

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

## LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

Now that many of the working people are coming back to the towns, and the streets in the city markets are filling up with men looking for "jobs," the employment sharks are getting anything—worse than usual. It is scabbery to buy a job of an employment shark, and the man who understands the situation is a detriment to the I. W. W. and must be abolished. We intend to fight it out on this line to every damned employment hog in the town. We must have our own labor exchange. This is just a beginning. Help to keep this column filled with accurate up-to-date news about jobs, camps, etc. It helps!

Here are one or two sample cases out of dozens reported at the Union Hall during the past week. A man reports paying \$10 to the "Indiana Employment Office" for a cook's job. Fare to job, \$3.50. Fare back to town, \$2.50. Fired in 6 days to make room for another sucker.

The sharks are shipping to Kereemoos, B. C. This is a small town with small gunny-sack outfits. The men who must take the stage from Kereemoos after arriving at Kereemoos. Wages \$2.25 to \$2.50. Discount and hard to beat back on the railroad. The sharks ask \$1.50 for a dishonored check. Everybody says this is a rotten layout. Keep away.

The employment sharks are robbing the workers every day, and it is a crime to mention this fact on the streets of Spokane. By the way, Albert V. Roe has got back from his trip to New York. Policeman Jelsett should not take heavy boots half-soled.

Port Gamble, Wash. Anderson's Camp. Wages \$2.50 to \$4. Pay any time. Fair grub, bunk house, I. W. W. man can get on. No employment sharks as a rule.

Isaquah, Wash. Jones & Stevenson's camp, 12 miles from Isaquah. Wages \$2 to \$2.50. Fair grub. Pay once a month. No poll tax or discount. Job reported to be a little better than the average, and good for a grub stake at least.

Cole, Wash. Omelia & Kirkpatrick's camp. Wages \$2.25 and up. Fair grub. Pay any time. Bunk house. No discount or hospital fee.

Moran & Price of Seattle (contractors) are working on Lintomar Ave. They only pay \$2.50 and get most of the help from the sharks. \$1.00 hospital fee. Rotten layout all 'round.

There is an irrigation job 18 miles north of Gandy, Mont. Pile driver men get \$2.50; laborers, \$2.25; foremen, \$2.75; engineers, \$3.50; carpenters, \$3.50. Eight hours work. Board, 75¢ per day. Job supposed to last all winter. This is a good job.

Thundersburg, Wash. Wages in North Dakota and wages are from \$2.25 to \$2.75 for "laborers." Not a great many men in the towns at present. A man going to North Dakota for the first time, must be careful to keep away from the "alkali" water. It is very unhealthy, and takes a long time to get over the sickness caused by drinking it. This bad water is common in North Dakota.

H. C. Gerarchy of No. 134 (at Bismarck, N. Dakota). Forsythe is the first division town east of the N. P. The railroad bull frisks the trains and pinches all the boys. The chief of police has a contract for a sewer. You must go to work on the sewer or go to jail. Big business at Forsythe. Glendive, Mont., and Dickinson and Mandan, N. Dak., are division towns and not hostile. Good jungles in the Benton Park Co. Wages, \$40 per month. \$5 discount if you quit before the month is up. \$5 bonus if you stay till river freezes.

R. C. Berkeley is at Pinchot, Idaho. Carpenters \$2.50 and laborers \$2.25. Camps are about 6 1/2 miles east of Avery on the North Fork.

W. Th. Jeff of No. 92, Portland, sends in the following items of interest:

Rainier, Ore.: C. E. Wilson Lbr. Co. Board report hospital, \$1; poll-tax, \$3; board, \$5. The outfit owns the town. You have to wait five days for your money if you quit. No damn good! Stay away. Do not fall to knock this outfit every time you get a chance.

Oak Point, Wash.: Hammond Lbr. Co. Fare \$1 from Portland, 50¢ from Rainier. Fair board, hospital \$1, wages \$2.75 up. Average job.

Rainier, Ore.: Rocky Lbr. Co. Wants men in the woods. Wages from \$2.25 up. Flat board. Hospital \$5. Boss is a driver of the first water. The "Palace Hotel" is said to be as good as any in Rainier for a workingman; \$2 a meal and beds 25¢ per night. The I. W. W. men are keeping away from the "Rainier Grand."

Stella, Wash.: Eastern and Western Lbr. Co. Fare \$1 from Portland, 50¢ from Rainier. Wages from \$2.25 up. Board \$5 and very bad. Charge \$2 rent for use of mattresses and springs in bedroom. Don't work very hard, but she's a strong one.

A workingman ought to have as much love for an employment shark as the negro slave did for his overseer. The sharks are shipping men to the woods in Minnesota, and the men are told to work out their R. R. fare, and that's what else before they get away. The object of the law are helping intimidate some of the strikers in this part of the country. The boss' marauds are also vaxing men and sending them off to ranchers to work out their "fine." And now, you anarchists, do you still say that there is no law in America for a workingman?

Worker Coombs of Billings is agitating in Butte, as is also J. C. Knust. They are getting several hundred workers a week, and a great deal of other literature. There is a great deal of activity in I. W. W. circles in Butte.

Worker Robert Bowman is in Tacoma and is hard to make a little stake the past week. He was robbed of it all in the Vera Hotel in Tacoma. The policeman admitted it was a common thing to be robbed at this joint. For the name, when you go to Tacoma, and get some other place.

Kuhl, secretary of Industrial Union No. 296, in California, is working hard to get the men into the union this fall. He suggests that members coming to California for the job should be at Redlands, as it is not likely to be "robbed with men" like the bigger places, and Redlands is a good bunch of Reds at present this winter.

H. M. Scott, secretary of I. W. W., Kansas City, Mo., says that the "Industrial Worker"



A PICTURE LESSON FOR FAITHFUL SLAVES: HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THE MULE TO GET UP TO THE FEED—IF HE PULLS HARD?

is the real thing. He sends in a bunch of subs for the paper and says that the new headquarters of the I. W. W. in Kansas City, is at 613 East 5th street. Be sure and drop in when in "K. C."

John Bailey, the former secretary of No. 222, Spokane, is working in Great Falls, Mont. He reports that the new I. W. W. Industrial Union there is growing, and the boys are anxious for an organizer. The Organizer (?) for the A. F. of H. is in Great Falls, and a bunch of the A. F. of L. came down to a meeting of the I. W. W. and actually had the nerve to ask the I. W. W. to join the Separationists. Fancy! Now if Tom Malony is not too busy writing scrip in Spokane, he ought to go to Great Falls and get the scrip system going there. Wake up, Tom! The workers in Great Falls need some of the A. F. of L. scrip to get the scum off their eyes.

The following is from Buffalo, N. Y.: Beginning next Sunday, Sept. 19, Polish Local 317 of Buffalo will open a series of addresses by its members for agitation purposes. Having their own quarters with roomy lecture hall, besides club rooms, we are well fitted for this kind of work, besides being located on the principal thoroughfare of the Polish section. The first lecture will deal with the experiences of Fellow Worker Zielinski while in Pennsylvania during the operators' and operatives' turmoil last March. The conditions there have been fully described in the Worker by one who has done much work toward dispelling the "common interest" delusion among the miners, Fellow Worker Eitor. The inferiority and inability of the old line district and contract-divided organization has been most evidently portrayed in the sham fight put up by Lewis & Co.

For years upon the rot of gaining the independence (political) of Poland, and changing the nationality of their oppressors and exploiters from the Russian, Prussian, Austrian, or any other, into the Polish nationality. Even our political socialists have for years gone dealt the same cards to the Poles with which to win something across the ocean and let matters in this side remain as they are. It will be our business this winter, above everything else, to eradicate the lines of nationality, industrially speaking, from the minds of the Polish workers and we have strong faith that they will respond.

O. A. ZIELINSKI.

### Result of Referendum "A" 1909 of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

For Secretary, Francis Miller, 279 votes. Executive Board.

Silk—Ewald Koettgen of No. 152, Paterson, N. J., 264 votes; Joe Antonietto, No. 120 West Hoboken, N. J., 270 votes.

Cotton—William Yates, No. 157, New Bedford, Mass., 277 votes; William Vanderveide, No. 436, Lowell, Mass., 270 votes.

Wool—Gilbert Smith, No. 20, Lawrence, Mass., 252 votes; Thomas Powers, No. 530, Providence, R. I., 151 votes.

The amendments carried with few opposing votes, the vote returned being very light, the largest Local only turning in about five per cent of votes of its membership; one Local, No. 513, Woonsocket, only returning one vote, and all the following four Locals making no returns at all: No. 55, Fall River, Mass.; No. 120, West Hoboken, N. J.; No. 133, Stafford Springs, Conn., and No. 436, Lowell, Mass.

The complete tabulated report of the votes on the amendments and the executive board will be sent to the Locals of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

### FROM B. H. WILLIAMS.

Fellow Worker Frank Morris and I are on an agitation trip east, and have held meetings in Grand Rapids, Detroit, Toledo and Canton, in Ohio, and expect to be in New Castle, Pa., in a few days. We took a "box-car special" from Toledo to Massillon, Ohio, about 120 miles, and being completely broke (which is our usual state) hiked the eight miles to Canton. Some of our meetings have been good, but literature sales and collections are small. "Scissor-bills" are too numerous to estimate (let alone count) in this section. Most towns are composed of home-guards, where a job could only be obtained by a stranger when one of them (h. g.) dies or reaches the age limit. Still there is a small number of workers who are getting wise to the game, and it's only a question of a comparative short time when the I. W. W. will be known in the middle section of the country, as it is known in the east and the far west.

Will do all we can to introduce the Industrial Worker.

We are doing our best to straighten out a few of them as we go along, but are not wasting any time with the intricacies of "politics" at street meetings.

## I. W. W. AGITATION IN MISSOULA, MONT.

Missoula, Montana, has little to commend itself as distinctive from hundreds of other small towns, unless it be the natural beauty of its environment. The surrounding hills are very picturesque, and the town is verdant with a splendid variety of trees and flowers, which is responsible for its title "The Garden City." But the houses are old-fashioned, the streets are the natural dust and mud of Montana, and the sidewalks, treacherous wood. Property-holders have been notified by the town council to build cement sidewalks at once, or the city will do the work and render a bill to be paid within five years. This is a Missoulian attempt to forestall the unemployed problem that will face the town this fall and incidentally will furnish an excuse to jail as "vags" all who refuse to work at the patriotic job and pay \$2.50 to join the union, No. 43.

The town has in its midst a slave market district. There is a bunch of Spokane's pride, The Red Cross Employment Agency, as well as the Square Deal, the O. K. and other appropriately named workers' aids to a geographical study of the United States. I am informed that the O. K. employment shark made an unsavory reputation for himself recently, as well as receiving a little of the "direct action" that his class deserve. He made a proposition to the foreman on the Flathead Project of "Land Utilization" at Arlee, Montana, to the effect that he would give the foreman a week's take-off, or the head engineer a like take-off on every man hired (at \$20 per man to the shark), if the exclusive right to hire be given to the O. K. The foreman would that there were more of his type, drove the shark through a plate-glass window! He was jailed over night and fined \$10 and costs next morning, but sentence was suspended.

It is on a corner in this district, that the Salvation Army marches forth to exhort the lumberjacks on the condition of their souls. "Are you living in sin?" they ask. "I don't know if that's what you call it. I heard one worker say, 'but it's a lousy bunk-house put in the woods!'"

### SYNDICALISM.

(From "L'Action Syndicaliste," Translated by Louis Allombert.)

We look today upon a singular spectacle. Some endeavor to attach the origin of the present labor movement to the principles as composed by the anarchist conception, others apply themselves, on the contrary, to find them in the socialist conception. I want to say, such as the historical tradition of the last thirty years has made those conceptions known to us. In my mind, the present labor movement traces its origin to neither of these sources. It is directly attached to none of the two conceptions, it is the like to wrangle with each other for it; it is the outcome of a long practice created much more by events than by these or those men. And this practice is far from having had a straight, regular line of march. The incoherences characterize it; it is marked by contradictions. And it is so, because it is not the product of an action, exercised only in virtue of principles, but of a life each day renewed and modified. There is the truth: the workers' life has renewed and modified itself through a perpetual movement in which animated men of different philosophical conceptions have taken part. The worker's action is like the earth travelling around the sun. The gravitation rules the movement which the earth seems to make for itself; it is the daily movement in which the workers' action develops itself and marks its progress. This progress then, in my view, is not the expression of a "science" or a formula, but the results of continued efforts. The great difficulty for a movement so understood, is to create a life profoundly syndical. And such creation can not be realized by attempting to retrieve the events and the facts to a given theory, but on the contrary by endeavoring to direct them toward the ends briefly asserted. It is true that the disputes recommence on account of these ends. "They will be," some say, "without government and without authority." "They will be," say others, "in a society governed and directed." Which of the two is right? I don't want to attempt to say. To the orists, infinite argument on which is the heat system is agreeable—but only for those who, not taking directly any part in the workers' class struggle, judge from very high and from very far. For if it is always easy to form theories, it is more difficult to put them in practice.

These are times that try men's souls.—Palmer.

After the Salvation Army, the I. W. W. comes on the scene, and if they save souls over their allotted time, we come on the scene anyhow. We have an attractive banner with a big I. W. W. label and some classic I. W. W. sayings painted upon it, also a stand, guaranteed to hold either Heslewood or Thompson when they come to Missoula. These of themselves would be quite a number of men and women who used to belong to the I. W. W. here yet, who welcomed us gladly and are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel in every undertaking. They are the right kind, too, as witness one woman who told her husband a few years ago, that they would sell every stick of furniture they owned and get out of town, before she would see him forced to leave the I. W. W. and join the "scab international."

We held five meetings last week and sold 273 papers and 44 song-books. On Saturday night we took out 100 papers and brought back just 27. The selling of the song-books is really quite a feat, when you realize that we have no singer, do the singing ourselves, and "amateurish" doesn't adequately describe our kind of "singing." The crowds seem to be in full accord with our speeches, for we betide the fellow that dares object! One A. F. of L. drunk was hooted out of the crowd and came near being violently aided when he didn't move fast enough, not at the hands of the I. W. W. but strangers in the audience. Some must have imbibed the witty sarcasm of the "Industrial Worker" for a switchman asked satirically, "What would Gompers do if the I. W. W. got control? He only gets \$5,000 a year and I'd hate to see him starve." And "How could O'Hanrahan get married again if he couldn't have Jim Hill's private

car?" Heartless working class! To whom \$5,000 a year is so little, yet you would deprive poor Samuel of it! Would you begrudge O'Hanrahan his private car, you who always travel in your private (box-cars)? One lumberjack told me that he and 16 others were fired in a nearby camp, because they refused to work in the rain-storm one day last week. The working class are not allowed "sense enough to come in out of the rain"! A fireman told how he had been refused a ride by another fireman because he was one month behind in his dues in the B. of L. P. An iron-molder complained to us very bitterly that the carpenters were taking the jobs away from the iron-molders, drawing \$5.00 a day where the iron-molders drew but \$4.50 and "not doing as much work as we can do, either." An unknown I. W. W. man picked up for doing less work than the iron-molders. I say: Good for the carpenters! We are continually drawing forth direct testimony of this kind from the workers, all tending to clinch our arraignment of craft unionism and further exemplify the need of industrial unionism.

The educational facilities of the place are very meager, as far as working men are concerned. A Carnegie library with numerous capitalist periodicals, but not a sign of a labor paper, is all I have found thus far. It is our intention to open a headquarters here with a complete reading-room, which will contain all the Socialist and labor press possible for us to secure, as well as pamphlets and books of value to the labor movement. We are handicapped by the difficulties in the way of securing a suitable hall or store for a reasonable rent and may have to build a "harn" of our own but we will have an I. W. W. headquarters, a "home" for the lumberjacks and other wage-slaves, if we remain in Missoula for five years to accomplish it.

Will send in a few notes, on the disturbance we raised Labor Day.

And by the way, Darby Local dug up \$20 for the "Industrial Worker." Go thou and do likewise!

Good luck to the rebels everywhere. May their power never grow less!

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.  
Missoula, Montana.

### INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 296, I. W. W.

McKees Rocks, Pa., Sept. 11, 1909.

Things have been pretty lively here in the last few days. On Wednesday afternoon Trantmann was arrested because he had no railroad pass. He spent the afternoon in the police station, had a hearing at 7 p. m. and was discharged, but was told by the burges, the high mogul of the town, that he must have his charter here by Friday or close up business. Charter arrived yesterday.

On Thursday morning about 1000 men returned to work. As they lined up to get their checks they were treated with remarkable courtesy by the deputies on guard. As the scabs walked out the deputies would say to them: "Move on there, Hurry." To the returning strikers, "Right this way, gentlemen."

The strikers report the treatment during the two days they have been working.

The A. F. of L. had ten organizers here after the strike was won, but the men are wise and they made no progress. Six thousand applications for membership in the I. W. W. have been received from workers in the car shops.

There is no necessity for a business agent in this place, as the men ask everybody they come in contact with in the shop if they have a book. If not, they are told to go and join the I. W. W. or they will refuse to work with them. Seventy-five applications for membership have been received from workers in Jones & Laughlin's steel plant in Pittsburgh. I believe there is a strike coming off there soon.

Joe Eitor will be here next week and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie shops will be organized, ten applications having been received already. Trantmann goes to Butler and Lyndora tomorrow. Williams is handling New Castle, which is pretty quiet at present. More soon.

FRANK MORRIS.

To a new truth nothing is more harmful than an old error.—Goethe.

Success is attained by continually hammering away; but not by knocking.

## SOLID I. W. W. UNION IN MCKEES ROCKS, PA.

The story of this strike would fill one of the most thrilling pages of American industrial history. Beside it the "Homestead Strike" of '92 was a mere ping-pong game.

The splendid fight, the excellent generalship, the remarkable discipline and finally the deliberateness with which their plans were put into execution, all attest the fact that Industrial Union tactics and methods are the ones that will lead the working class to victory.

For the McKees Rocks victory, all credit is due to the "unknown" committee in charge of the strike. This committee was composed of men who were industrial Unionists in the old country, and who had received their training, both in the armies of European nations and also in the industrial struggles of their countries.

This committee was known to the foreign workers at the "Kertruppen," a German military term, meaning a courageous body of men, who can be trusted upon any occasion.

While the crowd was assembled on Indian Mound, listening to the speakers, the committee was at work in the valley below, laying the plans of campaign. They carried out their mandates so well that there is a better understanding between the strikers and the "Cossacks," and an agreement more "sacred" and binding than the contracts between the craft unions and their employers. The strikers did not start the riots. This was the work of the troopers under the direction of the sheriff, who was the servant of the Corporation.

These strikers are not an ignorant bunch of foreigners, as Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. would have us believe. Many of them were members of the industrial unions of Europe, and many were socialists in the old country.

The manner in which they carried out their battle is a fine lesson to the American working class. Here was a body of men, speaking thirteen different languages, carrying on a fight against a corporation, with millions of dollars at its back, with the powers of government brought to its assistance, with a gang of hired thugs and gun men, and yet all of these were of little avail against the power of working class solidarity.

It was a struggle for bread, not for political office.

At the beginning of the strike the men were entirely unorganized, but they were all up against the same conditions, and when fifty riveters decided they could stand it no longer and walked out, the rest of the men followed. Six thousand in all.

General Organizer Trantmann, of the I. W. W., went to McKees Rocks and took charge of the strike immediately, and with the aid of a few exiled European revolutionists, organized the men.

### "Committee of Safety."

But all credit is due to the unknown "committee" which laid the plans of battle.

A few days after the committee took charge of affairs, sixty of the strikers volunteered to go into the shops in the guise of strikebreakers for the purpose of bringing out the scabs.

That they were successful in this was proven by the number of deserters in the ranks of the strike-breakers, two hundred of whom left the plant in one day.

Three men were missing and it is believed that they were thrown alive into the furnaces and cremated.

Another stroke of industrial union tactics is recorded in the action on the breaking of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the Fort Wayne railroads in raising to haul strikebreakers to the works. The crews of the steel company's steamers took similar action. This was the final stroke, which cut off all means of landing scabs at the plant.

There was a grand rush to I. W. W. headquarters as soon as the news of the victory was made public and 5000 joined the organization. This gives the I. W. W. complete control of the shops.

But the I. W. W. has carried the day, and added a grand victory to its credit.

Here is a lesson in working class organization, class solidarity, and industrial union tactics which should be heeded by every worker in America.





# THE I. W. W. AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

August 17, 1909.

Delegates and Officers of the International Federation of Trades Unions, assembled in the Fifth Special Congress, Paris, France, July 1909. International Secretary, Marc Hanna. More than once, through your resolutions, did you express your sympathy for the working class of America to join you in the struggle of the workers against oppression, persecution and the system responsible for the evils afflicting the workers of the world over. To your surprise, you at least expected a cheerful reply and a reciprocal interchange of opinions. You also expected to have the alliance of economic organizations extended to the United States of America.

You were disappointed. You were then at a loss to know the reason for the flat refusal to clasp the hand of the proletarians stretched over the oceans to bring all economic organizations into a powerful alliance for the every day battles for the final struggle to gain possession of the economic resources of the universe.

You now learn—through the antics performed by an emissary of the National Civic Federation, while he is visiting the various countries of Europe—that you had addressed your call for solidarity on international lines to the most unscrupulous traitors to working class interests.

You should realize now that Marc Hanna, who was the ablest statesman of the capitalist class in the United States, had reason to call these men the trusted lieutenants of the capitalist class. At the banquet of that kind institution held at Columbus, O., in 1904, it was because he and his fellow exploiters of the working class knew that they could not trust them, body and soul. He knew them to be fit representatives of the economic category responsible for constant defeats and betrayals of thousands of workers in battles and skirmishes against the master class.

Following Secretary Karl Legien, in his last report as International Secretary, deplored the fact that the president of the American Federation of Labor had failed to respond to the overtures for a closer alliance between the unions of European countries and those of America.

According to his statement, not even an acknowledgment was given that a letter of invitation had been received. (See record of last Congress.)

Had you known the connections that bind the American Federation of Labor with the most powerful organization of exploiters, you would not have been surprised at a refusal of that organization to enter into an "International Alliance of the Federations of Unions."

How so many years in existence. But you can learn now, why, after ignoring your overtures in the past, the President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, is now in Europe in solicitation at your convention, failed at his solicitation at the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and heralded through the press of this country to "take the initiative to form a world's alliance of the various organizations of trade unions." Mark this! It is also vice-president of the National Civic Federation that Mr. Gompers is in Europe. He is there in accordance to a resolution passed by that institution, one member of which is Andrew Carnegie, the butcher of Homestead, to extend the "Civic Welfare Department" of that organization to all European countries.

He is already getting credit for great accomplishments achieved in the protection of capitalist interests. The \$600 royalty paid him every week by the "Syndicate of Capitalist Newspapers" is proof positive how highly the exploiters of labor value the services rendered them by this representative of what is rotten, debauched and corrupt in this country.

We give you this introduction, so that you men and women, who are part of the working class, may better understand the reasons the American Federation of Labor has so suddenly discovered that there is a union movement in Europe. So that you may understand also that the inclusion of the president of that organization is not as stated in resolutions passed by the American Federation of Labor, but that he is there as the emissary of capitalists to plant the seeds of compromise and corruption. He is there to introduce the false principles of the American Federation of Labor into the labor movement of the European continent.

You will also be able better to understand the reasons why the Industrial Workers of the World claim the sole right of becoming a part of a world's organization of economic organizations that are founded on the recognition of the irrepressible class conflict in society, and aim not only to combine the workers for more successful fights against the employers of labor, but to prepare them for the final task—the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and the administration of industries by the organized workers.

### One Working Class.

Your call to American workmen to enter into an alliance of all workers organized on the industrial field of battle, did not pass unheeded, as many of you may have thought.

There are thousands of workers in Europe who know of the existence of an organization in America that is fully up to the requirements expected from any combination that is to represent unscrupulously, the interests of the downtrodden workers.

You know it when International Secretary Legien addressed a letter to the first constitutional convention of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1905. You, in France, were aware of the great epoch-making affair when Emile Pouget, in behalf of the Confederation Du Travail congratulated the first convention of industrial unionists on the bold, determined stand they were to take.

The general secretaries of Denmark and other countries cannot plead ignorance because their letters are engraved as marks of assurance that the workers of America were taking a forward step in launching the revolutionary organization on the industrial field.

That it was the expressed wish of the elements comprising the Industrial Workers of the World immediately to establish international relations and connections is evident. First—From the text of the Industrial Union Manifesto, issued in 1905.

Second—From the declarations made in setting the name of the organization as indicative of its international character.

Third—By the fact that men and women carrying a card from any economic organization abroad are freely admitted into any organization constituting a part of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fourth—By the fact that the organization sent a delegate to the International Congress held at Stuttgart in 1907 for the expressed purpose of assuring the representative of the working movement of Europe, that the American working class organization on the industrial field, the Industrial Workers of the World, was

in theory—although not as yet in fact—a part of the "International Federation of Trades Unions."

(In using the term "trades union," we disclaim, however, that it is used in this connection to express the capitalist or antiquated character of any organization, as it is understood in the United States of America.)

### Admit the I. W. W.

Our present request that the "Industrial Workers of the World" be admitted to membership is based on a resolution passed at the recent convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, a component part of the Industrial Workers of the World. The resolution, meeting with the concurrent action by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, is herewith submitted for the consideration of our readers:

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World is the only labor organization in North America organized on the industrial field, that is founded on the basic principles enunciated by said International Federation, therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World be requested to make application for representation in the International Federation, by the time of the next Congress which is to be held according to the records on August 30th, 1910, a year hence, and whereas the "Confederation Du Travail" of France has requested the International Bureau of the Federation to place on the agenda of the next Congress three points for discussion, namely:

- (1) The General Strike. (2) Anti-Militarism. (3) Anti-Patriotism.

Knowing that Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, and vice-president of the National Civic Federation, is there among you, we deem it a good opportunity to advise you of the history of the union movement of the United States. We will show the criminal role that the American Federation has played since it was chained to the National Civic Federation.

We, who are here on the ground, many of us victims of capitalist persecution, many of us driven from pillar to post by the emissaries of the organization that Mr. Gompers, the Gapon of America, represents, have a right to speak for those who have stood gallantly in the struggles of their fellow men and were defeated by the treachery of the craft union leaders.

We claim that it is the duty of the Industrial Workers of the World, to make known the condemnations hurled by mine workers, railroad workers and others in the various industries, against the vampires who are waxing fat on the treachery to the interest of the working class.

We can and will not rest until the millions of the downtrodden will see the mask torn from the faces of those criminals, the chief of whom, you allow to be entertained, and to sit with you in this congress of workers.

We speak for those thousands who, driven to take refuge in the only weapon left them, to call the attention of a horrified world to the brutality of the American exploiters today, are walking about hungry and destitute rather than submit any longer to the indignities they and those dependent upon them have had to endure in their servile life.

We speak for these men and women who by the thousands are today in revolt in the mills and factories of the United States.

We speak for them because the Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization that through its message of industrial solidarity, will kindle the little spark of discontent until the fire of revolt will spread from town to town, from industrial center to industrial center, and which will in time, embrace the whole working class movement and spur the workers to action that will startle the world and make the masters tremble.

Ignored and despised as are these workers, by the American Federation of Labor, which refuses to organize them (that capitalists desire for cheaper labor had brought here), they are the ones who join in the condemnation of that capitalist aggregation headed by Gompers.

### Gompers—A Friend of Our Enemy.

The thousands now forced into open revolt are most outrageously oppressed by the same capitalist vampires who twice a year, stretch their legs under the same banquet tables in first class and fashionable hotels with their trusted labor lieutenants. While these rejoice in opulent debaucheries over their mutual partnership in their game of fleecing the workers, the latter are finally compelled to revolt and battle against the indignities heaped upon them by the masters and their pliant tools.

While Samuel Gompers and his band of lieutenants are cementing their unholy alliance, there are thousands being clubbed and shot down every day by the hirelings of brutalized capitalist masters. While galling guns at factory doors give striking illustrations of the real conditions and the absolute helplessness of the disorganized workers, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor prate loud and vociferously of the harmony of interests they have established between the workers and the strikers.

While dependent strikers are evicted from the miserable hovels in which they were compelled to dwell; while the cries of hungry wives and children should move even the stones to cry out and bring forth the condemnation by all who wish to make an end to these things, Gompers, in the press controlled by his benefactors, prates of the great achievements of this dual conglomeration—The American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation—both of which he represents in his pleasure tour through the European continent.

While the brutal fists and maces of the constabulary add to the suffering that struggling thousands have to endure, the chief representative of the American Federation of Labor brags throughout the world of the filled treasuries of the unions of this land, and the power of the press at the command of the two aggregations that he is the representative of.

Recent events have aroused the workers so that even some of the labor lieutenants are compelled to take notice. So much so, that the official organ of the United Mine Workers, one of the component parts of the American Federation of Labor, is forced to protest against Gompers' greed for coin. In its issue of August 7th, a copy of which, is herewith enclosed, the Journal is compelled to call the deal made with the "Newspaper Syndicate," to whom Samuel Gompers furnishes every week an article, a "hold-up," which draws from the workers about \$1,000 a week for the benefit of the chief labor lieutenant.

This part of our address to your Congress may appear to be irrelevant to the great questions absorbing your interest. For our part, we consider it a part of our duty as members of the working class to go on record as informing the Industrial Federations of Trade Unions of these matters. They are the fundamental reasons for the existence of the Industrial

Workers of the World, as an organization outside of the American Federation of Labor.

### A Few of Many Crimes.

We deem it our duty also to call the attention of the workers of the world to the crimes committed against the working class by the American Federation of Labor—committed in the name of organized labor.

Let it be known, again we repeat, that the high functionary of that aggregation, who is perhaps exchanging handshakes with those whom he would lure into his meshes, is not a representative of the organized proletariat of America. In proof of this, we submit the following facts:

The movement for an eight-hour workday originating with the workers in America, a country far ahead of others in industrial development, was the first expression of a tendency correctly manifested, to create more jobs, and thus reduce competition among workers, and to enforce a higher compensation for labor performed. So manifestly strong was the desire for concerted action on the industrial field that ten thousand miners could rally to their support about 200,000 others in a battle for the eight-hour workday.

Over dead bodies of their fellow workers, murdered by capitalist minions at Pana and Virden, the miners hoisted the flag of victory.

From that time on, Mark Hanna, the most stubborn opponent of the workers devised the scheme of sidetracking this healthy movement. He—supported by his trusty labor lieutenants, as he termed them—hoisted the flag of patriotism, the last refuge of all scoundrels on the face of the National Civic Federation, founded by him.

The superiority of American institutions over those of European and other countries was another shibboleth with which he was to capture the many who were fearful of the consequences of a further awakening of the forces of labor. Under the flag they, the Hanrathists, assembled all the leaders of labor who were afraid to be drawn into the brunt of battle that might have led to the prison, and perhaps, to death for a few. None of these labor leader founders of the National Civic Federation, as records prove, have ever been engaged directly in a strike of workers or a lockout.

In the proclamations of the aims of the new attachment to the trades union movement, it is boldly announced that the re-union had to take place immediately. The trades union movement was to be divorced from foreign influences. Marc Hanna, with the approval of his labor staff, called it "Americanizing the labor movement." Strong as was the appeal to patriotism, still stronger was the appeal to the conservative and reactionary forces of the land in denunciation of all spontaneous strikes, or sympathetic action between groups of workers in the struggles with the employers.

In the appeal to the great interests of the country that had to be protected mutually, the dual combination successfully checked the strong and growing anti-militarist tendencies that threatened to enroll thousands of workers in its ranks. In the passages of rules by many a labor union, the rule that no one could serve in the militia and be a member of the union, the capitalists had detected a menace to their interests.

All efforts to bring about a closer concentration of the workers, all endeavors to enlighten them on the true position in the industrial organism, are fought conjointly from that dual combination of interests, the Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor.

### More "Harmony of Interest."

Whenever demands for shorter workdays are made, apology is offered to the capitalists, by attempts to prove that the shorter workday would really be a benefit to them.

The miners' victory for the eight-hour workday was turned later into defeat by forcing them to accept the check-off system, thus making the mine owners the financial secretaries of the unions. The mine workers were made subservient allies to capitalist interests. Those who revolt when oppressed and wronged too intensely, are forced to submit as their places are filled by other members of the same union, if they dare to walk out in violation of a treaty made between the leaders and the capitalists.

Men struck in 1907 in Panama, Ill., because they saw the bodies of their fellow workers blown to atoms. Their demand for more protection to life and limb was answered by the order of the labor leaders, to return to work or their places would be filled by other so-called union men, and the leaders were fined twenty-five dollars and blacklisted. This is an illustration of but one industry. In 1904, there were recorded altogether 254 cases of similar character in other industries, to say nothing of the hundreds of outrages, of which the world will never hear.

When, in the year 1894, in the most illustrious manifestation of solidarity, thousands of railroad workers laid down their work in support of the oppressed workers in the Pullman shops, when the whole country was aroused as never before, it was again the American Federation of Labor, according to their own account given in the exhibition souvenir of the St. Louis World's Fair, that came to the rescue of the master class and helped to crush the general strike then already inaugurated.

Again, in March 1905, thousands of oppressed workers employed by the elevated and subway lines of New York City walked out in grand display of working class unity. It was the same official family of the American Federation of Labor that helped Mr. August Belmont, their partner in the National Civic Federation, to drive the men back to work and furnish the strike breakers to defeat them.

In Goldfield, Nevada, in 1907, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, entered into an open alliance with the mine owners and business interests to destroy the organization of the Western Federation of Miners at that place.

The same policy was pursued in Tonopah, Nevada, by the same organizer and resulted in forcing the hotel employees in that town to lose their fight for the eight-hour day.

At Denver, Colorado, in 1903, the entire executive board of the American Federation of Labor applied for permission from their own members in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union—who were locked out at that time by most of the hotels and restaurants—to stop and eat in a scab hostelry and did so during their entire stay in Denver.

These matters are on record in the annals of the labor movement of the United States. That all these crimes were perpetrated under the direction of the National Civic Federation, in which every officer of the American Federation of Labor holds a position, is evident from the editorials in the official organ of that hybrid millionaire-controlled institution.

### Gompers Loyal to Employers.

Bragging about the defeat of the street subway railroad strikers in New York City, the "Civic Federationist" praises the loyal leaders of the American Federation of Labor to the

skies. And again, the official organ of that aggregation claims that the strike of railroad workers on the Canadian Pacific in 1904 was defeated through the efforts of the loyal trades union leaders. And, it also boastfully lays claim to credit for the American Federation of Labor having crushed all remnants of the disorderly un-American "American Railway Union" which made the memorable fight in 1894.

If the Industrial Workers of the World were organized only to raise a voice for these thousands of victimized and despairing members of our class, and to hurl the curses of these outraged men and women into the teeth of these labor lieutenants, its existence would be justified. But this, while a necessary function to clear away the debris of a tumbling structure, is only one important work of the organization which is striving for the complete industrial emancipation of the workers from the thralldom of wage slavery.

We lay these facts before you for your careful consideration, that you may be able to judge whether the emissary now in Paris has the right of claiming to represent the organized workers of America.

He may represent a large number of members, and large treasures; many members, yes—because half of them, if not more, are forced by such methods as the check-off system, label contracts and other queer devices to pay tribute to the fake institution against their will.

But, if principles are to be considered in passing judgment on the merits of that organization, then let it be understood that the American Federation of Labor:

(1) Stands for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The capitalists are to decide what is fair in both cases.

(2) It stands for the separation and dividing-up of the workers in insignificant powerless craft unions.

(3) It stands for scabbery under the disguise of unionism, and the protection of contracts with the employers of labor, even with the aid of strikebreakers.

(4) It stands for the capitalist system of society as a finality and will help to perpetrate that system.

(5) By high initiation fees of its affiliated organizations, the American Federation of Labor effectually demonstrates that it is not their purpose to organize the working class. The initiation fee in some of the international craft unions is from one to five hundred dollars.

If the congress unionists and union representatives are in favor of such a program and such principles, the application of the Industrial Workers of the World for admission will of course, be rejected.

### The Industrial Workers of the World.

Rising out of conditions peculiar to American conditions and life; the product of the distrust and dissatisfaction created by the constant betrayals of the workers; the result of a propaganda for ideas which were based on conditions in economic life; the Industrial Workers of the World lays claim to the title and distinction of being revolutionary in aims, in methods and of being fully abreast of our age in its forms and composition.

Organized as the industrial organization of the working class, allowing the workers to be governed in their political and other relations by the knowledge acquired in the every day struggle against oppression and wrong, it must not be made the handmaid of either designing politicians or pliant tools of the capitalist class.

Within it are constantly produced the elements for its own purification and clarification, and therefore, it is growing in spite of all opposition from the master class and labor lieutenants alike, and it is gradually restoring the lost confidence of the thousands. It is implanting new hopes, new vigor, fresh vitality in masses that look for emancipation only through their own actions.

Organized as the best expression of working class solidarity, the Industrial Workers of the World is battering down the barriers of craft divisions, and organizing the workers in groups determined by the nature of the products they make.

It is cementing the forces together, not only in America, but endeavors to enter into alliance with working class organizations throughout the world in order to be able to successfully battle with the present owners of the earth for control of all its abundant resources.

It trains the workers for the constant struggle and prepares them for the final task.

It builds within the shell of an old tumbling society the superstructure of the new organism and forms.

As such the organization recognizes the fact that the capitalists have no rights that the workers are bound to respect and revere.

No agreement is allowed to stand between a group of workers and others in preventing them from standing together and making common cause.

No institution supported by capitalist interests is allowed to choke the minds of the workers; no labor fakirs of the Samuel Gompers type are allowed to fatten themselves on the lifeblood, the worries and the struggles of the downtrodden.

Antipatriots as we are, we will not allow the shibboleth of patriotism to be used to engender hatred of worker against worker, of nation against nation. One nation of workers will stand against the nation of strikers.

In this sense we are cosmopolitan-patriots. Antimilitarists as we are, we propose to carry on a propaganda among the men who raise the gun against the struggling workers, and smash that instrument of bloodshed and barbarism over the heads of those who press the sons of toil in military service for the protection of their capitalist interests.

Advocates of the general strike as we are, as the most potent weapon that American working men have wielded with such tremendous force, until their strong arms were crippled and chained by the trades union leaders' treachery, and the divisor of forces—we shall prove when the time arrives that its force and efficiency can still be increased by the adoption of the "general lockout" of the masters as the step by which the workers propose to assume control of industry.

Combining in its onward march all the elements and agencies that make the continuous progress, the Industrial Workers of the World solicit the co-operation of all who strive to achieve the same aims with the same and similar methods.

We must be part of the International Alliance, as we are the only working class organization on the industrial field built and erected on a right and strong foundation.

We should have place in your organization, be a part of the army of workers who are marshalling their forces for the immediate and the final battle against the powerful foe.

### The Judgment of Workers.

In making this claim to the right of being a part of the International Federation, we must leave it to your judgment to choose between the two organizations on the merits of the principles that each espouses.

Much will depend on your action. But no matter whether you listen to our protests and hear our application for admission, the Industrial Workers of the World will be able to force its way onward and upward; with its sound principles and its correct methods, it will in due time overcome the obstacles, and will rally around its revolutionary banner all who strive and struggle with their fellow men for the highest achievements that an ever advancing civilization has stored up for use by all the inhabitants of the universe.

We are not able to send a delegate because the organization is not in position to defray the expense of being represented at this time. The fight we have had to make ever since the start of the organization has been so severe that our resources are taxed to their utmost. We may assure you, nevertheless, that we wish you good speed in all your deliberations.

We hope that your work will be crowned with success so that all who yearn and hope to bring the workers nearer to the day of their deliverance from the oppressive yoke of capitalist rule may have reasons to say, "It was work well done!"

We will have a delegate at your next congress, if even you should deny our application at this time. We will help to extend and broaden the World's Alliance of workers by organizing them on the industrial field. We will cooperate with all who aim to accomplish what this organization has been called into existence for.

We hope with all of you to see the day of labor triumph, the dawn of Industrial Freedom for all who toil and produce.

With Industrial Revolutionary Greetings to you all, we are, yours for Industrial Freedom,

VINCENT ST. JOHN,

Gen. Sec.-Treasurer.

J. J. ETTOR,

T. J. COLE,

H. L. GAINES,

FRANCIS MILLER,

THOS. WHITEHEAD,

Members of Executive Board.

P. S.—Arguments and facts on three points, The General Strike, Anti-Militarism and Anti-Patriotism, can be given after it is decided whether the Industrial Workers of the World is to be admitted as part of the International Federation.

If the congress unionists and union representatives are in favor of such a program and such principles, the application of the Industrial Workers of the World for admission will of course, be rejected.

Organized as the industrial organization of the working class, allowing the workers to be governed in their political and other relations by the knowledge acquired in the every day struggle against oppression and wrong, it must not be made the handmaid of either designing politicians or pliant tools of the capitalist class.

Within it are constantly produced the elements for its own purification and clarification, and therefore, it is growing in spite of all opposition from the master class and labor lieutenants alike, and it is gradually restoring the lost confidence of the thousands. It is implanting new hopes, new vigor, fresh vitality in masses that look for emancipation only through their own actions.

Organized as the best expression of working class solidarity, the Industrial Workers of the World is battering down the barriers of craft divisions, and organizing the workers in groups determined by the nature of the products they make.

It is cementing the forces together, not only in America, but endeavors to enter into alliance with working class organizations throughout the world in order to be able to successfully battle with the present owners of the earth for control of all its abundant resources.

It trains the workers for the constant struggle and prepares them for the final task.

It builds within the shell of an old tumbling society the superstructure of the new organism and forms.

As such the organization recognizes the fact that the capitalists have no rights that the workers are bound to respect and revere.

No agreement is allowed to stand between a group of workers and others in preventing them from standing together and making common cause.

No institution supported by capitalist interests is allowed to choke the minds of the workers; no labor fakirs of the Samuel Gompers type are allowed to fatten themselves on the lifeblood, the worries and the struggles of the downtrodden.

Antipatriots as we are, we will not allow the shibboleth of patriotism to be used to engender hatred of worker against worker, of nation against nation. One nation of workers will stand against the nation of strikers.

In this sense we are cosmopolitan-patriots. Antimilitarists as we are, we propose to carry on a propaganda among the men who raise the gun against the struggling workers, and smash that instrument of bloodshed and barbarism over the heads of those who press the sons of toil in military service for the protection of their capitalist interests.

Advocates of the general strike as we are, as the most potent weapon that American working men have wielded with such tremendous force, until their strong arms were crippled and chained by the trades union leaders' treachery, and the divisor of forces—we shall prove when the time arrives that its force and efficiency can still be increased by the adoption of the "general lockout" of the masters as the step by which the workers propose to assume control of industry.

Combining in its onward march all the elements and agencies that make the continuous progress, the Industrial Workers of the World solicit the co-operation of all who strive to achieve the same aims with the same and similar methods.

We must be part of the International Alliance, as we are the only working class organization on the industrial field built and erected on a right and strong foundation.

We should have place in your organization, be a part of the army of workers who are marshalling their forces for the immediate and the final battle against the powerful foe.

In making this claim to the right of being a part of the International Federation, we must leave it to your judgment to choose between the two organizations on the merits of the principles that each espouses.

Mankind, without any common bond, any unit of aim, bent upon happiness, has sought each and all to tread their own paths, little heeding if they trampled upon the bodies of their brothers in name; enemies in fact. This is the state of things we have reached today.

—Mazzini.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, 1909.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.



ORGANIZER JAMES P. THOMPSON, NOW LECTURING IN SPOKANE FOR THE I. W. W.

### ARISE, YE SLAVES!

Ye sons of toil, at last awak'ning,  
Shake off the chains that bind and gail;  
Look! Freedom's dawn at last is breaking,  
Unite! unite ye one and all!

Let not the master's threat deter ye,  
The spirit of the age does call;  
That the workers' day is soon to be,  
When all the world we'll disentail.

Arise! Arise! Ye slaves, as workers united be,  
Unite! Unite! Be this our will,  
We workers must be free!

Long in our night of slavery's sorrow  
To masters' profit have we toiled;  
Dark was the day, hopeless the morrow  
Our life and labor so despoiled.  
The master's might strong in oppression  
Will never heed the workers' right,  
Arise! Unite and take possession,  
Our right will come but by our might.

Soon in the toilers' grand awak'ning,  
Be Labor's right alone maintained;  
The might of Labor then proclaiming  
That every worker be unchained,  
Haste! Haste the day of Labor's power  
When all the world to it belongs,  
Arise! Unite! This is the hour  
To break our chains, right all our wrongs.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

W. I. FISHER.

# THE SMALL RANCHERS ARE EASY PICKINGS

In your last issue, the author of the "Palouse sketch," drew attention to and a striking likeness of conditions as they exist there, and underneath all, a glimpse of the tangible—a real ownership was shown. Clearly the author exposed individual ownership.

I want to call attention to a neck of the "Great Inland Empire" where the rattlesnake, horse thieves, death, dust storms, the mortgage, crop failures and that loathsome incipient dream—"the scab"—exist; where 90 per cent of the land is mortgaged beyond its selling or market value. Where one man can, by foreclosure and forced sale, retire 90 per cent of these archaic molluscs, and probably only refrains through higher senatorial aspirations. Where the pope's own "democrats" have erred allegiance with their party. Where it's sacrifice to discuss economics, class distinction or industrial union.

Imagine these servile lickspittles, these ticky farmers, nominal owners only, of a 160-acre rattlesnake den damning the luckless wretch, who by their own perversity and ignorance made these what they are. Compelled by hunger (and not for the measly pay for a few days of slaving) returning year after year in order to pound a little practical common sense into their noodles. But with brains of a hedging capacity, no wonder, fellow worker, you balk even though offered a higher wage, and these added embellishments: "Bassett's footstool" (Adams Co., Wash.), your bed; sky, a covering; your thoughts, companionship; where their celebrated 40-mile zephyra soothe you into the belief you're sleeping, when as a matter of fact, actual sleep comes only after the 3 a. m. whistle blows. Realizing you must take your medicine often, consisting of about four pounds of Pasco dust, this is even more than any we saw in the Adams county cities. This residue always due in Adams county, is a near cousin to an active volcano with a Kansas cyclone's company. Many of the denizens of this prosperous country assign their going belly-up to this one cause. I challenge contradiction of this fact: That many of these barnacles are mortgaged beyond redemption, and whose formerly the individual could borrow from the bank on personal note, he's now denied on good collateral. Nominal owners of whole sections are working on the new "Jim Hill triumph," Adrin-Connell branch, with teams worth \$100 for 75 cents per diem and this "voting king" \$30. Formerly this "voting prince" hibernated during this period or busied himself stealing coal. Meanwhile shouting: "One country, one flag, one—well, let's call it that, one damned sure chance to learn botany counting ties."

Still, among these despots are men who understand industrial union economics, and the class struggle; that the emancipation of the wage slave must be brought about by the workers themselves, and this can only be done by joining a union whose "ahiboleth"—an injury to one concerns all—in their watchword. Through the decimated ranks of the P. A. Farming class, who is today disputing your right to eat, these words that thieves (for a thief steals your purse, a scab the job that fills that purse); with these, I say, the gifted I. W. W. get busy! (DURMA.)

### AROUND CLATSKANIE.

Conditions in and around Clatskanie are fierce and still might be as good as anywhere else. My experience in one of the camps is like this: The men are woken up at 5:45 a. m., then at 6 o'clock the breakfast bell rings and no later, as the slaves eat breakfast, the train is started to the woods and start to work as soon as they get there; it might be 15 or 20 minutes to 7 o'clock. No sooner the slaves or loggers are on the spot than they jump into the work till 12 o'clock at noon, that making five hours and 12 to 20 minutes in the forenoon.

Noon hour passes something like this: At 12 o'clock the whistles blow, then the men have to walk to the train and ride to the camp, where they arrive about 15 minutes later, then a little washing and the dinner bells ring, being about 22 minutes after 12 o'clock; then a man will have to hurry up and eat dinner or else he would lose some of the grub because a big lot of loggers, or slaves, are waiting on the train to get back to the woods again, and as soon as the last man comes out of the cookhouse the engine is started up in hurry back at a dead run and to get to their places at about 15 to 20 minutes before 1 o'clock to make another dead run until 6 o'clock in the evening. This making, counting only the time a man actually works, 10½ to 10¾ hours a day. The way the men work in the woods is as a man can think of. If you ever saw a dog show with the dogs or pups jumping over a whip then you got something that looks like the slave jumping on the logs at a mad run as if they could not get so many carloads a day then there would not be another day coming. Wake up! Don't run like a beast for a boss or a capitalist that gives you only a bare existence of life. We are not born to slave for another man that lives on us. Don't be a fool and kill yourself for a capitalist; he don't care for you, and in case you have a family he don't give anything to your children except contempt. Join the I. W. W. and become a man for yourself and get more pay and shorter hours, and force that dirty boss you are working for at present to work himself and make him jump the way he compels you to do, and then you can see how long he will last. WALTER TH. NEF, Portland Local No. 93.

### Conditions Around Sunnyside.

During second haying, now over, commodity labor was scarce. Farmers paid \$2 and board. It is possible almost any day to get work on hay baler from \$2.50, buckers, to \$3.50, forkers. Heavy work around steam balers, some bales 200 pounds. Two employment shark jobs are:

Reservoir, Sunnyside, \$3, ten hours; any one can have for asking, but few care to stay picking hardpan with blunt picks; boss not popular. Employment shark, North Yakima.

Government work on ditch, \$2.25, lends inducement, in fact that fare from Spokane is returnable if men stay 14 days. Job has been short-handed all summer. First shift walks on own time one mile; puts on wet rubber hip boots at 4 in the morning; wet job. Camp situated four miles from Mabon on N. P. Potato picking will soon start. Any man can get a job for himself around this part of the country without buying it. Conditions will probably remain same until the harvest days are over, or more correctly, until the harvesters are harrowed by the various parasites. Then, perchance, the agents in Spokane may be able to flood jobs, when employers may be in happy position to cut wages and hustle workers. J. FLOYD.

Educate! Educate! Educate! Send books throughout the land, educate the people and we can bid defiance to the schemes of tyrants.—Patrick Henry.

### TO UNION SECRETARIES.

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 a statement of their names, addresses, times of union meetings, etc. This list will be published every week, and those unions wishing their names continued are asked to write to the editor of the Industrial Worker without delay.

Arizona. Secy.—Town—Address. 272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 E. Van Buren. 273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230.

British Columbia. 155—G. W. Rogers, Phoenix, Box 264. 44—Alice Harling, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke. 525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653. 322—F. C. Lewis, Vancouver, Room 3 Sullivan Bldg. Meets 2 p. m. Sundays. 326—Pat Daly, Prince Rupert.

California. 173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 172 East St., Maritime Bldg. 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. Illinois. 500—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale Ave. 233—F. Baizano, 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. Zalewski, Polish Br. 83—P. Price, Chicago, 111 Oak St. Br. 2. 167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale Ave.

Iowa. 139—H. Hagensen, Sioux City, 419 Jennings. Louisiana. 38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott. Minnesota. 424—H. F. Leger, Jr., Deer River. Meets 1st and 3d Sundays of month at 10 a. m., Ruby's Hall. 64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 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. Montana. 142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 E. Com. Av. 105—J. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington. 405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133. 41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 4th Ave. South.

Nebraska. 86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 S. 17th. New Jersey. 24—A. Hagsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave. 163—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw Ave. 510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson.

New York. 161—C. Delz, New York, 512 E. 146th. 139—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 E. 162d. 131—H. Beckman, New York, 334 E. 51st. 93—W. Northrop, New York, 44 W. 96th. 217—J. Fronkowlak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway. 91—J. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Fernbrook. 15—A. Black, New York, 403 W. 127th. 179—J. Routsiloue, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave.

Ohio. 33—Chas. H. Smith, Cleveland, 6636 Bliss Ave. 98—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st. Oregon. 93—E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. 4th. 92—Pat Walsh, Portland, 33 N. 4th. 141—Building Constructors, Portland, Ore., 33 N. Fourth St., B. Lorton.

Pennsylvania. 414—R. Walters, Philadelphia, 5539 Poplar St. 11—D. Andrea, Dummore, 306 Smith St. 11—H. Davis, Philadelphia, 2439 S. 17th St. 412—H. Elngart, Philadelphia, 1154 S. 6th St. 404—Joe Shofer, Philadelphia, 420 Green St. 524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna Ave.

215—J. Desmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gaszam St. 516—Anton Parise, Parsons, Box 81. 516—G. Grech, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne Ave. 511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13. 372—P. Cox, Patton. 25—John Lodone, Masontown, Box 697 Br. 1. 26—G. Basso, Fairchance, Box 226 Br. 2. 298—New Castle, 23½ Washington St., Thursday Evening.

Mixed Local, L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622. 299—Jerry Kauloff, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel. 296—McKees Rocks, 100 Chartiers Ave. Colorado. Denver, 3505 Humboldt St. Rhode Island. 99—B. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill.

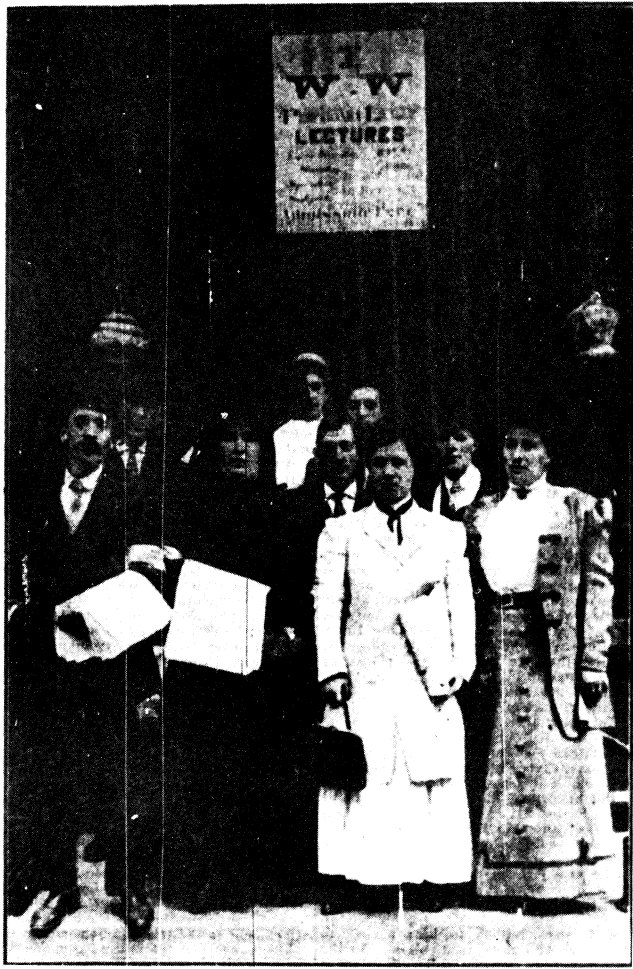
Vermont. 7—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre St. 176—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury. 410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtleiff Place. Washington. 423—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, 416 Front Ave. 132—G. E. Boyd, Spokane. 432—Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, 308 James St. 434—H. A. Hanley, Spokane, 416 Front Ave.

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 WORKERS. National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I. 20—G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 112 Newberry St. 56—W. Swindiehurst, Fall River, Mass., 23 James. 120—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central Ave. 157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Belleville Ave. 425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front St. 433—S. Martinelli, Stajord Springs, Conn., Box 698. 436—C. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St. 513—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40. 520—T. J. Powers, Olneyville, 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, 308 James St. Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filigno, 416 Front Ave. Rear. Portland, Ore.—E. E. Johnson, 33 N. Fourth St. PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.

Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tutbill, 49 Baynes St. Chicago, Ill.—B. H. Williams, 302 Wells St. Kansas City—Hugh M. Scott, 71st and Main Sts. Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 E. Porphyry St.



MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO PROPAGANDA LEAGUE, WHO SOLD 500 COPIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER ON LABOR DAY.

### CHICAGO LEAGUE.

At the request of McKees Rocks strike committee I am sending you the following report and picture for publication.

In obedience to our motto, "An Injury to One is an Injury to All," or "Money Talks," the faithful few proposed to raise some coin for our striking fellow workers at McKees Rocks, Pa.

Five hundred Industrial Workers were ordered by wire and received in due time on Monday morning.

Fellow Workers Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Blair, Carl Rathje and Ham-burgh, Pete Allred the big Swede, Wilcox the snake charmer, and E. S. Nelson from Portland, formerly star tenor of the famous Overall Brigade, composed the strike relief committee.

At 2 p. m. it assembled in front of the I. W. W. hall to have a picture taken by Butch, I. W. W. staff (read starved) photo-grafer.

After removing the dead ones and injured resulting from the shot, the live ones caught a passing "direct to the Park" flyer on the fly. Riverview Park, the place: Labor Day (?) picnic, the attraction: three hours, the time.

Net result: 350 Industrial Workers sold at 5 cents per and \$7.00 collected on strike list. Over \$20.00 will be sent on with more to follow.

A few incidents: Fellow Worker Price, the most painstaking treasurer we ever had, was exempt from duty. He laid 80 I. W. at the Swedish S. L. P. picnic on Sunday.

Fellow Worker Nelson, who only a few days ago had several fingers smashed while grinding out compensation for the riches that capital takes insisted upon going along and doing his share. He did the spitting, while Allred handled the lot.

Mrs. Blair got \$1.00 from some street car men on the way to the hall, while the irrepressible Carl told the passengers on the flyer all about the great strike in Pennsylvania, inducing several of them to buy a I. W. A friend who doesn't care to have his name in type donated 15 copies of the Socialist Review, September issue, which were sold by Wilcox.

James Connally, the main speaker, delivered the Labor Day address. Said he, amongst other good things: Our forefathers fought like hell for the right to elect their own president, etc.; fought for political freedom; how much more is it imperative for you working men to battle for economic freedom—the power to elect your own foreman, etc.; to enforce working conditions for your own liking. The industrial field is the battle ground. Organize and do it right. (Great applause.)

Barney Berlin then spoke and at the finish delivered himself thus: The real Labor Day is election day! (Like hell it is.) Three pair of hands attempted to make a noise. A sign of the times.

The speaking over, the hustlers dug in and sold the I. W. first, and argued afterwards. Fellow workers, so ye forth and do likewise: combine agitation with the raising of money for this strike, or any other for that matter.

With best wishes we remain, yours for the earth and the fulness thereof. (14 chapters one-eyed John.) "Butch" Bohlman and Otto J. Smith, Committee.

### PICNIC IN LOS ANGELES.

Local No. 12 gave their second picnic of the year in the same place it was held last July in the Arroya Seco bottom. The picnic was not held to celebrate Labor Day, the day set aside by Capitalist Congress for the worker to rest, but just simply because it was Sept. 6 and the boys were not working and felt like jungling up for a day.

The committee that had the affair in charge, were as usual Germans. This was evident the moment one arrived at the grounds, for there it was "that amell" between two pieces of rye bread for 10c, mustard free, to be applied as a disinfectant, providing you were not Dutch.

The Limburger was disposed of first, then the ham was sliced with the same knife, which left the ham with a flavor somewhat favoring the smell of a fertilizer factory, and once more it was necessary to bring the mustard into play.

The bakers did well: one presented a cake 18 inches in diameter, with I. W. W. worked on it, to the committee, and another bought 100 pounds of sugar to make three gallons of lemon-

ade; "good judgment." He was looking out for several picnics in the future. It was rumored he owns \$2.50 worth of stock in the Oxnard sugar factory.

The funds were limited, so there were no lost the Leg mines to be searched for. Fellow Worker Wilson did not appear with his musical muscle developer, so there was no music.

The address of the day was delivered by Jones. He also gained 10 pounds, for there was nothing came his way that he did not stop, and at 5 p. m. he looked like a poisoned pup. Fellow Worker Bernsdorf also spoke, telling the boys to put their hand to the shoulder, and that our motto was an injury to all is the concern of one.

The expenditures were \$28.45, and the receipts \$38.80, one box of lemons and 100 pounds of sugar. All went home happy and the day was well spent. G. A. FRICK.

Competition ruins our markets, enables the rich to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, makes each man snatch the bread out of his neighbor's mouth, converts a nation of brethren into a mass of hostile, isolated units, and finally involves capitalists and laborers in one common ruin.—Greg.

## Queen Coffee House

We Feed More Workingmen Than Any Place in Town

OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN

337 FRONT AVENUE.

## MECHANICS CAFE AND BAKERY

308 Washington Street.

Gross & Carothers Proprietors

Meals 15 Cents and Up Short Orders at All Hours Boxes Reserved for Ladies. Open All Night

Meal Tickets \$3.25 for \$3.00

## Cannon Ball Chop House

519 FRONT AVE.

BIG MEAL 15 CENTS

## RESSA BROS.

POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO

Grocery Store in Connection

416 Front Avenue

## Stevens Street Restaurant

502 Stevens Street

BEST 15c. MEAL IN THE CITY

OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

## Club Pool Parlors

Largest Pool Parlor in the City.

227 Howard Street

MIEDECKE & ZINTHEO, Proprs.

CIGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES, SOFT DRINKS AND CANDIES

Basement in Connection Everything New.

## O. K. Loan Office

220 N. Stevens Street

Big Line of Second Hand Clothes and Shoes sent from New York and Chicago Loan Offices

Unredeemed Watches and Revolvers at Half Price

We buy Second Hand Goods, Sell and Exchange.

## THE BULL LODGING HOUSE

709 West Front

Beds 10c Rooms 15c

OPEN ALL NIGHT

Open All Night Telephone Main 3202

ROOMS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED

## Union Hotel

H. L. LEVITCH, Prop.

25 Cents and Up.

148 Rooms, 25c and Up, New Building Steam Heat, Newly Furnished

414 Front Ave. Near Washington St.

SPOKANE, WASH.

## Ideal Rooming House

221½ Howard St.

Neatly furnished rooms, 25c and up

NELS SWANSON, Prop.

## ECONOMIC DINING ROOM

Cor. Lincoln and Third, in Basement

MEALS 20 CENTS

MEAL TICKETS \$3.75

Everything Up to Date

## W. A. Nobles

Manager