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Industrial Worker

VOL. 3 No. 15

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 119

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

HAYWOOD COMING TO SPOKANE

SPEAKS ON "INDUSTRIALISM THE COMING VICTORY OF LABOR"—INDUSTRIAL UNION WOULD ENFRANCHISE ALL WORKERS—VOTE IN THE UNION HALL.

Wm. D. Haywood, ex-secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and the man of all men wanted by the Mine Owners' Association, kidnapped and held nearly two years without a trial on the charge of killing ex-Governor Stuenkel of Idaho, spoke to a large and appreciative audience on Sunday evening, June 25th, in the Princess Pink, Spokane.

The speaker showed how the class struggle existed in every country in the world and how men were being persecuted for their ideas. This was true of even Japan, where recently Fellow Worker Kotoku, his wife and others were strangled to death on a trumped up charge of "conspiring against the life of the mikado." The murder of Professor Ferrer of the modern school of Barcelona and how the workers in Russia while appealing to the Great White Father in their most humble and supplicating manner, were shot down by the hundreds at the gates of the czar's palace. Showing up the class struggle with all its attendant misery in the different countries which he had recently visited and bringing back to his hearers' attention the terrible persecution, members of the I. W. W. had suffered in the bastille of Spokane. The speaker then dwelt on the foolishness and insanity of craft unionism and showed up in a clear light exactly what the A. F. of L. was, with its 117 crafts warring against each other. He stated that it was an unnatural father that belonged to a craft union and would deprive his own child the right to learn a trade, by making such union laws as "only one apprentice to ten journeymen is allowed to work in a shop," etc. He said the A. F. of L. was made up of eleven national officers, seven of whom belonged to the Civic Federation and the other four to the militia of Christ. The seven were busy in making agreements with the capitalist class so that we might be held in bondage, that slavery might be perpetuated and the other four were aligned with a lot of priests and other parasites for the purpose of trying to head off any progressive idea that might take root in the brain of the workers. The speaker said the W. F. M. pulled out of the A. F. of L. once and no doubt would again before very long.

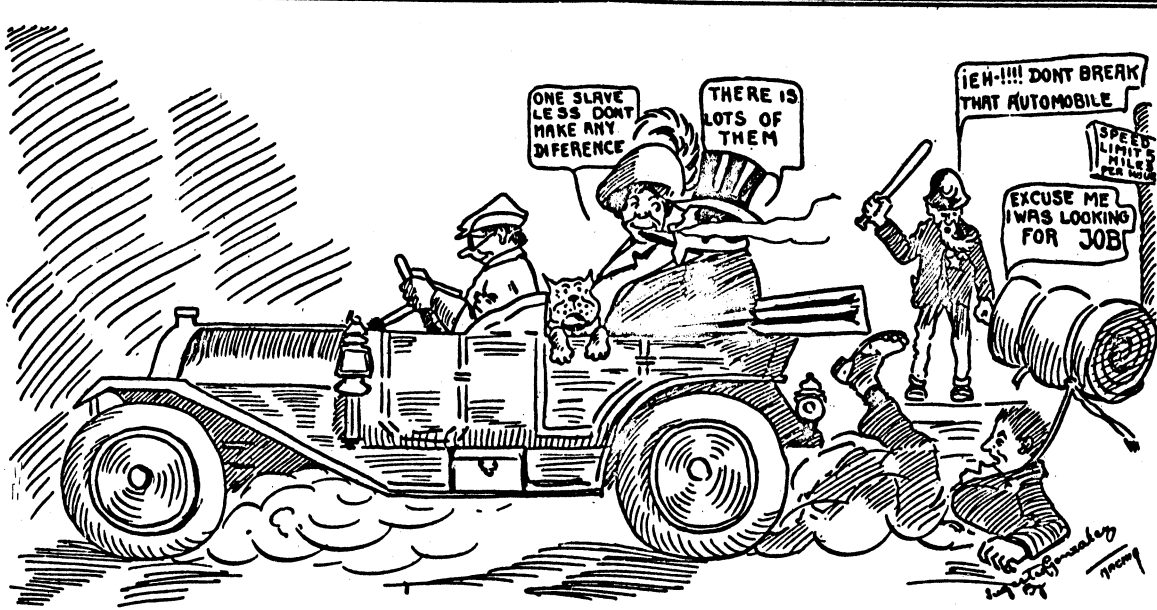
In dealing with the POWER of the working class, the speaker said the general strike was the greatest political act possible; that the Industrial Union would enfranchise every woman and every child that had to work, every black man and every casual worker that was forced from place to place to seek employment; that state lines and national boundaries would be torn to pieces by the POWER of the ONE BIG UNION. He said the place to vote was in the Industrial Union and the place to enforce the LAW was on the job. As a protest against the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers, the speaker urged the workers to go on a general strike the day these union men were to be tried, not because they were members of a craft union, but because they were members of the great working class and because they were being persecuted on account of the existence of that class struggle which knew no boundary lines. The speaker asked all those to stand up who were in favor of going on strike the day McNamara was tried and the whole of the great audience answered by rising to their feet. The speaker closed a strong speech with a strong appeal to the workers to organize industrially and thus prepare to combat the organized power of the master class and to prepare for our emancipation.

ALL THE TIME.

The class struggle is forever with us. Is it not wise to be effectively organized all the time? The capitalist class does not wait for election day to come round before they fight—they are fighting all the time. Let us organize that we may be able to fight all the time, too! Organize upon Industrial Unionist lines, the only form of unionism that is in harmony with twentieth century conditions.—"Social Democrat," New Zealand.

Every worker is urged to work to increase the circulation of the "Worker" right away. "There's a Reason."

EDITOR.



ONE UNION FOR ALL WILL ABOLISH JOB HUNTING

VANCOUVER B. C., STRIKE

CRAFTS STICK TOGETHER—BOSSSES GETTING BETTER ORGANIZED—WORKERS TALKING INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

The strike situation in Vancouver, instead of looking bad as some imagined it would, is looking better than ever since the opening. The different unions on strike have started a paper, "The Vancouver Strike Bulletin," which is being circulated among the men on strike and the sympathizers. In the meantime the unions are holding meetings daily, enthusing the membership to stick and making plans for the continuance of the strike. It is understood among the strikers that the contractors have approached some unions with a view of getting them back, thereby making use of them against the other unions. This dodge has failed to work.

Even the coronation parade did not have any effect on the strike. There was the usual long line of uniformed assassins marching, even the little beguiled children, boy scouts, marched. The sentiment of the workers showed a surprising indifference to all this machinery of violence. I even heard condemnation against educating little boys in the trade of murder. All this imposing array of gaudy ceremony did not cause the workers to forget that they were carrying on a struggle for better conditions on the job. Some even mentioned instances when the gaudily dressed soldiers were used against the working class on strike, in the course of the conversation heard in the crowd.

After the nauseating parade, the following day the capitalist press mentioned jokingly how a number of union men went to where some scabs were employed. No hint of trouble is evident from the article, yet it plainly states that the officers shot at these men. No questions were asked, they were union men looking after their own business, yet as usual, the thugs of the capitalist class try and start something in order to turn the blame and public sentiment against the strikers. There has been evidence of this fact on different occasions, since the strike began. The workers have so far been able to keep out of the snares which the good bosses evidently laid with a view of using violence, or at least finding excuse for it. A loud howl is going up from the business men who claim they are losing \$640,000 a month while the strike lasts.

The "Vancouver Employers' Association" has been very busy since the beginning of the strike, trying to perfect their organization by getting every slave driver into it. Among the articles agreed to among themselves, to be used against the workers the following is to be found:

"The adoption of a uniform system whereby members may ascertain who is and who is not worthy of employment."

That is plain enough. The worthy ones are the scabs, traitors to the working class. The fighting members will be black-listed through this "uniform system of blackmail. This circular of the bosses has been reprinted in the "Strike Bulletin" in order to show the workers the necessity of winning. Another covert article in the employers' circulars is aimed at the union directly, with a view of making this an open town for capitalist exploitation, that is an open shop for the boss. This article is as follows:

"To endeavor to make it possible for any person to obtain employment without being obliged to join a labor organization, and to support such persons in their efforts to do so if discriminated against by organized labor."

The wording seems to be nothing new, eh? We have seen the like before, as well as the efforts to break up the working class organized to struggle for better conditions and emancipation. One thing is becoming plainer, the workers in the crafts are beginning to talk over the necessity of industrial organization. Great sentiment exists in the union ranks for a closer solidarity, this is spreading. Once the idea of industrial unionism spreads far enough to get a good toe hold in some local industry, such circulars printed by the employers will become a stale joke. That time is nearer than many think.

In the meantime the strikers are going to stick and plan to make as short work as possible in winning. There is no back-up. We have to win.

JOS. S. RISCAY.

If the workers showed only as much "fair play" as their masters do, they would soon have as much freedom—Ravenworth.

REBELS ARE DEFEATED BUT NOT CONQUERED

The Liberal campaign in Lower California was practically ended with the defeat of the hundred men under General Jack Mosby at Tijuana, Mexico, on June 22nd, although there is yet two bands of armed rebel Mexicans, one near Santa Rosalia, in the southern end of the peninsula and another of about twenty-five men in the mountains between Tijuana and Mexicali in the north.

The defeat of Mosby was the culmination of a hard and discouraging campaign lasting over six months and which began with the taking of Mexicali the first of the year. The Lower California campaign is now recognized by all as a mistake as there is nothing but desert waste and barren hills for hundreds of miles and no army can keep in good condition and continuously remain in that territory without importing provisions, etc. This the rebels did not have the money to do and they were forced to live as best they could at the expense of the ranchers, always making it a point to go after the big ranches first. The campaign in Lower California should never have been started. The man who inaugurated it was Leyva, who immediately sold out to the Mexican government and when Fellow Worker Wm. Stanley tried to counteract this he was put out of the camp at Mexicali. Later he went back and organized an independent division and when Colonel Mayol, came as he said, "to clean out the rebels" Stanley with eighty-five men, of whom only sixty-five were in action, met Mayol and put him to rout. Mayol had nearly five hundred men to Stanley's sixty-five and was beside armed with machine guns and Mauser rifles as against Stanley's old carbine and Springfield rifles. Stanley did not wait for Mayol to attack Mexicali but went out to meet him, the battle lasting all day. The rebels advancing for two miles over the fields in the face of a continuous rain of lead from machine guns and rifles and without the loss of a man until late in the afternoon, when Stanley was killed and his Mexican lieutenant wounded.

Stanley would have captured Mayol's machine guns and many men if he had had a few reinforcements, but all this time traitor Leyva, was reposing in the trenches at Mexicali, waiting for Stanley and his men to be slaughtered. As it was Mayol was put in hasty retreat, and he did not stop retreating until he was many miles from Mexicali, where he remained for several months and then sneaked back to Ensenada with many of his command deserted.

Stanley saved Mexicali. He was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and was a former United States soldier and a red revolutionist through and through. Stanley was the best man the liberals ever had in Lower California, without exception, and had he lived the campaign would have taken on a far different aspect than it did.

After Stanley's death his men were commanded by a man named Pryce, who proved himself to be a scoundrel and grafter. They were called the Second Division of the Liberal Army of Lower California, while the men at Mexicali were the First division.

The Second division prepared to move on Tijuana, a small town just south of San Diego, Cal., and in the meantime the command of Simon Berthold came up from below Ensenada to Tecate. Berthold had been

killed at Alamo and the men were commanded by Jack Mosby, a fearless red, who like Stanley was a former military man. He was a member of the Socialist party of Oakland, Cal. Mosby waited at Tecate—which is on the boundary line about thirty miles east of Tijuana—until Leyva came up with reinforcements, but on his arrival Leyva refused to aid in the attack on Tijuana. (It was afterward found out that Leyva was receiving money from the Mexican government at that time.) Mosby had about forty men and would have attacked Tijuana then, but had been wounded in the attack on Tecate and was taken into the United States where he remained until June 1. Mosby's men waited at Tecate until Pryce came up with the Second division from Mexicali and the two forces consolidated and captured Tijuana, Mexico, on May 9, where they remained inactive until after June 1.

Pryce made various excuses for his remaining there, but all the time he was receiving money which totaled several thousand dollars, but he did not purchase any supplies or other necessities with this and he made no move to defend the town or to advance on Ensenada.

During this time a dirty capitalist politician named Dick Ferris began to send a lot of cut throats to join Pryce's Liberals in an effort to get control of the outfit and start a filibustering expedition for the purpose of capturing Lower California and annexing it to the United States. The Liberals did their best to weed out these Ferris men, but they created a lot of trouble and got possession of all the offices and when an I. W. W. man attempted to open his mouth he was put across the line. This went on for nearly three weeks and Pryce seemed to be in favor of it until one day he skipped out taking an unknown amount of funds with him. This seemed an opportune time for the Ferris outfit to get control, so they tried to put their man Schmidt in command and Ferris was so sure of having captured the outfit that he sent down a new flag for "the republic of Lower California" and he also brought some ammunition down in his automobile. However he had not reckoned with his host, for the I. W. W. men and the Socialists and anarchists would not stand for a deal like that and Ferris was told he would be shot if he showed his face in Tijuana again and his flag was burned and Captain Mosby, who had just recovered from his wounds, was placed in command. After this the Ferris outfit seeing that they were goners, stole all the good horses and all the good guns and went to the United States, where some of them are now in jail charged with smuggling and here's hoping they get sixty years for it. Dick Ferris was arrested, but being a capitalist, nothing will be done to him.

Immediately after being placed in command Mosby made preparations to reorganize the army and to advance upon Ensenada, although it was realized that the opportune time for that move had passed, owing to Pryce's incompetence and crookedness.

When at last preparations had been completed to advance from Tijuana the federals had over a thousand men in Ensenada with heavy artillery, while the rebels had only one hundred men and no artillery. Mosby gave up hope of capturing Ensenada at that time and started for Mexicali to reinforce the gar-

risson there and to fortify the town and wait for more men and artillery before attacking Ensenada. But in the meantime the ranchers near Mexicali had raised a large sum of money and induced the few insurgents who were there to leave, and that town was occupied by federal soldiers. This caused Mosby to give up his plan of attacking Mexicali and he retired to Tijuana to await more men and artillery, and in the meantime Governor Vega, with nearly one thousand men advanced upon Tijuana. They were well equipped and had six field pieces and two machine guns.

Mosby, realizing the futility of attacking such a force was for laying down arms and crossing into the United States as refugees, but the men wanted to fight, so leaving about twenty men to guard the boundary line, the Liberals advanced five miles into the hills near Tijuana Hot Springs and gave battle to the federals. The fight lasted over three hours and Mosby seeing that he was being flanked and cut off ordered a retreat, his men taking possession of a railway train and going back to Tijuana, turned over their arms to the American troops and surrendered to the American authorities as refugees. This course was absolutely necessary, for if they had been captured by Madero's troops they would all have been tortured and then butchered in cold blood. At it was, several wounded rebels who were left behind were tortured. One had his eyes gouged out and was left on the field all night; they shot him in the morning. Another had his shin bones scraped and was likewise left on the field all night to be shot in the morning. We do not know how many more of our Fellow Workers were treated like wise. "Take no prisoners" was the order issued by Governor Vega and this is the result.

It will probably never be known how many of our comrades perished, but we estimate about ten, and of the federals about fifty.

Madero's commander, Vega, refused to let the American Red Cross nurses on the battle field to care for the wounded. He told the Red Cross nurses and doctors that "his men would take care of the wounded rebels." We know how he "took care" of them.

The rebels who surrendered were held at Fort Rosecrans for three days and then released with the exception of thirteen who were deserters from the army and navy and Mosby and Laffin, whom the Madero government is trying to extradite to torture and murder in Mexico. Boys, will we stand for it? I'll leave it to your actions. Will you act? About the same time the battle took place the Liberal Junta in Los Angeles were arrested. They have already served three years in our vile American prisons and we must not let them serve any more years.

Subscribe for "Regeneration" (address 519 1/2 East Fourth street, Los Angeles) and learn the facts of the case.

Remember although the little campaign in Lower California has been smashed the Mexican people are not through revolting. Madero did not start the revolution NOR WILL HE. END IT. Yours in the eternal revolution, CHILI-CON-CARNE.

LET US PREY.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association opened its convention recently held in Chicago by prayer.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.
 BOX 2129
 SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



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 JOSEPH O'NEIL..... Am't Editor

Subscription Yearly.....\$1.00
 Canada, Yearly..... 1.50
 Subscription, Six Months..... .50
 Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)..... .02 1/2
 Bundle Orders, Per Copy, (In United States)..... .02
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
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Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Does it make you mad when you read about
 Some poor, starved devil who flickered out,
 Because he had never a decent chance
 In the tangled meshes of circumstances?
 If it makes you burn like the fires of sin,
 Brother, you're fit for the ranks—all in!

Does it make you rage when you come to learn
 Of a clean-souled woman who could not earn
 Enough to live, and who fought, but fell
 In the cruel struggle and went to hell?
 Does it make you seethe with an anger hot?
 Brother, we welcome you—share our lot!

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The sixth annual convention of the I. W. W. will be held, beginning September 18, in the city of Chicago. It is imperative that a large convention be held owing to the growing interest being taken at the present time by great numbers of workers not only in America, but throughout the entire so-called civilized world. From different countries comes the report of the growing I. W. W. The significance of our organization is that it is world wide, knows no boundary lines and recognizes no flag that has been used to divide the workers on state lines. Our enemy is the capitalist system and any and all means that will hasten the overthrow of the cursed system should be employed. Recognizing that labor is a "commodity" and is bartered for on the market like any other commodity that is not organized, it therefore devolves on us to get organized where we are robbed and thus prepare the necessary FORCE to overthrow another FORCE, which is the organized band of parasites that live and fatten from the toil and misery of producers. Rally to the convention and make such arrangements that will redound to the best interest of every wage slave in the world. Leave all petty bickerings at home and work for the emancipation of our class. No man is as great as the union. The greatest man in the labor movement is not as great as two slaves banded together for a common purpose. Don't forget the date, September 18.

A LONG STRIKE.

The machinists on the Pacific coast, members of the International Association of Machinists, have been on strike now over one year and in that long time they cannot boast of closing down one shop. Would it be fair to say that every other craft affiliated with the A. F. of L. has been scabbing on the machinists during this long year of fighting for some better conditions? Is it the truth that the boiler makers, blacksmiths, moulders, pattern makers and the host of other crafts that go to make up the 117 brands of the A. F. of L. have really been guilty of SCABBING? Which is the greatest scab: the man that belongs to a union and remains at work with a sacred contract in his pocket with the boss, or the unorganized workman that is yet ignorant of the aims and objects of organized labor? This may be answered easier after taking into consideration that the masters are organized into Industrial organizations under such departments as "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association," "United Metal Association," "National Erectors' Association" and a few others all banded together to protect the interests of the combined capitalist class. The fact that James O'Connell, the president of the International Association of Machinists, is a member of the Militia of Christ (an organized band of labor fakirs, priests and parasites for the avowed purpose of destroying Industrial Unionism) may have a soothing effect on the craft unionist that can answer the questions.

INSANITY.

The city council of Wheeling, W. Va., has just passed an ordinance which imposes a fine upon any person who, in a public address, should use vile or vulgar language. The councilman who introduced the ordinance, says the purpose of the ordinance is to "curb the vocabulary of 'Billy' Sunday, the evangelist, who has been engaged to carry on revival services in Wheeling."

"Billy" Sunday has just cleaned the souls (whatever that is) as well as the pockets of the mental imbeciles of Newcastle, Pa. To prove what a strong ally "Billy" is to the capitalist system, we will copy from a capitalist paper (The News) of Newcastle, Pa., which reads as follows:—

"If the Sunday meetings had cost Newcastle \$2,284,000 the

useful services of these converts would pay 6 per cent dividends on the investment."

This means and is explained very nicely in the News that these supposed outcasts are now useful members in society, will be sober and submissive, and will form a part of the present system of exploitation, even though they will be found on the slave end of the game.

Prof. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University says: "Religious revivalism is a social bane; it is more dangerous to the life of society than drunkenness. As a sot a man falls below the brute; as a revivalist, he sinks lower than the sot."

The late Professor James, the leading American psychologist of Harvard University, speaks of the religious humbug as follows:

"Hell-fire, brimstone and forked tail devil philosophy fills the unthinking human mind with terror, inspiring sickening fear, and leads to a form of insanity, religious dementia."

It is a known thing that wherever "Billy" Sunday or any of his yelping ilk has "cleansed the souls" and pockets of the slaves, that it is impossible to organize them. This thing of "carrying your troubles to Jesus," "laying them at the cross," etc., strips a man of every vestige of manhood and leaves him as spineless as a fishworm and as cowardly as any mongrel cur that ever sought shelter with its tail between its legs, from the snapping of a rat terrier. This "religious dementia" which is a recognized evil by every professor of psychology in America, as dragging a man a step lower than drunkenness, has got to be combated and the sooner we take it up from a scientific standpoint and fight it, the better it will be for our class. This curse of "religious insanity" leaves the dupe the "easy pickings" for the boss and stamps the sign of humility and contentedness on the face which speaks plainer than words that the dupe will "take his troubles to Jesus."

CREAT DOPE.

In a letter as long as your arm the state secretary of the Socialist party in California has written to all IHS locals, "warning" them against having anything to do with engaging Wm. D. Haywood or Wm. Thurston Brown, "because of their pronounced opposition to political action," etc. We hope that all the politicians will hurry up and fight each other so like the Killkenny cats that were thrown over a clothes line, there will be nothing left but a small bunch of hair. It may be possible then to teach the workers that they are robbed in the workshop and that the place to organize and fight is where they are robbed. A fight between a lot of middle class politicians and a few muddleheaded workers is a glorious fight and one that will and can only redound to the best interests of the slaves. Keep on fighting.

A FEW FAKIRS.

In a debate a few days ago in New York between Joe Ettor of the I. W. W. and a couple of labor skates of the A. F. of L., Ettor was contradicted by these precious labor leaders when he said that some of the national officers of the A. F. of L. were members of the militia of Christ. The militia of Christ was organized for the purpose of combatting the revolutionary movement in America. It is composed of priests and labor leaders and a few of that mysterious thing known as the "public" which closely defined are not workers or shirkers, not producers or capitalists. The following bunch of upholders of the present system with all the misery that goes with it, are the officers of the militia of Christ. See how many A. F. of L. officers you can pick out. We know a few of them: President, Peter McArdle of Pittsburg, the vice-president is John S. Whalen; Peter E. Collins of Springfield, Ohio, second vice-president; the recording secretary is Thomas J. Duffy of East Liverpool, and the board of directors are: John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Denis A. Hayes, John R. Alphine, David A. Carey, Rhodney Khenahan, M. J. Hallinan, James Creamer, John Moffitt, T. V. O'Conner, John Golden and Frank Duffy.

The secretary of this aggregation is one Father Peter E. Dietz, and who is also a sort of a "field commander." The A. F. of L. is the organization that is going to TURN out to be a revolutionary Industrial Union (like hell). What officers of it are not in the militia of Christ are members of the Civic Federation. Gee! But she's traveling fast.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH GONE?

If the order issued by Hitchcock, postmaster general, goes into effect there will be no paper allowed on American soil that voices the protests of the great army of slaves against the present iniquitous and cursed system of exploitation, degradation and damnation. Whenever the workers are deprived of the right to discuss the evil which afflicts them, then we will not be responsible for any action taken by any member of the slave class, as we know that history will repeat itself and when men cannot fight their common enemy in the open, they will resort to other means to carry on the war against the capitalist class. The revolutionary movement can never be strangled by Hitchcock or any other cock. We will battle along and we will carry the news to every slave in the land regardless of the orders of Hitchcock or any person else. How well the tools of the master class would like to throttle free speech so that they could go ahead with their dastardly work of kidnaping and slaughter. Don't do it Hitchcock and tell the rest of your cowardly clique that the revolutionary movement has progressed too far to now throttle it with an order from your office. If it is "indecent" to expose the cowards who trample all legal rights into the ground so that they can carry out their murderous designs then we are proud to be classed with the "indecent." We still remember the words "undesirable citizen" as coming from the mouth of another despot at a time when men were waiting to go on trial for their lives. Let one man stop Freedom of Speech and hell breaks forth.

The I. W. W. may be a crude organization; I am glad it is not respectable. It may inspire fear in the mind of the capitalists, it may make mistakes, but where are the countless thousands of growing youths going to find life but through the proposition as laid down by the I. W. W.—Ravenworth.

THE I. W. W. IS ON THE JOB

TELEGRAM

Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1911.

Industrial Worker,
 Box 212,
 Spokane, Washington.

The following telegram sent to the State Department. All locals requested to take action.

P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The Industrial Workers of the World emphatically protest against the United States government allowing extradition of J. R. Mosby, J. B. Laflin, R. F. Magon and all others now held for extradition to Mexico. Extradition of these men will be an act of barbarism as black as ever disgraced the history of the Russian or Turkish empires.

Industrial Workers of the World.
 Vincent St. John, Secretary.

THE ANSWER.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1911.

Industrial Worker of the World, 160 N. 5th Ave, Chicago, Ill.

No request has been received for the extradition of the persons mentioned in your telegram of June 27.
 (Signed) KNOX, Sec'y of State.

HAYWOOD IS WITH THE MINERS

LABOR MUST UNITE TO SAVE LABORERS

PREACHES AGAINST THE SPLITTING INTO SMALL UNIONS AND MAKING SEPARATE, SELFISH AGREEMENTS WITH EMPLOYERS—OPPOSES MILITARY SPIRIT.

William D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, in his lecture at the Family theater last night before a large audience, sought to convince his hearers that the present system of trades unionism is undesirable as against the plan of having one great industrial organization, where craft lines are wiped out and all classes of labor stand together for the general good. He declared that trades unions were standing in the way of industrial freedom, first by the high fees charged for permission to work in that line; and, second, by the restrictions placed on the apprentice system, by which new ones are prevented from learning the different trades. He spoke of the high charges made for initiations or admissions to some of the trades unions, running from \$50 up to as high as \$500, because there were enough men in that trade and no more were needed.

"The trades unions do not want to organize the working classes," he said. "They raise the initiation fee until it proves an impassable barrier. Or they are turned down at the examination. Men who would enter into such a combination against their own sons are unnatural parents. The jails and the penitentiaries of this country are filled with boys who have not been allowed to learn a trade, and the army and navy are filled with boys who have been denied that opportunity. The trades unions want closed shops—closed against the working classes. The way to get closed shops is to open the doors of the trades unions and give all a chance to join. Men even enter into agreements with capitalists to form a 'job' trust. The merchants of this city are wondering what is going to be the joke on April 1 next, when the agreement which was entered into between the mining companies and the Butte Miners' union, expires (which violated the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners). The selling price of copper makes no difference to you. The ores of Butte, taking into consideration the gold and silver, are netting more than 18 cents. You are in jail until April 1 next, and don't tie yourself up with another such agreement. You are absolutely helpless when you allow yourselves to be tied by the agreements and used by the capitalist class to defeat others."

Record of Federation.

The lecturer declared that nothing had been done for the working classes by the American Federation of Labor. He said it was a federation that sought to amalgamate the interests of the men who were robbed with the interests of the men who did the robbing. The organization, he said, had never won a strike. It was divided into 117 different trade branches, with 27,000 different unions with agreements expiring at 27,000 different minutes in the year. It had 2,000,000 members; each paid at least \$2 a month. That meant \$48,000,000 a year. He spoke of the immense power this amount of money would be if employed in a common cause.

"In ten years we would have overalls on every capitalist in the United States if we had that money," he said. "We ought to divide up our time with the idle rich and the unemployed."

Against Military Spirit.

Mr. Haywood spoke against the military spirit, declaring that a militiaman or a deputy sheriff was just as much a murderer as any other man behind a gun.

"The trades unionist," he said, "is behind the men behind the gun."

He said there was no occasion for a union man to go to the sixth floor. When capital wanted to talk to labor the proper place was on the floor of the union hall. He referred to the organization of labor in Italy and declared it was away better than anything in this country, because it was one universal affair. He gave an instance of how organized labor saved the life of a man in France, condemned to death, for being active in the general strike.

"If you want to improve conditions in the mines," he added, "you must do so in the union hall, not by sending men to Helena."

The speaker said he had given it out that when the Western Federation of Miners went into the American Federation of Labor he would wear crepe, and he did. He talked for the consolidation of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine workers. Every miner, he said, knew that if the coal mines were properly ventilated there would be no accumulation of coal gas and no explosions. It was due to the greed of the corporations. Most of the lives lost in other mines came through falling rock. "Give us timber and we will take care of that," he said. "Men are cheaper than timber."

"We have got the 'big ship' up against what it never was before—it is up against the red flag."—"Anarchist Standard."

The "sixth floor" is the office of the Amalgamated Copper Co., and an old rendezvous for labor fakirs.—Ed.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

To curb the sending of revolutionary matter through the mails, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has issued an order, on file in the local postoffice, classifying all such under the head of "indecent," and embraces the crimes of arson, murder, and assassination. Heretofore it applied only to postcards containing or suggesting immorality, certain advertisements, and letters of the same character. The order is effective July 1.

Since the arrest of the McNamara brothers for the dynamiting of the Times newspaper office in Los Angeles last winter it is alleged by the postal authorities that the "firebrand" species of newspaper articles and publication have been on the increase, and mailed to all parts of the country in an organized campaign for publicity. As punishment for the offense one may be sentenced from one to three years in a federal prison or pay a fine of \$1,000, or both.—"Spokesman-Review."

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

From New Zealand comes the glad news that the "Maoriland Worker" has been made a weekly. The "Maoriland Worker" is an open advocate of Industrial Unionism in New Zealand, and is the official organ of the New Zealand Federation of Labor. May the "Maoriland Worker" always "hew true to the line letting the chips fall where they may." The editor, R. S. Ross, is an old standard bearer of the ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORKERS. The address of the "Maoriland Worker" is Box 727, Wellington, N. Z.

You say you want to be governed. Does that mean that the governors must rob you, jail you, hang you, or force war upon you?—Ravenworth.

READY FOR WAR.

Laton, Cal., June 23.

Editor: I have been working for the railroad company. I worked one week and we were all laid off last Saturday and were told to come to Hardwick and get out money. We came and waited all day and then were told to come back Friday, which is today. Well I am camped on the ground and have been all week. Now it is nearly night and no money yet. I am going into Hardford tomorrow and see if there is a way for me to collect my money. As soon as I collect my money I am going to send you a dollar for the I. W. A worker gave me a copy a few days since. I have been bucking about the way a working man is treated in this great and free country of ours. I am going to join the I. W. W. as soon as I can get the money. I am ready for war.
 EMIL P. YAGER.

IS YOUR MAIL AT FRESNO?

The following list of mail is laying unclaimed at the office of No. 66 in Fresno, Cal.: Leo Shiffrin, C. J. Schayder, T. B. Jones, Ben Hutchence, Arthur Brown, Wm. Metcalf and Fred Archer. Mail will be forwarded on request.
 J. J. McNEILL,
 Sec. No. 66, I. W. W.

Are you keeping busy for the EIGHT HOUR DAY in 1912? If you can't do anything else to help out, then just get a thousand of those stickers from Headquarters and stick them up everywhere. Do it today. "Everybody cannot be free," says the bourgeois friends of "order." No, indeed, especially if the slaves have your own notions.—Ravenworth.

The steel trust investigation is rapidly nearing the point, when the contributing editor from Oyster Bay MUST call somebody a liar.

REFUSED TO SCAB

A VICTIM OF OPPRESSION AND PERSECUTION—DIED RATHER THAN SCAB.

Capitalism reaped another victim on the 25th of June when our fellow worker George Drogowicz was killed while hunting for a job. Little is known of how it all occurred except that his mangled body was found on the N. P. track outside of Seattle. He had no money—a half loaf of bread was all that stood between life and starvation when the train put an end to his struggles and misery. The section foreman saw him pass down the track on his way to Tacoma and soon after the body was discovered.

This worker held membership in the I. W. W. for eight days. He joined Local 322 on June 17, mentioning that he was pretty low in cash, but that he would not be satisfied until he had a card proving that he was one of us. That was the last we saw of him.

He was one of the number who left Vancouver rather than take the proffered jobs to scab on the workers on strike. Like this fellow worker, there are many who walked out of town, with a loaf of bread in the pocket, resolved to bear any hardship rather than be a traitor. 'Tis the fault of the present system which forces men to hunger and undergo privation in order that another may live in luxury and sensual abandon. It is such struggling workers like our deceased fellow worker who are fighting for better conditions; for a condition when men will not need to be tramps, searching for work while little children are dying from overwork.

It is not the loud mouthed person that makes the revolutionary movement go, but often the silent worker who, though he may be in want, friendless, homeless, and alone; yet he clenches his teeth with grim determination to stick to the end and never heard squealing. To such we uncover our heads.

J. S. BISCAY.

A CHANCE FOR THE A. F. OF L.

THE WAY THE A. F. OF L. GETS THEIR ORGANIZATION—DON'T GO WITH THE I. W. W.—REQUEST MUST COME FROM WORKERS.

L. FRANKFELDT & SONS,

Manufacturers of Leather, Silk, Railroad and Engineers' Caps.
Norwalk, Conn., June 24, 1911.
Industrial Workers of America,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—We would consider a proposition to organize our employees under your organization.

We could use about one thousand dozen labels a week.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, we remain

Yours Respectfully,
(Signed) L. FRANKFELDT & SONS.
P. S.—We were given your address by Mr. Goldberg of N. Y. who is now connected with us.

The Answer.
June 27, 1911.

Messrs. L. Frankfeldt & Sons,
Norwalk, Conn.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 24th inst. at hand and contents of the same carefully noted.

In reply will state that this organization does not make any terms with employers in organizing work. We are not organizing the workers to furnish a market for labels and do not organize any workers unless they are in accord with the principles and program of our organization and desire to be organized of their own free will without any arrangement being made with their employer.

We are organizing for the sole purpose of fighting for better conditions for the workers and not with any idea of boosting the trade of any employer.

Trusting that the above will explain our position to you, I am,

Yours Respectfully,
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
Gen. Sec'y, I. W. W.

FROM A LOGGER.

As we cannot go backward in this country we must all come into the ONE BIG UNION and be able to command the band of exploiters, enforce our own laws and rules and whenever a fight comes on, all the battalions have got to fight in order to defeat the parasites. If we all go into the battle the parasites won't last long.

There is a fight on right now in the McNamara affair, and if we are men we must act like men. A prompt decision is imperative and a general strike is the only weapon that will make our adversary stand back. Tyrants are speeding the trial in order to behold the McNamaras and show the asses of workers that they are still the masters.

Member Loggers' Union No. 45.

Some people don't understand that the other fellow has the power till they have the gee fuz knocked out of them. Some of these crafts on the coast will know they are whipped when they are too weak to rise in the battle between the crafts and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

DIRECT ACTION EXPENSE OF SHOE STRIKE

JIM IS IN A HURRY—HAS TO TRIM A SUCKER.

James J. Stark, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, apparently believes in the militant methods of the English suffragettes. At least the police found it necessary to take him in hand last night after he tried to impress one of his hearers with the force of his arguments by hammering them in with his fist.

Stark was orating at the corner of Tower avenue and Fifth street when the fracas occurred. He had told his auditors of the wrongs inflicted upon the "wage slaves" by the "master class" with more or less effect. The only remedy was the world wide union of all the workers, he contended.

"Over in Duluth," said he, "the carpenters are on the strike. Down in Minneapolis they are on the strike. And what are the bricklayers doing to help them. Anything? No! They are working directly against the interests of their fellow unionists."

"You're a liar."

"I am, eh?" shouted Stark leaping from the chair from which he was addressing the crowd. He made direct for the speaker and placed his fist in the offender's face.

At this stage Officers Miller and Peterson, who had been watching affairs from the outskirts of the crowd, stepped in and took the agitator in hand.

When the militant apostle of reform was arraigned in municipal court this morning no one appeared to push the charge against him and he was allowed to go free to continue his reforming.—"Superior Telegram."

I. W. W. LOGGER REBELS

WOULD BUY BATH TUB FOR SLAVES BUT NO PIANO FOR BOSS—PAY 25c TO KEEP STRONG.

Fellow Worker: I have been working at Coquitlam, where the B. C. Electric Co. is constructing a dam. There are two gangs working. Cameron's gang and McQueen's gang. The latter gang is working on the dam. I arrived there about six weeks ago and started work as faller at 25 cents a day (10 hours). We had to cut the timber low down; this was Cameron's gang. I worked on McQueen's gang. McQueen was donkey foreman for about two weeks. To hold a job on that gang long, a slave, has to be a sucker, a member of the family, or a friend of the family. One day shortly before my departure from there, McQueen with three or four other slave drivers, came around to me with a subscription list, and asked me for two dollars. I naturally asked "what for" and he said it was to buy the walking boss of the job a piano. I told them that if it was a bath house I might put in a dollar, but nothing doing in the way of buying the boss a piano. I got fired soon after.

At the dam camp (McQueen's camp) the company have a gymnasium for the slaves to develop a strong back and last fall the company cut the wages twenty-five cents a day for the privilege of using the gymnasium. Of course it does not matter whether you make use of it or not, for the company have not stopped collecting that twenty-five cents.

A. W. SNYDER,
Member Local No. 432.

SHOE WORKERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 168, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

10 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., June 26, 1911.
To all contributors of the Shoe Workers' Strike Relief Fund:

Herewith is presented to whom it may concern the itemized report of the expenses of the money received at this office intended for the strike fund.

We can only give an itemized report of the expenses for the reason that space in this paper and the expense involved prevents us from furnishing a detail list of all contributors.

Receipts from all sources, Dec. 19, 1910, to April 8, 1911.....\$7,386.66

Expenses as follows:

Office and strike committee help, collectors, etc.....\$ 281.10

Halls, office rents, arranging meetings, etc..... 141.90

Stationery, expressage, office supplies and kindred..... 128.29

Printing, circulars, letters, envelopes, etc..... 385.00

Relief to individual members..... 853.62

Relief distributed through shop crews 3,993.03

Postage of all sort, special deliveries, regist., etc..... 290.97

Various special committees, telephone, telegraph, car fares, etc..... 151.63

Relief and exp. members of strikers general committee..... 421.50

Attorney fees, legal papers..... 160.00

Court fines and payments to prisoners..... 80.00

Committees sent out of town for various purposes..... 155.95

Sending scabs out of town..... 40.00

Special expenses..... 145.65

Return of loans..... 60.00

Total.....\$7,288.72

Balance on hand May 18th, day the books were audited.....\$ 97.94

Sincerely submitted,
CHAS. LINFANTE, Treasurer.
(Seal) JOS. J. ETTOR, Organizer.

TACOMA I. W. W. IS ACTIVE.

Fellow Worker Fred Isler, who is secretary and organizer for local 380 in Tacoma, reports great success lately in the way of literature sales and new members coming into the union. It has been found necessary to secure a more centrally located headquarters and one that will seat a larger audience. The new headquarters is located at 110 South Fourteenth street. The new hall will seat 400 persons. Local No. 380 increases its bundle order and intends to pound away at the breast works of capitalism till she goes down. Every member in and around Tacoma is urged to rally around the standard in Tacoma, pull together like a yoke of oxen and make the local a power that the master class will have to reckon with in the near future. There is work for all in the way of building up a big union. Small unions amount to nothing when it comes to putting one over on the boss. Everyone get busy and help the organizer and thus help yourselves.

NO TIME WASTED.

Olaf Larson, working in a warehouse, backed into an elevator shaft and fell down five stories with a load of boxes. Horror stricken, the other employes rushed down the stairs, only to find him picking himself unharmed out of the rubbish.

"Ess de boss mad?" he whispered cautiously.

"Tal'em Ay had to come down for nails anyway."—"Success Magazine."

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

WHAT WE BELIEVE.

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 the millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

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

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the 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 capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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

What the Locals are Doing

FROM EUREKA, CAL.

There is all kinds of work going on in Eureka right now. Logging camps are now in full operation. Wages from \$2.40 to \$3.50 and up. Board \$3.50 a week and hospital 90 cents per month.

Local 431 has now a membership of 175. The government has opened up work in the city of Eureka and about 350 men will be employed in the next three weeks. Come and work in Eureka and surrounding country and help build up local 431. Pancer is now in Fort Bragg and is busy getting another lumber workers' local started. Come on. We need you down here right away.

A. FISCHER,
Sec. No. 431, I. W. W., Box 499.

NEW SONG BOOKS.

The Spokane locals are now having printed the new song books, with the following new songs: Long Haired Preachers, The Eight Hour Day, One Big Union, the Little Red Button and many other new songs. I. W. W. locals should get busy and send in their order at once. Price of song books is \$5.00 a hundred or \$35.00 a thousand. We pay express charges on all orders. Send in Money with your order to Max Dezettel, Secretary I. W. W. hall, 518 Main avenue, Spokane, Washington.

OTTO ECKERT

Is requested to communicate at the earliest possible moment with the Secretary of Local No. 13, at San Diego, to save further trouble. Address Box 312, San Diego, Cal.
Secretary No. 13.

FROM SACRAMENTO, CAL.

J. P. Thompson will speak in Sacramento July 11 to 16, inclusive. Haywood will speak under the auspices of local No. 71, Saturday, August 26th at the old Pavilion. Local No. 71 maintains a free reading room at 320 M street. All wage workers are cordially invited to attend our meetings as well as take advantage of the free reading matter which is always on hand. Don't forget the Thompson meetings and don't forget the big Haywood meeting at the Old Pavilion on August 26. Further particulars later.

FRED HEYER,

Fin. Sec. No. 71, I. W. W.

A FRENCH SYNDICALIST.

San Francisco, June 25, 1911.

Fellow Worker: I have just sold the last prepaid sub card, so enclosed find \$6.00 for 4 yearly sub cards and the balance in 25c sub cards. Things are going pretty good for us down here. There is a strong sentiment in favor of THE ONE BIG UNION.

Lately I had some of my friends join the I. W. W. and we are doing a lot of propaganda work among the Frenchmen. The Italians here had a branch of the Socialist party, but lately they withdrew from it and started a union on the lines of the I. W. W. with the I. W. W. preamble. As soon as they get enough members they will send for a charter to I. W. W. headquarters.

I would suggest that we make a closer acquaintance with the revolutionary organizations of Europe so that when the workers come to this country they will not be led astray but will come to the I. W. W. where they belong. I know many good syndicalists from France who were in this country for a long time before they knew of the I. W. W. Yours for the revolution.

E. SAFFORES, Local 173.

FREE SPEECH IN DULUTH.

A lengthy letter from Fellow Worker John Fuhrmann, who is in Duluth, states that they have been arrested in Duluth as well as speakers for the Socialist party. All men have been released from the jail and it looks as if the police were not ready to start anything more at present. What might have been a big free speech fight has been averted by the bold front and daring of our members. The letter closes as follows: "Sunday night, as usual, we held out street meeting, and explained that we did not wish to antagonize the police, but that we did intend to stand by our rights and defy any individual or set of individuals to gainsay. The meeting was undisturbed."

JOHN FUHRMANN, No. 322.

DENVER I. W. W. VERY BUSY.

Local No. 26 reports taking in five new members last week and one charter member with only one stamp on book paid for 22 stamps. The interest taken in our meetings is keener than ever. We have no open headquarters, but we hold street meetings every night. On Monday, Thursday and Saturday we hold forth at Eighteenth and Larimer and the other nights of the week at Seventeenth and Champa. We are at present breaking in two new speakers and they are going to be fine. The literature sales are good but we need new pamphlets, however.

The Socialist party and anti-Injunction league gave a picnic Sunday, June 25th (and a large crowd was in attendance. We were verbally enjoined from selling literature or distributing leaflets, but we sold between \$8.00 and \$9.00 worth anyhow and distributed 1,000 "Appeal to Wage Workers." All the "Workers" sold like hot cakes and we secured one sub. Emma Goldman debates to-night with Dr. Wood (S. P.) on Direct vs. Political Action.

WALTER C. SMITH,
Secretary No. 26, I. W. W.

BOOSTER'S BRIGADE

Wm. Roberts sends in \$2.00 donation "just to help out a bit," says Bill.

Fellow Worker Hyde is about to take up the work of organizing for the Seattle unions, writes Tom Whitehead. Organizer Hyde is going after the men in the shops and will go armed with application blanks and subscription blanks so as to get subs for the "Worker." May success attend his efforts.

Fellow Worker Menke sends in \$5.75 for 23 of them 13 week sub cards. How is that for one live member? Who is next?

Jos. S. Biscay, organizer in Vancouver, B. C., sends in \$3.00 for subs in the last week. Pretty work, that.

Fellow Worker Millicheap of Victoria sends in \$3.00 for subs this week. Hurrah for the Canucks!

J. Emil Smed sends in \$1.50 for subs from Challis, Ida. Dig them up Emil if there are any more in sight.

HOW MONEY IS SPENT

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL WORKER" FROM FEBRUARY 19, 1911, TO JUNE 10, 1911.

Received for song books.....	\$ 35.00
Cash on hand Feb. 19.....	2.62
Received for bundle orders.....	1,138.04
Sub cards.....	446.40
Donations.....	117.10
Received for Foster fund.....	47.00
Loan from L. J. Hammel.....	20.00
Corrections from last audited committee report.....	50
Total receipts from Feb. 19, to June 10, 1911.....	\$1,806.66
Expenses from February 19 to June 10, 1911:	
Grauman-Walker Printing Co.....	\$ 814.30
Editor's wages for 16 weeks, \$288.00, back wages, \$10.00, total.....	298.00
Asst. Editor's wages, \$240, back wages, \$11.00, total.....	251.00
Cartoons and engravings.....	59.00
Second class mail matter.....	35.00
Rent for P. O. Box.....	3.00
Postage.....	29.30
Miscellaneous expenses.....	24.28
Rent for mailing room for 4 months.....	20.00
Spokesman Review.....	3.70
Wrapping paper.....	12.30
Kalispel Bee for stationery an acct.....	10.00
Returned for Seattle Foster fund.....	14.50
Paid for Spokane local song books.....	35.00
Receipt books.....	11.50
Total expenses from Feb. 19th to June 10th.....	\$1,620.97
Total receipts.....	\$1,806.66
Total expenses.....	1,620.97
Cash on hand June 10, 1911.....	\$ 185.69
Deposited in the bank in Montreal.....	\$ 150.00
Deposited in Bank of Commerce.....	35.68
Total.....	\$ 371.37
Received in stamps for bundle orders and cards, used as postage.....	\$ 22.60
F. WALNY, E. LARSON, Auditing Committee.	

PLAN FERRER SCHOOL AT SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 26.—A movement was set on foot here today by members of the I. W. W. and other radicals for the purpose of building a Modern School. It is thought that such an undertaking would be a great success if supported by the revolutionary element in other parts of the country.

Plan Building.

It was planned to erect a large building at Encanto, a suburb of this city, where an acre of ground can be purchased very cheap. This building would serve as an auditorium and could be diverted into class rooms by means of folding doors.

The ground floor could be occupied with the Auditorium, Class rooms and kitchen. The second floor could be divided into rooms for the students who would wish to live there.

Such a building could be erected at a cost of \$2,000 or less and an acre of land would cost \$800, according to the estimates.

Ideal Location.

San Diego is an ideal location for such an enterprise as there is a warm dry climate all the year around, with sunshine nearly every day and therefore it would not be necessary to have such expensive buildings or accommodations as in cold climates, and the cost of living is not so high.

University of Revolution.

Such a school, if started, would be a University of Revolution, where the modern sciences could be taught and radical thought disseminated. It would be supported by members in all parts of the country and children or adult students would be taught free of charge. The best teachers in the revolutionary movement could be secured and a real modern school inaugurated. The reds of San Diego are busy developing plans and would welcome any suggestions. Address Mrs. Laura Emerson, box 312, San Diego, Cal.

To Help Us Grow

For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

*We Must Have the Subs
Lend Us a Hand*

I. W. W. Song Books

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.

Cash must accompany all orders.
R. Brazier, Sec. Joint Locals, 518, Main Ave. (rear), Spokane, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.
"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.
"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stilton. 4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.
"Eleven Blind Leaders," by R. H. Williams. 32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.
Pamphlets in Foreign Languages—"Why Strikes Are Lost," by W. E. Trautmann, in Lithuanian. Price, 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more. In Italian—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!
50 cents per thousand.

REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE.

A book has been printed which contains some of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to Locals.
Address VINCENT ST. JOHN,
518 Cambridge Bldg., 55 5th Ave., Chicago.

"Solidarity"

A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa.

Yearly..... \$1.00
Six Months..... .50
Canada and Foreign..... \$1.50
Bundle Orders, per copy..... .01

Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. McCARTHY. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

The Industrial Union

Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz.
An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Printed in Spanish.
Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months.
Address 312 E. Buchanan St., Phoenix, Ariz.

SOLIDARNOSC

Official Organ of the POLISH LOCALS OF THE I. W. W.
Published at 1469 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.
\$1.00 A YEAR.
Make remittances payable to B. Schragar, Editor.

L'Emancipation

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation, I. W. W.
AUG. DETOLLENAERE,
9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

The Agitator

A Worker's Semi-Monthly
Advocate of the Modern School
INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Yearly, \$1 Quarterly, 25c. Sample Free

JAY FOX, Editor
Lakebay, Washington

"La Vie Ouvriere"

Bi-Monthly Syndicalist Review
Appearing the 5th and 20th of each month.
Subscription Rates:
Foreign, 1 year, \$2.50; 6 months, \$1.25; 3 months, 75c.

Address all correspondence to Pierre Coste, Editor, 96 Quai Jemmapes, Paris.

CONTRACTS A CURSE

IS NOT A GENERAL STRIKE—CONTRACTS STAND IN WAY—CRAFT STRIKES A FARCE.

In Vancouver is a strike of craft unions which it is a mistake to dignify with the name of a general strike. About 500 skilled workers are involved, but business has not been as effectively tied up as was at first deemed it surely would be. The old question of trade agreements prevent other lines of labor which could advance their forces to the assistance of their fellows from making any move in the matter. Complications with the international union are feared were such a stand taken, and that's all.

In other words the workers are tied down hand and foot by such contracts which simply are drawn up to the advantage of the employer. All the contracts in the world do not prevent the employers of labor from closing down, or reducing their forces when trade conditions require it; and when it is to their benefit so to do. The idea that a man must stay at work on account of a contract should, to be mutually binding, compel the employer to give him work when he stands in need thereof. The idea would be laughed at, and yet here are men who fear to violate an agreement that works only one way, and that way, of course, in the favor of the boss.

Politicians and their satellites may shout all they have a mind to, there is only one salvation for the workers and that is industrialism which is founded upon the principles that an injury to one is an injury to all.

The very absurdity of this craft unionism, tied hand and foot by sacred contracts makes comic opera look like thirty cents for farcicality. Divided into a hundred and one sections so that each can be taken at a time, and that time is always well chosen, so that they can be annihilated the more easily; that is the old, old story. And to add to the complication of the farce plot we have those absurd jurisdictional squabbles wherein the most trivial circumstance is chosen as a subject for quarrels between the workers, as if there was any other than the one quarrel, the war between the classes. It will go on to the end of the chapter until the workers themselves weary of the comedy, and find that what they had not taken seriously where it was serious, ends all the time all too tragically for them to be made light of.

The strikers may win in Vancouver. It is rather a doubtful matter now that so many who apparently are in sympathy with them failed to walk out. This sympathy racket, however, is well nigh played out, and like fine words "bitters no parsnips." If we have to borrow the pregnant phrase of the I. W. W., direct action counts, and direct action only.—None "Industrial Worker."

MASTERS ARE NO FOOLS

DON'T WISH TO SCATTER EFFORTS—THE HUNGRY MOB MUST BE FED. FOOLISH COMPETITION MUST BE ELIMINATED.

CHEHALIS, June 2.—W. B. Mack of the Aberdeen chamber of commerce, in his address Thursday afternoon before the Southwestern Washington Development Association here said:

"To answer this question, first let us consider what we have by districts and what we hope to accomplish.

"First—We have the lumber and shingle business as the main industry of the principal portion of Southwestern Washington and in that industry we are, to all intents and purposes, competitors. This territory known as Southwestern Washington is grinding out on an average daily over 4,000,000 feet of lumber and triple that of shingles. This amount is approximately one-half of the lumber and shingle output of Western Washington and represents a sum in dollars and cents that is staggering. We who are engaged in that business have answered your question by endeavoring to have located in your sister city of Centralia a central organization of the combined lumber interests of the states of Oregon and Washington, to the end that a better understanding might exist and that senseless and foolish competition be done away with.

Pioneers in Getting Together.
"The manufacturers of this particular section in which we stand are the pioneers of the 'get-together-spirit' and your Southwestern Washington manufacturers are entitled to great credit for the example they have set to the rest of us and I want to say that in striving to effect an organization to better the local condition on Willapa Harbor and Grays Harbor we could find nothing better than the plan that you manufacturers had adopted and we stole the same, body and breeches, and are working under this plan to our mutual benefit and satisfaction, so at present we have the Willapa Harbor and Grays Harbor men under the name of the Pacific Lumber agency, working shoulder to shoulder with the Southwestern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and both endeavoring to bring into the fold the balance of the state as well as the state of Ore-

gon. This answers the question of how the lumber men can help one another

"In excuse for ourselves will say that we all have our limitations, and being moderately busy in the fields of endeavor that we are engaged in, we should not be called upon to scatter our efforts and we of the tide water towns feel like patting you on the back and saying 'Get in and win.' We will build up a market for your products, the like of which is not to be found anywhere else in the world, a busy, bustling, hungry mob of workers looking up the valley for your products and paying you higher prices than you can get anywhere else in this big world of ours."

The above extract, taken from a speech delivered by a member of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, should interest all workers. It shows that the capitalists are organizing industrially all along the line to do away WITH SENSELESS AND FOOLISH COMPETITION. This part of his speech shows that the master class is extending its organization and they are not dividing their forces with useless crafts or separate contracts with anyone. This fellow is answering the question, "HOW CAN WE HELP EACH OTHER?" This is the question that should be uppermost in the minds of every worker in the country today. This question of doing away with competition in the labor market, is the real question of the day with all intelligent workmen and women. There is nothing left for us to do but to eliminate competition. The boss does not want us to organize, but would have us competing against each other in the labor market, scabbing on each other, cutting each other's throat and carrying on an ignorant warfare, so that our factional fighting may redound to his best interest. Those workers who do not believe in labor organization, should study well the statement made by Mack at this meeting of parasites and his reference to the hungry mob. The necessity of ONE BIG UNION of the workers is made as plain as the nose on a man's face. "He who runs may read." There is no use in us denying the necessity for the ONE BIG UNION a minute longer. The man or woman that cannot see the necessity of it ere this, must be either too ignorant to ever understand it or must be a traitor to his class. Those who are in favor and see the necessity NOW for this great ONE CLASS UNION should get in and help to build the organization to a stage where it cannot be broken by the insidious schemes of the boss or his hired tools.

NECESSITY OF ONE UNION

IN THE INDUSTRIAL UNION—MUST HAVE ONE UNION.

There was a time when the craft union was a powerful weapon in the hands of the artisan. That was during the age of hand production, long, long ago.

The carpenter in those days felled the tree, sawed it into boards, planed and fashioned the boards into the desired form to meet the requirements.

In building a house the carpenter did all the wood-work; frames, sash, doors, including ornamental work, carving and often furniture necessary in the house. All this work was done with a few hand tools.

The master craftsman or contractor hired enough skilled mechanics, trained in long years of apprenticeship, to do the work. He usually had a shop where the small work was done.

The mechanics under each master organized into a craft union taking in the jurisdiction of the job. As the boss stood all alone fighting all other master craftsmen in the competitive war; the little craft union could tie this individual boss up completely. He got no aid from other bosses—they were only too glad to get his business and hire his men to do the additional work, while he was forced out of existence as a master. No master could long oppose the craft union under such conditions. The workers on the job were united, the bosses were fighting each other. That was long ago.

Soon steam power was applied to industry, the carpenter's skill began to become unnecessary as fast as part of his work was done better and cheaper by the machine driven by a tireless engine. The boards were cut by a power driven saw. By degrees planing, grooving, moulding, joining, morticing, tenoning and even fancy shaping and carving became the work of the machine, the carpenter not needing a high degree of skill was easily displaced or replaced according to the needs of the master. When at one time the carpenter practically controlled wood craft, today he is such a small part of the wood working industry as to be hardly worth mentioning. Rather we place him in the building industry of which he forms a small portion, growing smaller as other means of building come into use.

The machine in its development has divided and sub-divided wood work, the workers in order to keep in line with their antiquated ideas of organization into crafts were forced to divide and sub-divide into smaller bodies. To unite into industrial unions taking in the workers of many shops in the whole industry, never seems to enter the heads of some. They seem to constantly study how many crafts and divisions can be made in one factory and shop—each acting independent of the other. One striking and the other 57 varieties staying at work helping the boss, working with scabs, etc., to the sublime satisfaction of the boss who praised such organization. Why

shouldn't he? He was able to use one craft or many to break the strikes, the workers, like sheep, signing contracts to stay at work and be loyal to the boss no matter who struck for better conditions or more wages.

While the workers are being divided up into smaller craft unions, the bosses are consolidating into greater bodies. As consolidation goes on the workers in their antiquated unions are ground down more and more. Their master instead of being an individual employer is now a Steel Trust, Beef Trust, Building Employers Association taking in not only the local community, the nation, but the continent as well. What chance has a union of men who comprise only a part of one shop or building to win against a combination of such proportions? While a "dinkey" union may be able to whip a "dinkey" employer standing alone, it cannot think of whipping a combination of employers taking in a nation. Still many workers with antiquated ideas borrowed from the anti-diluvian period sneer at the idea that we should have a combine of labor to oppose this gigantic combine of employers. So he points with pride to the organization of labor in the building industry, a small part of the building combine of bosses. The workers are divided, instead of being united, divided into: carpenter crafts, plumber crafts, masons crafts, lathers crafts, plasterers crafts, bricklayers crafts, tanners crafts, cement workers crafts, paper hangers crafts, painter crafts, hod carriers crafts, structural iron workers crafts, stone cutters crafts, tile setters crafts, glaziers crafts, building laborers crafts—and what not—all may be working on one building with no agreement between them. The employer of all these various crafts is not an individual, but a corporation of many bosses. If one of these crafts should go on strike the rest stay at work, there being no unity among crafts. If it should happen that a sympathetic strike is undertaken by various crafts, its almost impossible to tie up industry on account of the impossibility of getting all to act together while they are divided. This instance has shown itself in the building strike at Vancouver, B. C. where the bricklayers' craft stuck to the boss and helped his scabs while the Chinese carpenters recognizing the necessity of class industrial action, came out. Had all these crafts been amalgamated into one building industrial union with no craft division, there would be no disagreement. The one building union would either decide to walk out or stay at work. One union can agree on what to do, while a score can never all agree on one plan of action. Hence, the necessity of industrial organization. All the workers in any industry should be in one union. All these industrial unions should be incorporated into great industrial departments comprising different industries closely allied. All these departments should be amalgamated into a trust. When that point is reached and we are able to act locally, nationally or internationally, in one shop, one industry or all industries; how would it be possible to break a strike? Our political mirage seeker with a spoonful of brains at the wrong end of the spinal column, will tremblingly point to the army, navy, etc. Suppose the transportation workers refused to haul the assassins to the scene of carnage, the food department refused them anything to eat and another department denied them shelter; how far would the army get? Suppose the same was done with the navy; it would become as harmless as the humming of a despicable mosquito. Our power is at the source of production and distribution. Organize there industrially and the world is ours.

JOS. S. BISCAV.

AGITATE ON THE JOB

HOW TO AGITATE—PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE—A DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO LUMBER JACKS—FACTS, NOT FICTION.

Scene is laid in Bunkhouse No. 2 on a glorious Sabbath afternoon. Eight-hour stickers are posted in various places on the wall and bunks, "better known as beds." It is very evident that there is an agitator in camp. The conversation turned to Industrial Unionism and the following conversation takes place.

Camp Del.—"Say, Jack, why don't you join the I. W. W. You are a wage worker and a member of the working class and it is your duty to join them in their struggle to better conditions and do away with the awful misery under which we are now existing?"

"Jack's answer!" Well now I will tell you frankly why I don't join them. In the first place I believe your ideas are all right and your form of organization is, while not perfect, very good.

But, if you will not get sore I will tell you plainly why so many men are not willing to line up with you.

There are a great many men who are willing to join you, but they seem to regard your members as a sort of tough bunch of men. The men seem to be all right otherwise as men go, but there seems to be a certain spirit of unrest and discontent among them. That, however, is easily accounted for when you consider the cause. I have met a good many of your members and they all seem to be well posted, but they are as a rule very bitter against unorganized workers of the country. For my part I can't understand why this should be, inasmuch as you are trying to organize these same men.

A great many of your men seem to be men who have become old and worn in the struggle for an existence or they are young men who

have broken themselves down by premature hard work and other hardships. It does not appeal to any man to join an organization of old, worn out wage slaves.

It is needless to state that the camp delegate did not get sore but answered in the following words:

Yes, Jack, so you say you believe that the ideas and the form of organization are nearly perfect as far as we can see at the present. No doubt there are a great many men who would join us, but they are still laboring under the delusion that the I. W. W. is nothing but a bunch of loafers and idle never-works. Those same men who labor under this delusion will rarely, if ever, buy a working class paper or literature pertaining to the "movement" or "class struggle," as we call it. There are, however, exceptions to all rules. You have admitted the value and benefit of an Industrial organization of the world's workers. Now let us proceed to the next point in your argument. You say we are antagonistic to the unorganized workers of the universe. To that part of your charge I will say this:

It is sometimes necessary for us to use sarcasm and sarcastic remarks about the unorganized members of the working class and in a measure against all the working masses, either organized or otherwise. It is only a means to an end and we find that it sometimes justifies us to use these tactics. To the last part of your argument I will be compelled to devote the most of my attention. I note, too, that there are a great many men who are past the middle span of life, among the members of this organization. It is not to be regretted that these men are members of the organization. On the other hand we should admire the courage of these men, for taking up this great struggle, with the flame of hope burning high in their breasts. They live in the hope that the working masses will do something to liberate themselves from the chains of wage slavery ere their lives have measured the great cycle of time. You say, too, "that they are perhaps young men who have grown prematurely old from hard labor of toil." No doubt all too true. There is no doubt many a man who is a member of our unions, who is not the man he should have been had he been living under proper conditions.

Perhaps he was forced into a mill or factory or workshop or slave-pen when he should have been growing into sturdy manhood. I mean forced by hunger and misery and want.

The members of the I. W. W. are not members of the capitalist class. Neither are we parasites who live on the backs of the working, toiling masses.

From the general trend of your remarks I believe that you mean that the members of the I. W. W. are not fit to associate with the upper-crust or 400. Your last remark in particular would seem to indicate or convey such a meaning. Now, my friend, if you will trouble yourself to take notice, you will observe that the I. W. W. is growing by leaps and bounds. The reason for this is perfectly plain to one who understands the present situation in this great country today, with its silent panic creeping upon us like some great black monster, whose very breath spells death for some and direst misery and want for others. There are hundreds upon thousands of wage-workers who realize that it is necessary for them to do something. They also realize that they will never accomplish anything, either for themselves or for others, by standing around listening to some Jesus acceamer or white-washed political fakir, but that they must take and lay hold of the plan of action laid down by the exponent of Industrial Unionism. To make an answer short and sweet they have quit trying to make a silk shirt out of a suit of gunny-sacks.

Conclusion.
It is needless to state that Jack is now a member of the only working class organization of the world today.

ARISTOLLE.

PROTEST! PROTEST! PROTEST!

If the lives of Magon and his associates of the Mexican Liberal party, as well as the Liberal army that surrendered to the United States army a few days ago at Tia Juana, are to be saved from slaughter at the hands of the parasites that fell into the shoes of Diaz, it will be up to every rebel in the country and every person with a streak of fair play in their make up, to enter a protest against extraditing the men back to Mexico to be shot. So long as Magon would consent to be the provisional vice-president of Mexico and Madero the president, everything was lovely. It was when Magon discovered that to fight under the banner of Madero was little better if any, than fighting under the banner of Diaz, that these brave men were wanted for the slaughter to satisfy the whims of a new Diaz. The fact that the wealth and the land is still in the hands of a few rich Americans and Mexicans is all the argument necessary to prove that conditions will be no better for the downtrodden peon under Madero than under the lash of Diaz. The United States is hand in glove with Madero and his followers to help strangle the men of the Mexican Liberal party as well as the members of the Mexican Liberal junta in Los Angeles, who have been looking after the publicity end of the war. Quick action is necessary if a band of brave and true men are not to be sacrificed on the altar of mammon.

TRUE LIBERTY.

Liberty! Glorious word! Meaning not merely the absence of the grosser oppressions of kings and aristocrats, but the full freedom of personal manhood—the right to use and develop and enjoy all the manifold faculties, powers, qualities and opportunities so bountifully bestowed on man.

JOHN SWINTON.