NDUSTRIA

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

Six Months, 50c

LOGGER SPEAKS TO THE LOGGERS

By Wm. McKENZIE.

By Win. McKENZIE.

I would like to ask this question: "Are the loggers of Puget Sound worthy of the name of men or are they not?" The employers and owners of the logging camps look upon the logger no more than they would a dumb brute. In many cases even they do not think as much of the average logger as they do of their driving horse or of their automobile.

The reason for this I say is, that the conditions in many of the camps which they own are not as good in many cases as are the stables where they keep their horses or automobiles. You loggers of Puget Sound know that the majority of the bunk houses on Puget Sound country are not in for any man that has a spark of manhood left in him to sleep in; and yet you will go to these places and not make one word of protest to your employer about these conditions.

I think we can safely say that on the average.

make one word of protest to your employer about these conditions.

I think we can safely say that on the average there are about twenty-five men to the bunkhouse and these twenty-five men are ordered out to work when the whistles blow. At 1 o'clock they are ordered out to work again to stay until 6 in the evening. Rain or snine we are forced to go out to work. Now where do these twenty-five men dry their clothing? There is no dry house and only one little stove in the center of the bunkhouse for the entire twenty-five men. What is the result? The men have to go to bed in their wet clothing, get up in the morning and put the clothes on almost as wet as they took them off, and the chances are that the employer comes around and asks you "how things are going," and you reply, "Oh, all right." At the same time you know that they are not all right and what is more, that they are not all right and what is not one of you that has the manhood left to any one word about these conditions.

Now take it on the other hand, when the boss leaves were into the stable has deep and can't can't contains the same time to the stable has deep and can't can'

Now take it on the other hand, when the boss seger goes into the stable, he does not ask Now take too the stable, he does not ask how things are going. He sees his horse all dripping wet and his automobile all covered with mud. What does he do? He fires the man who is taking dare of the stable immediately and has an extra blanket put over his horse. Does he get an extra blanket for you when you come into the bunkhouse all wet and covered with mud? Does he? No, you bet he dosen't, and what is turther, he tells you if you don't like it you can roll up and get out. Then you will have the pleasure of once more going to town and visiting some employment shark, to whom you pay a dollar or two, for information to secure some other job on which, the chances are, the conditions are as bad as the camp which you just lett.

As for the grub, you all know that in the

the camp which you just left.

As for the grub, you all know that in the majority of the camps it is not lit for human beings to cat and is one of the chief reasons why you quit so many jobs. As a rule one of the first questions you ask a logger friend of your acquaintance who has worked in some other camp as to how the "chuck" was and two-thirds of the answers that you receive are that it was on the "bum," and "that is the reason why I bunched the job."

We all know of these taings, but we do not

son why I bunched the job."
We ail know of these things, but we do not seem to know how to get the better chuck and better sleeping quarters, shorter hours, etc. Quitting jobs will never secure for us these conditions, nor will individual kicks. All the boss does when you become dissatisfied with your job is to send down to the employment shark's office, with whom the chances are, he is connected with telephone, and have him send up snother man. It is time that all logers were beginning to realize what are the for these conditions and ways and means to remedy them. Some of us have already comed to the conclusion that the only way that we

force the bosses to grant us the concessions remedy them. Some of us have already come to the conclusion that the only way that we can hope to better these conditions is to organize. For this reason we have formed loggers' locals. Several of these are already in existence along the Coast, at Seattle, Portland and Vancouvek. Preparations are being made to form locals at several other points. To do this it will take the cooperation of all the men employed in the logging camps.

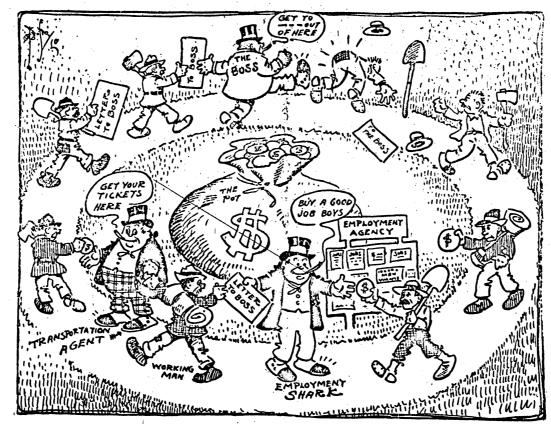
The logsers in Montana were able through organization to cut the hours of labor to nine per day. Why can't we loggers on Puget Sound do the same? The Western Federation of Miners, through organization, have been able to gain an eight-hour day and a minimum scale of \$2 per day. Can't we do the same? Are we not as intelligent as the miner or the logger in Montana? The loggers' locals of Seattle, Portland and Vancouver have laid the foundation on which should be built an organization, mener which should be built an organization manners, through organization, have been able to gain an eight-hour day and a minimum scale of \$2 per day. Can't we do the same? Are we not as intelligent as the miner or the logger in Montana? The loggers' locals of Seattle, Portland and Vancouver have laid the foundation on which should be built an organization manner. Will you wait until the rest of the loggers are organized to the extent that you will be able to shorten the hours of laboric are organized to the extent that you will be able to shorten the hours of laboric are organized to the extent that you will be able to shorten the hours of laboric are organized to the extent that you will be able to achieve anything as long as we remain unorganized. So get into line and help build up the union of your class. get in and do your part to building up a strong working class organization in the logging in dustry?

dustry?

The laundry girls in Goldfield, Nevada, who were organized into the industrial Workers of the World, were able to get \$4.00 per day for eight hours work, and would still have the wages had not the unorganized workmen flocked in from surrounding places when they norseq in from surrounding places when the heard about the high wages there and scabbed the L.W. W. out of existence. The section men in the same district received \$4.50 for eight hours work and would still be getting it if it had not been for the unorganized.

Now the loggers are organizing into the I. W. W., to do the same thing and it is up to you loggers, who are not as yet members

Do you think you would have to go to some employment shark if you were organized? . Do you not think that by organization that you could force the bosses to grant you more wages, shorter hours of employment, better sleeping accommodations, better food and more



The Endless Chain - Employment Shark, the Transportation Agent, and the Boss - Fleece the Workers.

GRAND JURY LOOKS INTO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

abor Commissioner Maupin Calls Attention to

being unloaded there by an Omaha agent, who obtains a \$2.00 fee for sending them to work. which does not exist and landing them there

which does not exist and janding them there without resources.

A letter received by him from the Colorado Labor Commissioner gives the name and address of this agent and makes explicit complaint against him. Commissioner Maupin was before the Grand Jury Friday afternoon, and there is reason to believe that he handed the communication to them as a basis for an instantant.

Commissioner Maupin says that the take employment agencies have been practically jut out of business in Lincoln and the labor aparment will now center its attack on those in Omaha where conditions are particularly aggravated.—World-Herald.

geld had and as much as the section men the same place had, as the miners have, or any class of workers that are organized.

The number of men that are at present or canized into the various loggers' locals cannot force the bosses to grant us the concessions wanted. It will take the united strength of

bor, and get better conditions of employment, and slick political grafters of the "friend of We will never be able to achieve anything as labor" type, thereby assisting Capitalism and long as we remain unorganized. So get into incidentally make for themselves an easy and

SKIDROAD NOTES. I pay for a job l

Do you belong to the Loggers' Union? It ot, why not? Come on, pinch yourself, wake up and take out a card,

"distinguished" existence by keeping the Workers' attention engaged on a continuous political shambattle, meanwhile the Capitalist masters are pressing their wage-slaves lower on the industrial field, and the Workers are becoming ever more befuddled, disgusted, distrustful and despairing, therefore be it. Resolved, in order to remedy these evils, and lay the foundation for international UNITY and SOLIDARITY among the industrially organized wage-workers of the world, the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World be, and hereby is, directed to take immediate steps to sever our connection with the International Bureau and Congress and be it further Mr. Logger, join the union of your industry and stand shoulder to shoulder with the men with whom you work. Don't be a backsilder, thon't say that you will join the union if the other fellow does, but get in and then seek to induce the other follow to join your unload.

Does eight hours a day look good to ypu? The men wno work in the mines only work eight hours per day. They accomplished this by organization. You can do the same. Get

Does eight hours a day look good to you?

Now the longers are organizing into the L. W. W. to do the same thing and it is up to you longers, who are not as yet members, to get in and do your part.

The immber industry is the principal industry of the Northwest, and in no industry are there so few organized workingmen. It is for this reason that the conditions are as bad as they are.

Do you think you would have to go to some employment shark if you were organized? Do you round force the bosses to grant you more every year not not hink that by organization that you can do the same. But you not think that by organization that you local union, besides not receiving any of the benefits which the latter affords you; By you not think that by organization that you can do the same. Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Longer, that it costs you more every year for jobs than it would cost you to keep in good, standing with date at suitable place in order to form an International industrial Union of all such working and the principal industrial union of all such working the benefits which the latter affords you; By organization you can compel the boss to send to your union hall for men. Get wise and organized universal membership cards, transfers and every work in the mines only work in the mines only work has the Cight hours per day. They accomplished this progranization. You can do the same. Get the same. It is for it costs you more every year for jobs than it costs you for local union, besides not receiving any of the benefits which the latter affords you; By organization you can compel the boss to send to your union hall for men. Get wise and or entirely work are revolutionary in affin and direct actionists in tactics and who it costs you not the keep in good standing with the world who are revolutionary in affin and direct actionists in tactics and who it costs you for link. Mr. Longer, that the C. E. B. of the I. W. W. on the and thereby is, directed to issue a call to all unions of industrial to in ordination. It is for

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23.—"Omaha is rotten with fake employment offices," says State Labor Complaint has been made to him by Colorado authorities that scores of Italian laborers are with Crane's Employment Agency for four dischauds.

labor" type, thereby assisting Capitalism and lucidentally make for themselves an easy and "distinguished" existence by keeping the Work-

gress and be it further

Resolved, That the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.

WE'RE JAILEDI

They grabbed us last night. March 1st, the day when the fight opened out again in speakane, the whole press committee of Solidarity and the Free Press, a local Socialist party paper that does not press work, were arrested paper that does not press work, were arrested and alrown in Jail on a trumped-up charge by agents of the steel triat. Probably they have an understanding with the Spokane officials. This is wracen in Jail. Solidarity nearly lall set up when we were arrested and no space for particulars this week. Particulars next week. Editor was at work on the "For the Ten Thousand "column when pinched. Boys, go after the ten mousand. Send in the sabs and hundle orders.

oundle orders,
Suidarity is here to stay,
Hooray! Sail on!

ACTIVE AT SAN DIEGO. Industrial Worker:

Enclosed find money order for the amount of \$1.25 in payment of our regular bundle order of 56 coules.

SPOKANE FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH SEFFLETS

Spokane, Wash., March 6, 1910 .- At last the great Spokane battle has been brought to a close. This was effected through the instrumentality, of a series of conferences between the city and county officials and an I. W. W. committee. The following is an account of the various conferences and the concusions arrived at by the contestants in this long battle. On February 28tn "the executive or fighting committee" of the I. W. W. elected a committee of three-Fellow Workers Gillespie, Mc-Kelvey and Foster—and comm seioned them to call on the authorities and discuss the situa-tion before opening hostilities on the morrow. This interview terminated in practically a declaration of war on both sides, as the mayor seemed to think the only possible solution of the difficulty was to test the ordinance in the court. He frankly stated that he did not indorse a prohibitive or discriminative ordinance, but said he had no other choice than to enforce the laws already on the books. He professe'l willingness to treat on the matter, but claimed lack of jurisdiction. This was considered unravorable by the committee, and the

ANOTHER CASE AGAINST.

Seath, Wash, March 4—Another case of the seath with method sense to light when the sense of the seath with method sense to light when the sense of the seath of the

and the further proposage.
wood that if he surrendered himself he would be released on \$2,000 bond and his case continued from time to time, for 30 days, when it would be dropped. Filling or case is to be it would be dropped. Filling or case is to be to be a secretate also, and it too will be and the further proposition made to Hesle-wood that if he surrendered himself he would allowed to vegetate also, and it too will be dismissed at the end of 90 days. Meanwhile the appeal will pend and he be allowed his re-lease on bonds.

the appeal will pend and he be allowed his re-lease on bonds.

The Burns case and damage suits against the city are to be dropped. This decision, as far as Heslewood was concerned, could not be postponed, as the court was waiting while the committees conferred, and upon the strongest recommendations of the i. W. W. committee Heslewood accepted the terms in so far as he was concerned. The exect of this was not to bind the organization in any way. Heslewood simply placed his head in the lion's mouth at the instigation of the committee and his own belief that the rank and file, on referendum. ACTIVE AT SAN DIEGO.
Incustrial Worker:
Enclosed find money order for the amount of \$1.25 in payment of our regular bundle order of 50 copies.

Will say that we have opened up a free reading room at the Commercial Hotel, corner Severation and I streets. All Fellow Workers arriving in the city will find us at this location. With the aid we received from G. S. Young who gave us a receipt for the amount of \$30.00 on the old S. P. Wo were enabled to purchase 75 chairs and some four or five benches for the reading room.

From now on San Diego will carry on an perivolation of the companing of agitation and organization among the workers.

Yours for Industrial Preedom,
BENSON JAYNES.

Our Fellow Workers, Preston Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

P. O. Box 1443				
		•		Acting Editor
. PR	E88	COM	MITTI	EE
W. J. Morris			•	L. U. No. 382
Chas. Scurlock				L. U. No. 178
H. S. Cafferty	•	•	•	L. U. No. 43
Subscription, Ye	arly			
Canada, Yearly				
Subscription, Si				
Bundle Orders,	Per	Conv		

darker now than ever before.

"Trouble which threatens to tie up the coal industry of the United States is in the air.

"The conservatives, alarmed by adverse court decisions, the artitude of industrial captains, and the inability to get higher pay, fear that the radicals will organize their own fighting force to combat troops and gun-fighting police. Even now this organization may be under way, for the secret concluses of the tollers are secret, indeed. Their plans are carefully gharded.

HAIL THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

Those who have thought and worked, those who are able to see what is coming by the light of past experiences, are seldom listened to, or if they get a hearing, they are not seldom ridiculed and hissed down. Till a strong man or woman apeaks we must all remain speechless. There is no real government in America today, just as there is no real church. The government is made up of directly self-interested gamblers and grafters rather than diplomatists and statesmen; the church (so called) is gradually but surely yielding to the bribery of the old Harlot—Rome. It is a time of sham politics and sham religion! We have fallen upon evil days—and unless the people awake from their sleep and srouse themselves from their indifference, and rise, as I hope they will, serious danger threatens the glory and honor of this great American nation. "Would you desire an armed revolution and bloodshed, then?" you ask!

I would have revolution, redder, but not

lent strives raging in a lofter consequences if police and allowed to continue shooting down workment in defense of corporation property, all indicate that the United States stands upon the brink of an industrial revolution, the possibilities of which are appalling to contemplate. "Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other conservative leaders among the unionized workmen, to day sounded a note of alarm. It is evident from the tenor of their statements that they fear they would have little control if the radical element should assert a dominancy. "With Philadelphia stagnated by the street railway strike, the situation there grows more alarming every hour. Open threats have been made to wipe out the state constabulary. The strikers are growing bolder.

"The Bethlehem steel works is tied up by a strike and a general strike is threatened. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the selfsame spirit mending trouble is in the air.

"The apparently helped apparently helped the more apparently helped the state constabulary.

The Bethlehem steel works is tied up by a strike and a general strike is threatened. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the selfsame spirit freedom. All hall the day! All hall the triumphs of a bloodless revolution! All hall to Liberty, Fraternally yours, N. J. B. BAILEY, Ps. D.

The mild the triumphs of a bloodless revolution! All hall to liberty, Fraternally yours, N. J. B. BAILEY, Ps. D.

working classes into a state bordering on frenzy.

"It is likely that federal intervention may be necessary to restore the caim which formerly existed. At least the government will move slowly in whatever it undertakes, for a false move now may precipitate a reign of affairs which would cause the Paris Commune to pale into insignificance.

"Seething unrest among railroad employees has been growing to such an alarming extent that it is feared if the Baltimore and Ohio employees atrike, it may result in strikes upon itwo-score of other roads throughout the county, where wage demands have been made. The railroad outlook is made worse by the aniouncement today of the railroad managers hat they cannot grant the men their demands. "Even the great United States Steel Corportion, the biggest industrial corporation in the world, stands upon the threshold of stagnation. Rumbling notes of discontent have marred the progress of the steel trust ever since its formation, but the labor horizon is darker now than ever before.

"Trouble which threatens to tie up the coal industry of the United States is in the air.

"The conservatives, alarmed by adverse court decisions, the artitude of industrial capitains, and the inability to get higher pay, fear that the radicals will organize their own fighting force to combat troops and gun-fighting police.

Even now this organization may be under

does, the anticle does not be considered may be under the constitutions and guestion of the tollars are carefully included.

"There has been a sulfar feeling of an area of the constitution of the tollars are carefully discovered and individual to the constitution of the tollars are carefully discovered and individual to the constitution of the

On with the revolution. The future is ours. The very eve of the social revolution is nearing. Wall Street feels it. The I. W. Us instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must instribe on our banner the revolutionary watch word, "Abolition of the wage system."

Do not be afraid to line up with the rest of your Fellow Workers and demand that which is your heritage.

The revolutionary union movement in the Latin countries has done, during the last year, more towards preparing the advent of socialism more towards preparing the advent of socialism than the legislative activity of the different socialism parties within the last thirty years—folion Dor, in the International Socialist Review.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's work," we must instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must instead of the volutionary watch wages system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with eapitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, 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 organization to absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

Knowing therefore, that such an organization to absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

idea.

Judging from the way some are organized a person would suppose he wrote something like this: "Workers of the world unite with those who have brains and who sympathize, even though they are living by your misery; because through their great sympathy you will be emancipated, as they will lick themselves, just for your sake."

If he wrote the former and meant the latter; then we had better not hother with what

ter; then we had better not bother with what he said or wrote—but he wrote and meant the

If history is correct, Mark got about \$5.00 a week for writing for Horace Greeley's pape and at times Engels, who was well-to-do, kept him from starving. He was in a position to see things from the down-and-out's point of

"But," they will add, "you need the intellect-

"But," they will add, "you need the intellectual people to do the propaganda work."

The idea is good, only, it was tried and failed. The people referred to as intellectuals are persons with good clothes and money to spend. So we are judged under this system. The intellectual is generally in the employ of the capitalist, a sky pilot or professor usually. He is prostituting his intellect, if he ever had any, before the capitalist. He is not even a man, but a miserable lick-spittle, a dog.

What good are such people, if you wish to call them human, in the labor movement? They know absolutely nothing about the needs of the working class. They are the trained lackeys of the master, deprived of manhood or they are useless to the capitalist. Their very training makes them unfit in the cause of

very training makes them unfit in the cause of

the proletariat. was the intellectual who first eulogized

It was the intellectual who first eulogized the scab and started an agitation to erect monuments to the "hero" who had turned traitor to his class.

Who is it that is really doing the work for the organization of the proletariat regardless of the squealing of the intellectual?

It is the proletariat himself.

Who rides the rods and often goes hungry while agitating?

Who goes on a strike and sticks, win or lose, when the knowledge that his wife and little ones are suffering is fairly bursting his heart?

Who is it that is generally blacklisted all over for agitating for working class solidarity?

Who is it that feels the police club and faces

the machine gun because he dares to demand a little chance to live? Who is it that with a dying breath urges his fellow workers to stick?

Whose widows and orphans are turned into the street to suffer after he has died for the profits of the boss?

Who is it that HAS TO FIGHT whether he wishes it or not?
Is it the brainy intellectual? Not so you can notice it.

This is the proletariat who will upset the present system that gives him but misery, and substitute something far better in its place. "But the intellectual is full of sympathy." I

"But the intellectual is full of sympathy," I hear some one say,
Washington sympathized with the soldiers at Valley Forge and prayed over their misery. He was worth close to half a million then and some of that without any sympathy; a curse would have helped far more. Sympathy never costs anything.

Taft sympathized with the working class in the last election. He had more sympathy than Washington as there is more of him; but did that antisfy the pangs of even one shriveled stomach?

stomach?

This sympathy gag reminds me of some french roidiers who sympathized so much that every time one of them sabered an enemy he and discontinuous sympathy of the intellectual. No doubt that helped the fellow who was dying about as much as the sympathy of the intellectual. For ages and ages the working class looked in vain to the massive (?) intellect of the well in vain to the massive (?) intellect of the well in vain to the massive (?) intellect of the well for their rescue. After centuries of failure the workers were forced to organize without the sympathetic phenomenon.

Strange to say they got along much better.

This burden of feeding and clothing the world does not rest on the narrow shoulders of the few, in the burden of feeding and clothing the world does not rest on the narrow shoulders of the oriental does everything. He is we shoulders of the proletariat does everything. He is got of the proletariat does everything. He is got of the proletariat does everything. He is got of the proletariat does everything master warm, lies also on the highest point of the great of the working class into didline craft unions, as the increasing useless mentions and the proletariat does on the highest point of the great warm, lies of the proletariat does everything. He is also on the highest point of the great warm, lies also on the highest point of the great warm, lies also on the highest point of the great warm, lies of the proletariat does everything. He is also on the highest point of the great warm, lies of the proletariat does everything. He is saiso on the highest point of the great point of the great feat of the working class into didline craft unions, as the increasing useless mention of the great feat feat for the working the working the working the working the working the working the wo

The following is a directory of the industrial Unions and Branches of industrial Unions of the industrial Workers of the World in the United States and Canada. Secretaries of Unions are requested to notify the editor of any changes desired in this list.

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows:

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows:
General flecretary Treasurer — Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, III.
General Organizer — Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, III.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 100 Chartiers avenue, McKess Rocks, Pa.; Thomas Whitehead, 1524 Fifth avenue, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymansville, R. I.; H. L. Gaines, 4243 Lexington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne avenue, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne avenue, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne av

ARIZONA,

Secretary, Town Address.

272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 944 E. Van Buren St.

273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851.

BRITISH COLUMBIA -Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke street. 45—James Sullivan, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W.

Cordova Street.

322—W. B. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 41 W. Cordova Street.

328—A. E. Grant, Prince Rupert, Box 711.

525-A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

CALIFORNIA.

1-George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Recond

street. Benson Jaynes, San Diego, 960 India St. 18-W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec ond street.
63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec

63—Wm. Erickson, Los and ond street.
66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Adey.
173—J. Lebon, San Francisco, 909 Howard St.
174—G. Mays, Oakland, care Galindo Hotel.
245—Fred Herrmann, San Pedro, 212 Fourth St.
419—R. Vere, Rediands, Box 357.
437—Branch 4: Wm. Stanley, Imperia). Box

267.
437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42.
437—Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box 485.

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

ILLINOIS. 302—Car Builders, Hegewisch. 85—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W. Elm Street. Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Wells

Street. Branch 3: E. Janicki, Chicago, 7 Emma St. 167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale aven 500—W. D. Borger, Pullman, 20 E. 103rd St.

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

IOWA,

139-Ben Limberger, Sloux City, Gen. Deliv. LOUISIANA. 38-F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott.

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

South 424-W. Free, Deer River.

MISSOURI. MISSOURI.

84—Julius Pollock, St. Louis, 1529 N. 15th St.

188—B. Blumoff, St. Louis, 2007A Biddle St.
Branch 2: I. Goldberg, St. Louis, 2340½
Carr street.

413—W. A. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 South 18th

MONTANA. Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.

39—Raiph H. Beicher, Billings.
40—Pete Brown, Missouls, Rox 745
41—J. W. Bailey, Great Falls, 507 Fifth Ave.
South.
105—John Byrne, Anaconda, Box 635.
142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com.
avenue.
405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.
421—Joe Duddy, Kallspell, Box 175.

ness of the American Federation of Labor; ex-cmplifies. A very large part of the working class is shut out from voting at all elections because it is ever on the move in search of that will-o'the-wisp, the job. At the same time, the membership of the American Federation di-vided into craft unions, is upholding the sys-tem which robs the workers.

tem which robs the workers.

Only one form of unionism will insure ultimate success to the workers in the struggle to emancipate themselves from the bonds of wage slavery—the industrial form under which all organized workers take up the cause of any section of the working class. Under this form of unionism the unimate goal towards which we are striving is constantly head before the eyes of une members; the overthrow of the unjust capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' republic.

One of the main objects of this form of or-

One of the main objects of this form of organization is to bring the workers to a knowledge that they are the producers of all wealth and are robbed of about four-fifths of their product by employers and their parasitic fol-lowing. They are taught that, to put an end to this exploitation the workers themselves must band together and take over for themselves all the industries and means of wealth produc all the industries and means of wealth produc-tion. As manipulation on the part of the rip-ing class has denied citizenship to the worker by depriving him of the right to vote, the gdy-ernment which now stands for the interests of the employers must be overthrown by revolu-tion. The form of the revolution will take de-propaganda of industrial Unionism.

NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 26th.
163—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam
Avenue.
179—J. A. Houlston, Brooklyn, 128 State Street.
177—J. Fronkowisk, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 152d.

Drondway.

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75—G. A. Storck, Lorrain, 1860 East 29th.
89—B. Persky, Cleveland, 2267 Hazen Ave.
194—Even Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey street.
295—Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St.
West.

OREGON.

22—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street.

93—Paul growerk, Portland, 306 First St. S.

141—W. T. Nef, cortland, 306 First St. South. PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.

143—Michael Rheinhard, Pittsburg, 5904 Harvard street.

215—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Wazhingfon, Pittsburg, 1 creenbush Street.

291—Tube and Pipe Mill Workers, Soho, Pittsburg.

292—Car Duncers, Woods Run.

293—Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.

493—Kroatian Branch, Th. Bessemie, Allegheny,

826 Green street.

296—Val. Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Cnarters

Ave.

296—Val., Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Cnarters
Ave.
297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ave.
298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.
299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndors, Nixor Hotel.
393—James Alassis, Hox 239, Monongahela City
392—Paulon Bastide, McDonald, Box 224.
511—J. Yaniello, Old Forge, Box 13.
516—Anton Parisee, Parsons, Box 81.
515—G. Grechi, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne ave.
524—T. Goetomo, Scrunton, 101 Lackawanna
avenue.
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RHODE ISLAND

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316—Al Enstrom, Anacortes, Box 698.
337—Henry Larson, Bellingham, 27:16 F Street.
354—G. C. Wertenbaker, Aberdeen, Box 779.
382—W. J. Morris, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
423—F. W. Shwartz, Spokane, Box 2129.
432—Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, room 3, 218 Second avenue south.
434—Hugh A. Hanley, Spokane, Box 2129.
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55—Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33
James St.

120—D. Picari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central avenue.

157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 1017

Auchushnet Ave.

157—ILialian Branch, New Bedford.

157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, 1017 Achunshnet Ave.

425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 No. Front street.

street. (32-8. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box 698.
436-G. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St. 513-Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40.
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Spokane, Wash.—T. H. Dixon, Box 2129.
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pends wholly on the attitude of the employing classes when they are brought face to face with the fact that the workers of the country as a unit demand from them the restitution of the

means of wealth production.

The value of industrial unionism as a means forcing concession classes while the work of preparation for the overthrow of the system is going on, has been amply proven in past. It is effective because every employe in an industry, and, if necessary, the employes in allied industries, irrespective of their different trades or occupations are alled an experience and the extending and the system of their different trades or occupations are alled an extending activities.

spective of their different trades or occupa tions, are called out, entirely crippling the ef-forts of the employers to operate their plants. More than that, it implants in the mind of the worker an utter disdain for the "job," awakens in him a spirit of independence and teaches him to think and reason for himself instead of allowing his ideas to be shaped by those whose interests are opposed to his.— Nome Industrial Worker.

orkers in general must be kept in ignorance or else they would not allow themselves to be exploited. The mouthpieces of the exploiters, the capitalist sheets, but add insult to injury by calling those who toll "ignorant foreigners."

NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The Scattle Locals, No. 178 and 332, have moved to new headquarters, and are now located at 1524 Fifth Avenue, between Pike and Pine. All members from outside points will

STRIKE SITUATION

go out would be advised.

All day Saturday we spent in either distribution of circulars of which we had ten thousand printed in three languages, namely, English, Polish and Slavish, and in investigating the situation. I had a conference with the leader of the strke, D. Williams, a member of the Socialist Party Local in Allentown. From what I could learn from him, it became immediately noticeable that they were not very anxious that the I. W. W. snould bother with the American Machinists who were then the only strikers, but that we should use our influence with the Slavs and Poles.

Sunday was spent in a house to house canvass with circulars and leaflets. Sunday as you will see by the enclosed clipping, we had

you will see by the enclosed clipping, we had

a splendid meeting.

I found that all through the strikers were rather sympathetic with the I. W. W. and on all sides the men admitted that the A. F. of

all sides the men admitted that the A. F. of L. organizers had run the revolt into the ground. Many expressed the feeling that it was really too bad that we were not on the ground the first day of the big walk out.

I attended with Schmidt the strikers' mass meeting that was held on Saturday afternoon where Sammy's organizers spoke to the men about their craft unions, the worst kind of rot, and the state of the same in the same is the same in the same is the same in the same in the same is the same in the same in the same is the same in the no advice to do any picket duty but the same old rot that if the men took out craft union

no advice to do any picket duty but the same old rot that if the men took out craft union cards they would beat the bosses.

On Sunday night in my speech I made the position of the L. W. W. clear to the men and the same was accepted by a show of hand vote of the meeting, to-wit, the L. W. W. had nothing in common whatever with the A. F. of L. but we were confronted with a strike and the same should be made a success. We were willing for the time being to bury the hatched so to speak and go ahead with the proposition of getting the rest of the men to quit work and fight out the fight for the purpose of whinning; that the L. W. W. would be willing to leave the matter of which organization the times; that the I. W. W. would be willing to leave the matter of which organization the men should join till after the strike, providing that the organizers of the A. P. of L. would be willing to do the same.

The next morning, the three of us. Petroff of Potswille, Schmidt and I, were out in the rain of Potswille, Schmidt and I, were out in the rain of the strike had been headen by the acceptance of the men would be to withdraw from the whole proposition.

We came to this conclusion from the follow-

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to at once start to register so that they could be organized into their respective craft unions.

When they had got done one of the striking

TRETHLEHEN

AT BETHLEHEN

AT BETHLEHEN

The they had got done one of the striking machinists made a motion that I be invited to address the meeting. The motion was seed and covering. He was instructed to go there, size up the situation and if same warranted it, he should immediately notify me and I would proceed there at once.

Last Friday afternoon I received two telegrams from him urging that I start for the strike scene immediately.

I left here on Friday night and reached South Bethlehem Saturday morning. There had been a meeting arranged to be addressed by both Schmidt and myself to be held Sunday night in the Old City Hall where the proposition of urging the other different trades to go out would be advised.

All day Saturday we spent in either distribution of circulars of which we had ten thousand printed in three languages, namely, English, Polish and Slavish, and in investigating the situation. I had a conference with the lend.

When Petroff took my answer to them, they immediately tried to compromise the matter by allowing Schmidt to talk in Slavish and Polish. To that I yelled from the floor that if the I. W. W. representatives could not be heard in English because the language was too order in English because the language was too radical, that it was the same thing in any other language and we would not be used as prostitutes by any danna committee. The meeting began to break up notwithstanding all the frantic appeals of the leaders of the A. F. of L.

Bunches of men gathered around to discuss the matter and all agreed that the whole matthe matter and all agreed that the whole matter was raw, and that I should be allowed to speak. Selzing my opportunity I again called attention to them of the proposition that I had made at Sunday night's meeting. I told all present that I could see the whole proposition clear—the craft union leaders were anxious that we should stay on the ground and lead the Slave and Hungarians, that we should spend our money and energies but that at the end a pact would be made with Schwab whereby the mechanics would be given some concessions and the vast mass of laborers—the Hunkles—would be left in the cold as usually is the case.

would soon be some excitement and money would soon be some excitement and money would come in, and since the A. F. of L. has already sent out its appeals we would simply be pumping water to run their mill.

Taking all these things into consideration we decided that the best that we could do would be to wash our hands of the whole matter, that the A. F. of L. had run the strike into the ground and they may as well finish it themselves and have the blame for it, rather than they make the failure, but because we butted in, they would say that the strike was lost due to the interference of the I. W. W.

So Schmidt remained to address the meeting that was called for Monday night and explain to the Slavs and Poles the whole situation as it looked to us and advise them to use their own judgment in the matter of walking out.

WITHOUT A CARD.

WITHOUT A CARD.
I ought to get a large reward
For never owning a union card.
I've never grumbled, I never struck,
I've never mixed with union truck.

But I must be going my way to win,

LABOR MOTES

LETTER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

(Translated from the French paper "Voix Du Peuple," by Adolph Rebner.

To the Working Men and Women of the United States:

States:
Fellow Workers: In Argentine the working class is divided into three factions, the parliamentarian Socialists, Anarchist communists and revolutionary. Syndicalists (labor unionists). Out of a struggle among these factions lasting ten years, the revolutionary Syndicates were victorious, few in number it is true, but composed of very active members, who without getting discouraged, have steadily worked for unity of the producers.

A unity congress was held on the 25th and 26th of September, in which 50 different unions took part. By a unanimous vote a consolidation was effected, and a new organization called "LA CONFEDERATION OBRERA REGIONAL ARGENTINE" was formed.

Such was the working man's position in

ARGENTINE" was formed.

Such was the working man's pozition in Argentine before the late happenings, that took place in Buenos Ayres. This city had as its chief of police, a man by the name of Falcon, a veritable brute in human form, always animated by the most hostile sentiments toward the working class. The Colonel Falcon led all the slaughters of the lat of May, 1909, and following days, the result of which was 8 dead and 100 wounded. The popular indignation after these murders was at burst point. The workingmen's associations responded to this stroke of violence by declaring a general strike. For eight days everything was paralyzed; 300,000 workers all told in Buenos Ayres took part in it. The government in the person of Falcon was 'particularly viclous; 20 dend and 200 wounded remained on the spot.

The reign of brutality was at its height, so

dend and 200 wounded remained on the spot.

The reign of brutality was at its height, so on the 14th of November the chief of police and his secretary fell the victims of a vengeful bomb. The evening of the same day the secret police swamped the offices and destroyed the printing presses of the papers La Vanguardia and La Protesta. Next day martial law was declared. The police threw themselves on the halls of the workingmen's organizations, the meeting place of the conductors selves on the halls of the workingmen's organizations, the meeting place of the conductors wagone situated in the street Montes De Oca No. 972, was riddled with bullets. The chairs, the tables and the books heaped together in the middle of the street were burned. The office of the hat makers and shoe makers were raided, without being burnt, as well as the hall in Mejico street, where 25 Syndicates used to meet. The reaction against the Syndicalist organizations became ferocloss. The Petroff. Schmidt and I wend to the Hotel to the Hotel makers and shee makers were burned. The off the hotel for the hotel he willing to do the same.

The mext morning, the three of us. Petroff of Detsville, Schmidt and I, were out in the rain at 6 of circle doing picket duty with about fifty flungarians and about twenty of the striking marchinists.

Through the roasting that I had given to work and by the picket work in the morning about three hundred moulders of one of the shops and 25 crans men waited vat. We had succeeded in getting a bunch of Slavs and Poler to go to work with the promise that at the out-rune moment they should lead a stamped through the roasting that I was the morning to the matter and was a filed and the same that we read the shops and try and get the five thousand and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers were burned. The high the same that we were an interest the strike he with the promise that at the out-rune moment they should lead a stamped through the shops and try and get the five thousand or more with the promise that at the out-rune moment they should lead a stamped through the shops and try and get the five thousand or more and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and as in the case of the electrical workers and they were outspoken about the matter and were and the promise that it was the only and the promise that the asset were arrelated and th

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS.
See'y Propaganda Committee.

INDUSTRIAL UNIQUEEN TACTICS

MID PALLORLES

(Continued from Page Four.)

1909, in France several times, the latest being the strike in protest against shooting striking coal miners in 1906; the two postal employes strike in 1909; in Italy in 1904 as a protest against the shooting of tariking workingmen; in Sweden in 1905 for the use of the ballot by the workers; in Russia in 1905 for a representative government. Most of these have been successes in whole or in part, while the failures have out taught the workers the need of a more thorough organization.

The value of the political strike is that it compares the strength of the organized workers with that of the capitalist state; prings out the class nature of the existing governments; creates a disrespect for their authority and claims of obedience; creates a greater class consciousness; undermines and destroys, as far as we have economic power, said governments and substitutes the labor union as the administration of, by and for the workers General Strikes.

General strikes may occur only in single industries or all industries. They may be restricted to an industrial district or become national or international in scope. They have more or less paralized industry. Upon the suddenness and unexpectedness of their action, and their effectiveness in tying up in dustry depend their success. As a rule, elaborately prepared general strikes have not been very successful for the reason that the employers, being forewarned, oculd counteract such moves, but mainly because the workers were not well enough organized. Unforeseen or spontaneous general strikes have been almost uniformly successful for the reason they were sruprises and easily overcame the unprepared and weak resistance possible.

General strikes, as observed in the chapter on Political Strikes, have been used against the government as well as being industrial strikes. The railroad strikes of Austra-Hungary and maly, the general strates and lockout in Denmark, the Knights of Labor strike in 1886, the American Railway Union strike of 1894 in the United States and one great Swedish lockout nad strike of 1909 are some of the general striges in industries that have, as a whole, advanced the working class interest. We have not seen a general strike reach across national lines, mainly because there is no rea international organization of labor, and also because the labor organizations are as yet mainly under the control of political and nationalist ideas and forms. The real industrial organization of labor will be international in character. It also implies the use of the general strike, as the motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all," means that whenever a part of an industry or an industrial district is involved in a strike or lockout, it may be necessary for all the organized workers to walk out regardless of racial or national lines. For a more thorough understanding of the general strike the reader is referred to Arnold Roller's pamphlet, "The Social General Strike." Every strike or labor trouble brings out more

and more the underlying principle, who shall have and rule industry, the capitaist or the workers? The general strike is a means to compare the relative power to control the so cial labor power and the wealth produced, whether it shall be the capitalists or the working class. General strikes have stirred up the spirit and enthusiasm of the workers and shown their solidarity as nothing else has. It Ex-Secretary of the Union Generale De Trahajadoree Argentinas.

P. S.—We ask all the organizations to reproduce the above information in their papers.

THAT CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.
That 'co-operative commonwealth' bug seems to appear to some of our would-be revolutionists in the form of a horrible nightmare; they are sorely troubled by it, for them it is seems to keep saying how are you going to inaughtate this ideal of which you speak, and what form will it take on. They are being kept so busy trying to answer—to them—this great puzzling question that their mind is bett ginning to wander away from the leading problem, the organization of the working class into a class conscious body; but while they are pondering over that terrible "pipe-flend's hallucination," this organization of the workers has been going on very fast, and if those dreamers, are not careful that co-operative commonwealth will be running full blast before they "come out of it." It has already begun to take on form; it is already begun to take over the so-called capitalist industries, and to the shell of the old. This new society, one used to hear so much about, has already begun to take over the so-called capitalist industries, and to the shell of the old. This new society, one used to hear so much about, has already begun to take over the so-called capitalist industries, and to the shell of the old. This new society, one used to hear so much about, has already begun to take over the so-called capitalist industries, and to the shell of the old. This new society, one used to hear so much about, has already begun to take over the so-called capitalist industries, and to the wealth they produce. The industrialists incomes, to help over thorse their shell of the old. This new society one used to hear so much about, has already begun to take over the so-called capitalist industries, and to the wealth they produce. The industries; to help out off the capitalists' power in each and all industries; to help out off the capitalists' power in each a has shown them the power and possibilities of

Inti-I must be going my way to win, So open. St. Peter, and let me in. St. Peter sat and stroked his staff. Despite his office, he had to laugh. Said he, with a flery gleam in his eye, "Who is tending this gate, you or i? I've heard of you and your gift of gas." And one stature tail And pressed the button upon the wall, And said to the imp that answered the bell: "Escort this fellow and said to the imp that answered the bell: "Escort this fellow workers of the full product of our labor. All the energy we can summon up must he expended and it we could still every great he along this line—organization. We must make it cour slogam—organization, organization the rest with you; all to the full product of our labor. All the energy we can summon up must he expended and it was such as the officioning prices:

Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win. ... for ladustrial Combinations ... for ladustrial Combinations ... for Social General Strike for coresions here and ecling the full product of such services and prove of the propaganda meetings held every Sunday at propaganda committee.

They have already told the great (I. S. Steel from the content of the power is limited only because of their power is their power is limited only because of their powers, and the means that make it certain and pleasant, man has ever turned his attention to the consultance of the power and the fellow was going to do, if they would not set of the mover of the power of

When you have read this paper pass it on to a friend.

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



CITY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF PORT-LAND A FARCE. Every morning and all day long you can see many men standing around the City Free Employment office, in the vain hope that they will

ployment office, in the vain hope that they will get a chance to go to work.

In case there are any men wanted to go to work the clerk makes out the tickets and lays them on the desk, but if you were to ask him if he had any jobs he would answer no. The only chance a man has here to get a job is to come through with a piece of change, and still they call this the free amployment office.

Here is a bit of information of jobs in this locality:

locality: Swift Packing House at Peninsula, near St.

Switt Packing House at Peninsula, near St. John, Ore. About 200 men are employed. Wages \$2.25 per day. Hospital fee \$1.50, Board \$5.25 per wees; very poor Work nine hours per day Boss looks down your collar at all times. Men come and go. Person can get lob at most any time nere.

United Engineering Company of Portland.
Concrete work, \$2.25 per day of nine hours.
Only short-handled shovels used for mixing concrete and shoveling dirt. Eastern slave drivers drivers.
Lumber camps at Goble all running. There

Lumber camps at Goble all running. There are three camps, Broughton & Wiggans, Columbia River Logging Company and Goble Milling Company. Wages \$2.25 to \$4.00, mill and woods. Grub is fair at the first two camps. At the Goble Milling Company's camp the grub is poor. Men can secure work here. Sharks are sending all kinds of men to Shanko and Deschutes; also to California. Reports from both places say that the labor market is overnooded with men.

WALTER NEF, Portland, Ore.

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ployer can always draw on, thus rendering the individual laborers' efforts fruitless.

What must the workers do? Join forces; as they all have a common interest in getting more of the value of their labor. As a result of such combination of labor comes strikes, lockouts, boycotts, etc., in fact an organized class conflict. On one hand the employer strike to get alore for their labor. This we see the self interest of one group in conflict with the self interest of another, a conflict that cannot be settled as long as the employer and employed must go on, despite those who alk "harmony of interest" between employer and employed. Hunger and want on one hand agree. The present arraignment is only profit able to the employing class and employee.

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on untill the workers of the workers of the employers were small. There had not yet arisen the modern one who often bired only men of a single craft, and as a consequence arose craft unions. Again Fiden by designing men who of the dat or one who often bired only men of a single craft, and as a consequence arose craft unions, as and is ridden by designing men who

ACTION AND MARCH 2, 1986.

A service of the service

where completely. Give no notice, but wait until you can't be ombigive unprepared with a complete of the fill the make your dental sources of salices the workers stand the greatest chances of salices and the least chances of failures.

In the training of the strikers followed.

In the training of the strikers followed.

Premature Moves and Moves at the Wrong Strikes often failures and Moves at the Wrong Strikes often failures.

Strikes often failures they are year and the least chances of salices the workers and the committen in the owner of the strikers followed.

Strikes often failures they are year and the least chances of salices the work of the Moves and Moves at the Wrong Strikes often failures and the committen in the owner of the strikers followed.

Strikes often failures the membership of the strikers for the Moves and Moves at the Wrong and the complete of the change of the strikers are to strike the strikers are standers and the strikers are to strike the strikers are standers and the strikers of the strikers are strikers. It is the fail, then if the coal harons refuse in gartikes in the strikers of the st