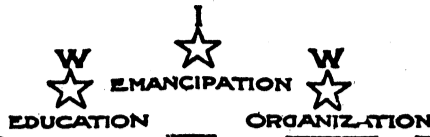


Cook's and Waiters! Stay Away From Spokane. Strike On!

We Want the Goods.



We Want the Earth.

Industrial Worker

VOL. 2. No. 13

One Dollar a Year.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910

Six Months, 50c

Whole Number 65

HESLEWOOD CAMPS ON TRAIL OF THE LOGGERS

We had two fine meetings here yesterday, one at 10:30 a. m. and the other at 7:30 p. m. The day's work brought 16 new members, a few subs which will go in soon, several dollars' worth of literature sold, and more enthusiasm among the slaves than was caused by Billy Sunday and his hell-fire-and-wing cure.

The country is rotten ripe for the I. W. W. around here, as the workers are realizing that their old, moss-covered, fossilized craft unions are as obsolete as the bow and arrow when pitted against the lumber trusts.

Bellingham local I. W. W. is growing by chunks. The boys are going after a big hall and reading room, and will assist in keeping an organizer among the shingle weavers, millmen and loggers. The majority of the members in Bellingham are young and enthusiastic, and have had experience on the fighting line, although they have generally been defeated in their crafts. The best fighters of the shingle weavers are in the I. W. W., and they contend that to pay dues longer in the old, worn-out craft is equivalent to buying powder for the enemy to shoot them with.

All the members of Bellingham are wage slaves who toil daily for their existence. There will be no internal wrangling among them, as they are interested in bettering the conditions in the shops as soon as they have the power. Bellingham local will increase the bundle order soon and will make a strong effort to get subs for The Worker. They like the paper.

Knuist got on the job for the evening meetings and helped make her bum some.

Billy Sunday had Bellingham going for "wings after death," but we have her going for the good things of life through Industrial Unionism. The fakery has all taken to the tall timber with their craft autonomy, contracts, and capitalist lies about "identity of interests." Yours for Freedom.

FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

LUMBER WORKERS ARE THE GOODS.

Bellingham, Wash., June 13, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker:

I have a few moments before my departure for Everett to give you and the Fellow Workers an idea of my first introduction to the lumber workers on the Coast. I arrived in Bellingham at 3 p. m. yesterday (Sunday) and found a live, energetic bunch of the lumber workers plotting and scheming against the labor fakery of the A. F. of Hell and the leeches of society in general. These men are alive and devoting their whole energy in fighting the boss—each member a walking library and agitator on the job and after working hours. They won't be sidetracked by Wilson's Pinkerton pamphlet nor any hair-splitting ideas of a grouch.

Heslewood held a meeting yesterday morning in a hall and took in eight members. Last night we took in eight more and sold \$6.45 worth of literature and besides sold two yearly and one six months sub.

The first street meeting in this small town was a great success because of united action. Like results can be attained in any city of this size by all doing their part. Cities the size of Spokane should get far better results from street meetings. We expect to hear of your success in the near future. If all the lumber workers on the Coast are as energetic as those of Bellingham I look for something to happen in this industry that will cause the capitalists as well as the slaves in other industries to sit up and take notice.

What is the matter with the other industries and the other three corners of the United States? Let us all get busy—that is why we are organized. Yesterday's meetings seem to be the talk of the community. So far, so good.

JAMES C. KNUST.

THE WAGES OF WEAKNESS.

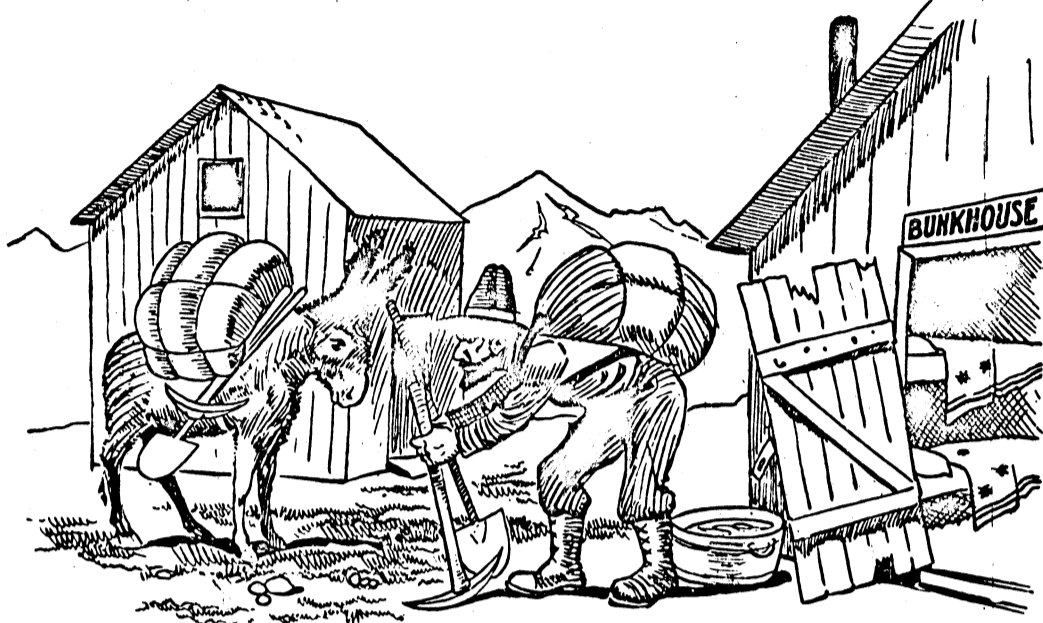
If anybody doubts that the capitalist expects to pay just enough for the worker to enable him to live, just let him listen to the following from the Butte "Inter-Mountain": "If the miner, who goes underground and takes his life in his hands, can LIVE AND RAISE A FAMILY on \$3.50 and \$4 a day, WHY CAN'T THE WIREMEN (electricians) EXIST ON THE SAME?"

I. W. W. UNIONS, NOTICE!

All unions of the I. W. W. should immediately elect a harvest committee to at once get in touch with the harvest committee of Spokane I. W. W.

This should be done at once, as plans must be perfected for our campaign in the coming season.

Submit plans or ideas to Harvest Committee, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash. DO IT NOW!



TWO BEASTS OF BURDEN—A PAIR OF ASSES.

A WORD FROM THE STRIKERS

Editor Industrial Worker: In the name of our allied crafts and as a union man who loves justice and fair play, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Industrial Workers of Spokane for the stand they have taken in aligning themselves so bravely with us in our fight against the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association.

While some of our so-called sister locals under the banner of the A. F. of L. have been lukewarm, and in some instances even apathetic, the Industrial Workers, as individuals and officially, have aided and abetted our cause in a hundred different ways.

The splendid stand taken by your official organ, The Industrial Worker, the latter and the "Labor World" being the only papers in Spokane that are open to us, has been of incalculable benefit to us in our fight. With other so-called news(?)papers it has been the old, old story.

Manufactured lies given out by the Association with a view to turning public sentiment against us have been given front page prominence, while our refutations and statements of the real facts have been garbled and distorted and placed in the most inconspicuous columns and in some instances rejected entirely.

So I say brothers of the Industrial Workers of the World, you have our heartfelt thanks. May the day soon come when workmen of the world will unite and march shoulder to shoulder down the long road that leads to the only goal worth gaining—the abolition of wage slavery.

FRANK GOULD, Member Ex. Board, Allied Crafts.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A man to devote all of his time in selling The Industrial Worker on the streets.

We want a fellow that is competent, confident to deliver to deliver the goods, on the alert for opportunities and who is no quitter.

Good money in it for a real, live hustler. Large sales guaranteed. For further particulars communicate at once with The Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

HE IS A HUSTLER.

If all Fellow Workers were one-half as energetic as Fellow Worker Filigno, Joint Secretary of the Spokane Locals, there would be no question about the future prosperity of the paper. Fellow Worker Filigno has corralled more subs for THE WORKER in the last month than came in from all other sources together. Also it was principally through his efforts that the striking textile workers received almost as much from the Spokane unions as from all other unions.

It is up to the rest of you fellows to get busy and show what you can do.

SPOKANE SOCIAL SCIENCE LEAGUE.

Sunday, June 12, the Social Science League of Spokane was organized as a result of the initiative impulse given by Emma Goldman while she was in this city.

The object of the League is to promote the study of modern day subjects, with the idea of establishing a "modern school" in the near future.

The League holds its next meeting Sunday, the 19th, at 3 p. m., in room 309-10, Kuhn building, 715 Riverside.

There will be addresses and a statement of the objects and intentions of the League, and all who are interested in the modern school and social questions are cordially invited to be present.

NOTICE.

Charles Fern, you are wanted at the office at once. C. L. FILIGNO, Secy.

WORKERS, HOLD YOURSELVES IN READINESS

Evidently the authorities of Missoula, Mont., have forgotten the spanking administered to them by the I. W. W., for they allowed the secretary of the union at that place to be beat up by Uncle Sam's hired cut-throats and for no reason except that Reed, the secretary, was exercising his "right" of free (?) speech.

The following letter speaks for itself: Missoula, Mont., June 13, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker: A few lines in reference to some physical force which was doled out to yours truly last night by a bunch of OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.

As has been the custom, I got on the box soon after the Starvation Army quit performing. Had no sooner got up when about 20 or 30 soldiers from Fort Missoula, mostly all in the garb which signifies the calling, as Sholly says, of hired murderers, crowded around the stand and tried to make me quit. Knowing what the outcome would be, I tried to use diplomacy by offering to give any of them the box to say whatever they happened to have on their minds. One of them did take the platform, but judging by what he said all that he had on his mind was booze. But even at that he had the courage to take the stand, which all the others lacked, though when the 4th of November rolls around the politicians and God-peddlers and capitalists will tell us again that our soldiers are the bravest in the world. As one who was at one time employed in the killing industry (army) at \$15.60, which was the union scale in my time, I know that element is brave, and we proved it on more than one occasion by giving naked and hungry Filipinos the "water cure."

The trouble of last night had its inception in an incident which took place about a month ago. One night while holding forth on the street, not even thinking of militarism, a soldier came along full of booze and patriotism and made a few remarks. I then took it upon myself to go into the subject, "Relation of Military to the Social Question," in which I told how I had myself enlisted in the army for the same reason that I sometimes enlist as mucker or skinner on a railroad grade. His patriotic ribs got sore, probably because he realized the truth. He pretended for a while that he was going to do some slugging, but thought better just then, as there were not very many of his kind in town full of patriotism and booze. I knew right away that I was in for it last night, and did everything I could to stall off a mixup, but patriotism-booze would not be satisfied. Finally one of them ordered me off the box. I refused, so he pushed me off three times in less than a minute. Seeing that I did not intend to vacate, he landed me one on the map, but, still trying to avoid trouble, I did not offer to hit him but made a motion to again mount the box, when he came again. Then the worm turned. It only lasted about one minute, but long enough for a change to be made on my map, which was done. The police did not think it worth while to interfere till it looked as if the soldiers were going to get theirs from the workers that stood around. As it was they, the defenders, etc., saw that not all of the working class are patriotic dopeologists.

The soldier was released on a bond of \$10 furnished by a local booze peddler, and though several offered to put up bonds for me, Chief of Bullies refused to accept same. Was released on \$25 bonds this morning to appear for Kangaroo at 3 p. m. today. Will try to get more to you later. At any rate, try to get some one here who will take the box as soon as possible. No matter what the outcome, the other side will again find out that it pays (us) to advertise, as usual.

FRANK REED.

MURDERERS BEAT UP I. W. W. MAN.

Later—As we go to press comes the news that Frank Reed has been soaked twenty-five days for being slugged by one of Uncle Sam's wholesale slaughterers, while the soldier was released. The following is taken from the "Missoulian," a prostitute, lying capitalist sheet of the burg of Missoula:

"By an interesting coincidence, Flag day witnessed the calling, in the municipal police court, of a case involving the forcible resentment of an insult to the government of the United States and its flag. Whatever the legal points may be in the case, it is certain that Judge Small will receive the cordial indorsement of the citizens of the city for his action in disposing of the case as he did. The man who insulted the flag was heavily fined, and the man who smashed the traducer had the case against him dismissed. The man who resented the insult to the flag is a soldier; it is to his credit that he took up the cause of the flag whose defender he is, and his example is one that is worthy of emulation. There are times when the law may be to some extent disregarded, and this was one of the times. It was a good observance of Flag day."

The statement that Reed was slugged because of abuse of the flag is a deliberate lie on the part of the flag or rag that stands for national division and hatred. But the silly authorities of Missoula thought they saw a chance to get back for the humiliation imposed upon them last fall by the I. W. W., and in their dirty, greasy way, the way of all cops, authorities and other sneaks, they used "patriotism" as a cloak to hide their dirt.

WORKERS! HOLD YOURSELVES IN READINESS! IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT WE MAY HAVE TO TAKE ANOTHER FALL OUT OF MISSOULA. BE READY TO ANSWER THE CALL. WE WILL NOT STAND FOR OUR FELLOW WORKERS BEING MISTREATED BY A BUNCH OF SCISSOR-BILLS. WE WILL GO TO JAIL AGAIN, AS WE DID IN SPOKANE! WORKERS. HOLD YOURSELVES IN READINESS!

EVERETT, WASH., AND VICINITY, NOTICE.

Fred W. Heslewood, I. W. W. organizer, will hold a big meeting in the G. A. R. hall, Everett, Wash., Sunday, June 19th. If you are within a hundred miles of there don't fail to hear what he has to say. Fellow Workers Heslewood and Knuist are stirring things up with the loggers and lumber workers and know how to make things hum. BE ON THE JOB.

TO I. W. W. UNIONS EVERYWHERE.

Do not wait for a bill before you send money for bundle orders. Send cash to be applied on your account, and then insist on receiving a receipt, and in this way THE WORKER will be saved the trouble and time of making out a bill for each bundle order. And the paper needs the money.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Nominations for election of officers of Spokane Local Unions will be open until Monday, June 20th. Election Monday, June 27th, following.

CAPITALIST PRESS CLOSED TO STRIKERS

The press—the capitalist press—is closed to the striking cooks and waiters of Spokane. They are acting too much like they meant business and are fighting too much along class lines to keep the favor of the boss-owned news-suppressing sheets.

Because of the fact that they are shut off from the other means of press publicity, and because of our interest in any good fight of the workers, the following is published: Editor Industrial Worker:

The following facts may be of interest to your readers:

While one of Mr. Davenport's hirelings, Mr. Wrait, president of what remains of the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, is making bombastic statements regarding the splendid force of non-union help he has in his master's hostelry and how smoothly everything is running, his scab employees are demanding better wages and working conditions, and going out on strike when their demands are not complied with.

Six of his imported aggregation of farmers struck last Saturday and another half dozen made an exodus Monday. Restaurant workers are being employed by agents and others acting for the Spokane Association, shipped in here for Davenport's, ignorant of the real conditions that exist. The executive board of the Allied Culinary Crafts have signed statements from some of these poor dupes who were deceived in this manner.

The Rockaway, Oakes' Cafe, Club Cafe, Davenport's and Joe White's resort are selling liquor and in some cases compelling their waitresses (?) to serve it in utter defiance of the state barmaid law which prohibits the sale of intoxicants in a house employing or catering to women. The Club cafe is also running a shady resort over its place of business, entrance to same in the alley.

Strikebreaker Williams of San Francisco and Manager (?) Wraite of Davenport's have engaged in a quarrel over Williams' lavish expenditures for liquid refreshments, taxicabs and other things. It is reported that Williams has become quite rebellious.

When the Woman's club of Spokane gave their annual banquet at Davenport's a short time ago, 150 out of a membership of 340 attended. A large number of those who remained away did so because they did not care to be catered to in a non-union house and waited upon by strikebreaking waiters. Some of those who attended report that the food served was not up to the usual standard, while the table service was not all that could be desired.

The Association's efforts to coerce independent restaurant proprietors into their ranks, to trustify the restaurant business of Spokane, have failed about as signally as their efforts to secure a sufficient amount of competent non-union help. When they went to local wholesalers and retailers and informed them they could expect none of their patronage if they continued selling supplies to the independents who refused to align themselves with the Association, they did not put anyone out of business, but instead aroused such an enmity that it has reacted upon them.

Practically all the independent houses have signed the union scale granting one day's rest in seven, not only because they are favorably disposed toward our union but also because they do not love these would-be restaurant trust magnates and their bullying tactics.

When one of these same smug gentlemen proposed to a committee representing our union a reciprocal arrangement whereby the union was to refuse to furnish help to any independent restaurant keeper who would not maintain the Association scale of prices for regular meals and short orders, in return for which the Association would sign any wage scale in reason, their offer was spurned, and their efforts to trustify the restaurant business and charge the public exorbitant prices again proved unavailing.

We do not know what Wraite or Hillman think about it, but the Culinary Workers believe that justice will prevail and that we will gain our demands in all the restaurants of Spokane—a little better working conditions and one day in seven for rest. Yours fraternally,

FRANK GOULD,

Member Ex. Board and Publicity Agent.

THE DESPOT OF MEXICO.

Giving his experiences before a Congressional committee, De Lara, the Mexican Rebel, maintained among other things that since Diaz became czar of Mexico 40,000 people have been murdered for political reasons. As a result, Free Speech, Free Press, and the universal right to vote has become a thing of the past.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Labor Produces
All Wealth



Labor Is Entitled
To All It Produces

Published Weekly by the Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World.
P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
616 FRONT AVENUE.

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

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

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Vincent St. John.....General Sec'y-Treas.
W. E. Trautmann.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Scurlock, J. J. Ector and George Speed.

Application made for entry as Second-Class matter at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Note the entrance into the arena of the new I. W. W. paper, "L'Emancipation."

As Fellow Worker Tobin says, we are willing to have the cow-operative commonwealth, but you've got to operate the cow.

A Fellow Worker, writing of a temporary legarthy in his Local Union, says: "Nothing wrong with The Industrial Worker—IT'S US."

Victor Berger, in St. John's article on another page of this issue, says: "Six years ago we could have a fight like that in Spokane, but we would have had no movement." Try castor oil, Vic!

Say, you pen pushers! The Worker is well supplied with Spasms, and is in great need of a bunch of subs. One sub has it on a dozen spasms sixteen different ways. Quit your dreaming of the industrial republic and corral a herd of subs HERE AND NOW!

John Graham Phelps Stokes, parlor Socialist, millionaire, N. G., P. D. Q., is not satisfied with the Milwaukee "revolution" because it didn't revolute. Too bad, John! They should put the ballots to work in the breweries and let the working stiffs take a rest.

The tender-hearted and idle women of the master class are shedding many unctuous tears over the cruel practice of vivisection of the lower animals. All except the children and wives of the workers. Thirty thousand of the latter "vivisectioned" by machines in the shops during the last year. Don't you feel sorry for the poor doggies and pussies?

WHAT INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION DOES

Gives the workers a feeling of solidarity, and Promotes a rebellious spirit, and Enables the workers to ENFORCE their demands, and Reduces the hours of labor, thus Giving employment to more workers, which in turn Reduces the Army of the Unemployed, and this tends to Eliminate competition among the workers, and this Increases confidence in the workers of their POWER, and this in turn results in more organization, more reduction of hours, less and less competition, more consciousness of POWER and so on to mastery.

DO YOU LIKE IT

Say, you workin' plugs! Do you like to be workin' plugs? Do you LIKE to be crummy and filthy and hungry and cold and hot and miserable and down-and-out and weary from overwork and starving from lack of a chance to produce a little for yourself and much for the boss, and homeless and wifeless and childless and brutalized from living like a beast of burden?

Do you like it? Do you? YOU DON'T! Well, then, BE MEN! Join the union! Get in with the bunch of fighters and FIGHT LIKE HELL. WE WANT THE EARTH, AND WE NEED YOUR HELP TO TAKE IT.

TRY IT ON THE DOG

"The 'Socialist Boss' of Milwaukee, Victor L. Berger, foresees Socialist city government for Chicago and New York. This prophecy seems far-fetched, yet in these sort of days it may be fulfilled. But if such events should come to pass, they will not signify conversion to Socialism of our great cities, but first a protest against the rascality and ineffectiveness of such party administrations as we have; and, second, the willingness to adventure with a third party which claims to be

honest, whether its tenets be vicious or not."—Minneapolis Journal.

"Whether its tenets be vicious or not." Yea, bo, that is the sad, sad truth. The above is from a capitalist sheet, but still it is the truth. The working stiff, as a whole, is ready to be led away from his own interests by the glittering toy of political action (!) If a boy has the colic, feed him more green apples. If the working class is sick and tired of being bunched by pa-a-acties of ALL stripes (suggestive word, stripes) and varieties, for the love of Mike give them another dose of the same poison with a Socialistic label on it. But then, they have Sowshulism in the City of Suds.

ADVENTURES WITH A SCAB

Last night a reporter of THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER was sitting at Jimmie Durkin's lunch counter when a young, scissor-bill-looking fellow approached the waiter with a glad word of greeting. The waiter, a middle-aged man, viewed him coldly and commenced to ball him out. It was learned that the young fellow was a scab by the name of Bellman who works at the Arcade. On getting his calling the scab said: "I had BEEN OUT OF A JOB FOR A WHOLE WEEK." The waiter roared back: "What the hell is the odds if you had been out of a job for a year."

Here was an example of the slave-worship of a JOB. The poor animal could not conceive of life without a JOB—a chance to toil for the boss day in and day out. His scheme of things was not complete without a master. He would even betray his fellow workers for the sake of a JOB—the sum total of existence. The deluded wretch was even minus a sense of shame for what he had done, as was proved by his coming around to see his former friends who had stuck by their class in the strike. He "had been out of a job for a week." Ye gods of the scabs! No master for a week! What would such an individual do in a society where there was NO MASTER!

It was HIM and the waiter that "balled" him that Wendell Phillips had in mind when he said: "A slave I despise! A KEBELIOUS SLAVE has my respectful admiration."

THE NON-CONFORMERS

Probably there are no individuals in modern day society that are so condemned by the ruling class morality (!) as the woman of the underworld and the hobo. And this in spite, of course, of the fact that it is the economic conditions that produce both, as classes.

Jack London has shown that the hobo is simply the old pioneer in different circumstances. The hobo, like the pioneer, is one who REFUSES TO ABIDE BY THE ESTABLISHED. He is not content to exist like a vegetable, living from day to day a humdrum existence in ox-like content. He demands a chance to exert his individuality and of developing it. And as he has no more worlds to explore, no normal outlet for his adventurous desires, he becomes a mere wanderer on the face of the earth, an explorer out of place. He lives in an age of machinery, an age which has no place for anything but the commonplace; an age that glorifies the animal-like wage-slave, the CONTENTED wage slave who toils like the beasts of burden of which he is one, and in order that others may live in luxury and ease. Such an animal is a "good citizen," a "patriot"—the latter, especially, if he is ready to shoulder a gun and march to murder, and be murdered by, his fellow workers.

As to the female prostitute, a certain professor stirred up a hornet's nest around his head by asserting that a woman who was on the verge of becoming a harlot was the kind that made the best and truest wife. The woman who sells her "virtue" is one who refuses to prostitute her bone and muscle for a miserable wage, and prefers to defy the "morality" of the day (a morality that condones the enslavement of little children) and get as much out of the rottenness as possible. Who are we who perpetuate, by our inaction, the viciousness of life, to condemn ANYBODY OR ANYTHING!

Better a non-conformer of ANY type than one who condones what he criticizes.

INDIVIDUALISM AND THE SOCIAL INSTINCT

Those that are at all realists and have developed beyond a condition of false idealism, know that all animate bodies do the thing that they think is to their individual interest. This is no less true of the men and women who spend their lives to better the conditions of their fellow humans than it is of the lucre-grabbing cockroach. The aim of any individual, whether he be conscious of it or not, is to do the thing that will promote his pleasure. And the highest aim of any individual is to discover what will tend to his happiness, and act accordingly. There are many forms of life on the earth, and they display all degrees of intelligence and of desire. The lower forms of life, with a few rare exceptions like the bees, ants, etc., display little social instinct. Their desires do not hinge on their relations with others of their species, so why consider the others? Their happiness is found in the gratification of a few simple desires. They "Suck in nourishment and grow fat."

The higher forms of life, however, have social desires, desires that can be gratified only by relations with their fellows, and it follows that to maintain these relations we, from necessity, MUST make it to the interest of our fellows to allow those relations to be.

There are some members of the human family who, while they have evolved in their bodily structure to the highest form of life, have mentally remained in that period of intelligence that existed "when the world was young." They, like the first and lowest forms of life, merely suck in sustenance and grow fat, or poor, according to circumstances. They are ignorant. Some, however, just as self-interested as the others, have enough intelligence to understand that THEIR SELF-INTEREST is best served by CO-OPERATION with others. Prince Kropotkin has well proved by deep research lasting many years that the human animal is the supreme animal for the reason that he displays more MUTUAL AID than any of the other species.

It is not a case of morality or ethics (whatever they are), but of INTELLIGENCE. It is on that basis that our organization must stand or fall.

We are not organized because any of us necessarily love the working class or any of its members, but BECAUSE WE ARE SELFISH AND ARE INTELLIGENT ENOUGH TO REALIZE THAT OUR SELF-INTERESTS CAN BEST BE SERVED BY CO-OPERATION.

ORIGIN OF SYNDICALISM

(Extract from Christian Cornelissen's Article in the Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft, XXX. Band. 1 Heft. Januar, 1910.)

Syndicalism originated in France; from there it spread to Italy, French-Switzerland and Holland. Later also to the United States (I. W. W.); Germany (Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften); Spain (Solidaridad Obrera); lately also to England (here this movement centers in the monthly paper, The Industrialist); Bohemia, South America, and so on.

Very many false ideas are in circulation concerning modern syndicalism, due in first instance to the international socialist press, that, in general, fails to report objectively about the young and competing movement.

Then there are certain periodicals, as the Mouvement Socialiste in France, which, while but slightly penetrating into the sphere of the workers, join the revolutionary syndicalist movement, and whose writers—theoreticians and literary people—are frequently regarded by outsiders as the leaders of the movement and whose writings are often the cause of far-going misunderstandings in the actual movement. This case may occur especially when such periodicals secure articles from militant representatives of a revolutionary union.

So it happens that some mistakes are spread all over the world. Some months ago a contributor to the Mouvement Socialiste published an article in The American Federationist in which he stated that the writers of the M. S. are the spiritual leaders of the French revolutionary syndicalist movement. But we find in Germany, more than anywhere else, a wide-spread misunderstanding concerning the syndicalist movement. Prof. Werner Sombart added to the sixth edition of his book, "Socialism and Social Movements," a new special chapter about French revolutionary syndicalism. He appreciates the movement but criticizes it very severely. However, inasmuch as his criticisms refer more to the theoreticians of syndicalism than to the actual movement, I will in the following pages state the origin of Syndicalism in connection with my criticisms to Sombart's book.

French syndicalism is certainly older than Prof. Sombart and many others believe. His statement that a writing by George Sorel in 1897 was the first impulse to this movement will surely provoke some astonishment in France, and the other statement that the theory of syndicalism may also be termed Sorelianism will cause not less amazement. In 1897 Pouget and Delescluse submitted a report to the Congress of the Confederation Generale du Travail, held in Toulouse, an interesting report about the Boycott and Sabotage, the content of which alone sufficiently proves that the tactics of French Syndicalism were already at this time firmly established. The syndicalist literature undoubtedly goes back to the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century, and at the International Socialist Congress in Brussels (1891) and Zurich (1893) and London (1896), the revolutionary unionists held several meetings and discussions. We have the right to establish here the fact that writers on Syndicalism who appeared later, like Sorel, Lazardelle, Berth and others of the Mouvement Socialiste in France; Labriola, Leone and others of the Diversion Sociale in Italy, have not added a single new idea to the theory of revolutionary syndicalism and have generally, even at present, not the least influence upon the movement. This last remark must be understood in the sense that the writings of these people do not influence the movement more than the writings of others, like Jaures, Clemenceau or Briand. The above mentioned French writers stand aloof from the movement more than the Italians mentioned.

We must refute also another statement by Prof. Sombart, namely, that Millerandism "gave the chief impulse to the syndicalist reaction in France." This idea comes from the above writers, who came to Syndicalism at the beginning of this century, and are apt, therefore, to believe that they have brought to the movement the "chief initiative."

Above all, then, we must declare that the revolutionary syndicalist movement, especially in France, sprang into being as a movement of the people, as a movement in the working class itself, and its historical origin must be traced to the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century, or even to the old International. And further we must state that on the whole the present principles and tactics of French syndicalism do not differ in the least from the principles of syndicalism during Pelloutier's activity.

If we want, by all means, to connect the foundation of the syndicalist movement in France to the name of a person, then this is doubtlessly the name of Ferdinand Pelloutier, who organized the Federation of the Labor Exchanges and the secretary of which he became in 1895. And, historically, revolutionary syndicalism, as against parliamentary-socialist unionism, took solid roots since the Congress of St. Etienne (1892), which resolved to call into existence the Federation of the Labor Exchanges and since, that of Limoges (1895). Pelloutier died March 13th, 1901. The Almanach de la Revolution for 1908, asked the question, "Who used in the labor movement the expression 'Direct Action,' for the first time?" And it was found that F. Pelloutier used this terms so expressive in

the tactics of revolutionary syndicalism for the first time in his periodical, Ouvrier des Deux-Mondes, for February, 1897. Later James Guillaume, the old internationalist, brought out two quotations from the Bulletin de la Federation Jurassienne de l'Internationale, for November, 1874, and February, 1875, which speak of "direct initiative" and of "unional action, imposing 'directly' a reform upon the employers," and so on. This proves that we must trace the origin of the ideas of modern revolutionary unionism to the international.

The definite theoretical and practical ascension between revolutionary syndicalism and parliamentary socialism materialized at the Congress of Nantes in 1894. Namely in the same city and coincidentally with the purely unional Congress of the Federation of the Labor Exchanges, the socialist faction led by Guesde had organized its politico-unional Congress; this faction turned down the general strike resolution, whereupon the congress of the revolutionary syndicalists adopted it with a great majority of the votes.

As to the origin and character of the syndicalist teachings the misunderstandings are innumerable. Many people, including Prof. Sombart, consider the above writers as the representatives of the syndicalist movement. That this view is due to a historical and theoretical misunderstanding of the origins of the movement is evident from a statement by Sombart in which he advances the view that the origins of the syndicalist movement are to be traced to the Neo-Marxism; that the syndicalist teachings do not represent any new theory; that they are nothing else but the resurrected and therefore alone genuine Marxism. This is quite a wonderful statement, if we consider it historically, for the syndicalist ideas have, on the whole, gained ground hitherto, especially in those countries where Marxism never took roots and that just where Marxism rules in the labor movement, namely—in the countries situated in Central and eastern Europe, with the exception of the Free Union of German Syndicates and some Bohemian Societies, there is no syndicalist movement. The newly awakened life should then flourish just where there was no life at the beginning!

Let us go deeper. If we leave unconsidered that not insignificant contingent of syndicalist workers which join the revolutionary unions for the sole reason of the realized material benefits, and turn to those elements which call themselves consciously revolutionary syndicalists, to those elements then, from whose ranks the real representatives issued forth, we will find three distinct categories among them. First, the unionists pure and simple, who profess that unionism is sufficient unto itself and who became gradually revolutionists because the development of the class struggle forced them to it in practice. Many officers of the French unions belong to them. Second, the group of those syndicalists who left the anarchist movement and joined the first, in search of a field in which in the place of propaganda by words the propaganda of deeds could be fruitfully and directly practiced. In France, Pelloutier, Pouget, Monatte, Yvetot, Delescluse and many others belong to this group. These are the elements who contributed most in pushing the French labor movement into the revolutionary direction. In most cases, however, without troubling themselves much with Marx and Marxism. Thirdly come those syndicalists like Luquet, Griffuelhes and others, who came to anti-parliamentary syndicalism from one of the many socialist groups, because they gradually have realized (and which Sombart considers the departure of the whole movement) that socialism is about to degenerate into a flat and conventional bourgeois movement. Even among these the Neo-Marxists—if there really are any conscious Neo-Marxists amongst the militants—represent a very small part. The great majority comes from the ranks of the Allemanists; especially the Parisian syndicalist movement originates largely in the Allemanistic groups, and this practically means that Marx is an unknown quantity among them, whose name they may have heard sometimes from Guesdists, which are the French "Marxian" groups. And we must consider finally that even the leaders of this latter "Marxian" faction have only a very elementary knowledge of the Marxian theories.

In the practical movement and the syndicalist press, in the Voix du Peuple, Action Syndicaliste and so on, these above mentioned writers do not play any part. The syndicalist leaflets are not written by them, but by Pouget, Yvetot, Griffuelhes, Merzhelm, Delescluse and others. Most of the writers of the Mouvement Socialiste came to syndicalism in the period of Millerandism, without, however, leaving the parliamentary-socialist movement but forming an opposition therein against the tendencies of degeneration, especially manifest in the prematurely parliamentary movement. They partly belong yet to the since unified socialist party. Those revolutionary syndicalists who are contributing to the Mouvement Socialiste, which is a Neo-Marxian periodical, are doing it, in my mind, for the sole reason of deepening the opposition within the socialist movement against opportunism, and thus strengthening their own position.

The case is somewhat different in Italy. The theories and tactics of revolutionary syndicalism were imported to Italy from France chiefly by the above mentioned Italian writers, who even today write for the syndicalist workmen papers and take part in the syndicalist congresses. I get many letters complaining of this co-operation, which prove how wrong it is, even in re the Italian organizations, to iden-

PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I. W. W.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION.

May 6, 1910.

Convention called to order at 9 o'clock by Chairman Yates.

Roll call of delegates showed Delegates Gallick, Cole and St. John absent.

Telegram read from Thos. Whitehead stating that all the fellow workers were released from the jail at Spokane.

Report of Whitehead on Great Falls situation read, and laid over to unfinished business.

G. E. B. Member Eitor read his report. On motion it was ordered that those parts of Eitor's reports appertaining to organization be embodied in the pamphlet containing the general organizer's report.

Delegae Nef brought up the request of the Portland Locals that the constitution be indexed. Motion that no change be made in the style of the constitution. Carried.

Motion made by Gombert that the special auditing committee be discharged. Lost.

On motion the letters of Whitehead re Great Falls were placed on file.

Minutes of fifth days' session read and adopted.

Resolution No. 29—From a member of Local 272, Phoenix, Ariz., read and on motion the same was referred to the committee on resolutions to draft a definition of an "actual wage worker" carried.

Moved by Pete Brown that we reconsider the action of the convention on Art. II, Sec. 2. Roll call resulted as follows: Yes—Wm. Yates 8 1/2, E. Koettgen 8 1/2, Pete Brown 2, C. H. Axelson 3, C. H. Axelson 1, Chas. Brown 4, Hos. Schmidt 8 1-2, Andy Gallick 8 1-2, Jos. Schmidt 1, Wm. Rice 1, J. J. Eitor 1, Francis Miller 1, Geo. Speed 1, W. E. Trautmann 1. Total, 50. No—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, A. Schlermeyer 1, Joe Duddy 2, W. T. Nef 1, Peter Gombert 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, Peter Gombert 6, O. J. Sautter 1, Vincent St. John 1. Total, 34.

Moved by Duddy, seconded by Sautter, "that all constitutional amendments be reconsidered." (Chair ruled that the motion was out of order at this time. (St. John in the chair.)

Roll call on amendment to the amendment, amendment and motion of the committee on constitution was taken with the following result:

Roll call amendment to amendment: Yes—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Joe Duddy 2, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Total, 12. No—Wm. Yates 8 1-2, E. Koettgen 8 1-2, Pete Brown 2, C. H. Axelson 3, A. Schlermeyer 1, W. T. Nef 1, Peter Gombert 1, C. H. Axelson 1, W. T. Nef 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Brown 4, Peter Gombert 1, Jos. Schmidt 8 1-2, Andy Gallick 8 1-2, Jos. Schmidt 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, Peter Gombert 1, Wm. Rice 1, J. J. Eitor 1, Francis Miller 1, Geo. Speed 1, Wm. E. Trautmann 1, Vincent St. John 1. Total, 67.

Roll call on amendment: Yes—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, A. Schlermeyer 1, Jos. Duddy 2, W. T. Nef 1, Peter Gombert 1, W. T. Nef 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Peter Gombert 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, Peter Gombert 6, O. J. Sautter 1. Total, 33. No—Wm. Yates 8 1-2, E. Koettgen 8 1-2, Peter Brown 2, C. H. Axelson 3, C. H. Axelson 1, Chas. Brown 4, Jos. Schmidt 8 1-2, Andy Gallick 8 1-2, Jos. Schmidt 1, Wm. Rice 1, H. J. Eitor 1, Francis Miller 1, Geo. Speed 1, Wm. E. Trautmann 1, Vincent St. John 1. Total, 51.

Roll call on committee's report: Yes—Wm. Yates 8 1-2, E. Koettgen 8 1-2, Pete Brown 2, C. H. Axelson 1, Chas. Brown 4, Jos. Schmidt 8 1-2, Andy Gallick 8 1-2, Jos. Schmidt 1, Wm. Rice 1, J. J. Eitor 1, Francis Miller 1, Geo. Speed 1, Wm. E. Trautmann 1, Vincent St. John 1. Total, 51. No—O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 4, O. J. Sautter 1, O. J. Sautter 1, A. Schlermeyer 1, Joe Duddy 2, W. T. Nef 1, Peter Gombert 1, W. T. Nef 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, Peter Gombert 1, Chas. Scurlock 1, O. J. Sautter 1, Chas. Scurlock 8, Peter Gombert 6, O. J. Sautter 1. Total, 33.

The report of the committee on constitution was adopted.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order by Chairman Yates at 2 o'clock. Roll call showed all present.

G. E. B. Member Eitor reported that there was a resolution re. the uprising of the coal miners in the Westville district against present conditions. The resolution was read as follows: "Be it resolved by this convention, that a letter of encouragement be sent immediately to the coal miners of Spring Valley, Ill., and of Westville, Ill., who are now in revolt against the system of the United Mine Workers of America, by which one portion of workers are 'compelled' by contract to work in the mines while the others are on strike, and that the Industrial Workers of the World will aid these miners to the fullest extent in making the facts of these scandalous affairs known to the working class at large. Signed, Wm. E. Trautmann, General Organizer; Joseph J. Eitor, G. E. B. Member; Wm. Yates, Chairman."

On motion it was decided to send an organizer to the scene.

On motion the constitution committee was discharged.

On motion the committee on officers' reports was discharged.

On motion the ways and means committee was discharged.

Committee on press and literature instructed to bring in a complete report tomorrow.

Moved by Duddy and seconded by Miller that the special auditing committee continue

its labors after the adjournment of the convention and they be paid \$3 per day for a period not over three days.

Ruled out of order by the chair. On motion the committee was given until next day's session to report, when the matter will be further taken up.

Res. No. 20, read by Yates—"Ch. L. Webert, 45 Delano street, New Bedford, Mass.—The convention voted unanimously to pledge the support of the entire organization to the struggling workers of the Gasnold Mill connected with the Industrial Workers of the World and requested all Local Unions, friends and sympathizers of Industrial Unionism to do their utmost morally and financially to the end that the workers may be victorious. Signed, Joseph J. Eitor Secretary Convention; Wm. Yates, Chairman."

On motion the same was adopted. Delegate Scurlock offered the following motion: "That a mileage committee be appointed who shall adjust the pooling of mileage as follows: Total distance of mileage traveled by all delegates in attendance to be added together with the cost of the same. The excess to be paid to those traveling greater than the average distance proportionately to those traveling less."

On motion the G. E. B. was instructed to act as a committee on style on the amended constitution.

Nomination for General Officers. General Secretary—Rice nominated St. John. Sautter nominated John Riordan of Phoenix, B. C.

Duddy nominated William Liebrecht of No. 432. The ballot resulted St. John 53, Riordan 13, Liebrecht 9, Schleis 10. St. John, Riordan and Schleis go on the ballot.

General Organizer—Pete Brown nominated Trautmann. Scurlock nominated Heslewood and W. I. Fisher. Trautmann nominated Frank Bohn. Charles Brown nominated J. P. Thompson. The vote resulted: Trautmann, 38 1-2, Heslewood 11, Fisher 2, Bohn 20 1-2, Thompson, 13. Trautmann, Bohn and Thompson to go on the ballot.

General Executive Board—Schlermeyer nominated Axelmap, Brown nominated Miller, Gombert nominated Schlermeyer. Duddy nominated Scurlock. Rice nominated Eitor. Brown nominated Speed, Axelson nominated Yates. Speed and Yates declined. Vote resulted: Axelson 75 1-2, Miller 70 1-2, Schlermeyer 32, Scurlock 67, Eitor 67, Chas. Brown 60, Axelson, Miller, Scurlock, Eitor and Chas. Brown elected.

The new G. E. B. was duly installed. On motion the names of the candidates going to referendum vote will be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order.

On motion the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Saturday.

A LETTER FROM THE WORKER.

To Be Brought Before the Next Business Meeting of Every I. W. W. Local for Immediate Action.

Fellow Workers: The Industrial Worker is in receipt of quite a number of letters requesting sub books to be sent on credit. Past experience has proven to us that this method of doing business doesn't work out well. Why? Because any credit system involves a great deal of red tape, besides we want the membership to understand that transactions done on a cash basis are more satisfactory to all concerned.

Your local can assist us in making YOUR paper the best that is.

Send for a bunch of prepaid sub cards. It would save us and you a lot of "keeping track of." See the point? Furthermore, we would receive the mazzuma before and not after the sub cards are sent out.

Ours is a much better plan, a more convenient method all around. Give it a trial. Order your secretary or literature agent to send for as many prepaid sub cards as the local thinks it can dispose of. Same will be furnished at the rate of 4 cards for \$3.00.

Hurry for subscribers at meetings, hand over some to the active workers to be sold by them to the man on the job. Sell 'em. On every four cards sold the local would be \$1 to the good. Save?

Let's hear from your local at once. Enclose a dozen dollars for prepaid sub cards. If you are going to do anything, do it now.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

NEWS FROM OUR HEADQUARTERS

Notice. All organizers credentials issued prior to May 7th, 1910, are cancelled.

New credentials will be issued upon application for the same properly indorsed by the local union in whose jurisdiction the applicant belongs.

Ballots for the election of general officers and the referendum on constitutional changes adopted by the fifth convention will be mailed to all locals. Returns from the locals must be in the general office by August 15, 1910. Local unions will compile the vote of their members and send the compilation into the general office. DO NOT send in the returns on. Use a blank ballot to send in the returns on. Mark the vote of each nominee opposite the nominee's name on the ballot.

Mark the vote for and against each amendment in the same manner. Be sure and mail the returns so that they will be at the general office by August 15, 1910.

Local unions will have to be paid up to entitle them to have their vote recorded in the referendum.

All locals should elect a Press Committee. The Press Committees should try to have an account of the activity in their localities in each week's "Worker" and "Solidarity." Send in items of interest to the workers also; statement of conditions, strikes, conditions of industry, etc., etc.

Keep the rest of the membership posted on what is going on in your locality. It will help to solidify the workers elsewhere. It will also help to make the papers what they are and we want them to be—an avenue of news and propaganda for the workers of this country.

DO NOT FORGET THAT THE EDITORS AND PRESS COMMITTEE OF "SOLIDARITY" ARE STILL IN JAIL.

EVERY LOCAL UNION OF THE I. W. W. SHOULD DO ITS SHARE TO MAKE ALL THE WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ACQUAINTED WITH THE FACTS OF THIS ATTACK ON THE PRESS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

HOLD PROTEST MEETINGS. GET SUBS. AND SEND IN THE NEWS OF THE MEETINGS TO "SOLIDARITY" AND THE "WORKER." GET BUSY! ACT AT ONCE!

Remember that these men who are in jail are members of the economic organization of the workers. That's why they are in jail. The politicians all over the country are making an attempt to take the credit to themselves for the fight that the industrialists are making all over the land.

Get busy and get the facts before the workers everywhere.

The convention decided to print leaflets to the Farm, Lumber and Metal Workers. All members are requested to write articles on the above industries. Get the manuscripts into the general office at once so that the leaflet can be compiled as soon as possible.

Manuscripts explaining the principles and plan of organization of the I. W. W. are also wanted. Make them plain and to the point.

The I. W. W. needs new literature. Literature that the worker can read and get the idea of what revolutionary industrial unionism means without having to wade through too much printing.

Do not leave this work to a few and then kick because only a few members do all the writing. Get busy and see what you can do. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

PARIS RAIROAD STRIKE.

All railroad men on the Northern and Southern lines went out on strike June 9th. The strike is spreading like wildfire. The government furnishes troops to protect the railroad.

TO OUR READERS.

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NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



LOS ANGELES STRIKES.

Los Angeles, June 10, 1910.
The Brewery workers are still out on strike, expecting to win, with the Pinkerton thugs protecting the scabs and making sure that the beer is delivered to the union bars, and the good union bartenders, with their good union cards in their pockets, are serving out scab beer.

Now, if my mind serves me rightly, a few years back the International Brewery Workers of America was proclaimed throughout the country—at the time the I. W. W. was launched in 1905—to be the most progressive and most revolutionary organization of workmen in existence, not even barring the W. F. of M. But, lo and behold, what a change has taken place, for instead of becoming more progressive and radical, it has become conservative and reactionary.
JOHN TROY,
Joint Secretary Local Unions, Los Angeles.

A SHARK, A MARE AND A WORKER

Not contenting themselves with robbing the workers who are willing to part with perhaps the last couple of dollars they may have in their possession in payment for a job, the Employment Sharks insult and offer violence to some of their victims.

On June 9th Fellow Worker M. Kockstone paid two dollars of his hard earned money to the Macho Employment Company for a job in Trinidad, Wash. Fellow Worker Kockstone, a Russian, unable to speak much English, didn't know that in America a man who seeks work in a western railroad camp must carry his own bed on his back before he can be shipped out to the job.

After handing over his last money to the modern slave trader he had none left to buy blankets with. So he told the clerk, who refused to ship him, nor give him his money back. "I'll use my overcoat as a cover, or give me enough money for it to buy blankets with," pleaded the Russian, anxious to go to work. "Get to hell out of here, you damned foreigner, or I'll punch your nose," was the shark's answer to the justified demand of his dupe. "But, Mister, if you don't ship me, I want my two dollars back again," pleaded the man. "I'll shoot you," threatened the shark, with a menacing look.

One of the I. W. W. boys accompanied Kockstone to the mayor's office to file a complaint. The mayor immediately went along with them to the employment office and tried to use his influence in making the shark refund the fee. But of no avail. The shark told the mayor a mass of lies. At last he promised to furnish the man free transportation to the job, only to have him fired in a few days and so afford him a chance to skin some other man who hasn't learned that to patronize an employment shark means to be robbed going and coming.

Fellow Worker A. Falcherkar, secretary of the Hindoo Workmen's Association in Bombay, India, called at the General Office of the I. W. W. in Chicago. He is a young man, well posted on the labor movement; not a mere theorist, but of a practical turn of mind. He expressed an anxious desire to have some sort of affiliation between the I. W. W. and the Hindoo Workmen's Association.

At first glance the proposed relationship seems somewhat distant, nevertheless much good can come from it.

Recently quite a number of Hindoos are landing in Canada to work in railroad construction camps and as section hands. Unlike his white fellow worker, he doesn't try to kill himself while working. That's why he left his native land. He jogs along at an easy gait, much to the chagrin of the slave driver. His pay is a little smaller than the fastest workers receive.

UNIONISM made plain to them before leaving home, approached to join the union after landing on the job in this country, would keep the Hindoos from cutting down wages.

The Association will do its part toward putting them wise. Let's do ours. Don't scoff at our brown fellow workers, but help them in raising their own standard of living. In turn they will not be a stumbling block in the way of raising ours.

I. W. W. SPORTS.

Oakland, Cal., June 6.
Editor Industrial Worker: The I. W. W. baseball team is skinning the teams of Alameda county, winning three games in one Sunday. They play any team their last, regardless of nationality, creed or color. Last Sunday they played the Chinamen. Score, 6 to 0 in favor of the I. W. W.

This makes 16 games out of 18 games played since they were organized five weeks ago,

losing one game by one run and the other games by two runs.

We expect to send in our order for The Worker this week, as our team has two months' vacation from school, and during that time we ought to pick up quite a few subscriptions to our paper.

Hoping The Industrial Worker will increase its circulation, I remain, yours for the revolution,
J. JUNEMAN,
Local 174.

SAN DIEGO NEWS.

San Diego, Cal., June 5, 1910.
We are holding street meetings twice a week (Tuesday and Saturday) to ever keep the principles and tactics of our militant body before the wage slaves of this locality. Last night our street meeting was a success. The crowd as with us, giving their undivided attention to the speeches made by Mrs. Laura Emerson and the writer.

We are active among the Mexicans, devising ways and means to organize them in great numbers in a few weeks if our method of reaching them proves effective. We must proceed very cautiously, owing to their having been fooled by the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles, which organized them in a mixed local of unskilled workers, but owing to the race prejudice fostered by the A. F. of L., said local of Mexicans were discriminated against in the various jobs wherever employed. The Mexicans dropped out and became extremely suspicious and disgusted with any form of unionism. Also in their fight with the Pacific Electric in Los Angeles they claim that was lost through A. F. of L. interference. The latter was a non-union fight. Our newspaper bundle order is selling good so far. We have no kick coming from the crowd. Yours for Industrial Freedom.
RODERICK MACDONALD.

BUM JOB AT HANKINSON, N. D.

A member of Local 137 reports that the Soo railroad is procuring men from A. C. Freeman, employment shark in Minneapolis, who ships them out with the understanding that they are to work on an extra gang. When the men arrive at the job in Hankinson, N. D., they find extra gang wages, all right, all right, but the work is on a steel gang. Pay once a month if there is anything left after you have paid 25 cents per meal out of the \$1.75 a day wages. Sleep in lousy box car; fierce grub. Hardly anyone will stay on this job.

BIG FALLS LUMBER CO.

Fellow Worker Huxtable of 223, Spokane, reports from Index, Wash., where he is working for the Big Falls Lumber Co.: Wages, \$2.50 per day; grub fierce. I. W. W. man is not barred because of his union. Sleep in dirty, lousy shacks; hospital fee \$1; boss goes to employment shark, but will hire on the job. The mill is mostly worked by Japs. Mill, logging camp and planer combined; small outfit; shingle mill. Water is fair, and one boss is not as bad a slave driver as some.

MORE NEWS FROM A. V. ROE.

Fellow Worker A. Roe writes us from Astoria, Oregon, concerning a job in Fort Stevens, Oregon: The government is building a jetty in the river at that point and is doing some concrete and rock work; the job is about ten miles from Astoria on the A. & C. railroad, fare 30c. Wages, \$2.25 to \$2.50, pay any old time. Grub rotten, sleep in bunkhouse. No I. W. W. member can work there if known. No employment shark or poll tax. Bum job, men coming and going all the time.

OAK, CAL.

L. M. Coleman of 272, Phoenix, Ariz., is working in Charlie Scott's restaurant in Oak, Cal. Wages \$3 per day, room \$1.25 per week; \$2 poll tax. Fair place to work.

FROM TACOMA, WASH.

A Fellow Worker of the Marine Workers No. 308, reports from his temporary place of slavery in South Tacoma, where he is working for a Canon City contractor, that the wages are 17½ cents an hour, pay every two weeks. Grub N. G., as usual; bunkhouse, no beds; hospital fee; employment shark. Boss is driver and strictly no good.

BITTER ROOT IRRIGATION CO.

Am working for the Bitter Root Irrigation company. They pay \$40 and board for skimmers and laborers; \$45 for flunkies and \$75 and up for cooks. Camps are clean. Grub is better than in most camps. Treatment pretty fair. About a dozen camps in all. Company pays \$30 a month for team and boards it, etc. Four-horse skimmers gets \$50 and board. Am working as flunkie in Camp No. 4.

B. F. B. GATHANG, Stevensville, Mont.

TRUSTING, CONFIDING WORKING STIFFS.

FIR GROVE, Idaho, June 5, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker: Spirit Lake, Idaho, is on the I & W. N. railroad, about 40 miles northeast of Spokane. Here is situated the largest sawmill of the Panhandle Lumber Company. It is a monster plant, with all the latest machinery for the production of lumber at the lowest possible cost. Here we also see the latest improved methods of modern slavery. The employes, mostly men with families, are paid from \$2.25 per day up (but not very high up), for ten and a half hours of the most exacting kind of labor imaginable.

The Spirit Lake Townsite Company, a subsidiary of the Panhandle company, sells the slaves lots and builds them houses on the installment plan—i. e., after the slave pays for the living of his family out of the company store he turns in what few pennies he has left to apply on the payment for his house and lot. The majority of them expect to have their property paid for in four or five years. This plant tends to keep the workers from getting dissatisfied.
It is an interesting fact that about the time

the workers get their houses paid for the sawmill will be done operating here and then the question will arise, Can a man support a wife and children on a house and lot in Spirit Lake?

It looks to a man passing along the road that Industrial Unionism is the hope of this particular bunch.
TOM HALL,
Local 222, Fir Grove, Idaho.

FROM E. Z. MARK.

Bought a job from C. H. Hanson at Dalcen, Wash., near Newport, with John Kennedy & Sons, lumber contractors, as a teamster; wages, \$2.75; board, \$5.25 per week. When I got there, there was no job for me, but he wanted me to go to work as a swamper. The wages were only \$2.50 per day, so I did not go to work, and when I came back to Spokane they refused to give me back the money I paid for the job and what I had expended for railroad fare. I was over to see Mare Pratt yesterday, and he told me to come tomorrow at 4 o'clock. When I went back to see him I learned that the employment shark told him that I had refused to go to work. Of course, the word of the employment shark was more truthful than mine. The only thing that I know is that I am out of that money and there is nothing that I can do to get back the money I have spent trying to get work. I am a stranger here in Spokane and don't know what to do about it, and I am in need of every cent I get hold of.
JOHN SCULLY.

UNION CONDITIONS IN HONOLULU.

Honolulu, I. H., May 30, 1910.
As to union conditions here they are in frightful state. The A. F. of L., which has a local here of carpenters and boiler-makers, do not amount to a pinch of snuff. I wrote today to headquarters to get necessary things to start a local. I myself belong to the A. F. of L., but am going to drop it as soon as I get this local of the I. W. W.

The Japanese Higher Wage Association has fallen through since the strike and the imprisonment of its leaders, just because of using A. F. of L. tactics, having business and professional men in its ranks, and depending on them to run the organization. A Socialist and myself were down to visit the leaders in the county jail and held quite a long conversation as to the possibility of getting the Japanese to join such an organization and they looked on it pretty favorably. Our biggest difficulty is to get some one who speaks Japanese and English.

What we need most is a good organizer here for a month or so, which would help us out considerably, but I suppose that is something not to be thought of.

Well, here is to the best interest of the organization. Yours sincerely,
A. G. ARMSTRONG.

CONCERNING OUR PRESS.

Editor Industrial Worker: The local has instructed me to write you the following for publication in The Industrial Worker to see whether the different locals of the West can find ways and means of establishing their own press.

To all locals in the West and all others concerned: Local No. 322 wishes to communicate with other locals with a view of securing a press, to be established in any city agreed upon by a majority of the members of the different locals.

The following is some of the reasons why we should own our own press:
It would enable us to get the paper out more satisfactorily and a great deal cheaper.

All our leaflets and pamphlets could be printed at a much smaller cost than at present, and that is an important factor in this organization, as it enables the locals to get the principles of Industrial Unionism before the workers, which is essential to the success of the I. W. W.

With best wishes, I remain yours for Industrial Unionism.
F. H. BAIRD,
Sec. Local 322, Vancouver, B. C.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following fellow workers have mail at the I. W. W. headquarters, 211 Occidental avenue, Seattle, Wash.:

Gus Sands, W. A. Brown, L. D. Rayson, Peter Semple, G. F. Clayton, W. M. Jissup, W. O'Grady, A. Jossen, Melvin Jamison, B. Hutchinsson, G. S. Ross, J. Scott.

The above can have this mail forwarded by R. Cross, Secretary, at above address.

ORIGIN OF SYNDICALISM

(Continued from page 2)

tify the theories of the syndicalist literature with the tendencies of the syndicalist organizations of the workers.

Concerning Holland, Switzerland, Germany, the United States, etc., we cannot say at all that the young syndicalist movement of these countries is led by Neo-Marxist theoreticians, for there are no such theoreticians who would join such movements. (They will try to, if the meal ticket looms largely on the horizon.—Ed.)

For all these reasons we must refute the tendency of tracing the syndicalist theories to Neo-Marxism and it is quite useless to further investigate how much Marxian spirit is contained in the syndicalist theory, especially because it is very difficult to determine what Marxian spirit is, anyhow.

Even Prof. Sombart is not taking very seriously the claim that revolutionary syndicalism originates in Neo-Marxism.

"I nowhere find in Marxiam," says Prof. Sombart very correctly, "an expressed refusal of parliamentary action, and think that the idea of direct action, which is the leading idea of the syndicalist conception, is in open contradiction with the teaching about the dictatorship of the proletariat, which Marx never gave up."

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

NOW is the time to turn over a new leaf in the history of the I. W. W.

Fellow Workers, long enough have we talked Industrial Unionism to you. It's high time for you to act, if you believe in Organization for Emancipation from economic tyranny and all that it implies. GET BUSY.

Organize yourself into a component part of the I. W. W.

Write for information to C. L. Filigno, Secretary of Local, Spokane, Wash., or to Vincent St. John, General Secretary of the I. W. W. You will find both addresses in another part of The Worker.

Organize for better conditions, a shorter work day, more pay and for final emancipation. We want the goods.

Remember, only in Unity there is Strength. Unity of Purpose, Unity in Action, spells success.

Workers of the land, you have slept long enough. It's time for you to awake.

I. W. W. HALLS

HEADQUARTERS IN SPOKANE, WASH., 616 FRONT AVENUE.

Free reading room open all day and evening. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary, C. L. Filigno, in the hall at any time. Propaganda meetings are held every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 7:30 p. m. Good singers and able speakers.

Fellow Workers, there is a standing invitation for you to attend these meetings. Come and find out what INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS, WHAT IT MEANS, AND WHAT IT WILL ACCOMPLISH.

HEADQUARTERS IN SEATTLE, WASH., 211 OCCIDENTAL AVENUE.

A new headquarters has been secured by Locals No. 178 and No. 382 of Seattle, Wash., located at 211 Occidental avenue. Free reading room open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Entrance in the rear.

LOGGERS' HALL, SEATTLE, WASH., Room 3, 218 Second Avenue South.

Loggers before buying jobs should call at Loggers' Hall, room 3, 218 Second Avenue South, Seattle, Wash., as we have orders for different kinds of jobs in the woods every day. Men should see if we have anything in their line before buying jobs, as this is one way of doing away with the shark.
EARL OSBORNE, Sec. L. U. 432.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

I. W. W. headquarters and free reading room, 723 Commerce street. Workers, you are invited to visit our hall.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Bellingham Local, I. W. W., meets every Wednesday night at Stanbra Hall, 1315 Railroad avenue. All wage workers invited.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

I. W. W. Locals of Portland have moved into a new hall located at No. 2 Second street. Workingmen always welcome.

EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.

I. W. W. headquarters are now located at 230 Ankeny street, East Portland.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Open air meetings will be held as often as weather permits. Mass meetings every Sunday evening at 104 Washington Ave. S. All wage slaves invited.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Headquarters of I. W. W. Local Union No. 322 are now located at 12 Cordova street.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Local Union No. 13 has moved its reading room to Fourth street.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Local Union No. 66 has removed headquarters to 1408 Tulare street.

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