

The Working Class And The Employing Class Have Nothing In Common.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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NEWSY NOTES FROM NEW ENGLAND

A few words from this neck of the woods may not be amiss, just to let the fellow workers know that the I. W. W. is still here and "going some."

Here in Providence there are at present three locals of the I. W. W. in good shape, and one, a Metal Workers' Local, is being organized. A good number, mostly employed in a large automobile factory, have signed the charter application blank.

The mixed local reported 48 members in good standing last month, while the Clothing Workers' Local organized two months ago with 51 charter members, is taking in members right along.

Textile Workers' Local No. 530 is not making any headway just now, the condition in the industry being very bad in Providence. Fully 50 per cent of the workers are out of work. In fact, conditions now in the textile industry are as bad as any time within the last two years. To make it worse a factory in which the local had shop control went out of business last year, bankrupt, and nearly all of the 200 odd members of the union working there had to leave the city to get work. All this did not stop the local from doing its share to help the boys in Spokane, about \$100 being voted or collected and sent on. The only encouraging sign here is that some progress is being made in organizing the Italians and Armenians.

Perhaps a short review of the condition of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers may interest your readers—so here goes: The National Union has at present eleven locals in good standing in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. All of the locals but one that launched the organization in Paterson in 1908 are in good standing, and three locals have been chartered since that time.

Some of the locals like New Bedford, Lawrence and Providence are strong, substantial organizations that can live through strikes or panics and come up smiling.

Local No. 157, New Bedford, has two fine permanent headquarters, the one in the north end being used more as a reading room, while the one in the south end is a large, fine hall, with a stage, anterooms, nicely fitted up. It will seat three or four hundred. The boys in New Bedford are very much up to date, have telephones installed, typewriters, etc. Their steady work accounts for the growth of the local, the membership having increased 40 per cent since the fourth annual convention, when it was about the biggest local in the East; in fact, No. 157, New Bedford, had as many members in good standing for the year preceding the fourth convention as all the locals in New York put together. I know that this statement will sound queer in view of some of the assertions made by some of the would-be delegates as to the number of votes they carried up their sleeve, but it is a fact. See the financial report of the secretary-treasurer from September, 1907, to August, 1908, pages 1 to 78.

Recently there was a notice in the "People" that one Charles Hawkins of New Bedford had applied for a Textile Workers' charter from DeLeon's "own pocket edition of the I. W. W." Well, I am sore afraid that this will cause Bill Yates, Pauline, Weber, Diaz and the other hustlers there to lose weight worrying about the local that will put them in the dead duck class, for besides a love for the working class that is irrepressible, audible in fact, Hawkins has other qualifications as an organizer. I am told on good authority that he has been expelled from the Fall River Weavers' Union, blacklisted from the Workingmen's Club of New Bedford, expelled from No. 157, I. W. W., New Bedford, and last, but not least, barred from membership in Section Fall River Socialists' Labor Party. Well, as Editor would say, "the same, same!"

Local No. 20, Lawrence, has a fine headquarters, the building being owned by the members. The main hall will seat about 600, besides committee rooms, library, gymnasium, pool and billiard room. They installed a steam heating plant this winter that cost them some \$700 and they paid cash for it, too. At the rate the local is growing now it will soon be the second in point of membership in the National Union.

Providence Local, No. 530, still has the headquarters that has become a landmark in this section, a floor of a large business building, with two halls, library and anterooms in use. The library is said by organizers that came to the hall to be the finest in a union headquarters.

The boys in Paterson are still on the firing line, although the condition of the silk industry so bad that it is almost impossible to do any organizing work at present.

Local No. 120, West Hoboken, is once more in good standing and going ahead, the work of organizing having been at a standstill on account of some of the members quitting after the last convention.

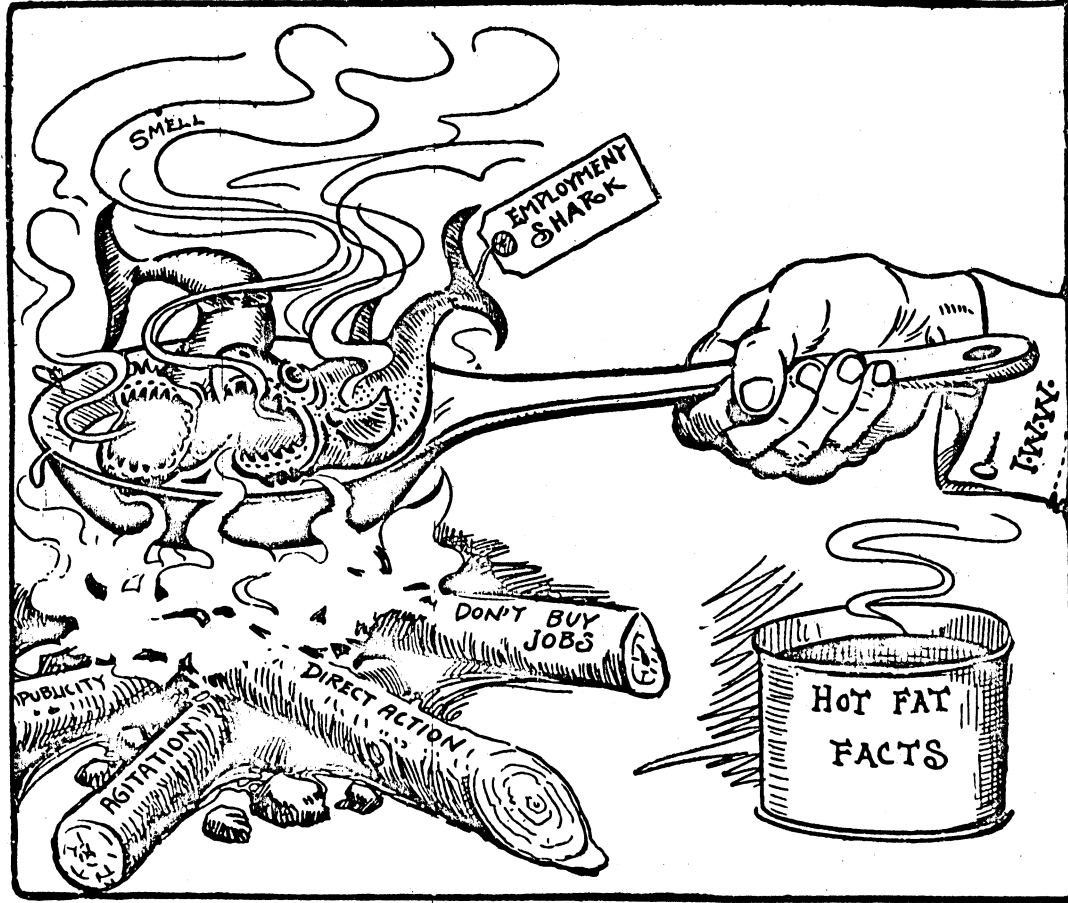
The Industrial Unionists in Woonsocket show what determination will do. Local No. 513 had dwindled from 200 members to 35 and had all kinds of opposition to contend with. Instead of laying down they took a new brace, have around 100 members now and are after all the old members.

For solidarity in practice the members of No. 436, Lowell, takes the cake. One of the smallest locals in the National Union, just 70 members in good standing, they contributed over \$150 to the Spokane fight fund, and they intended to keep it up if it took all summer. There is no place in the country where the news of winning the fight will cause more rejoicing.

Will close with Philadelphia, No. 425, as soon as they were convinced that some of the unions of Philadelphia meant business, at their meeting held March 6th voted to strike without a dissenting vote. The strike has been endorsed by the E. B. of the National Union. G. E. B. Member J. Eitor is on the ground to look out for the interests of the I. W. W. Result, a p. d. q. order for application blanks. Let us all hope that it will help to build up the one union for the workers, the organization that would really make a general strike possible.

Just one more word, the National Union will be represented at the fifth convention that starts May 1st, by Fellow Workers William Yates of New Bedford, Mass., and Evald Koettgen of Paterson, N. J., they being elected by a referendum vote just completed.

Years for working class solidarity,
FRANCIS MILLEN.



The I. W. W. Will Make it Hot for the Employment Sharks.

SPARKS

Walker C. Smith.

Company K, Colorado National Guard, with a roll of 45 members, all college men, was mustered in on March 15 in Denver. The officers hope to have a full quota of 106 members within a short time. The following colleges were represented: Annapolis Naval Academy, Cornell University, Princeton, John Hopkins, Dartmouth, Ann Arbor, Michigan Agricultural, Baker, Olivet, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Kansas and Kansas Normal, Purdue, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Denver, Sacred Heart, Colorado College, Colorado Agricultural and Colorado School of Mines. Who, now can gainsay the tremendous educational work the "intellectuals" are doing for the proletariat?

Some of the members of the General Managers' Association are demanding that all railway lines combine for a death fight upon all the railway union organizations. The more astute members, however, are against the move. They realize the desirability of having a set of organizations who would rather fight each other than combine against the railway magnates. In the proposed strike a great deal hinges on the possibility of a war between the engineers and firemen. The engineers declare the strike is desired in order to allow the firemen to control the brotherhood of engineers. In the event of a strike we may expect to see another evidence of craft scabbery.

When the last act of the Philadelphia farce has been played we may expect to meet with a learned bunch of highbrows peddling dope about the general strike being a failure. Watch for these gentlemen with their elevated domes and gently but firmly tell their audiences of the fact that the firemen and electricians remained peaceably at work furnishing motive power for cars manned by "scabs."

Remember that it's what you don't get that makes the boss fat.

I. W. W. means that when the workers get wise and come in, we'll win.

Better have no union at all than one built on the basis of an "identity of interests" between master and slave.

Don't join the I. W. W. to help us; join it to help yourself. That's why we're in. The sympathy gag don't go.

The value of what you produce while on the job and the amount of value used up in getting you on the job and keeping you in working order are by no means the same. It's just the difference between what it costs to produce you and what you produce that lets the boss get fat and easy. This difference is surplus value. You create it—your owner gets it. It's the fight for more food, clothing and shelter on your part, and the fight for more profit on the bosses' part that makes up the class struggle. You are robbed of this surplus value in production and nowhere else. Graft in public places, rottenness in politics, immoral conduct of officials, all are of no interest to you. You are robbed on the job. The place to organize to stop the robbery is at the point of production. If a guy poked you one in the eye you wouldn't wait until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and then hit his adopted brother, would you? Organize in the shop, factory, mine, forest and field to end exploitation where exploitation takes place. How do we know that the worker receives just enough to get him on the job? Why, because there is an army of unemployed ready to take the job. This army, having been out of work for some time, has a fierce desire for beefsteak, but is thankful even for "coffee and—". They offer to take the job and you who have the job are compelled to meet their price. The remedy for this is organization, but this organization must have several features in order to succeed. It must have low initiation fees, no dues, no limitation of apprenticeship, no "Aristo-

(Continued on Page Three.)

CHINN'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED

Many Watch Procession on Riverside Avenue—Strains of the Marseillaise Heard—I. W. W. Members Who Attend Funeral Wear Red Neckties.

Funeral services for S. O. Chinn, age 27, which were held from the I. W. W. hall provided a magnificent scene of men, women and children following the hearse and the brass band moved down Riverside Avenue. The last tribute was paid by James Thompson, national organizer of the Industrial Workers at the I. W. W. Hall at 616 Front Avenue, in which he declared that the man had given his life in the interest of the working class.

Three hundred Fellow Workers packed the hall to capacity and after the services followed the hearse and band to Riverside Avenue and Monroe Street, from which point the hearse and pall bearers proceeded to Greenwood cemetery, where Chinn was buried. The casket was draped with the flag of the organization of which Chinn was a member and an officer. Chinn came to Spokane last fall to participate in the free speech fight. His home was originally at Hutchinson, Kansas.

The funeral proceedings attracted a great deal of attention. Before the hearse walked four officers of the I. W. W. with red neckties and red badges of the organization in their buttonholes, while the band before pealed out the martial strains of the "Marseillaise." Marching behind for four or five blocks marched the members of the organization, who came out to pay their last respects to the man that had sacrificed his life for the cause of Free Speech.

WHAT SOME WILL SEE IN VICTIM CHINN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of a martyr to Sullivan's system will be held tomorrow. The silent respect of hundreds will be given this man, who the entire police force of Spokane could not scare; a man who died for what he thought was right. S. O. Chinn will be the corpse in the coffin. Contributing cause, not shown on official certificate, of course, is 35 days of bread and water by mandate of Acting Chief Sullivan.

Other wrecks are either in the hospital or slowly crawling about, hoping that some time they may be the men they were before they foolishly regarded Spokane's police system as somewhat removed from the Russian empire, where men and women are starved and beaten and killed because they protest.

These wrecks, dragging about like a stone the memory of the 35 days of bread and water horror, will probably not be there to do reverence to Chinn, who is luckier and who is dead, but they should be paraded at the head of the procession that men might see; and, seeing, think a little of what a political machine means to an American city. Yes, and Sullivan and his fallers and his guards and his manacles and his handcuffs and his prison boots and his dark cell and his pleasing modes of torture should be there as a special exhibit that Spokane may see to what sort of men it has given over the job of "protecting" life and property and human welfare.

The thinking man will see several things in the quiet little procession tomorrow that politicians will not. It may be that this sad ceremonial will mean something as an object lesson; will mean that Sullivan and weak-kneed mayors can no longer make a mock of liberty and a wreck of men's bodies.—Spokane Press.

VICTIM CHINN DID NOT DIE IN VAIN.

S. O. Chinn did not die in vain. The funeral of this victim of Sullivan's brutal methods occurred yesterday, and while Chinn was but a simple worker in the ranks, his courage was one of the most imposing the city has seen in months. It was not an I. W. W. demonstration, for hundreds were there who

were not followers of the union; it was the respect of honest men for another man who died for what he held to be principle.

Chinn's death appears to have been the turning point in the sentiment of Spokane regarding the police system. Before Chinn died the recent conflict was generally regarded as merely a fight between authority and anarchy; now that the dust has settled, the average worker is discovering that it was a fight between brutality—senseless brutality—run amuck—and devotion to a principle by men who had nothing to gain and everything—even life itself—to lose.

The Portland (Ore.) I. W. W. Local on Saturday passed strong resolutions on Chinn's death, condemning Mayor Pratt and Acting Chief Sullivan. While these resolutions will have no special effect in Spokane they will in Oregon, and as they are being sent out to every city and town where the telegraph goes, the result will be that this city will be given a most unfortunate name for needless brutality; all because it had a chief of police, a mayor and a prosecuting attorney who could think of nothing but brutality to quell a disturbance. The I. W. W. conflict could have been settled in two days had the commonest principle of sense and humanity been used. They were not, and a great flare of scandal arose.—Spokane Press.

SPokane SANE AGAIN.

The city of Spokane has found it impossible and unwise to defy the constitution of the United States. After having taken it away for a half year, Spokane has now given back the right of free speech to all its citizens. There has been a change in the public sentiment and the city is ashamed of itself!

The story of Spokane's connection with fake employment agencies and of the great shake-down alleged to have been made at the expense of workmen has been told in these columns. When protests were made on the streets the speakers were thrown in jail. Men and women were packed into cells until they could hold no more, and then boarding houses were fitted out as asylums. There were stories of almost unbelievable cruelties practiced upon the prisoners, and these stories had much to do with the city's awakening.

When the facts were all out, the sentiment changed and the city again became American. The right of speech has been restored, as has been the right to hire halls for public meetings. That they could have been taken away in the first place is hard to believe.—Republic, Rockford, Ill.

FLAGS.

Flags, after all is said and done, are in reality but a piece of cloth.

It is, indeed, but in the thoughts and ideals impressed upon the human mind that their influence becomes injurious or otherwise. The flags of feudalism or of capitalism have at all times been used by the lords and masters to strengthen the bonds of servitude, to protect their property, to incite ignorance and prejudice.

We have witnessed in the past, and sad to say may in the future, the slaves of many nations slaughtering one another in defence of the property and power of their masters.

The writer has himself seen the walls of European cathedrals decorated with war scared flags, commemorative of ancient murder. Such association is especially pernicious.

A new flag is naturally viewed with fear and suspicion.

If workmen think the I. W. W. will allow any piece of cloth, no matter what the color, to delay the organization of labor or to lead them into a Father Gapon red trap, they are mistaken.

It will only be raised by true revolution, when the knowledge and power of the workers make it practical.

In that future—
"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."
Then the red flag will wave throughout the world as the emblem of freedom and of peace.
J. FLOYD.

PRESS COMMITTEE THROWN INTO JAIL

LOCKUP.

Lawrence County Jail, New Castle, Pa., March 23, 1910.

Fellow Workers: The editor and the five members of the Solidarity Press' Committee were summoned to court this morning, and sentenced by Judge Porter to pay a fine of \$100 each in addition to costs of case.

The defendants were tried March 17, having been indicted under an act of assembly No. 120, which provides that publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania must print at the head of their editorial column the name of the owner or owners, together with that of the managing editor.

The statute in question is incomplete, since it makes no provision for the publication of a paper by a voluntary organization, only referring to a corporation, partnership, partnership limited and individual ownership. Under the construction placed upon this law by the jury's verdict, it will be henceforth impossible for an unincorporated body like the I. W. W. to publish a paper in its own name in Pennsylvania, without at the same time printing its entire list of members as owners.

For obvious reasons, Solidarity could do nothing of the sort, and so with the consent of the New Castle Local Unions, we have vested the ownership and publication of the paper in the hands of the Joint Press Committee, to be held in trust by them and their successors until such time as we can see our way clear to place Solidarity again under complete ownership and control of the organization as such.

In the trial on March 17th the defendants in our case appeared in court without a lawyer. We pleaded our own case and forced the prosecution to play their trump card at the close. Just as the judge had finished his charge to the jury and was about to dismiss them, the assistant prosecuting attorney grabbed a copy of Solidarity, passed it to the judge and asked him to compare it with the statute, and give his opinion as to whether or not our heading on the editorial column complied with the law. The judge did as requested and expressed the opinion that the heading was not in conformity with the act. This must have had great weight in determining the jury's verdict of guilty.

When appearing for sentence this morning the defendants were allowed to state reasons why the sentence should not be imposed by the court. Several weighty reasons were given which will appear in a later article. But the judge announced that under a decision of a superior court he could do no other than pass sentence on us. We announced that no fines would be paid, and were immediately turned over to the sheriff and locked up in the county jail, where we must remain for ninety days in order to satisfy the wolfish hunger of the U. S. Steel Corporation for the marrow of Solidarity.

But solidarity still lives and will continue as heretofore the uncompromising advocate of I. W. W. principles and tactics. A temporary editor has been secured in Fellow Worker H. A. Goff of Pittsburg, a member of the District Council, and a temporary business manager in Fellow Worker G. R. Perry, to whom all remittances for the defense fund and all others pertaining to financial matters should be addressed until further notice. The address of editor and business manager is Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Fellow Workers, everywhere, come to the aid of Solidarity. Finish the individual subscriptions and the bundle orders. Hold up our hands in this crisis and show the enemies of the I. W. W. that they cannot prevail over a united and determined body of revolutionists.

The names of the jailed Fellow Workers are as follows: A. M. Striton, C. H. McCarty, Valentine Jacobs, George Fix, Earl F. Moore, D. H. Williams. B. H. WILLIAMS.

CHILD LABOR INCREASES.

While the population of the continental United States increased 50.6 per cent during the years from 1880 to 1900, the total number of children from 10 to 15 years of age engaged in trade and transportation increased 216.5 per cent, and of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, 113.4 per cent. In spite of sentiment, and legislation the number is still increasing. Compulsory education and factory inspection are but insufficient safeguards.

TIME TO WAKE UP.

It appears to me that we who pride ourselves on being "free born American citizens" are a lot of dummies. The capitalist papers have been hollering about the returning prosperity, the Taft wave and good times for the past two years. Yet we, the workmen, have been "hitting the pike" from place to place, hoping that the next spot which we struck would be able to make a stake; with which to be able to tide over sufficient time until we were able to secure a suitable job.

The average man a person meets is not able to reason from cause to effect. He will kick about the poor conditions with which he has to put up, yet he will never stop a minute and try to seek out a remedy for these conditions.

If you talk unionism to him he will say that unions are all right, providing they are the right kind of unions and are run right. This is as far as he ever gets. It never enters his brain that it lies within his power to see that the union to which he belongs is run on the right lines.

It is time the workmen shake off this indifference and seek to remedy the causes of all their misery. This lies within the power of the working class and it is time for them to act.

There are only two kinds of unions—one is for the bosses and the other for the workers. If you are a workman you belong to the latter. The interests of these unions are diametrically opposed. What is good for the bosses is no good for the workers. The bosses are organized to keep the workers in the subjection. The workers are organized for the purpose of securing for themselves more of the product of their toil, shorter hours and better conditions. If you are a workman you belong to the workers' union and it is time that you get into line.

EARL OSBORNE.

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

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Agitate. Educate. Organize.
Always bear in mind that "An injury to one
is an injury to all."

If you believe in unionism you should join
the union and help to advance the interests of
the working class.

The liberty of the working class today con-
sists in the liberty to change from one master
to another—if you can find another.

481,777 casks of champagne were imported
into the United States during the year 1909.
How much of this ever trickled down your
throat, Mr. Blanketstuffer?

In the concentration of the industries into
fewer and fewer hands, in the form of trusts
and combinations, we find the shadow of the
future industrial democracy.

A divided working class can never win a
battle from an organized capitalist class. The
I. W. W. is the only union which unites all the
workers. It is time you were getting in.

The I. W. W. is the bread and butter union
of the workers. What the working class needs
is a full stomach. The way to get it is through
organization. The I. W. W. points the way.

Homestead, Pullman, Cripple Creek, Coeur
d'Alene, McKees Rocks, Spokane, and now
Philadelphia have added proof to Gompers'
assertion, "that the interests of capital and
labor are identical." Like hell.

"Treat your employers fairly," says Flannery,
president of the Freight Handlers' Interna-
tional. Yes, and get clubbed over the head
by Cosacks imported by these same employ-
ers, when you go out on strike.

The I. W. W. is the organization which is
destined to take over the means of production
and distribution and administer them in the
interest of the workers.

The solution of the labor problem lies in the
entire abolition of the capitalist mode of pro-
duction and distribution. This can only be ac-
complished by an industrially organized work-
ing class. The Industrial Workers of the
World is an organization which is building up
the structure of the new society within the
shell of the old.

Job buyers, which would you rather do, buy
six or eight jobs per year at a cost of one to
three dollars, or pay fifty cents a month dues
into a labor organization? By doing the latter
and lining up with the rest of your fellow
workers you can put the employment sharks
out of business, so that it would become un-
necessary for you to buy jobs.

Between the two classes, one which produces
all wealth and gets nothing, and one which
produces nothing and gets all, a struggle must
go on until the working class through the
power of organization takes and holds, that
which they produce by their labor. Between
these two classes there is nothing in common.
The identity of interest gap handed out by
such labor leaders as Gompers, Mitchell and
Morrison, is a blinder and used to hoodwink
the working class.

It is said that at one time Samuel Gompers,
president of the American Federation of La-
bor, went down to Cuba and organized a street
car workers' union at Havana. Mr. Steinhardt,
the manager of the street railways, treated him
with the greatest courtesy, permitting him to
meet his men in any way he desired. The man-
ager left the city for some time and upon his
return found that the labor organization had
been duly completed, and that they had elected
him as president. How is this for identity of
interest between capital and labor? Of course
we do not accuse Sammy of being instrumental
in having the manager elected as President of
the labor union, but—

Belmont and his fellow magnates, all shin-
ing lights of the Civic Federation, at whose
banquets they knock knees with Gompers,
Mitchell and other so-called labor leaders, and
whom they have dubbed their able lieutenants,
pose as friends of labor. Yet the men employ-
ed on Belmont's New York street railways dare
not organize openly. It has only been several
years ago that Belmont, President of the Civic
Federation (with the aid of Farley, who has
since retired a millionaire) smashed a union
of the surface and elevated railway employes,
when they asked for a small increase in wages.

The Herald says:
"The fact is that seven days' work in a week
does not pay economically. It has been proven
time and again that if a man is to do his best
work a day's rest is needed. The demand of
the employer for one day's rest a week is rea-
sonable and the granting of it essential for the
employers' good. It gives him a better serv-
ant."

In view of the above statements and other
assertions of a like character it would seem
that the only thing to be taken into considera-
tion as to granting the wage slaves a day off,
is will it benefit the employer? If it will, then
grant it; if it does not, then do not grant it.
This might be all right from the capitalists'
standpoint of view, but how about the wage
worker?

Is the first thing which he should consider
in demanding shorter hours or a day off a
week what effect it will have on his master's
pocketbook? Certainly not. We want shorter
hours because they will be beneficial to us,
the workers, and to hell with the master. We

are not looking out after the master's interest,
it takes up all our time looking after our own.
Labor has nothing to expect from the capi-
talist class, notwithstanding the assertions of
some of the so-called labor leaders that the in-
terests of the wage worker and slave driver
are identical. The master is looking after his
pocketbook and the welfare of the wage work-
ers does not enter into his consideration what-
ever.

If the workers are to reduce their hours of
labor they must do so through the power of
organization. Only by an aggressive and de-
termined attitude can labor force the master
class to grant them any concessions.

IS THE A. F. L. EVOLVING?
How often do we hear the claim, especially
from our socialist friends, that the A. F. L. is
gradually evolving into an industrial union. In
view of these claims they name as examples
the Brewery Workers and the recently formed
departments.

In view of the fact of the tremendous strides
being made in industry, in the concentration
of capital, the trustification of industries, the
increasing solidarity in the ranks of the em-
ployers and manufacturers' associations, this
evolution is apparently backward instead of for-
ward.

Capital is fighting with the modern repeating
rifle, while labor has hardly abandoned the use
of the bolo and spear, and take up the use of
the flintlock. At the rate of evolution which
the A. F. L. is undergoing at the present time
it would be safer to call it devolution or evo-
lution backward, than progression, as witness
the following paragraph, clipped from one of
the official organs of the American Federation:
"Painters are to have a District
Council in Spokane, and are to be di-
vided into glaziers, carriage painters,
sign painters and house painters."

Wonderful what an evolution there is going
on within the A. F. L. Here is a group of men,
numerically small in numbers, yet splitting into
smaller groups, carrying out the division and
anatomy of the sections as far as possible
then loosely affiliating into a District Council.

Probably this is what the New York Call
speaks about as evolving into industrial
Unionism, but from the standpoint of an indus-
trialist it would be more appropriate to call it
separation.

One cannot but help to recall after reading
the above clipping, the little leaflet known as
"Union Scabs and Others" a bit of satire, pub-
lished by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, and
the classification which the author makes of
the different crafts employed in one industry.

LABOR SPIES.
Labor spying has become quite an institu-
tion in this country. In fact the principal
function of nearly all detective agencies at the
present time is to furnish men who will sneak
into unions and then report the activity thereof
to their headquarters, from where it is trans-
mitted to the employer. Probably not a union
today is free from the presence of these human
vultures.

The following is a circular being sent out to
employers and manufacturers by the American
Detective Service Company of Chicago, which
is signed, "J. W. Weccard, General Manager":
We are interested to know if we can
assist you in the present labor troubles we
understand you have.

The method that we use is putting
operatives among your employes, such as
mechanics, skilled laborers, etc.
These operatives will furnish you all the
necessary information. They work
themselves up in the union and report to
you the union's intentions, the agitators,
trouble makers, and other in-
formation that will aid the firm to
break the union. All this information
will guide you and put you on your
guard.

We will shadow suspicious employes
after working hours, and report their
habits.
If you are in a position to use our
services we will make you a special
rate.
We can furnish you with guards for
protection of your property and your
loyal employes, also first-class mechan-
ics and skilled laborers.
Kindly inform us by mail or wire if
our representative shall call.

This is the means which the employers take
in finding out the movements of the union. It
is safe to say that no labor union today is
free from the presence of these labor spies,
who rank with the proverbial Judas, in the
betrayal of their Fellow Workers. Secret meet-
ings are a thing of the past. Labor is being
betrayed by members of its own class. Capital-
ism will employ any and all means in order to
defeat the workers. They are forbidden to
picket in case of a strike, but the capitalists
may employ detectives to betray them or beat
them down. The worker under the capitalist
system has no more standing than an animal.

Only an organization founded on the broad
lines of industrialism, and using industrial
methods, guided by the intelligence of the mem-
bership will be able to cope with the capitalist
class.

LUMBER HIGH; WAGES LOW.
Lumber dealers have announced a raise in
prices and predict a year of prosperity for the
lumber manufacturing industry. Although lum-
ber has risen in price netting the lumber barons
an increased revenue, we find no correspond-
ing raise in the wages of the employes.
The lumber industry is the basic industry
of the Pacific Coast. Yet the wage earners em-
ployed in this industry, including logging
camp workers and lumber mill men are the
poorest paid workmen in the Northwest.
In many of the saw mills wages are as low as
\$1.75 per day of ten hours.
The condition of the men employed in the
mills and in the woods, who are almost totally
unorganized, as contrasted to those industries
in which strong unions have been formed, af-
fords the best argument for the need of or-
ganization, that can be given. In the lumber
industry the manufacturers want it all. So
long as the workers have no way to enforce
the payment of higher wages or shorter hours,
they are at the mercy of the mill owners.
The need of organization should be ap-
parent to all those employed in the mills and in
the woods. The masters of their own free will
will not increase the wages or shorten the
hours. They are after profits. Any conces-
sions which the workers will get, will have to
be fought for. Organization is necessary to
do this. It is time to wake up. Stir yourselves,
lumber workers, and organize.

200,000 WELSH MINERS WILL STRIKE.
Cardiff, March 20.—The prolonged negotia-
tions over the new wage agreement between
the South Wales coal owners and the miners
were broken off tonight, and a strike of 200,
000 miners is inevitable on March 31. This
strike will affect altogether 1,000,000 workers,
including railway and dock employes and other
dependent upon the collieries.

DISCONTENT.
It is not a crime to be discontented; on the
contrary it is the highest of virtues. The peo-
ple who say that discontent is criminal are liars
and the truth is not in them. And in most cases
they are either thieves or the spokesmen of
thieves who desire to hold on to their plunder,
or to secure a share of the stolen goods from
the original thieves.

By far the greatest cause of discontent is
poverty, or the fear of poverty. The Scottish
philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, said that poverty
was the only hell that the Englishman was
afraid of." Fewer people today trouble them-
selves about the hell of theologians. Its tem-
perature is abating, but the temperature of the
hell of poverty on this earth is steadily rising.

The thieves and robbers of society stand on
the brink and spray the premises with the
hose of organized charity in the hope of lower-
ing the temperature—they sprinkle hell with
good intentions, and gain a reputation as phil-
anthropists thereby, while at the same time
strengthening the walls of the pit. Others con-
tribute their individual drop of cold water to
cool the tongues tormented in the flame, while
others, the most cunning and impudent of all,
preach contentment to the inmates, and wax
eloquent on the blessings of poverty.

But despite the efforts of fools, knaves,
thieves and liars, this hell grows ever hotter
and its population increases to the dread and
alarm of those whose efforts are merely to keep
it within such bounds that it may not become
dangerous to themselves.

Poverty, instead of a blessing, is the great-
est curse of the age. Compared with it all
other ills are insignificant. In fact it is the
cause of nearly all other evils that can be men-
tioned.

Poverty means other things besides want,
hunger and physical deprivation. It means filth
of body and mind; it means sickness, disease
and death; it means war, murder and crime of
all kinds; it means the destruction of children
in factory and sweatshop; it means the damna-
tion and degradation of women physically and
mentally on the streets and in the houses of
prostitution; it means the breaking-up of
homes, the destruction of family life and the
debasement marriage relations; it is the source
of drunkenness, debauchery, gambling and un-
natural vices. Poverty is the sum of all human
villanies.

It evolves and becomes ever more hideous
in its development. The poverty of a tribe of
savages is far different from the poverty of
the slums of a great city. The poverty of the
middle ages bears no comparison whatever to
the poverty of the homeless tramp of modern
times the "spent workman" for whom thieves
of society have no further use. The poverty of
a century ago lacked the sordid, degrading,
body and soul crushing features of the poverty
of modern society; the liars and hypocrites try
to leave the impression that they are the same.

Out of poverty today comes little or nothing
that is great or noble or grand. Its tendency
is to dwarf, cripple and destroy the mind as well
as the body. For the poverty-stricken of the
present age, the works of the great minds of
the past are almost a closed book. It is well-
nigh impossible for them to comprehend the
higher and grander things of life, when their
entire energy is expended, as it must be, in a
ceaseless and desperate struggle with poverty.
They are not the beneficiaries of civilization
but its victims. Poverty today is the one great
barrier to human progress and the advance of
the race to higher and better things.

But just as a few manage to climb out of
the pit of poverty, though thousands are hurled
in where one climbs out, so there are those in
the pit who in spite of their surroundings have
studied the conditions so as to seek a way out.
They are those whose discontent has developed
from the aimless to the definite, from the ignorant
to the intelligent. They have examined the
walls of the pit, know how they are constructed,
how they are supported, and how they can be
levelled and the prisoners of poverty set free.

The wall of our present hell is the private
ownership of the means of wealth production,
and while it stands we must remain in poverty.
It cannot be scaled, it must be battered down.
The ownership and control of the means of life
by the thieves of society is the only cause of
modern poverty. It is the barrier that must be
swept away if we are to become free of the hell
in which it confines us. Those who are on the
other side may pity us with charity, but they
will never make any effort to weaken the wall;
on the contrary, they will continually try to
strengthen it.

Examine it as minutely as you please, look
at it from any angle, and you will always find
that it is this private control of the means of
life by a class, that stands between you and
the satisfaction of your desires.

But even now the weapon is being forged
that can bring freedom, the battering-ram
before which the wall of the hell of poverty will
crumble and collapse. It is the power of or-
ganization. It is the weapon of intelligent dis-
content.

Millions today are using it, and the walls of
the capitalist inferno are trembling under its
strokes throughout the length and breadth of
the hell we call the civilized world. But still
more power is wanted, more strength is needed
and numbers bring strength. You, reader, are
wanted to add your power, you and your fel-
lows. We who write suffer with you. By our
united efforts alone, by the efforts of our class,
can we break our prison walls and become free
men and women. No one is too weak to help
in the work; there is a part, however small,
that everyone can take.

Though you may not be able to speak in
public or to write, still you can do your part,
a part just as necessary, honorable and effec-
tive; a part that will count in the total result for
just as much as any other man's, seeing that
you have done what you could. Have you
attended to the necessary details, the routine, of
a local? That is also necessary. Can you dis-
tribute literature, give your presence at meet-
ings, talk with your fellow-sufferers in office
and factory, contribute your mite to pushing
the cause that means your own freedom from
the hell of poverty? If you can do one or some
of these things, your help is needed. There is
a place for you where you can employ your en-
ergy to achieve the common emancipation of
your class, and through it lift the world to a
higher and nobler plane.—New World.

WANTED.
Thomas J. O'Brien, formerly a member of L.
U. No. 12, Los Angeles, Cal., to write to the
undersigned at once. Do not delay. Wm. R.
Sautter, 243 East Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Henry Peterson will learn something to his
advantage by communicating with George H.
Hill, Sacramento, Cal., P. O. Box 446.

Industrial Union cigar worker; competent to
do hand work. Apply to R. L. Comfort, Pho-
enix, Ariz.

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial
Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of
the Industrial Workers of the World in the
United States and Canada. Secretaries of
Unions are requested to notify the editor of any
changes desired in this list.

The General Offices of the I. W. W. are as
follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St.
John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518
Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,
Ill.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor,
100 Charlton avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.;
Elizabeth Gurly Flynn, Box 1600, Spokane,
Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace,
Lymanville, R. I.; George Speed, 909 Howard
street, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne
street, Blue Island, Ill.

ARIZONA.

Secretary, Town Address.

272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 944 E. Van Buren St.

273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke
street.

46—H. S. Caffery, Vancouver, Room 3, 61
W. Cordova Street.

322—W. B. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W.
Cordova Street.

326—A. E. Grant, Prince Rupert, Box 711.

625—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

CALIFORNIA.

1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.

12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.

13—Benson Jaynes, San Diego, 960 India St.

18—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.

63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.

66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley.

173—J. Lebon, San Francisco, 909 Howard St.

174—G. Mays, Oakland, care Galindo Hotel.

246—John Troy, San Pedro, 212 Fourth St.

419—R. Vere, Redlands, Box 357.

437—Branch 4: James Carrige, Imperial,
Box 267.

437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42.

437—Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box
485.

COLORADO.

26—Harry Weinstein, Denver, 124 14th Ave.

ILLINOIS.

302—Car Builders, Hegewisch.

85—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W.
Elm Street.

Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Wells
Street.

Branch 3: E. Janicki, Chicago, 7 Emma St.

167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale avenue.

500—W. D. Berger, Pullman, 20 E. 103rd St.

INDIANA.

200—Henry Hahn, Muncie, 2009 S. Elm St.

301—John Hermann, Hammond, Box 599.

201—W. H. Larver, Anderson, 2408 Brown St.

IOWA.

139—Ben Limberger, Sioux City, Gen. Deliv.

LOUISIANA.

38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott.

MINNESOTA.

64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson
south.

137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 516 Fifth St.
South.

424—W. Free, Deer River.

MISSOURI.

84—M. Robertson, St. Louis, 2651 Washing-
ton Avenue.

188—B. Blumoff, St. Louis, 2007A Biddle St.

Branch 2: I. Goldberg, St. Louis, 2340 1/2
Carr street.

413—W. A. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 South 18th
Street.

MONTANA.

39—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.

40—Frank Reed, Missoula, Box 745.

41—J. W. Bailey, Great Falls, 505 Fifth Ave.
South.

105—John Byrne, Anaconda, Box 635.

142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com
avenue.

405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.

421—Frank Dieter, Kalspell, Box 175.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anolien, Negaunee, L. B. 277.

NEBRASKA.

86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 South 17th
Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

24—A. Hingsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave.
610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St.

NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.

95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th.

163—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Snydam
Avenue.

179—J. A. Houlston, Brooklyn, 128 State Street.

317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.

420—O. G. Fisher, New York, 343 East 152d.

OHIO.

75—G. A. Storck, Lorain, 1860 East 25th.

89—B. Persky, Cleveland, 2267 Hazen Ave.

294—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickory
street.

295—Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St.
West.

23—F. L. Croley, Cleveland, 5704 Maurice ave.

OREGON.

92—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street.

93—Paul Krowack, Portland, 306 First St. S.

141—W. T. Nof, Portland, 306 First St. South.

PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.

143—Michael Reinhard, Pittsburg, 5904 Har-
vard street.

215—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pitts-
burg, J. Greenburg Street.

291—Tube and Pipe Mill Workers, Soho, Pitts-
burg.

292—Car Builders, Woods Run.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

Argentine. The office of the "Industrial Worker" is in receipt of a new exchange, "La Accion Socialista," a revolutionary syndicalist paper of Buenos Aires, Argentine.

The number at hand of "La Accion Socialista" speaks for the "Confederacion Obrera Regional Argentina," a revolutionary syndicalist organization recently formed.

The following is a brief quotation from an article by Antonio Marinelli: "After having passed through a cyclone of reaction which in its fury threatened to destroy our valiant revolutionary organization, here we are, not for the purpose of walling and complaining, nor to protest. Today our voice is not the sigh of the conquered nor the protest of the weak; it is the wrathful voice of a strong people."

"Those who are protesting today, after the battle is over, who during the state of siege kept carefully quiet. For this reason we are not raising our voice in protest, but limit ourselves to judging the facts serenely and incite the producers to prepare themselves, to constitute themselves immediately in one, single powerful organization, so that we may be able to exact revenge for the stupid persecutions of which we have been the victims."

"Once more our masters, the facts have demonstrated to us that the revolutionary power of the working class rests only in their organization, and that other institutions and parties marauding in the track of the former are nothing but rank nobodies, when the wind of reaction begins to blow in all its fury."

"Workers, let us throw away the narrow partismanship that divides us; let us all unite in one solid organization, and the bourgeoisie shall never again dare to commit against us such deeds as they did during the state of siege."

"Our power does not rest outside ourselves; it rests in our hands."

"(Note—Perhaps there might be some of us workingmen here in America who might with advantage take to heart the above remarks of Fellow Worker Marinelli in Buenos Aires, even though he is so far away that it takes them two months to get here.)"

"As an instance of the treatment accorded to our Argentine fellow workers, let us pluck some flowers from a letter of one who was subjected to torture on the government transport "Guardia Nacional."

"The commandant of this vessel is one Tiburcio Aldao, reputed son of a paralytic friar Aldao and his concubine, a nun. This command-

ant seems to be a monster in human form, who could give advanced lessons to our Spokane authorities. "Upon arriving to the floating prison," says the writer of the letter, "our tortures commenced. The quadruped Aldao had 'carte blanche' (unlimited power) and he used it. The prisoners, after being undressed, stark naked, and searched, were beaten. They were robbed of their hair and were ordered to run down into the hold under blows of the butt of the gun. Their sleeping apartments were on the lowest deck, where they were watched by sentinels. If they spoke they were beaten with guns. If they coughed—the same. In the morning they were driven up to scrub the deck for half an hour, having always to work on the run, and whoever slackened his pace was greeted with the order 'Hurry up!' and a blow."

"The commandant put ball and chain on all who protested or spoke a single word. "In the meantime this brave chief and the officers were sometimes standing by laughing at our running and at the maltreatment."

So far from having crushed the organizations are the masters that they now have to deal with a strike of 4,000 marine workers, which may presently be joined by 8,000 more, while the proletariat of the whole republic stands behind them solidly.

Bulgaria. The Proposed General Strike of Railway and Postal Employees—A Bluff of the Politicians! (From "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris.)

The union of unions in Bulgaria is a federation by revolutionary syndicalists, feel their leaders of this federation function some political intellectuals, who recently have become alarmed at the inroads made in the organization anarchists and syndicalist and feel their hold upon the rank and file insecure. In order to turn the attention of the mass from the revolutionary element and take the wind out of their sails, the leaders submitted the question of a general strike. The proposition was taken up in good faith by the rank and file and in magnificent style. The general strike was already well under way, financial support was coming in, the assistance of other organizations secured, etc., when the leaders—politicians—decided to submit the matter to a referendum, and an splendid response came in from all parts a general meeting was called for Dec. 31. For inexplicable reasons the meeting was postponed to Jan. 2. All that was done was to speak reassuring words to the employees and the public, and on Jan. 5 one of the leaders announced through the press that "in view of the conciliatory spirit of the government, the danger of a strike was now past." A couple of days later came the Bulgarian Christmas and the general strike did not come off.

The correspondent of "Les Nouveaux Temps," St. V. Guerdjicoff, draws the conclusion that the politician intellectual in the Union of Unions have simply been provoking artificially the general strike movement. For purposes of "high politics" they have paraded the red spectre before the government, thus drawing the workers by the nose through a false maneuver. The correspondent further expresses the assurance that these bluffing tactics will have an opposite effect from what was intended.

SPARKS

(Continued from Page One.)

ocracy of labor." Such an organization is the I. W. W. The constitution of the I. W. W. provides that in no case shall the initiation fee exceed \$5, or the monthly dues be more than \$1; that there shall be no limitation of apprenticeship, and it has for its motto "An injury to one is an injury to all." Politicians will tell you you can't better your condition under capitalism and endeavor to prove it by the same argument as above. It is true that under capitalism you must necessarily create surplus value and you will get just enough to keep you at work. But by combining with your fellows you can force a raise in wages and make a better standard of living by the application of more grub on your inside. Also by shortening hours you give a job to some of those on the outside and take away that much of a menace to your position. If twelve men, working ten hours per day, strike for an eight-hour day and win, they not only have two hours more time for themselves, but have made jobs for three more men. Do you savvy? The stuff the politicians and pseudo-political economists pass out to you is alright; to make the grass grow green, but it don't go with the I. W. W. As a steady diet their dope is about as nourishing as post mortem gripe guts. The I. W. W. is organized to get the goods now, and also to abolish the wage system. Get that in your skynplece and then join with us. You'll look a heap better on the inside.

Press feeders in the smaller shops in Denver are about to "organize." They are to have a "Gordon Press-Feeders' Union." Cylinder pressmen will not be eligible to membership. According to one who is aiding in the formation of this union (?) the members are to go on strike for more pay sixty days after they get their charter from the A. F. of L. The fool-killer came to Denver, sized up the bunch and decided it was too large a job for him to tackle.

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NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W., Nos. 132, 222, 223 and 434 have established new headquarters at 616 Front Avenue, near Wall Street. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary at this location.

MEETING NIGHTS. Local 434—Monday evening, 7:30 p. m. Local 222—Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m. Local 223—Monday evening, 7:30 p. m. Local 132—Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m. T. H. DIXON, Sec'y Executive Com.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. 1524 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Reading room open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Library contains a long list of books dealing with the labor problem. Pamphlets on Industrial Unionism for sale at the following prices:

- Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win.....5c
Industrial Combinations10c
Industrial Unionism5c
Eleven Eminent Leaders5c
Social General Strike5c
I. W. W. Song Books10c
Industrial Worker, single copy..... 5c
Solidarity,5c
Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p. m. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y Propaganda Committee.

RESOLUTIONS FROM WALLACE AND BURKE

Wallace, Idaho, March 19, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M.—

Dear Sirs and Brothers: A very important question is before our organization. Shall we affiliate with the A. F. of L. Before deciding a little history regarding A. F. L. methods won't hurt us. The progressive Industrial Unionists in Europe claim they are a stumbling block to progress, stating that their methods of conducting strikes gives more pleasure to the capitalists than the wage worker. We will illustrate a few of their tactics of recent date, "The Switchmen's Strike." Wallat those men were fighting to better their conditions, engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen were ordered by their leaders to stay at work and take out their trains that scab switchmen had made up. They were brothers, but it did not prevent the trainmen from scabbing on their brother switchmen. In place of the disastrous defeat it could have been made a victory had the trainmen been loyal to their brothers in their time of need and quit work with them.

In Philadelphia, at the present time, the same tactics are used. Men affiliated with the A. F. L. are furnishing the power to run the cars that are being operated by strike breakers, whilst their brothers are putting up a strong fight to get a living wage. Some have called the A. F. L. a "scab hatchery." Are they wrong when we look at the tactics they use? The past is full of the same kind of stories—once craft making war upon the other, yet all affiliated under one banner.

A curious thing about this great labor movement, and why such tactics are used to keep down the workers is that the leaders of this movement receive a salary from the capitalist exploiters besides the one they receive from the wage worker, and the more they keep the workers divided the greater they become. They are all hearted in the capitalist press, as sound, conservative leaders, and that labor would be lost without them. Wallace Local No. 17 differs with them. We believe as the Industrial Unionist in Europe, that they are a stumbling block to progress, and the quicker these labor leaders are put out of commission the sooner will the wage slave be emancipated. With these facts staring us in the face, our executive board, with the exception of one, advises the members of the W. F. M. to affiliate with these stumbling blocks. They seem to lay particular emphasis on jurisdiction; they state that we shall have it the same as before. What support can we expect from the A. F. L. even by affiliation, when we see the kind of support they give their brother craftsman? Are the W. F. M. a privileged class? They might as well be truthful and in place of holding jurisdiction state if we affiliate we can still hold our jobs and draw the same salaries. The per capita tax we pay into the A. F. L. won't affect us as leaders. It is an insult to the members to put such a proposition before them, and it is time we had a more progressive bunch of executive heads. They make the plea that we stand alone and are helpless. That we renounce our industrial principle and go back to craftism. Where has the backbone of the Federation gone? Are we to be relegated to the scrap pile like the members of the A. F. L. just on account of a few labor leaders? If our principles are right, we stand alone; if we are wrong we might just as well die now as prolong the agony.

Take, for instance, the I. W. W. fight for free speech in Spokane. Look what those few hundred men and that gritty little fighter, Gurley Flynn, accomplished with almost every one against them. Even our beloved editor, John M. O'Neil, called them deluded, belligerents, and seemed to consider it a disgrace for the W. F. M. to recognize them. The victory they won in Spokane will be inscribed on the scroll of fame. These few men, organized under the only industrial basis, have done more to advance the cause of the wage workers than the millions of organized craftsmen ever did or ever will do. The I. W. W. is an organization that is built on a solid rock foundation, one whose principles will never be destroyed, and if we don't want to stand alone there's where we belong.

The W. F. M. committee was appointed to try and bring about an affiliation with as many organizations as possible; the same to be under one executive board. We wasn't running after jurisdictional rights; a labor organization under industrial unionism would have no trouble with jurisdiction. It could be done away with, the same as fat salaries to labor leaders. The power these leaders have and the money they get keeps organized bodies of workers on the downward path. Why should a labor leader of the W. F. M. or any other organization receive more for his services than the worker he represents? Does the capitalist give more to his servant than he gets himself? An officer of any organization is not entitled to any more than the worker he represents, and it is a great mistake for the wage slaves to pay more. The United Mine Workers state that "what is good enough for them should be good enough for the W. F. M." Wallace Miners' Union don't see it that way. The U. M. W., organized as they are today, with their contract system, which enables one bunch of workers to scab on the others and still be union men. Their labor leaders, who make the mine owners a further means of exploitation for the poor devils who can't help themselves. The A. F. L. is naturally good enough for them/being conducted along the same lines, but it is not good enough for the industrial unionists in the Western Federation of Miners.

The above was unanimously adopted by the Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, March 19, 1910, and that it be given as wide a publication as possible.

SAM KILBURN, Acting Secretary. Indorsed by Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M.

SAN DIEGO ON THE MOVE. Industrial Worker: Kindly increase our bundle order to 100 copies per week. I will say that our mass meeting held last Sunday in celebration of the Paris Commune was a success in every way. Austin Adams was the speaker of the evening. Over 500 people were in attendance at the meeting. Collection of \$18.75 taken up, while our expenses amounted to \$11.50. I think that there will be something doing here shortly if we can stand the strain of working ten hours per day and for the organization by night.

We have here the most delightful climate in the world. Why, a woman left a new-born baby out in the weeds at Coronado last January and it never caught cold. If some of the boys of the Northwest have got money and wish to recuperate, come and give us a visit; but don't come without the cash, as this is a very poor town in which to find a job. BENSON JAYNES.

LOCAL 272 I. W. W. PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

March, 1910.

To L. U. No. 173, San Francisco and the General Members of the Locals of the I. W. W.

Fellow Workers:

In reference to the motions printed in the Industrial Worker of February 26th, we wish to say we are deeply interested in the subject, as we hold the following article by L. U. 173, per Harry Sweet, to be evidence of the agitation which will result in the solidifying of the I. W. W. We wish to offer suggestions which have to do with the foundation of our own I. W. W. and also state some pertinent facts which our constructors did not recognize when constructing our organization: First, The convention in question is a convention of the elected representatives of the locals comprising the I. W. W.; Second, That a convention of representatives with the initiative law framing function is a class government; that a working class union which elects representatives to such conventions, thereby vests its economic power in a political sovereign; therefore the I. U. no longer has power, but has surrendered its power to its representatives. Further that to solidify the I. W. W. we will find it necessary for the locals to retain their sovereign power and instead of representative government which is in its structure Class Government, we will use the initiative and referendum method of government, that is the making of any and all kind of laws, rules or regulations.

Fellow Workers, Why present your motion to the convention? Why not present your motion to the locals, and if adopted by the locals, order the general secretary-treasurer to proclaim them I. W. W. laws and cause them to be written into the I. W. W. statute book. Cut the go between out of our business and keep them attending to the execution of our laws and program and their duties generally; this is "direct action" in making laws and we will be forced to adopt the "direct action" method in all of our affairs before the I. W. W. is solid. The sooner the better, Fellow Workers; the bosses are destroying us rapidly. "Arise!" We gladly support the motions of Local 173 if they are to be submitted directly to the locals by referendum vote; but we second no motions to be brought up at the coming or other representative conventions. Yours for the revolution, LOCAL 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz. Adopted and ordered published, March 17, 1910, Local 272, I. W. W.

LOCAL UNION 272, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

To L. U. 419, Redlands, Cal.

Fellow Workers: Referring to your circular received recently, we desire to throw as much light on the subject under consideration as we can, in order to lend aid to the progress of solidarity within the I. W. W., and will speak freely our convictions according to our information in the phases of the subject treated. We have carefully read your resolution, and heartily approve the first, second, third, fourth and fifth stanzas and now proceed to analyze the sixth stanza, viz., quoting from the sixth stanza as follows: "On the basis of equal representation." Now Fellow Workers, representation is the machinery used only and only can be used to rob the individual local unions of their sovereign power and to vest same in a representative; thereby forming a class government. Now Fellow Workers, the I. W. W. is sentimentally opposed to class government. The question comes to you, Why form class government if you are against class government? We recommend that you initiate a resolution and submit it to the locals outlining what you want in the subject and if you receive seconds to the resolution you may order the G. E. B. to submit to the membership by referendum, or if a majority of the locals of the I. W. W. approve your resolution, you may order the general secretary-treasurer to proclaim the fact and order the law made by the I. W. W. in the statute book of the organization and have same published in the I. W. W. press. We trust that you may perceive that we condemn and denounce the representative method of making laws of any nature within the I. W. W.

Again, quoting from the seventh stanza, "To instruct the delegates to the next convention and bring this matter forward at the next convention."

Fellow Workers, all that we have stated regarding quotation from the sixth stanza applies equally as well here, and further, we ask you why wait for the next convention to enact a thing which you want enacted at the earliest possible date? Have you no local unions? Can you not from your resolution at any meeting and submit to all the locals and in this manner put the acceptance or rejection of your desired law directly before the membership, without any go between?

This is "direct action" in making laws and is the only correct method of getting the expression of the membership of the I. W. W., and also no waste of time waiting for the next convention of the representatives of the locals.

Fellow Workers, what is paper and ink and lead pencils and printing presses and the initiative and referendum system invented for? Away with your antiquated political machinery. Come at once to the "direct action" method of making your laws. And we would further say, Your suggestion seems more like constructing a new means of communication and information with the seeds of concentrated power planted thereon, than anything else. Fellow Workers, if we take the law making power out of the convention and out of the G. E. B. we will immediately see them change their face and become just what we need our simple executives and centers of information, communication and agitation. Yours for the progress of the working class movement.

LOCAL 272, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz. Adopted and ordered published in the I. W. W. press, March 17, 1910. Local 272, I. W. W.

FROM OVER THE SEAS.

Industrial Worker: Allow me to congratulate you for the grand and heroic struggle which the Fellow Workers of Spokane have been waging for the right of free speech and free assemblage. That this should be necessary in a democratic republic, proves in every respect that America has of its alleged free institutions nothing else left except their various beautiful names. Thanks also for the exchange copy I get by sending you our journal from here, the "Wohlstund fur Alle." It is only to be hoped that you receive it as regularly as it is mailed to you. I have just finished an article on your wonderful struggle at Spokane and of the cruel treatment accorded our true Comrades who dared to utter the truth. P. RAMM'S, Klostenburg, Austria.

THE TALE OF GREED.

During the last year 67,513 American men, women and children were killed by accident in factories. About 150,000 were injured. During the last nineteen years the railroads of America have killed 143,527 persons. During the same period 931,450 persons have been injured by American railroads. The railroad toll alone for twenty years has been more than 1,000,000 American men, women and children. During the last seventeen years American coal mines have killed 22,840 men, made at least 10,000 widows and upward of 40,000 orphans.

THE REAL ISSUE.

There are two issues, after all, Above the ones the speech may call Or wisdom utter; Two issues that with men and you Are most important—and the two Are bread and butter.

Let patriotic banners wave, Let economic speakers rave; 'Tis not potential That Art proclaim and Music sing— The Loaf is, after all, the thing That's most essential.

Truth seeks some broader meeting place For bread or clan or tribe or race, For saint or sinner? But after all the noise and fuss The issue paramount with us Is—What for dinner?

New theories we may evolve, Our government we may dissolve, New flags float o'er us, And truth may search and wisdom think, Still these two planks of meat and drink Are yet before us.

So let contention hotly wage, And let wars of logic rage In discourse fretted; When all the clamor is complete The issue still is what to eat And how to get it! —J. W. FOLEY.

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"SOLIDARITY"

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column...

Summit, Wash. Wages \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Grub is fair. Pay the 15th of every month. Hospital fee \$1.00.

Black Rock, Ore. Spalding Logging Company—Wages are the smallest paid in the state of Oregon.

Eagle Gorge, Wash. Lucas Lumber Company—Wages \$2.00 to \$3.00. Pay once a month. Grub is poor.

Seabeck, Wash. John Emil Camp—Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Pay when you quit. Grub is fair.

Upon, Wis. Soo Line R. R. Co.—Wages \$1.75 per day. Pay once a month. Grub is good.

Oso Logging Company—Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Board \$5.00 per week. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month.

LABOR EXCHANGE NOTES. Bennett Logging Co.—Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Pay the 10th of every month.

Hamilton Lumber Co.—Wages \$2.25 per day and up. Pay once a month. The grub is fair.

Merrill and Ring Camp—Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Pay the 10th of every month. Grub is poor.

Bovill, Idaho. I. W. W. lumberjacks can secure work at present with the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. in and around Bovill, Idaho.

Aberdeen, Wash. Greys Harbor Logging Co.—Wages: Engineers, \$3.00 to \$3.25 and board; buckers, \$3.25; hookenders, \$5.00 and board; fallers, \$3.25 and \$3.50.

W. A. THOM, Local 354. A ROBBERING CONCERN. Clayton, Wash.

Industrial Worker: I understand that the Lafayette Sawmill Company is going to open up its mill the latter part of March.

THE HOBO—VICTIM. Honor to the hobo—victim. The dictionary says a hobo is "a laborer without a fixed location."

for the "uncou' gude!" What a sinister reflection there is on the sins of society in the song of the tramp:

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

(Continued from last issue. By W. I. Fisher. OUTCOME OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

As the movement of production is from small competing concerns to the gigantic corporations that are now organizing in all lines of business, so the close interrelation and interdependence of all industries, one upon another, is surely and certainly bringing into capitalist circles the trust of trusts.

But greatest and most centralizing of all trusts is the combination of the financing power, national banks, saving banks, trust companies, insurance and express companies, into one gigantic corporation.

It smiles upon craft unionism's time contracts, jurisdictional squabbles, craft autonomy and mutual scabbery. The mailed fist of the military and police, judiciary and prisons, this brute power it also uses to try to crush all organized resistance of labor.

Modern machinery and "facilities" have made a big difference, but not to you. To whom? Look at your masters. They have millions where the peasant's masters had thousands.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE. 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.

Instead of the old incoherence and lack of aim organized labor has, when industrially organized, a steady purpose to obtain for the laborer, the full social value of their work.

economic freedom they fight, tear down and cast aside. All these struggles develop the courage, intellect, morals and ability and determination of the workers.

But the plutocracy is not necessarily the first to feel this process of income cutting. Because of their great power and commanding position in industry they can and do at first shift this upon the small manufacturer, employer and trader.

By doing away with competition between themselves, the workers are enabled to take and hold the wealth they create in over-increasing ratio. The plutocracy in the effort to retain their income has been compelled to help its enemies destroy its own greatest bulwark, the small capitalists.

JAR LOOSE AND GET TOGETHER. Modern machinery and "facilities" have made a big difference, but not to you. To whom? Look at your masters.

UNITY AND VICTORY. If the workers at Philadelphia were united in one powerful labor union the strike there would not last an hour. Indeed, if the workers had such an organization the chances are a hundred to one that the strike would not have taken place at all.

Meanwhile, let us agitate and consolidate. THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE. 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.

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