# Remember and Help Our Striking Fellow Workers In Pennsylvania and In Sweden INDUSTRIAL URKER

## VOL. I

# LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

The following items of local, and therefore general interest in regard to industrial condi-tions and the state of the union have been received since the last issue. All members, and the secretaries of the various industrial unions, are asked to help make this list a com-plete one. A little care and trouble on the part of the workers will make this column val-uable to the working people—sepecially in the Northwest and West. Police, Wash.—Phoenix Logging Co.; where \$2.25 per day and up; pay once a month; who hum grub and dirty bunk house; hospital for \$1 per month; 11 hours work and poor job. Entered Wash.—Snohomish Logging Co.;

fee 31 per month; 11 hours work and poor joo. banch li<sup>4</sup> Catsard, Wash.—Snohomish Logging Co.; wars 32:25 to \$3.56; pay once a month; grub medium: hespital fee \$1 per month; boss goes to the employment sharks, but I. W. W. men can get on; 11 hours a day and bad water. Ore, Wash.—Oso Logging Co.; \$2.25 per day and up; board fair; pay once a month; hou-pital (ee \$1 per month; 11 hours a day, and reach place to work. I. W. W. man can 50t work if he wants hard work. Theoma, Wash.—McDowell & Kessel; wages \$255 to \$3; pay 1st of month; poor grub and dirty hunk house; hospital fee, and hous gets men from employment sharks, who charge \$1.50 and \$2 for the job; men last about three days on an average. E. Collins is delegate from 0.

and \$2 for the joh; men last about three days on an average. E. Collins is delegate from No. 422. Alder. Wash.—North Coast Timber Co.; \$2 (a fl.der.rotten grub; bunk houss; employment sharks furnish help; 11 bours a day and \$1 hosdial fee. Keep away. West Seattle-Boss's name D. McKinnon; \$2:55 for \$ hours; fair grub; full-handed most of the time, and the boss is a hard pusher. U.S. Forest Reserve, in mountains near Spo-kare-42 per day: sleep out doors; bum grub and a long hike; no good. Keep away. Hennett, Wash.—Bennett Lumber Co.; wages \$2 to \$1.50; good grub and pay 15th of month; hospital feet \$1; 25c a month for a bed. 1. W. W. nam can get on. C. Perry Valley Logging Co., Camp 4; wages \$2 to \$1.50; good grub; money any time; fair bunk house; hospital \$1 per month. Piru. Ventura Co., Calif.—Ventura Oil Co.; watex \$2:20; pay every two weeks; sleep on straw in a tent ; board \$7 per weeks. .vo show to get on. Imperial Valley. Calif.—Agricultural, stock and dairy country; wages \$40 to \$60 per month enerally fine after September 15; good poultry rountry and the young firs; roost low; good incles; 1. W. W. headquarters at Brawley land hotrille. Clyde Diams, ind. Union 437. Wm. Kuhl of No. 419, Redlands, Calif., says the local is expecting a big number of hew members after the harvest. This next, fail shuld he a hanner year for the I. W. W: all over California, according to reports. F. Poel-rer of Frisco is selling a bundle of the Indu-stra lis childer week next month. This is stord gome. Art Summers of No. 12, Los Angeles, 14 at Whitter, Calif. He ways the town is run by a



"WHEN THE HARVEST DAYS ARE OVER"-THE WORKERS TRAMP; THE FARMERS EAT!

until we will send a cold streak up their backs. Local 12 is to have a piculc on Lebor Day (this is one of the many blinds that confronts the working class) at East Lake Park, the ideal park of Los Angeles.

HOW TO GET THE LUMBER WORKERS.

HOW TO GET THE LUMBER WORKERS. At the third annual convention of the I. W. W., a motion was put to choose the organisers for the different industrics from workers who are familiar with the conditions of work and the viewpoint of the men; these organizers were not to be salaried, only at times when they had been victimized by the employers; in short, they were to be paid for periods of enforced idicness. This motion was passed but never adhered to by the general office for the reasons that are im-material now, but time has shown that this theory of organization was in a measure cor-

gend Frisco is selling a bundle of the industrial Worker every week in Frisco. He exposes that are imported to be provided for the solution of the so

# **APPEAL FOR HELP FROM** C. G. T. AND I. W. W sent

Since last month a serious and important conflict is ourging in Sweden. Because the Swedish workers would not submit to the con-ditions dictated by the bosses, the Central Union of Swedish Manufacturers took the ini-tiative in the conflict. From July 26 to August 2, 80,000 workers were locked out. To this declaration of war, so impudently-declared by the Swedish employers against the working class, our fellow workers could not but reply with the general atrike. The general strike was declared on August 4. Out of about 500-000 workers in Sweden, more than 350,000 are out on strike. Organized in great numbers, the workers of Sweden persuaded numerous unor-ganized workers that it is their cause, their dignity, their future which is at stake. Those men understood and joined the organization. The press of the employing class rejoiced in public service was nearly normal, being very careful, however, not to disclose that those men only worked with the authority of the strikers. With an impulse of enthusiasm, the Swedish workers learned of the declarition of the gen-taneity, they went on strike. Since August 4. the struggle is raging, and their common un-dinstant, to give them the assurance of victory. The entire universal working class is anxious about the issue of this gigantic struggle. The workers know that on the victory or defeat of our Swedish fellow workers depends also the desticy of industrial revolutionary union in Germany: in Belgium; in France; in Ehgland, as well as in the new world. The employers are organized into trusts and syndicates, pre-t paring everywhere for the struggle against our organization of the working class. That is why we mut win a victory for our Swedish fellow tworkers. We do not need to advise them as to under-standing--they have given us the example; we' sto not heve to teach them entery--they already the

L. Schaffer of No. 39, Billings, Mont. says: Everything doing fine in Billings; there's and product selling papers. We have 165 members in the denunciation against the employment sharks have been fruitful of much good; but again, in the new working class. That is why for the sewed shanding." E. E. Johnson, secretary of the Executive formitte of the 1. W. W. at Portland, Ora-struct and motion of the shark that wont the versatility of the against our function the sewed shanding." E. E. Johnson, secretary of the Executive formitte of the 1. W. W. at Portland, Ora-struct and motion the secretary of the Executive to but rather, the persistency of our attack, and motion at the secretary of the Executive for an as meeting will be held in the Western of an Morrison atreets, for the benefit of the SWEDISH WORKERS who are now engaged to speakers in Scandinavian and English will but the workers come and join as the results of com for dicussion. E. J. Foots of the 1. W. will also speak. Meeting will be spicet of Branch Portland, Scandinavian Bounday. Sep-ters tabor. Federation of America. Admission Struct of America. Admission to not provide the same thing. This we find, further the again to the same thing. This we find, further the again to the same thing. This we find, further the same thing. This the

H. J. Sodergren
H. J. Sodergren F. Johnson
Gust Larson
J. March
Alex Denius
A. G. Nelson
Karl Bergstron
A. Peterson
S. H. Elverum
Al Johnson
H. H. Lether
Alex Ericson
Hans Aune
P. A. Johnson
Wm. Highberg
E. Nelson
Erick Osterlind
B. Lind
Chas. Gustavson
Andrew Gustavson
D. A. Dellabat
N. P. Anderson
A. K. Hanson
F. Rydbon
Chas. Larson
John Carlson
Ben Larson
Tom Anderson
C. L. Filigno
Nels Johnson
P. Anderson
A. R. Rebel
A. Grais
Flobo Agitator
O. Silja
S. Richardson
Tony Salati
Alfred Nelson
H. C. Dutton
John Reese
Charles Sint
Jack Adams
JACK AGAINS
Total
A D(B)

E. R. Chapin ..

CONDITIONS OF DOCK LABORERS.

CONDITIONS OF DOCK LABORERS. In Seattle, Wash., there is quite a lot of long: shore work which pays 40 cents per hour, but if nd that on account of disorganized conditions the dock vork for 25 cents an hour, right along side of the 40-cent men. Now, I wish to ask the dock laborers what they think of such condi-tions and whether they are living in a land of scabs or fools? It must bo one or the other, now, men, take a tumble and quit this rotten scabins: wake up and join the union, which stands for your rights! Good wages, should norkingmen's union, where an injury to one is an injury to all—the I. W. W.—and then you can tell the boss you! It take 40e, 50c or \$1, and he must come through or no work. Don't forget, while you are ascattered and un scab wages. Bo do your part and join the I. W. W.—308 James street. Come to our meetings and get indeut tell states on the state in any be real in the state or your with wet with scabs at scab wages. Bo do your part and join the I. W. W.—308 James street. Come to our meetings and get indeut the line to work 91/2 hours, so there was general of the yar and your with scabs at scab wages. Bo do your part and your the stelenent is wake the of hours and everything went stated out the tow work with scabs at scab wages.

# En appell. Allmän strejk.

No. 25

Till den organiserade arbetsklassen på våra svenska arbetskamra. ters vägnar.

Sedan förliden månad, råder en en viktig och allvarlig arbetaratrid i Sverige. Emedan de avenske arbetarne ej ville finna sig i förhål-landena föreskrifna af avenska arbetagifvareförbundet, förklarade de senare "lockout". Från den 26 Juli tilleden 2 aug. blefvo 80,000 arbetare utestängda. Till denna krigsförklar-ning af arbetsgifværeförbundet svarade våra ar-betskamrater med en storsträjk. Denna stør-sträjk trädde i kraft den 4 aug. Utaf 500,000 tråtare än genom men är 550,000 up at stor arbetare gingo mer än 350,000 ut på stor-sträjk. Arbetarne organiserade i stort antal, strajk. Arbetsme organiserade i stort antal, hafva uppmanat oorganiserade arbetare att också sluta sig till sträjken som det vore deras eget intresse såväl som värdighet och framtid som stode på spel. Dessa senare förstodo att det var till deras bästa att förena sig med de organiserade. Prässen tillhörande arhetsgifvarne tillkännagaf att arbetet i vissa arbetsgifvarne tillkännagaf att arbetet i vissa arbetsbranscher var mera normal, men aktade sig för att nämna att dessa män voro i arbete endast på orders från sträjkkommitten.

Så snart de avenske arbetarne börde att storsträjk var förklarad anslöto de sig entusi-astiskt till de sträjkande. Sedan den 4 aug. har striden således rasat och arbetarne har under hela denna tid alltid varit förvissade att deras sak skulle aflöpa med acger. Arbetarne i alla länder afvakta med spänning

utgången af denna gigantiska strid. Arbetar-klassen vot att seger eller nederlag för våra svenska arbetskamrater bestämmer ödet af den industriella arbetarunionen i Tyskland, så-väl som i Belgien, Frankrike och England. Arbetsgifvarne äro organiserade i truster, ch utsikten är att de göra sig färdig öfverallt' för striden emot vår organiserade arbetsklass.

1.00 Därför måste vi Vinna ere-1.00 Därför måste vi Vinna ere-

nedering. Denna sträjk måste sluta med en glänsande framgång för srbetarne. Till det ändamålet måste vi gifva dem vår hjälp. Det får icke sägsa att vi har lämnat dem ensamma till att bära pänningemakten af de förenade kapitalis-1.00 .50 .50 1.00 .50 .25 .25 .25 .50 .50 .50 terna. Allaredan hafva många organisationer kommit oss till hjälp. Alla arbetareorganisa-tioner, som förstå denna penningestid, som i dag råder i Sverige, och i morgon kanhända i ett annat land, måste svara så tidigt som möj-ligt som ett effektivt bevis på samhörigheta-känela till builtet de äre härstigt höhudna känsla till hvilket de äro hjärtligt inbjudna utaf de förenade kommitteerna .50 at generalarbetartörbundet i .50 Frankrike och generalstyrel-1.00 .25 1.00 sen för Industrial Workers ot the World I Amerika.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE. Blanks sent out with the returns on General Referendum A are for local unions to use in sending their nominations for officers for the ensuing term, to the General Headquarters. The blanks must be in General Headquarters. Dy September 15. The three names receiving the highest number of nominations from the local unions for each office, will be submitted to the general membership through their local unions to be voted for as general officers. The vote for general officers will cose 50 days after the nominations have been submitted to the local unions. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer. .25 .25 .50 1.00 .50 .50 .25 \$30.75

	U. U. I. AND I. I
	Te the Organized Working Class in Be Our Swediah Fellow Workers at Pre Out on General Strike. Since last month a serious and im condict is aurging in Sweden. Becau Swedish workers would not submit to t
8	To the Organized Working Class in Be
2	Our Swedish Fellow Workers at Pres
e	Out on General Strike.
d	
ÿ	Since last month a serious and imp
5.	conflict is surging in Sweden. Becau
	Swedish workers would not submit to t

itt Latar a statut for training ocurrentes Adminutan	tion, the revolutionary spirit without which the	the extent of this economic strugglo-today	James street. Come to our meetings and get	eral Batistaction an around and everything went
a Labor Federation of America. Admission	labor movement is as flat and flabby as Gunny-	the extent of this constant tomorrow in snother		smooth till spring the following year, when, due
25c. Get out a crowdl	Root movement is as inte and intery at the	acute in Sweden, peruapa tomotrow in another	and ALDENTED T M AN	to some trouble in one of the crafts, the em-
	FACK Riley's "pancakes."	country-must respond at the earliest possible		ployers treated us to a general lockout in the
Chales In Mont. J. A. Joues and Ensure	As for the camp delegate work, we are follow-	moment, as an effective mark of solidarity to		
rivnn are agitating in Missoula, and	As for the third by the Sunttle Lorgers	which they are warmly invited by the Com-	Compliments of Brench Brayley, Local 417	building industry and what happened? We,
ave organized an industrial union, No. 40, 1.	ing the plan initiated by the Scattle Loggers	which they ado the General Confedera	Compliments of branch branchy, accel for,	with the sacred contract were locked out too.
			I. W. W.	It did not help that we protested and said that
				it could not be done. We all knew that it could
Or there made Hugher of cosh international	is the official delegate stationed in Astoria for	istration of the Industrial Workers of the	The I. W. W., that is, the industrial workers	not be done because we had the contract. Nev-
week. Hughes scao international	I the Unicht diregal Pallar Worker Walter T.	World (America).	of the World, is a labor union that is organized	not be done, because we had the contract. Nev-
an is now be found in Missoula. Some of	the branch there and Fellow Worker Walter T.			
them have gone to the Coast, and will have to	Nef has charge of the work at Clatskanie and	•		
an of a farther before they can fool the lum-	vicinity. As the union grows we will place	The following amounts have been collected in	WORKING CIASE Into one solid industrial datos,	that we would not sue him for damage. After
Willicks any more A E of L namers please	more man in the field and we feel that we are	Continue by the I W W for the benefit of out	without distinction of trade, craft, sex, color or	that arreament we were permitted to return to
forty for any more. A. F. of IA papers, pressed	more men in the here and we recentration	Spokane by the I. W. W. tot the benefit of the	working class into one solid industrisi unou, without distinction of trade, craft, sex, color or nationally. We organize by industries and not by crafts or trades. The old form of unionism	that Agreement, we were permitted to retara to
7	laying the loundation for a scione organisation.	striking fellow workers in oweden.	bationally. We organize by industries and not by crafts or trades. The old form of unionism	WORK. Ine above are lacts from the general
Committee of No. 12 febore coner i	There are muny wars tried that are not suc-			
tons the aqueduct as being frightful. M. A.	cessful and a few that are moderately so, but	Dichard Brazier	act together; the I. W. W. actually unites all	were locked out. PETER JOHNSEN.
laney writes as follows:	we feel that we have yet to learn the secret of	Alchant Dianet	s act together; the i. w. w. actually unites all	Local 12, I. W. W.
P	we feel that we have yet to learn the secret of	U. Slat	rithe workers into one grand body, and its mot-	
the come in that some of the mon are	reaching the lumber workers in a way that will		toes are: "Labor alone produces all wealth,"	
The subscription is a subscription of the subs	make revolutionists out of them and at the	Robert Ulson	"Labor is entitled to all it produces," "One	
	same time give them power in the industry.	John K. Tunberg		It is a mystery how the slaves and serfs of
is probably the reason why they are returning	E. J. FOOTE.		union, one label, one enemy," and, finally, "An	the old times ever organized a rebellion without
"North T Discussion way they are returning	B. J. FUUIB.	S. Carison	injury to one, is an injury to all."	some wise guy to read unto them the 37th
Valley, J. Blewett just arrived from Imperial		Oscar Carlson		chapter of Karl Marx-in the original German.
Valley, and he states there is plenty of work;	the second	S. Anderson	E. R. CHAPIN: Please write to your mother	chapter of Karl Marx-In the original Comman
wages \$2 to \$2.50 per day and board, 9 to 10	When the proletariat begins to organize, the bourgeoise gets busy. It sics on the para-	John Foss	and sisters at 709 East Forty-sixth St., Chicago,	
"Ourse wood place to sleep in some localities.	bourgeoise gets busy. It sics on the para-	T T Brown		
and food is fine Other more there nows \$9 50 8	bourgeoise gets busy. It sics on the pain of sites, the reptiles and the scabs. It calls on	J. J. BIOWA	M. K. CHAPIN.	or merely thinking about what some phil-
hours This of Work there pays \$2.00, 0	the frame anarohy maligion It screams to	P. Compert		osopher once said? It may comfort the hungry
Work and includes building and cement	sites, the reptiles and the scabs. It cans on law, force, anarchy, religion. It screams to heaven and to hell. It stirs up race prejudice.	Pete Ederts		worker to know that defective nutriment causes
binhi local 12 is still pounding away every	heaven and to hell. It stirs up race prejudice. The witches' cauldron of Macbeth is nothing	Henning Larson	In Texas recently a lynching which had been	worker to know that uncertife autiment country
"" on Second and Los Angeles street, and	The witches' cauldron of Macbeln is nothing	Quat Will	set for Sunday was postponed so as not to dese-	gastric irritation, out what's the matter with
Find work too. The employment sharks	heside the diablonian pot it brows		crate the Sabbath Newport News.	the ham and eggs?
are beginning to feer as and it will not be tong	Clave.	J. F. Phar		•

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

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

### PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Spokane	Local	Ú	nions	of	the	Indu	strial	Wo	rkers	of	the World
JAMES W A. E. COU		•	•	TEL	ЕРНО	: DNE M	AIN I	566	•	•	Editor Assistant Editor
Subscriptio	on, Year	ly	•				•	•	•	•	. \$1.00
Canada, Y	early				•						. 1.50

Bundle Orders, 100 or More Per Copy Subscription, Six Months .50 .02 1/2

The Industrial Worker is published by workingmen. We have no capital. Subscriptions and orders must always be prepaid.

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

The boss lives in luxury on your unpaid wages. Stop thief!

If the interests of the workers are the same as the interests of the employers, why do you not join the Bankers' association?

If you are true to yourself as a wage-worker, you will be true to the work-ing class. "It's an unwise bird that fouls its own nest."

Man is a social animal by nature, but an uperganized worker is like a stray dog; every one can'give him a kick, and who cares?

if the soldiers shoot down the workers, it is because the workers feed the soldiers. Patriotism is suicide for the working people. Forget it!

Remember our fellow workers who are striking in Pennsylvania, and also those in Sweden. They are heroes, and are fighting our battles. Don't be a piker!

Questions of taxation are property questions. How much property have you got? Even if they put a tax on brains, the unorganized worker would be exempt.

If a workingman tells you he can "succeed" single-handed, ask him why he has not done so already. Industrial union alone spells success for the working class.

The bosses know better than to scab on each other-they slick like glue. A successful boss belongs to an industrial union of bosses. What union do you belong to?

A Number 3 shovel works by the direct action of the man who's got hold it. Use the tools for your own good—you know already how to work them the good of the boss—who laughs at you for a sucker.

Every dry in the year is "Labor Day" for the slaves. They are either working or looking for grub the year 'round. When the workers are organ-ized in the i. W. W. it will be "Labor Day" for the b-uses-and they know it. Do you?

In general, things are sold at their value; the workers only get a small part of the value they produce. The employing class gots all the rest. Labor power dreates more value by far than is necessary to create labor power. This is the reason that workers lives are so cheep, and food and clothes are so "dear." Organize and abolish the employing class!

Gompers. the king of labor fakirs, has discovered that there are poor working people in Europe who haven't enough to ent! But, of course, Gomp-ers never heard of bread lines or bull pens in America. Certainly not! And yet the suckers of the American Federation of Labor pay this critter \$3000 a year and all he can graft, to "educate" them. How many tencent stews could a striker buy with \$5000?

An English economist and: "The poor will be as lazy as they can be." The irouble is, the poor can't be hazy, or they would starve. Only the rich-the employing class-are able, by means of their organization, to make a suc-cess of laziness. Only the employing class has a right to be lazy. The work-ers have no rights, unless they are able to enforce those rights. Lazy! Why it's a disgrace for an aristocrat to work-but work is good enough for mules and slaves.

The "Industrial Worker" is in debt to the printer for about \$500. We have no smart business men at the head of this paper. It is printed by the effort of workingmen the same as yourselves, who have nothing. We could increase the circulation if we would pander to politicians, cowards and scaba. We refuse to do this. We can not plame everybody. We don't intend to try. If you believe that all working people should units to fight the boss, then get some subscribers and help pay expenses.

The Jollet, III., "News" gives an account of a strike of 200 men at the quarries of the Western Stone company, near that city last week. There men understand the value of the irritant or intermittent strike. The manager for company, a man named Weeks, says that these strikers never have a leader. They will walk out for a week or a few days and then come back to work again. A reporter asked one of the strikers, who was their leader. The striker looked rather surprised. "We don't have no leader." he answered, "We just get together and all quit!" There was no violence, but a committee from the Western quarries succeeded in pulling off the workers from the back the Jollet quarry.

A Nevada paper pays: "Some farm hands are treated too well, while others are not treated well enough, but these cases are of purely local and indi-vidual significance, and do not affect the general question: Do the idle men really want work?" Of course! They ought to work whether they like 17 hours a day and rotten grub or not! But this paper—a 2z4 sheet, lets the cat out of the bar, when it says that so far the cases of starvation and over-work are "individual". As long as a workingman tries to fight the farmers it in the neck. Industrially organized, the injury of one farm worker, is the it in the neck. Industrially organized, the injury of one farm worker, is the individual real of the other workers. The I. W. W. will soon force the farmers to better terms—the workers, so far, are treating the farmers "too well." Turn sbout is fair play.

The St. Louis "Star" heads a long editorial with the following: If all labor organizations were as business-like in their methods, as progressive in their operation and as conservative in their deliber-ations and actions as the typographical union, there would be but little of the so-called "constant strife between capital and lator." Give a member of this aristocratic bunch, the typographical union, a shovel, the next time he is on the hog, and put him in a loany bunk house after ahoreling gravel all day, and then ask him about the "harmony of in-terests" between him and the boss who looks down his collar. The members of the typographical union will print anything their boss tells them—they will even slander their own union in the papers they print for the bosses. The newspapers of the employing class are printed by the typographical union and the same union prints injunctions against sirkers. No wonder the bosses like such a union as this. But ark a member of the typographical union why he dou't want the newsboys in the same union? And then ask him it has a no always right to have the balan of the proventions why he dou't want the newsboys in the same union?

her ant Mitchell and Healy. Others present were Frank J. McNulty of Springfield, Ill., grand president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Thomas B. Levy of Isaac G. Johnson & Co. of Spuyiten Duyvil, N. Y.; Edward A. Moffett, former editor of the Brick-layers' and Masons' Journal, Camden, N. J.; C. L. Shamp of Omaha, Neb., secretary of the International Stationary Firemen's Union. Mrs. Harriman, at the close of dinner, expressed her picasure in having the opportunity to welcome to delegates, called attention to the value of organized effort and congratulated them upon their deliberate adoption of a brotherhood standard. Is it not indeed true, and true every day, that the trade unions sid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers?

## THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN

THE CENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN
The general strike in Sweden is magnificent. Even the Swedish government admits that there are over 200,000 persons on strike, and the real functions in the verse of the work of the over 200,000 persons on strike, and the real functions that there are over 200,000 persons on strike, and the real functions the workers of the work is one of the orbid indications that the days of working class divisions are drawing to a close.
On page 1 of this issue of the industrial Worker wo print the appeal of the General Confederation of Labor of France, and of the Industrial Workers of the World for funds to help the Swedish strikers. It appears in this paper in Swedish and English. Contributions may be sent to Vincent 8t. John, General Becretary Treasurer of the 1. W. W. 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, illinois, or to C. L. Fillgno, the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the low orkers in Bpokane. Wash. Nearly \$40 bave already been given by the fellow or search are familiar with their story. It will be necessary for us to wait till we have reliable word from the atrikers themsolves before we and detailed news that is to be depended upon. That the strike is the exitable are all all all of ongwinded at the strike and in Derope are full of longwinded at the strike or and that the strike is most of our readers are in onto a two are share and the apper. Speaking in this connection of the last strike in France. The paper asys:
The sum that the extensive strike in Paris earlier in the year was worten as a general strike. But this was only by anticipation or by misotone and and apper strike. The sead Beattie "Times" has also the Swedish strike, to the effect that if the Swedish working heneriting in a point, etc. The scad Beattie "Times" has also all have no far a general strike in Paris. The sum and point is the string beneficiant of the swedish workers and the paper is point and the string beneficiant of the workers. The New York "Post," for instance, has a two colume advect an

Who are had more ensured than the Americans, but who know that they are slaves. The argument of the enemy that the strikers in a real general strike would starve is a lie. Being organized, and in control of the industries, it will simply mean that the workers can stop production entirely, or carry it on for the benefit of the strikers during the strike. This idea perfected, and with the coming organized indication and discipline, the workers will soon learn that if they can carry on production for their own benefit during a strike, they can also carry it on permanently. The general strike will fanally take the form of a general lock-out of the employing class. The campiagn agathst patriotism and sgainst militarism must be kept up. Every workingman should teach his children to despise war, and loathe the uniform. The idolatry of rag worship must be thrown aside as being a religion of human sacrifice. With the army honey-combed with muiny, and the workers alive to the fact that industrial union is the hope of the working people, such strikes as the present one in Sweden are the first peals of thundre in the storm which shall sweep the employers, their guns, their flags, and their superstitions from the earth!

## CAUSE AND EFFECT

CAUSE AND EFFECT Strike at the cause of the misery of the working class, aboliah the capi-talist system—"never mind the effects." The L W. W. has for its object the elimination of the employing class, and nothing short of the utter doing away with the wage system will give industrial liberty to the working class. There inve been descree of slavery and decradation in all ages. The negro slave with a "kind" master was still a slave, and while heavy chains may be more criling than light chains, who would willingly consent to be chained at all? The employing class is a social encer, it saps the very life of the workers and the world and calls for exitrpation at the hands of its victims. But very-thing has a beginning, and the revolution is no exception. There are those crif-ord-sined teachers who aneer at the daily struggles of the workers and reverse and good may "wompather" with the strikers asking a small raise in wages, but their superior inside teachers who aneer at the daily struggles of the workers. But wisdom tells them that no raise of wages is of any avail nor any shorten-ing of hours of labor! They would have the child walk before it creens. But will there some philosophers picase tell us how, if the working class are to its to litic organized as often to be unable to wring the smallest concresions from the masters, the same working class is sud-lenly to develop strength and discipline sufficient to conquer the employing class? If they can explain this black, then they are able to tell an army of undrilled, raw recruits how to compare. But they would have us believe that anything short of complete victory of strong fromyse, and that the workers should refuse even a crumb, because not strong enough to win a loaf. So well have they got the revolution planned-in their minds-that they ignore all the teachings of Nature in the struggle or existence.

Is compromise, and that the workers should refuse even a crumb, because not strong enough to win a loaf. So well have they got the revolution planned— in their minds—that they ignore all the teachings of Nature in the struggle for existence. Cause and effect are so interlocked that the study is often like the labyrinth of Daedalus; we become loat in its infricate passages. Is the slavery of the working class due to the lack of spirit and courage of the work-ers, or due to the crueity and power of the masters? Or both? But the non-resistance of the workers encourages the employers in their tyranny, and the brutallities and insolence of the employers have too often broken the aptrits and weakened the hands of the workers. The two classes have then a recipro-cal effect. By lessening the effect of an attack, do we not to that extent lessen the attack? The blow may be equally heavy whether it strikes the man or strikes his armor but the armor lessens the effect, and to that extent resists the one who strikes. If the working class cannot improve its condition and above all its organization, under the wage system, where are we then to go to recruit strength for the conflict in which capitalism shall be over-thrown? The pallatives of charity, the hypnoitsm of religion, do not remove the effects of the wage system—they only parily hide the effects of social in-justice, resist also the causes of the injustice? If there were no courts and lawyers who would send the strikers to fail? But if there were no class and must be abolished and rendered harmless to the workers. It is then, the institutions of capitalism scainst which we fight. The real personal strength of the employers is contemptible. They lide behind their fortress, the state, and depend on the traitors in labor's ranks and not on their own bravery. To educate the workers of the World. The general who saved Rome long ago, a man named Fabius, who by the way, never read a work on "scientific socialism." had not a strong enough army to risk an open hattle with The workers have nothing to lose but slavery, so get in and fight the cruss and the effect at the same time. You never know what you can do till you try. The man who hesitates to make an effort to better himself is brother to the scab.

## I. W. W. APPEALS TO ALL WORKERS

I. W. W. AITEALS TO ALL WORKLAS The human mind has been said to act in three ways: by the will, by the intellect, and by the emotions. A man may have will power and determine tion and also be very intellectual, and still be scemingly incapable of emotion. A person may be very emotional and also intelligent, and be without treated tion or force of character—will power. And some men have intellect of the cold mechanical sort, without the energy to apply it, or the semislifity it emotion which is capable of enlisting the support of his fellows. Men's minds differ as much as their faces. No two are alike, and an argument that algo and a "friend" of labor may seem senseless to the worker of practical mind hind natural energy. natural energy.

great men, and remember the truths they have faught us." The songs in slang, sung by the members of the I. W. W., especially in the West, have aroused the repugnance of some of our scientific and learned critics. They like to read of the "Carmagnole" as sung by ragged and hungre workers of the slums of Paris a century ago, but if these same critics were alive at that time would they have, joined in singing "La Carmagnole"? Not they! Their refined ears would have been shocked at the singing, and their eyes offended at the ragged and unkempt looks of the people who tore down the Bastille! the Bastille!

the Bastille! Bo, as regards any means to arouse the workers to action united agains: the employers, we say that all means are justifiable which do not decrive the workers nor help the enemy. The impression made by a hearty stanging of one of the songs of labor may be remembered long after the works are for-gotten. The burning example and enthusiasm of the soap-box speaker may make a hundred men good union members, who would go to sleep over a treatise on the "Economic Causes of the Third Punic War." Get the working people together and into the union: They will do the rest!

## NEXT CONVENTION AND REFERENDUM

NEXT CONVENTION AND REFERENDUM As published in the last number of the Industrial Worker, the referendum vote of the I. W. W. has deferred the next annual convention of the union till May, 1910. This referendum also decided that the scneral officers of the I. W. W. are to be nominated by the industrial unions of the I. W. W. and the election of the candidates so nominated is to be determined by referendum vote of the entire membership. All industrial unions are notified that the names of the persons nominated must be in the hands of the General Scere-tary-Treasurer. Vincent St. John, 310 lush Temple, Chicago, Ill., not later than September 15, 1909. The officers to be elected after the names of nominces are sent out by the General Administration are as follows: General Sceretary-Treasurer, General Organizer, five members of the General Extru-tive Board. Also an Auditing Committee of three members. It is only proper to call the attention of the readers of the Industrial Worker, and the membership generally, to the importance of this election, and to the necessity of every member using his best judgment and knowl-edge in the selection of the men who have great responsibility and very important duties in the revolutionary I. W. W. With the feeling of solidarity which is so strong and general in the union, it is hardly needful to point out that no uersonal or local considerations should come before the thorught el-what is best for the organization as a whole. The revolutionary labor unlike knows no lines of geography, no distinction of race, or rationally, the ability, experience and suitability of all officers should be considered as well as questions of popularity. Danton once said: "It is the duty of the revolutionist to stiffe, if nocessary all human sentiment." The I. W. W. We hearty support of all true union members.

hearty support of all true union members. The poverty of the membership, and the fact that resources are needed so badly to carry on the work of organizing and educating the workers, mak-it impossible to provide for as many organizers as are needed, and the sal-arles paid to the Jeneral Screttary. Treasurer and General Organizer are astle revolutionists. The sad results of trusting in leaders is plainly seen in the craft unions, and all members of the 1. W. should feel an equi-responsibility for the welfare of the jorganization. But on the other hand, we must remember that many active men, frast and last, in the labor movement, who were sincere, have become discouraged not so much by the stacks of the enemy on the outside as by the fault-finding and senseless criticism of any responsibility themselves. It should be remembered that there is a wide dimension between the same between the themselves.

any responsibility themselves. It should be remembered that there is a wide difference between true democratic administration and the confusion caused by lack of system. It is impossible to imagine an organization in which there is no responsibility of individuals; there is no time and no way in which the danger of possible trenchery can be entirely eliminated. Actions speak louder than words, and the conduct of the officers as well as that of the members of the union must serve as the guide to the sincerity of their intentions. We must not truit "leaders," but we must discipline ourselves and educate ourselves to the point where it is impossible seriously to be betrayed by any one. Blind confidence and unreasoning suspicion are alike detrimental to the

point where it is impossible seriously to be betrayed by any one.] Blind confidence and unreasoning suspicion are alike detrimental to the organization. Both are to be avoided. Too many members are inclined to absent themselves from the business meetings of their union, and then find hands of the general officers or organizers, which can only be uccomplianted by the members themselves. As the organization of the I. W. W. grows, and continues to increa-in power, the officers of the local industrial unions, as well as theor cost rational industrial unions, and the industrial departments have more result all the members of the G. E. R. can give their whole time to the business of the I. W. W. In the meantime, those members of the G. E. B. who are forced to work for a master should be assisted in their work for the union are it would be improper for the industrial Worker to, advocate any left.

he dou't want the newsboys in the same union? And then ask him if he of always glad to have the help of the newsboys when it comes to a strike?

The Chicago "Examiner" has a long item of society news about a dinner given a few days ago by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman at a resort in New York state. It was for the purpose of showing to the world that the Ataerican Fed-eration of Labor is the friend and supporter of the employing class. John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, wore diamonds to show the prosperous condition of the coal miners, and some of the other Chaldeans and soothwayers of the A. F. of L. were there to explain the meaning of the hand-writing ion the wall to the banqueters. Every coal miner's shack should be rnamented with a copy of the photograph which was taken of the rerealers, and it is ply they did not been the "protected by the likes of Mitchell. i the coal-breakers, and show of the blocking shate in the coal-breakers, and who have been so well protected by the likes of Mitchell. From tree to tree long strings of Japanese lanters is have table as accessories. Dimer was served on the law at three long tables. From tree to tree long strings of Japanese lanterns lent the charm of fairlying to the scene. Waiters in gorgeous livery served, pretty misses in costumes led by Miss Edith Harriman, John Mitchell and Tim Healy delivered addresses. Mrs. Harriman later posed specially with John Mitchell and Tim Healy in a sourceir photograph of the occasion, after a flashlight had been taken of the dinner party on the lawn. The tables were laid upon the lawn in the shape of the letter E. Mrs. Harriman presided at the center table. To the right and left of

It is possible. It would be improper for the industrial Worker to advocate any politicular candidate for any of the offices, but it is entirely proper to under all members of the i. W. W. to take part, if possible, in the nominations and election, and to consider only the general welfare of the whole organization in their proceedings.

Get the right members into the right places, and then stand by them if the performance of their duty. In the meantime, every member should familiarize himself with what are the duties of the general officers as lati-down in the constitution of the I. W. W.

While it would be a waste of space to expose every individual the who is robbing the working people, every I. W. W. member should take the to show up the organizers and leaders of the American Federation of the to show up the organizers and leaders of the American Federation of the Malony, the district organizer of the American Federation of Laber Malony, the district organizer of the American Federation of Laber to the vest as fair sample. This man Malony is a contractor and a comme their wasce. A number of the italian members of the I. W. We were the their wasce. A number of the italian members of the I. W. W. were the bare no legal referes. It is to be hoped them 3200 per day, and the me the wasce. A number of the boyed them Stell provided the the state of this and its application. Malony has been arrested on a wa-the meaning of this and its application. Malony has been arrested on a wa-the instigation of some of the other contractors who wasted to become at the instigation of some of the other contractors who wasted to become members of 11,524 alse, so they could hire ment at less than the scale.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909

# ALL FOUNDATION OF WORKERS' UNION

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

INDUSTRIAL We -by means of organization. The craft union; the separations of workers into warring group, are like the box and arrow signing the ma-chine gun. Industrial organization of the work-cra after the manner of the industrial crgan-ization of the employers—that is the means of the I. W. All the appirations and strug-kies of past ages would be lost on humanity did we not profit by the experiences of those who have gone before. The I. W. W. is a rev-olutionary union of working people founded on the basis of the struggle between the working class and the employing class, with no dividing lines of race, color or creed. That such a form of crganization would be opposed by the en-my, was the intention and hope of its founders. The I. W. W. has not been disappointed in its hope of anlagonizing the employing class. But one grand fact remain: we have never been supported by the sensitus. Although fourment have been mains us. Although the membership of the I. W. W. is growing, growing, growing! Industrial Union the World Over. Net and the the one work of the site of the structure in the structure in the site of the structure in the structure in the world over. Net and the structure in the structure in the site of the membership of the I. W. W. is growing. growing, growing!

With a private of any bollet or organization of the second second

## AMERICAN LIBERTY AT MCREES ROCKS-DEPUTIES KILLING STRIKERS



# INDUSTRIAL STRIKE AT MCKEES ROCKS

F. of L. and socialist paper, the "Labor World," was given a copy of the strikers' appeal for help, for the purpose of having it ignored. Hughes is a "socialist" but is afraid to notice the matter in the columns of his paper. This whole article, however, is printed by members of Hughes' union, the American Federation of Labor. It's the best we can do, boys—till you get organized in the I. W. W. The leading Chicago paper, the "Tribune," also printed by members of the American Feder-ration of Labor, has the following in editorial: "For rioters of this type, the order issued to the troops, 'Fire to kill,' is the only proper treat-ment."

the troops, Fire to and, a ment," ment," The appeal for funds to enable the strikers' families to eat during the struggle has been met, so far, as follows by the Spokane I. W. W.: RELIEF FUND.

Joe Salle	anu.
Fred Yogat h	1.00
Nels Johnson	
I D Lomon	.25
L. R. Larson	.25
Paul Adams	.50
	.50
O. List	1.00
Tohn Miller	.25
John Miller Lauritz Norgerd	1.00
J. H. Corbin	.25
E. R. Chapin	
A. Barch	2.00
A. Barch E. Llewellyn	.25
Richard Bratter	.25 .25
Sam Anderson	.25
A. Rebel	.25
Fred Klatt	1.25
P. Anderson	1.25
F. Smith	1.00
F. Clark	1.00
James McDaniels	.50
D. Godfeen	.30
C. H. McBride	.25
A. R. Rebel	.25
A. Gials	.25
Hobo Agitator	.25
John Pursche	.50
O. Sila	.50
S. Richardson	.25
Tony Salati	.25
Frank Shyco	.50
Alfred Nelson	.50
George Colmorgan	.25
Tom Dixon	.25
H. C. Dutton	1.00
John Reese	50
Charlie Lent	1.00
Jack Adams	.25
-	
Total	21.50

Two hundred school children have gone on strike at Pittston in the Pressed Steel Car com-pany's district. The notice of the strike was conspicurually printed by the children and at-tached to telephone poles, etc. As we go to press, word has been received from the General Socretary-Treasurer that the strike-breakers at McKees Rocks have all quits as is admitted even in the snew's papers.

as is admitted even in the enemy's papers The works are also tied up tight and the I. W W. is in charge.

Men of England, wherefore plough, For the lords who lay you low? Wherefore weave with toil and care The rich robes your tyrants wear?

Wherefore feed, and clothe and save, From the cradle to the grave. Those ungrateful drones who would Drain your sweat—nay, drink your blood?

Wherefore, bees of England, forge Many a weapon, chain and scourge, That these stingless drones may spoil The forced produce of your soil?

Have ye leisure, comfort, caim? Shelter, 'ood, love's gentle baim? Or what is it ye buy so dear With your pain and with your fear?

The seed ye sow, another reaps; The wealth ye find, another keeps; The robes ye weave, another wears; The arms ye forge, another bears.

Sow seed—but let no tyrant reap; Find wealth—let no imposter heap; Weave robes—let not the idle wear;

## TO UNION SECRETARIES.

3

The following is a list of the industrial Unions and Branches of industrial Unions of the I. W. W. in the Urited States and Canada. It is possible that there are some errors and omissions in this list. All socretarios are asked to send 'n a statement of their names, addresses, times of union meetings, etc. This list will be published every week, and those unions withing 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.

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

California. 173-J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 172 East St., Maritime Bik. 437-John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. Meets & p. m. Saturdays. 419-Wrn. Kuhl, Redlands, Box 357. 12-W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 234 E. 2nd St.

Colorado. Mixed Local, Denver.

Mixed Loca, Denver.
Minola.
600-J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11.653 Yale Ave.
233-F. Balzano, Chicago, 161 N. Carpenter.
85-Richard Stromberg, Chicago, 324 La Salle
Ave. Br. 1.
85-W. Zalewcki, Polish Br.
85-W. Friec, Chicago, 1811 Oak St. Br. 2.
167-A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oak St. Br. 2.
167-A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oak dale Ave.
139-H. Hagensen, Sioux City, 419 Jennings.
28-F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott.
Minnesota.
424-H. F. Loger, Jr., Deer River. Meets 1st and 36 Sundays of month at 10 s. m., Ruby's Hall,
64-C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson Ave.
440-Minnie Halkonen, Duluth, 21 E. 5th St.

440-Minnie Halkonen, Duluth, 21 E. 5th St.

Alu-Minnie Haikonen, Dufun, 21 D. Cui Cu.
Missouri.
84-J. Pollack, St. Louis, 1529 N. 15th St.
188-I. Marcus, St. Louis, 1005 N. 14th.
413-Wm. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 S. 18th.

413-Win. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 S. 18th.
413-Win. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 S. 18th.
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 Wargoner, Great Falls, 520 4th Ave. South.
421-Joe Duddy, Kalispell, Box 175.
300-M. F. McClung, Kalispell.
33-Pete Brown, Darby, Box 78.
35-H. C. McCang, St. Regis, Box 23.
39-W. H. Coombs, Hillings. Meets Friday, 7:30 p.m.

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, 101 Facebon, 161-C. Delz, New York, 512 E. 146th, 1420-C. G. Fisher, New York, 314 E. 152d, 130-N. Beekman, New York, 334 E. 51st, 95-W. Nornbroy, New York, 43 W. 96th, 317-J. Fronkowiak, Junfalo, 1153 Broadway, 91-J. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Ferabrooke, 15-A. Hiack, New York, 403 W. 127th, 179-J. Routsione, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave,

179-J. Routsione, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave. Ohio.
33-Chas. H. Smith, Cleveland, 6636 Filiss Ave. 98-M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st.
93-E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. 4th. 92-Pat Waish, Portland, 33 N. 4th.
94-Dat Waish, Portland, 33 N. 4th.
941-G. E. Nelson, Portland, 33 N. 4th.
941-R. Walters, Philadelphia, 5539 Poplar St. 5-L. D'Andrea, Dunnore, 306 Smith St. 11-H. Davis, Philadelphia, 1548, 6th St.
941-Joe Shoofer, Philadelphia, 154 S, 6th St.
944-Joe Shoofer, Philadelphia, 420 Green St.
954-T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna Ave.

Ave. 215-J. Desmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gazzam St. 516-Auton Parise, Parsons, Box 81. 516-Auton Parise, Parsons, Box 81. 511-J. Yanicilo, Old Forge, Box 13. 372-P. Cox, Pation. 25-John Lodone, Masontown, Box 697 Br. 1. 25-O. Basso, Fairchance, Box 226 Br. 2. 298-New Casile. 235, Washington St., Thurs-day Evening. Mixed Local, L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622. 299 Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel. Colorado. Denver, 3505 Humboldt St. Rhode Island.

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

Vermont. . 7—F. Rossi, Montpeller, 115 Barre SL 176—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury. 410—L. Marchetto, liarre, 10 Shurtcleff Place.

Washington, 423-F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, 416 Front Ave. 132-W. Liebrecht, Seattle, 308 James St. 434-H. A. Hanley, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.

Read-H. A. Hashey, plotate, its front Ave., Read-Read-Reading and the state of the

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

woncers. National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rose-mont Terrace, Lymansville, R. I. 20-G. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 New-berry St.

The level of the second	It, the Industrial union movement must freely nct and develop itself. SOUTH AMERICAN SYNDICALISTE CON- GRESS. In "La Organizacion Obrera." organ of the local "Arcentina Federation of Workers," the Fed-ral Council of that organization launches an appeal for an International South American Congress of federated organizations, to be held at Buenos Ayrcs, Anril 30, 1910. The provis- ional object, etc., will be shortly published. It is well remembered that already last year the local federation addressed a circular to all South American labor organizations setting forth the advantages of the projected congress. —From Syndicalist Builelin. CRADLE SONG. Rock-a-bye Baby, in the tree ton. When you are married, your wife will work too. So that the swells will have nothing to do.	by introduce them to turn back. The sentiment for industrial union is so strong that it is reported that the head officials of the American Federation of Labor have been ap- proached by those of the United States Steel Corporation (in behalf of the Civic Federation, of which both are members) to organize a sepa- ration of workers in the factories of the corpor- ation, by virtue of which the efforts of the I. W. W. organizers are to be headed off. Gomp- ers is so badly broken down weeping over the wores of the German workers that he is unable to be on the scene. The latest reports from the battlefield state that the enemy has placed a large ascrhlight from one of Uncle Sam's bat- tleships, on top of the factory, and any gather- ing of strikers is broken up by sharpshoters. In the meantime, numbers of the strikers' wires have taken the commissary stores of the unemy to feed their families. Further reports are anxiously awaited and the various I. W. W. members are saked to give our side of the story.	I. W. W. Song Books Now Ready The Clausic Songs of Revolution and the Songs of the Modern Blanket Stiff 25 Songs in All Address: B. HOLMES	<ul> <li>berry St.</li> <li>55-W. Swindleburst, Fall River, Mass., 33 James.</li> <li>120-D. Flcari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central Ave.</li> <li>157-Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Belleville Ave.</li> <li>425-A. Debulgne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front St.</li> <li>433-8. Martinelli, Stajord Springs, Coan., Ikox 638.</li> <li>436-C. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St.</li> <li>630-T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., 1kox 206.</li> <li>District COUNCILS.</li> <li>Philadelphia, PaH. Davis.</li> <li>New York, N. YH. Traurig, 741 E. 5th St.</li> <li>Charge, Ill Frank Morris, 202 Wells St.</li> <li>Central EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.</li> <li>Scattle, WashC. L. Filigno, 416 Front Ave., Rear.</li> <li>Porland, OreE. E. Johnson, 33 N. Fourth St.</li> <li>Phorada LEACUES.</li> <li>Buffalo, N. YH. Tuthill, 69 Baynes St.</li> <li>Charge, IllP. Hugh M. Scott, 71st and Main</li> <li>Sta., Tuto Counce the Texture of the State and Main</li> </ul>
diers-it makes all the workers equally strong	Rock-a-bye Baby, off to the grave!Ex.	H. L. Hughes, the editor of the Spokane A.		Butte, MontPaul Cooney, 261 E. Porphyry St.

# THE CONSTITUTION-CONSTITUTION— Brute of The L.W.W. RULE of THE L.W.W.

(Continued from last week.)

### PREAMBLE.

PREAMBLE. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no proces so long as hunger and want are found smong millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all go on until the workers of the world organiss as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the manage-met of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the evergrowing power of the employing class. The trade unions forer a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted againti aborter as to workers to be pitted againti aborter, all syles, and other ways— torreby helping defeat one another in wags wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wags wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers in the same industry. These conditions can be changed and the its members in any one industry, or in al in-tereor of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in al in-tereor, thus making an injury to one an in-jury ot all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair the trade of the conservative motto, "A fair the trade of the conservative motto, "A fair the trade of the conservative motto, "A fair the work fewer fole days work", "A fair the trade of the conservative motto, "A fair the trade of the conservative motto, "A fair the trade of the conservative motto, "A fair the work fewer fole days work", "A fair the work fewer fole days work ", we met the torder solid days the solid work work fewer went the trade of the conservative motto, "A fair the work fewer fole days work", "A fair the vewer fewer fole days work", "A fair the vewer fewer fole days work", "We are alimeted the torider the vewer fewer fole days work", "

thereof, thus making an injury to one an in-jury of all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watch-word, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalist. The army of pro-ducion must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalist, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Knowing, therefore, that such an organiza-tion is absolutely necessary for our emancipa-tion we unite under the following constitution:

### ARTICLE V. The Label.

Section 1. There shall be a Universal Label for the entire organization. It shall be of a crimson color and always the samc in design. The use of the Universal Label shall never be The use of the Universal Label shall never be delegated to employers, but shall be vested en-tirely in our organization. Except on stickers, circulars, and literature proclaiming the merils of the Industrial Workers of the World, and emannting from the General Offices of the In-dustrial Workers of the World, the Universal Label shall be printed only as evidence of work done by I. W. W. members. When the Label is op printed, it shall be done by the authority of our organization, without the intervention of any employer. Whenever the Universal Label is placed upon

Departments for the purpose of paying the legit imate expenses of maintaining the organiza-tions.

Sec. 6. No funds of the General Administra tion of ( shall be of the I. W. W. or subordinate parts thereof be used for political party purposes. (Continued Next Week.)

BEATTLE, 19091

Some live to eat, some eat to live, Some live good things to others give; But we will work the whole day thru, And ouly ask a ten-cent stew-

We are almost in love with you— Ple and cake look mighty blue, The pretzel, "snall," and doughnut, too, They all must fall a notch or two, Confronted with the ten-cent stew.

Automobiles, some love to ride— In private yachts on waters glide, And quaff the coolest, finest brew, But we will stick to ten-cent stew!

O, ten-cent stew, O, ten-cent stew, We are almost in love with you-Don't ask us why such things we prize, Why ambitions no higher rise; It should be very plain to you, They're spent to digest ten-cent stew.

In times gone by we chewed "Climax," And "Arrow Head." and "Battle Ax," And "Piper Heidsick," and "Horse Shoe," But ne'er forsook the ten-cent stew.

GERMAN LABOR UNIONS.

# SOCIAL REVOLUTION THE WINE OF THE SOUL

**IIIL WHLU UP IIIL OULL** "Say, do you want a job?" The rancher hailed two tired and hungy-jooking workmen who were sitting on a baggage truck in the shade of the depot, in the little town of Im-perial in the Imperial valley. California. They were ordinary, yet not ordinary workmen, for they were revolutions. "I'm hayin': the rancher went on, "and I pay \$2 a day and board." The job was accepted, and about 5 p. m. the rancher came along with a team hauling a hay press and a buggy trailing behind. The men's blankets were piled into the bugsy, and the workmen squeezed themselves into the seat and the eight mile journey along the dusty, sun-baked country road began. As the western sun dropped nearer the horizon, ithe oppressive heat of the day became less intense, and the distant mountains took on a juriple hue. It seemed a rare treat to the workmen, thus to journey and view the beauty of field and moun-tain. But the treat was marred by the antici-pation of the strenuous life of drudgery in store for them. The sun went down and the dusk and darkness that precedes the poining of the moon enveloped them. The rancher could be diminy seen sitting on the acat of the hay-baler. vidently thinking of his cows, his hogs, his hay and the market prices. ISometimes they rumbled by prosperous-looking ranches, with lights pleaming, and contented looking men, women and maidens within, actual possessors of a hone! After one or two breakdowns and halis to give the panting, attaining horses a reat-alus, poor, poor dumb horses-they reached the ranch house, which proved to be but a miserable 1212 'shack." It was 9 p. m. The workmen alighted and mechanically set to to unharces the warry, sweathy horses and then fed and watered them. Afterwards they washed themselves in a minute tin wash bowl, dried themselves in a minute tin wash bowl, dried themselves in a minute tin wash bowl, dried themselves in a minute tin seah obje is sorgy biscuit and remarked, somewhat in a hinting manner, how itred he was. The meal over. the men arone distan

The word is discretized from the Green and Green at the second sec

curb, and halls a forlorn-looking, mentally ea-thrailed farm hand, "Say, do you want a job?" But there are two men in that quiet town who know that "job" and all the catalogue of jobs, and because of that "job," because of all jobs or lack of jobs, are doubly pledged to eliminate them forover from human ilse and knowledge and henceforth will sign themselves, "Yours for the Revolution!" the Revolution Hoitville, Calif.

SNIVELLING CALVESI Omaha, Neb., Aug. 3, 1909. Several years ago the National Association of Manufacturers, with its various local branches scattered throughout the country, pat-terning after the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, was organized for the purpose of combatting what it called the unrea-sonable, unlawful and un-American features of organized labor. Where this program is hon-estiy and impartially carried out, it should meet with the hearty encouragement of all good citizens the organization is used as a club to beat the life out of legitimate trade unions and enjoin their members from exercising their constitu-tional rights—it should meet with the hearty discouragement of all good citizens of all classes. The Omaha branch of this organization

discouragement of all good citizens of all classes. The Omaha branch of this organization, the Business Men's Association, has many members who appreciate and try to help legitimate trade unions, but it has a few members who would like to "put Typographical Union No. 190 out of business"—a union that has a just cause and that is conducting a fair campaign for its rights along the line of business principles. These latter members are like some of the radicals of organized labor—they are llable to do themselves and everybody else more harm than good. We have no desire to injure them or their business, but would respectfully call your attention to the enclosed resolution, which briefly sets forth our position on the union labor questios. If you believe our policy is commend-able—if you believe it is better to try to har-monize the class interests rather than to encourage a class strucgie—you can help the good work along by individually indorsing this resolution. Yours truly, OMAHA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 190. By the Union Label Committee: M. N. Grif-th P. J. Lavie Willis Hudensth (Cocheliet)

By the Union Label Committee: M. N. Grif-fith, P. J. Loyle, Willis Hudspeth (Socialist).

A workingman was out of a job and sick. His wife sent for the doctor. "I will leave you some medicine. Here are six pills: take one after each meal," said the doctor. "Yes, doctor, and will you please leave the meals, too?" said the slave



