

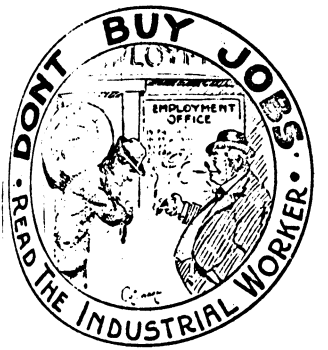
I. W. W. has won Free Speech at Missoula. Where do you think we better start next?

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1909 One Dollar a Year No. 31

LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS



It is hoped that all the Fellow Workers will send themselves to keep the membership in...

Adna, Wash.—Adna Lumber Co.; wages \$2.25...

Mayfair, Wash.—Columbia Box & Lumber Co.; \$2 a day; pay monthly; poor board, \$5.50...

Woodville, Wash.—Woodville Logging Co.; wages \$2.50 to \$3.25; rotten grub; bad bunk house; place on the bum. Keep away...

Everett, Wash.—Merrill & Ring, Camp No. 2; being job; wages \$2 to \$4; pay 10th of month; men are packed like sardines in the loaded bunk house; rotten grub; hard work; employment sharks ship men here.

Seattle is full of suckers after the close of the fair and it rains 25 hours a day in good weather. Pacific Coast Steamship Co. is paying 40 to 50 cents per hour for loaders. Men work one to two days' work a week on this ship. The men on the Arlington dock are to be paid on, according to the officers of the A. F. of L.

The following is from a late number of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer":

"Up to three years ago the longshoremen were affiliated with the Federation, but determined to secede and work independently. They of the locals on the Pacific Coast joined as independents, but without the aid of the Federation. It was claimed, they lost ground. Their negotiations for better wage conditions, and the plan for re-affiliation has met with success. Mr. Rouch says that 15 of the local unions out of 30 on the Pacific Coast, which were classed as doubtful, have already joined the Federation, and with the eight who were loyal to the cause, enough support has been secured to insure the success of the Federation."

Mr. Rouch said that the men employed on the Arlington docks, whose wages were cut 10 cents an hour last Monday, are sympathizers with the Industrial Workers of the World, with which the Federation has no cause in common.

The coffee and waffle houses in Seattle work the slaves about 12-hour shifts; pay \$7 to \$9 a week. They need a union—bad!

The Lake, Wash.—Day Lumber Co.; wages \$2.50 to \$4.25 per day; fair grub; tolerable bunk house; 10-hour shift; men have to wait like a dog to be fed at dinner; 20 minutes paid to gobble.

Elk, Wash.—Consolidated Lumber Co.; wages \$2.25 to \$2.50; poor grub; sleep in a boarding house; bosses are pretty decent; pay once a month.

Muskogee, Mich.—A fellow worker of Millers Union No. 824 reports that there is work in cabinet makers at the Brunswick-Balke-Clender Co. plant; board in hotel at \$4 per week.

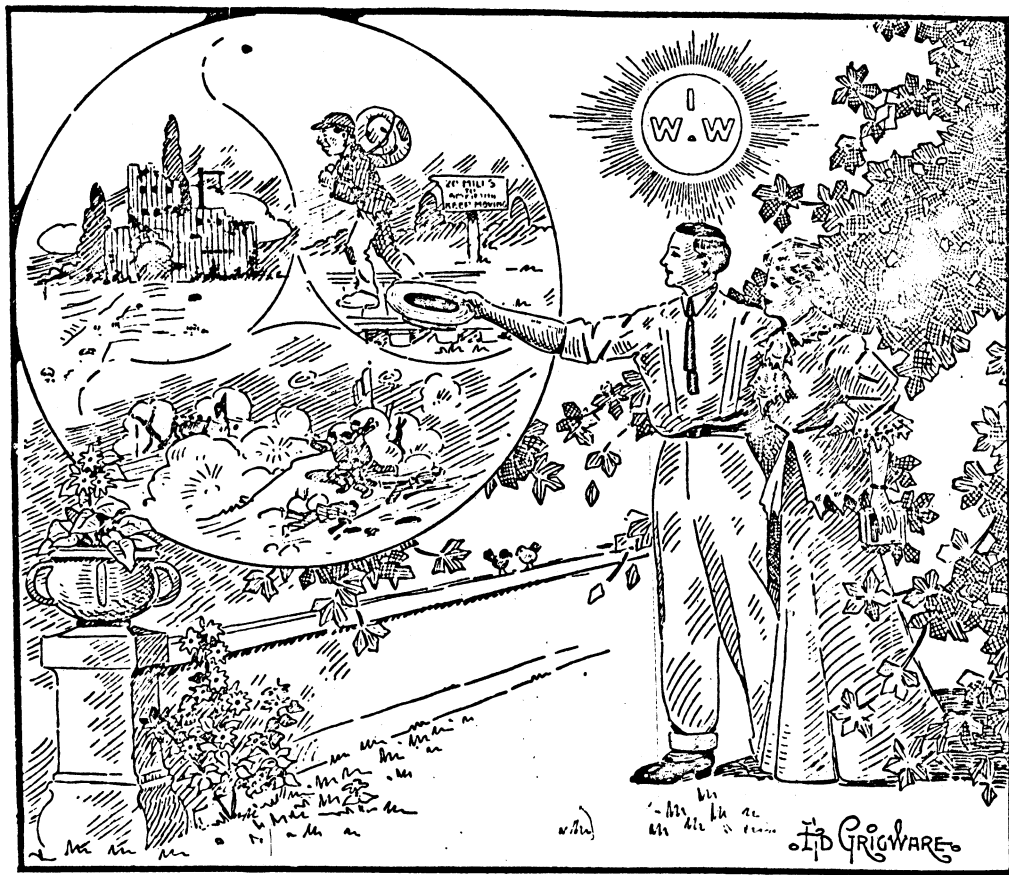
Rockwood, Minn.—Minneapolis & St. Louis R. Co.; \$2 per day; grub is rank; some of the employment sharks and no hospital fee. It is a little better a little road stake—that's all.

San Francisco, Cal.—Fellow Worker George Baker of Industrial Union No. 175 sends in a plea of money for subs and papers. He reports that the boys there are struggling hard to build up the union, but have a fierce time of it with the A. F. of L. skates and the politicians. He expects to order several hundred shirts a week soon. The union in Frisco is going to get a better hall in a better place. Fellow workers going to California and staying in Frisco should make it a point to go on the job there and fraternize. The local headquarters are at 173 East street. C. Higgins of No. 92 is in Frisco and says that every day else, that the town is crowded with the boys and that the employment sharks are in a fine position.

Fellow Worker Covington Hall has just paid \$100 for the New Orleans, and says that it is getting very strong in many parts of New Orleans for the I. W. W. The new organizer very badly the e, and the General Headquarters will be in a position to send an organizer. A. M. Johnson expresses great satisfaction that the boys in New Castle, Pa. The fellow workers in the west and north are looking forward to see the new paper succeed.

Fellow Worker Walker C. Smith, secretary of the Industrial Union No. 175, writes as follows: "The Industrial Worker is up to the usual standard at the spot. We sold 25 of them at our afternoon street meeting and a number of them at our hall meeting in the evening. We hope to be able to place a permanent order in a short time.

Local No. 26 is doing well in spite of the position of the capitalist class, the A. F. of L., the P. and the S. F. Labor conditions are bad in Colorado. Spud



WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Oh, it may be, oft meseemeth,
In the days that yet shall be,
When no slave of gold abideth
'Twixt the breadth of sea to sea.

Some shall pause a while and ponder
On the bitter days of old
Ere the toil and strife of battle
Overthrew the curse of gold.

Oft when men and maids are merry,
Ere the sunlight leaves the earth,
And they bless the day beloved—
All too short for all their mirth.

Then, 'twixt lips of loved and lover,
Solemn thoughts of us shall rise;
We, who once were fools and dreamers,
Then shall be the brave and wise.

Life, or death—then who shall heed it—
What we gain, or what we lose;
Fair flies life amidst the struggle,
And the Cause for each shall choose!
William Morris.

FREE SPEECH IS WON IN MISSOULA, MONT.

The I. W. W. in Missoula, Mont., has practically won its fight for free speech, as we are now speaking on the streets without being molested. We didn't appeal to justice, but the taxpayers felt the pressure on their pocket-books and capitulated. About 40 members have seen the inside of the Missoula jail during the last two weeks, giving this town a forcible example of the motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all." Eight men served time; two women, Mrs. Frenette and myself, have each inhabited a cell in the county jail over night; the rest of the boys are all "enthusiastic defenders" of the city jail. At first the police were very full of fight, "blue moldin' for a batin," and every man was arrested and tried who attempted to speak. But when the night and day force had to get out after night and the number of arrests increased by leaps and bounds, they began to lose interest in the fun. The last night there were 30 men in jail and the next night we had a list of 50 volunteers, when the police lay down and let our speakers continue. The 30 arrested demanded a jury trial each, and the judge said to me, "A little town like Missoula can not stand the expense." The mayor got out of town to let the acting mayor settle the thing for the taxpayers, who have a steel bridge and a new court house a-building, and they began to howl about the expense. One breakfast for the I. W. W. boys alone cost the city \$5.

The populace were very much in sympathy with the I. W. W. Our membership is growing steadily in spite of the A. F. of L. carpenters ordering their membership not to attend the I. W. W. meetings. One little newsboy stopped me on the street and gave me half a dozen papers "for the boys." When we found that eating in restaurants was too expensive for the boys we put up Knut's tent, appointed a cook and steward, and started co-operative "Mulligan" stew. Bread was given freely by some socialist bakers, and even though the city government refused to feed its visitors we could have held out for a year, feeding them ourselves.

The chief of police himself arrested me on the charge of causing trouble, inciting a riot, etc. I was taken to the county jail and given an individual cell, designed for witnesses, I understand. It had a pile of old papers in one corner, an old sloop-pail in another, some dirty food left from several days before, and during the time I was there, from 8 o'clock Sunday until 5 o'clock Monday, the jailer kept promising to clean it out, but the cleaning never materialized. The bonds for all the others were placed at \$10 each, but bonds for me were placed at \$50, so I must be quite a dangerous criminal.

When Mrs. Frenette was arrested there was an enormous crowd followed her to the jail, and while not riotous, were certainly indignant.

When Mrs. Frenette was arrested there was an enormous crowd followed her to the jail, and while not riotous, were certainly indignant.

She was arrested for speaking. I was arrested for standing on the street corner asking a man to come to the hall meeting of the I. W. W. The arrest of us two women aroused the town all right. ELIZABETH G. FLYNN.

(As Fellow Worker Flynn seems too worn out I'll cut in here, as I as well as the other convicted criminals are free.)

Lecture by Sheriff.

Fellow Worker Little and I were arrested Tuesday, received a lecture from the sheriff Wednesday morning in regard to Fellow Worker Flynn bawling out Parsons, the Labor Day speaker (A. F. of Hell), whose political wings she clipped by her roast of the dope he had handed out, also a criticism of our line of stuff, and advised us to talk temperance. Wednesday evening I spoke for a few minutes and was pulled. Little got out the title of his lecture, "A Talk on Temperance," when plucked. A plucky got out "Fellow workers," Tucker, a forestry service C. E., told how people had fought and won this fight in Seattle and he intended to fight for it here. That settled him. Next day we were tried (?). We conducted our own cases. In the talk before sentence we told the court its relation to the working class without any polish, the result was 15 days; four arrested were turned loose and came back in an educational meeting in jail, the result was me being thrown into the jail, the sheriff following me in and beating me up. The four arrested were returned loose and came back that evening. I was taken to the city jail, where I could get a chance to sing. In there it was a continual round of drunks for a couple of days until the boys crowded them for room. The hose was brought out, but the crowd looked ugly and they were afraid to make their bluff good. Thursday the boys refused to leave the jail and demanded trial. I was transferred back to the county jail, the doors of the city jail being left open. The boys sent out four speakers, who were not arrested; at night they were rearrested. Friday they insisted on being fed and tried. The cases came up yesterday and were dismissed.

A committee from the policing organization of the capitalist class waited on the ex-committee with two or three propositions at different times, which were turned down, and they were notified that our terms were "unconditional surrender and the release of all prisoners."

We were all turned loose at 4 o'clock today. Some of us had two days to serve, and four had seven days.

I am a dog that gnaws a bone,
I crouch and gnaw it all alone.
The time will come—it comes not yet—
When I'll bite those by whom I'm bit.
J. A. JONES.

There is something deeply affecting in the spectacle of a young man, in the prime of health and vigor, offering himself, a voluntary slave, in the labor market without a purchaser—eagerly proffering to barter the use of his body, the day-long exertion of his strength, the wear and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, for the common necessities of life—and in vain—in vain—Thomas Hood.

DELEGATE JOHN SANDGREN'S MEETING IN PORTLAND.

Fellow Worker John Sandgren, delegate to America for the Swedish striking labor unions of Sweden, spoke in Arion hall, Portland, Saturday night, October 9. The meeting was held under the auspices of a temporary committee formed for the arrangement of the meeting. The big hall was filled and Sandgren's masterly address was listened to with the closest attention by the vast audience. No more vividly descriptive lecture was ever given in the town on a subject of such importance.

A parade was started at Second and Burnside streets at 7:30 and marched on the principal streets. Over 2000 men were in line, led by the Misses Gladys Forberg and Leada Foote, carrying a large red banner on which was written, "Help our striking brothers in Sweden." It was an I. W. W. parade and as we marched through the streets the cockroach business men lined the streets with gazing mouths, apparently thunderstruck by the showing made by the fighting union. A policeman was heard to remark as they stopped the street cars to allow the parade to pass, "Great God, I didn't know that so many men belonged to the I. W. W.!"

The total receipts for the evening were \$180. Fellow Worker Sandgren is to be billed back along the coast towns under the auspices of the I. W. W., and after the Swedish strike is over will be ready to start organizing among the Scandinavians for the I. W. W. E. J. FOOTE.

I. W. W. ORGANIZATION NO. 296, MCKEES ROCKS

The actual paid-up membership of the I. W. W. of McKees Rocks for the present is 2000. The applications we have on hand number over 4000. The reason that we have only one-half paid up is due to no fault of the men, but is to be understood by the fact that all those that have not as yet paid any fees or dues are not counted in this statement, although most of them are allowed to participate in the business of the organization. The reason that only about 2000 have paid up is to be explained, not in the lack of interest in the organization by the men, but to the fact that last Saturday, October 9, was really the first payday of the men since the early part of July.

Without doubt the greatest proportion of the membership are Polish, and next come the Slavonians. The races and nationalities represented are: Germans, Czechs, Austrians, Hungarians, Magyars, Slavonians, Croatians, Roumanians, Greeks, Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Italians and Americans, also Irish, Welsh and English. The branches of Industrial Union No. 296 so far organized are:

- No. 1, American.
- No. 2, German-Hungarian-Austrian-Roumanian-Hohemian.
- No. 3, Russian-Polish-Lithuanian-Ruthenian.
- No. 4, Slavonian-Croatian.
- No. 5, Italians.
- No. 6, Greeks.

It may be said in this connection that the biggest branch of them all is No. 3. The smallest are first the Italian and then the American. The reason that the Italian branch is not very numerous as yet is not only due to the small number of the Italians employed in the Pressed Steel plant, but also due to the fact that very few, indeed, work at anything except as laborers, but the 200 or so that are employed will in a short time be in line. The reason that the American branch is about the last on the list is due to various facts, but I will only enumerate a few. First, they are few in number, and thus believe themselves a sort of privileged part of the employees; second, they have not as yet quite rid themselves of the C. A. Wise virus. But we may rest assured, and all present indications tend to clinch the idea, that in a very short time they will—those that are wage workers—get rid of that disease and line up with the rest.

The name of the secretary for the combined branches can not be given for the present, as the branches are now getting down to business and are having an election for secretary and a treasurer. For the present Fellow Worker Frank Morris is acting in this capacity with unusual distinction.

The Central Committee has been organized and is doing business. It is composed of representatives of the diverse defined languages, and representatives are elected proportionately from all branches.

There are very few scabs in the shops now. It must be explained that on September 15 they were all compelled to leave, but due to the dirty work of the company man and tools, under the leadership of C. A. Wise, they managed—very few at that—to get back when the second strike was declared off.

Wise, the Traitor.

C. A. Wise, the labor faker, is still around town. A few words about this gent may not be out of place about this time.

He and his committee, that were deposed on the first day of the second strike, are still claiming to be the "Executive Strike Committee" and have made a move in the direction of organizing an outfit called "The United Car Workers of the World Benevolent Association," a coffin outfit for fair. That the organization would have a short life there was very little doubt, but it was not expected that it really would be as short-lived as it is panning out. The latest developments are that the so-called "Six Six" has split in two parts, from the fact that the expenses to keep the outfit going were too much. The expenses for salaries alone is about \$100 or more a week. The most they had was 200 members, which meant an income of \$200 a month!

Wise's gam, for the bosses was played too raw to fool the most gullible of wage slaves. He was the chairman of the strikers, but after the second strike he went into the shops with the bosses and pointed out "the dangerous men," which, of course, meant, the most active fighters during the strike. "That was too much," and it is a treat to read the letters that are published in the Pittsburgh "Leader" from time to time by former strikers, under the head "Letters From the People." They tear the hide of this labor faker for fair. We have the proof that the gent is captain of the "Zouaves Company," a military organization in this state. It must also be stated that this fellow was not one of the first that walked out in the general strike. In fact, he and his pals scabbed it for nearly two days before they went out, and then they didn't go out voluntarily, either. He worked in the department that was ordered to go home because the bosses feared that the "Zouaves" were going to blow up the shop in order to drive them out—so they were told to go home and thus avoid trouble.

There is no A. F. of L. organization of any kind whatsoever in the plant. The hours of work are 10 hours for five days and a half-day on Saturday. The company did not grant the half-day holiday on Saturday, but the men took it, and so the bosses can't help themselves.

In this connection a flashlight may be thrown on Wise. At a meeting held by the Wise's coffin society, where he spoke, it is reliably reported that he delivered himself of the following gem on unionism: "Last Saturday the company, in order to finish a rush order, asked that the men work the rest of the day till 4 o'clock. But these I. W. W. fellows passed around the word that any one who would work after dinner would be hanged." I would have liked to have been working there, and I would have given them an opportunity to hang me." Great words, indeed! But let me say, Captain of the Zouaves, that it was probably a good thing that you were not working, for though you have made a failure of everything that you have undertaken, in this case you would probably have made a triumphant but sorrowful success.

There can be no detailed account as to the (Continued on Page 4.)

APPEAL OF VICTIMS OF MCKEES ROCKS

The historic struggle of the workers of McKees Rocks, Pa. is a thing of the past, although the struggle will continue in the place of employment for the further advance of the workers here and everywhere until the world will be ablaze with the achievements of the last struggle for complete economic emancipation.

To the socialist and revolutionary labor press and to all those who are interested in the struggle and its importance, the strikers owe a debt of gratitude.

The committee of the organization embracing the workers in this district takes this opportunity to express the thanks and the boundless appreciation of the thousands who stood gallantly together in this great battle. In the struggle a world was expressed, indeed, the struggle of those down-trodden thousands who are seeking a world of good will be gained for all. If this agitation can be spread to other districts, where hundreds of thousands are compelled to work under conditions akin to slavery of the middle ages.

We know that all those who supported the workers in this struggle will, with our own cooperation, disseminate and spread the message of industrial solidarity among those who will draw their object lesson from the McKees Rocks strike.

No, the Pressed Steel Car alone was an institution where workers were outraged, their life blood sapped and destroyed and the homes of the defenseless workers broken up and the honor of their wives and daughters sacrificed. No, there are thousands and thousands of institutions where the same conditions, if not worse, prevail, although still unknown to the world at large.

With the impulse given us in this struggle, we, the workers of McKees Rocks, will do our share of the sacred duty to bring about the awakening of the hundreds of thousands suffering under such abominable conditions.

The Victims.

But we, the workers of America, should not forget the victims of this struggle. After the "bloody Sunday" of August 22, many of the most active men, several still bleeding from the wounds inflicted by the Cossacks, were thrown into dungeons. Some of these are still held under charges before the Grand Jury; heavy bail had to be paid for four of the fighters, as it was feared they would die from the injuries they had to suffer; but fourteen more are held in the bastle of the master class of Pennsylvania.

The working class of America paid, only two years ago, a heavy duty to the principle in the Meyer-Haywood-Pettibone defense. Not because of the personality of the three, or because they were officers of a labor organization; but because every worker felt that this attack by the capitalists of America was aimed at the entire working class.

Likewise should they realize now that the efforts at keeping these eighteen men in prison under charges, is an organized effort to establish the principle that the workers shall not resist when members of their own class are shot down in cold blood, as was done here by the Hessians and Cossacks of the master class.

Men and women of America! Arise in all your might to the new occasion! These men languishing in prison had no paid position in a labor organization. They are of the rank and file, with no exception. Deprived of their liberty while fighting for the rights of themselves and fellow workers. Legal defense must be engaged. The true facts in every case must be made known. In this task we need the cooperation of all the true men and women who fought so often in the vanguard ranks of the labor movement.

Contribute! If only a little from every one, all will help.

Send all contributions for the "Prisoners' Defense Fund" to the treasurer of the fund, Ignatz Klavner, 667 Preble avenue, North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—As this appeal will only be sent to the press for publication it is hoped that in order to bring it to the attention and consideration of the progressive organizations the members interested are requested to use this as an official communication and invitation for help from their organization.

The following contributions have been collected for the Swedish Strikers through the Scandinavian branch of Local Union No. 85, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.:

Table with columns: List No., Collector, Amount. Total: \$109.40

"SOLIDARITY"

Industrial Unions Nos. 297 and 298, I. W. W., of New Castle, Pennsylvania, will publish a weekly paper beginning on November 18. The price will be \$1.00 per year. It will be an I. W. W. paper and located in the heart of the steel industry in Western Pennsylvania. The position is important and strategic. We need a paper in that locality very much. All the Fellow Workers are urged to make a success of this undertaking. The editor of "SOLIDARITY," the new paper, will be A. M. Stirton. Address all communications, etc., to C. H. McCARTY, Sec'y Joint Press Committee, P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Penna.



VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDITOR'S BOOKS.

Financial report table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes receipts and expenditures.

The above is the report of the auditing committee appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the Industrial Unions of the Spokane I. W. W., at the last regular meeting of the Executive Committee, on Saturday, October 16, 1909.

Hereafter a regular weekly report will be given by the Executive Committee on the state of the business of the Industrial Worker, and the same will be printed in the paper in the next issue following.

The books of the Industrial Worker have always been, and are now, open to the inspection of any member of the union. It is hoped that all the members interested will exert themselves to assist the Spokane unions in the work of publishing this paper.

Included in the receipts in the report of the auditing committee are the following contributions to the Industrial Worker: Industrial Union No. 64, Minneapolis, \$ 5.00; Executive committee, I. W. W., Portland, 2.50; E. J. Foote 2.50; E. Duynslager 2.50; W. Th. Neff 2.50.

Since the report was made out the following contributions have also been received, which will be included in the weekly report in the next issue: Industrial Union No. 178, I. W. W., Seattle, \$25.00; J. Th. Anderson, Cusick, Wash. 1.00; Spokane I. W. W. included in list below 6.00.

Table of contributions to the Industrial Worker, including names and amounts.

OMAHA, Neb.—Industrial Union No. 86 has a new headquarters at 116-118 Douglas street. This is the finest headquarters in the west. The union has three large floors, electric lighted and heated by steam. Open all the time. The boys in Omaha are on the move and no mistake. They take a bundle of papers every week, and hold meetings in the hall every night. Telephone number, A1851. There can be no doubt that the growth of the union in Omaha will be rapid. A. L. A. Schiermeier is secretary, and was recently arrested for speaking on the street. This is the regular thing for the I. W. W. men. Some one has suggested that the union issue "jail stamps" to show how often the member has been pinched. The importance of suitable headquarters can not be overestimated. Ladies are especially invited in Omaha, and the place is suitable to receive them. Some of us oldtimers are apt to forget that there can be no social power without the women. Let's go after them and get them into the union!

SEATTLE UNION ITEMS FRED HESLEWOOD BUSY

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—Contributions from Seattle to the McKees Rocks and New Castle strikers, \$45. Contributions from Seattle to the Swedish strikers, \$66.

The contribution list for the fellow workers on strike in Sweden is being held open until the strike is won.

WM. LIEBRECHT, Fin. Sec. Local Union No. 432, I. W. W. Fellow Worker John Sandgren, the delegate of the strikers in Sweden, held a meeting here at the Arcade hall, Friday, October 8; \$182.62 were collected.

Resolution. WHEREAS, There is a difference of opinion among camp delegates and members in regard to taking camp foremen into the Loggers' Union No. 432, I. W. W., and WHEREAS, There are several foremen in the camps who wish to become members of the I. W. W.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in order to conserve the interests of the wage workers at all times and make it impossible for company agents to disrupt the organization, that foremen in camps be allowed to become members of the union, but that they be denied a voice and vote in the union for the time in which they are acting in the capacity of foreman; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to all camp delegates working under the jurisdiction of Loggers' Local No. 432, I. W. W. Moved by E. Collins. Seconded by Adolph Borstein.

Carried! JOE HANCHEL, Chairman. E. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

Resolution. WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of Loggers' Local No. 432, I. W. W., by the editor of the Industrial Worker in Spokane that the Industrial Worker is running behind in receipts and will have to discontinue the publication if something is not done to finance the publication of the paper, and

WHEREAS, The Industrial Worker is absolutely indispensable in connection with the work of organizing the workers industrially, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in view of the above facts, Loggers' Local No. 432, I. W. W., in regular session assembled, hereby calls on all members of the loggers' local in and around Seattle to rally to the support of the Industrial Worker, by subscribing for it, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the delegates in the logging camps, working under the jurisdiction of Local No. 432, be especially requested to make every effort to get the loggers, whether members of the I. W. W. or not, to take the Industrial Worker; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to every delegate, together with subscription blanks. Resolution adopted by Loggers' Local No. 432, I. W. W., in regular session assembled, Sunday, October 10, 1909.

Moved by John Day. Seconded by A. H. Erickson. Carried unanimously!

JOE HANCHEL, Chairman. E. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

FAKE. That another fake move is going to be started by capitalist labor fakers is evident. Roach is the gent who spoke before the A. F. of L. crafts lately in Spokane and scored them for ever allowing 5000 men to be enrolled under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. He also helped supply scabs to the



A Group of Seattle Fighters On the Road to Missoula.

companies that were affected by the lumbermen's and river drivers' strike in Kalspell and Somers, Mont., last spring. His offer to put in a good, conservative union of lumber workers, and exhorting the companies not to settle with the I. W. W., is now history, and will be written by industrialists some day under the caption of "Capitalists Labor Leaders and the Crime Committed Against Labor." Mitchell is another staunch believer in Industrial Unionism. The interstate agreements, whereby the coal miners are compelled to scab on one another, all bear evidence of the amount of industrial Unionism "Carnegie's friend and labor's foe" is endowed with.

The workers are awakening and demanding industrial Unionism, but the brand that will be handed to them by Roach and Mitchell will be a brand that is satisfactory to the capitalists and will land the workers into industrial despotism instead of industrial freedom. It is high time the workers were thinking and acting for themselves instead of being led about by the nose by members of the Civic Federation and lovers of contracts between labor and capital.

Sam Gompers, who got the chilly turn down by the workers in France, ought to land no doubt will be at the Industrial Education Committee meeting. Sam ought to understand industrial unionism by this time, as he has just arrived from a good school. The other clipping shows how fast a labor faker can get on the job when there is anything doing in the I. W. W.

Organizer Heslewood addressed several hundred men on the docks at Seattle Sunday, October 10, by request of several longshoremen, who are in favor of the I. W. W. and who have had all the craft unions they desire. They have been in the A. F. of L. and they thoroughly understand what craft scabbery means, as they had a large dose of it. It will take several Roach's to keep them from industrially organizing and taking their position in the maritime transportation department of the I. W. W., where they belong. The fakers are certainly getting busy in their effort to hold the workers back. ONE OF THE TRAMPS.

BEATEN BY THUGS, ROBBED, ARRESTED.

Fellow Worker Mergaard, an I. W. W. logger in Seattle and member of Loggers' Union No. 432, had a touch of American equality in Seattle a week ago, by being slugged, robbed, left for dead in an alley, then arrested by a policeman for being unable to walk, and after being thrown into jail (with deep gashes in his head from the blows inflicted by the sluggers and from falling on the curbstone insensible), was denied the use of the telephone to acquaint the union of what had happened.

When he wished to acquaint the court the following day with the treatment he had received at the hands of the police (who operate on the "civilized plan") he was ordered out of the court room as an intruding dog and told to keep a-going. Mergaard already has a line on "American liberty" and "equal rights for all," but if there was a spark of any of this patriotic gabble trash in him when thrown into jail by the Seattle police it is a safe bet that the spark is forever and eternally dead.

Had the cruel treatment been administered to some patriotic, liberty-loving logger "that loves his master and the system that creates master and slave" probably it would have been the means of at least enlightening him as to how much consideration the master class and their paid police and judges have for the workman, who toils long, hard hours to make wealth for others.

When the loggers are industrially organized and have the power of their organization, there will be less likelihood of being treated like a cur dog by the law and order curs and criminals who are disguised by blue coats and brass buttons.

So long as the loggers have no higher ambition in life than to work from daylight to dark, to eat rotten food, sleep among fleas, buy jobs from employment sharks and drink the stuff that Shakespeare said truthfully would steal away the brain, they will be treated and held in contempt even by the law and order thugs that carry hardwood clubs as souvenirs of the present high (?) standard of civilization.

Organize industrially and make the blue-coated scabs call you gentlemen, as they addressed the I. W. W. men in the steel works of Pennsylvania last month, after the steel trust was whipped to a scab brown.

Let the bosses do all the organizing to raise the price of lumber and logs. To raise the price of labor, shorten the workday, make life worth living and soon get the full product of your toil is anarchy. Or is it? Read, think and act—but act all at once. That's Industrial Unionism! I. W. W. LOGGER.

Later developments in the case show that the robbers were going through Mergaard when the police arrived. The robbers and sluggers were allowed to go about their business of murder and crime unmolested and the victim thrown into jail by the pals of the sluggers—the police. Can't find how the money was cut up with the police.

IT IS ALL IN ALL.

We note on page 30 of pamphlet entitled "Industrial Combinations," to-wit: "To prepare the government of the industrial Commonwealth in which the representatives elected by the industrial unions of the workers will constitute the parliament of the legislative bodies of the nation of workers."

Fellow workers, there can not exist a subject municipal, national or international which will be too great for the workers to treat by their method of the initiative and referendum, and we strenuously protest and call on all Local Unions of the I. W. W. to protest against any form of imperialism under whatsoever name, as it is purely bossism.

What! Are we going to elect a parasitic representative class to make laws for us to be ruled by? No, no, my fellow workers. If we have an ideal it must be absolute equality. No political boss for us if you please, Mr. "Bureau," or rather Mr. "Bureaucrat." We will make the laws for our executives to abide by. Look clear through, my fellow workers. Arise and kill this nightmare, this slippery, slimy thing called politics, or political government, this representative law-making body, this parasite who would dictate municipal, national and international law. Hurrah, boys! We will destroy capitalism and enact the industrial commonwealth with one weapon—our great, our only free industrial union—and the working class will be the brain, the power, the productive power, the consumer—and we brook no law makers, no dictators except our executives, who will execute our laws.

Don't let the workers read this trash about a representative government in an industrial commonwealth.

Yours for industrial and political freedom, LOCAL NO. 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz.

RESOLVED, That this article be published in the Industrial Worker, also in the Industrial Union Advocate, and a copy be sent to headquarters in Chicago.

LOCAL NO. 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SWEDISH STRIKERS From Spokane I. W. W.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions for Swedish strikers.

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ALBERT V. ROE (Local 222, Spokane). Agent for the Industrial Worker and I. W. W. Song Books. To Fan the Flames of Discontent. The Employment Shark Must Go.

THE CONSTITUTION
RULE OF THE I. W. W.

(Concluded.)

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.
Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.



Seeing that the Vatican has spoken with so much approval of the massacre of the Spanish revolutionists, Alfonso, the Bloody, sent to the Pope a choice selection of revolutionists' heads—as a present.

A XIV CENTURY TALE
DIVINE ORGANIZATION

(By Boccaccio.)

Abraham, the Jew, at the instigation of Jeannot de Chivignol, goes to the court of Rome, and seeing the wickedness of the clergy there returns to Paris and becomes a Christian.
At Paris there lived, as I have been told, a great merchant and worthy man called Jeannot de Chivignol, a dealer in silk, and an intimate friend to a certain rich Jew, whose name was Abraham, a merchant also, and a very honest man. Jeannot, being no stranger to Abraham's good and upright intentions, was greatly troubled that the soul of so wise and well-meaning a person should perish through his unbelief. He began, therefore, in the most friendly manner, to entreat him to renounce the errors of Judaism and embrace the truth of Christianity, which he might plainly see flourishing more and more, and as being the most wise and holy institution, gaining ground, whereas the religion of the Jews was dwindling to nothing. Abraham answered that he esteemed no religion like his own; he was born in it, and in it he intended to live and die; nor could anything make him alter his resolution. All this did not hinder Jeannot from beginning the same arguments over again in a few days.

Converted at Last.
As soon as Jeannot heard of his arrival he went to see him, thinking of nothing so little as of his conversion. They received one another with a great deal of pleasure; and in a day or two, after the traveler had recovered from his fatigue, Jeannot began to inquire of him what he thought of the holy father, the cardinals and the rest of the court. The Jew immediately answered: "To me it seems as if God was much kinder to them than they deserve; for, if I may be allowed to judge, I must be bold to tell you that I have neither seen devotion, sanctity or anything good in the clergy of Rome; but, on the contrary, luxury, avarice, gluttony, and worse than these. If worse things can be, are so much in fashion with all sorts of people that I should rather esteem the court of Rome to be a forge, if you allow the expression, for diabolical operations than things divine; and, for what I can perceive, your past and consequently the rest, strive with their whole might and skill to overthrow the Christian religion and to drive it from off the face of the earth, even where they ought to be its chief succor and support. But as I do not see this come to pass, which they so earnestly aim at, on the contrary, that your religion gains strength and becomes every day more glorious, I plainly perceive that it is upheld by the spirit of God, as the most true and holy of all. For which reason, though I continued obstinate to be baptized, I am now ready to be converted by them, now I declare to you that I will no longer defer being made a Christian. Let us go then to the church, and do you take care that I be baptized according to the manner of your holy faith."

DOINGS OF THE OFFICERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Fellow Worker Joseph J. Ettor is very busy at McKees Rocks, Pa., and in the country around Pittsburgh. Frank Morris is acting as secretary at McKees Rocks and the work of permanent organization is being perfected.
General Organizer Trautman is in the same locality at present. Fred W. Heslewood is working in the logging camps on Puget Sound and has headquarters at 208 James street, Seattle, to which address letters should be sent to him. The laborious work among the loggers is meeting with well-deserved success, in spite of the attacks of Roach and the "international" scabs. A scab is international—so is a louse.
E. J. Foote is at Portland, Ore., and his work in that town speaks for itself. The employment sharks have no love for Foote. They think he is too hard on them!
J. P. Thompson is lecturing in Spokane for the I. W. W. and made a trip to Missoula during the street fight there. He reports crowded houses and great enthusiasm in the Montana towns.
Pat Daly is organizer at Prince Rupert and reports having things coming in great shape. Read his letter in next issue.
Fellow Worker George Speed is agitating in Frisco and should be assisted by all the Fellow Workers, to the end that Frisco may be a centering point for I. W. W. men in that part of California.

I. W. W. ORGANIZATION NO. 296, M'KEES ROCKS. (Continued from Page 1.)

wage scale, as it would require a too lengthy statement for publication.
Cossacks Gone.
The gun men that were here, that is, the Cossacks and deputy sheriffs, have all taken their leave, with the exception of those who have been rewarded by the company by being put on as police on the police force of the company. For be it known that this great, law-abiding, patriotic, capitalist crowd has a complete police force of its own, with its own chief, etc.
The Cossacks and deputy sheriffs that were doing duty on the morning that the men returned to work after the second strike, which was called by Wise, were at the plant were at the plant when they saw the 200 or so "brave and patriotic Americans (?) salute their comrades with all military honors.
As far as the Separation of Labor organizers are concerned around here, they have met with a sorry disappointment all along the line. During the last week P. F. Richardson, president of the A. F. of L. car workers' international, was here in an effort to organize a local of Separationists, but he met with failure indeed. He held a meeting of his own apart from the Wise crowd on last Saturday (payday), and in spite of the great galaxy of general organizers of the A. F. of L., including the notorious J. D. Pierce of scab record against the brewery workers and A. L. U., and T. H. Flynn of the boilermakers, who furnished the scabs to take the places of the striking Youngstown I. W. W. men in 1906. The workers turned out en masse—yes, about 20 in all, outside of the organizers (?); of these 20, 18 were I. W. W. members. The "organizers" contented themselves with an attack on Fellow Worker Trautman, and Flynn went so far as accusing Trautman of furnishing the Youngstown scabs against the striking tin workers; that is, he attempted to shift his own notorious crimes on the I. W. W. representative. That will give to the workers a fair idea of how far these "riding delegates" will go in order to keep on riding on the back of Labor.
In this immediate vicinity, and even afar, there is no other organization that is looked upon with greater respect than the Industrial Workers of the World. Everywhere the workers are eager to hear the message of the "One Big Union for All," as they express it.

District I. W. W. Convention.
Last Sunday (October 10) the convention of the local unions in this district was held. Seven locals were represented by 20 delegates. The best of hope and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the half-day session. It was decided to establish the Pittsburg-New Castle, Pa., District Industrial Council, with headquarters in Pittsburg. An official publication will make its appearance about the middle of next month, by name of "Solidarity." The headquarters of the paper will be in New Castle; there also will be the seat of the Press and Educational Bureau of the district organization.
At the convention were represented the workers of the leading industries of this immediate vicinity—car builders, steel and tin plate mill workers, miners and railroad workers. No long speeches on theories were indulged in, but it was a business proposition from the first tap of the same historic gavel that was wielded by St. John during the days of the fourth annual convention, clear to the last. An executive committee of five was elected to manage and direct the organization work, in conjunction with the organizer, your humble servant.
From now on, if I am not mistaken, things and men will move around here. History will be made, and let us hope, so fast that we shall have no time to write it.
To the membership of the I. W. W. throughout this land, and to all the rest of the rebellious slaves in the country, who have borne misery and slavery untold, the appeal is sent out and it is hoped that you will not turn a deaf ear. Buckle on your armor and fall to! Let there be more action and less discussion.
"Se divitiis stant canalicula;
Stretti in fiasco slam potent;
Sono il nerbo delle genti,
Quel che han braccio e quel che han cor."
Or, in plain English:
If divided we are canaille,
United en masse we are potent;
These are the life of the people,
Those that have the arm and heart."
Yours for industrial solidarity,
JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

We require trade and labor papers containing the names and addresses of labor unions and workmen's organizations from every city in the country. Readers of the Industrial Worker are asked to obtain such publications and to forward them immediately to JOHN SANDGREN, H. TRAUERIG, 699 Third Ave., New York.
The hinting and intimating manner of writing that was formerly in use on subjects of this kind produced skepticism, but not conviction. It is necessary to be bold. Some people can be reasoned into sense and others must be shocked into it. Say a bold thing that will stagger them and they will begin to think.—Thomas Paine.

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It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.
Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:
ARTICLE VIII.
Defense Fund.
Section 1. The dues received by the General Organization shall be divided as follows: 10 per cent of all dues shall be placed in a defense fund. The remaining 90 per cent shall be placed in the general fund.
Sec. 2. Officers and employees of the General Organization, receiving membership cards direct from the General Organization, shall pay to headquarters 25 cents per month and assessments as provided by Article III, Section 7.
Sec. 3. A Local Union shall be entitled to assistance from the General Organization in cases of strike only when the General Organization has allowed or endorsed the said strike.
Sec. 4. No member of the I. W. W. shall represent the organization before a body of wage-earners without first having been authorized by the G. E. R. or a subordinate part of the I. W. W.

ARTICLE IX.
Pledge for Officers, Etc.
Section 1. All officers in the I. W. W. when being installed into office shall be required to give the following pledge:
"Having been entrusted by my fellow workers with the position I am about to assume, I do solemnly pledge my word and honor that I will obey the constitution, rules and regulations of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that, keeping always in view its fundamental principles and final aims, I will to the best of my ability perform the task assigned to me. I believe in and understand the two sentences: 'The Working Class and the Employing Class have Nothing in Common,' and 'Labor is Entitled to All it Produces.'"
Sec. 2. Obligation to new members shall be printed on the application blanks.
Sec. 3. No general officers of the organization or parts thereof, or any salaried organizer, shall be permitted to accept any office in any political organization, nor shall they be allowed to accept any nomination for any political office except permission be granted by the referendum vote of the entire organization.

ARTICLE X.
Amendments.
Proposed amendments to the constitution should be in the hands of the General Secretary and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention.
ARTICLE XI.
Section 1. The number of signers required on application for charter must not be less than 20.
Sec. 2. No Local Union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid tax on at least 20 members for the six months prior to the convention.
Sec. 3. Any Local Union, National Industrial Union or Department of the I. W. W. that fails to pay its per capita tax for a period of 90 days shall be considered defunct, and all property, books, money and effects shall be surrendered to the General Office of the I. W. W. to be held in trust for a period of one year pending the reorganization of such Local, National Industrial Union or Department. At the end of that period the funds and property shall become the property of the General Organization.
Sec. 4. The charter of a Local Union shall not be surrendered so long as 10 members who agree to abide by the rules and regulations of the General Organization object thereto; nor shall the funds of any organization be divided among its membership.

I dreamt that, buried with my fellow clay,
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;
And as so mean an object shock'd my pride,
Thus, like a corpse of consequence, I cried:
"Scoundrel, begone! and henceforth touch me not.
More manners learn, and at a distance rot."
"Scoundrel," with haughtier tone, cried he,
"Proud lump of earth, I scorn thy words and thee:
Here all are equal, now thy case is mine,
This is my rotting place and that is thine."
—Dodd.

All human interests, combined human endeavors and social growth in this world, have at a certain stage of their development required organizing; and work, the greatest of human interests, does now require it.—Carlisle.

When Jeannot heard his he was much troubled, and said to himself: "I have lost all my labor, which I thought well bestowed, expecting to have converted this man; for should he go to Rome and see the wickedness of the clergy there, so far from turning Christian, were he one already, he would certainly again become a Jew." Then addressing Abraham, he said: "Nay, my friend, why should you be at the great trouble and expense of such a journey? Not to mention the dangers, both by sea and land, to which no rich person as yourself must be exposed? Do you think you find nobody here that can baptize you? Or if you have any doubts and scruples, where will you meet with abler men than are here to clear them up for you, and to answer such questions as you shall put to them? You may take it for granted that the prelates yonder are like those you see in France, only so much the better, as they are nearer to the principal pastor. Then let me advise you to spare yourself the trouble of this journey until such time as you may want some pardon or indulgence, and then I may probably bear you company."
"I believe it is as you say," replied the Jew, "but the long and the short of the matter is, that I am fully resolved, if you would have me do what you have so much solicited, to go thither; else I will in no wise comply."
Jeannot, seeing him determined, said: "God be with you!" and, supposing that he would never be a Christian after he had seen Rome, gave him over for lost. The Jew took horse and made the best of his way to Rome, where he was most honorably received by his brethren, the Jews; and, without saying a word of what he was come about, he began to look narrowly into the manner of living of the pope, the cardinals and other prelates, and the whole court; and, from what he himself perceived, being a person of keen observation, and from what he gathered from others, he found that, from the highest to the lowest, they were given to all sorts of lewdness, without the least shame or remorse; so that the only way to obtain anything considerable was by applying to prostitutes of every description. He observed, also, that they were generally drunkards and gluttons, and like brutes, more solicitous about their bellies than anything else. Inquiring further, he found them all such lovers of money that they would not only buy and sell men's blood in general, but even the blood of Christians, and sacred things of whatsoever, whether benefices or pertaining to the altar; that they drove as great a trade in this way as there is in selling cloth and other commodities in Paris; that palpable simony they had given the plausible name of procreation, and debaucheries they called supporting the body; as if God had been totally unacquainted with their wicked intentions, and, like men, was to be imposed upon by the names of things. These and other things, which I shall pass over, gave great offence to the Jew, who was a sober and modest person; and now thinking he had seen enough, he returned home.

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