

ANALYSIS OF LABOR UNIONS

By William Childs.

At least the average unsophisticated individ ual would be led to believe that it would be impossible to foster upon the working class, who has been bumped so often, and temporarily hyp notised, by the slick gentry, who only visit a camp and associate with the horny-handed sons of toil just long enough to relieve them of a few of their hard-learned dollars, any more of the get-rich-quick schemes. Among the various organizations too numerous to mention, we have, however, three that are in existence and of vital interest to the workers, namely, the A. F, of L., the I. W. W. and the latest creation of a dollar-dreaming individual known under the modest and alluring name as the Canadian Camp Brotherhood.

Before praising or knocking any of the abov named organizations, I wish the reader to thor oughly understand it is my intention to ana lyze the basic principles of these organizations and to present the result in a truthful and un prejudiced manner, for the leader to choose for himself. Let us commence with the A. F. of L. It is the largest in membership, one of th oldest, and you are best acquainted with its general makeup, its tactics, and its successes and failures; consequently I will only touch on a few fundamental points, owing to lack of time and space.

To commence with, it was launched about twenty-seven years ago by the late Mark Han-na. Andrew Carnegie furnished the money to nourish the enterprise. This union and its becoming the allies of the boss, as witness the leaders claim there is an identity of interest last street car strike in San Francisco. The between employer and employe. They organize the trades in separate divisions and are therefore known as craft unions. Samuel Compers is the president and draws s salary of \$16 per day.

The next in order is the I. W. W. This organization was launched in 1906 with the motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all. It organizes industries instead of trades, and none but wage workers are eligible to membership in this organization. It is organized on the principle that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common, and are inevitably engaged in a deadly warface which can never be settled until the workers are victorious. Unlike the A. F. of L., it does not stand on the principle of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work," but take what they can get, and get more as 'hey get stronger. This organization has no president, contenting itself with an executive board, which conducts their business. The highest paid official being the general secretary and treasurer, who receives \$10 per month. Instructed delegates are sent from each local to the annual convention, which is held in Chicago. Any action taken by this body must be subjected to the rank and fne for ratification by a referendum vote, every member in good standing having an equal voice.

The third and last is the Canadian Camp Brotherhood. This is not a labor union in the sense that they do not intend to have anything to do with shortening the hours of toil or de-in that city would approximately amount to manding higher wages. According to the seventy thousand men. Just imagine the ter-I. W. W. is here. It is growing. It will win. manding higher wages. According to the prospectus, the objects are the spiritual and intellectual welfare of men who live in camps throughout Canada. The founder and director is H. C. Gardiner.

Having made a short synopsis of the organ-izations referred to, we will now see the power for the good of the workers each organization has according to the principles it is based on. As)I have said before, Mark Hanna and Andrew Carnegie were the prime movers in starting the A. F. of L. Now, Mr. Working-man, I'll leave it to your own intelligence, do you think that those two gents were friends of labor? If you do, you will easily believe that capital and labor have an identity of interests. Let us look into the matter. If you are looking for a job you want easy work, high vages and short hours. Your employer, in order to get a market for his goods, must produce them as cheap as possible, and to obtain a good profit for himself, he must use the most modern labor-saving machinery, work the men as long and as hard as possible, and pay them as little as possible. What do you think of the mutual interests between you and your masters? Have you an equal share in the div idends? If not, why not? Labor produces all If you are not convinced on that score set. I will put one more question to you. What ties bind you and your master together when he lands you in a bullpen or duplicates the black hole of Calcutta as he did in Spo kane, with the aid of his slugging committee. a roaring farce known as the government? The next and last important point I will illustrate is the organizing of the different trades into different unions. Volumes could be written on this subject, but to simplify I will give you an illustration of two generals met on the field of battle, one having one thousand men and the other ten thousand. Sun posing the general commanding the ten thousand would allow only fifty of his men at a time to engage the general with the one thou sand. You can easily understand why the small force of one thousand could easily ovorcome the larger force of ten thousand a few at a time. You would say that the general



Industrial Organization, Using These Two Balls, Will Make a Clean Sweep Every Time.

and crop in an asylum, but this is precisely how the American Federation of Labor, large in numbers, allows the employers, small in numbers, to defeat them. It is even worse than that, because all the other trades remain at work while one trade is on strike, thereby motormen and conductors were on strike. They belonged to the A. F. of L. in the Street Ranway Employes' Union. The electricians, who be longed to the Electrical Workers' Union, A. F. of ., furnished the power for Farley's scabs to run the cars with. And so all down the line. Carpenters made bunks and put the street car barns in shape for the scabs to live in. Butch-

with the ten thousand should be landed neck

ers and basers furnished the grub, the team sters hauled it to the scabs, and all good A. F. of L. men. When asked why such was the case, gave the verdant and infantile excuse. You see it is the motormen and conductors who are strike. Why, we are teamsters, clectricians, carpenters and so on." Now, let us see by comparison how the principles on the Industrial Workers of the World work in actual practice. "An injury to one is an injury to all" covers the ground pretty well when illustrated.

Many of you who are unorganized, as well as those who are organized, have long ago admitted that one great union of the working class is the only thing that can be successful. In this sense you admit that an injury to one is the concern of all. If this is not the case, then the employer could defeat you one at a time like the small army defeated the large This is the reason the I. W. W. organizes the whole working class instead of the differ. the men were properlystarve d they returned ent trades. We will now examine the effect in case of a strike. Take the car strike in before, the wages averaging about 75 cents. Frisco for instance. All the trades combined per day. An industrial organization can cope

rible power of this army if they were all I. W. W. men. First the motormen and conductors strike for better conditions. The company refused their demands and imports scabs. When, the cars are scattered all over town, principally on the crossings, the electricians would say, this is our fight, and promptly walk out. That night no light shines in the city or in the employers mansions. The autorities cannot protect your kind employer from holdups or his house from burglars. If the employer does not concede the strikers' demands, next morning the I. W. W. butchers, bakers and teamsters refuse to deliver grub to the employers. If the bosses raise prices whenever they can; an power company and other big interests did not the important the fight has resulted in a vic-that does not bring him to time, immediately the bosses raise prices whenever they can; an power company and other big interests did not tory for the I. W. W., the locals of the West, bis palatial mansion is dry, cooks and servants all sirke, bis property at the mercy that a raise of wages benefits the their papers were stolen by the police as soon with financial excitation and reply with financial excitations and reply and the replacement of the replacement of the provide the provide the replacement of the flames sohuld a fire break out. Finally then San Francisco is cut off from communication with the outside world, the same as Paris was a year ago when the French covernment had to equip and station ships along the coast to keep up wireless communication, a condition which soon brought the French govern ment to its knees. In the meantime the I. W. W. men are the most orderly and law-abiding citizens in town, merely taking a much needed rest and laughing at the discomfiture of the owners of the earth. Now, Mr. Reader, if you say this is a pipe dream you are simply behind the times as regards the labor movement. What happened in Paris is known to the world. What happened in Goldfield is known all over the United States and Canada, when laundry girls got \$4 per day and section men \$4.50 per cause economic action has failed is simply an day. The I. W. W. strike at McKees Rocks "appeal to treason" on the workers' part. It's last fall won hands down: the same thing oc refreshing to note however, that fewer workcurred at Hammond, Ind., and several places too numerous to mention. The I. W. W. does not preach or print such rot as a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work." The workers produce all wealth. Wages represent that portion of the wealth you created. that the empolver feels like giving back to (Continued on Page Four.)

SPARKS

Walker C. Smith. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," but remember that the boss don't live in your neighborhood.

resort adjacent to Denver. The builders' contract for the new Casino called for the employment of union labor. The Brotherhood of Structural Ironworkers were on the job on March 28, when members of International Lo-

The A. F. of L.I s opposing the use in the new Denver postoffice of Colorado-mined mar-This is because they have lost their ble. strike in Marble, Colo., by reason of false organization and wrong tactics. The A. F. of L. opposed the introduction of modern machnery in the Colorado quarries, and as a result the boses operated in their other fields. When to work. Their condition is now worse than The

Some claim that high prices are due to the to have begun it .-- The Public. wage demands made by unions. It don't bother us, if true, but it isn't true. Flour prices went up. There is no union among flourmakers. Salt went up. No salt makers are organized. Ice has been boosten, but there is no icemen's struggle lasting almost five months. As it ever unions. So it is with farm produce, furniture is, when liberty is gained or regained, the vicand fish. And to further give the lie to the statement we find that in those industries The members of the industrial Wo where wages are higher the price of the com- the World, a labor union, were denied the right modifies produced remain about the same. We to speak in halls and on the streets because they

OFFICIAL LAWLESSNESS IN SPOKANE. Our suspicions regarding an autocratic at-tempt in Spokane to deny freedom of speech and of the press to Socialists of the organization known as Industrial Workers of the World (Vol xii, p. 1226), prove to have been well-founded. That the city authorities had gross-Rival unions of structural iron workers are by violated the lawful rights of these people is of the secessionists was compelled to appear having a bitter fight at Lakeside, a pleasure an inference from the terms of a settlement before a joint committee of Federation locals made about a month ago. Under that settle- and explain the why and wherefore of his acment landlords are no longer to be intimidated tions. If the examination proved satisfactory into refusing to rent halls for I. W. W. meetings. Inference: Until that sottlement, they had been so intimidated. Under that settlement the right thereafter to sell The Induscal Union No. 24 demanded that they be put trial Worker, the organ of the I. W. W., upon cal Union No. 24 demanded that they be put trial Worker, the organ of the s. w. w., upon to work. The disturbers were ordered from the streets of Spokane, just as other newspa-the grounds, but they refused to go. A battle pers are sold, was conceded. Inforence: Until ensued during which every available wenpon the settlement this right had been denied. from fists to iron bars were used. Chief of Under the settlement I. W. W. priveners were Police Lindsey tried to stop th fight, but was to be released. Inference: They had been un jumped on by three men. Lindsey is now in the lawfully arrested. Also under the settlement, hospital and may not live. The "Brotherhood" the use of the streets for public speaking was men were ordered off the job, pending a settle- to be allowed to speakers for the I. W. W., prement of the dispute. One feature of the affair cisely as to religious organization speakers. Inwas significant. The carpenters and members ference: This right had theretofore been de-of other crafts went back to work as soon as nied. But these conclusions are not inferences the excitement was over. Great is the A. F. merely. The plain fact appears to be that the organ of the 1. W. W. was suppressed contrary though allowed to others; that the owners of halls were intimidated by the authorities into breaking contracts of hire with the I. W. W .: that I. W. W. speakers were arrested for at tempting to speak on the streets, and were crowded, men and women, in great numbers, in

to small and fithy places; that they were subjected, in addition, to the tortures of the police "sweat-box," and that when convicted of "dis orderly conduct" for simply asserting their right to speak, they were sentenced like felons. The authorities of Spokane were doubtless wise in agreeing to end this controversy, lest it develop into a national scandal with themselves as culprits. They would have been wiser never

WON - AND LOST.

In Spokane, Wash., the people have regained the right of free speech and free press after a

The members of the Industrial Workers of

BUTTE MINERS WIN CONTROVERSY

Butte, March 29, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker:

At the last meeting of the Prop. League I was instructed to give you an outline on the conditions in Butte. The engineers' contro-versy is now about at an end and the Western Federation of Miners stil holds its ground. At the time of the inception of this jurisdictional fight the W. F. of M. was engaged in a struggle for its very existence in the Black, Hills, South Dakota, and the engineers reckned that with the Federation crippled in this manner it would be an easy matter to force their claims. In so judging they reckoned without their host. The way the Federation filled their places with Federation men was a surprise, not only to the natives, but to the aristocratic engineers themselves. Like the boy who whistled to bolster up his courage going through the cemetery, they were out in print every day declaring the inability of the Federation to operate the mines without them, and announced repeatedly that the Federation must capitulate. But we kept right on in our get-there fashion, and in a short time the com-

munications in the press, proclaiming victory for the engineers, ceased to appear. It re-quired about two weeks to bring them to time. Then, like the Hessians of revolutionary days, they broke ranks and came tumbling over themselves, seeking reinstatement in Engineers' Local No. 83, W. F. of M. In order to socure a clearance to rustle employment, each a clearance was issued; if otherwise, it was denied and the applicant was referred to Local No. 83. About a doren leaders in the disrup-tionary movement have been expelled by No. 83 and cannot work in the jurisdiction of that local.

This is how the situation stands at present. The arguments advanced by the leaders of the International in surport of their action are similar to those of their A. F. of L. brethren. They claim that a majority in any given craft have the right to decide as to the organization with which they shall affiliate, irrespective of the desires of the vast number of others engaged in the same industry.

The Federation took the opposite stand-that a majority of those engaged in the industry to law and was without legal warrant; that street speaking was denied to the I, W. W., al. the whole affair resolved itself into a question of might, and we had it. Therefore we triumphed.

> DANIEL SHOVLIN, Acting Secretary.

POLISH EXPONENT OF INDUSTRIAL UN-IONISM TO MAKE ITS APPEARANCE MAY 1st.

A"Solidarnose." the Polish organ of Indus trial Workers of the World, will make its appearance on International Workingmen's day, May 1st. This will be the culmination of three years of expectation, wish and effort in that direction. Upon numerous occasions officers, organizers, speakers, etc., have expressed the desirability of a Polish industrial paper. Ours will be the first Polish industrialist paper in the world.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of Local 317 to the locals of the West, collectively and singly, for the good support given us. But there are good number of locals from which we have not heard as set. This probably is due to their co-operation with learn several things from this. One is that said things which a lumber company, a water. the magnificent fight for free speech in Spoford to scrape up a dollar or two, and pick un a few subs. and we ask for no more Surely you don't want your local to remain in the background when such splendid chances of increasing membership is before you. Will you elp or will you not? We request prompt ac tion. Stand in line. Every little bit heips, Put your bit in; it will swell the list. Help But the right of free press, regained in the today: tomorrow you may torget. Northwest, is lost in the East. At New Castle,

working class. Anyone with gray matter in as they came off the press. Hundreds cheer all telegraphers and postal employes walk out, their cocoanut knows the last. The way to fully went to filthy jails to suffer and sicken. raise your wages is to get into the I. W. W The prisoners went on a hunger strike for nine and help organize your class. We stand for days, and bent their backs on the rockpile. three squares now and freedom in the end. And at last they have won. The prisoners have been freed, and a new city ordinance pro-

> vides that peaceable meetings and speakings The Appeal to Reason comes out with an may not be disturbed.

article about the "failure of the general strike in Philadelphia." This might have been exnected from an nitra-capitalist sheet, but comng from an alleged Socialist organ it is nothing less than sheer treason to the working class. The Appeal knows that the firemen. engineers and electricians stayed on the job

But of course the price must be paid in in the power house and that it was no "gen eral strike, but simp y a mismanaged sympa blood-aweat. For the god of progress always thetic strike." Any other statement is false demands an offering of heroes.-Tacoma Times.

and an appeal to turn to political action, be ers each year archornswoggle d by such dope.

CARCASS SPLITTING MACHINE

A Missouri man has patented a carcass splitting machine for packers, consisting of two workers under 150 pounds and over 45 years circular saws, one operating above and in front old. Lost week the Pennsylvania railroad is of the other, to bisect an animal as it is moved sued an order barring its employes from chew. along an overhead track. ing tobacco.

THE POLISH INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Local 317, I. W. W., by W. A. Zielinski, Sec. Press Committee.

WANTED.

Richard Cross can obtain letter addressed to him from England by addressing the undersigned in whose possession it is. Last heard of was at Wapato, Wash. S. Richardson, .02704 Division St, Spokane, Wash.

J. Sanders, member of Local No. 174, Oakland, lost his card while on his way to Tacoma from Spokane. Finder will confer a favor on the above by returning same to him; mail to Tacoma, Wash., general delivery.

In the struggle for wealth and power on the one wide and the right to life and liberty on the other, every one of us has a part to play.

AGE AND WEIGHT LIMITS.

Pa., editors of labor papers face jail because

There will be another struggle there, with

wrote against the steel trust

ictory somewhere in the future.

Nincteen employes of the Delaware & Hudson railroad shops at Carbondale, Pa., were recently discharged because they weighed less than 150 pounds. It is claimed that an order, recently issued from the company's offices at Albany, N. Y., calls for the discharge of all

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still in Jai FROM THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW. WAR NEWS INDUSTRIAL WORKER ₩. From the land if ice and snow, way up north, in the interior of Alaska, where one not acquainted with the country, would be led to PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE .coal Unions of the Industrial Workers of World. The interest in the Philadelphia struggle has believe that the people crawl into their shacks somewhat given way to that of the larger strugat the approach of winter, and lay hidden until 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 Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows: World. P. O. Box 1443 the spring breezes, once more stir nature to gie now being waged by the coal miners. Press life, come straggling along two registered let- dispatches in the daily newspapers are meagre T. R. Schleis PRESS COMMITTEE 15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th. 95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 95th. 183—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam Acting Editor ters for the Industrial Worker. Thus we find the entire news appearing in the press one day that even in the far north, industrial unionism being a three-line editorial in one of the day-lies W. J. Morris · · · Chas. Scurlock · · · H. S. Cafferty · · · W. J. Morris L. U. No. 382 Avenue, Avenue, 179-J. A. Roulston, Brooklyn, 125, State Street. 817-J. Fronkowiak, Butfalo, 1159 Broadway, 420-C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 152d. L. U. No. 178 is receiving attention. These letters reach us to the effect that the strike was no April fool's L. U. No. 432 after traveling several thousand miles over ice joke. News of other struggles is also very follows scant for some reason or other, probably follows: General Secretary-Treasurer — Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, packs and snow fields, by dog team, and over Subscription, Yearly\$1.00 the boundng billows of the Pacific by steamer. reason best known to the papers. From all in-OHIO. OHIO, 75-G. A. Storck, Lorrain, 1860 East 29th. 83-B. Persky, Cleveland, 2267 Hazen Ave. 694-Evan Enoch. Martins Fr., y, 301 Hickey street. 295-Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St. West. 33-F. L. Croley, Cleveland, 5704 Maurice ave. OBEGON General Organizer-Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, This goes much to disprove the theory that dications, however, it appears that the same our fellow workers are asleep. They show general discontent is in evidence in all lines of they are very much alive. These two letters industry. Cash MUST Accompany All Orders. The strikes which have been fought in the alone contain over thirty subs, which shows what hustlers can do, if they but put their past several months and which are being fought Entered as Second Class matter, Dec. 21, 1909, at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879. shoulder to the wheel. at present all show the same necessity of adopt-This is a good example for our hustlers in ing new fighting methods. Industrial unionism OREGON. the States to follow. At the present time, is the weapon which the workers must grasp especially, it seems as though all of our bust- if they are successfully give battle to their 92-J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street. 93—Paul Frowerk, Portland, 306 First St. S. 141—W. T. Nef, Fortland, 306 First St. South.

Hustle for subs.

Are you doing your share towards pushing the circulation of the Industrial Worker!

The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the workers themselves. I. W. A.

The workers dig in, where the masters won't tread.

Only by organized effort on the industrial field will the workers be able to secure for themselves more of the products of their toil.

considered as an employe, but as a hand.

We are told that raising wages will never solve the labor problem. No, but it doesn't take much of an argument to convince the average man that a full stomach is better than an empty one.

The argument has been used that shorter hours and more wages would mean more profits longer hours for more miserable wages, than for the saloon-keeper. What rot is this? in the steel industry. In Gary and Homestead Drunkenness is not the cause of poverty, but poverty the cause of drunkenness.

While it is frug that as long as labor only receives only a part of that which it produces, day to night shift, and vice versa. while the other part goes to the employer, there will always be a labor problem, or, in other words, the class, struggle will go on However, raising wages will put more clothes themselves and time to study and find out the reasons of their enslavement. Enlightenment will break the chains of wage-slavery,

Now that the switchmen's strike has been ended, and the members returning to work, the The struggle at Philadelphia, not having met railroad corporations will be ready to take a with the success anticipated, the A, F, of L_{a} in-swipe, at the next railway brotherhood that stead of examining into the causes of its failits squadron at a time to fight against the four years to the ballot box, fleet of the enemy? Not much. Still, that is and striking industrially.

Labor exchanges as being put into operation in England, and often spoken of in this country, will not solve the problem of the unemployed. They can only serve as a means of venient than to have a long string of job-seekbase of production, that is, produce commodities for use instead of for profit.

lers are taking a lay-off. Come, fellow workers, get busy; you can do the same if you but

try. STEEL TRUST CAPITALISM. The report of the Steel Trust for 1909 shows \$151,663,394 in wages and salaries, there remained a net earning of \$131,491,413. The

includes that paid to the workmen in the shops. but also that of the high-salaried office men. managers, superintendents, etc., some of whom draw down a princely sum. This is the report given out to the public. How many millions were sweated out of the life-blood of the workers not appearing in the accounts cannot be said. Doubtless it is a neat

In capitalist industry the worker is no longer little pile. The proposition, according to the onsidered as an employe, but as a hand. is about 53 to 48. In other words, for every 53 cents which was paid to the employes in brothers who remained at work and furnished

retained by the masters in the shape of profit. This proportion would be a great deal less if the amounts paid to some of the officials who are also large shareholders, was to be subtracted

Notwithstanding these enormous profits, in no industry today are men and women worked and other steel mills the workers are compelled to labor seven days per week, twelve hours per day, with a stretch of 24 hours, at every week end, when the change is made from

At Gary, Indiana, the workers are constantly getting injured. A five-story hospital is maintained on the company's grounds. One of the first things which the company does after a As President Lewis stated, the miners expect to on the workers' backs, food in their stomachs person is injured is to secure the signing of a be back to work by the end of the month, once and roofs over their heads. Shorter hours will release, which absolves it from liability. In more having signed the iron-clad "sacred" con give the workers more leisure time to enjoy fact, the signing of such releases has come to tract, which is to bind them to industrial slave be known as the "first aid to the infured." the injured. The only thing wasted in these mills is men.

THE UNION LABOR PARTY

they do, which is altogether likely, the switch-stress to bob up its bead. And, of course, if ure, jumps to the conclusion that it is neces-they do, which is altogether likely, the switch-sary to enter the political field in order to men and other railroad brotherhoods will re-main at work, while their brothers are being de-litical party. Thus, instead of sceking to perfated. What would you think of a naval battle feet its fighting force, to adopt new tactics, it in which one side sent a single battleship of proposes to lead its membership every two or

Meanwhile, between the intervals of voting, the very thing which the craft unions are doing it will continue the factics of craft scabbery. when they strike singly instead of combining One section will be pitted against the other during wage wars. Power house employes fur-nishing juice with which to run cars manned

by scabs. It is a case of cock fight cock, until they are exhausted, when the fox cats both, It is time that the A. F. of L. was examining into the causes of its apparent failures. Why it is that they are unable to win against an or making it more convenient for the masters to ganized employing class. Knowing the causes, secure labor. But then, what is more con- the thing to do is to apply the remedy. This will be found to be industrial organization. ers standing outside the factory gate. The industrially organized, employing industrial problem can only be solved by changing the union tactics, the workers of Philadelphia would have been able to win with hands down. It would not have been necessary for them to chase after a political mirage, once every so

Samuel Compers declares that "Philadelphia often, meanwhile going about with 'empty is just like Russin." Yes, at all times during stomachs. The men who worked in the power is just like Russia." Yes, at all times during atomacus, the men who worked in the power the seaman; otherwise the passport is taken up industrial warfares, the masters have used houses, furnishing juice, with which to run Russian faction. Still formular has the and the cars, did more to defeat the striking mo-sailor is forever blacklisted. Every owner Russian tactics. Still, Gompers has the au-dacity to proclaim that there is "an identity tormen and conductors than the scab who shipping

employers.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE DRAGS ON.

The Philadelphia strike still drags on; with the street railway workers standing practically alone, most all other trades who walked out in that after paying to the employes the sum of sympathy having returned to work, while the state-wide strike of which there was considerable talk, even to having it placed to a vote amount paid out in the shape of wages not only of the membership, never materialized. In the power houses, union firemen and union engineers, with union cardu in their pockets and wearing union buttons, are furnishing the juice with which the scab cars are run. Craft scab bery is justifiable in an organization such as the A. F. of L. Negotiations which were in progress for some time between the strikers an the street railway corporations have been broken off, and it doubtless will be a fight to a

finish, in which the street railway workers are very apt to get licked, thanks to their the shape of wages and salaries, 48 cents were the power with which to run the scab cars. COAL MINERS.

From what can be learned, some 300,000 miners have laid down their tools in answer to the strike order, involving practically all the bituminous coal miners east of the Rockies. Pennsylvania, the hot-bed of industrial warfare leads in the number of men out on strike, fol lowed in point of numbers by Illinois, West Vir ginia, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Colórado, Ken tucky, lowa, Kansas and Tennessee.

Apparently, from the quiet existing in the coal fields, the mine owners are making no efforts to displace the strikers with strike breakers, but are content to leave the mines closed for the present, pending a settlement which is looked for before the end of the month ery for another two years. Meanwhile the mine The company's hospital is the second aid to owners are disposing of the accumulated coal at an advanced price, the strike of the coal miners giving them a good excuse for so doing

GREAT LAKES STRIKE.

The strike of the mariners on the Great Lakes was resumed with the opening of navi This strike involves some ten thougation. sand men and is a continuation of the bitter struggle, started a year ago, against the openshop order of the Lake Carriers' Association This association, by the way, is controlled by the Pittsburg Steamship Co., a subsidiary of the Steel Trust. To enforce the open-shop the Lake Carriers' Association decreed that all men must pledge themselves never to join a union as long as "they sailed for a living," The ship owners are attempting to establish the industrial passport system, which they have termed the "Welfare plan."

"The 'welfare plan' passports of the Lake Carriers, obtained only after registration of name, personal appearance, past history, etc., are intended to keep the seasmen under constant control of the shipowners, whether the seamen are employed or not. While ashore these passports must be exhibited to the shipping masters of the Lake Carriers, the holder being required to frequent certain places called "as sembly rooms' while out of employment. Upon being given a job the seaman must deposit his passport with the ship's master, who will return it to him when he leaves the vessel, provided the master has been satisfied with the services of the seaman; otherwise the passport is taken up sailor is forever blacklisted. Every owner III, General Executive Board-Joseph J. Éttor, 100 Chartlers avenue, McKess Rocks, Pa.; Elizabeth Gurly Flynn, Box 1600, Spokane, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymansville, R. 1; George Speed, 909 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, III.

ARIZONA.

Secretary. Town Address. -F. Velarde, Phoenix, 944 E. Van Buren St. -W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851. 272.

S BRITISH COLUMBIA 44-Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke

street. 45-H. S. Cafferky, Vancouver, Room 3, 61

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

276-A. E. Grant, Prince Rupert, Box 711. 525-A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653. CALIFORNIA.

1-George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second

297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ava.
298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.
299—Jerry Kautold, Lyudora, Nixon Hotel.
393—James Alassia, Box 239, Monofgabela City
392—Paulon Bastide, McDonald, Box 224.
511—J. Yanielio, Old Forge, Box 13.
515—G. Grechi, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne ave.
524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna 12-Werge Pair, 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 Second street.

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

on Street.
 66-W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley.
 66-W. F. Little, Francisco, 909 Howard St.
 173-J. Lebon, San Francisco, 909 Howard St.
 174-G. Maya, Oakland, care Galindo Hotel.
 245-John Troy, San Pedro, 212 Fourth St.
 419-R. Vere, Redlanda, Box 357.

-Branch

Branch 4: James Carrigee, Imperial, Box 267. Box 267. Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42. Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box

485.

COLORADO. 26-Harry Weinstein, Denver, 124 14th Ave. ILLINOIS.

302—Car Builders, Hegewisch.
 86—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W. Elm Street.
 Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Wells

Elm Street. Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Weils Street. Branch 3: E. Janicki, chicago, 7 Emma St. 167-A. Simpson, Chicago, 1511 Oakdale avenue, 500-W. D. Borger, Puliman, 20 E. 103rd St. INDIANA.

INDIANA. 200—Henry Hahn, Muncle, 2009 S. Elm St. 301—John Hermann, Hammond, Box 599. 201—W. H. Jaruer, Anderson, 2408 Brown St.

IOWA. 139-Ben Limberger, Sloux City, Gen. Deliv.

LOUISIANA, 35-F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott.

MINNESOTA.

64-C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson avenue, North,
137-Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 516 Fifth St. huth

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% Carr street
- 413-W. A. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 South 18th Street. MONTANA.

 Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.
 Frank Reed, Missoula, Box 745.
 J. W. Balley, Great Falls, 506 Fifth Ave. South.

105-John Byrne, Anaconda, Box 635. 142-J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com avenue.

avenue. 405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133. 421—Frank Dieter, Kalispell, Boy 175. MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anoinen, Negaunee, I. B. 277.

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

NEW JERSEY. NEW JERSEY. 24-A. Hagsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave. 510-H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St. Butte, Mont.-Paul Cooney, 77 E. Park St.

PAPER-MAKERS STRIKE

Inspired, doubtless, by the decision in the pay a manufacturer \$222,000 for boycotting his suburb of Paris. products, the paper mill owners have filed a

THAT SPLENDID DIRECT ACTION. Numerous are the workers engaged in the

hatters' case, wherein the union is ordered to factories and workshops of Choisy-le-Roi, a

Towards six o'clock, when work ceases, the

PENNSYLVANIA.

5-L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street. 143-Michael Rheinhard, Pittaburg, 5904 Har-

vard street. 215-Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pitts-

burg, 1 creenbush Street. 291-Tube and Pipe Mill Workers, Sobo, Pitts-

291-Lube and Fipe Alli Workers, Sono, Fitte-burg.
292-Car Buncers, Woods Run.
293-Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.
493-Kroatian Branch, Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.

296-Val. Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Coarters

Ave. 297-H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ave.

C. A. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill.

7-F. Rossi, Montpeller, 115 Barre street. 176-N. Imbrugilo, Waterbury. 110-L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Sburtcleff Pisco.

WASHINGTON. 131—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue. 132—Chas. Hrown, Spokane, Box 2129. 178—Aug. Wangeman, Seattle, 1524 Fifth ave

110-Rug. Wangeman, Sekatte, 1021 11th alternue.
222-W. H. Douglas, Spokane, Box 2129.
316-Al Enstrom, Anacortes, Box 638.
387-Henry Larson, Bellingham, 2216 F Street.
354-O. C. Wertenbaker, Aberdeen, Box 779.
382-W. J. Morris, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
423-F. W. Shwartz, Spokane, Box 2129.
432-Earl Osborne, Seattle, room 3, 218 Second avenue south

WYOMING. 140-Louis Moreau, Cheyenne, 418 West 17th

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

National Secretary - Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymansville, R. I.
20-G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 New-

berry street. 55-Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33

James St. 120—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 417 Cen-

train avenue, in the second second

125-A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 No. Front

133-S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box

513-Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40. 530-T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., Box 206.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

New York, N. Y .- H. Traurig, 741 East Fifth

street. Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Rice, 935 Wells street. McKees Rocks, Pa.—Frank Morris, 100 Char-

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Beattle, Wash.-C. P. Williams, 1524 Fifth Ave.
 Portland, Ore.-J. Jackson, 306 First Ave.
 Bpokane, Wash.-T. H. Dixon, Box 2129.
 Los Angeles, Cal.-Wm. Bautter, 243 East Second street.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.

-G. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St.

ond avenue south. 434—Hugh A. Hanley, Spokane, Box 2129.

street.

net Ave.

street

tiers avenue.

698

436-

avenue. RHODE ISLAND

99-C.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

1

(From Bulletin International du Mouvement Syndicaliste. Dutch East Indies.

A labor union paper in the Malayan language. The workers employed on the government-owned railroads in Dutch East India are. since a few months back, publishing an organ to defend their common interest.

(The forward math of the working class is irresistible. One new country after anothercountries we never think of-are falling into line. Next we expect to hear from the Igor-rotes and the Papuans. Transt.

Germany.

Direct action in Germany. Revolutionary tactics and direct action are making enormous progress of late years-even in Germany, the country of parliamentary action par excellence, whither, preferably, went reformists from ev ery country, to provide themselves with argument with which to impede the revolutionary action of the proletariat. Berlin and all other large cities of Prussia are lately living under a remarkable agitation, maintained by the social democratic party. Since seven weeks back, tens of thousands of demonstrators make traffic impossible on holidays, especially in the capital, which tends to ruin numerous merchants who do business only on Sundays. It also threatens to cause an exodus of the foreigner. And, what's more, in social democratic circles, they are beginning to threaten to still other means with which to give the government an answer, among which means figuresthe general strike! Once upon a time there was an illustrious German social democrat who loudly proclaimed the doctrine that "the gen eral strike is general nonsense" (Der Generalstreik ist der Generalunsinn), and the word of the leader became a slogan at all public meetings. Little does it matter to us that it for the sake of a political reform, a reform of the antedeluvian suffrage they have in Prus-sia, that our German fellow workers resort to different forms of direct action. We only want to register the fact of the general progress of our fighting tactics, a fact in which we very much rejoice.

Switzerland.

Politicians at work. In concluding the report of the late congress of the Roman-Swiss revolutionary unions at Payerne, the Bulletin quotes from a communication received several distressing facts showing that there is a decided depression in the Swiss labor movement at present. There are two main causes given for this depression, namely, the confusion caused by parliamentary and political divisions on one side and governmental reaction on the other.

That the government in democratic Switzerland, the glorious little republic, should suppress and prevent labor union meetings, that is only what may be expected. But that scheem-ing social democratic tricksters of various sects should be able to rend the labor move ment that is deplorable.

"In Switzerland as everywhere," the Bulletin says, "politics plays the role of the demolishing pick in the labor movement."

The unions dominated by social democratic leaders are doing the worst to break the Boman-Swiss Federation "because it has a tendency to become revolutionary and syndical Unfortunately they seem to have sucisto " ceeded only too well in several places.

тне

"Industrial Union"

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Unionism, Printed in Spanish.

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. Address

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION

312 East Buchanan St.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

the labor unions, as a means of boosting the price of the stock of their particular pet variety of socialistic politics. Rather than give up their hobby they will break the union, and all for the sake of that old nursery tale that "shall vote ourselves into the socialist republic."

The workingmen who have been poisoned

by the political drug seem to loss their senses. They try to use the real organizations of labor,

UNDER SOCIALISM. Under Socialism, no man will be able to keep another from working or take from him a part

of his product, for we shall all together own and control and use the things wherewith we work.

as unwilling idleness. Under Socialism we shall work for ourselves, not for a profit-master. We shall receive the full value of our ers. But, instead of that, I find the con product, which, even with all the waste that tee recommends direct affiliation with four times as much as the wage-workers now receive.

With the resources that science and invenion have provided there will be no fear of want. Working for oursevies-concerned, not now, any more than we shall go from factory to

factory, pleading for a master to let us toil. Today, as a result of overwork, and of avoidable accidents, and of the bad feeding, bad clothing and bad housing that result from poverty, the average lifetime of the working peo ple is many years shorter than that of the capitalists-notwithstanding many of these lat ter shorten their own lives by luxury and exсевы

Under Socialism, since no one need be over worked, since no one w... have an interest (as the masters of industry now have) in maintain ing dangerous and unhealthy conditions in the places of employment, and since the workers, receiving the full product of their labour, will well fed, well olothed and well housed, it follows that men and women will not prema turely break down and become unable to work as they do now.

Under Socialism, because then we shall not have ever at our elbow the specter of the Fear of Want, and because the obvious interest of each will be the obvious interest of all, whereas now we are compelled to jostle and trample on each other daily for a chance to live, it fol-lows that kindly and generous feelings will be developed instead of being repressed by greed and maddening anxiety.

Under Socialism, then, men and women will work in their years of bodily vigor—and those years will be more than they are now-and out capitalists' hands and they consider it their direst of the misery that happens to come under their careless eyes.

Under Socialism, with so much greater wealt selfishness as a result of changed conditions, we shall see organized society gladly provid ing, as a matter of simple right, for the com fort of the veteran of the army of labor.

Under Socialism, the children will play, the youth will learn, men and women in the prime of life will work as free comrades and the aged will rest from their labours and enjoy honor. give to the world the benefit of their exand perience and ripened wisdom.

NOTICE.

Local Union No. 354 of Aberdeen, Wash., has moved into new headquarters at 120 West Wishkah Street, corner Wishkah and K. Street, The Local occupies Neilson Hull at this loca-tion and holds its regular business meetings every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

W., Nos. 132, 222, 223 and 434 have the locals so sending him.



Tacoma, Wash., April 5, 1909. Editor Industrial Worker: The events that have been shaping them

selves in the W. F. M. in the past nine months has made me sit up and take notice, and I feel that I can keep quiet no longer. As I was a delegate to the seventeenth annual convention, I might state that I voted in favor of the pro posed conference between the delegates of the

W. F. M. and the U. M. W. A., thinking at the time that said conference was for the purpose Under Socialism, then, there will be no such time that said conference was for the purpose thing as fighting for jobs, and no such thing of securing better working agreements between the two organizations, and if possible to form a great industrial organization of mine work ers. But, instead of that, I find the commitcapitalism involves, is at least from twice to American Separation of Labor. Think of it, an organization which has been fighting the A. F. of L. for the past seventeen years; an or-

ganization that only a short time ago was advocating Industrial unionism. Fifty thousand copies of the recommendations of said committee were sent out to the to nold our jobs and so get ourselves a bare membership for a referendum vote, said recliving, but simply to produce as much as we ommendations being approved by the execu-require—we shall not work at a killing pace, as tive hoard of the W. F. M., with the exception of one member, who is a staunch Industrial Unionist. Paragraph 4 reads as follows: "We recommend to the Western Federation of Miners that they make application for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, on condition that present jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers will be recognized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. It looks as if our officials in Denver were

afruid that that jurisdiction may be taken away from us, at least that is the impression they

leave, or are trying to leave to my opinion. In a recent issue of the Miners' Magazine, the editor makes the statement that he knows that the A. F. of L. is not altogether perfect, but that should not deter us from setting into the A. F. of L. and try and make it perfect. It would be just as much logic to say that an infidel should join a church to make the congrega-tion all infidels, or for a Socialist to join the Republican party to make Socialists out of the Republicans, or for a wage-slave to get into the capitalist class to make wage-slaves out of the capitalists.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine says that the American Federation of Labor has furnished the most amount of money in the fights that were waged by the W. F. of M. But let me ask whether the leaders of the A. F. of L.

are responsible for that, or whether it was the action of the rank and file. Right here in Tacoma, in the last strike of the longshoremen, who were then organized in the Inter-

national Longshoremen's Association and in of that which they produce, besides providing turn amiliated with the A. F. of L., I can state for their needs and for the needs of the children that they did not receive one cent in support there will be plenty left to maintain the old from the parent organization, but what was re folk—thre is plenty left now, but it is left in the ceived was given by local unions through the action of the rank and file. The resolutions own and think they deserve a special blessing from Wallace and Burke, Idaho, meets with my from beaven if they give a little to relieve the hearty approval and I would like to see more such resolutions. In the meanwhile it is now up to the rank and file to decide. I would like to say more on this subject, but will bide and with so much less of personal greed and my time until further developments. Yours for the I. W. W., first, last and all the time, AUGUST WALQUIST.

CALL FOR FIFTH CONVENTION.

Industrial Workers of the World, In pursuance of the constitution and the decision of the referendum vote of the mem bership, the fifth convention will be held in

Chicago, Ill., beginning May 1, 1910. Each local union in good standing that has paid tax on an average membership of 20 for six months preceding the date of the convention will recieve credentials in duplicate for the number of deelgates they are entitled to, in

accordance with the constitution. Local unions directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegates to the convention, and the vote of the said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the The Spokane Locals of the I. W. provisions of the constitution, provided, the said delegate is a member in good standing of one of

established new headquarters at 616 National Industrial Unions shall have two

CONVENTION NOTES. The General Executive Board will meet at General Headquarters Monday, April 25, at 9 clock a. m.

The convention-will be held in Brand's Hall, 643 North Clark Street (now Roosevelt's Hall). 43 North Clark Street (now Rooseveits Hall), labor to transfer 200 tons of toal from tallar. The convention will be called to order at 9 boats to bins 400 feet distant. Today machin-clock May 1. Delegates should try and be on ery will accomplish the same work in 20 hours. b'clock May 1. Delegates should try and be on hand at that time.

NOTES.

When, instead of remaining the servant of the whole people-their political machine-subject to their control, it assumes to be their master; when it assumes to be a government in fact, to rule instead of obey the people, it be comes to them a traitor, an usurper, an intolerable despot. In this case, it is not only the right, but the duty, of the people to abolish it at once.

, in principle, if not yet fully so in

practice, it is just as unnatural, fraudulent, despotic, inimical to the best interests of thpeople, as is the government of Russia, Spain, Turkey or Mexico or any other sorely oppress ed nations. No matter where a deadly drug may be obtained, and no matter by how many or by how few it may be administered, its fatal effects upon the life of its victims are precisely the same. And so of that poisonous social drug, called government. No matter whence its derivation, and no matter whether administered by one person or by many-s king or congress-its fatal effects upon the best interests of its victims are precisely the same.

Is there really any difference between the official (legal) and the unofficial (illegal) criminal, except that the former is backed by a much longer and better organized band of con federates than is the latter? Can any advocate of governmentalism name any other difference?

The betterment of the condition of the world does not depend upon the reformation of gov ernment, but upon its entire abolition. w do not ask that these invasions of our inalienable rights-these cruel crimes against ourselves and our families-shall be committed in a better manner by better men. WE DEMAND THAT THEY SHALL CEASE TO BE COM MITTED AT ALL.

The inalienable rights of men are few and simple. They are easily understood. Their protection would require only the few natural laws upon which they are founded. Those absurdities called civil laws should cease to exist.

The grandest of all modern statesmen, Thom as Paine, regarded government as an evil True, he regarded this evil as necessary. I do not. I regard it and all other evils as entirely unnecessary. We have no need of them. No evil, as a cause, can produce good as an effect. The effect can never be otherwise as the cause.

Extracts from an essay, "Government-Its Principles and Functions," by N. J. B. Bailey Ps. D.

Minneapolis, Minn.

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKES. A review of the great railroad strikes of la

bor history is not without interest at this time owing to continual strike talk of the different railroad workers. The first great railroad strike in the United States began at Martinsburg, West Virginia, on July 16, 1877, when the locomotive firemen went out on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Within a week the strike had spread to the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Vandalla, Ohio & Mis sissippi, C., C., C. & I., Erie and Pittsburg. Phil adelphia & Erie, Chicago & Alton, Canadian & Southern and other minor roads. Numerous lives were lost in Martinsburg, Baltimore,

Pittsburg, Philadelphia and other citics, The year 1855 saw the famous Gould strike on the Southwestern railroad system. In this strike the conditions of 1877 were recreated on a larger scale. The strike, which was di rected by the Knights of Labor, lasted nearly two months.

The famous Reading strike, as it is called, began on the Philadelphia & Reading on Dec 20th, 1887. More than 30.000 men became involved. The main issue in this battle was for the recognition of the Knights of Labor.

Other great railroad strikes were those of

FORMERLY AND NOW.

Formerly it required 200 hours of human labor to place 100 tons of ore on railroad cars. Today, aided by machinery, two hours of human labor will accomplish the same task.

Formerly it required 240 hours of human labor to transfer 200 tons of coal from canal On a bonanza farm in California wheat was

produced at a cost of 3½ cents per bushel. Prof. Herzeg, of Austria, has estimated that 5,000,000 people, with the help of modern machinery, could supply a population of 20,000,000 people with all the necessaries and small luxurles of life by working one and one-half hours each day.

Today 100 men make 250,000 bricks where twelve years ago they produced 30,000 bricks. Today 850 "hands" in one factory produce

225,000,000 matches a day. Seventeen years ago 5.000 "hands" in 36 factories produced only 140,000.000 a day.

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, Phoe nix, Aris,

Dryden, Near Leavenworth, Wash. Great Northern:

Wages: Carpenters, \$2.75; helpers, \$2; board \$4.50 per week. Grub is poor. Sleep in a box car bunkhouse. Remarks: Did not go to work; wages being too low. E. J. HUXTABLE.

Member No. 223, Spokane, Wash.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Seattle Advertisements



The Workingmen's Store

WILL DRESS YOU FROM HEAD TO FOOT Keep in mind that this store always sells only reliable goods; has one price for o body; gives everybody a square deal. has one price for every-

By Request We Will Ship Goods C. O. D. to Camps on Puget Sound, upon a Substantial Deposit Being Made. THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE

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SULIUARIUS A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa. BUBSCRIPTION: Yearly \$1.00 Bix Months 50 Canada and Foreign 150	HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE	tional 5,000 or major fraction thereof. The expense of delegates attending the con- vention must be borne by their respective local organization, except the mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates. The constitution provides as follows: Art. IV., Sec. 14. "No local union shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assem- bling of the convention and is otherwise in good standing." Art. XI., Sec. 2. "No local union shall be	Trade Mark Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Rubbers, Oil Goods, Etc. 221 FIRST AVE. SOUTH
Bundle Orders, per copy	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 Winfc Industrial Combinations	for the six months prior to the convention." For provisions of the constitution relating to the convention, see pages 13 to 15. T. J. COLE, J. J. ETTOR, FRANCIS MILLER, E. G. FLYNN, GEORGE SPEED, General Executive Board. VINCENT ST, JOHN,	PROVIDENT LEGAL ASSOCIATION Represents the Working People Legal Advice and Bervices by Best Attorneys in the State. Membership Fee, \$2.00 a Year. 524 Central Building. Phones—Main 5739; Independent A4590.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.



All members of the I, W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, se that the membership may be kept posted on the condi-tions existing in said camps or places of em-ployment. What we want is good, reliable in-formation. In sending in reports do not exag-gerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment askras state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the ask-ing, either from the secretary of your local-unoin or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

HELPI HELPI HELPI

You'll Do

Lick Creek, Mont. A. C. M. Co., Lumber Dept., Camp No. 3.

Wages \$2.40 and \$2.80 per day. Board \$5.25 perweck. Job is three miles from camp. Good hiker can beat the company by making a total of six miles, three going and three coming, in less than two hours the company figures. Nine hours on the job, the rest is up to you. How's your wind? Lots of mud crushing. How is it with your soles? Some danger of spotted fever, therefore you'll want a card in the I. W. W. to present up above, in case you accidentally aick the bucket. Experience unnecessary. This is one of them; don't burn your finger jobs. The above has been sworn before they have not stopped them yet. In Bethlehem me, by one who got a belly full. There's a rea-son. giving the names of the I. W. W. to the bosses

FRANK REED, Secy Local No. 40.

Oswego, Ore.

Pipe Foundry:

Wages \$2.25 for laborers. Board \$5.25 per Grub is poor; beefsteak for breakfast week. and slaughterhouse steak for supper. Hoosiers ples are (1) the interests of capital and labor at foundry do not want any more pay. Hostile to all forms of unionism. Both the foundry and the hotel are good places to stay away from. Foreman no good.

W. H. METCALE, Local No. 92.

Wickersham, Wash. Moore Logging Co.:

Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. can secure work here. 'Sleep'in bunk-house. Hospital fee \$1. Boss has a standing order with the employment sharks. Remarks: You have to walk two miles up a mountain to camp.

N. L. FORTIER, Local 432, Seattle, Wash.

lone. Wash.

The I. & W. N. is building a line out of here to Metaline, Wash. It is twelve miles long. There are four camps on the line. Pay \$2.25 per day for laborers, except at the Metaline camp, where they pay \$2.50. Work consists of steam shovel, scraper and shovel work; also right of way clearing. Tunnel is also being driven. Rock men get \$2.50 for a ten hour day. Men are hired from Spokane employment sharks (Renard & Co.). ('ut will hire men at camps and at office at Cement, one mile out of lone. Grant, Smith & Co. have the contract. but few workers. The Cigarmakers for a num-

Industrial Worker: The following are a few of the places when NEWS ITEMS work may be had on the South Bend branch of the N. P. R. R. Coming from Chebalis, after setting below Lebam, there is Soules camp. getting below Lebam, there is Soules camp Wages \$2.50 per day and up. , Board \$5.25 per week. Sleep in bunk houses; hard place to work.

Nahootta, Wash.

Two miles below this camp is the Quinault umber Company. Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Poor bunk houses. Fairly good grub at \$5 per week. Must have a recommendation from line craft unionism; those kind of unions are saloon-keeper or have a jag of booze on if you want to get on here.

Coaches camp is a mile below Balcom. New camp, good grub and fair bunk houses. Wages the same as in the former camps."

The next camp is Creeches, about one mile from Menlo. The wages are the same here. Very poor bunk houses. Fairly good grub.

JOHN THOMPSON, Member Local 93, Portland, Ore.

HEN COOP FOR A BUNKHOUSE. PORTLAND, Ore., April 1, 1910.

Industrial Worker: In writing these fow lines it is my desire to give a brief or line of the way in which the working men are treated and the conditions which they are forced to work under on the Portland city water works. I have worked on public works for many years, but I do not think

that there is anywhere as place where they starve men more than they do out on this job. I worked there for two days, but was forced to quil, not being able to get enough to eat. Several outfits are at work on this job. namely McDruency and Hawley, who have sub contracted the work from Wackfield & Co.

Considerable discontent prevails among the men working here. Both the former mentioned contractors discount their own checks. The worst of all is that the only sleeping quarters is a building about 200 feet in length, very dirty, and formerly used as a hen and poultry house. I stayed two days and as I was about to leave the men remarked to me: "You're rolling up?" I answered yes; that I would not work under such conditions. If we had been organized on this job we could have changed these conditions. Without organization we can-

not accomplish anything. The thing to do is to line up and the time to do it is now. A. McCORMICK, Member Local No. 92.

I. W. W. A REAL FIGHTING ORGANIZATION In my article in the February number I only wanted to show up the tactics which the A. F. of L. were practicing against the I. W. W., and

by organizing into craft unions. But this day of complicated machinery demands industrial unionism.

The American Federation of Labor's princiare identical, (2) a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, (3) craft autonomy.

The discontented among the workers want to do away with "craft autonomy" and in its place recognize "that an injury to one is an injury to all." At the call sent forth the dele-gates from the Western Federation of Miners, the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and others formed what is known as the Industrial Workers of the World. Its principles are (1) "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," (2) "labor is en-titled to all it produces," (3) "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Instead of organizing the workers into craft unions and splitting up their strength through craft division, they organize all the workers of one shop into one union, subordinate to the general office. For instance, the Philadelphia car strike is an example of craft unionism. The general strike was called, but the Brewery Workers and the Printers' unions refused to break their contracts and refused to strike. I can see no use of the Shingleweavers paying \$5.00 into the A. F. of L., for we have never received any benefit form it. Why, the Carpen-

ters will lay scab-made shingles when unionmade shingles are plentiful. When you go to buy a union-made article with the A. F. of L. stamp you are supporting

work. Good bunk bouncs. At the tunnel camp cigars. How many wage-earners do you sup-the grub is the roticnest in this part of the port by buying blue-label cigars? Other organ-



think they are the very best of principles. It is a cinch the working class can never better its condition through the medium of the oldout of date. They were all right under the system of craft production, where every man was master of his trade and the skilled mechanic was in great demand, being few in num-bers, but today all is changed. The skilled metion that a child can run it, and not only that,

but new inventions in methods of manufacture have 'taken the place of the old-time skilled mechanic, new machinery that cannot only do the work just as well as was done by the hu-man hand in the days gone by, but do it even gain anything whatever, unless separating better. So I can see that the old-time crafts. can gain anything whatever unless separating man, like the old-time methods of production, him from the root of all evil can be considered is out of date, is a thing of the past, as it were, a gain. They do not intend to shorten the for this new method, these new machines are hours of toil, raise wages, have sick benefits here to stay until their places are taken by still accident insurance. No! Nothing of the kind. newer methods and newer machinery or in. The objects are, first, now mark the main feat ventions."

Well, I said, you seem to understand the class struggle, or at least the unorganized condition the laboring class is placed in by modern the earth, on the railroad and other industries, methods of manufacture, so I suppose you be to coin dollars for the tyrants who control the long to the unions.

ciples are all right, the idea of the very best, kingdom of heaven no more than a camel can but you can never do it; you cannot organize go through the eye of a needle. The next the working class. The capitalist has got them object is intellectual. Well! that would not so thoroughly filled up with that old dope of hurt the average workingman if he only had a chance to become millionaires, that most of ing for him while he was developing his brains. them lay awake nights planning as to what The next object of this would be benefactor they will do with all their riches when fortune is the physical welfare of the workers. well: favors them with one of her sweet smiles. men! you get more physical exercise than is They seem to forget that the capitalist class conducive to good health. Enough said on has cornered pretty nearly all of the world's that point. supply of wealth-producing land and machinery, and that all the wealth they can ever hope to get together in one pile would not be a drop in the bucket in comparison to that which the capitalist can call up to his command, and if Royal Loggers. The promoters were a trio capitalist can call up to his commany, such Royal Loggers. The promoters were a the they ever hope to be able to compete with such named Morgan, Judge Hayes and Peg-Leg An-large lumps of capital as is in the hands of the derson. This organization was based on the capitalist class today they must have an equal same principles as the Canadian Camp Brothamount, or else they will go down to an ignominious defeat, as the battle of life gener ally ends in favor of the strong and to the victor belongs the spoils."

For this reason I think they will go on and and Hammond the A. F. of L. organizers are giving the names of the I. W. W. to the bosses for immediate discharge. In early days when competition was raging between the employers the workers could win between the employers. But this day Durpose of controlling their labor nower to say the dues did not come in as fast as purpose of controlling their labor power so as to be in the best possible position to demand more from the bosses, the capitalists. So it is for his benefits, there was no money in the useless to try to do anything with them; they treasury, the thing went into the hands of a useless to try to do anything with them; they are too ignorant."

And so that is your excuse, is it? I exclaimed. Well, now don't you think it is a very poor one To object to coming into a union just because the majority is so slow to realize the condition modern methods in manufacture have placed them in. Don't you realize that you are a part of that unorganized mob of wealth producers? Don't you realize that you, by staying out of the union of your class, are keping others out also! They hear you talk this way and then ask you if you are a member, as I have done. What then will you say—the same thing as you have said to me just now? If you do, what effect do you think it will have upon your questioner? Do you think it will have a tendency to give him faith in unionism?

"Now. I think the best thing you can do, since you realize that all new inventions and new methods are here to stay until their places have been filled by newer and better inventions, that you had better recognize this newer and more modern form of unionism by becoming one of its members and advocates; show by your actions that you really believe as you claim to, and you can be a great help toward building up the union that is as you have just

said, "the only union" for the working class If every one of you fellows that are everlast ingly crying about the ignorance of the masses would only do your part, get into the union and help dissipate the ignorance of the masses, you would be surprised to see just how soon that Grub is fair at the Metaline camp, but men ber of years had nothing but wrappers in their ignorant mass would dwindle away into noth-have to walk eight miles per day to and from organization. They ask you to buy blue label ingness and become a thing of the past. Just get in. Quit your growling and be a man.

ara

(Continued from Page One.)

You, consequently the I. W. W. believes in taking all you can get and getting more as the union gets stronger until you get all you pro-duce. Then when the employer can no longer live off your sweat and blood he can decorate one end of a shovel or axe, a chance he often refused you. So much for the I. W. W. Let us now take a look at this barnacle that is trychanic is almost a thing of the past. Machine workingmen. The Canadian Camp Brother ing to befuddle the brains of the Canadian hood.

'I have talked with viewed the founder and director, H J. Gardiner, read the prospectus and ture! The director will look after your spiritual welfare. This point needs no further con ment, especially for the poor devil who is going to almost certain death in the boweli of earth. Then attempt to pacify the slave by "No," he said, "for while I think your prin- telling him that a rich man cannot enter the

> For the benefit of the worker I will recite little incident that happened in the state of Washington a few years ago. There was a similar organization launched known as the erhood with the exception that they had sick and accident benefits. To make a long story short, Morgan was the head of the institution. He loved his booze and while drinking up the dues the unfortunate members paid him was Morgan could blow them over the bar and the result was a member got hurt, came looking receiver and down and out. A few more SUCKERS were stung.

MORAL-Never join an organization where YOU have no voice in its management.

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY.

Or, A Voice From the Great Northwest in the Interest of Humanity. l've often heard my father say, Each poodle dog he has his day. And when his short-lived day is gone, He gives a yelp and passes on. Then other dogs they growl and grin, Through all the haunts where he has been, And snap and tear each other's hide,

The money dogs throughout the land. They snap and snarl on every hand. They're prowing round in robes of power. Seeking whom they may devour. The oil dog, coal dog., man dog, cur: Each wears his own peculiar fur. They each may boast a fancy name. Yet they're all doggies just the same

When he has gone the other side.

The blood hound in the Keystone State. I've heard from them of recent date. low they have chawed the under dog. And mired him down into the how. Then called the state militia round, To bounce upon the dog they've downed; To help subdue the dog half dead, That's yelping for a crust of bread,

He only needs a scantry fare;



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country, being literally filthy, as of the bunk houses. All camps of pital fee. There is a little work The sawnill for which the grou	Four for the boother for the boother for	A MINNEAPOLIS RESOLUTIONS. Editor of Industrial Worker: The following resolution was passed by Lo- m. cal Union No. 64, J. W. W., at its regular meet- log Shereh 31, 1910.	He's made to delve down in the mines, Where God's bright sunlight never shines;	if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the
INDUSTRIAL WORKE Box 1443, Seattle, V		has resulted in his death; be it therefore Resolved, That the members of Local No. 64 in regular meeting assembled, do hereby strong- ly condemn the authorities of Spokane for such brutal treatment as was adopted by them in the cases of I. W. W. prisoners. And be it further Resolved. That we deenly denlore the pass-	Toiling, sweating, digging coal, That make the wheels of commerce roll. He needs but little here below, No books to read nor place to go. No roses near his cottage door, No rug or carpet on the floor; No pictures hanging round the room,	four cards, which will net you one dol- lar, or 25 per cent, commission. WE MUST HAVE THE SUBS LEND US A HAND
year month Name Street	hs, at the following address:	ing of L. O. Chinn, particularly under such barbarous conditions; and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to relatives and friends. His good qualities have been fully attested by the Spokane press, and his name will be bla- zoned on the scroll of honor of heroes who laid down their lives in the cause of humanity. (Signed) W. PANTON, C. H. FISHER, Committee.	No friend to give a word of cheer, Nor hand to wipe a falling tear, Or bain to beal his throbbing breast; To soothe his weary heart to rest, None of these things his soul should crave,	Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires When the number on this label correspond to the number on the paper, your subscription has expired. Renewal should be made at leas three weeks before the date of expiration, a date insure receiving every issue of the paper. Hustle for Subs.