

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I. One Dollar a Year. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910. Six Months, 50c No. 57

STEEL TRUST SEEKS TO SUPPRESS "SOLIDARITY"

First blood has been drawn on Solidarity in our life and death struggle with the capitalist class.

The charge on which we were arrested and on which we are still held in jail and bound over to the March term of court was that of violating an obscure publishing law of Pennsylvania...

Solidarity is published by the two local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle. It is the official organ of the Pittsburgh District of the I. W. W.

As an illustration we reproduce the editorial heading of a New Castle daily, a mouthpiece for the interests of the steel trust...

THE NEW CASTLE HERALD Published every evening, except Sunday, at 15-17 North Mill Street, New Castle, Pa., by Addison C. Dickinson

Entered as second class matter at the post office at New Castle, Pa.

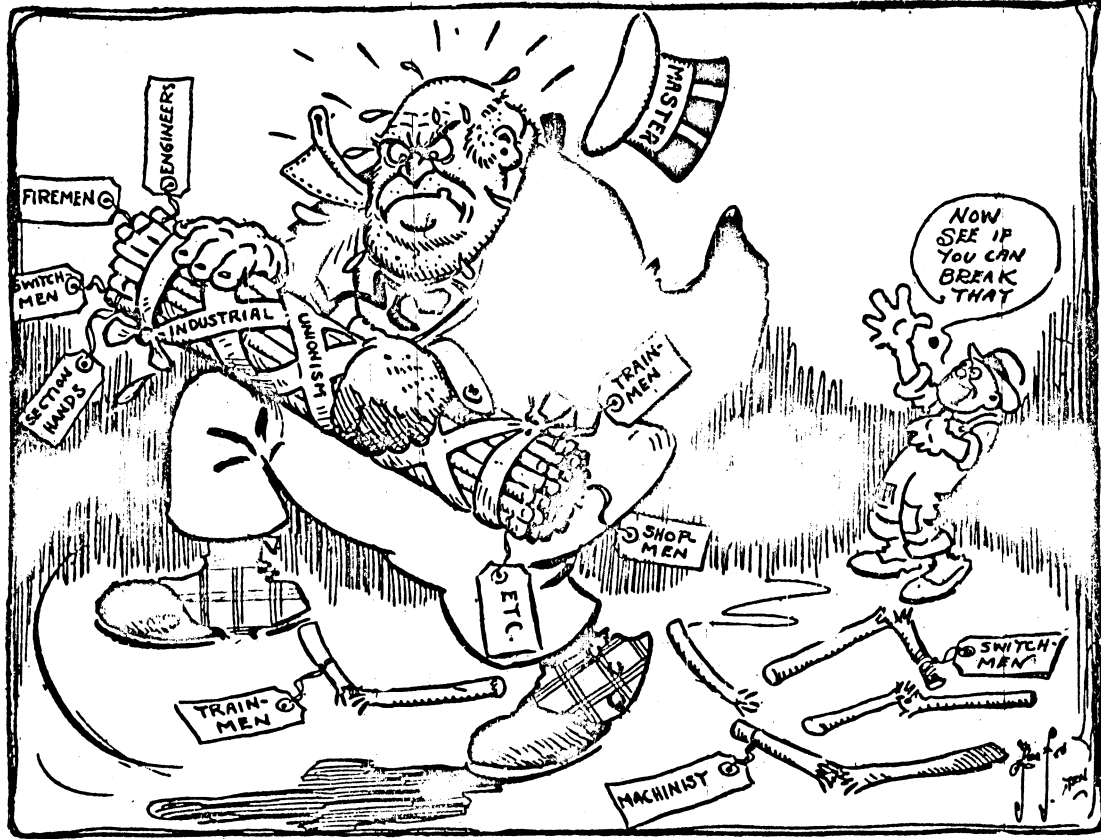
Compare the above with the editorial heading of Solidarity and see which is the more explicit in stating the law and the application of the law.

And yet we are not inclined at all to blacken our white paper either by indulging in invectives against the numberless detectives who have hindered our steps since our first date of publication...

Our treatment while in prison had nothing of an unusual nature. We were used neither better nor worse than are the minor criminals generally in eastern jails.

The thing to be considered in this whole matter is not the outrage perpetrated upon the editor and press committee. That is a mere trifle on the stream.

The idea is to wear us out by expensive litigation and heavy fines, which will be, of course, imposed, law or no law...



Divided We Are Weak; United, Strong. Industrial Unionism Unites the Workers.

Industrial organization. "Samson, the Philistines are upon thee."

Indicted at the same time with Solidarity and on the same charge was the Free Press, a local Socialist party press...

(While writing this paragraph word comes to us that Mcarty is again arrested in company with several local Socialist Party members on the ground of several articles published in the Free Press...

Hearing no footsteps we proceed. The steel trust has absolutely determined that cost what it may, Solidarity must be suppressed.

Indeed, now could they do otherwise? They are merely dependents and hangers-on of the trust, and what the trust says they must do.

They realize the importance of our geographical no less than our industrial position. Within a radius of 100 miles of New Castle there are more wage earners than there are in all the Pacific States...

Just now we need money. Send it in. Everybody who has any sub cards in his possession sell them at once or remit for them now.

I, the undersigned, subscribe to the sustaining and defense fund of Solidarity for _____ months. It is understood that I can cancel this pledge at any time by giving notice.

State _____ Do it now. Solidarity is in danger. To the rescue!

CALL FOR THE FIFTH CONVENTION

General Office, Industrial Workers of the World. In pursuance of the Constitution, and the decision of the referendum vote of the membership, the fifth convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning Sunday, May 1st, 1910.

Each Local union in good standing that has paid tax on an average membership of twenty for six months preceding the date of the convention will receive credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates 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 two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of the said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, provided the said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first 10,000 of its members or less, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 or major fraction thereof.

The expense of delegates attending the convention 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 shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention, and is otherwise in good standing."

Art. XI, Sec. 2: "No local union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid taxes on at least twenty members 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. ETOR, E. G. FYLNN, FRANCIS MILLER, GEO. SPEED, General Executive Board. VINCENT ST. JOHN, W. E. TRAUTMAN, General Secretaries. Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1910.

SPARKS

Don't be fooled by the stale gag that "the employer furnishes the capital with which you are paid." Even if he did that would not alter the fact that you are robbed of a large part of what you produce.

Present society appears to be in a vigorous and healthy state, but this is like the hectic flush that accompanies the last stages of tuberculosis. For the huge combination of capital, the marvelous inventions, the sub-division and specialization of industry...

The rattle of the policeman's club on the heads of the strikers is not the echo of the last election: it is the result of listening to those who cried "Vote-Vote-Vote!" and then upheld craft scabbery on the economic field.

What the workers have left out of their wages after paying their bills is in round figures—yet, it's in round figures all right. These kind—00000.

The Philadelphia strike is just a little family quarrel between big brother capital and little brother labor. Family relations are just a little strained at present, but time will heal all wounds.

In the days of horse cars the motive power was attached directly to the car. When the driver climbed from the front and unhitched his horse or mule, the car line was tied up. The conductor or collector of fares was forced to quit also, if he had not the desire already.

The I. W. W. proposes to organize the workers from the man who pushes the wheelbarrow to the man who pushes the pen.

"I love my Emancipation, but, oh, you individuality." Sloppy sentimentalists break out with this disease every once in so often. Workers don't need to worry much about it. Number 71144 in Jones' Shoddy Shoe factory doesn't weary his think thank worrying about it—he could eat a little more and wear better shoes though.

SYNOPSIS-SPOKANE FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Spokane is a great slave market for the railroads, lumber and farming industries of the Northwest. The men wanted for these various industries are usually secured through the blood-sucking employment agencies...

The I. W. W., which is composed almost entirely of the class of men who do the kind of work handled by the employment offices, took up the cudgels against the evil. With "Don't Buy Jobs" as their slogan, they launched a street-speaking crusade against the employment sharks.

This ordinance, commonly called the "first ordinance," was passed Dec. 29, 1909, to take effect Jan. 1st, 1910, and prohibited street speaking of all kind within the fire limits of the city.

Notice was served upon the I. W. W. to cease holding street meetings upon Jan. 1st, when the new ordinance would go into effect, but no notice was taken of this.

The police informed the I. W. W. immediately after this, that if they attempted any more street speaking they would be arrested. For a short while they obeyed this edict, but finally, with John Walsh at their head, they sallied forth and 45 men were arrested for speaking on the street.

The fight languished then until August 18th, when, at the instigation of the various street speaking religious organizations, who chafed at their enforced separation from the remunerative street collections, the council passed what is known as the "second ordinance."

Oct. 25th: Nat. Organizer James P. Thompson arrested as a test case. Salvation Army and other "regular religious organizations" ceased to hold street meetings.

Nov. 1st: I. W. W. held mass meeting and decided they will speak on street next day regardless of outcome of Thompson trial.

Nov. 2nd: Thompson acquitted by Judge Mann in Municipal Court. Judge Mann delivered his famous decision, in which he said: "The right to speak on the street, or any other place, is inherent. It is a natural right. It is a gift from God that every man is supposed to have."

He held the first prohibition ordinance to be in effect again. An hour after Thompson's acquittal the street fight proper began, and 83 men were arrested the first day.

Fellow Workers Thompson, Wilson, Cousins and Filigno arrested on charge of "criminal conspiracy."

Twenty-eight men thrown in sweat box, steam heated, 6 ft. by 10 ft., and kept there 36 hours until many faint. Place so crowded men are unable to take off their clothes, though they are stifling with the heat.

Nov. 3rd: Mrs. Edith Forenet and 20 men arrested for speaking on the street. All prisoners were booked on disorderly conduct charge, as authorities feared first ordinance—then in effect—was also unconstitutional. Judge Mann sentenced 48 men to 30 days apiece on the rock pile. Men refused to work and were put upon bread and water diet.

E. J. Fecté, acting editor of the Industrial Worker, arrested in Atty. Moon's office on charge of "conspiracy."

Men taken from hot sweat box to ice-cold cells to their infinite discomfort and suffering.

Nov. 4th: Great crowds at street-speaking demonstrations. Fire department called out and hoses turned upon the crowds.

Masonic Temple denied to I. W. W., although the rent had been paid for it. Carpenters' hall likewise refused.

Nov. 5th: Attorney Sam T. Crane arrested on a charge of inciting to riot for criticizing the police in a fiery speech from his office window. Many men arrested daily.

(Continued on Page Three.)

SYNOPSIS--SPOKANE

FREE SPEECH FIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

Socialist Party endorsed free speech fight. Nov. 6th: Famous hunger strike—the first in American labor history—instituted by 150 I. W. W. prisoners in the city jail, who refused to eat the rickety rations of bread and water; 150 prisoners confined in six cells 7 ft. by 8 ft. They were unable to lie down. They took off their heavy shoes and created bedlam by hammering on the steel cell walls with them. This process was called "Building battleships."

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

(Continued from last issue.)

SUGGESTIONS AS TO ORGANIZING.

Camp Delegates and Union Meetings in Camps.

In the Western States, where the laborers are often scattered in sawmills, logging, railroad, irrigation and mining camps a system of camp delegates is springing up—men who can explain the principles of industrial unionism and who are trusted by the union, are given delegate organizer's credentials, membership books and stamps, and are empowered to take in members, take subscriptions for papers of the organization, and sell literature. In the Eastern States where the industrial population is denser the system of camp delegates can be adapted to the mills and mining camps.

arrest I. W. W. thieves reaped a harvest in the suburbs. Spokane Socialists boycott National Apple Show. Nov. 16th: Robert J. Huston, I. W. W. prisoner, appeared in court with several teeth knocked out and bloody shirt. Joe Mullin brutally beaten by Bill Shannon for innocently attempting to enter the Municipal court room, while court was in session. He was afterward sentenced by Judge Mann to 30 days on the rock pile and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

the city authorities to protect himself against the threatened danger of having his income completely cut off. They were ably seconded by the employers and in Portland, Ore., the police court finally refused to prosecute any employment agent that had sent men out to jobs where no work was to be had, and where the foreman had signed the ticket stating so.

In Spokane the city council was at their bidding and passed a gag ordinance prohibiting street speaking, said ordinance having precipitated the most famous fight for free speech in the United States. About four hundred men were imprisoned on a diet of bread and water and subjected to police brutality only rivaled by the Spanish or Russian prisons. Nor is the end yet, nor do the Industrial Workers of the World maudlinly intend of giving an inch, but will fight until they win and the original cause of the free speech gag ordinance is driven out of business, that is, the employment agent. The reason the employers were and are taking sides with their tools and agents is that they realize that if the proposition put forward by the Industrial Workers of the World, of the workers completely boycotting the employment offices and have the union hall as the workers' employment agency, the workers sending into headquarters information about the various jobs where they work, as to wages, hours and working conditions, thus gradually getting control of the jobs and compelling the employers to send to the union hall for men. Such would make a closed shop where the union signs no agreement, but is at liberty to try to better their conditions any time they judge it proper.

pers and periodicals are kept. Most of these suggestions are old, probably all more or less in practice except the first, which the writer urges be adopted, as it enables the union to increase its circulation of literature, and thus increase the propaganda for a revolutionary industrial union.

Suggestions for Conducting Meetings and Keeping Accounts.

Always hold meetings on time. Promptness makes efficiency; if we can be on time for the boss, then be on time for ourselves. We are to learn to act quick against the boss, and by being prompt at our meetings we develop power for quick action. All members attend, is the urgent plea of the officers. If we are to make as good a union as the boss we will have to look out for it as much as we look out today for the boss's interest. We do not think of being absent or late when the whistle blows. Don't expect an interest in meetings and do not expect the officers to do anything but what they are ordered to do.

Don't expect too much; as union men work to get everything. Don't misrepresent. The truth to a fellow worker is always the best. A lie reacts to your own and the union's injury. Don't accuse a fellow worker of wrong doing unless you have proof. A false accuser is as bad as a labor faker, and both are agents of the master class. Don't get angry. Keep your temper and you will be better able to master the situation. Don't overestimate your strength, or underestimate that of the boss. Neither be scared because you are weak, but let facts sit in judgment. Then what we undertake, we can better carry out. Don't think a union can be carried on by "hot air." If you are a workman or woman then your place is in the union. A brick laying around becomes a stumbling block, but put it to a wall helps make a building. So a workman or woman becomes a stumbling block to the workers unless organized.

Seattle Advertisements

Crystal Palace Cafe. Meals 20 Cents and Up. Fresh Ranch Eggs—Fish a Specialty. 223 Pike Street Seattle

Socialist Books. We buy, sell and exchange books of all kinds, and take subscriptions for magazines and papers at club rates, etc. Raymer's Old Book Store. 1522 First Avenue SEATTLE, WASH. 114 Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

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 everybody; gives everybody a square deal. By Request We Will Ship Goods C. O. D. to Camps on Puget Sound, upon a Substantial Deposit Being Made. THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE 114 Main Street

Danz's Haberdashery. THE NEW WORKINGMAN'S STORE. Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Etc. Every article guaranteed. Your money back if you want it. 119 YESLER WAY Opp. Seattle Hotel

Carrol & Wineberg. The Original Workingman's Store Established 1900. Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Rubbers, Oil Goods, Etc. 221 FIRST AVE. SOUTH Phone Main 5811

PROVIDENT LEGAL ASSOCIATION. Represents the Working People. Legal Advice and Services by Best Attorneys in the State. Membership Fee, \$2.00 a Year. 524 Central Building. Phone—Main 5739; Independent A4590.

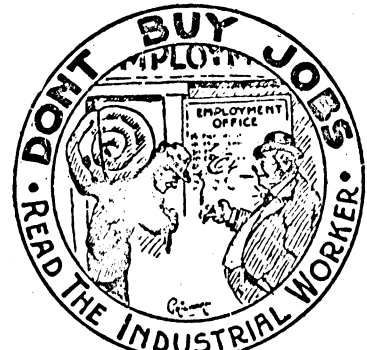
THE "Industrial Union" Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz. An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Printed in Spanish. Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months. Address THE INDUSTRIAL UNION 412 East Duchanan St. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

"SOLIDARITY" A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa. SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly \$1.00 Six Months .50 Canada and Foreign 1.50 Single Orders, per copy .01. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

WATCH FOR HIM. At a regular meeting of Local No. 322, I. W. W., held at Vancouver, B. C., November 7, 1910, it was regularly moved and carried that Fred Lewis, former financial secretary, be expelled for absconding with the funds of the treasury and misappropriating the funds collected for the Swedish strike. Publish this in the Industrial Worker. J. B. KING, Financial Secretary No. 322. HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. 1524 Fifth Avenue; Seattle, Wash. Reading room open from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. Library contains a long list of books dealing with the labor problem. Pamphlets on industrial unionism for sale at the following prices: Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win...5c Industrial Combinations...5c Social General Strike...5c Eleven Blind Leaders...5c I. W. W. Song Books...5c Industrial Worker, single copy...5c Solidarity...5c Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p. m. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Secy Propaganda Committee.

As a special feature we are confronted with a problem of training workers to be fitted for the work of camp delegates to go into the various places of employment and begin the work of organizing. As we are organizing to control our jobs for the immediate benefits as well as the final getting of all we produce, it is necessary to have our organization right where we work that we may at any time we may meet and consider any situation that may arise. In our formative stages we are not able to do all this, but such evidently will be done. As a central headquarters in some city centrally located, with union hall and central secretary to keep accounts and send out books, stamps, supplies, papers and handle correspondence. Camp delegates, with membership books, due stamps to take in members, literature and all necessary supplies. Hold business meetings where quorum is obtainable in camp, mill or mine, to take in members and organize to better conditions on job. A data of wages, hours and general working conditions in each camp, mill or mine, sent into secretary for benefit of membership. Pack camps, mills or mines, members help one another to get jobs. Some suggestions if carried out will, we believe, help us in the work of organizing. Fishing in Troubled Waters. The Industrial Unionists should always watch out for any threatened labor trouble and should try and be on the ground before the trouble starts so as to get in the propaganda for industrial unionism, so they may attach themselves to the forming industrial union when they organize if they are unorganized. If organized then try to get the workers to use such methods as shall cripple the employer the most effectively. In particular insist on the industrial strike, such as described in preceding pages. Whenever or wherever the workers have a grievance with the employer, the industrial unionist should push to the front the idea of organizing the workers, trying to direct their action the way he believed will be most successful. It was by this method of fishing in troubled waters that the organizations in western Pennsylvania, particularly McKees Rocks, were established. It is during strikes that the greatest enthusiasm is aroused and the minds of the workers are more open to receive facts, and adopt new methods of action where it promised victory. Economic development is more and more compelling the workers to stand together as a class despite the Civic Education teachings of the craft union labor leaders. By mixing in all labor trouble, helping all an every labor body, no matter how reactionary, in its struggles with the employers, we gradually force our way in as the militant wing of the labor movement, dominate all its policies and councils. It is the writer's personal conviction that the craft unions of America cannot evolve into anything else, cannot become industrial, because they were and are organized to protect skill, for the benefit of the skilled artisan, and not as a union of the working class. A new union must arise with the destruction of skill; already the membership have largely lost confidence in the old and are looking for a new. The new power in industry is common labor, and that can only gain its ends by an industrial class organization. It is among these common laborers, or those whom the advance of industry has reduced to the condition of the common laborers that we industrialists are to look principally to in spreading our propaganda. Unskilled labor, without property, often without even a rented house, with a bare subsistence wage when once aroused make the best of industrial unionists, as they have nothing to lose but a miserable existence and all to gain. Fighting the Employment Agent; the Union Hall or Employment Office. Employment agencies are scab collecting, strike breaking, wage reducing, hour lengthening, poverty breeding and labor skinning institutions of the master class. Given several competing employment agencies in a city, each competing for the chance of shipping men to the employers. The one that can send out men the cheapest gets the most orders for men, consequently they will mark down wages to the lowest level so as to get the orders for men from the employers. Worse still a corrupt deal is often made with employers or foremen by which the fee received from the workers is divided and three crews kept on the move, one going, one working and one coming. The writer has seen so much of the crooked work of the employment shark that we unhesitatingly declare that the workers' union must seek to root them up, root and branch. The writer saw the wages cut down in 1907-8 inside of three months from \$2.75 to \$1.75 to \$1.50 for common labor on the railroads, and in Portland, Ore., where the writer was, this reducing of labor's pay was systematic, a corrupt deal between the employers and the employment agents, whereby during the panic times, the fees were almost doubled and a division of the plunder made. Nor was it possible for anyone to obtain employment in any logging, railroad camp or saw mill without an employment agent's ticket. It was during this time that the fight against the employment agents came to a head. The working men struck back in self protection, and they found an instrument to strike back with and through which to voice their grievance, the industrial unions. When the employment shark found that his income was being cut he rushed to

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



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

Timber, Ore. Railroad Work. Wages from \$1.75 to \$3.50. Sleep in wet hay. Board \$5.25 per week...

Missoula, Mont. Industrial Worker. I have been working for the Donaldson Lbr. Co. at Thompson, Mont. Wages are as follows...

Greys Harbor, Wash. Clemmen's Camp. Wages \$2.25 to \$4.50. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can work here...

Aberdeen, Wash. Greenwood Timber Co. Wages \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Road builders \$2.50 per day...

Larkin's Logging Co. Wages \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day. Grub is fair. Sleep in bunk house in which men are packed like sardines...

Woodlawn, Ore. Peterson Logging Co. Camp is 14 miles from Woodlawn, up the Luis River. Sleep in bunk house...

Connell, Wash. Nelson's Camp. Wages \$2.25 to \$3.00. Pay once a month. Grub is bum. I. W. W. men can secure work here...

Pasco, Wash. Hanson's Camp. Wages \$2.25 per day. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can secure work here...

As long as the boss can keep the workers fighting one another, he has nothing to fear. Industrial unionism is what he hates.

If you are interested in Industrial Unionism subscribe to the Industrial Worker. If you are already a subscriber help to spread the principles of the organization among your Fellow Workers by getting them to subscribe.

DEBS IN NEW CASTLE.

By Louis Duchez.

Debs spoke in New Castle a week ago last Tuesday. The lecture took place in one of the churches and the building was packed to the doors.

In this connection it should be stated that Rev. Johns, the pastor of the church, sees the necessity of "one big union," and he has told his Welsh working-class congregation that time and again from his pulpit.

But to come back to Debs. "Gene said some mighty good things during the course of his address. While listening to him I thought to myself: 'If he only were not 'managed' by the business interests of the Little Old Appeal instead of in the interests of the Revolution, what a power he would be for the revolutionary movement!'"

Debs knows where real proletarian power lies—in the industries. Throughout his lecture he implied that.

Of course, he flayed the judiciary. He even went so far as to say that Congress might as well stay at home, for when some measure is presented, anyway, that MAY do some good to the workers, the Supreme Court is ready to declare it "unconstitutional."

Debs said more than that. He said that the embryo of the new society is the industrial organization of the workers, developing itself along revolutionary lines, regardless of capitalistic institutions.

We are sorry that Debs is so "curbed" as he is by other than proletarian elements. Whether this man, who was one of the first in this country to see clearly the revolutionary significance of an industrial union strike and went to jail because he attempted to employ its tactics, will shake off the semi-bourgeois elements which are making capital of him and "come clean," we are unable to say.

At least, he knows what's what. His waiting for the "psychological moment" when a spontaneous revolt takes place, may appear to his mind to be the proper course to take—after him. But we believe the thing to do NOW is to stand out NOW and in that way assist more effectively in hastening that "spontaneous uprising."

At any rate, we noticed, in keeping back the best revolutionary stuff that is in him, Debs looked in his speech much of the spirit that the loss of a few years ago manifested. No man can "sneak" with reform and keep from being contaminated by its deadly influence.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Adopted in Joint Meeting of the Local Unions, Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63, of Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910. Original motion from L. U. No. 173, San Francisco, that the per-capita tax be cut down to 5 cents. Amendment that all members of L. U. District Councils, National Industrial Unions or Departments pay a per capita of 5 cents.

Regarding the second motion passed by L. U. No. 173, in reference to the length of term held by the general officers. It must be understood the general officers include the two secretaries and also the general executive board.

The original motion, that no officer of the Industrial Workers of the World shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office. Amendment that any general officer having served one (1) year, can only be re-elected after a lapse of four (4) years, second term to be his final.

Moved and carried that the general officer be more centrally located. That the date of the convention be set aside for the second Monday in May.

That the general secretary make our financial reports monthly instead of quarterly. That all organizers be compelled to join the union in the locality where they are engaged in work for the organization.

That article nine (9), section one (1), be stricken from the constitution. That article seven (7), section five (5), the words three industries be stricken out.

The above resolutions are hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of the organization by L. U. Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63, Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1910.

O. BROSTRON, W. C. MUDSIN, O. J. SAUTTER, Committee.

GOING SOME. A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

24 Jacob St., Dingle, Liverpool, Industrial Workers: I received your letter in the early part of the week. Desiring to support your paper and being in no financial condition myself to do so, I placed the matter before a gathering of the members of the "International Club," whose principal policy and object is to cultivate the spirit of solidarity by every means.

The club responded by subscribing the requisite amount for a year's supply of the Industrial Worker, to keep the members and visitors posted with a true account of the fight going on in the so-called "Free America" for a recognition of the workers' cause.

I remain, yours fraternally, WILLIAM JONES.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W., Nos. 132, 122, 423 and 434 have established new headquarters at 616 Front Avenue, near Wall Street. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary at this Local.

T. H. DIXON, Sec'y Executive Com.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

By Louis Duchez.

to develop the strength to be able to "take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system."

But perhaps the reader will ask what are we going to do with the unemployed? How are we going to stop their competition for jobs, decreasing wages, making longer the work day and the word harder? This is the greatest problem that organized labor has to deal with—competition between the wage laborers.

Because advancing capitalism was and is doing away with skills, consequently the "barbarians" could break through and demolish the empire of the craft unionists easier and with more frequency. The advancing capitalism was enabled to more easily break down the barriers craft unionism had erected against it by the warring within; by each craft or union going it alone.

Not only must the union be good in all lines of industry, but must be inspired by a revolutionary aim and methods. Yes, competition between the laborers is the key to the capitalist exploitation of labor; yes, of capitalist society itself.

Without the formation and increase of capital, the capitalist must cease, but the conditions under which capital can form at all is by the employment and exploitation of labor. The exploitation of wage labor is more made possible by the competition between the laborers.

The breaking up of old forms of industry has substituted the modern corporation for the old workshop. The great mass of wage laborers are now associated in vast industries with a common interest, hired, discharged and paid by a common paymaster. They, the wage laborers as a whole, have a common interest in shorter hours, more pay and better working conditions.

A systematic effort to reduce the hours of labor. Abolish child labor; also labor of married women in factories and stores.

Abolish the sweatshops. Better living conditions for the laborers, such as: Better food, houses, clothes, recreation, education and literature.

To help accomplish these things we should make our union business not only labor exchanges, but also agitational and educational centers, aiming to give ourselves the fruits of the best researches of modern science and to study ways and means to apply the results of modern research to individual and social welfare.

One of the steps in doing away with competition between the laborers is the reduction of the hours of labor. Say there are twenty millions of laborers in the United States of America; four millions are idle, work is ten hours. Only sixteen millions can be used in production.

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To help accomplish these things we should make our union business not only labor exchanges, but also agitational and educational centers, aiming to give ourselves the fruits of the best researches of modern science and to study ways and means to apply the results of modern research to individual and social welfare.

FLIM-FLAMMING THE WORKERS.

Portland, Ore., March 9, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker: Please find enclosed an outline of conditions prevailing in the camp of the Utah Construction Co. at Eugene, Ore.

This information was given me by 20 Austrians and six Americans, who worked on the job as station men.

After putting in 27 days, they were flim-flamed by the un-civil engineers on the job, who figured them out of several dollars apiece by making it appear as though the greater part of the stuff moved was earth, whereas the most of it was rock.

However, there are other remarkable (or perhaps I should say common) features to this job that makes it worthy of a few passing remarks.

The bunk houses are of the kind in which the ordinary petty integrity crack-brain business man would keep a high priced dog. They are inhabited by a special variety of thoroughbreds (commonly called crumbees), who have reached an abnormal size, and are of a very surly temperament.

At least those who have been there say they snap and bite at every one who enters the bunk house, in a most unchristian-like way.

The menu for breakfast is beefsteak (or what the cook calls beefsteak); the boarders say it resembles oaktanned alligator hide; hot cakes that appear to be of the same material as up-to-date rubber tires. Twenty-six men who have tried the experiment solemnly swear they will stretch a yard before they will tear an inch.

For dinner they have a variation. What is left from breakfast of the fried alligator hide is nulligianized for dinner, accompanied by compressed milk that masquerades under the name of bread.

What is left from dinner of the Mulliganized alligator hide is converted into a kitchen mystery for supper. To be topped off with a dish of prunes that were packed when God was a boy. It is rumored that the only time the boarders get meat that can be consumed by any other method than swallowing the pieces whole is when they get the prunes.

To break into this workingman's paradise it is only necessary to give an employment agent the sum of one dollar for the job. He will ship you out on a free fare deal if you have your home rolled up in a bundle on your back. It is needless to say the fare is free only until you have a dollar coming.

Don't try to break into it if you are in Eugene. You must comply with the rules and regulations, which specify that you must come by the employment office route, via Portland.

J. JACKSON.

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