# Remember and Help Our Striking Fellow Workers On General Strike In Sweden

# INDUSTRIAL

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909

One Dollar a Year

## LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

This column can be made a power for good of the working people, especially for the "slum probatial" as the politicians call all working scape who are not members of Taft's un'on, the A. I' of L. Do not fail to ask the secretary of your industrial union for a blank post card when you go out to work, and inform the industrial tweeker about hew the job is. We'll jeint the news—crumbs and all. Get busy! lieft is a letter from a cockroach who has been pinched. Anything these people don't like is herefore good for the worker. Do you believe his from what you know about bosses and gafters!

Biter Root Valley Jergation Company.

Commercial National Bank Bidg.

Chicago, Sept. 4, 1999.

Industrial Worker, 412 Front Avenue, Spokane, Washincton.

Centience—We notice in the issue of the

Industrial Worker, 412 Front Avenue, Spokane, Washincton.
Gentlemen—We notice in the Issue of the Industrial Worker. of August 26 on the first column, under Local Exchange Union News Proms, Lolo Pass." the following: "Many of the surveyors have died of spotted fever or typhus, A very dancerous place to work. All workingmen should avoid this plague-ridden spot." I superied to be in Missoula and obtained a copy of the Issue referred to, and I at once investigated the matter, and found that two of the working in connection with the survey can took sick with typhus, but there were no stallities. None of the surveyors contracted his disease, and your Item is very much overdrawn. We also want to say that anyone following the ordinary rules of cleanliness and care of their person are not liable to be stricken with typhus.

We will appreciate it if you will give us the name of your Lolo Pass correspondent. Yours very truly.

CONO LAND & ORCHARD COMPANY.

We will appreciate it if you will give us the name of your Lolo Pass correspondent. Yours very truly.

COMO LAND & ORCHARD COMPANY. By J. M. Lovett, Secretary.

This gay admits that there is typhus fever in the litter Root country, but "none of the surveyors got it"—only the common laborers: the muckers, the chainmen, etc. Typhus is an acute, malignant, infective disease. Any person exposed to infection is liable to get it, and the camps in that district make it impossible to keep clean, even if that were the cause of the disease. Keep away from Lolo Pass, if you don't want a harp in the New Jerusalem. This is straight! I have been there myself.—Editor. The following items received since last week. The boys in California are good about writing, and the rest of you ought to be better:

Tracy, Calif.—Standard Oil 'Pipe Line; wages \$2 and board; pay once a month; fair grub; sleep in tents: no hospital fee, employment elektr or poll tax; pretty stiff graft.

Saugus, Calif.—Hoss, W. M. Taylor; wages 33 per day; bunk house: no poll tax or discount; boss hires from employment shark, but I. W. W. men can get on.

Redlands, Calif.—Brookings Lumber Co.; \$35 per month and board, which is good; bunk house; hospital fee \$1 per month; boss goes to employment sharks, but I. W. W. men can get on; a good many selssorbills on the job; 12 hours a day.

Los Angeles, Calif.—The scab "Times" says that "hordes of hungry men infest the city." "Boolie' buils and jails at Burbank, Saugus, San Fernando, Lancaster, Pomoua, Piru, Coina, Downes. Same old thing of pinching "vass" for fees. Keep away if you want to keep ont of jail.

Index, Wash.—Big Fails Lumber Co.; wages \$2.55 per day; pay 10th of month; fair grub; bunk house average; hospital fee \$1 per month, Stevenson. Wash.—Youmans & Simpson: Nages \$2.75 per day; pay 10th of month; fair grub; bunk house; hospital sque on; aleep in tent. Help is scarce and boss could be forced to pay \$3.50 with organization.

B. G. Gillespile and James MacArthur are working not and pages and pages and p

are not afraid of the red dope. If every I. W. W. union would do as well in this section, there would be "nothing to it."

sin soft up in a nout three years.

Some farlon, No. 39, in Billings, and this will be a good, chance to make a few dollars coming hack to Spokane from Dakota. No. 39 is taking in about 30 new members a week, and is 'the make the state of the state of

Albert V. Roe is kicking up the slivers in Minnesota. At last accounts he was with the Millon at Deer River and selling lots of "Workers." Roe will be back in Spokane in a few weeks, and Officer Jelisett should get a new mair of boots. However, when it comes to hair of boots. However, when it comes to kicking, this blue-coated criminal will find that more than one can play at the game. We



THE I. W. W. IS ITS OWN LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL POWER

repeat the offer of \$10 for a good photograph of Jellsett. This is said in earnest, T. J. O'lrien of St. Regis sends in some subs and says he is tired of reading the bosses sid of the thing in the Missoula papers. He will find our side in this paper.

Fred W. Heslewood is still hustling on the Coast, and the results of his hard efforts are beginning to show in spite of the "International" scabs who come from Montana to queer him if possible with the lumberjacks. A bunch of old-time Montana men are on the Coast to wise up the boys about this outfit. Heslewood will probably be in Seattle till about October I. Fellow Worker B. Hoffman at Bovill, Idaho, has sent in \$10 to keep the dudustrial Worker going during the duil times. It takes money to run a paper, and if the members will transfuse a little blood for the next three weeks we will show you something rare, rich, and racy about the middle of the fall. You can't tell by the size of a toad how far he can jump, and the scabs and cockroaches will sit up and listen shortly. This is no bluff. Wait and see. But the Spokane locals can't do it all. Keep up your end of the log—don't be a piker.

Granger, Four Miles From Sunnyside Bruce North Coast Cont Marion 60 shovels there will start shortly. Gipps grading out-ts there have trouble in keeping men on acfits there have trou count of alkali dust.

Warrenton, Oregon.

Warrenton, Oregon.
There is a government job at Fort Stevenson. skinners and concrete men wanted; concrete men \$2.25 per eight hours. A man can get a job here, at the Kelly Lumber Co., \$2.00 per day for yard men, board and room \$5.00 per week; not very good. The night fireman get fired acouple of days ago, and Kelly refused to pay him, the slave gave Kelly a good beating, and Kelly get up and paid him. The fare to Fort Stevenson is 35 cents from Astoria.

Foote was in Astoria and held three large street meetings. I have also had several meetings in Astoria.

JOHN PANCNER.

site over"; easy to get on; sleep in tent. Help is searce and boss could be forced to pay \$5.50 is searce and boss could be forced to pay \$5.50 is searce and boss could be forced to pay \$5.50 is searce and boss could be forced to pay \$5.50 is searce and boss could be forced to pay \$5.50 is searce and boss could be forced to pay \$5.60 per week; which are such as the property of the part of the manufacture ook them. They complain of too nine sowhelly and poor grub. They say this is as seed as if they had voice for cheken. Industrial Union No. 525. Nelson, B. C., rejorts as follows: All city employes, teaming suffits and contractors' laborers are organized in the I. W. W. All surrounding lumber camps and ranch laborers are unorganized. We have a live local here and are always adding new members. We gave \$25 out of the treasury and passed the hat and raised \$25 more to aid our fellow workers in Sweden. We also sate \$50 out of the treasury to ald our fellow workers in Pennsylvania. Albert L. Elliott, territary No. 525, I. W. W. Elzabeth Gurley Flynn and J. A. Jones are shakine in up at Missoula, Mont. Pete Brown of No. 31, Darby, has been helping them. They are self-up and the union at Missoula, No. 40, is a warm beacher. The international (Comrade Hugher) is self-up and shows that the boys in Butte for the "industrial Worker." This is going tone; and shows that the boys in Butte are not afraid of the red dops. If every i. W. W. union would do as well in this section, the red and the motion at the motion at the boys in Butte are not afraid of the red dops. If every i. W. W. union would do as well in this section, the red and the motion at the motion at the section, the red and the motion at the motion of the red dops. If every i. W. W. union would do as well in this section, the red and the motion at the motio

organisations vegne paa det instændigste The Companies of the sugar factory in Hillings and this will be seen up in about three weeks. There is a condition, No. 39, in Hillings, and this will be seen change to make a few dollars companies. strækning til, at den ökonomiske hjelp kan

and cand patriotism.

Raymond E. Lee souds in some subs for the laper and has left the Coast, being now at New London, Ohio. He is agitating in that town and says prospects are good for an industrial union there. Go to it!

Yi gjor dette 1 lovrishingen which is agitation in some subs for the en livesak for vore svenske kammerater at gas asirig ut av denne kamp.og att utfaldet av denne i böl grad vil blive bestemmende for there. Go to it! fagorganisationens fortsatte virksomhet först

M. ORMESTAD, sekretär.

On July 1st the men of the "Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers" came out against the open shop order of the American Steel and Tin Plate Co.

The open shop order and a reduction in tonings of the hot mill men constituted the grievance of the A A. men.

On July 1stu the "Tin Plate Workers Protective Association," which covers the finishing or tin house department, came out against the open shop.

The reason for the two weeks' delay of the tin house men was because of the difference in the dates on which their contracts expired.

About 3500 men are involved, less than half of whom are organized, and of these only sixteen per cent were paid up in dues three weeks prior to the calling of the strike.

The number involved in the strike includes hot mill and tin house men of two mills, the Shenango and the Greer.

The mechanical departments of these mills, which includes machinists, millwrights, etc., remained at work.

Chas. McKeever, an electrical engineer myloyed at the Shenango mill into the I. W. W., also the men of the mechanical department, about four hundred and fitty (450) altogether.

At a meeting of this organization (Tin Mil? Workers Industrial Union No. 298, I. W. W.) it was agreed upon that if any of the men were discharged for activity in organizing, that all should cease work.

A few days later the superintendent of the Shenango mill wolked into the engine room and handed McKeever his time.

"All right," said McKeever, and he walked over to the whistle rope and gave it a long puil.

"What does that mean?" asked the superintendent. "It means." answered McKeever,

"What does that mean?" asked the superin-tendent. "It means," answered McKeever, "you've got another strike on your hands."

"you've got another strike on your manus.

This was about four o'clock in the forenoon, an hour and a half before quitting time.

The men heard the whistle, knew it was the signal to strike, and inside of ten minutes every man and girl had walked out, leaving all machinery running at full speed.

The master mechanic and the superintendent ere kept busy for about two hours shutting down the works.

This is a fine nample of Industrial Union methods. No notice given the company, no waiting for contracts to expire, but at a "tven signal every man walks out, leaving the mill deserted. On the other hand the A. A., which organized

men up with contracts, making immediate action impossible.

tion (impossible.
The "Pennsylvania Cossacks" (state constabulary) were on the job hare and tried several times to start riots. Scabs and Patriots.

### THE FOLLOWING WAS RECEIVED SEPT. 8 BY THE "INDUSTRIAL WORKER"

Chicago Ill., Sept. 8, 1909

Jas. Wilson 416 Front Ave., Spokane, Wash.

McKees Rocks strike settled. Company beat on all points. Strikers all members of I. W. W. and in control.

> Vincent St. John. Geal Sec-Treas

## THE I. W. W. WINS OUT McKEES ROCKS STRIKE

The employers' papers from Maine to California, and from Washington to Florida, have been uniform in their bloodthirsty call for more troops to break the strike at McKees Rocks. Leading editorials are howling about the "ignorant foreigners" and the "savages from Europe." These articles read like the ones in 1886, when all the Chicago agitators were called enemies of society and anarchists. The time is passing when wholesale murder of working people by patriotic thugs and "old-glory" shricking criminals will answer. This is an industrial strike, and while the enemy are bewailing the fact that these workers were not organized in the American Federation of Labor so that they could be whipped in small bunches, the fact is that the I. W. W. is in control, and the "ignorant" foreigners are too wise for the Mitchell & Gompers combination. Hundreds of men imported from the employment offices in eastern cities have quit and have the same tale to tell about being imprisoned and held in actual slavery in flat deflance of the U. S. "constitution." So much for the legal rights of workers, which do not exist apart from the workers' power to uphold their rights! The Philadelphia "Ledger," a typical employers' paper, has the following in a dispatch:

"Your correspondent listened to an almost unbelievable utterance by a Slav striker, speaking on Indian Mound, the strikers assembling ground, this afternoon. This foreigner told a company of 2000 men that in order to hold his job under 'he particular foreman that had charge of his department he was compelled to sacrifice his wife and later his daughter to the foreman. The revolting statement was received with little or no emotion by the men who heard it, they having become used to hearing of affairs of this kind, but it was the first time any one of their number has been brazen enough to make public the terrible statement.

"Ministers were asked their opinion of the statement; some of them to you to prini."

"Several instances of this sort of practice have been throught to my unde

The "Pennsylvania Cossacka" (state constabulary) were on the job bare and tried several imas to start riots.

Scabs and Patriots.

On one occasion a bunch of strike breakers were unloaded at the depot, hauled in, of course, by "union" railroad men. They marched down the street to the mill, each scab being armed in the street to the mill, each scab being armed in the street to the mill, each scab being armed in the street to the mill, each scab being armed in the street to the mill, each scab being armed in the street to the mill, each scab being armed in the street of the mill and some are leaving.

About a week sgo, the "cossacks" were with drawn, owing, presumably, to the coming to comity, an inveterate enemy of the strikers.

At present things are quiet; a been granization, and some are leaving.

The 1. W. W., the A. A. and Tin Workers and the law of the enemy stations, and the 1. W. W., organizations have supposed to the strikers and the law of the strikers are which is in charge of the strikers assorters ("irel"), and money is coming in very rapidly for the relief of the strikers.

The Socialist party local of this place have for the strikers are been forced, by the growth of industrial Union case the necessity of industrial organizations. Applications for membership are coming in very day, and we feel assured that after this strike sover that this will be a great industrial Union, and very little attention is the strike day and the strikers are the strikers and the strikers and the law of the strikers are the strikers and the strikers and the strikers are the strikers and the strike district with "bulls" patrolling the company property.

The comment of the strikers are the strikers and the strike of the strikers are the strikers and the strikers are the strikers and the strikers and the strikers are the strikers and the strikers and the str

tive journals. The "fleview of Reviews" says:
"When Mr. Kellogg visited the strikers he
found 3000 men sitting on the ground listening
to the various speakers. There was no disorder
or violence. For the first time Americans had
joined the Slava; and one of them declared;
They have got the whole of us to fight now.
We are trying to be men among men.' It is
this combination which gives the McKes
Rock's strike a new significance in the labor
troubles of Pittsburg."

troubles of Pittsburg."

According to the latest advices, the Pressed Steel, Car Company has offered to grant the demands of the men, and it is reported that the evictions of strikers are being ordered stopped. It looks now as if the strike would end in a complete victory for the workers. Western pennsylvania bilds fair to be the storm center for the I. W. W. and the working class of the country from now on.

Work, and sweat, and toll, and try; The boss will fire you, bye-and-bye.

A workingman is very foolish to fight for a country in which he has no home, and he is his own enemy, to defend a government that oppresses him.

# Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Prison

### INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE										
Spokane Local	Union	of	the	Industr	rial	Work	ers	of	the	World
JAMES WILSON A. E. COUSINS	•	TEL	EPHC	 ONE MAI		66	•	•	Ami	Editor
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The Industrial Worker is published by workingmen. We have no capital. Subscriptions and orders must always be prepaid.

Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1909, at the postoffice at 8po kane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

You have a vote it 'your own union. Use it to good purpose.

When in doubt, do just what the boss don't want and you'll be on the side.

He that putteth one employment shark on the bum is greater than he that worketh for a master,

It's all right to beat a boss if you get a chance, for he always beats you if he didn't, he couldn't be boss.

Three men broke away from the Spokane chain-gang the other day. Anarchists! But it was "good doin's" all the same,

The employment sharks have been shipping scabs to McKees Rocks. The sharks are like a snake's fangs—part of the "system."

The working class and the employing class have nothing iin common Get this under your hat, and you wou't care what the boss thinks.

If you don't know where the I. W. W. hall is in a strange town, ask the employment sharks. They know! Pretty soon, they'll know even better.

Don't join the I. W. W. unless you believe it's a winner. But don't be afraid to fight for your rights. Cowards have no rights and should have none They don't deserve to have any. Be game!

Some people say that a workingman and his family have a right to starve to death. Not in McKees Rocks! If they try it, they'll be shot and clubbed to death. But the time is coming—! Will you do your part?

The A. F. of L. carpenters' wives had a "nail-driving" contest on their "labor day." They should have had a wash-board contest, for they will need the practice this winter. God help a woman who marries an A. F. of L. scabl

You may think the employment sharks pay for this paper, but they don't. Just now, nobody is paying the printer and he ought to be skinned out of the whole bill. The trouble is, we want to get more work done, and the printer is a wise gazazs. A word to the wise is sufficient. Get busy.

Fourteen thousand building constructers have struck in Paris. And this sail the good advice of Gompers to the French workers! Too bad! after all the good advice of Compers to the French workers! Too bad!
When Compers comes home with his tall between his legs, the French workers'
house will be "left desolate." But Compers can at least try for the prize
when the Civic Federation gives its next pink tea.

Speaking about the employers' labor day this week the Burlington (Iowa) "Hawkeye," an 18-karat hoosier sheet, has the following to help the green grass: "Many patriotic speeches will be made, and there will be expressions of growing loyalty to the cause of labor, and a broader sense of what is right between employer and employer Jes' so, Hiram! If a man can't do a, day's work in 17 hours he eught to be fired!

A party of Japanese capitalists are coming to Spokane next Saturday. The Spokane Chamber of Commerce is to entertain them, and the Elka' Quartette is to sing "Sunny Old Spokane"—in Japanese. Meanwhile the splittoon-cleaning division of the A.F. of L. Portera' Union is boycotting the Japanese porters. Race prejudice may fool some of the working people, but the fat grafters are too wise for it. See?

The working people will never be any better off as long as they respect their masters' laws. Respect for the laws of tyrants is contempt for the working class. The strength of law is founded on the weakness and cowardice of slaves. Law is for property. Freedom is for men. The industrial administration of the workers will replace the tangled web of class laws. Order and system must conquer confusion. The human body is a glorious example of co-operation and order. The parts are necessary to each other and are adapted to each other's needs. But too many workers let their laxy brains starve their stomachs.

The ridiculous divisions of the working people on account of craft, nationality, and language might be laughable, if the results were not so horrible. The "organizers" of the International Women's Garment Workers have started a separate union of closk buttenhols makers in New York. The black thread buttenhols workers should he in one union, and the white-thread in another, etc. This would be according to the A. F. of H—I separation plan. But to have all the workers in one industrial union would be bad! The bosses wouldn't like it. But why in the name of common sense, if another worker is good enough to work with you, is he not good enough to be in the union with you? Scratch your head and think, and then you may not have to scratch without thinking.

The second number of the "Proletarian," the I. W. W. paper published in Chicago, has been published. The editor is Fellow Worker T. Takahashi, 2870 N. Clark St., Chicago. The address has been changed from 1441 N. Clark street. This paper is printed in English and Japanese, and will be greatest help in organizing our Japanese fellow workers, especially in the West, of anything printed. It is hardly necessary to ask all industrial unions to help circulate this paper, especially among the Japanese workers, and it will make them understand that we are their brothers and remove the hateful effects of the persecution waged by the foul American Federation of Labor. Get a bundle of these papers and distribute them among the Japanese boys on the job. The Japanese are not afraid to take a paper and read it while the boss is looking either!

Gompers has got his needings at the international trades union congress Paris. The Chicago "Post" (employing class paper) has the following August 31:

### Be Careful, Mr. Gompers.

Be Careful, Mr. Gompers.

We confess to a feeling of uneasiness as we watch from afar Mr. Sanuel Gompers' heavy flirtation with the international Trades Union Congress. True, Mr. Gompers is virtuous. We would almost have said impregnably virtuous, but—away from home—and in Paris—mingivings assail us. Like an old deacon alone in the great city, Mr. Gompers may conceivably develop a fondness for the fine wine of the "class struggle," the feverish hot air of the "general strike," the varied naughtiness of the Continental labor movement.

This would be a pity. We have counted on Mr. Gompers to preserve us from those things, particularly from "that evil thing called class consciousness." We have counted on him to keep pure and holy our conviction that "in the long run" and in "the last analysis" the interests of master and man are one. Mr. Gompers, we are glad to note, recognized his delicate position, the duty which he owed us, when he atouly told the delegates that American trade unions could never, never go to quite such lengths—as a flushed and scandalized deacon might affirm, "they don't spill wine like that in Perkinsville!"

However, it is none of our affair. Mr. Gompers is a grandfather and old enough to know what is expected of him. Moreover, if the National Civic Pederation can sit idly by and see its own cherished vice-nresident assailed by such temntations, his fine Americanism corroded by Herveism, Jaureism and Bebelism, there is nothing for others to do.

The "Post" needn't worry. Any time Gompers is guilty of loyalty to the working class, the moon will turn into green cheese. Another paner, also friendly to the working class, the Chicago "Socialist," says: "It is unfortunate that Gompers was sent on such a voyage. He has placed the whole American movement in a most humilisting position." So the "Socialist's" concubine, the A. F. of L., is the "whole American movement," ch? Castis the "whole American movement," ch? Castis out of the bag again, comrades! But how about that I. W. W. bunch in Pennsylvania—New Castie, McKees Rocks—and the thousands of I. W. w. men throughout the country? Looks like we were "meving" some—even if we are had!

### OUR CERTAIN TRIUMPH

"It waved above our infant might, When all ahead seemed dark as night; When all ahead seemed unin ...
It witnessed many a deed and vow
We will not change its color now."

"It waved above our infant might;
When all shead seemed dark as night;
It witnessed many a deed and vow,
We will not change its color now."

In an old book of alegory is a story of a pligrid who crossed a very dark and dangerous valley. The path was beset with snares and narrow. On one shed we had the the proof of the path was beset with snares and narrow. On one ded we had the the proof of the path was beset with snares and narrow. On one deed we had the proof of the path during the darknessey just a day danged be turned and looked back, seeing for the first time the awful dangers he had escaped, and felt rewarded for his courage and perseverance. This old tale, though told of an individual, is greatly like the struggles and march of the working class on its road to victory. The soldier often is inscasible to his wounds and danger in the excitement of battle, but during the following raily, as he prepares for a fresh stateck, he is able to count over his gains and losses. Wise the proof of the path of the proof of the path of the proof of the path of the pa

### WHY THIS CHANGE OF HEART?

WHY THIS CHANGE OF HEART?

The fourth yearly convention of the Industrial Workers of the World passed the following resolution, found in the constitution and by-laws of the union: That to the end of promoting industrial unity and of securing necessary disciplines within the organization, the 1. W. W. refuses all alliance, direct or indirect, with existing political parties or anti-political sects, and disclaims responsibility for any individual opinion or act which may be at variance with the purposes herein expressed. A refusal is active and decided, and implies determination. The resolution also discourages any attempt on the part of any member of the I. W. W. trying to foist his or her peculiar views upon the uniou as being the teaching of the organization, and this for the sake of real industrial unity and necessary discipline: individual opinion and the expression of individual views are nowhere forbidden, but the underlying purpose of all effort in the I. W. W. should be in the direction of real and soild unity of the working class alone. The life and death struggle is too intense to allow the energy of the organization to be wasted on non-essentials. The first and most important thing for all working people to realize is that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common. This being so, there can be no peace between the two classes, and any person proclaiming that the interests of employer and working can all slave is a traitor and enemy to the working class of the world.

The attitude of various political parties toward the I. W. W. has been the subject of much discussion in the past, and too much time and energy have been wasted on disputes having no hearing on the every day struggle with the courage and perseverance. The I. W. W. has been persecuted and slandered as no other organization of working people since the days of modern wage slavery. Not alone the employers, but their religious and political hirelings have heaped infamy and abuse on the heads of the struggling workers who

wide union of the working class, they are now being driven to "sympathize with "s, and are endeavoring to be with us "at the death" of the employing class.

It takes but little explanation to the clear-headed worker to make him understand that no organization, political or otherwhe, can be true to the interest of the working class, as long as that organization is composed of others than actual wage workers. To admit the contragy, would be to rely on the enemy for help, and to deny the class strugged to that extent. It would be as sensible for a workingman to go with his overalls into a meeting of nank directors and tell the bankers of the worker's sympathy for them as for a member of the employing class to protest his sympathy for the workers. There may be workingman, sad to say, whol would feel bad at the losses of a banker, and who would be delighted to read of the profits of the Standard Oil Co. Such a worker might be sincere though very foolishly so. But the case would be an extreme one, and the worker would probably need treatment for brain trouble. And yet the sky-pilot, the doctor, the lawyer, the employer, the "millionaire socialist," etc., are sincere in their love for a workingman "on the political field," when they are living every day on the unpaid waxes of laborers? Likely story:

The Sentember number of the "international Socialist Review" contains several leading articles and editorials showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the political showing the rise and progress of industrial union. Even the p

and if not the union will defy the law. The religion of the judge or his politics cut no figure.

This may seem a little hard on the crocodile hearts of the people who have upheld the A. F. of L. and ridiculed the I. W. W. as long as it judge to do so. But for the benefit of the members of the union, we give once two passages from late socialist papers of prominence, and see how might the tragarles and treachery of these knaves amount to. General Berger of the "Social Democrat Herald" will be remembered as having told the workers a few weeks ago that "only a bloody revolution" would help them. Also, in get rifles, etc., to assassinate the employers. This is probably some importance of the same article scoffs at the ballot. In the issue of August 23 the General has the following editorial: "But there is one thing in which a labor union ought to stand the supreme test—it ought alway, and invariably to keep its contracts and promises to the letter and demand the same thing from the employers." The "Appeal to Reason" says Algest 28: "The workers' one effective weapon is the ballot"—and then:

The second wing of the army which threatens violence against capitalist rule is the army of the submerged, the slum people, the tramps, the hosts of the unemployed. They feel themselves ruined and are bitter. They have no property to lose, no reputation to lose, and capitalism has made their lives of small value to them. If they arise to avenge their own wrongs, they will not come with guns. They could not buy guns if they wished. They can do more effective work, from their viewpoint, without guns. Given a windy night, fifty desperate men and a box of matches, and more destruction can be wrought than by an army of veterans.

How true it is that "violence resteth in the bosom of fools": But see how warm and kindly toward the thousands and millions of destitute workers are tasse precious politicians. The unemployed are incendiaries, ch: They are not at least coining money by deceiving and slandering the working seeps and trying to turn the current of popular hatred and suspicion against the whose only oftense, if any, may have been a fond reliance on the capitalisstate which the "Appent to Reason" expects to "capture"—in 1912 prombly. Can there be any program, any uniformity, any unity, any sincents any so-called revolutionary organization ruled by members of the master class and composed of members of both classes?

We ask no support of the politicians, and would warn all union members to distrust their praise more than their blame. They are no part of the labor movement. Beware of flattery!

Let them keep away from us, and we will return the compliment. "We forgave them all the blame; we can not forgive the praise!"

The i. W. W. membership will not fail to remember the treatment that was accorded the organization in the critical times, and they will remember those individuals and organizations that did all in their power to stifle and destroy the organization and the principles for which it stands.

### "COCKROACHES"

"COCKROACHES"

With that peculiarly offensive and vulgar phraseology, so characteristic of the I. W. Cock of the small business man, and the guinny-sack contracted and pack points of the I. W. Cock of the I. W.

We have heard the gags about soher nolicemen, and honest policemen, and cripple-klekers and most of the old ones in the loke line, but here is a coder "Socialized police" is a new one and must be the kind the comrades will give us under the cow-operative commonwealth when Miss Bobble Hunter and General Berger have also shaken Rockefeller's paw like the man in the Cleve land church the other day. It will be hell on the "sium proletariat" and no joke.

New York, Sept. 4.—The National Association for the Prevention of Mendicancy and Charitable imposture, which has just been inco-porated by a number of wealthy men, proposes to do away with the professional tramp and beggar; James Forbes, one of the originator add.

said:

"The purpose is to repress knavish imposture and to aid and strengthen the physically crippled and sick who may be in a way to become mendicants and impostors. We purpose to work as a sort of impostors, Mr. Forbes explained, will be singled out in a systematic way. Photographs and records of them will be made, so that in time the association will be lable to unite with the police in nailing the fellows."

It's all off with the "stew-bum" and "jungle-kitty"! The jungles will no more and peace will descend on the chicken coops. "The unemployed the "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" will vanish! Then shall the law-abiding respectable workingman slave in peace, and the frugal worker's wife boil spuds furnished by the Poor Commission. And yet—but what's the use?

The State Federation of Labor of California is perfecting plans to combat the organization of the agricultural workers of California by the I. W. W. The same old scheme is to be worked: sacred contracts, time agreements, the support of the Pinkertons, etc. Get busy, you California I. W. W. boys, and make 'em hard to catch!

Even a dead fighter is better than a weak-kneed coward. "The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today," said August Spies with the rope around his neck. Who will remember you, devilish slave, if you are killed today working for a master?

# THE GENERAL STRIKE

### Til Danske Partifäller i Amerika.

De Semvirkende Fagforbund i Danmark.

Köbenhavn, den 16 August 1909.

I anledning af Storstrejken i Sverrig han Seirctariatet for Arbejdernes faglige Landsor ganisation i Sverrig vedtaget at sende Hr. Class E. Tholin til Amerika, for mundtlig at forklare Aarsagerne til den foreliggande Strid mellem Sverriges Arbejders og Arbejds-

Vort Ferretningsudvalg tillader sig derfor red narværende höfligst at anmode danske Partifæller, som maatte komme i forbindelse med Hr. Tholin om at vejlede ham og paa bed ste Maade være ham behjælplig med Arbejdet under Opholdet i Amerika. P. F. V.

CARL F. MADSEN.

The Swedish general strike has now assumed a new character, as evidenced by the following cablegram received by the Swedish-American newspaper "Arbetaren" ("The warker") from the President of the Swedish National organization of Workers:
Stockholm, Soptember 4, 1909.
Arletaren, "23 City Hall Place,
New York City.
The genute struggle continues, though the simple of the Swedish Englishers as do not belong to the Swedish Englishers. Association. Asginst the latter the fight continues, embracing 163,000 workers. The struggle now is limited to the Association that declared the lockouts. With continued economic assistance the immense struggle must be continued until a satisfactory settlement of the whole conflict has been reached.

For Landssokretaritet.

HERMAN LINDQVIST. For Landssekretaritet, HERMAN LINDQVIST.

As appears from the above cablegram, the orkingmen have scored their first victory, in so far as they have succeeded in effecting a break in the ranks of the employers, pre-

But even with the situation thus improved, the fight is of vital importance to labor the

the fielt is of vital importance to labor the world over.

These 163,000 workers are all organized and the employers will no doubt go to un-limited sacrifices to try to crush out of existence the Swedish, and thereby all Scandiavan, labor organizations. If the Swedes should lose this battle, which they cannot possibly afford to do, labor will have received a sethack the world over, from which it will take years to recover.

Therefore, financial assistance from the world is needed as much as ever, and the

world is needed as much as ever, and the workers of America should consider this

Send all appropriations and contributions

LANDSSEKRETARIATET, Stockholm, Sweden ew York, Sentember 4, 1909, JOHN SANDGREN.

The Swedish strike, now in its fifth week continues with unabated energy. Yesterday C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, the Swedish delegates who were sent here by the strikers to collect funds, received the following cable

dispatch:

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 31, 1909.

In their struggle for their right to organize the Swedish working class has now conducted its ceneral strike for four weeks.

Hitherto the government has remained passive, but now it and society outside of the workers have openly turned against the strikers. Rcckless lies are being circulated against the working class.

neckiess lies are being circulated against the working class.

In spite of this, in spite of threatening hunger, in spite of all that the ruling class may do we are determined to stick it out. The situation remains unchanged, and unbroken ranks of workingmen, confront the employers.

The class spirit is strong, and the strikers are determined on "no surrender," up to the last ditch.

last ditch.

We are cheered and sustained by what the workingmen of all European countries are doing to aid us. They are devoted to our cause and support it magnificently.

Looking toward America we are counting on the sympathy of our class brothers there. We DARE to count on their powerful economic assistance which is now necessary for us in our struggle.

be sympathy of our class brothers there. We load to their powerful economic passistance which is now necessary for us in surface which is now necessary for us in workers in the industry. It is not suffice.

The central strike now in progress in Sweden in the meant of the surface which is now in surface on the international mind the necessary for us in workers in the industry. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this respon that the common sense of the workers in the industry. It is the formal of the surface which is not suffice of the Swedish Embassion. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this respon that the keedled which one rocked the boat. It is for this responsible to the formal thing the surface on t crossive tactics adopted by the "Swedish Employers' Association."

Ever since the financial and industrial depression that set in in conjunction with the last real economic crisis in America—a depression which for the workers carried in its train many difficulties besides the lack of employment—the examized employers in Sweden (and they are better organized than in any other country) have made it their special business to try to break to pieces the national organization (the landsorganization) of Swedish workers.

Their method has been to threaten with unfinited lock-out in case their terms were not accepted.

limited lock-out in case their terms were not accepted.

Thus, during the course of the year 1908, the transized employers nut the Swedish workingmen and the whole Swedish people before the lossibility of a complete lock-out and a general instension of work not less than four times, in their attemnt to bring about a destructive and final stringcle with the organized workers.

These conflicts were, however, solved, mainly to the satisfaction of the workers, and on the said of previously existing conditions, through the satisfaction of the workers, and on the said of previously existing conditions, through a ri-litration of a commission appointed by some confined when the said of the

Through these constant struggles under threats of mass-lock-outs the resources of the System.

Workers' organizations were deplorably decimated, and for this reason the employers placed
great hopes and expectations in a renewal of the
attack. Profiting by the favorable circumstances,
they again began their assaults upon the national organization of workers this year, with
the determination of dealing it a blow after
which it should no more raise its head.

Employers' Methods.

Employers' Methods.

In order to accomplish this, they used the following method: In three different industries and in rather insignificant places, wage-reductions of a slasshing character were dictatorially ordered, reductions so large that, in view of the continually increasing cost of living, it would have been entirely out of question for the workers to aubmit to them.

In order to enforce an acceptance of the reduced wages in these out-of-the-way places, the Employers' Association on July 5 declared a lock-out against all the workers in the three industries concerned, announcing at the same time that, if their demands were not acceded to, on July 26 the lock-out would be extended to include 50,000 men and on August 2 to 80,000 men.

men.

As the workers could not possibly recede from their defensive position, these hard decisions were carried out, and on August 2, 80,000 men and women were shut out from work in such industries as the employers could shut down with the least injury to themselves. These workers were informed that they could not come back except after an unconditional surrender, and furthermore the association empowered its Pack except after an unconditional surrender, and, furthermore, the association empowered its officers, in case of necessity, to extend the lockout to include all organized workers. These acts throw a lurid light upon the workingmen's stack on society," since they themselves had clanned the same kind of "attack."

It was in the face of this situation that the representatve assembly of the organized workers was convoked. It was now plainly to be seen by the workers that not only was the result of more than 25 years of struggle for a human more than 25 years of struggle for a human existence endangered, but also the very existence of their organization. They could not escape the fact that the employers' ultimatum was a challenge to a life-and-death struggle. In order not to be slowly ground to pieces between the millistones of the successive lock-outs, the workers were compelled to speedily resort to the last and most powerful means of defense—the general strike.

—the general strike.

The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to cease work, but even the unorganized workers to the number of not less than 100,000 went out on strike with their organized fellow-workers. Still more, a small organization of workers, classed among the "yellow unlons," and hitherto accused of running the erands of the employers, made common cause with their fellows.

In its origin the general strike is entirely void of political and revolutionary aims, and is of a nurely economic character. What it may become in the course of events, if the employers persist in their ambitious designs, remains for the future to show.

As it is, more than 300,000 workers are strik-ing, which means that over a million men, women and children now are actually starving or on the verge of starvation.

women and chairer now are actually starving or on the verge of starvation.

In spite of this desperate condition, the strikers are observing perfect order. Not even the rattling of arms, gibes and insults on the part of their adversaries, or the machinations of "agents provocateurs," have so far been able to deceive the workers into committing the dearly longed-for follies that would create an occasion for the use of rifles and machine guns. In fact, at no time of its previous history has Sweden heen such a peaceful and orderly country as it is just now, during the general strike. The workers in Sweden are sufficiently trained to self-control not to endanger their success by a rash step, which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

right step, which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

Help Needed.

But in order to maintain the fight, until the employers shall have suffered enough financially to call it off, the workers in Sweden must have the assistance of the world, the internal remources being entirely inadequate. The Swedish workers, used to hardship are willing to starve for a long time yet in order to gain the victory. They are prepared to fight to a finish on a diet of sail, bread and water, but it still requires immense sums to keep more than a million people alive.

The workers in other Scandinavian countries immediately came to their assistance countries and themselves heavily. Germany and other countries have also sent large contributions and from all over the world one messages of cheer from all over the world one messages of cheer step of the surface of all workers in and around from Steel Sheet and Tin mills regardless of sex, color, creed or nations of the world one messages of cheer step of all workers in and around from the analysis of the surface of all workers in the formation of a National Industrial Union which shall embrace all workers in all workers in the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel product mills, is essential to the tin plate, steel and steel produc

Sweden.
Yours for the welfare of the working class,
C. E. THOLIN,
JOHN SANDGREN,
Authorized Delegates from the Swedish Laudsorganization.
New York, August 27, 1909.

Just as a quart measure will hold only a quart, so the brain of a single worker has but a single mind's capacity.—System.

You cannot put a gallon of liquid in a quart measure. You cannot fill the brain, of one man with the work of a dozen.—System.

If you cram the memory with detail there is no room for creative material. If the brain is to do creative work it cannot handle detail.—

Eystem.

Idustry for the calculation, we call upon the rank gation and consideration, we call upon the rank gation and consideration. We call upon the rank gation and consideration, we call upon the rank gation and consideration we call upon the rank gation and consideration.

# INDUSTRIAL UNION

The following manifesto is issued by the A. A. and T. P. W. Lodges of Sharon, Pa.:
To all organized and unorganized in Iron, Steel and Tin Mills, irrespective of craft and character of employment:
In the fierce and cruel struggle for existence, when a small and evergrowing smaller capitalist class, who own and control but do not use the tools of production, and a large and constantly increasing working class who use but do not own those means, the individual submerges like a small cell drifting astray in the wide ocean. Members of the working class have long since re-ugnized the fact that individual resistance against the employer was futile, and the craft usions were brought into existence as the first method of collective resistance, and of combined aggression against the efforts of the few to curtail the rights of millions, by reason of their economic power. While manufacturing was carried on by individuals and small companies. their economic power. While manufacturi was carried on by individuals and small co

their. economic power. While manufacturing was carried on by individuals and small companies, the craft unions performed noble service in preventing the encroachment of the employing class upon struggling tolers. But today production has evolved from crude tools and small machines into gigantic labor saving devices, and small companies have grown into trusts and combines.

Against the present day monopolized production the craft unions are powerless. They are broken to piece like a weak reed in a destructive hurricane.

The efforts of the struggling working class to wrest more of the product of their toil from the grasping, powerful hand of the oppressors, have proven abortive in these days where the force of power and concentration has engraved its mark upon the social system and social relations.

Defcated and despairing the workers are becoming conscious of the fact that something else is needed to give them hope and encouragement. Something real substantial is required to give the conaciousness of power, so that thereby more effective resistance can be offered and a more successful battle given to the enormous nower of the masters and the institutions controlled by them.

Members of trade unions are bound by contracts to remain at work while other workers in tracts to remain at work while other workers in

The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to ease work, but even the unors the commenced of the commenced of the commenced of the masters and the institutions consumption of the commence of the masters and the institutions consumption of the commence of the masters and the institutions consumption of the commence of the c

Need of industrial Union.

Conditions such as these are pregnant with awful and disastrous results for the tens and hundreds of thousands. The tin mill and sheet mill workers, at present engaged in the last hieroic and desperate struggle to preserve the instruments by which alone the powers of the corporations could, to a limited extent, be curbed, begin to see the truth of taese conditions of affairs. They cry out aloud for a radical departure from old methods and old traditions. New conditions teach new duties. Realizing that our fellow workers in this struggle, men and women who travely have faced the hardships and sacrifices of the conflict, will not be able to excape an ignominious defeat and a complete annihilation of their organizations, we conscious of the growing feeling for closer concentration of the ranks, and the development of our own collective industrial power, so to be able to combat with the gigantic power of the aggressors, the capitalist masters, call upon all workers in the Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin industry to consider the following proposition, and to take action thereon, immediately and without delay.

The Basis of Industrial Solidarity.

The Basis of Industrial Solidarity.

as nerein enunciated.

6. None of the general officers elected shall be allowed to accept the nomination for, or a position, be it elective or oppointive, from any political party, except with the consent of the general membership as expressed by a referendum vote. Nor shall anyone of the officers dum vote. Nor shall anyone of the officers stump or sgitate for a political party while hold-ing office in the combined association so formed.

ing office in the combined association is former.

With these basic principles, presented herewith to the intelligence of the membership, and also to the many unorganized workers in the industry for the careful and paintasking investigation and consideration, we call upon the rank

member of other organizations in the industry, such as blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, electricians, laborers, etc., etc., who are working in the iron, steel and tin industry to take action at once on the following propositions:

1. A joint convention to be called together at once. This convention shall be silowed representation at this convention on the following nasis:

2. All national and local organizations of workers in the industry shall be allowed representation at this convention on the following nasis:

One delegate to every fifty members organized and one additional delegate to every one hundred members or major fraction thereof.

3. All rules and constitutional amendments adopted by the convention for the guidance of the membership to constitute the new body to be formed, shall be submitted to a referendum vote of all members represented for ratification.

Having stitlined briefly our program as a basis of action, and in preparation of more effective efforts of realistance against further aggressions on the part of the capitalist class, we earnestly solicit your co-operation and approval of the plans, so that the struggling workers in the industry may be enabled to prepare themselves for the future and establish an organization powerful enough to execute the alms herein proclaimed.

But in the meantime we call the attention of the working class, to the fact that the Amalga-

But in the meantime we call the attention of But in the meantime we call the attention of the working class to the fact that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which constitutes the hot mill employee of in plate plants, and the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America, which constitutes the tin house employee of the same plants are on strike against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company's attempt to establish the "open shop" in all of its plants in this country.

The odds are terribly against the strikers but

country.

The odds are terribly against the strikers, but nevertheless they are waging a noble battle, and therefore while we are arranging and working for an organization that will bring a complete and lasting victory to the working class, we urge each and every worker in the Iron, Steel and Tin mills affected by the strike to ally themselves with either the Amaignmatel Association and assist those corrainstines in their sociation and assist those corrainstines in their sociation and assist those corrainstines in their ociation and assist those organizations in their present struggle.

We are sending advocates of Industrial Union to annear before unions and bodies of workers for the purpose of explaining more in detail the contents of, and the reason for this call for

Sentence Sermons

Materialism from Epicurus down to the present moment is the best religion for the majority. This religion is in ill repute, because it has always been abused by the minority. Material wants supplied by workers who have fresh appetites make for health, wealth and happiness.

The god of the worker is his own brain. He should worship that before all other gods. If he must have a trinity, he might add the phallus and the guts, emblems of the sacred orgics.

orgies.

Henry George was a great fisherman on paner. His disciples are always trying to catch fish with their hands. Let us learn from them: If John catches 12 fish, he better skin 'em and eat 'em all, instead of surrendering one-fourth to a landlord, one-fourth to a boss and one-fourth to a banker. John, like all good fishermen, is too damned generous.

Socialists (?) want to reduce prices. Or are

socialists (?) want to reduce prices. Or are they democrats? Consumers buy things at their real worth, even monopoly commodities. Producers don't get the real worth of their work. That is where the shoe pinches.

Stirton says the graft is in the pay envelope at the shop door. I guess he's right, brother. Endreyer, the Russian dramatist, has Sersius say in "To the Stars." "What a pity that people for the most part talk nonsens.—Very often eloquent words are used by some people as an argument for not working." Does that remind you of anybody?

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TO UNION SECRETARIES.

To UNION BECRETARIES.

The following is a list of the Industrial Unions and Branches of industrial Unions of the I. W. W. in the United States and Canada. It is possible that there are some errors and omissions in this list. All secretaries are asked to send in a statement of their names, addresses, times of union meetings, etc. This list will be published every week, and those unions wishing their inames continued are asked to write to the editor of the industrial Worker without delay.

Arizona.

8ecy.—Town—Address. 272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 E. Van Buren. 273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230. British Columbia.

-G. W. Rogers, Phoenix, Box 264. -Alice Harling, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke. 105—6. v. Alice Harling, Victoria, 1630 Femuroac.
44—Alice Harling, Victoria, 1630 Femuroac.
525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.
322—F. C. Lewis, Vancouver, Room 3 Sullivan
Blk. Meets 2 p. m. Sundays.
326—Pat Daly, Prince Rupert.
California.
San Francisco, 172 East

California.

173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 172 East
St., Maritime Bik.

437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. Meets
8 p. m. Saturdays.

419—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, Box 357.
12—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Second St.

Colorado. Mixed Local, Denver.

Mixed Local, Denver.

Illinois.

500—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale Ave.
233—F. Balzano, Chicago, 161 N. Carpenter.
85—Branch No. 1 (Scandinavian), Oscar Gaderlund. Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in month at 8 p. m. 135 Wells St.
85—W. Zalewcki, Polish Br.
85—P. Price, Chicago, 111 Oak St. Br. 2,
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale Ave.
10wa.
139—H. Hagensen, Stoux City, 419 Jennings.
Louisiana.

28—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott.

Williams, 137 N. Scott.

Williams, 137 N. Scott.

Minnesota, 137 N. Scott.

Loger, Jr., Deer River. Meets 1st and 3d Sundays of month at 10 a. m., Ruby's Hall.

Minnerpolis, 527 Emerson Ave.

Missouri. 84—J. Pollack, St. Louis, 1529 N. 15th St. 188—I. Marcus, St. Louis, 1005 N. 14th. 413—Wm. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 S. 18th.

413—Wm. Hofman, St. Louis, 2634 S. 18th.

Montana.

142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 E. Com. Av.
145—J. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 211 Washington
405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.
41—Morris Wargoner, Great Falls, 520 4th
Ave. South.
421—Joe Duddy, Kalispell, Box 175.
300—M. F. McClung, Kalispell,
33—Pete Brown, Darby, Box 78.
35—H. C. McCann, St. Regis, Box 23.
39—W. H. Coombs, Billings.

Nebracks.

Nebracks.

Nebraska.

86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 S. 17th.

New Jersey.

24—A. Hagsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave.

163—A. Olson, Jersey City, 249 Communipaw

Ave.

163—A. Olson, Jersey City, 249 Communipaw Ave.
510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson.
New York, 161—C. Delz, New York, 512 E. 146th.
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 E. 152d.
130—N. Beekman, New York, 348 E. 51st.
96—W. Northrop, New York, 44 W. 96th.
317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.
91—J. Lyng, Yonkera, 29 Fernbrooke.
15—A. Black, New York, 403 W. 127th.
179—J. Routsione, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave.
Ohio.

Ohio.
33—Chas. H. Smith, Cleveland, 6636 Bliss Ave.
98—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st.

o-A. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st.

Oregon.

93-E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. 4th.
92-Pat Walsi, Portland, 33 N. 4th.
141-Huilding Constructers, Portland, Ore., 33 N. Fourth St., B. Lorton.

Pennsylvania,
414-R. Walters, Philadelphia, 5539 Poplar St.
5-L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith St.
11-H. Davis, Philadelphia, 2439 S. 17 th St.
412-H. Eingart, Philadelphia, 1154 S. 6th St.
404-Joe Shoefer, Philadelphia, 420 Green St.
524-T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna
Ave.

215-J. Desmond, Pittebure.

Ave.

215—J. Desmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gazzam St.
516—Anton Parlse, Parsons, Box 81.
516—G. Grechi, West Pittston, 118 Luxerne Ave.
511—J. Yaniello, Old Forge, Box 13.
372—P. Cox, Patton.
225—John Lodone, Masontown, Rox 697 Br. 1.
225—G. Basso, Fairchance, Box 226 Br. 2.
298—New Castle, 231/2 Washington St., Thursday Evening.
Mixed Local, L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622.
299 Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.
Colorado.

Colorado. Denver, 3505 Humboldt St.

99-B. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill.

7-F. Rossi, Montpeller, 115 Barre St. 176-N. Imbrugilo, Waterbury. 410-L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcleff Place. Washington.

Washington.

423—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, 416 Front Ave.
132—G. E. Boyd, Spokane,
432—Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, 308 James St.
434—H. A. Hanley, Spokane, 416 Front Ave.,
Rear.
131—A. C. Cole, 308 James St. Meets Mondays,
8:30 p. m.
382—G. R. Coles, Seattle, 308 James St.
178—Chas. P. Williams, Seattle, 308 James St.
222—A. Lovett, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.
380—A. Payne, Tacoma, 203 S. Cliff Ave.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymansville, R. I.
20—G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 New

20—G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newberry St.
55—W. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33 James.
120—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central Avc.
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Belleville Avc.
425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front St.

425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1012 N. 5.00-81.
433—B. Martinelli, Stajord Springs, Conn., Box 698.
436—C. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 27 Prince St. 513—Francis Smith, Woodsocket, R. I., Box 40. 530—T. J. Powers, Oineyville, R. I., Box 206.
DISTRICT COUNCILS.
Philadelphia, Pa.—H. Davis.
New York, N. Y.—H. Traurig, 741 E. 5th St. Chicago, Ill.—Frank Morris, 302 Wells St. CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Seattle, Wash.—T. Brown, 303 James St.

Seattle, Wash.—T. Brown, 303 James St. Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filigno, 416 Front Ave., Rear. Portland, Ore.—E. E. Johnson, 33 N. Fourth St.

Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tuthill, 69 Raynes St. Chicago, III.—R. H. Williams, 302 Wells St. Kansas City—Hugh M. Scott, 71st and Maia

Sts.
Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 E. Porphyry St.

least amount of friction.

I am not wishful to deprecate political action, but it is necessary to say that during recent years, in Australia, undue importance has been attached to political action; and although the actual membership in industrial organizations may be as large, or even larger than in former years, there is not held by the typical unionist a proper understanding of the fundamental and vital importance of economic or industrial organization. Indeed, to listen to the speeches of the typical Labor politician, it is clear that he is surfeited with the idea that that which is of naramount importance is the return to the legislative bodies of an additional number of Labor men, and that all else is secondary and relatively triling.

In absolute fact, the very epopolite is the continuation.

I am not wishful to deprecate political action, the typical Labor political action; and although alternatively triling.

In absolute fact, the very epopolite is the conditions cannot last. In spite of flowery, centified action, interesting the conditions cannot last. In spite of flowery.

These conditions cannot last. In spite of flowery, centified and miscall insportance, there is already too much and the rail is fall action; and although alternatively in the class dominancy and exploitation as brings look Rennedy Joseph Drimal Jensen Peterse Intelligence and courage, count it a privileg to intelligence and courage, count it a privileg to intelligence and courage, count it a privileg to intelligence and courage to acquiese in a proper interest and exploitation as brings look Rennedy Joseph Primal Jensen Peterse Carbon de courage to acquiese in a proper of acquiese in a proper of a cquiese in a proper of a cquiese in a courage to acquiese in a lear carbon dominancy and exploitation as brings look Rennedy Joseph Primal Jensen Peterse Carbon de courage to acquiese in a lack of the results in list train.

Therefore committed to share in the great work of social and economic emancipation; for, indeed, there is already to

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, THURSDAY, SEPT

INDUSTRIAL UNION

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Ititical action, for entirely irrespective as to which school of politicians is in power, capable in the politicians proportionate concessions.

(By Tom Mana in "international Socialist Review.")

The great crisis is drawing nigh when the supernee effort must be made by the worker, and other countries have urged upon the worker of the triple of the spin and other countries have urged upon the worker order will depend in considerable measure on the standard of intelligence pospessed by the worker, and their courage to enable us to enlarge upon principles or ideals will caurer social and economic equality.

The object I have in writing this letter is not to enlarge upon principles or ideals will caurer social and economic equality.

Tion 15 WORKINGLOGUES SOLIDARITY.

THE PRELIMINARY ESSENTIAL CONDUITON IS WORKINGLOGUES SOLIDARITY.

The working-class against the dominating pipitor cratic class, there is no hope.

At present we have not got this solidarity, either industrially or-politically.

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The object I have in writing this letter is not to enlarge upon principles or ideals, but to di-	and the Referendum.  However, I am not an anti-Parliamentarian.	I played out. Now Darwin or some other wise guy has said that the Congo cannibal is the low-	
rect attention to the machinery that is necessary to enable us to achieve our object.	I am chiefly concerned that we should attend to	est type of man; but if Darwin or any other plug that thinks the Congo cannibal the lowest	İ
THE PRELIMINARY ESSENTIAL CONDI- TION IS WORKING-CLASS SOLIDARITY.	it the easier to do whatever else may be neces- sary.	the Tillamook road he would never say a word	
Without this solidarity, i. c., without the power and the disposition to act in concert as	Signs of Change.	about the degradation of the Congo man. Just to show you that the contractors are wise to the	
the working-class against the dominating pluto- cratic class, there is no hope.	It is encouraging to see the practical turn of affairs in Port Pirie, S. A. There the Combined	I. W. W., they are hiring just as lew men as possible by the day and letting out all the work	
At present we have not got this solidarity, either industrially or politically.	Unions' Committee have already sent out a cir- cular letter to the unions of South Australia,	kind of labor in the world and they find the	LA
The weakness of our industrial organization lies in the fact that only one fourth of the work-		station men the cheapest; they are cheaper than the Greeks who worked for \$1.75 per day and	-
ers are organized, then in the much more serious fact that those who are organized are	opportunity of accertaining in what manner in-	did their own cooking.  J. W. Sweeny has the contract of the road,	_
not prepared to make common cause with each other.	dustrial organization might be made more effec- tive in resisting the tyrannical encroachments	and he "subs" the work out to Gunny Sack Con- tractors and the Gunny Sack lets the work to	
Hitherto we have been content with trades unions—meaning unions of skilled workers, sup-	of modern capitalism, and securing to the worker a larger share of the product of his	the station men who sign an agreement to move	pri
plemented by unions of unskilled workers. But each of these unions has for the most part	labor. My committee have come to a definite and unanimous conclusion that craft unionism	all the supplies from the contractor who charges them an awful price for everything: \$2.25 per	of
initiated and as far as possible carried out a policy for itself alone; more recently broadened	has outlived its usefulness, and that 20th cen- tury industrial development demands on the	keg for common black powder, \$7.50 per box for No. 2 dynamite, \$1.00 per box for caps, \$1.00	
out somewhat by joining trade and labor federa- tions to secure something in the nature of gen-	part of the workers a more perfect system of organization. With this end in view, we urge,	per 100 feet for fuse, 25 cents per day for one	the
eral help in time of trouble or warfare.  Still, the basis of unionism of today is dis-	as a preliminary step, the holding of a Trades' Union Congress in Adelaide during the month	day for the dump car, and \$2.00 per day for an old skate of a horse, and when they start work	wa the
tinctly sectional and narrow, instead of cosmo- politan and broad-based.	of July next. We sincerely hope that this propo- sition will meet with the earnest and energetic	on this kind of a job they cannot quit without losing all their labor, so you can see where the	Th
In Australia, more particularly, resort to Arbitration Courts and Wages Boards for the set-	support of your members, and that immediate action will be taken."  This is a significant sign of the times, and an	station men finished their job while I was at	the
tlement of industrial despites has resulted in settlements being arrived at and agreements	encouraging one, too, to those who lament the sectionalism of the present union movement.	Samp No. 2 and when they settled up they had \$22.50 for 35 days' work; so you see it is im-	Be
entered into by the various unions, binding them not to become actively engaged in any dis-	Such a conference could well discuss and carry such resolutions as follow:	such men as these. If it was not for the station	vie
pute during the period covered by the agreement.	"That the present system of sectional trades unionism is incauable of combating effectively	trouble in pulling every man off the job as I. W.	the
"Sacred Contracts."  Such agreements in themselves absolutely	the capitalist system under which the civilized world is now suffering, and such modifications	There is not any rock or tunnel work on the	the
destroy the possibility of class solidarity.  Agreements entered into between unions and	and alterations should be made in the existing unions as will admit of a genuine Federation of		rat
employers directly—i. e., without the interven- tion of Arbitration Courts or Wages Boards—	all organizations, with power to act unitedly for industrial purposes."	for rock work to steer clear of this part of the	0
are equally detrimental to, and in dead opposi- tion to working-class solidarity. They, there-	"That this conference urgently advises all trade societies, unions and associations to	country till next spring. The O. R. & N. tunnel here is paying only \$2.75 for miners, 10 hour shift; soft ground and wet.	he
fore, must be classed as amongst the chief ob- structive agencies to general working-class	speedily make such changes in their rules as may be necessary to separate the funds sub-	John Montgomery,	not
progress.  Thus it is clear that to continue entering into	scribed for purposes usually provided by Friendly Societies from the funds subscribed for eco-	L. U. No. 92, I. W. W.	pai
binding agreements with employers is to render the unionist movement impotent for achieving	nomic or industrial purposes, and proceed to at once form district Federations of all unions as	Contributions for Sweden.	als
our economic freedom.  Therefore, no more agreements must be en-	distinct from trade or craft Federations." "That a Provisional Committee, or Council, be	Previously acknowledged \$30.75 Joseph Drimal 50	8
tered into for lengthy periods. Of course, tem- porary adjustments must be made, but they	formed in each state (or if need be, in each industrial district), to direct organizing activi-	John Museth 1.00 F. Fisher 50	Inc
must be for the hour only, leaving the workers free for concerted action with their fellows.	ties, until the movement attains such dimen- sions as will warrant the holding of an Inter-	Louis Anderson	wo
The form of capitalist industry has changed during the past 50 years. It has passed through	state Congress, at which Congress all details as to objects and methods can be definitely decided	H. Matson	W.
the stages of individual ownership of shop or factory, the employer taking part in the busi-	upon. The members composing such provisional councils or committees to be drawn from mem-	Joseph Drimal	Mo
ness and competing with all other employers in the same business, then to limited liability and	hers of unions agreeing to the previous propo-	Bonde Thuveson	in loa
joint stock companies, which removed the indi- vidual employer—whose place is taken by a manager—and reduced competition between the	"That no dispute be entered upon and no en- couragement given to any section to formulate	A. O. Morse 1.00	pre
capitalist firms. From this it has now gone to trusts and combines, inter-state, and even inter-	grievances (unless compelled by the action of employers), until the movement shall have	C. L. Holm	pu an
national in their operation.  A corresponding progress must take place with	attained a high standard or organization, ap- proved by the proposed Interstate Congress." "That in order to guard against dissension, it	William Waldemer	W.
the workers' organization. Sectionalism must disappear, and the industrial organizations must	be decelared from the outset that this movement is neither anti-political nor pro-political, but in-	Ernest Petterson	
be equal to state, national and international action, not to theory only, but in actual fact.	dustrial and economic, and that members may	Olof Bystrom	
Another influence tending strongly towards discord and not towards solidarity is the stipu-	providing they do not oppose the expressed objects and ideals yet to be agreed upon at the	Edward Olson	-
industrial organization by that act pledges him-	Interstate Congress, and at present set forth in	Loi Hill 25 Elias Berg 25	
self to vote in a certain way politically, I have, in days gone by, argued strongly that	If the unions of the Barrier agree to take such	N. Stuart	
the industrial organizations should be the spe- cial places where economic knowledge should be	I believe there could be, in a short time, a far more powerful organization than anything of	J. W. Carlson	
imparted and adequate scope for discussion afforded. I hold so still, but I am thoroughly	the kind known to modern times.	J. Foss	I
	Australia are prepared to carefully consider any	Charles Lundeen	
the industrial organization declares.	by the comrades of Broken Hill and Port Pirie.  Ready for Industrial Union.	G. Lindan 1,00 Oscar Olson 50	
It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. It is because in the unions or industrial organizations we are (or should be)	The time is particularly opportune also, because for some two years past much discussion	John Erland	1
prepared to enroll every person who works, irrespective of his or her intelligence, or opin-	has been induiged in as to the merits of indus-	Karl Olson	
ions held upon political or other subejets.  Take the case of an organizer, who finds him-	pared to co-operate in such effort as here set forth,		
self in a center of industry where there is prac- tically no organization. He soon discovers that	Many of the unions in New South Wales and	Victor Nelson	
the usual orthodox bodies are there, theological and political. He finds out the composition of	To remain in the present forcibly feeble con-	Bert Garolus	
the local governing bodies and the type of poli- tician who received the votes at last election.	would be to stamp ourselves as incapables; and		
From this he concludes that there are resident there the usual percentage of reactionaries. Lib.	would admit of an infinite prolongation of capi- talist tyranny.	G. B. Tallman	<u>'</u>
erals, Laborites and Socialists, and each of these parties finds its adherents chiefly in the ranks	On all sides we see hysterical efforts being made by the plutocratic governments of the dif-	Dave Youngren 100	
of the workers.  That ought not to interfere with industrial	terent countries to prepare for war on an unpre-	IV. Youngren 251	
organization, in which they should be enrolled entirely irrespective of political faith; and, be-	Such is the condition of the peoples in Europe and America that deaths by starvetion and	Total\$55.75	
coming members of the industrial hody, it is here these workers should get their education	and unsanitary conditions are so appallingly	Contributions for McKees Rocks.	1
in industrial and social economics, and this would prove the true guide to political action.	large that the modern system stands condemned in the eyes of all intelligent citizens.	Previously acknowledged\$21.50	
To insist upon them voting solidly politically before they have received instruction in matters	Through the ages men have died by millions before the naturally allotted span of life, be-	Joseph Drimal 1.00 John Museth 2.00	
economic, is to add to the difficulties of organization.	requirements in the necessary abundance but	Frank Jarvis 1.00 Ray Conner 50	
No Political Compromise.	never before did the anomaly we now witness	T. H. Dixon 50	1
Notwithstanding what has been done and is now being done by the Australian Workers'	they have produced so much as to glut the mar- kets and fill the warehouses, and are then de-	E. J. Tamblen 1.00	
Union, it is abundantly clear that we shall have to separate the industrial from the political, and	prived of the opportunity of work, therefore of incomes. Hence, poverty, festitution and mis-	H. Matson	
so afford scope for growing activities with the least amount of friction.	These conditions cannot last. In spite of	A. T. F	
I am not wishful to deprecate political action, but it is necessary to say that during recent	colossal ignorance, there is already too much intelligence and genuine courage to acquiesce in	Ice Vennedu	
years, in Australia, undue importance has been attached to political action; and although the	such class dominancy and exploitation as brings such results in its train.	Joseph Drimal	
may be as large, or even larger than in former		Louis Tarson	
years, there is not held by the typical unionist a proper understanding of the fundamental and		Peter Efferts	1
vital importance of economic or industrial or-	is no higher, nor worthler, nor holler work that	Carl Bulloch	1

tively trifling.

In absolute fact, the very opposite is the case.

Experience in all countries shows most conclusively that industrial organization, intelligently conceive the new idea, to develop the new plan.

System.

The acme of system is to automatically care for routine and matters that recur with mechanical intelligence of the new plan.

The acme of system is to automatically care for routine and matters that recur with mechanical regularity—to remove from the brain the superfluous detail and leave it free to plan and create.—System.

.50 .50

.842.75

Alfred Robinson ... John Holm ..... Charles Gransden



LABOR DAY HOTES: CODY OF 12,222 WINS THE TUG OF WAR

A. F. OF L. LAWN PARTY.

The Mare of Spokane, N. S. Pratt, was the In his both the control of the contr principal speaker at the obsequies of the A. F of L. in Spokane on Monday last. W. J. Coates

SHOE WORKERS VOTE TO JOIN I. W. W.

SHOE WORKERS VOTE TO JOIN I. W. W.

In Lynn, Mass., last Wednesday, the Lasters' independent Union had a warm meeting, which wound up by the local union instructing its delegates to vote for affiliation with the I. W. W. at the next convention. Local leaders were denounced as dishonest, but with stronger terms Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Morrison of the A. F. of L. were denounced in the bitterest terms and with expressions of loathing and execration as enemies of the working class. The C. G. T. of France were praised for rebuking Gompers at the last international convention in Paris. A motion was put and carried to instruct delegates to vote and speak in favor of affiliating with the I. W. right, off. The meeting then voted \$200 to help the strikers at McKees Rocks. Joseph J. Ettor of the G. E. ii. of the I. W. W. has been agitating in Lynn for some time, and this is some of the first fruits of his work.

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