We have also engaged an acting manager and editor while our fellow-workers are in jail. This, of course, involves additional expense, and our whole source of income is derived from subscription and voluntary contributions from the working class. But Solidarity must be maintained, and the message of Industrial Unionism proclaimed, cost what it may. In this hour of battle and of trial, when the masters have determined to strangle even the voice of protest, may we not also look to you to do your share both in contributing to our present unlooked-for expenses, and in tending in subscriptions? Send all contributions to SOLIDARITY DEFENSE FUND, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

### FACTS IN THE CASE.

The facts in this case are, briefly, as follows: On December 18, 1909, after several months of preliminary work, the first issue of Solidarity appeared, announcing in its editorial heading the fact that it was "published weekly by the local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle." The name of its editor, A. M. Stirton, was also given, and that of its business manager, C. H. McCarty. A joint press committee elected by the two I. W. W. locals, but whose names were not published, supervised the work of issuing the paper, in conjunction with the editor and manager. The paper was the property of the two local unions.

Solidarity met a ready response from the workers in the Pittsburg district and elsewhere throughout the country. The paper was dealing telling blows to capitalism right at its very heart. The corporations and their tools, the city and county officials, evidently feared its influence. The latter set about to suppress or destroy it.

Getting their cue from a statute passed by the 1907 Assembly, which provides that papers published by corporations, partners or individual owners, shall publish names or owners in their editorial headings, but which says nothing at all about an unincorporated or voluntary organization, although there are hundreds of such papers published by such organizations in this State—getting their cue from this piece of special legislation, the prosecuting attorney of Lawrence county and his subordinates proceeded to collect "information" against Solidarity. After two months of vain "effort," a Pinkerton detective named Fernandez was brought from Pittsburg to work on the "case." Under the guise of a "wholesale and retail piano dealer," Fernandez secured an advertising contract with Solidarity, to which were attached the certified signatures of the five members of the Press Committee.

With this information as to the "ownership" of Solidarity, the prosecuting attorney proceeded to business, and on March 1 arrests were made as follows: A. M. Stirton, editor; C. H. McCarty, Valentine Jacobs, Earl F. Moore and George Fix. Indictment was also drawn against B. H. Williams, but, being in the hospital at the time, he was not arrested.

These six men were tried March 17 in Judge Porter's court, and, although the evidence failed to show wherein they had violated the law, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." On March 23 sentence was passed by Judge Porter, and each of the six defendants was fined \$100, with additional costs of \$80 altogether. Refusing to pay the fines, all six were turned over to the sheriff and locked up in the county jail, where they must remain for 90 days according to the pronouncement of the court.

The day after Solidarity's trial, the owner of a capitalist paper, the New Castle Daily Herald, was tried for the same offense. Although the evidence was conclusive in his case the jury declared Mr. Dickinson "not guilty." Six members of a committee in charge of "The Free Press," the local organ of the Socialist Party, were also tried on the same charge and found "guilty."

To block this attempt to destroy the labor press of Pennsylvania, which, if successful, will be repeated elsewhere, we call upon the working class everywhere to rally to our support. Come on with the subs and money for the Defense Fund. Slap the conspirators in the face!

(Signed)

A. M. STIRTON,  
C. H. McCARTY,  
GEORGE FIX,  
EARL F. MOORE,  
VALENTINE JACOBS,  
B. H. WILLIAMS.

## Lectures On Industrial Unionism

JAMES P. THOMPSON

One of the "Criminal Conspirators"

IN THE RECENT

Free Speech Fight of Spokane

Will deliver a course of lectures on "INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM" at the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World

1524 Fifth Ave., between Pike and Pine Streets, Seattle

May 5, 6, 7, and 8, at 8 p. m.

You are cordially invited to attend.

ADMISSION FREE

# Our Fellow Workers, Precedent and Smith, Amer. Steel, In-land

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Entered as Second-Class matter, Dec. 21, 1909, at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Under capitalism the workers have only such rights as they are able to enforce.

Only an organized working class can abolish the present system of exploitation of labor.

Man is still very much of an animal. He kicks like a mule, yet pulls his master's load.

Once the master purchased the slave, nowadays the workers purchase the right to work for a master.

Between the two classes, the one which produces all and gets nothing, and the one which produces nothing and gets all, there can be nothing in common.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE THOMPSON LECTURE AT THE I. W. W. HEAD-QUARTERS, 1524 5TH AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH., MAY 5, 6, 7 AND 8TH.

It isn't enough to join a labor union, have your name placed upon the books, pay dues, get a card and show it as a proof of your membership. To be a real part of a labor organization, means active, aggressive work, in recruiting new members and in looking after the interests of the organization. The real strength of a labor union lies in the number of its active members.

A labor organization to represent the working class, and to be a real benefit to that class, must combine its forces so as to be able to resist at any and all times, any attempts of the master class to crush it, or to force it to accept their dictates. It must be able to take an aggressive attitude against capital, ever fighting for better conditions, more wages, in fact a greater share of the wealth which they, the workers, produce. Such an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Labor Union of Great Falls, Mont., is having its hands full these days fighting the A. F. L. as to which organization is to control the job. This organization was formerly a part of the I. W. W. but having signed up a contract with the bosses its charter was revoked. The union preferred to stick to the contract than with the organization, giving as its reason that unless they did sign the contract, the A. F. L. would scab them out of existence. It appears that they are going to do it anyway, contract or no contract. Contracts are of no avail to the workers, for the bosses will only recognize such, as long as it is to their interest to do so. The workers must look upon contracts in the same light, keeping in mind that only a determined and aggressive attitude and the power of organization can compel respect and victory from the enemy, the capitalist class.

Senator Nelson is preparing a bill which he will introduce in Congress, to have a fund created, which will be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska, for the relief of the destitute white persons in the territory. That this has become necessary, in a land where we have been led to believe all can become rich, goes only to show that capitalism has that territory firmly in its clutches, and that the wage slaves are exploited there as well as in the States. Under the present system no worker can escape being exploited. Wage slavery cannot be escaped even in the far north. The thing to do is to organize industrially wherever we are and then demand from the capitalist masters a greater share of the wealth, which we create.

Let the workers bear in mind, "that between the Farmers' Union and the Farm Hands' Union there is nothing in common, and make the coming summer a memorial one in the history of the harvest fields, as one in which the workers were able to secure better working conditions. Let all the workers demand a uniform scale of wages. The locals closest to the harvest fields get out stickers, stating the number of hours to be worked, the amount of wages demanded, suitable sleeping quarters, etc. Let every member of the organization who works in the logging or railroad camps or other places of employment, where the harvest hands are recruited, distribute these, posting them on walls, fences and buildings or wherever they will be read by the workers. Now is the time to start the ball a rolling. Give the ranchers a taste of I. W. W. tactics the coming summer.

In Chicago, there is one switchman out of 75, killed every year.

### COAL MINERS STRIKE.

District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers, has effected a settlement with the mine owners, and the 40,000 miners comprising the district are to return to work shortly. A contract for two years has been signed, regardless of the fact that at the Indianapolis convention of the coal miners, it was decided to disregard the interstate agreements of the past and stand out as a body until all districts were settled. In signing this agreement the mine workers have once more adopted the policy of settling by districts, sub-districts, etc. Of course this arrangement is very satisfactory to the bosses, as they thereby are given the opportunity to pitch one section of the working class against the other. One district in signing up, thereby helps to defeat the others that are out on strike. The mines are run to their fullest capacity mining coal, so that the one prop on which workers lean, that is by curtailing the production of coal they can make the bosses come to terms, is knocked out from under them, as such districts that sign up the wage agreement mine coal and furnish same to the patrons of the coal operators in whose district the miners are still on strike. In this manner they defeat one section of the workers after another.

The workers in signing up the agreements in districts without regard to other districts help defeat the members of their own organization. This is nothing short of scabbery. Craft or district scabbery cannot be justified in the eyes of any man, unless the workers are so badly afflicted with "jobetas" that they are willing to accept present agreements without regard to future consequences.

Pitching one section of the working class against the other is an old trick of the employing class. In doing this they have received the co-operation of such mis-leaders of labor as Gompers and Mitchell, who owing to their influence over the workers are used by the capitalists to pull the blinders over the eyes of labor.

Another effect of the settlement by districts will give the mine owners an opportunity to force sections to sign contracts which expire at different dates, thereby forestalling the possibility of the workers acting in unity when it comes to the question of striking. This would not be an unsurmountable obstacle if the workers would only get away from the petty idea of "sacred contract," and do the same as the masters do, break them whenever it is to their interests to do so.

Still another feature of the strike is that they went out in the spring of the year, with the warm days of summer ahead, when very little coal is used for heating purposes and the production reduced to a minimum. Thus with the reduced consumption of coal and with the aid of the stock piles, which have grown in size in anticipation of the strike. Thus the miners are forced to accept the proposals submitted to them, they being unable to remain out of work any lengthy period of time, as their stomachs demand food. The mine workers must learn to strike at the season of the year when the mine owners are least prepared to meet the attack and that is in the fall, when winter is approaching and the demand for coal increasing. Only by such tactics will they be able to win during wage wars.

### BOSS LOGGERS ORGANIZE.

In the Pacific Coast Lumberman's Journal, we read of the Columbia River Loggers' Association, holding its monthly meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Building at Portland. This is not a labor organization, as you well know that only employers of labor meet at the Chamber of Commerce. No doubt they discussed their business to the tune of popping cork. These men are the ones for whom you work, Mr. Logger. They are organized. They decide at these meetings, what they shall pay you in the shape of wages. They do not overbid one another in paying for their labor.

Can you say the same of yourself, Mr. Logger? You who do the work. Are you organized? Indeed not. Only too well we know that you are not, as there is only one Loggers' Union on the entire Columbia River and that at Portland. You are not organized. You compete with your fellow workers for the job. You are not able to demand a uniform scale for your labor. You must accept whatever the boss offers you in the shape of wages.

The boss loggers are organized. How long are you going to remain at the mercy of your employers? How long will you allow them to dictate to you, the number of hours you shall work, the amount of wages you shall receive? How long will you tolerate this? Or will you, too, organize and take your hand in determining the hours, the wages, conditions of employment, etc. It was time you were taking a stand, in organization there is strength.

At the present time the entire logging industry of the Pacific Coast is unorganized. It is the basic industry of the Northwest. In it are employed the greatest number of workers. The unorganized condition of these workers is the cause of the poor conditions which they are forced to labor under. In no other industry, do the employees work as long hours and under poorer conditions.

Whenever men have organized and stood up for their rights, they have been able to procure better conditions. How would you like to work only eight hours per day, the same as is done in many other industries, instead of ten to twelve as at the present time. Those men who have secured the eight hour day, do so through the power of organization. It is time for you also to take a stand. Organize yourself and then help organize the other fellow. Remember that in union there is strength.

### SHAM UNIONISM.

Conflicts with employers in the irrepressible class struggle are inevitable. They are usually forced by the acts of the employers, and, where the interests of the workers are menaced, they should not, even if they could, be avoided. The interests of the working class being at stake, the workers must always stand together for their defence. A trade unionism that divides the workers into sections, called trades, is inadequate to protect the interests of the workers as a class. Further, it creates vested interests in sick and funeral benefit funds, etc., which tend to foster the belief that the various unions have nothing in common. Its main function is to promote harmony between two opposing interests—capital and labor, the harmony generally taking the form of the harmony between the lion and the lamb; the lamb (labor) being inside the lion (capital). When a dispute occurs, the settlement is generally accompanied with such conditions that while one section may win, many others lose. Such a unionism is hopeless as a means of accomplishing the freedom of the working class from the bonds of wage slavery.

An organization of the working class, to accomplish emancipation and realize freedom, must be built on the lines of freedom; it must be revolutionary and not capitalistic in principle or aim. It must clearly and firmly maintain the class struggle—the struggle between the producers and the owners of wealth and the means of production. Its advocates must be free from capitalist cant and capitalist influence. Its membership must be organized—not in craft union bodies, to make war on each other, but in the real working class organization that includes every single worker in the factory, workshop, mine or any industry, from the poorest paid laborer to the highest paid mechanic. Their interests are identical—they have everything in common; but, between them and their boss, there is nothing in common—no identity of interests. A Unionism led by a Hardie or a Barnes (the Gompers and the Mitchell of England), who tell their followers that "the class struggle is a shibboleth," "an invention of the devil," etc., a unionism saturated with hypocrisy, and subservient to the historic enemy of the working class. Further, it is a unionism which is extremely valuable to the capitalist class. The latter welcomes the labor leaders, who can dose the rank and file with such rubbish. They recognize him as an ally; a valuable asset in their schemes of plunder. That is why he is invited to royal garden parties, given a seat in capitalist cabinets, etc., and has, generally speaking, a good time while the workers are sweated and starved. Such a unionism we say is a sham.—Nemo, in Industrialist.

What's in a name? The Parson draws a "stipend," The Lawyer pockets "fees," The Banker adds up "interest," The Merchant "profit" sees.

Shareholders cash their "dividends," The Landlord calls for "rent," The Statesman takes a "salary," To Royalty "grants" are sent.

The Pirate seizes "booty," The Smugglers "plunder" lag Brigands demand a "ransom," The Burglar collars "swag."

What's in a name? 'Tis all the same— Obtained by law or stealth; But from the Workers' toil alone, Comes every form of wealth.

—A. E. Anderson.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

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

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

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

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

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with 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.

## DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

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

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows:  
General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St. John, 513 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, 608 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

### ARIZONA.

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

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke street.  
45—H. S. Caffery, Vancouver, Room 2, 61 W. Cordova Street.  
155—Rob Clark, Phoenix, Gen. Del.  
322—W. B. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W. Cordova Street.  
326—T. Y. McKay, 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, 343 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—A. Grafendorfer, Oakland, Gen. Del.  
245—Chas. Miller, San Pedro, 212 Fourth St.  
419—R. Vere, Redlands, Box 357.  
437—Branch 4: James Carrigeo, Imperial, Box 267.  
437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 341.  
437—Branch 3: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box 465.

### COLORADO.

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

### ILLINOIS.

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

### INDIANA.

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

### IOWA.

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

### LOUISIANA.

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

### MINNESOTA.

64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson avenue North.  
68—Erick Anderson, Duluth, 125 7th Ave. West.  
127—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 516 Fifth St. South.  
424—W. Free, Deer River.

### MISSOURI.

33—L. Grey, Kansas City, 1005 East 5th St.  
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, 2624 South 18th Street.

### MONTANA.

39—Ralph H. Decher, Billings.  
40—Frank Reed, Missoula, Box 745.  
41—J. W. Bailey, Great Falls, 505 Fifth Ave. South.  
105—John Hyne, 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.

65—Mrs. Elma Anolnen, Negaunee, L. B. 277.

### NEBRASKA.

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

### NEW JERSEY.

163—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam Avenue.  
24—A. Hartzberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave.  
510—H. Hartzman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St.  
162—Adolph Lessig, Paterson, 311 Goodwin street.

### NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 433 West 127th.  
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th.  
179—J. A. Koulston, Brooklyn, 123 State Street.  
317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.  
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 343 East 152d.

### OHIO.

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

### OREGON.

92—Ed Gilbert, Portland, 306 First street.  
93—Ed Gilbert, Portland, 306 First street.  
141—Ed Gilbert, Portland, 306 First street.  
246—Ed Gilbert, Portland, 306 First street.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.  
143—Michael Rhoelhard, Pittsburg, 5904 Harvard street.  
215—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, J. Greenburg Street.  
291—Tube and Pipe Mill Workers, Soho, Pittsburg.  
292—Car builders, Woods Run.  
293—Th. Bessemlie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.  
693—Kroatian Branch, Th. Bessemlie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.  
296—Val Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Chartiers Ave.  
297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ave.  
298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.  
299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.  
393—James Alassis, Box 239, Monongahela City  
392—Paulon Baatide, McDonald, Box 224.  
511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13.  
516—Anton Parisee, Parsons, Box 81.  
515—G. Grechil, West Pittston, 118 Luxerue ave.  
524—T. Goelomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna avenue.

### RHODE ISLAND.

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

### VERMONT.

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

### 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.  
337—Henry Larson, Bellingham, 2216 F Street.  
350—G. C. Wertenbaker, Aberdeen, Box 779.  
380—A. Payne, Tacoma, 206 Cliff Ave.  
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—Hugh A. Hanley, Spokane, Box 2129.

### WYOMING.

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

### NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.  
20—O. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newberry street.  
55—Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33 James St.  
120—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central avenue.  
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 1017 Auchusnet Ave.  
157—Italian Branch, New Bedford.  
425—A. Debulgne, Philadelphia, 1842 No. Front street.  
433—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box 698.  
436—O. 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.—Ed Gilbert, 306 First Ave.  
Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filigno, Box 2129.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Sautter, 243 East Second street.

### PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.

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

"Will labor learn the lesson that the failure of the Philadelphia sympathetic strike should teach them? Ask the daily capitalist papers.

We also ask, will labor learn? If they do, then it will mean that in the future, they no longer will allow their ranks to be split into craft divisions, but will organize industrially and when striking, strike industrially. Not only will the carmen go out on strike, but all those employed in the power houses, firemen, electricians and engineers who furnished the juice by which the scab cars were run, will strike as well, completely tying up the street railway system, and not as in the Philadelphia strike the power houses employes remain at work furnishing them power to run scab cars, thereby practically scabbing themselves. No longer will they dilly-dally treating with the employer, but will place their demands before the employer and if they are not conceded, throw down their tools to a man, thereby completely closing down the industry in which they work. Such a strike will win. We hope that the workers of Philadelphia have learned their lesson well.

Local Union No. 254 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.

The coal mining situation in Colorado remains unchanged. About 3,000 out of a possible 15,000 are out. The men in the northern fields believe that their leaders tricked them into the strike but are standing firm just the same. On the part of a minority faction good tactics are being displayed. This minority stopped wagons going to the coal mines and persuaded them to turn back. The coal mine operators are finding great difficulty in securing coal to fire the pumping engines and as a consequence mines are becoming flooded. A committee from this minority called upon the stabiemen and asked them to come out. The stabiemen said that there would be no one left to take care of the mules. The miners committee answered, "Come along and let the mules die." The lesson of "no identity of interests" is slowly sinking into the brain of the coal miner. In a number of mines the bosses and mine superintendents, who are wage-workers, have declared that they will quit if non-union engineers and pumpmen are brought in. There is one gunman to every thirty miners in the northern coal camps, but so far these men have been unsuccessful in starting anything. While success is still a matter of doubt in District 15 of Colorado, yet there are many encouraging signs of class consciousness.



# INDUSTRIAL IDEA VS. THE POLITICAL

We often hear the argument, even from industrialists, who should know better, that the working class have no hope of accomplishing their desires by political action because the capitalists make the rules of the political game, rules that enable the bosses to turn the elections to their own interests.

While this is no doubt true, it is a poor argument at best, and is misleading, for it is not the real reason, and does not touch the fundamental idea. Even supposing the workers could get "absolute justice" (whatever that is), and that we could have the votes counted correctly, as well as "fair" primaries, etc., what would it buy the wage slaves? It would simply mean that the workers had devoted their energies to "capturing" a (to them) useless thing, an antiquated form of capitalism, a system that came in with capitalism and a method that is only suited to a system of wage slavery. We would find that we were no nearer industrial freedom, and that we should then, after "capturing" this (to us) worthless thing, have to begin all over to organize industrially. Whenever a new industrial system succeeds an old, the new system demands new methods of operation, methods that harmonize with that economic system.

Moreover the political idea carries within itself a tendency dangerous to the workers. A good example of this came to my knowledge in a western town of about 15,000 inhabitants.

A new mayor was elected who was a socialist, a political socialist. He is a man whose intentions are as well-meaning for the workers as a political bourgeois can be. He would gladly help what he conceives to be the revolution, even at a personal loss. But as old Milton remarks "Hell is paved with good intentions." And so it proved. On taking his seat as mayor, he commenced a strenuous campaign against the "fallen" women. He knew that to fine them heavily meant that they must move to another town and earn the fine over again.

He knew that economic law forced them to choose their profession as they did. He knew that the same economic law compelled the harvesters, threshers and floating population in general to patronize these women, for the same law denied them wives of their own.

On putting this up to him, he agreed to all this, but advanced the argument that he was a socialist who had "captured" one capitalist stronghold, and if the socialists wished to be elected to administrative offices, they must show that they were law-abiding and law-enforcing citizens. When asked if "law" was not always made by the rulers and in their own interests he agreed, but said

they must be enforced so that the "people would see their viciousness and change them. And yet he knew that economic power alone "determines the judicial, the political, the social life of society in any age and in any country." So his conception of "capturing" a stronghold was to become a servant, a tool of the capitalist class and to enforce their laws against the unfortunate members of the working class who were, perhaps, more the victims of capitalism than any others.

He utterly failed to see, that, according to his own maxim philosophy, economic power must first be obtained by the working class, or any class, before they can make their own "rules of action."

And how is the working class to get this economic power? How do the present rulers hold it? By organization and economic organization at that. The capitalists do not maintain their economic power by means of political action, nor by military force. On the contrary, their "political" and military functions are backed, upheld and made possible solely by their control of the industries of the world, of the means of production of the necessities of life.

We, the working class, must meet their organization by organization, industrial organization, organization at the point of production which is the point of power because it is the point of necessity, in the mines, mills, factories, shops, etc., where the necessities of life and of society are produced. When we are organized there, we are in control there, we then control the economic factor on which ALL else depends.

Industrial organization means industrial power, power to run the earth as we, the workers, see fit.

**WE WANT THE GOODS!!!**  
HARTWELL S. SHIPPEY.  
Spokane Jail, April 24, 1910.

**FROM PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.**  
April 31, 1910.

Industrial Dorker:  
At Grand Rapids Bridge on G. T. P. Work here is plentiful and men are scarce, still the wages are kept low by the onslaught of the contractors (Foley, Welch & Stewart), whose motto is, as regards men: "Knock 'em down, then kick 'em for falling, and skid 'em if they try to get up." Wages 30 cents per hour, board \$5.25 week, hospital fee, \$1.00 month. Weather wet 9 days out of 10. Grub and bunk house are poor; the former, pork and beans and apple sauce; the latter, double bunks destitute of mattresses or even hay and cracks through one could shoot straws. What is needed is an I. W. W. organization to straighten the humps on these corporation carries. Men will be in great demand here this summer and away up the Skena River, an 140 miles more of the G. T. P. is let to said contractors. It is up to the men to remedy the defect in wages and conditions. To all who will care to work, I would give following advice: Give no slave market in Seattle or Vancouver \$1.00 or a cent for a job at Prince Rupert. If you do it will be money dropped. If you leave by way of Vancouver, B. C., purchase no ticket from a slave market as they have a rake off from each sale. But go to the Union Steam Ship Co.'s wharf and take the steamer Camosuer, \$5.00 to P. R., deck passage and meals on board 25 cents. While otherwise you will pay \$6.00 and meals 35 cents for passage probably not as good. From Prince Rupert up the Skena to Keatclaw, 108 miles on G. T. P. boats Skena, Operator and Distributor; fare first class \$9.00; second class \$5.00. While on the H. B. Co.'s boats Port Simpson and Hazelton, fare about double said figures for accommodation no better.

Yours truly,  
JOHN M O'BRIEN.

### STAY AWAY FROM THE BOUNDARY.

The Industrial Worker:—  
I have been instructed to communicate with you, by this local union, No. 180, W. F. M., re the labor conditions, up in this "BOUNDARY" country, and to warn all men, to keep away, as there is now a strike on at the Greenwood Smelter, and the mines at Mother Lode, and further that there may shortly be trouble elsewhere in this mining country.

The conditions that are imposed on these workers, throughout this part of the country, are next to unbearable, and with a minimum wage scale of \$2.50 in force, where the cost of living is certainly 25 per cent. higher than in Spokane, and the chances of employment limited to one company, who are exercising an autocratic control of things, throughout the entire district. Warn all men to stay away from the Boundary Country, of British Columbia.

(Sgd) WALTER E. HADDEN,  
Secretary of No. 180, W. F. M.

### A NEW PAMPHLET.

I would like to ask of you a few lines in The Worker, for I have been reading "Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win," by Fellow Worker Trautmann, printed by the Educational Department of the I. W. W. at Chicago. It is so different from the one published by the defunct Industrial Literature Bureau. The new book deals so much different with the subject than the old one; it is easier to understand, and, unlike the old one, it is not filled with typographical errors. The words are not misplaced, where it is hard to understand. I would advise all locals to push the circulation of this pamphlet, for it is a good thing and the property of the I. W. W. A MEMBER.

The big corporations are enforcing the blacklist on all men over forty-five years of age, or fifty at the farthest. The scrap pile for men is a strange thing in a land with natural resources sufficient, if not monopolized to support twice the population of the globe.

# SPARKS FROM A LIVE WIRE

Walker C. Smith.

The length that an I. W. W. man will go in his heedless destruction and damage to the property of the employing class is shown by the following note which was handed to the writer by one of the "blanket-stiffs" of Local No. 26, Denver, Colo.:

"La Vine Rooms, Blake Street.—Please do not mash the Bugs on the Wall or Spread, as it spots the paper and makes the room look bad for yourself as well as others. Please let me no if they still bother you at nite and Oblige the Landlady, Mrs. Earl."

The fellow worker states that he now takes the only feather in the pillow and tickles the bugs to death. He further advises the wage workers of the fact that the thing for them to do is to join the I. W. W. and help to put all parasites out of business—those who exploit us while we are awake and those that suck our blood while we try to sleep.

Colorado proposes to open coal mines to be run by the state with convict labor, in order to furnish the coal for all state institutions. Now will the political Socialists have the nerve to say that this "state ownership" is a step toward Socialism?

The building trades in Denver are in another of the jurisdictional fights that disgrace the A. F. of L. and make that organization a detriment to the wage earning class. Seventy-five men of thirteen different crafts walked off a job on account of a dispute between the sheet metal workers and the brotherhood carpenters as to which union should set steel window casings in place. Twenty carpenters are still at work, and a bitter internal war is on. The metal trades are going to make an international affair of this fight. They say that the men will be ordered out in thirty-four cities where the Stewart Construction Company has contracts for skyscrapers similar to the one in Denver on which the men have struck. At the rate of progress shown in the past five years, the A. F. of L. will evolve into an industrial organization in about 'steen million years.

Don't worry about mansions in the skies until you get one here on earth. The employing class would like the workers to gaze upward at an imaginary man behind the sun so that there would be peace and plenty for the owners of industry. They get theirs here and now because you remain "meek and humble." "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum!" may not be an elevating song, but it's a whole lot better than the one that has the line "for such a worm as I." Tom Paine made sport of the pulpit pounders who called themselves "the oxen who treadeth out the corn" for the sake of tithes, yet how much worse is a workman who will call himself a worm for his master's benefit. Let's have some of that fabled "milk and honey" right now.

All members of the I. W. W. must realize that this is the last great fight that is being waged. There is no retreat for the wage workers. We cannot retire from the field even if we wanted to do so. We are face to face with the employing class, and it is a test of power. The real power of the masters lies in their ownership of industry and their ability to control our labor power by making us compete for jobs. Our real and only power lies in our ability to control our labor power through one big union of the workers—a labor trust. Our power to cease producing wealth is the only power we possess. All those who foolishly waste their time fighting on other lines are finally forced to fight here. As they challenge the apparent and not the real power of the employing class, they find themselves respected but not feared, hampered but not hurt, and can talk their philosophy without being fired. Let a man talk industrial Unionism and the employer's economic interest will make him fight back. You can talk about free love, the blighting effect of commercialism on literature, the origin of psychological concepts, the catastrophic theory, and if you are a good producer you won't be harmed. But say something to the men in the shop about higher wages, shorter hours and better shop conditions, and you'll get the grand bounce in a hurry. Realize, then, the nature of this fight. Put your shoulder to the wheel. If you can speak, speak; if you can't write, write; if you have cash, dig up; if you can't do any of these, you can distribute literature, carry the box to the street meeting and help in other ways. Fight! Be a rebellious slave.  
Denver, Colo.

### HIGH COST OF LIVING.

It is not the high cost of living which bothers the slave most; it is getting the high price to live with, which he has to battle for in his every-day struggle against the boss.

To discuss the high cost of living or to have another meat boycott will not lessen the cost of living or give us more wages. To lessen the cost of living or to live cheaper is, not what the I. W. W. is organized for. We are organized to get a better living, and in order to live better we must get more of what we produce, where we produce it, and that is on the job. So let us not put the cart before the horse.

We are not organized to fight the battles of the consumers. Always remember that such guys as Cincinnati "Patty" who wears that well fed smile that won't come off, as well as Miss Hill-and-gold, who lately purchased a title from Count No-Account, Oily John and the slimy crawfish politicians are all first-class consumers.—Harry Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.

### DOING AWAY WITH SKILL

The telepost is a new method of telegraphy that can transmit 1,000 words a minute over any wire, using telephone wires without breaking the conversation that may be going on. This is done by first writing the message on a machine that perforates paper like music is perforated for use on piano players, and this paper is run through the telepost instrument at any speed, delivering the message on a machine at the other end. The new device is already in operation between the larger cities, and rapidly extending its lines, which accounts for the recent offer of the Western Union to send messages of fifty words for 25 cents to any point for delivery next day by postoffice. This new machine will do away with the old-time telegrapher. It will displace tens of thousands of key men, and will deliver the message as accurately as it is written at the point of sending. Thus under the present system every new and improved device has a tendency to displace labor and send it out on the street seeking somewhere to earn its bread. Under Socialism this would simply decrease the hours of labor to absorb more people, without decreasing their incomes. But the workers believe in private ownership of the machinery of civilization, and the people who own it will of course work fewer hands as long as before, and thus save to their own uses the wages formerly paid to the extra men needed with crude devices for doing things. What chumps the workers are!—Exch.

### INDORSE REDLANDS RESOLUTION.

Industrial Worker:  
You are hereby notified that the resolution passed by Local Union No. 419 of Redlands, Cal., has met with our full and unanimous approval and indorsement.  
By order Local No. 245, San Pedro, Cal.  
(Seal) VIGGO PRAHL, Secretary.

### LOGGERS TAKE NOTICE.

Members of Loggers' Local, No. 432, sympathizers with the Industrial Workers of the World, or those intending to join the union should always demand that the parties to whom they pay their dues or other money have credentials from their local union, duly signed by the officials and bearing the seal of the local.  
EARL OSBORNE,  
Secretary-Treasurer Loggers' Local, No. 432.  
Seattle, Wash.

### FROM ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Industrial Worker:  
I wish to subscribe to your paper, The Industrial Worker. I do not know what is the subscription price, but I inclose 50 cents. Please send me the paper for six months. If I am not sending enough, I will send the balance again. If you could send me a few of the papers to pass around, I think I could get some more subscriptions round here, I saw one copy of your paper, and think it is just what is needed to wake up and educate the workers. There is a good field here for propaganda work, and what is needed is some live literature. As secretary of the local branch, Granite Cutters' International Association, I had the pleasure of reading some of your letters at our meetings and was able to be of some small assistance to you in your free speech fight, and was glad to see you come out of it so well. Although I belong to a pure and simple union, I am a revolutionist to the core, and there are a lot more of us who have the same ideas, and our numbers are increasing slowly but surely. Yours for the Revolution.—R.

### TO LOCAL UNIONS.

Owing to financial conditions, we must request of all locals to pay for all bundle orders in advance, unless they have been making payments at regular stated intervals. The printer demands that we come through with the dough regularly, and we in turn must demand the same of the locals. Those in arrears for bundle orders are requested to pay up at the earliest possible date. It is impossible for us to extend credit.

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.

## 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.  
C. L. PILIGNO,  
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:  
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.

# STARVATION MUST BE A SMALL MATTER

Los Angeles, April 29.—We are starving to death on \$1 a day," the Mexican laborers told R. P. Sherman, general manager of the Los Angeles-Pacific railroad.

"It is just a small matter," answered the general manager, when the Mexicans quit and he was asked why. But to the men who for two years had been keeping a branch of the great Harriman system in repair it was not a small matter—it was the biggest thing they had to face.

Starvation, that's what it was; lingering starvation not only for themselves, but for their wives and children. It meant going supperless to bed. It meant working 10 hours a day under a broiling sun with pick and shovel to make money that was not enough to keep them in food.

But to the general manager of a big road, a man who lived off the best of the land, had his automobile and everything that one could want it was—

"Just a small matter."  
The Mexican "cholo," as he is called, is the poorest paid laborer in the country. His dwelling is an abandoned box car, or a little hovel of railroad ties, boards and gunnysacks. In a room not fit to house one person, he and his family, usually a wife and from two to six children, sleep. They eat the cheapest food they can buy: They wear thin cotton clothes that barely keep the cold winds of winter from their shivering bodies. And they only get \$1 a day—when they work. Sometimes it rains too hard for them to get on the tracks and work on the roadbed, so they have to stop.

But the railroad doesn't pay them for this time.  
When the Southern Pacific first bumped against the labor question in California, it sought a remedy and found it—in Mexico. So they imported the "cholos," the poorest working people of the republic. Alluring prospects were held out to them; they were told of the beauties of California—and to them the pay looked big. So they came in droves, brought up from their homes free by the railroad.  
After the work was finished the corporation left them to shift for themselves. Some went back to Mexico; many stayed because they couldn't get back. They were poor, ignorant, and knew nothing but manual labor, and unskilled labor isn't in great demand and must take what is offered.

So those who are now protesting to starvation to a branch of the very road that brought them into California are told that their starving to death is—  
"Just a small matter."  
If ever Vanderbilt's classic, "A dollar a day is enough for any workman," seeks an answer, let it look into the hovels of the Southern California track workers who could not make it spell "enough."

### ATTENTION!

Minneapolis, Minn. Open air meetings will be held as often as weather permits. Mass meetings every Sunday evening at 104 Wash. Ave S. All slaves invited.

### Seattle Advertisements

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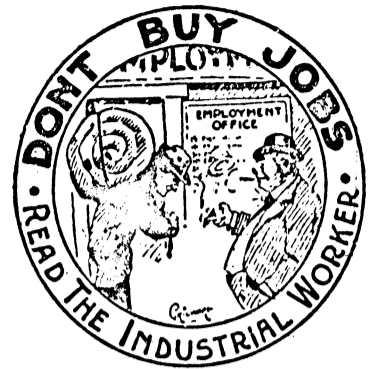
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**"SOLIDARITY"**

**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.

**FROM MISSOULA, MONT.**

Great Falls, W. P. C. Transmision Line. Job near Butte; wages; lineman, \$5.00; laborers, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Pay the 10th of every month. Grub is fair; sleep in tents; hospital fee, \$1.00; road and poor tax, \$4.00. Boss does not hire from employment sharks. Remarks: Organized 29 men on the job.

A. ALDINGER,  
Member Local No. 40, Missoula, Mont.

**FROM KENT, WASH.**

Industrial Worker:  
I thought that you would like a few labor notes, so I send in the following:  
Work here in Kent on the sewer good for five men; wages, \$2 per, eight hours. Work on the new water line, five men; now pay \$2 to \$2.25 per eight hours; also work at the Standard Mill & Logging Company at Thomas, two miles from Kent, on the P. S. E. Co. Railway; wages, from \$2.25 to \$3.00; fare from Seattle, 39 cents. Wanted, two men to work in the condenser in Kent, 20 cents per hour; the board is \$5.00 in all the places. Cole is coming along with the workers here in Kent. I remain yours for Industrial Freedom.

JNO. MURDOCK

**CAMPBELL RIVER, B. C.**

International Logging Co.  
Wages \$2.75 to \$5.00 per day. I. W. W. men can get on. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hire men from the employment sharks and from their office. Eleven hours actual work in the woods, off and Heely, owners. They are using the same methods as they did at Port Susan. Don't get time to wash up at noon; only 15 minutes from the time the train stops until whistle blows to go out again. Stay Away.  
Member Local No. 45, I. W. W.

**PORT LUDLOW, WASH.**

Cooper Bros.  
Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Pay whenever you quit. Grub is on the bum. I. W. W. men cannot secure work here at the present time. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hire men from employment sharks. Remarks: A good place to stay away from.

CARL SWANSON,  
Member Local No. 432, I. W. W.

**ARLEE, MONT.**

U. S. Reclamation Service.  
On the Flathead Reservation. Wages \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day of eight hours. Board \$5.00 per week. Grub is fair. Sleep in tents; fairly clean. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Hire men from the employment sharks. I. W. W. men cant get on. Also another camp of the same department 13 miles from Buvalls; stage goes that way every morning. Say, as this a U. S. job, men of the class that possess poles and poverty are not taxed for their natural belongings.

MALCOLM DUNPHEY,  
Member Local No. 40, I. W. W.

**DIRECT ACTION**

(Revolutionary Labor Union Tactics.)  
By  
**ARNOLD ROLLER,**  
(Author of "The Social General Strike.")  
Translated from the German by  
John Sandgren.

(Continued from last issue.)

**The Cause of the Unsuccessfulness of Peaceful Tactics in Labor's Struggles.**

All these strikes treated upon in the preceding chapter had with necessity to be lost, were from the beginning condemned to defeat, and for that reason it is no hazardous statement to predict with certainty that also in the future all strikes conducted in the same manner are condemned to utter failure.

Just as everything around us, all manifestations of social life are subject to constant change, constant evolution, just so the forms of the struggle will naturally have to change with the changes in economic conditions and development. The peaceful strike, the mere refusal of selling our labor power, in order to force the master, the employer, to surrender, has for 30, 40—aye, 80—years been the approved tactics. These tactics were found to be still better when the workers began to organize and could hold out for a more or less extended time without the wages of the master, through larger and more regular strike help, as the master himself was directly depending upon the labor power of his workers, who directly made a living for him. Against the smaller manufacturers and bosses who could keep only a few journeymen busy, this kind of strikes was quite frequently successful, because it was a sort of duel between stomachs. The workers, being already so well accustomed to hunger, were more frequently able to hold out than the master, who was himself often enough living from hand to mouth, filling the orders of his customers, and on this account easily could lose his "trade" and his secure living through a delay in delivering the goods. His competitors gleefully used the opportunity to run him out of the field, and the master was frequently confronted with the possibility of ruin through the strike, the peaceful strike. Mere peaceable endurance could bring the workers victory, and the strike fund really turned the scale quite often. The small employer feared the strike as something unusual and terrible, and often give in out of fright, for he was compelled to give in in order to live-himself.

But in the course of 30 years, particularly the last 15 years of capitalist industrial development, the conditions have vastly changed. The capitalists have partly learned from the workers. They organized themselves in employers' associations and trusts, in order to oppose to the solidarity of the working class, the still more powerful solidarity of the capitalist class. They also commenced to mutually support one another with "premiums" during strikes, and—this is especially important—to mutually perform strikebreaker work for one another, so that, in spite of the strike, the employer could fill the most urgent orders and escape having his market injured.

The economic development from a technical point of view also has helped to bring about the result that the old kind of strikes became dangerous to the capitalists. In those instances even when capital has not become concentrated personally—that is in a few hands—it has nevertheless technically concentrated itself in immense groups under one management, stock companies and trusts, conducted by a small number of directors, behind which, however, stand the numberless, anonymous shareholders, the whole solidified, parasitical capitalist class, whose existence is not founded on an individual "enterprise," but who have their money scattered in various kinds of shares in all kinds of "enterprises." Through a temporary standstill in the operation of these enterprises, at most the per cent of dividends on part of their shares can sink somewhat, but ruined they cannot become in any event. Such giant concerns cannot even lose their customers, because they have no competition to fear.

There is another circumstance that up to this time frequently has helped the worker to victory, namely, that the manufacturer or the contractor, etc., was bound by articles to deliver at a certain time, within which the goods had to be delivered or the building, the bridge, the railroad, had to be ready at the risk of a fine. Threatened with this fine, the employer had to give in to the demands of the workers, in order to be ready on time. But nowadays the stipulation is included in all contracts that this fine shall not be paid when the delay is caused by the effects of the elements, fire, war, earthquakes or strikes, etc.

Nor must it be forgotten that, with the grow-

ing power of the large employer, as in America, the billionaires become the real and autocratic despots of the whole people, which they can starve at their own sweet will, or as in Germany, men like Krupp and Stamm can boast of personal friendship with the Kaiser, and for this reason make it a point of honor not to be conquered in the battle with the despised proletariat. Their pride and their contempt for the proletariat is much greater than the small master's contempt for his workmen. They stand infinitely further away from the worker, and never come in the least contact with them. Even in those instances when they could easily give way, the question is with the great capitalists, first of all, a question of principle, the principle of absolute autocracy over labor and the proletariat, by which they do not want to be forced to any concession. They would sooner be ready to suffer any kind of material injury, often paying during strikes higher wages to strikebreakers than the wages the strikers demand, if thereby only their pride as lords and masters over their despised slaves shall suffer no damage.

Another point is the constant growth of unemployment, which tends to create strikebreakers more than anything else.

At this stage of the game the employers resorted to a terrible step against the workers, in order to destroy the only thing they had to fall back upon in the present labor conflicts, namely, their organizations and their strike funds, and that step was the lockout and the general lockout.

In order to destroy the organizations, they shut all the workers out and declare that they will take them back only on condition they leave their union, or, in order to force part of the workers to return to work, they lock out tens of thousands of others in related occupations, who have no part in the trouble, in order to make it impossible for them to support the strikers, in order to split up the incoming strike, help on a larger number of people, and in order to in this manner exert pressure upon the strikers, briefly in order to bleed the strikers' treasury to death.

Such are conditions today. We see that they have shifted greatly in favor of the capitalists. We see how the capitalists resort to new methods of defense and offense against the old war tactics of the proletariat and how with the aid of these they constantly beat the workers.

It is sheer insanity to believe that the workers could starve out the millionaire-capitalists and the anonymous shareholders, who not even knows where the factory is situated in which he has a share, in the same manner as they did with the small masters, who had six journeymen or to believe that they can put his very existence in danger by merely refusing to work.

Absolutely childish is the faith in the money-box, for the capitalist will in any event have more money than the workers, against every workman's penny the capitalists can put up a thousand dollars.

The plain fact that nothing more is to be accomplished with the present form of labor union tactics has penetrated even into the heads of many social-democrats, but has brought them to the conclusion that the economic struggle of the proletariat had no importance at all, that the strike as self help is only in keeping with the liberal viewpoint and not with the social-democratic ("Vorwärts," after the strike in the Ruhr district) and that, for this reason, the modern proletariat should concentrate its efforts more upon the political activity, in order to enforce its demands through legal reforms.

But has not parliamentary experience taught us that all so-called reforms in behalf of the working class are nothing else than sham reforms, intended to keep the workers back. Every legal fixing of hours of work, every "labor law" favorable to the proletariat was adopted first when proxies had long before introduced it in reality. Thus was the legal 11 hour day established only after the workers for a long time—in the factories—had ceased to work more than 10 or 9½ hours. In the same manner were labor unions legally permitted in France only in the year 1881, after they had already existed and functioned for a long time without troubling about the law. The supporters of these old tactics place their confidence altogether in indirect action, in order to gain concessions from the employers and the ruling power through parliaments, arbitration courts, in a peaceable way and through a circuitous route, instead of through direct action, instead of through direct energetic pressure on the employers.

The workers, or their representatives, can wrest from the State in parliaments only so much as the workers themselves can wring from the capitalists and the political expression of the bourgeoisie, the state. In other words this means: "The workers shall force their demands through with the employers in such a way, that, through their strength, they force the central power, the state to enforce the will of the workers against the capitalists."

But to this we answer: "When the workers are powerful enough to make the State impose their will upon the capitalists, why then go the round-about way of the State instead of carrying our point directly?"

It is by this method of reasoning that the words "Direct Action" have come to be invented.

**DIRECT ACTION AGAINST EMPLOYERS.**

**What Means Direct Action?**

The expression Direct Action came into existence only a few years ago. First propagated from France, this slogan spread among the workers of the other Latin countries and lately came to Switzerland.

When the workers of these countries through the medium of their own stomach, began to find out how much expanding capitalism, derided their old weapons; when they noticed that they could not come any further either on peaceful way hitherto used, or with the indirect means of go-betweens and parliaments, when they saw that in this manner all their hopes were shattered, they turned away from those who stayed in the old rut and grasped with success a new economic fighting method, which has commonly been called Direct Action.

What is then "Direct Action?"  
Verbally these words mean the immediate struggle of the workers against the employers, the battle of the working class against the capitalist class without any intermediary.

Not by circuitous routes, through arbitration courts and parliaments but through direct pressure on the employer will the desired changes be introduced by the workers themselves. In this work the most important thing is that the swiftest, best, and most efficient road is used, without particularly hesitating about what the law permits or prohibits, the law of those against whom the demands are to be enforced. Direct action may assume the most varied forms. In its simplest form it may even pass over quite peacefully, when the workers of their own accord enforce certain of their wishes, i. e. shorter hours, without wasting any time asking for them.

Under the general term "Direct Action" belong the revolutionary sabotage, go-canny, boycott, in short all effective, revolutionary and direct means, which without intermediaries and roundabout ways lead to the successful accomplishment of the aims of the proletariat.

The Simple Form of Direct Action.  
This kind of action makes its appearance where the workers themselves directly introduce certain reforms, as shortening of hours, rest on Sunday, or the abolishing of some bad conditions without going out on strike in order to enforce these demands and without first parleying with the employers.

In this manner acted f. i. the compositors of St. Petersburg some time ago. They did not spend much time "petitioning" that Sunday-rest should be granted to them, but they simply did not come to work on Sunday, and in this way they actually established the six-day week. In a great number of industries the workers have in the same manner captured the eight-hour day by all leaving the factory or the establishment at the same time and in a body after eight hours of work.

In the spring of 1905 the cabinet makers of Zurich acted just in this manner and gained the 9½-hour day, not by asking the master for it, but simply by walking home after 9½ hours of work.

During the strike period, 1904-1905, in Russia many such cases occurred, and were as a rule successful. To cite an example: In Triflis, July, 1904, the clerks in the stores of the so-called Karavanscray, which has about 200 shops with about 2,000 employes, enforced the closing of the business places at 8 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock, as it had been before. After previous agreement they all left their stores every evening at 8 o'clock and came back to work every morning at the usual time. But they did not content themselves with this, but already the following night, when they left the Karavanscray at 8 o'clock they walked down-town and had the employes of the other stores quit also at the same time. A week later the 8 o'clock closing was made the rule.

In the same manner the building industry workers in the same place shortened their hours from 16 to 10 a day.

In Marselle the longshoremen in 1904 won a nine-hour day in a similar manner. Without spending any time asking the parliaments for a shortening of the workday, they went direct to the employers and demanded at the same time the same wages per day as before. The employers refused to concede to the demands. The workers came to work every morning, worked up to noon and then left their jobs half finished after having again presented their demands. For six weeks they kept up these half-day strikes, which, in a way, began anew every day, and naturally they did not work altogether too hard during the forenoons, so that the work generally was immensely delayed, while the workers still were receiving enough for their barest necessities. The result was that the employers had to give in and conceded the demands of the workers.

With this spirit of direct action was also imbued the congress of French labor unions, held in Bourges in 1904, where it was decided to introduce the eight-hour day all over France on May 1, 1906. Not through petitions and legislation, but through direct action, through the strong, determined will of the proletariat was work to be limited to eight hours a day in all France.

(to be continued)

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Inclosed find money order for one dollar, for which send me The Industrial Worker for one year. I have not received any copies for some time. If possible, I wish you would send me back numbers. I can't do without the paper.

Well, Fellow Worker Ed Knapp is in the same fix as myself—is not receiving the paper either, but wants it, so find inclosed another "plunk." Yours for Industrial Organization,  
J. TH. ANDERSON,  
Cusick, Wash.

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