

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

ORGANIZE RIGHT



ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT

# Industrial Worker

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

### EVERY RED MUST GET BUSY

**A FIGHTER ASKS SUPPORT FOR MOSBY AND ASSOCIATES—DELAY IS DANGEROUS—IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT, YOU CAN PROTEST.**

Vallejo, Cal., July 25, 1911.

Editor Worker—I am surprised that the locals of the I. W. W. are not doing more for the liberal defense committee. After all the noise we have made over the McNamara case, are we going to allow Mosby, Lafin and Reed to be sent back to Mexico and shot?

These men were fighting for an organization that stands squarely on I. W. W. ground, and it is up to every local to send in a protest to Washington and a donation to the defense committee (Stanley M. Gue, Secretary, Box 312, San Diego, Cal.)

I know some will say that they do not believe in spending their money on the courts, etc., but if these same people had practiced a little direct action instead of shooting hot air around the headquarters and joined us on the firing line, the red flag would now be floating over Encenada. At present there is no other way but to defend them legally and if the committee is provided with the necessary fund to carry on the defense we will win out, as there is absolutely no grounds upon which these men can be extradited. But we all know that there is no limit to what the courts may do when they find that a prisoner is without friends or means to conduct a defense. And there is no time to lose, as you are liable to wake up some fine morning and learn that these men have been taken across the line and SHOT.

I would also like to correct a statement in an article signed "Chile Con Carne" some time ago to the effect that everybody had recognized the Lower California campaign as a mistake, that the country is a barren waste, etc. I know of no one who has expressed himself in that way and as for the country, there is plenty of food for an army many times as large as the one there. It was not scarcity of food that beat us, but want of men.

I make this statement because it may be necessary to start another expedition against the barbarians who are thirsting for the blood of our fellow workers.

SAM MURRAY.

### EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW?

**SEVEN DAYS IN JAIL FOR ASKING A QUESTION—W. F. M. MAN BEATEN UP BY THE POLICE—A CRIME TO SPEAK FOR THE WORKERS.**

Walla Walla, July 23, 1911.

Enclosed find a clipping from the Spokesman Review of July 11. On July 10, there was a crowd holding an argument on the street here, in which a prohibitionist said: "If the workers would only save their money they would be all right." I told him that I did not drink, but that I was broke just the same. He asked me why I was not working and I told him there were millions out of work and looking for jobs, and I was one of them. I told him there was not work for all as the slaves were working too long hours. Just then a cop grabbed me and told me to "come with me." At the police station the cop was asked if he had given me permission to agitate on the street and he said "NO." The policeman then pulled from his pocket and handed to the judge, some eight-hour stickers and papers which he had taken away from me. The John Doe referred to in the Spokesman-Review as having been through the Fresno Free Speech fight, is John Smith, a member of the W. F. M. and he has not been in Fresno for fifteen years. Smith was beaten up for taking my part. The Review says that I was trying to start a Free Speech fight in Walla Walla. This is a brazen falsehood. What I did say in the jail was "that if there is to be a free speech fight, it will be up to the I. W. W."

I was given twenty days in the county jail. I was held seven days in the city jail and released. Yours for One Big Union.

MICHAEL KLEIN,  
Local No. 174, I. W. W.

### FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN VICTORIA, B. C.



"SOME STRONG ARM WORK HAD TO BE DONE"—"Victoria Colonist."

### FREEDOM OF SPEECH DENIED IN VICTORIA B. C.

**FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN VICTORIA, B. C.—RELIGIOUS ORDERS NOT MOUNTED—POLICE RIDE OVER PEOPLE—EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION BEHIND THUGS.**

The Employers' Association of the coast has taken it upon themselves to stop free speech on the streets of Victoria, B. C. The fight began directly after the building strike in Vancouver was broken. This shows that the radicals are to be suppressed because the working class is beginning to get wise. Not only the I. W. W. is prohibited the liberty of assembling upon the streets, but the same attack has been made against the socialists. At present we are awaiting the next move of the authorities, giving them every possible opportunity to rectify their mistake by leaving us alone.

About the time that the capitalist press began to brag that the Vancouver strike was broken, the I. W. W. and the Socialists were told that they would have to move way off onto a back street, where no one ever goes, and they would not be allowed to talk where the Salvation Army was. The same corners have been used by the religious freaks and all others as far back as the residents can remember, yet now the radical bodies are to be stopped. Then the mayor came out with a statement that only religious orders would be allowed on the streets.

After this order was issued, the I. W. W. members and the Socialists sent a committee to see the mayor. He told them that we could talk in the same place where such meetings had been held for the past generation. This was the only point we were after, and satisfactory. When the I. W. W. went out to hold a meeting on the 22nd the police ordered them off the street. The boys upon trying to hold the meeting were arrested. Their names are George S. Holmes, William Beach, James Greenwood, Archie Millecheap and J. H. Burrough, who is a member of the Socialist party of Canada. This took place AFTER the mayor had announced to the committee that the streets could be used as before.

The next evening, Sunday, July 23, the I. W. W. and the members of the Socialist party, decided to make a joint attempt to hold a meeting. The police arrested 15 men who tried to speak and to prevent further speaking galloped the mounted police up and down through the crowd. It was impossible for any one else to mount the box for this reason. These mad charges of the mounted police through the crowd aroused deep resentment and might have caused a riot were it not for the presence of mind of the fellow workers in the crowd.

The attack of the police on the meeting took place immediately after the Salvation Army left and our bunch attempted to hold a meeting in the very same place. The crowd cheered the speakers and hooted the police and gathered in a great multitude overflowing many streets until late into the night. The police

were greatly excited, more so than the expecting crowd. Some of the members of the police afterwards apologized to some of the workers and told them that the "police had orders to do this." The individuals on the police force are generally friendly.

The first five arrested were turned loose after their addresses were taken. The second lot were held under \$50 bail each. The trial was set for the following day (Monday), then postponed to Thursday. In the meantime both the I. W. W. and the S. P. of C. awaited to see what move the authorities would make before declaring war.

I arrived upon the scene Tuesday and found all the bunch waiting to see what move would be made by the authorities. So among the I. W. W. boys we decided that it would be a good idea for me to find out directly from the officials what they meant by their violence and suppression of free speech. I called upon the prosecuting attorney, finding him in the police headquarters. When I demanded to know the reason for the violence used by the police authorities against a public meeting, he answered that we had not obeyed the police and moved off when told to do so. I asked him why the police did not charge the Salvation Army, but he avoided the question. I then pointed out that the suppression of free speech followed the strike in Vancouver and showed that the interests were backing up this suppression. He objected and then I asked him if it was not a fact that the authorities were jumping to the crack of the whip of the Employers' Association. He did not deny this.

At this the chief of police, seeing the confusion of the prosecutor, butted in. "Are you a Canadian?" he demanded in a growling tone. I mentioned that I could not see what that had to do with me, being a representative of the I. W. W., but even if I were not a Canadian, what of that? "Well, we don't want to talk to you at all," he bawled. Naturally, I got a little huffy myself and roared back: "You fellows will be damn glad to talk to us before we are through, and don't you forget it." At that the chief became very polite and even friendly. He explained that respectable people made complaints against our agitating against the established order of things and that we were opposed to religion, etc. I pointed out that free speech was permitted us before and this attempt was made to stop us because the association of capitalists were afraid of our doctrine. As I could not get anything definite from him, I explained that it would be impossible to stop free speech at this stage of the game, that the I. W. W. would fight it to the last and even the Socialists were involved; this meant two organizations instead of one. In leaving I called his attention to Missoula, Spokane, Fresno and Duluth, where the authorities got wise as to what they were up against and gave in.

My meeting with the mayor was similar. From the way he acted, he was warned that I would be likely to be around soon. Upon

my introducing myself, he told me that he did not want anything to do with a foreigner. I explained that he was already dealing out acts of violence through the police after assuring us that free speech would not be stopped and that the organization would act accordingly. With that I started out; he became almost civil and asked me to sit down, which I did. Then I wanted to know what all this violence meant in a land supposedly free. He said we should have obeyed the police and gone away when told to do so. I then asked him if his own words amounted to anything as a promise. He got sore at this straight way of putting it and blurted out: "We will put all you fellows on a boat and send you back to where you came from." I really could not help laughing at this, even though it shocked his worship. So remember, all you fellows, in this free speech fight the mayor says we will be deported. Every man from all the quarters of the globe will get a free ride home. Wont that be lovely? That alone is worth coming to Victoria for.

When the mayor saw I was not trembling in dire misery at this threat to transport us he cooled down somewhat and we talked business. Here again I pointed out what a fight with the I. W. W. meant. I pointed out that this was an international organization which would not allow free speech to be taken away, and that we had never lost a fight of this kind. I mentioned that we never started trouble, all we insisted upon was the already established right of free speech and public assemblage. Since this attack was made by the authorities, we would defend our right and never lay down until we had established it; that the whole international organization would be brought into play to defend this right and this fight would be continued as soon as the organization saw what was up. After some more quibbling on his part, left without getting anything definite.

The trial of the last bunch who are out on bail was again postponed until next Monday, July 31. In the meantime we are organizing and preparing for the struggle. If another move to stop free speech is made, that will mean that we will have to fight. For this reason plans are being laid for this struggle. This fight when it opens in earnest will be organized and some new tactics are proposed which will have an effect. Before the next issue of our press comes out the fight may be on. It's up to every member of the I. W. W. with fighting blood to get ready for the call. Those of you who are out of work will be coming at once anyway. What ever move will be made or what tactics will be used are not mentioned herein, because our enemies watch our press to find out how we fight. In this fight there will be nothing made public. By the underground means of information every member who can show that he is a member will be instructed by the committee which will have charge. This committee will

(Continued on Page Four.)

### THE HARVEST IS RIPE

**SOME DIRECT ACTION—HOW JOHN FARMER WAS BROUGHT TO TIME. THE WAY TO GET THE MONEY.**

I am going to give for the benefit of the fellow workers a little history on DIRECT ACTION.

This happened near romeroy, Wash. A farmer (a cheap one) came to town for harvest help. He refused to pay the going wage. He thought he could make the men take his terms, as there was a large crowd looking for the chance to make a stake. Three of our boys hired out to him for 50c less than the regular scale asked by the men. After two days preparing and getting everything in shape they were ready to start. They were at it bright and early and everything went fine until noon. But when they came out after dinner (which consisted of pork and beans and other cheap junk, including skimmed milk) they found the nuts missing off one side of all the wagons on the job, including the buggy. In their stead he found a note demanding better grub, \$1.00 per day raise all around and 10 hours from barn to barn. After John did considerable phoning, cussing and praying, he decided to "COME THROUGH."

No one knew who took the nuts off nor how they returned, but we all know that John came through with an extra \$1.00 per day.

Knowing from experience that these are the most up-to-date methods of making John come through, would advise the live ones to do their striking on the job, not in the jungles, by taking the jobs themselves, thereby making it hard for the cheap skates to get the best of us.

Yours for striking on the job and better conditions. AN I. W. W.

P. S.—I might mention that he got an officer of the law on the job, who threatened us with all kinds of LAW, but as that did not make the nuts come back and the grain was ripe and John could not wait for him to arrest the 15 of us to make us cough up enough nuts to harvest his grain, he, like the rest of his kind would do, threw up his hands and called us all together and said he would give us the extra dollar. He found another note telling where the nuts were and everything was lovely.

#### HELP A LITTLE.

Preston and Smith are in prison at Carson City, Nevada, for killing Silva, a restaurant keeper of Goldfield, Nev.

Preston was doing picket duty by order of his union.

Silva came running out and aimed a gun at him. Preston got Silva, however—absolutely in self-defence.

Smith, a leading member of the union, was convicted with Preston although acknowledged to have been a half a mile away at supper when the shooting occurred.

The chief witness for the prosecution was an escaped forger from Arkansas, a comparative stranger in Goldfield.

Chief Attorney Malone of Denver, Colo., in his speech to the jury said, speaking of Silva: "What was the last thought of this dying man as he lay there? Gentlemen of the jury, it was his wife and poor orphan children."

The Voice of the People of Reno, Nevada, gives this astonishing information in connection with the above:

"Now there was nothing said in the evidence regarding Silva's wife and children, for the very good reason that he had none and consequently could not have been thinking of them. Court and counsel well knew this, no one better than Mr. Malone. What was its purpose? To prejudice the jury; nothing more, nothing less."

The pardon board of Nevada is being petitioned for a pardon for these men. Will you help get it? Forward your petition to Grant Miller, Journal block, Reno, Nevada.

#### TO ASSIST THE "WORKER"

In order to increase the revenue of the "Industrial Worker," which is necessary to do at this time, all locals are requested to have their cards printed in the "Worker," stating number of local, name of secretary, meeting nights, etc. To carry such a card in the "Worker," a charge of \$5.00 will be charged for one year. This will give your local a standing advertisement for one year and will also assist the "Worker." Let us hear from you. Sooner the better.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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The freedom of the press is one of the bulwarks of liberty and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.—G. Mason.

## CURE FOR STRIKES?

The strike of the Crow's Nest Pass coal miners is still on, and in view of the fact that fall is getting close and the boss wishes to stock up his bins for the winter, a general howl of calamity has been heard lately, and several cures offered by way of settling the long drawn out strike. One fellow says, "We don't care whether the coal miners starve or not; we want coal." We, in this instance, means the store keeper and other profit-mongers that do not care to freeze to death or pay the extra price for coal mined in far distant points. The Winnipeg Telegram says, "Take the heads of the two senseless combatants and knock them together; if this does not have the effect desired, then the general public (whoever that is), losing its temper, will do something that will be serious for both owners and employees." Wouldn't that jar you? A conservative member from Leeds, Ont., says that the miners should be forced to work at the point of the bayonet, as that would be better than having people freeze to death.

All this "noise" coming as it is after the miners have been on strike for about a year, only proves to us the POWER of the workers and how that they hold the key to the whole situation any time they are organized to act. We cannot help but again repeat what has been said heretofore in the columns of the Worker, which is: THAT ANY TIME THE COAL MINERS ACTED TOGETHER THEIR STRIKE WOULD NOT LAST A DAY. It has taken a strike of a year to bring, or start to bring pressure on the boss by way of causing a shortage of coal. We do not believe that the rank and file of the coal-miners are in favor of all these state contracts and schemes for forcing them to seah on each other, and it dawns on us more fully than ever, that these schemes have been hatched in the brain of paid agents of the master class. It is just as easy and far easier to join the workers together, so that they can act together, than it is to keep them divided. Evidently this matter will never be settled until the rank and file awaken to the fact that they will have to attend to this matter themselves, by building an organization that eliminates all division in the ranks of labor and binds a man a traitor to the working class who dares to make a move in the interest of the boss. Such an organization is the I. W. W. and the only organization standing true to its motto and slogan in America. "Workers of the world unite," not divide.

## IT WAS CHEAPER.

Passengers giving evidence before the inquiry, relative to the wreck of the Santa Rosa off the coast of California, stated that they ripped open life preservers and found them to be stuffed with weeds. The life preservers furnished to the officers were stuffed with cork. Weeds will sink and cork will float; that's all the difference outside of the fact that weeds are cheaper than cork and miners are cheaper than timbers and girls are cheaper than fire-escapes. The cheapest thing on earth is a human slave. Far cheaper than a horse. Got that?

## FOR MUTUAL GOOD.

The iron and steel manufacturers of America have asked the iron and steel manufacturers of the world to get together FOR MUTUAL GOOD, and they advise that a conference of all representatives be again held at no distant date to further discuss the benefits to be derived by such an organization. It's now up to some labor fakir to split the workers of wee America up in a few more thousand craft unions with a few more thousand contracts, tell how such a mess will EVOLVE into INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, then join the Civic Federation and the Militia of Christ and everything will be lovely. One BIG UNION for the boss and a few thousand for the workers and the master has nothing to fear. Don't bother the meal tickets of all these craft leaders, but just STRIKE AT THE BALLOT BOX! Don't forget to pray!

## STRIKE IN PARIS.

Twenty-five thousand building workers have gone on strike in Paris. It will pay the boss to settle up with the workers for the present demands or the buildings may tumble down

and will have to be rebuilt before it is time to make some more demands. There are more ways of killing a cat than choking it with butter.

## MORE MURDERERS WANTED.

A LAW recently passed in the state of California, provides for organization, drill practice and target practice to be used in all high schools. Every high school boy will now be a trained murderer. There has been such a slump in the murder market of late, caused by the anti-military stickers, that it has been impossible to get the sucker to bit on his own accord. The new order of things, which promises to sweep the whole of the United States with a like law, will place the rifle in the hands of the school boy and he will be led to the target practice and gradually to the firing line, where he will have the empty honor of fighting for some big stiff's interest that never did a day's work in his life.

## SHOULD BE PARDONED.

An earnest effort is being made to secure a pardon for Preston and Smith, who are now and have been for several years incarcerated in the penitentiary at Carson City, Nev. Although it is true that these fellow workers should never have been sentenced to prison for a minute, yet such injustice has been done and any effort made at this time to secure their release will be work well done. We would suggest that I. W. W. locals take this matter up in every city in the United States and secure names of those who are in favor of having men pardoned who are as innocent as new born children of any crime. Forward your petition to Grant Miller, Journal Block, Reno, Nev. Address petitions to the pardon board of Nevada. Don't neglect this and do it right now.

## LONG HOURS.

In 1825 the hours of labor for carpenters were from sunup to sundown in the long days of the New England states. When the carpenters attempted to reduce the hours of labor at that time, the master class met to resist the move. What little has been done in the way of shortening the hours of labor since 1825 has been accomplished by some kind of half way united action on the part of a part of the workers. When the workers unite into one union with the firm intention of abolishing the wage system, it will be a million times easier than it has been in the past to reduce the hours from sunup to sundown to where they are at the present time. There are a million arguments in favor of the ONE BIG UNION and there is not one argument against it that will hold water. If you believe in having one big fighting union of the working class, then show your belief by getting to the first I. W. W. local and enrolling in the battle for freedom. It can never be accomplished without YOU, so don't wait for the other fellow. If the other fellow holds back for you, the union will stand still. Get in and then work like the devil to get the other fellow. Don't make a lot of silly excuses, but just get in and help out with the fight.

## BUYING THE JOB.

Ben Commons, president of the Carmen's Union, entertained 500 friends at the Starlight Pleasure Club, Desire and Dauphine streets, Thursday night. Mr. Commons had promised his friends that if they elected him to the presidency of the union he would give them a "big night." At the entertainment he was presented with a gavel made by Mr. Connolly of the Woodworkers' Union. President Nick Fraiche and Messrs. Fitzgerald, Marcusy, Carlson and other officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council were present.—New Orleans, La., "Item."

It's some job when a labor leader can afford to guarantee a treat to 500 members, provided he is elected as president to a craft union. The highest wage paid to any officer of the I. W. W. is \$3.00 per day. This does not allow any surplus whereby jobs can be bought in advance. It's a "dead cinch" that no members of the street carmen's union could afford to buy luxuries for 500 people. It's these high paid officers more than any other agency that stands in the way of THE ONE BIG UNION of the workers as Industrial Unionism would clip the salaries of thousands of these craft leaders and would abolish the office of thousands more. It is not more to be expected that the preachers representing the 1300 different brands of the Christian religion would stand for one church, than craft leaders would stand for one union of the workers. Both preachers and labor fakirs know which side of the bread the butter is on. It's up to the rank and file to overthrow craft unions. If it is left to the officers it will never be accomplished so far as the present crafts are concerned.

## PROTECTING SOCIETY.

Migratory workers of America of whom it is estimated there are three million, will be organized in labor unions, if a proposal submitted to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, meets with official sanction. Mr. Furuseth, in announcing the plan, said that the situation is dangerous to society, and it was from them that the remedy must come.—Ex.

There are nearer ten million than three million migratory workers in America and they will not organize under the A. F. of L. for the purpose of protecting the skilled workers, nor because they are "dangerous to society."

They will organize into one ped union of the workers, known as the I. W. W., will overthrow present society and make the craft unions dance to their music whether they like it or not. Sacred contracts won't be worth the paper they are written on when the migratory workers get next to their power. Any time they allow any sleek labor fakirs to make cat paws of them for the purpose of "protecting society" or aristocratic labor, that minute they "foul their own nest." Poor Furuseth and Gompers are like the fellow that started to "slide to first" after the ball was there. The fans are yelling "twenty minutes late, old man." The I. W. W. is on the job.

# THE WORK OF A SHYSTER

## MORE POLITICAL SLIME—NOTHING IS TOO DIRTY FOR A PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN.

Fresno, Cal., July 21, 1911.

E. H. Cantrell, state organizer of the Socialist party of California spoke at this place July 21st. After putting up a very good talk to a mixed crowd, as if he were addressing Socialist party members and I. W. W. members only. He made a personal attack on W. D. Haywood, accusing him of being a drunkard, etc. The full purport of his talk shows that he is making a trip through the state for the purpose of knocking Haywood.

Cantrell is doing the dirtiest piece of "dirty politics" ever done in the state of California, and to all appearance, E. A. Cantrell is an agent of the M. & M. in Los Angeles. Yours for the I. W. W.

## W. F. LITTLE.

Although none of our business, yet we wish to state here for the benefit of Cantrell and his ilk, as well as for any other single jack artist, that William D. Haywood does not drink intoxicating liquors and has not done so for two years. Haywood is a total abstainer.—Editor "Industrial Worker."

# SLAVES PROTEST

## SEATTLE BRICKLAYERS PROTEST.

### RESOLUTION.

Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

### ARTICLE XIV.

Whereas, All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the states wherein they reside.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law; and

Whereas, Constitutional rights have been invaded, our best traditions violated, process of law ignored and orderly methods set aside, in the manner in which the McNamara brothers have been arrested and deported out of the state of Indiana; and

Whereas, Such usurpations of law and custom are well calculated to inflame and prejudice the public against the victims of such gross injustice; and

Whereas, Big business interests, headed by a would-be candidate denounces the action of the self-respecting 75 per cent so-called "undesirables" therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the B. M. and P. I. U. No. 2 of Seattle, in regular meeting assembled, do indignantly protest against such outrageous violations of law and custom. And be it further

Resolved, That we direct the attention of all workers to the flagrant manner in which the master class discriminate against the working class; how different is the treatment accorded to the actual and proven criminals of the Meat Trust, the Sugar Trust and the many other criminals of the capital class. Be it further.

Resolved, That we send copies of these resolutions to the president of the United States, to congress and the senate, and to all labor papers in the State of Washington.

## TO ORGANIZE WANDERING WORKERS

The following press dispatch, published in a capitalist daily of San Francisco, is of deep significance to all true students of the labor movement and to all who take an active interest in the progress toward Socialism:

New York, July 4.—President Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union of America today submitted a plan to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor for the organization of 3,000,000 migratory workers throughout the country.

In submitting his plan Furuseth says: "According to statistics there are about 3,000,000 of the migratory workers, or 'wanderers.' The situation is dangerous to society as a whole and to the organized workers, and it is from them that the remedy must come. "To organize these so-called migratory workers the first thing is to gain their confidence and their friendship, to show them what they can do alone, and then what might be done when organized labor takes a serious hold on the situation."

Whether the A. F. of L. shall succeed in carrying out this plan or not, the fact that the officials of that traditionally conservative organization are giving it their serious consideration is profoundly interesting.

Until the Industrial Workers of the World began to score some degree of success in its efforts to organize members of this great shifting army of proletarians the policy of the A. F. of L. was, not only to refuse to organize them, but to do everything possible to prevent them, as individuals, from entering unions already organized and from qualifying for work generally performed by the organized trades. The workmen thus excluded from the A. F. of L. fold, either through the

general effect of the Federation's policy or deliberate intention, were classed in the minds of unthinking union men as "scabs," irrespective of whether the men so designated took the place of striking union men or not. The more thoughtful of the members of the A. F. of L., however, long have been aware that the great drifting labor army, increasing steadily from year to year as the development of machinery tended to eliminate great numbers of skilled workers in the industrial centers, must constitute a serious menace to organized labor as a whole as long as it remained itself unorganized for the common defense of the working-class interests against the rapacity of the master class. This knowledge on the part of the better informed union men appeared to have little effect upon the host of paid officials who, year by year, have been settling more comfortably into the jobs which political ability in relation to the A. F. of L. as it is enabled them to retain.

If, at this late day, the men who are permitted to rule the destinies of the A. F. of L. really intend making a genuine effort to organize the wanderers, it is clear that the impulse will have come, not from the development of a better working class understanding within the great federation of craft organizations, but as a result of pressure from without—the example set by the I. W. W. and the seeming possibility of industrial unionism being developed by that organization.

If the I. W. W. should (as many who wish it well believe it may) fail to evolve into an organization capable of bringing about industrial unionism in America, it still, living or dying, will have its place forever in the history of the labor movement in this country, for it at least has served to put the American Federation of Labor on trial, and compel even its most contentedly reactionary officials to give their considerate attention to the necessity as well as the growing demand of the working class in America for organization along industrial lines.

Whether the possibility of the A. F. of L. becoming the organization destined to establish industrial unionism in America is any greater (and it may be even less) than that of the I. W. W., remains to be seen. Assuredly it is starting (if it is actually starting) with a heavy handicap. Furuseth is quite right when he says: "To organize these so-called migratory workers the first thing is to gain their confidence and their friendship, to show them what they can do alone, and then what might be done when organized labor takes a serious hold on the situation."

For years the A. F. of L. has scorned and fought the members of this great army of workers whose "confidence and friendship" it now is preparing to seek—thousands of them being men more or less "skilled" in a hundred trades (the writer of this has sixty-seven to his own account), and all possessed of knowledge of a fact ignored by A. F. of L. officials, that the interests of the workers and the masters are diametrically opposed.

Your idea is all right, Mr. Furuseth, if you can just get past that one point which you wisely realize is the "first thing," but as one who was a "gay cat" for as many years as you have held a union job, I say to you that, no matter where we were born, EVERY LAST ONE OF US IS FROM MISSOURI.

A good way to begin would be to start work making the A. F. of L. more of a labor organization and less of a labor market.—"Revolt."

## THE REAL GOVERNMENT.

"It is an economic power, and the problem that have been presented by and through its development are economic, or principally economic. Thus it has come to pass that, while the political government is what is under the constitution, that political government is now nominal only, and not real; the real, the actual government today is economic, and the powers of the nominal political government are so confined and circumscribed by a constitution that was made in the face of other conditions, now obsolete, that the nominal government is impotent to deal with the new conditions."

The above was written last week by Mayor Whitlock, and published in the daily press, as one of the reasons why people should become interested in the coming constitutional convention.

The Toledo mayor shows an insight into our real governing force when he declares that it is "an economic power," and that political government is only "nominal."

Workers will never rest on a squid foundation until they accept the fact that governments are only the instruments of the class that rule economically.

Our real rulers are our industrial kings. If we are unorganized and incompetent on the industrial field, our sentimental political activity amounts to nothing.

It is this point that the Union Leader is continually driving home—only as you become industrially powerful can you reflect these views on the political field. If you are an industrial cipher your political froth amounts to nothing.

So join in with your fellows on the industrial field. Develop the ability to control conditions in the shops and factories. Show this ability by TAKING an eight-hour day. LIVE the working class struggle—stop talking it till you prove by your actions that you really believe it.

Capturing offices, unless backed by a capacity that can TAKE an eight-hour day, only benefits the men who ride into power on the wave of sentimental political action. If we can't help ourselves, governmental systems will prove a failure.—Toledo "Union Leader"

"THE MASTER HAS AS MUCH LAW OR RIGHT OVER HIS SLAVE AS HIS POWER EXTENDS."

NIEZSCHE.



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### FREE SPEECH DENIED IN VICTORIA B. C.

(Continued from Page One.)

not be on the ground of action, but will act altogether from the outside. It might be mentioned here, that this fight when it begins will be only settled by the men in jail. That is as far as we can commit ourselves through the press. For once we must change about and use all the new tactics which can be planned.

The city of Victoria is in no position to carry on much of a fight on account of the bourgeois tourists who will put up a terrible squeal. Then in this battle the Socialist Party of Canada is involved. The fact that there is a great army of men out of work in Canada who will be transported to their "native land" if they get into the fight will bring many more who can't pay their fares anyway. So you can see that it's a holiday affair.

We have given the authorities every opportunity to stop their violence and allow us to continue our usual street meetings. If after all the explanations, they still persist to arrest our speakers, every one will know that they mean fight. That will be the only way we can take it. So every one get ready for action. Next week you will know where to get your information and what is up. This will be in our press. What the plans are and who will conduct the fight and how it will go on, is kept secret by those elected to carry out the work.

Prepare for war and a holiday trip.  
**J. S. BISCAY.**

### As the "Stool" Sees It

**EXTRACTS FROM VICTORIA CAPITALIST PRESS RE FREE SPEECH FIGHT.**

"Congestion" a Fake.

Hurling defiance at the police authorities, and in fact against all duly constituted authority twenty or more individuals, members of the most rabid of socialistic bodies, introduced a new sensation in Victoria when on Sunday evening they started proceedings which almost ended in a riot. Their avowed determination to resist the enforcement of the police of recent regulations adopted with the object of preventing congestion of traffic at the leading down-town street corners led to a squad of police adopting almost riot tactics in dispersing the 2,000 or more pedestrians who rushed to the corner of Government street and Yates street about 8:30 o'clock on Sunday evening; the arrest of thirteen of the alleged disturbers and their appearance in police court yesterday morning charged with obstructing traffic. They were each allowed to go under cash bail of \$250, their cases being adjourned until Thursday morning.

Within recent days a considerable number of what are known as members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the same organization which a year or two ago created such a disturbance in Spokane, with their insistence upon the right of free speech upon the streets, regardless of the rights of other pedestrians, have become active in the city. Their intemperate talk and tirades against the established order of things failed to trouble the more evenly minded members of the community, until last week when their custom of occupying the main street corners and attracting large crowds of the curious, moved the police to ASSIGN A SPOT whereon they could rant to their heart's delight. The lower part of Yates street, below Langley street, was assigned to them, but they REFUSED TO GO THERE. On Saturday evening five of them, after a lively resistance to the police, were taken to the police station, but let go. They then declared their intention of continuing to speak where they willed, and carried out their threat on Sunday evening. On that occasion, while the crowd was generally well behaved, the opportunity of starting a riot was not wanting, and had a few hot-headed ones started trouble there might have been many in the crowd hurt. As it was the police were given a BUSY TWO HOURS, and the crowd much excitement. When the Sunday night's captures were put in the cells they vehemently declared that the following night would see a greater resistance.

Language Not Polite.

As fast as one speaker would be hustled towards the waterfront another would take his place and the objections made were not always couched in language of a polite variety, while a tirade of abuse was hurled at the police officers.

Salvation Army Safe.

The trouble first started immediately the Salvation Army vacated its accustomed location at the corner of Government and Yates streets. A number of the Workers promptly took the pavement and commenced their harangue against the ESTABLISHED ORDER OF AFFAIRS, their remarks upon government in general and the iniquity of the ruling classes in particular having the red-flag flavor of the most rabid opponents of law and order. Some of the tenets expounded were of the obscene order and frequent DISPARAGING REMARKS OF THE RULING SOVEREIGN WERE MADE.

Just Like Mules.

The obstinacy shown by the Workers and their determined efforts to speak where they had a mind to at first, greatly amused the

crowd, who JEERED THE POLICE. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 people were jammed at the corner of Yates and Government streets, when the reinforcements of police began to arrive. The mounted men SHOWED THEIR VALUE in breaking up a crowd and keeping it moving. The unmounted police WERE ALMOST POWERLESS, because as fast as one section was pushed to the sidewalks the space was thronged with others. Many in the crowd GREW HOSTILE, asserting their rights as citizens, but they apparently forgot that the law gives the police perfect right to disperse a crowd where it has grown to such magnitude as seriously interfere with traffic. Instead of assisting the police by moving away the crowd continued to grow. The police patrol responded to several calls and fourteen alleged disturbers were apprehended and locked up, practically all belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World. They were followed to the police station by an immense mob, which WAS WITH DIFFICULTY DISPERSED.

**SOME STRONG ARM WORK BY THE POLICE HAD TO BE DONE**, many people, otherwise the most peaceable, absolutely refusing to move on.

A Closed Court.

The arrest of more than a dozen men who were participants in Sunday's disturbance, and the knowledge that they would appear for trial yesterday morning was the reason for a filled court room. The space reserved for spectators was filled completely when the court opened. As the minor cases were disposed of, the air in the court room became stifling, on account of the excessive heat which prevailed yesterday, that on the advice of the city prosecutor, the magistrate ORDERED THE ROOM CLEARED with the exception of those directly interested in the cases which were to follow.

Some New Law.

His worship has posted notice of a resolution which he will recommend to the attention of the council at its next session, to amend the streets bylaw. The notice reads as follows:

"That on and after the passing of this by-law no preaching or public speaking on public streets shall be permitted upon any regular street or thoroughfare of the city: No preaching, public speaking or public meetings shall be permitted in any public park, square or open place in the city except by special permit first had and obtained of the city council, setting forth explicitly the location, time and any regulations that may be deemed necessary in connection therewith."

How It Started.

Perched on a chair, the first speaker scorned police interference. He was promptly ordered off the chair, but another took his place. The latter was made to take to the pavement, when a third ascended the extemporaneous rostrum. He shared a like fate, but the fourth to try the patience of the police officers was forcibly dismantled by having the chair jerked from under him. Five of the Workers, George Holmes, John H. Burrough, William Buch, Archibald Millicheep and James Greenwood, were escorted to the police station by Acting Sargeant Harper and Constable Brogan, followed by a mob of sympathizers who thronged about the police station door, but finally departed when ordered to do so. It is probable that the five will be charged with interfering with traffic. They promise to fight the case to the bitter end.

Back Down, Mr. Bull!

Yesterday there arrived in town an individual who, by his own expressed determination, is going to give the authorities a rough time. He is Mr. J. S. Biscay, self-styled representative of the I. W. W., who claims to hail from Vancouver, but of whom nothing is known in that city.

The arrival had a heart-to-heart talk with Mayor Morley and Chief of Police Yangley yesterday afternoon, both of whom promptly sized him up as a brief sojourner on this side of the boundary and each of whom made it quite clear that there would be no trouble, no disturbance of the peace. He was informed that the individuals of his persuasion would be permitted to express their views so long as they remained within the law and not one instant longer. In fact, it was forcibly impressed upon the self-styled representative of the Industrial Workers of the World that this city is no place in which to play with fire, that there are laws to be observed and PLENTY OF FORCE to see that those laws are observed.

The local police authorities have taken measures to preserve the peace and while the Industrial Workers of the World will receive every consideration consistent with the public well-being, there will be no interference with the police permitted.—"Colonist."

**YOU.**

Are YOU helping to increase the circulation of the Industrial Worker? This is a very important question and one that no one can answer but YOU. The life of the Worker depends on YOU. Don't quibble about it, but get the subs and see that YOUR local immediately settles for what it owes. Do this quick.

**TALK IS CHEAP.**

So long as you merely talk about your ideals they will remain mere ideals. But if your talk is no mere lip service, if you feel your convictions, if they have permeated your being, they will inevitably express themselves in your daily life, in your attitude toward things, in your every action. They will then shape your life; they will make you different from other people, in proportion as your ideal is different from theirs.—"Mother Earth."

**NEWS FROM THE W.F.M. CONVENTION**

**MINERS IN CONVENTION—JURISDICTIONAL SQUABBLES WITH A. F. OF L. COMMENCES—SOCIALIST PREACHER BELIEVES IN "BOY SCOUTS."**

The question of the effect and value of the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor, was discussed at some length at the convention of the miners' organization yesterday. The discussion arose over the following resolution that was presented by Delegate Joe Guelfi of Butte Miners' Union:

"Resolved, That this convention request all international organizations to notify their members in the metalliferous mining industry to deposit their cards with the local of the Western Federation of Miners in their respective localities."

Delegate Ed Young of Anaconda said the question raised by the resolution was an important one and had been an open one for some years. The speaker advised caution and patience in the hope that there might be an amicable adjustment of the matter.

At the suggestion of Delegate Guelfi the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, coal miners, were asked to give their views upon the question if they saw fit. Those representatives, William Green and Duncan McDonald, responded. They stated that a free exchange of cards by unions everywhere to obviate hardships imposed upon workers to paying initiation fees when they go from one jurisdiction to another was a solution of the matter that was to be hoped for, but the speakers were free to confess that their organization had not yet realized that hope. It was stated there was such a free interchange of cards by the miners from the Western Federation and union men who came from foreign countries.

"Building work is frequently tied up in Chicago and other large cities," said Mr. McDonald, "not because of any disagreement with employers over the scale of wages but on account of jurisdictional fights among the union workers themselves representing the various crafts. If a union of unions could be effected through a free exchange of cards, the most serious general criticism of trades unionism will be removed."

M. J. Sullivan, vice president of the International Union of Electrical workers, responded to a call for his view of the question. He stated that he spoke for himself and not in an official way for the organization he represented. He declared that if a state of affairs as suggested by Mr. McDonald could be brought about the workers would be able "TO TIE UP WALL STREET." The speakers expressed the hope that at the next session of the American Federation of Labor, the various organizations might get together and bring about an effective industrial union.

Delegate Guelfi declared that he could not understand how the Western Federation had benefited itself by the affiliation with the American Federation, as since it had been brought about and a charter had been granted to the miners supposedly giving them jurisdiction over all workers around the mines and smelters, members of international organizations in Butte had expressed DEFIANCE of the Western Federation and DARED the miners to take them into affiliation with their union.

"Those international workers have declared," said Delegate Guelfi, "that the charter was granted to the Western Federation with the understanding that they WERE TO BE LET ALONE. It is understood that Engineers' union No. 138 of the internationals is still in existence, and that the A. F. of L. would not oppose an organization of the muckers of Butte into a separate union from the miners. If that is the case, it seems to me that we are in a WORSE POSITION NOW THAN EVER."

Joseph Cannon declared he had favored affiliation with the American Federation and was still in favor of it, but the speaker said emphatically that if all that was implied and promised in the affiliation was not granted, he was in favor of a suggestion of Delegate Guelfi of Butte, that the Western Federation should withdraw from the American Federation, taking other progressive unions with it, and organize a new national federation of labor. Mr. Cannon expressed the decided opinion that the Butte miners should be able to enforce their jurisdiction over all men around the mines and smelters just as they had successfully done in Butte by means of their fight with the international organization of engineers.

Consideration of a resolution that the delegates of the Western Federation to the next American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to advocate and work for the amalgamation of the Western Federation with the United Mine Workers of America, was defeated on motion of Delegate A. S. Embree of Nome, pending the proposed conference with the two coal workers' representatives who are in Butte.

An amendment providing for a recall of federation officers at any time by a referendum vote to be taken on petition of 10 per cent of at least 10 locals in the Federation was referred to a special committee.

The convention yesterday took action in a matter involving the mine engineers of Butte, among whom there was a lively contention that led to a strike several years ago. A resolution was introduced that the American Federation of Labor be requested to revoke the charter issued to Butte Engineers' union No. 138, as that organization was regarded as a dual organization to Butte Engineers' union No. 8.

A telegram of best wishes for closer relations

was received by the convention from President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America. It was declared that the watchword for the movement for amalgamation should be "An Injury to One Is an Injury to All!"

The telegram was much applauded when it was read by Secretary Mills.

The convention gave Frank Curran of Butte the authority to begin a correspondence in behalf of the federation with Rev. R. H. Reed, the pastor of a Methodist church located at Shelton, Wash. A communication was received from that minister criticising the action of the convention in denouncing the boy scout movement. The writer said he was himself a socialist and he favored the movement in question. Reverend Reed asked for information as to what objection the convention had to the movement.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to request Frank Curran, the author of the anti-scout resolution, to give the Washington minister the information he asked.—"Butte Miner."

### Ball Players on Strike

**BASEBALL PLAYERS GO ON STRIKE IN MIDSEASON—BREAK THEIR CONTRACTS WITH THEIR BOSS —THEY NEED THE MONEY —LESSON FOR UNION MEN.**

The following is clipped from "Wray's column" of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of July 17:

Herzog and Miller, two of the mainstays of the lowly Boston National League club, have quit, going to their homes for various reasons, the gist of which would, in both cases, spell M-O-N-E-Y... They very cutely take this opportunity, when the Boston club needs every asset it can lay hands on, to retire from the game, after specifying their long green preferences.

This, in itself, is not remarkable... In fact it is a tactical move which causes one to wonder why it has never been previously resorted to. Almost every baseball player makes his monetary demands at the start of the season and before he signs.

What he should do is to sign up his contract —NOT WORTH THE PAPER IT IS WRITTEN ON—and then go on a strike in mid-season, when his employer really needs him.

That is the plan adopted by Herzog and Miller. By this means there is no exit for the boss of the club. In midseason there is no such thing as acquiring capable substitutes for star players and the club owner must either come around with the coin demanded or have his team depleted... Any player with the nerve to risk a month's salary can get almost anything he wants. For example if Bob Harmon and Harry Sallee were to go on a July strike this year, what would it cost Bresnahan to have them out? Would it be worth while for Roger to dig up \$2,000 each? Gentlemen, he would break his neck beating it to the bank.

The advice handed out to ball players by this sporting editor could very nicely be given to the thousand and one craft unions of America that enter into contracts with the boss. Here are ball players willing to sign up any kind of an old contract to get the job and then ignores them when it is impossible to get men to take their places. These are the tactics used at Pomeroy by the I. W. W. men, when they first secured the job and when the opportune time arrived they FORCED the boss to not only come through with the "going wage," but hit him up for a dollar a day extra. This is the power to control your labor power. It is a latent power that lays dormant in the makeup of every slave and once it is aroused it will be used to FORCE any concession necessary from the boss. A revolutionist will sign anything, promise anything, and use any tactic possible if it will further his ends. His ends are to get the FULL PRODUCT OF HIS TOIL. Get on the job and use your brains.

### DEBATE ON GENERAL STRIKE IN BUTTE

Special to "Worker."

The debate on the substitution motion, which was to eliminate all reference of a general strike from the resolution, took up the entire morning session and half of the afternoon of Thursday, July 20. The debate was hot and fierce. The general strike and its practicability was discussed from every view point and the I. W. W. propaganda got a splendid boost. Some of the B. C. delegates opposed the general-strike on account of the Canadian law regarding strikes, while the Ontario bunch argued that they should be ready to strike and go to jail.

A DELEGATE.

We are satisfied that organizers could sell a bunch of the 25c sub cards after hall meetings if an effort was only made. Organizers should assist in educating our class by making every effort to get the papers into the hands of the workers. Try it once and see if it will not work.

### SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

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