

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

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



# Industrial Worker

VOL. 4 No. 25

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1911

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 129

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

### GOMPERS PUT TO FLIGHT

GOMPERS MEETING A FIZZLE IN VANCOUVER—FAKIRS PUT TO ROUT—GRANT HAMILTON KEEPS OFF PLATFORM.

Vancouver B. C., Sept. 1.—A meeting held in the Domihion hall on Tuesday night, at which Sam Gompers was the principal speaker, ended disastrously for the A. F. of L. The platform was nanned by three members of the Trades and Labor Council, Pettipiece, McVety and Wilkinson. The chairman, Wilkinson, introduced as the first speaker W. J. Hannon, vice president of the I. A. of M.

Hannon dilated for some length on the great fight that the machinists had put up for the 8-hour day, laying great stress on the fact that on the Pacific coast the fight had been on for 15 months. The machinists, so he said, were the highest skilled men in the country, the men who were responsible for the great equipment of the machinery for transportation by land and sea, and the great industries of the country. He was greeted with a howl of derision when he appealed to the men to use the intelligence which GOD had given them. Considerably flustered, he retired with the best grace possible, leaving most of his audience figuring on the problem that if it takes "the brainiest, most skilled element of the working class" 15 months to carry on a losing fight for the 8-hour day, how long will it take Sam and his A. F. of L. to improve the condition of the working class as a whole?

The chairman, in introducing Gompers, made the old cut-and-dried statement that Sammy needed no introduction from him, and appealed to the audience to give him an impartial hearing. Upon this the indomitable champion of organized labor, with studied oratorical gestures and mighty resounding thumps on the table, stajed: "I ask no man's favor for being here: I am heee-r-r-r because I have a right to be he-e-r-r-e." Pausing in vain for the expected volleys of applause to his profound declaration, the speaker took another tack, falsely imputing the strike of the shirt-waist workers of Philadelphia and New York and the garment workers of Chicago to the efforts of the A. F. of L. to better the condition of the workers. He deliberately evaded the fact that in every instance the A. F. of L. consciencelessly prevented and ruthlessly betrayed the workers in their struggles: When he stated, "No man is more dissatisfied with conditions than I am," he was greeted from all parts of the house with remarks such as "What! on a hundred dollars a week?" "How about the militia of Christ?" "What about the Civic Federation?" Finally finding himself in troubled waters, Sammy closed his remarks at 9 o'clock, after speaking for 25 minutes. Immediately numbers of working men rose from all parts of the house with questions which the chairman refused to entertain: the meeting closed in an uproar. The great majority of the audience waited outside for the party, and on their coming out gave three cheers for the Civic Federation and the militia of Christ, and then accompanied Sammy down the street to the Rainier dafw with the cry of "labor fakir," etc.

An indignation meeting was held outside the cafe, while the banquet was in progress and the McNamara case, which Gompers has side-stepped, and the class struggle, was explained to the workers.

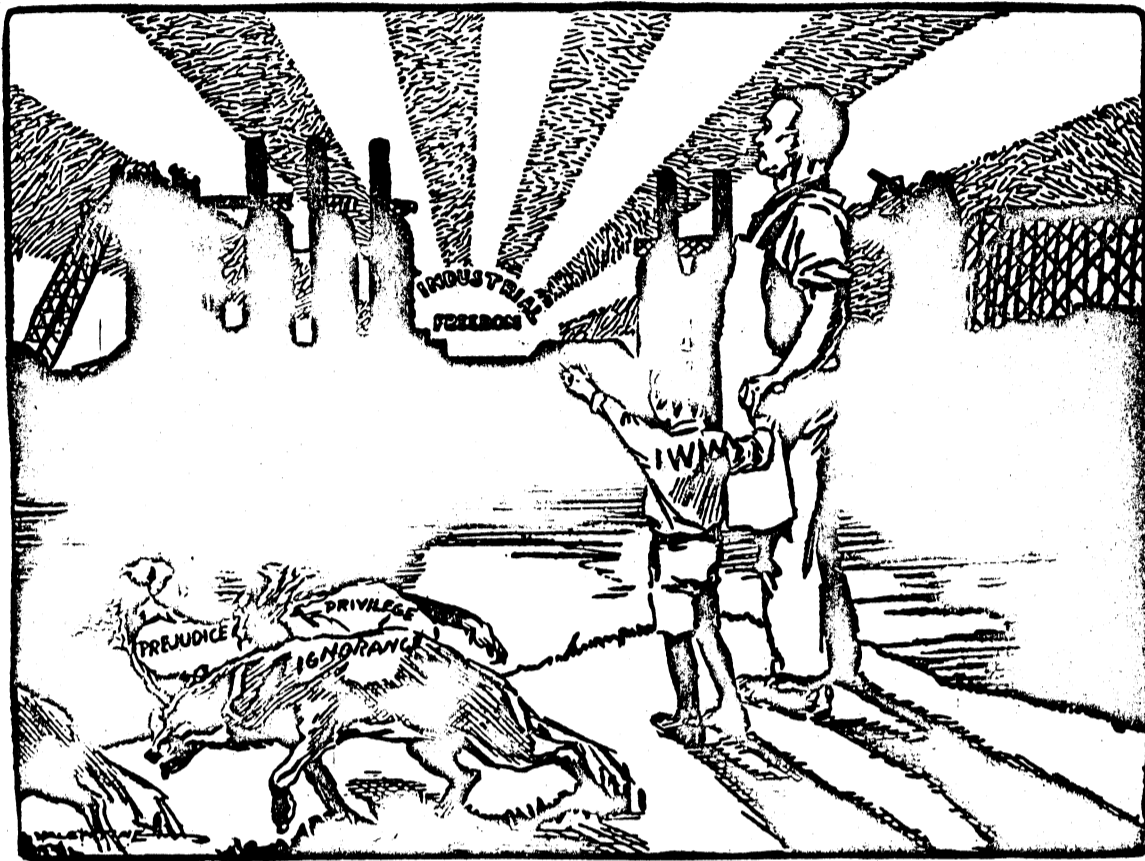
The only regrettable part of the whole affair was the fact that Grant Hamilton, the notorious labor fakir, failed to grace the platform with his presence, being contented with taking in the town and the banquet table stunt.

#### NICE SOCIALISTS.

On behalf of the local socialists, many of whom were on the reception committee, it is emphatically denied that socialists created the disturbances at the Gompers meeting. "Mr. Gompers was a guest of the Trades and Labor Council," said a prominent socialist this morning, and as such, entitled to every courtesy."—Vancouver-World.

#### THE GROUND OF THEIR LOVE.

"Let us have peace," said the English invader. "Can you not see that the white strangers love the Redmen?" "Ah, yes," replied the intelligent Indian, "they love the very ground we walk upon."—Sacred Heart Review.



THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY

Apologies to Scripps' Papers

### W. F. M. DELEGATE REPORTS TO HIS LOCAL

REPORT OF THOMAS CAMPBELL, DELEGATE OF MILLERS' LOCAL NO. 264, TO THE 19TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Butte, Mont., August 7, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Millers Miners' Union No. 264, Western Federation of Miners.

Fellow Workers:—

As your representative to the 19th Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, I deem it my duty to make a report of our labors and our findings at the Convention, which ended Saturday, August 5th, and in submitting my report to you, I will attempt to acquaint you with facts and condition as I have found them. Will also give you my views in regards to the position of the Western Federation of Miners in the working class movement of this country, and in doing so, and in order to be clearly understood, I desire that this report be studied carefully, and to substantiate all my contentions, I will refer you to the Daily Records of the Convention.

I desire first to say that if the majority of us had been imbued with the proper spirit that the first eight or ten days would have ended our labors and would have accomplished one hundred per cent more than the result of our labors has proven so far, or will prove in the future unless the membership will awaken to a fuller realization of the duty they owe to themselves and cease laboring under false delusions and idol worshiping, which is the position of our membership today, if they are to be judged by the actions on the majority of their representatives at the Nineteenth Annual Convention of this organization. While it is not my desire to criticize any member of this organization, yet I will have to confess that I think if the majority of the delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention were honest in their intentions that they were blind to hypocrisy and are laboring under the system of idol worshiping, which was used to control the Egyptian slaves over eight thousand years ago, when any opposition to the will of a king, or his protectors, meant immediate execution, and eternal damnation hereafter.

It was evident from the beginning that this was to be a repetition of what took place at the past two or three conventions, but in spite of those, who would have us think that they are the only men capable of guiding our footsteps and their attempts to dodge the main issue, I can say that we accomplished a little

at the Nineteenth Annual Convention. I believe that we can say that the membership have, at least, two representatives on the executive board, namely, Dan D. Sullivan and Frank Brown. Now, whether they can withstand the pressure or not remains to be seen, but I say that there is not much that can be looked for in the advancement of our interests in the mining industry by this organization in the next twelve months, and can truthfully say that it looks doubtful to me whether or not we are going to be able to save anything out of the wreck, as the foundation upon which we have stood appears to me to be shattered almost beyond a reasonable hope of possible repair.

We made a strong fight to unite the slaves of the entire mining industry of this continent into one organization, under the name of the United Mine Workers of America, but failed when President Moyer threw his full weight against it and asked the delegates to not sink the identity of our organization in the United Mine Workers of America, saying that we could not work under their constitution, overstepping the clause in the resolution to have committees representing the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America draw up a constitution under which we could all work, and in spite of the fact that this was the sop held out to the membership of this organization when they were made to believe that it was first necessary to take out a charter in the American Federation of Labor, a point brought out by myself before the delegates, but which had very little effect as far as the following of the blind or hypocritical leaders are concerned.

We managed to get the initiative, referendum and recall up to the membership for their sanction and had to put up a fight to get it even after Moyer had recommended in his report to have a committee selected to look into that proposition. We managed to get the committee selected by ballot, much to the dissatisfaction of the machine, as was proven by the fact that two of its strong supporters, Joseph D. Cannon and Guy E. Miller, acting on the committee, fought strongly against the adoption of their own report when it was brought up for action.

Now, to make my position clear on this issue, it is necessary for me to dwell on it at length. I have in the past opposed this system of electing national officers, and I still claim that it is not the proper system, for the reason that the men in charge of the funds and with the privilege of traveling at the expense of the organization will be in a position to do more effective work in the way of electioneering

than any opposition will be in a position to do, which position will prove to be correct unless, as I said in the first part of this report, the membership will awaken to a fuller realization of the duty they owe to themselves, but, as I said on the floor of the convention, I am ready to try the new system, as the old system has proved a failure. But, I have this to say: if the membership will make the initiative, referendum and recall a part of the constitution and use it intelligently, which I have no doubt they will if it creates the interest among them that I think it will, there is no question as to the accomplishing of the desired result, the change in officials, whenever necessary.

One of the most important questions that came up before the convention was the matter of this organization going on record as favoring a general strike the day the McNamara brothers go to trial, and put it up to other organized labor bodies to see if they would take the same stand and thereby make it effective. Needless to say, that the element, who fought all other progressive measures in this convention, are responsible for this organization not going on record as favoring a general strike on this special and very important occasion, and after it was conceded by all that the general strike is the most effective weapon in the hands of the working class and an advanced method of dealing with questions of this kind.

I opposed a dollar assessment on the members of this organization for the defense of the McNamaras, as the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had only decided to levy a twenty-five cent assessment on their membership and that amount I supported to assess our own membership. I contended and do so yet that if a dollar assessment is necessary on this organization, it is also necessary to levy a like assessment on the entire membership of the so-called labor movement of this continent. It is not my contention that the twenty-five cent assessment is going to save the necks of the McNamara brothers, but it is my desire to see the entire supposedly organized labor bodies of this country move together in this case: on the matter of assessment, or anything else that is necessary to save the McNamara brothers, and thereby show a little remembrance of solidarity.

Another important matter on which some time was consumed at the convention was the lockout in the Black Hills, and from what I have been able to learn, our fellow workers, their wives and children, have suffered much misery and have made great sacrifices in their

(Continued on Page Four.)

### L. W. W. GROWS RAPIDLY

RAILROAD MEN COMING INTO L. W. W. ALL MUST JOIN THE UNION—MEN PARADE MANY MILES TO GET OTHER WORKERS.

The organization of the Transportation workers is rapidly assuming a businesslike shape. As fast as books can be delivered the men come in solid. Those who show any tendency to hang back are hauled along by their fellows to take out books in the I. W. W. It looks as if the thousand books will only reach about half way, as the boys are seeing to it that the job is unionized solid.

At Spence's Bridge there is not a man who is not a member. There are four camps within eight miles, all solidly unionized. A total of 285 books was needed to outfit this place alone. That is three times the first pledged number. The bunch here are so enthusiastic that they won't stand for a nonunion man around the camps. The men who are late arrivals have to promise to join as soon as the books appear. It is a case of get into the union or hike.

When I appeared on the scene with membership books and the boys heard that I was going out to Camp 2, about eight miles away, they all quit work for the day and marched along to make sure that every one joined. The crowd numbered 125 jolly fellows, who saw that the jobs were unionized. In the meantime the work was suspended while the men were busy looking after union matters. The men in camp refrained from work also until every one was the proud possessor of an I. W. W. membership book. That evening the town was ransacked from end to end and men brought in to join.

Several fellows had made disparaging remarks about the union while drunk. The boys, hauled them into the light so all could have a look and then told them to get out of this union town before the boots were applied. They got!

The next day the bunch took in another camp and got every man to join. One worker felt grieved that the camp dog could not be a member. He had no pocket to carry a book. I never saw a finer example of solidarity than has been manifest here. The boys simply won't stand for any foolishness. I could hear many dire threats of what would happen to any fellow who goes back on the principles. It's woe to the scab!

It has lately developed that Grant, Smith & Welsh were fined \$100 for shipping in contract labor from the States. That will probably put an end to flooding these places with men in this way at least. The wide publicity and public opinion has put the government officials on the lookout.

Jim Welsh has been giving the boys a urty deal for a while; hiring men for \$2.50 and then paying \$2.25.

The result came as was expected. He could not get men and when he offered \$2.75 at Lytton the boys only laughed. His word is not worth the breath necessary in forming them.

There are very few men coming in as there is practically nothing doing. A few camps have small crews, while the balance of the boys are along the line in the jungles.

The conditions are unchanged as far as work is concerned. The union is rapidly growing and the only help the boys in other towns can give us is to keep men away. So every local is urged to help us keep workers from coming here when there is no work. Every one of us is pulling for the one big union.

J. S. BISCAVY.

Spence's Bridge, Sept. 8.

#### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

"Tis aisy to know all about capital and labor whin you know all about it," said O'Flaherty to his friend Casey. "Now, we'll say you are labor and Oi'm capital. Plaze give me your poipe."

Casey did as he was told. "Hand me your tobacco." Casey produced the tobacco. "Now, give us a match." When the match was forthcoming Casey queried, "An' where do Oi come in?" "Oi'm capital and you're labor. Oi'll smoke and you can look on an' spit an' furnish more tobacco."—Exchange.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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



FRED W. HESLEWOOD..... Editor  
 JOSEPH O'NEIL..... Asst 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  
 CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.  
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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.

The magistrate, the judge, the policeman, and the soldier, are the sword and pistol of this modern highwayman (the capitalist) and I may add that he is also furnished with what we can use as a mask under the name of morals and religion.—William Morris.

### CHILDREN AS SCABS.

In Berkeley, Cal., the socialist mayor, Stitt Wilson, will use the children for the purpose of cleaning up the streets, the parks and generally helping to save taxes for the bourgeoisie of Berkeley. One would suppose that a socialist would try and make work for the army of unemployed instead of using children for work that should be done by paid labor. Wilson may get some consolation from those who wish a "city beautiful" at the expense of the labor of free slave children, but the men who are wondering where the next mal is coming from will likely fail to see what good a socialist mayor is. Anyway, we are learning rapidly.

There is a growing tendency on the part of socialist politicians to make political capital out of the coming 8-hour-day struggle. One writer says that socialist locals, A. F. L. locals and I. W. W.s must unite to secure the 8-hour day. Another socialist paper says "Nothing could help the socialist party so much as this 8-hour agitation which has been started by COM-rades in Portland, Ore." Another says "If we get in and agitate for this EIGHT-HOUR day it will bring many votes to the socialist party and be the means of getting before the workers, as the 8-hour day is a live issue with the workers."

It is true that the shorter work day is a live issue with the workers everywhere and the same FORCE that will secure the EIGHT-HOUR DAY will secure a shorter day and then shorter, until we by that means have overthrown the present cursed system. Instead of being honest in showing the workers that their POWER lies in the workshop and on the job, these ghouls are going to use this agitation to help get a few fat jobs in some parliament building. If this agitation which was started by the I. W. W. and which the other fellow has discovered is a LIVE ISSUE and will secure votes, then we in all fairness ask these people to leave us alone to our misery and let us fight our own battles, as we are not a bit desirous of having a LIVE ISSUE prostituted to make votes for political prostitutes. The gaining of the 8-hour day will be but the first victory in the many skirmishes preceding the overthrow of capitalism and none of these skirmishes will be used by the I. W. W. for the purpose of GETTING VOTES, but for the purpose of proving to the workers everywhere that their POWER is on the job.

### PAPER POLICE CLUBS.

Paper clubs have been supplied to the police force in Lynn, Mass. This does not mean that the victim will be let off with a lighter blow from a softer club, but instead, this change has been made on account of so many clubs being broken lately on hard heads. Just why they were not made of cast iron is a mystery, unless it be that they would be too heavy for the lazy slouches to carry around. The following taken from the daily press shows the evolution of the police club:

Lynn (Mass.), August 16.—Lynn police are now equipped with paper "billies." This does not mean that the officers will be any milder in arbitrating future difficulties with law-breakers. The paper clubs are harder and tougher than the old hickory sticks, and were adopted after the patrolmen had shown the police committee that some of their harder-headed prisoners who put up a fight and had to be subdued by force, had shattered the wooden clubs, and thus disarmed the officers.

### A NICE GRAFT.

In Vancouver, B. C., on March 3, 1910, one of the most flagrant of grafts was organized and for victims the lumber-jack seemed to be the easiest mark as a great number of men in the camps aligned themselves with it. This arrangement was known as the "United Brotherhood of America." conceived move on the part of the master class to head off the through its papers exposed the inside workings and warned all workers to have nothing to do with it, as the boss was plainly visible in the make-up of the so-called "Brotherhood," and there was no doubt but what this "Brotherhood" was a pre-conceived move on the part of the master class to head off the

### I. W. W. in the lumber camps of B. C.

How a man with ordinary reasoning powers could be gulled into this fake is a mystery to us, but it is true that fakes have always grown much faster than anything that was based on facts, so this is no exception to the rule.

What has again brought our attention to this fake is the fact that the members of the brotherhood are to be assessed, because of the recent skidoing of one of the main squirts with the funds. As these "founders" of the "Brotherhood" "owing to the hardships" in starting the graft, are paid officers for life, it should be some satisfaction to the ordinary victim to know that this fellow who has "lit out" is still drawing his pay according to the constitution. The following is the preamble of the "Brotherhood":

Founded and organized March 3, 1910, for the purpose of bettering the condition of all mankind; persuaded that it is for the interest of the employer and the employee that a fair understanding should at all times exist between the two, and it will be the constant endeavor of this organization to establish mutual confidence and create HARMONIOUS RELATION. We, the founders of the United Brotherhood of America, do hereby deem it necessary at this time to specifically state, that owing to the hardships, which have to be undertaken in the advancement of a movement of this nature, that this portion of the constitution remains as written to the end of our natural lives; that is, if we were defeated at the end of our present term, we will still remain as the advisory board, with the co-operative power of Grand Lodge officers, at the same salary as we receive during our first terms.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1910.

(Signed)

M. G. FRASER,  
 H. J. ROBINSON,  
 W. H. FRASER,  
 DAVID M'NEE.

After reading the above we fail to see why this abscorder of the funds cannot keep drawing his salary for the rest of his life to make up for the great hardships in writing this preamble for the master class of B. C. That this thing is clearly in the interest of the master class is proven by the following clause in the constitution relating to "officers' duties." It is as follows:

Officers of this Brotherhood in its beginning shall enter into an agreement governing wages and conditions, and after said term of three years, shall be governed by the voice of the convention.

The joke of this "Brotherhood" lies in the clause in the constitution relating to "duties of members." Members are not allowed to show their books, that is the book from which we take this matter. Could you blame a fakir for not allowing a member to show this rotten arrangement to some one else and thereby run a danger of having this huge fake explained to him? The following is Sec. 1 of Art. 3:

Sec. 1. Members of this Brotherhood must not show their books to any other than a member or authorized agent of the Brotherhood.

The "Constitution" winds up with the following beautiful gem which surely ought to appeal to all scissor-bills and yaps and certainly should not be objected to by our affectionate masters who are ever concerned about our welfare, our homes and wives, our sorrows and our cares. It is the most beautiful verbal gem of the "CONSTITUTION" and is certainly worth space. Hold your breath!

We do not believe in strikes, bloodshed or grief, but sincerely hope that through our system we may settle all grievances by cool, fair deliberation.

That these grafters have set the wages for three years and their own wages for life, certainly gives consolation to the rebel who believed an organized force of labor was necessary to better our conditions. All our agitation about our interests being opposed to those of our masters is knocked on the head with these few worthy saviours of the slaves. Harmony is now established in B. C., and there will be no more trouble since the wages have been set for three years. There are no hungry men now in B. C. since these fellows have worked harmoniously with the boss in the interest of the lumberjack and all for the measly small amount of \$1.00 per month dues and an extra assessment when the fellow with the life job takes it into his head to skoot with the coin.

All this arrangement requires to make it a complete success is to put a small union jack in the hat of every member, a membership card in the militia and make the members sing "God Save the King" before retiring. At the present time this BROTHERHOOD is entirely too revolutionary and there is danger of its members being clubbed by the police for the revolutionary utterances. DONT SHOW YOUR BOOK.

### BOSS GETTING READY.

A law has been passed in New York state and took effect on September 1, which prohibits any person from carrying firearms in the state without a license or to own firearms or have them at home. This law makes it a felony for an alien to possess firearms under any circumstance. Licenses will cost \$10 a year and the "law and order" element has announced their intention of issuing a very few licenses. Those who are strong on peddling the sacred constitution of the United States might find some thought for reflection in studying this LAW. It is not supposed that this LAW will be rigidly enforced, but that it will be a very handy arrangement when it is the most needed by the master class. The power to produce wealth is our power and we care not once that power is organized if all the capitalists and all their paid retainers are supplied with guns, as we can starve them to death in short order. Remember, LABOR produces all wealth and makes all guns, feeds all soldiers and operates all railroad trains (when they are working). The parasite is in a hell of a fix when labor stops.

A Mexican worker made the remark, "that he had to leave Mexico because he and his family were always hungry"; but upon being asked to defend "his" country he responded with true, patriotic, wooden-headed enthusiasm.—Ravenworth.

### NO POCKET IN SHROUD.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa in a speech in the senate today attacked rich Americans whom he charged with aping royalty and flaunting their immense wealth in the faces of the poor. So crazy were some wealthy citizens of the United States to imitate the aristocracy of Europe that they even donned knee breeches at the coronation of the king to be in the swim, said the senator. "We are living in an extravagant age," he said. "We are money mad. We are rushing through life at breakneck pace, piling up fortunes upon fortunes. Men of wealth are striking for more millions, never stopping to think that there is no pocket in the shroud."

"The rich are flaunting their wealth in the faces of the poor. We see some of our citizens at the coronation of a king wearing knee breeches in order to imitate royalty. We see an organ worth \$120,000 in the private house of a New York millionaire, while a long line of hungry men and women in the same city are forming the 'bread line'; girls are working in stores for \$5 a week and the proprietors, dying, leave millions to found museums. Is it any wonder that the people of this country are growing restless? The problem of control of great wealth is one of the most vital problems of the day."

### A WORKER'S PLEDGE.

I refuse to be a soldier—a capitalist's watchdog. I refuse to be a bullet stopper or food for any cannon, I refuse to eat moldy hard tack and be treated like a dog. I refuse to obey the orders of any brainless gilded snob called officer. I refuse to let any cockroach officer do my thinking for me. I know as much as any officer. I refuse to dress like a monkey to be laughed at by fellow workers. I refuse to be "patriotic" and be shot at for \$16 per month. I refuse to kill my father. I refuse to kill my brother. I refuse to kill my fellow workers. I refuse to make widows and orphans. I refuse to blind kind eyes with tears and wet the earth with the blood of any man, and then like the coward that I would be, wrap my bloodstained fists in the folds of any flag. No, a thousand times no, I would refuse to be such a damnable coward for any and all countries. I have no equal among the gilded snobs. Therefore I refuse to enlist and be buffeted around by these know-nothings. I refuse to enlist to satisfy the savage blood lust of this or any other capitalist government. I will starve first, for I have only one enemy—that is the capitalist class.

M. J. P.

### THE DOCUMENT OR THE BULL?

Once a farmer found men planting telephone poles through his farm. He ordered them off but they refused to go and drew a paper on him which gave them the authority to place the poles. Farmer looked at the document, saw it was legal, went back to the barn without saying anything, and turned a wild bull into the field. As it made for the gang and they were departing at full speed, the farmer yelled, "Show him your paper! Show him your paper!"

HOUSEKEEPER.

## ORGANIZER IS ASSULTED

JOE ETOR ASSAULTED BY THUGS IN NEW YORK—BUCAFORI DEFENSE HARD AT WORK—ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED.

Some of our Western fellow workers seem to think that the path of our organizers and agitators in the east are strewn with roses and that peace reigns supreme.

On Saturday, August 19th we held a meeting at the corner of Thompson and Bleeker streets, in front of Mills Hotel, No. 1, otherwise known as "Lousy Jacks," a place where the scabs find a nequing place, or in other words, the New York recruiting station of Elliott heroes.

Toward the end of the meeting I was speaking on the high dues and initiation fees of the various A. F. of L. unions when two men interrupted the meeting and made themselves a nuisance to such an extent that they had to be led out of the meeting. One of the men slipped and fell and after adjournment one of them made the remark to Fellow Worker Ettor, "you set me down didn't you?" Ettor replied "yes, and if you don't quit bothering us I'll stand you on your head." On our return to headquarters we found we were being followed by these two men followed by a gang of large sized boys. At the corner of Bond and Broadway, Ettor turned back and asked the reason we were being followed. In reply he was dealt a blow on the head which caused a scalp wound 3 1/2 inches in length, in which seven stitches were taken.

It was our intention to give them a dose of Direct Action, but Ettor was the only one who succeeded in landing a blow as everything transpired so quickly, and the police appeared on the scene so suddenly that all we could do was to have the men arrested. At the police station the men gave the names of Frank and Emil Deschamps. At the preliminary hearing held Tuesday, the latter was discharged. The former was held under \$1,000 bail and was bound over to the General Sessions. Up to date no bail has been furnished.

We are going to hold a meeting tomorrow night, August 26th, if weather permits and look for more trouble and will go prepared for it.

We have at present Fellow Workers Ettor, Jack Walsh, Earl Ford, Jack Breen, Richard

Whalen, Ed Morrison and the undersigned as speakers. Literature sales are picking up. We have ordered our bundle increased to 50 copies of each. We average about 5 street meetings a week.

At present we are very busy advertising the General Strike by Haywood. We are sending a sample copy to all the local unions of the United Mine workers, the Brewery Workers and to all individuals and organizations who have thus far contributed to the Bucafori Defense Fund.

A second and more attractive edition of the book has been ordered, same to contain the photographs of Haywood and Bucafori and a red cover. We are also giving the eight hour day a widespread advertising by placing the Eight Hour stickers on all our mail of which there will be about two thousand pieces mailed today and tomorrow.

All agitators coming to New York are requested and invited to visit our headquarters at 212 E. 12th street, near Third avenue.

Further news later on. Yours for the One Big Union,

AUGUST WALQUIST,

## STARVING IN NEW YORK

MEN FIGHT FOR WORK—500 AFTER 15 JOBS—MAN WILL DIE AS RESULT OF FIGHTING FOR WORK.

In his struggle to keep his place in line with nearly five hundred other men, all seeking positions as laborers with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at the yards at Ninety-eighth street and Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, William Swacot, twenty-one years old, of No. 21 East 148th street, was injured so badly that it was necessary to take him to Harlem Hospital, suffering from internal injuries.

An advertisement appeared in yesterday morning's papers for fifteen laborers, inserted by the Interborough Company. The men were told to report at the yards at Ninety-eighth street and Third avenue at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Long before that hour a long line of men stood in front of the yards. The line increased every minute, and was still increasing at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, although no men had yet been picked.

By half-past four o'clock in the afternoon the line extended to Ninety-ninth street, with the men two abreast. At the Ninety-eighth street entrance, where the men were told to report, there is a stairway leading to the time-keeper's office, where the men are picked.

When the foreman at last appeared and said he would pick the fifteen men there was considerable excitement. All day the men had been standing in line, shoving and pushing, many of them half starved, and when this announcement was made there was a wild rush to get to the top of the stairs, each man anxious to be one of the fifteen picked.

During this rush Swacot was injured and the stairs almost wrecked. His condition at the hospital is serious.—"New York World."

These are the men that you will hear spoken of daily by the scissor-bill yaps as "THEY WOULDN'T WORK IF THEY HAD A CHANCE." It looks by reading the above that men will kill each other in their desire to secure work which means to secure food to keep life in the body. Could a better argument than the above be used to show the necessity of shortening the hours of labor and thus giving work to all? After reading the above and then a man would not organize and fight for the shorter work day, it shows that he is a degenerate and unfit to associate with members of the working class. Why should 500 men have to fight each other to be first to get a job when there are only 15 jobs to be had? Is this not enough to damn the whole capitalist system? If not another word had ever been spoken in the interest of the working class, had not a word ever been printed calling attention to the class struggle, the above clipping from a capitalist paper should be enough to make a revolutionist out of every slave in America. Don't beat around the bush in getting a remedy for this evil. The I. W. W. asks you to organize Industrially and form a POWERFUL union to shorten the hours of labor and abolish the wage system. There is no other cure in sight. There can be no other cure unless it be a great disaster like an earthquake that will wipe us off the face of the earth and carry the capitalist along with us. We have got to have the FORCE and the ONE BIG UNION offers the only solution to the problem. If you believe that the ONE BIG UNION is necessary, then get in and help to make it grow. Help to agitate so that the message of freedom may be carried to all the workers in the world. It is good work, noble work, work that you can get results at, and work that no wage earner need have to ever blush with shame for having enlisted in it. Talk will not gain the day; DIRECT ACTION WILL, and it is up to us to get in and drill for our freedom. Rockefeller just made eleven million dollars while playing golf. He only stopped the game long enough to read the telegram handed to him by his slave flunkies. The game went on and the game of skinning the workers goes on daily. There are only two ways of getting wealth—one is by working and the other is by STEALING. Stop the robbery. Organize and TAKE your own.

### I. W. W. CONVENTION.

The convention will convene Monday morning, September 18, at 9 a. m., in Schweizer Hall (formerly Ulich Hall), 348 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

**THE NEED OF THE NORTHWEST.**

In setting forth the following we wish to present to the membership a condition which we think should be taken advantage of at the earliest opportunity. We consider that some such action will have to be taken if the I. W. W. is to grow. Some action whereby International Industrial Unions shall be organized. Until such time as there is, and until there are such unions, the I. W. W. will necessarily remain a propagandist organization and its field of action very limited, as the time has almost passed when local strikes in any one industry can be successful. If the I. W. W. is really to become an economic power it must be because of its ability to control any one line of industry. We therefore consider it advisable for the I. W. W. to concentrate its energies with a view to organizing such International Industrial Unions.

And here we come to the point: In looking about for some particular industry to begin operations on, in almost every line, we find unions already existing whose enmity is naturally incurred when their field is invaded. In this respect we have but to mention the textile, the leather, the mining and the machinery industries. So, after eliminating all such cases, we find that the lumber industry stands almost alone as one in which no other unions have obtained a foothold. Here it will not be necessary to destroy a dilapidated structure in order to rear on a solid foundation.

The lumber industry of the West includes a territory covering the states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Western Montana and a good portion of California and British Columbia. Thousands of men are employed here the year around in the camps, shingle mills, lumber mills and the wood working factories, which are gradually arising around and utilizing the products of the forest. The lumber industry itself forms the basic industry of the northwest. The greatest number of men are employed herein and it thus forms the key to the whole situation. The lumber industry once organized it would be natural for the rest of the workers to fall in line. Again, taking these men as a class, in character and spirit they can be compared to any.

The miners of this country have for long been considered as the most progressive and revolutionary in the whole labor movement. There is no question but that they have carried on some of the most stubbornly contested battles against almost overwhelming odds that have been fought in this country. But their radicalism may be attributed not to any mental superiority over that of the worker in other industries, but to the environment in which they were compelled to live. An analogous condition exists in the logging camps at the present time. Just as in the early mining camps, just so at present in the logging camps do we find that the men are for the most part wholly free from any home, family or property ties; influences which oft times have considerable control over the workers' actions. Because of the isolation of the camps where they are unable to enjoy any of the pleasures of life, compelled to work long hours under very poor conditions, no camp worker ever thinks of remaining any length of time on the same job. From one to three months is the average, then he is off for the city to try and have a "good time." True, there are exceptions to this rule; in many localities there having developed the "home guard," but as yet they form but a small percentage of those employed in the woods. Thus, for the most part the logger is of a roving disposition. To him a job means nothing. A dozen states often share his labor for a single season. Here today and there tomorrow, without home, family or property ties, constantly meeting new associates and new environments, he has by the very process of things become radical. Conditions also have almost completely divorced him from religion and patriotism, and thus he offers fertile ground for the propagation of industrial union principles.

Such is the character of the men of the woods. What a splendid, militant organization they would make if once united. But while we find the lumber industry the basic industry of the Northwest, we find it wholly unorganized; with the exception of the few in the shingle mills and some lumber workers in Montana. Not only is it unorganized, but it never has been, and, with the exception of a bastard organization which existed for the most part in the back end of a saloon, there has been no serious effort made to organize it. Here again, let us state that to organize the loggers along craft lines would be an impossibility. Engineers, firemen, hook-tenders, swampers, chasers, fallers, buckers, and the numerous other classes employed in the woods must be united all in one organization to make it at all feasible. But even were it feasible, it would be wholly impossible; for the active propaganda which the I. W. W. has carried on in the woods has left its impression and it is the One Big Union which they all desire.

Working in the woods are numbers of men with long years standing in the socialist movement. Many of these men would make capable organizers if given the proper encouragement. Many of them have been active in the I. W. W., oft times sacrificing time and money in order to further the work of organization. They worked hard but owing to a lack of concerted action there seemed to be little substantial progress made. Enthusiasm, even though it be for a revolutionary cause, will not live unless it receives nourishment. This it appeared, it was not receiving, so many of these men seeing they were not accomplishing what appeared to be substantial results gradually lost interest; they became indifferent, merely content to remain due paying members. Indifference means death to any organization. These men can again be enlisted if but shown that we are prepared to move.

A considerable number of locals are already

in existence in the northwest. We name Vancouver, Blaine, Stanwood, Sedro-Wooley, Bellingham, Snohomish, Seattle, Aberdeen, Portland, Fort Bragg, Eureka. A local is in the process of formation at Tacoma. Spokane, the mecca for lumberjacks for miles surrounding, could also establish a local with no great amount of effort. What is needed is to weld the locals already existing, if not into an industrial union, then into a district organization. Perhaps a district organization at the present time would be the proper thing. That will have to be done sooner or later anyway, as the lumber industry of America is too great in extent to allow of successful administration from a central location. Logically, too, the west would lend itself to the formation of a district organization. With a headquarters established at either Portland, Tacoma or Seattle, we would be in a position to furnish rapid means of communication to all the connected locals. A headquarters derives its efficiency from being so able to do. A headquarters miles away makes the means of correspondence slow and cumbersome besides being for the most part unacquainted with local conditions.

The forests of the west are separated by a wide expanse of treeless plains from the forests of the southwest and those of the north central states. Thus, owing to geographical considerations, the formation of district organizations in the lumber industry will be an absolute necessity.

Then, why not begin now? - Of course, the plea may be made that the locals already existent would not be able to maintain a headquarters. To this let us say that the secretary of one of the locals where the headquarters is located could act as secretary of the district for the time being. Dividing the cost of maintenance thus, he could easily be paid. Such an organization would be able to carry the work of organization among the lumber workers in an intelligent manner. It is just this intelligent action—co-operation—that we need. The central organization would be able to constantly keep the locals in touch with one another. There is nothing that "succeeds like success." Members of any one local knowing that the membership of other locals are putting forth active efforts will receive new inspiration and enthusiasm for their work; and so, the efforts of any one local will sustain and stimulate the actions of others.

Not only this, but by the co-operation of the locals, they would be able to put forth efforts which no individual local would be capable of. Most locals will be found unable to maintain an organizer in the field, but all locals are able to bear a part of the expense of an organizer or organizers.

Some such action will have to be taken if the I. W. W. is to grow in the lumber industry. It has the numbers; the advantage is ours; the necessary preliminary work has been done; are we capable of crystallizing this sentiment which already exists? If we are, then the I. W. W. will surely become a power in the lumber industry.

FRANK R. SCHLEIS.

**BACK TO THE ICE.**

Fellow Worker Embree, who represented No. 240, W. F. M. at the recent W. F. M. convention in Butte and who threw consternation into the ranks of the paid retainers with their proxy votes, passed through Spokane last night, the 8th, on the way to his home, where he will again throw ink and metal on the Nome Industrial Worker. Like a true slave who has given the revolutionary movement the best of his life, his earthly belongings consisted of his bundle of blankets. May he have a safe trip and live to see the fruits of his honest labors in the revolutionary movement.

**REPORT OF ORGANIZER IN CALIFORNIA.**

Now that I am back in Eureka again I think it is proper for me to drop a few lines. After the active members were fired, myself and Filigno left for Frisco. Local 426 changed its tactics, in order to outflank the enemy. The machinery of the I. W. W. was set in motion, and now a stream of agitators is pouring into the camps and sawmills of the Union Lumber company's property at Fort Bragg, Alpine, Glen Blair and Mendocino City to take the places of the discharged camp delegates.

At San Francisco I found the newly organized Latin-American branch very active; mostly all young fellows and made of the right stuff—the go get 'em, organize on the job. Kind of direct actionists. Local 173 of San Francisco seems to need some new blood to give the old timers more hope and courage. The spittoon philosopher will always stand in the way of the politician getting control, but we must also look out for the freak anarchist, who advocates no executive board, no headquarters, no dues, no cards, no secretaries, no convention and no organization.

I wish to state to the anti-Centralist that whenever the I. W. W. becomes a big fighting machine and has a big membership, that I will then consider their arguments. I am in favor of bosses or leaders of the A. F. of L. type in the I. W. W. I am willing to fight for any change in the I. W. W. when it looks practical, but most of the reformers of the I. W. W. seem to be the ones who never do anything to build it up, but go along the line of least resistance by tearing it down. When the cry for a change comes from the constructive propagandist who has suffered and worked hard for the I. W. W., then I will be ready for the fray.

We have a fine bunch of members here in Eureka now. Sometime ago I appealed for help, but in vain. Now we don't need anyone in Eureka, but all the agitators that want to

build up the lumber industry can flock to Fort Bragg and Mendocino county, where they are needed. Hoping that the convention will take steps in launching the National Industrial Union of Lumber Workers, I am, forever, yours for a powerful I. W. W.

JOHN PANCUER.

Eureka, Cal.

**SOME UNION SCABBERY**

**MINNEAPOLIS CARPENTERS LOSE STRIKE—FIFTEEN WEEKS ON STRIKE—ALL OTHER CRAFTS SCABBED ON CARPENTERS.**

Axel Soderberg, financial secretary of local No. 7 of the Carpenters' union, said today that the 15 weeks' strike which was brought to an end last week cost the union about \$45,000 in strike benefits paid to the idle men. More than \$13,000 was collected from the 2,000 members of the union on extra assessments.

"The increase wage of 50 cents an hour is established in Minneapolis, even though we did call off the strike officially," said Mr. Soderberg. "The increase was paid from the start by a number of the out-of-town contractors, and even now a good many of the Minneapolis contractors are paying the scale. Of course there are some of our men who are still working for 45 cents an hour, but not many." Mr. Soderberg said that at the beginning of the strike the union had about \$21,000 in the treasury, to which the international union added about \$11,000. With the extra assessment the sum was brought up to about \$45,000, all of which was used.—"Minneapolis Tribune."

The above clipping speaks for itself. Another strike went down in defeat and with that defeat, the working class will gain a new lesson.

The above strike was carried on with the same old craft union methods (viz.) a big treasury and call everybody a scab, who fortunately doesn't happen to have an A. F. of L. union card, while plasterers, lathers, painters, paperhangers, etc., with union cards in their pockets were working side by side with scabs? Evidently the gentlemen having a paste-board in their pockets, were busily engaged looking for the union label on this cards while the Builders' Exchange (the employers in the building industry) were defeating the carpenters. Who is next?

JEAN E. SPIELMAN,  
Organizer I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn.

**POLITICIANS ARE SLIMY**

**POLITICIANS FEAR HAYWOOD—TRY TO DISCREDIT HIM—THEN OFFER HIM FAT JOB TO SILENCE HIM.**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 16.—The dirty tactics of the politician has again come to light. Previous to Haywood coming to the coast to speak on industrial unionism and the general strike; Socialist party "organizers" and politicians were very busy in California. They even went so far as to send a special organizer, Edward Adams Cantrell, on a trip through California to try and put Haywood's meetings on the bum, by asserting that Haywood was nothing but a drunken bum, an anarchist and a wild-eyed freak. Cantrell made a speech to this effect in this city. His subject was "Anarchism or Socialism." All this failed to injure Haywood, explaining that his date was cancelled in Los Angeles. So the Socialist party offered him \$70 a week and expenses to talk on politics. Haywood said here that he would refuse the offer.

STANLEY M. GUE.

**ARE YOU ALIVE?**

If you are, show it by securing a few subs to the "Industrial Worker." A wage slave who is doing nothing to advance the working class movement is as good as dead. Come alive and boost for your union and your union literature. Don't wait for the other fellow because he may be waiting for you to do something. With such reasoning, no one will be doing anything.

Can your local afford to buy 100 of those 25c sub cards good for 13 weeks subscription to the "Worker"? \$20.00 will buy 100. Your local makes \$5.00 on the transaction. Try a hundred. You need the cards and the "Worker" needs the money.

**BIG MEETING IN DENVER.**

J. P. Thompson will speak in Denver, Colo., on Thursday, September 14. Wm. D. Haywood will act as chairman of the meeting. Haywood as chairman will deal with the McNamara case.

**CONVENTION NOTICE.**

Delegates to the convention should get a receipt for all mileage and fare paid and bring the same to the convention for the mileage committee.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
General Secretary.

**What the Locals are Doing**

**UNION DIRECTORY.**

Under this head, local unions may have their cards printed and carried continuously or one year. Rate \$5.00 per year.

Local No. 13, San Diego, Cal., meets every afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Hall and reading room at 805 H street.

R. THOMPSON, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Local No. 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 309 Market street, second floor. All wage-workers invited.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Fin. Sec.

Spokane locals have business meeting every Monday at 7 p. m. Open air meetings whenever weather permits. Hall and reading room No. 518 Main avenue, rear. Address all communications, orders for song books and money orders to Secy. Spokane Locals, I. W. W.

No. 61—Kansas City, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Headquarters 211 Iro avenue. Don D. Scott, Secretary, 211 Mo. Ave.

**NOTICE TO ALL LOCALS.**

To assist the "Worker" financially, which is very necessary at this particular time, all locals are requested to have their cards placed in the "Worker," stating number of local, hour of regular meeting, date of meeting, name of secretary, etc. The management of the "Worker" has taken this method of raising money to help carry on the work of getting out the paper promptly. All locals are invited as well as urged to comply with this request.—Editor.

**ORGANIZING IN B. C.**

**I. W. W. GROWING IN VICTORIA, B. C.—TWO NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED—ALL WORKERS INVITED.**

As a committee appointed by Local Victoria, we submit a report of the activities of the I. W. W. since the free speech fight here. The I. W. W. is more alive than ever before for Industrial Unionism. A mass meeting of teamsters was held on the 18th. Fellow Worker Holmes addressed the meeting to the satisfaction of every teamster present. After the meeting was over they all signed up for Industrial Unionism and on the following Sunday another mass meeting was held in the Crystal theater. Good sale of literature, good collection and organized a mixed local. For the benefit of working men and fellow workers our hall is on the corner of Yates and Langley st., above Bank Exchange. Meeting of mixed local is called to order every Monday at 8 p. m. Business meeting of teamsters is held the 1st and 3rd Friday of every month at 8:30 p. m. All members are requested to attend these meetings. Hall open all day and in the evening. Yours for Industrial Union.

W. BEECH,  
JOHN M'INTOSH,  
J. WEIR,  
Committee.

**A LETTER OF INTEREST.**

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 8, 1911.

Mr. Stanley M. Gue,  
San Diego, Cal.

Dear Comrade: There has been some feeling that the junta has not been as sympathetic toward Mosby, etc., as it might have been, and it is a feeling I am most anxious to dissipate; for I think that, as usual, it arises from misunderstanding. I think friends do not appreciate the huge task the Magons, with such pitifully slender resources, have set themselves. At present there is practically no one to do all the writing connected with this VERY large movement except Ricardo Magon and Palacios, in Spanish; Cravello and Caminita, in Italian, and myself in English. You must remember further that the last three are volunteers, who can give only their evenings, having to earn their living. I know that I cannot keep up with my correspondence and I am sure Ricardo cannot. There is not a day that there does not come up some case, such as that of the capture of Rangel and others, demanding special attention and effort. And for all this both the office force and finances are quite inadequate. These people care for nothing but the spread of the revolution and making propaganda at all costs. They seem to be paying no attention to their own defense, but I am in hopes that Kirk, with whom I had a long talk last week, will come into the case. Certainly there should be no friction between the I. W. W. and the Mexican Revolutionists, and you can see from "Regeneration" how I myself stand. I feel that we are making a great international propaganda the area we cover being simply extraordinary. Yours most sincerely,

WM. C. OWEN,  
Editor English Section "Regeneration."

When the interests of the cat and the mouse are identical, then and not till then will the interests of labor and capital, of the civic federation millionaires and the workers be identical. We shall not deny, however, that the interests of some labor leaders and civic federation patrons appear to be identical.—E.

**BOOSTER'S BRIGADE**

Spokane locals sold 550 "Workers" of No. 127, besides paying for their card in the "Worker" for one year.

C. E. Payne donates \$2.00 to help carry on the agitation

J. S. Biscay orders 200 Workers a week to be sent to the new construction workers local at Lytton, B. C. Fellow Worker Biscay will also try to have other camps take the "Worker."

Portland, Ore., locals increases their bundle order to 300 copies and pay now in advance. Bully for Portland.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1911.

Here I am again, a few days late, but always in time to fulfill by 25c voluntary assessment to the "Industrial Worker." The enclosed dollar will do for September, October, November and December. Yours for the Revolution, NESTOR DONDOGLIO.

Seattle locals sends in \$2.00 for subs, increases their bundle order to 500 copies and pays same in advance. How do you like it?

Fellow Worker Tom Halcrow sends in \$2.00 for prepaid 25c sub cards, from Kansas City. Tom is going right after them.

Frank Albers sends \$5.00 for 25c prepaid sub cards from New Orleans, La. New Orleans is now on the working class map. How is your town? Get on the map.

Wm. Yates sends in \$1.50 for subs from New Bedford, Mass. Good for William. Times are very hard in the textile industry.

J. W. Johnstone leaves \$2.50 for subs this last week. Another map being arranged.

D. F. Ruley sends \$1.50 from Bakersfield, Cal. for prepaid cards and subs.

F. H. Alexander sends in his regular \$1.00 for 25c subs from Omaha, Neb.

H. Weinstein, secretary of Los Angeles locals, sends \$10 for subs. Most of these subs were received at the Laura B. Emerson meetings in Los Angeles.

**BOOST! BOOST!**

Boost the Laura B. Emerson meetings, on the Coast. Fellow Worker Emerson is a first-class speaker and knows her subject. Don't fail to hear her.

**RECEIPTS A LITTLE BETTER.**

Receipts look a little better than last week, but yet short of current expenses. Every I. W. W. member is urged to go after the subs. Every secretary is in a position to get a few subs every week. Every organizer and speaker in the I. W. W. is in a position to secure a few subs for the "Worker." If no attempt is made, it is a sure thing that the subs will not be secured. Let every live member get busy and show that there is life by accomplishing something.

**FROM VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Enclosed find \$15.00 which we owe for the "Worker." Biscay is away up the line organizing men on the Canadian Northern and is having great success. We have two new locals in Victoria, one the teamsters who formerly belonged to the A. F. of L. and we also got a recruiting local, which now makes three locals in Victoria, B. C.

**FROM RUBY, WASH.**

I see by the papers that Saint Samuel has been to Spokane, and that he made a nice little speech that was calculated not to hurt any one, except of course those whom he speaks for. How easily we can be deceived! Here I had all the time supposed that J. J. McNamara was arrested because he was a fighter, but the Saint says "No gentler man ever breathed." I would like to have been there to hear him report on how much money the Civic Federation had subscribed to the defense fund. The Spokesman-Review calls him a "labor leader." I wonder if he is so-called because of his resemblance to the "leader that fishermen use, which forms an invisible but strong connection between the hook and the fellow on the shore who is going to land the sucker.

C. E. PAYNE.

**GOT HIS RECEIPT.**

He had run up a small bill at the village store, and went to pay it, first asking for a receipt.

The proprietor grumbled and complained it was too small to give a receipt for. It would do just as well, he said, to cross the account off, and so drew a diagonal pencil line across the book.

"Does that settle it?" asked the customer. "Sure." "An' ye'll never be askin' for it agin'?" "Certainly not." "Faith, thin," said the other coolly, "an' I'll kape me money in me pocket." "But I can rub that out," said the storekeeper. "I thought so," said the customer dryly. "Maybe ye'll be givin' me a receipt now. Here's yer money."

—William C. Bennett.

## Delegate Reports to his Local

(Continued from Page One.)

battle against the hypocritical Hearsts and conspirators in their attempt to remove from the Black Hills any semblance of class consciousness on the part of the working class, and we have every reason to believe that victory will be ours in the Black Hills in the near future, if only the rest of us stay by our fellow workers there as we should. My report, as one member of the strikes and lockouts' committee explains my position on that question.

The strikers on the Los Angeles aqueduct are confident of victory. They also are worthy of support, and also the stand taken by the craft unions in that section of the country is well worthy of mention. It is one case where several crafts walked out in support of the members of the W. F. of M. and are still standing by them.

The executive board was instructed to assist our brothers in organizing the Cobalt district in Ontario, Canada, and also in the copper and zinc districts in Minnesota, Michigan and Missouri, also the Pacific Coast and Alaska was mentioned as much in need of competent organizers.

The convention decided to levy a fifty cent assessment, after the Black Hills lockout is settled and the McNamara cases over, for the purpose of organizing in Mexico.

There were many amendments offered to the constitution, a number of which will be placed before you for your adoption or rejection. The following two amendments were offered and met with defeat, as I believe they should: An amendment introduced by Tom Corra to compel members to subscribe for the Miners' Magazine, and another resolution introduced by Vice President Mahoney to strike from the constitution that clause dealing with time contracts. There was an amendment offered by Joe Gueffil of Butte No. 1 to do away with proxy votes at conventions, and which, in my opinion, should have been adopted, as that privilege is much abused and was especially the case in this convention and gave the organizers the balance of power, which was responsible for the defeat of many important and progressive measures at this convention. The following amendments were adopted and will be submitted to the membership for their approval: Amendment calling for biennial conventions, amendment leaving it optional with local unions to hold annual or semi-annual elections, the initiative, referendum and recall, and a part of a section stricken from the constitution, which, if concurred in, will bring all men working in and around mines, mills and smelters in the one locality into one union as no second charter shall be allowed. All of the above amendments, I believe, should meet with your approval.

The convention supported the proposition of demanding of the A. F. of L. to turn over all international men working in and around the mines, mills and smelters to the W. F. of M.

Much time was consumed over the question of jurisdiction in this convention, and, in my opinion, there is a good many changes that will have to be made, or a satisfactory settlement of this question is very questionable.

We had a very capable representative of the Workers at this convention representing the union at Nome, Alaska, who stood firm on the main issue, the Industrial Union question, and who met with much opposition and censure by a number of the delegates over a letter, which he wrote and which was published in the "Industrial Worker" of Spokane, giving his views in regard to some things that happened and about some of the delegates at this convention, for which Delegate A. S. Embree of Nome wished to go on record as being censured by the majority of the delegates at the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the W. F. of M. as he considered it a credit to him and I can say that the correctness of his position is clear to me.

The committee on education and literature brought a report before the convention censuring the editor of the Miners' Magazine for using the columns of our official organ for showing up some dirty work on the part of the executive officers of the Socialist party, as they contended that it served to retard the progress of organizing the miners. Action was deferred on this report and the editor was sent for. The final result was that the editor was not censured. I took advantage of this opportunity to show why myself and others should be allowed the privilege of using the columns of our official organ for the purpose of exposing dirty work and treachery on the part of the officials of our own organization, but have been denied the privilege and even a more just right than the editor has now assumed, for the reason that he used the columns of our official journal to expose dirty work on the part of officials of a separate organization, and at the same time denying myself and other members of the W. F. of M. the right to use the columns of our Magazine for the purpose of exposing corruption on the part of the machine in control of our own organization. I desired to have that question opened up at this convention and that I be given the privilege of the floor to present my case and be allowed to bring up matters that have been lying in the dark for the past three or four years, but which had been partly thrashed out at the last two or three conventions, which would serve as grounds upon which an objection could be raised unless I was granted the privilege by the delegates.

Failure on the part of the editor and those whose interests he served in this case to make any reply leaves the dirt still under cover.

In conclusion I would urge that you take advantage of the beneficial amendments to the constitution like the initiative, referendum and recall, which you can use to much advantage, if you keep yourselves posted on the workings of this and other organizations.

I would urge you again to study your position in the labor movement of this country and I desire to say that from what A. F. of Lism appeared in this convention makes me still firmer in my contention that the American Federation of Labor is a segregation of labor instead of a labor union, and is serving as a stumbling block in the path of the real movement of this country, and that any money paid into it, or into the treasury of any organization, which upholds its system, only serves to prolong our struggles by keeping its capitalistic machinery in good, working order.

I have this to say in regard to the majority of those regarded as leaders in the working class movement of today, that a close study of their position will prove them misleaders, and especially those who would have you believe that chasing political rainbows is the only solution to the problem. The terms hoboes, blanket brigades and renegades, often used by this element is for the purpose of throwing cold water upon the shoulders of those who go to make up the advanced guard of the labor movement, and to weaken their position by creating a prejudice in the minds of the weaker element in the struggle for the emancipation of our class. But, I believe, that whenever we develop strength enough to overcome the prejudices created by fakers and do our own thinking on the Industrial Union question, that we will find that the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World have got the key to the situation, that we will eventually come to it in spite of the treachery and trickery of the labor fakers of today, several of which I had the displeasure of coming in contact with at the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners.

I will turn this report over to you, with the understanding that you have the privilege of doing with it whatever you see fit, and if you desire to give it publicity, I stand ready to defend my position on any part of it.

Believing that I served your interests the best I could under the circumstances, awaiting your approval or disapproval of my work and this report, I remain, yours for Industrial Liberty.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Your Representative to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners.

## REASON TO BE PROUD

NO. 240 W. F. M. PROUD OF THEIR DELEGATE—DELEGATE EMBREE HAS SUPPORT OF ALL REBELS IN STAND AGAINST FAKIRS.

In the absence of a stenographic report of the proceedings of the 19th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Butte, judging by the reports that have reached here in the capitalist papers Delegate Embree injected considerable life into the proceedings. It appears he wrote a letter to the Spokane Industrial Worker commenting in part upon the proceedings up to the time he had written. When the report reached Butte the president took considerable exception to that, and flared up in anger.

Often enough it will happen that men will criticize things which occasion much anger, and this was such an occurrence. Doubtless Moyer felt that his annoyance was most righteous, and he felt called upon to denounce the writer, but that does no good. No one in the labor movement is immune from criticism, especially anyone holding a position of trust in the organization. Denunciation is no argument wherewith to rebut criticism leveled against one or anything, the thing which effective is straightforward fact, free from any sense of personal prejudice.

Delegate Embree's position throughout has been consistent with the explicit instructions which he received from this local, and if he felt called upon to criticize anyone or everything in connection with the organization that was his affair. This local is solidly behind Embree in the attitude which he took up.

And it is ridiculous for Moyer and for any of the officers of the W. F. M. to resent criticism when in the Miners Magazine time and again are criticisms leveled against "our" president Sam Gompers, and "our" vice president John Mitchell. If Gompers and Mitchell are sincere, and we are not going to swear to it one way or another, a gross injustice is done them, and in any event the Western Federation of Miners is part of the A. F. of L. and abuse of the officers of that organization comes with very poor grace from those who are so quick to resent criticism themselves.

The Spokane Industrial Worker and the Newcastle Solidarity are the only papers published today within the United States, which are from the first page to the last proletarian in spirit and proletarian in utterance. While the rest of us are dallying with inutilities, those papers are devoted wholly and solely to the workers. They have cast aside all the useless folderols that weigh down the politicians, and the sanctity of official utterances of labor leaders is no longer for them existent. The position which they maintain on any subject

is the logical one for the workers who have any correct sense of the present day industrial trend, and know well that refusing to bend the knee to an aristocracy of idleness to be consistent must refuse also to be imposed upon by an aristocracy of labor or of labor disident leaders. Delegate Embree could not have chosen a better medium wherein to express his views of the convention. It is of course regrettable that it meets with the antagonism of Moyer and Mahoney and the rest, but surely they will, or ought to be willing to concede to Embree the same privilege with reference to themselves, which John M. O'Neill takes with reference to Gompers and Mitchell; what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if some of us think that Bill Haywood, Fred Healewood and Vincent St. John are just as good as our present elected officers, surely they cannot be forbidden so to think. And when they think so, the right to free speech should not be denied them. It is a little late in the day, by your leave, for any man to think he is a leader by the grace of God, and his conduct being the conduct of an anointed one, immune from criticism.

So as was said, Delegate Embree acted as he was instructed to act throughout. He did well, and we are proud of him.—None Industrial Worker, Official Organ of No. 240, W. F. M.

### MEXICAN LIBERAL DEPORTED.

Word has been received from San Diego, Cal., that the Mexican Liberal, Leonardo Gutierrez, who was held by the U. S. Immigration department after the battle of Tijuana, has been deported to Mexico.

The fellow workers of San Diego exerted every means to have Gutierrez set free, but of no avail. This is one of the blackest crimes yet committed by the watchdogs of the ruling class. This sending a known political prisoner back into a district where a civil war is raging, unarmed and at the mercy of the murderous military of Madero.

S. M. G.

## NOT AFRAID OF "BULLS"

ALL OBEY POLICE EXCEPT I. W. W. PHILADELPHIA I. W. W. STANDS FIRM IN FACE OF PERSECUTION—POLICE AFRAID TO GO AHEAD.

Some fighting organization is that Industrial Worker of the World. It defied Henry Clay, director of public safety, and it got away with it. That organization also caused considerable embarrassment to Sergeant Crawford and his City Hall guards.

Before hustling away to Beasley's Point Saturday Director Clay ordered that there should be no speaking on the City Hall plaza after 10 o'clock Sunday night. As the clock pointed to that hour Crawford and his night guard sallied forth from the north portals of the City Hall.

They broke up the meetings of the Single Taxers and the Socialists. They also put to flight a gentleman who just before proclaimed that he was a philosophical anarchist.

Next was the platform of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Henry S. Howard was speaking. A guard climbed on the platform and whispered into his ear, "Nix on the spelling; it is after 10 o'clock." Howard looked aggrieved and then he shouted to the crowd, "The police say that this meeting will end at 10 o'clock. The police are mistaken. We will go right on. No one can abridge the right of free speech."

Howard disappeared from the platform when a cop pulled his coat tail. Then upon the platform hopped Walter Osborne, of 1210 Cherry street. A yank at his coat tail caused Osborne also to go down and out in the speaking line. B. Brown, of 302 Earlham street, Germantown, then hurried to the platform. It was a busy little session for the cops, but Brown also disappeared.

In the excitement of locking up the men the guards forgot Howard. Howard regained the platform and began the "Police clubs cannot intimidate us," and while the crowds were cheering the thought Howard for the second time went down.

Then a speaker named J. Barnes climbed up on the stand. He said that the meeting would not adjourn until the cell rooms were filled. He talked himself out of thoughts and looked hopefully to the police for aid, but they paid no attention. He signalled to J. Horn, who relieved him.

Horn went over the industrial situation from the time Adam didn't have to labor until now, when every good son of Adam is working his head off. He got hoarse and tired, but the police chuckled in revenge and let him find a way out. Horn saw an opening and invited any member of the audience to take the stand.

The meeting was adjourned and the three men arrested will be given a hearing before Magistrate Beaton in the Central Station today.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

There are spiders in Java that make webs so strong that it requires a knife to cut them. There are also spiders of the employing class who make webs so strong they crush the vitality of the workers.—Exchange.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

## SYNDICALISM IN GERMANY

(By W. Z. Foster.)

Revolutionary Industrial Unionism or "Syndicalism" in Germany finds its expression in "Die Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften" (F. D. G.), or "The Free Union of German Unions." This organization is inspired by the same ideals that uses the same tactics that distinguish Syndicalist organizations the world over. With its program of "direct action" tactics, it is in sharp contrast with the balance of the German labor movement, to whom these modern tactics are practically unknown. It is a comparatively small organization, numbering some 20,000 members, whilst the conservative unions—Socialist, Christian, etc.—number about 2,500,000. Yet it possesses an influence entirely out of proportion to its size. It is an object of almost horror to the political leaders of the great Socialist sick and death benefit societies, misnamed unions, who see in its violent agitation of the general strike and direct action tactics generally a threatening menace to their policy of working class non-resistance to its oppressors, which is so indispensable to the success of their insurance, labor and political organizations. They leave no stone unturned to discredit the organization and its officers and use it as a general bugaboo to scare any of their own disobedient unions back into the straight and narrow path. In Germany any union that dares to exhibit the slightest degree of independence is promptly insulted by being called "localist," the reigning central committee rattles the "Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften" skeleton, and the frightened and repentant union promptly submits.

The F. V. D. G. is also called "The Localist" owing to its federative form of organization, which is the antipodes of the prevailing "Centralist" type of the balance of the German labor movement. In the centralist trades or industrial unions, the central or national committees are almost absolute masters, the local unions are dependent on their wills and are practically deprived of all independence of action. In the F. V. D. G. or "Localist" unions, it is just the opposite, the local unions retain almost complete liberty of action, being bound together nationally into industrial unions just as loosely as is compatible with effective co-operation. The alliance of these national unions forms the F. V. D. G. Each union is perfectly independent of the others and makes its own constitution, etc. The local unions of all industries also organize themselves into Gewerkschaftskartelle or District Councils, which likewise are strictly autonomous. The central or business committee of the F. V. D. G. consists of five members which are elected at the regular bi-annual congress. Their functions are largely of a "post office" order, the unions retaining to themselves, all important prerogatives. The F. V. D. G. has but one official organ, "Die Einigkeit," which is edited by the business committee. This paper is exposed to none such financial storms as beat on the devoted heads of the I. W. W. papers. All locals in industrial unions which have no paper of their own, must subscribe for as many copies of "Die Einigkeit" as they have members. These papers are distributed gratis to the members. This is a plan that the I. W. W. would do well to follow as it is a disgrace that the lives of our papers should be endangered for lack of financial support.

In Germany the workers receive very low wages, as a class they are only a week or two from hunger, therefore in anticipation of strikes or lockouts, funds must be collected in order to tide the striking or lockout workers over until they go back to work again. The big Socialist centralists, collect these funds by charging high dues, putting this money into the central treasury, and investing the central committee with almost absolute power, which they liberally use to prevent strikes. The local unions are even forbidden to appeal to other unions for aid without first getting permission of their national central committee and the general commission of all the centralist unions. This is called the "self help plan" and effectually puts a damper on the "solidarity" feeling amongst workers during strikes. In the F. V. D. G. a different plan is used; the industrial unions have no central strike fund treasuries and the local unions are duty bound to assess their members a half week's wages yearly for strike purposes. They retain these funds themselves and when they deem a strike necessary they enter upon it without asking anyone's leave. When their funds are gone, they make an appeal to the business committee of the F. V. D. G. and the latter issues appeals to all the local unions of the whole organization. There in turn assess themselves so much per member weekly as long as the strike lasts. This plan has proved to be a success, as so far, the unions have loyally lived up to their agreed on plan of "free solidarity." This plan far from suppressing the fighting qualities of the unions, as does that in vogue in the centralist unions, stimulates them. The socialist union leaders say "The F. V. D. G. unions are utterly unreasonable, when they enter into a "loan movement" they never know when to quit.

What may to many seem to be an exaggerated form of "autonomy" prevails in regard to the congress, each union sends as many delegates as it wishes to. This plan is really only a symptom of the universal syndicalistic contempt for majorities in congresses and committees. It is proof that these bodies in syndicalist organizations are only advisory and legislative, that the power ever rests where it belongs—in the local unions. In these basic organizations—the local unions—where the assemblies are genuinely legislative, the prin-

ciple of majorities is rigidly upheld, not because it is particularly just, but because it is the only known practical method of doing business. The whole superstructure—congress and committees—of the French labor unions is built on this same principle. The smallest federation of 350 members gets the same representation in the C. G. T. as the largest 90,000.

The F. V. D. G. has been developed as a result of thirty years of warfare with the centralist unions. Though the national organization of the F. V. D. G. is but fourteen years old some of its component organizations date back into the days of the "Ante Socialist" laws from 1878-1890. These Ante Socialist laws forbade labor unions which were professedly political—as were all the revolutionary unions—to enter into alliances with each other; they had to remain isolated. After their enactment the labor movement became split over the question of whether it should remain political and only locally organized, or whether it should discard politics and form national centralized unions, as it was entitled to do under the law. After years of strife—even after the repeal of the Ante Socialist laws in 1890—the centralized form of union became the dominant one, and the localist organizations, the still strongly Socialist, gradually became outcasts. These ne'er-do-wells went from bad to worse, and finally wound up in the lowest depths of depravity by becoming Syndicalist. Today, these organizations alone of all the unions of Germany are entitled to be called revolutionary. Whilst all the others have vague plans of bettering the living conditions of the workers, the F. V. D. G. unions are aiming consciously to overthrow capitalism by direct action methods and when this feat is accomplished to use their own structures as the basis for the constitution of the new society.

In all the capitalist countries of the globe the syndicalist organizations are desperately fighting to get a little breathing space in the Black Hole of the modern labor movement and everywhere their most inveterate enemies are the Socialists. Here in Germany, the so-called classic land of Socialism and revolution, the Syndicalists, because of the power of the Socialists, believe that they have a more difficult task than that of any other Syndicalist organization. They even consider the German worker hypnotized by "political dope," to be more immune from the attacks of revolutionary unionism than even the American scissor bill. However, they are not dismayed by their task but are carrying on a vigorous agitation which is bound to eventually win.

## LABOR DAY IN NEW YORK

60,000 PARADE ON LABOR DAY IN NEW YORK—SOCIALIST AND LABOR FAKIRS TRY TO DESTROY I. W. W. BANNERS—I. W. W. IS VICTORIOUS.

(Special to "Industrial Worker.")

New York, Sept. 4, 1911

Labor day in New York is once more a thing of history. Approximately 60,000 workers participated in the parade. In the immense parade there was one division reserved for those organizations wishing to put themselves on record as specially protesting against the McNamara outrage. Invitations were sent to all organizations to form part of this division, which invitations were accepted by many among which was the I. W. W. Though all these organizations naturally carried their union banner, an attempt was made by a combination of socialist party and A. F. of L. fakirs (among whom were Julius Gerber and Isadore Philips of the S. P. and A. Abrams of the A. F. of L.) to prevent the I. W. W. to carry its banner and to force them to withdraw from the parade. They threatened to pull it down but got their bluff called and as the I. W. W. regulars seconded their motion with enthusiasm, seeing that their attempt to slug the I. W. W. was a failure they contented themselves with putting us at the tail end of the McNamara division which was the last division of the parade. Here we were joined by several hundred rebels of every stamp, many of whom were disgusted members of the S. P., who swore all kinds of vengeance even going so far as to threaten a split in the party. The result of the battle around the I. W. W. banner was that the I. W. W. made the best showing in the McNamara division, besides showing a few of the faithful the tactics of their fake leaders, also gave them a sample of the fighting spirit of the I. W. W. Yours for solidarity.

W. Z. FOSTER.  
AUGUST WALQUIST.  
Press Committee.

### ARE YOU BOOSTING?

Are you boosting for the eight hour day to take effect all over America on May 1st, 1912? Remember the time is getting shorter every day and we have not a minute to lose in this matter. Everyone get busy. Get stickers and literature and don't forget to get subs for our papers. There is work for every rebel in America and then some.

### CORRECT, BY GUM!

Even the slogan of a "fair day's work for a fair day's pay" really means equitable conditions of employment, and to the worker the fruits of his labor. Anything less is unfair.