INDUSTRIAL WORKER

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909

One Dollar a Year

LASOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

probleming items about jobs, wages, content, have been received by the industrial verker since the last issue. Post cards of the dependent of the centaries free. It depends entirely on about them, in the West and Northwest complete and accurate, you will be the workers, helping the Union, and to eliminate the employment sharks, secretaries of all industrial unions are a keep this matter before the business to its importance at all times—industrial Worker.

The beek hands and roustabouts an the Whateom out of Seattle get \$40 per Fair grath, but she is a slave galley of hessians. Monte,—McInnes & Hartington, are accurate a present a second content of the sum of the second content of the second con

Society Whatevon out of seattle get \$40 per point. Fair grub, but she la a slave galley of the worst type.

Messenia, Mont.—McInnes & Hartington, outdetons, are paying \$2.50 for eight hours, tamp is four miles from Missoula, near Fort Messeria. Hospital fee of 10 cents per day or \$1 per month. No blankers furnished but have they for health and have but he will be the hard they for the hard they for the hard they for they for health as hack to sleep in. Railroad town, and the hells are not extra hostile. You can then he had shack to sleep in. Railroad town, and the hells are not extra hostile. You can the hells are not extra hostile. You can the hells are not extra hostile. You can the high Pay when you want it. Hospital for the cents. I. W. W. man can get on here. St. Johns, Wash.—A rancher named Chris Nison is juying \$3 for 10 hours. Good grub, and bed furnished. The agitation around \$4. John for the 16-hour day is having its effect. Grace, Wash.—Woodinville Lumber company as from \$2 to \$3.25. Grub fair. Bunk house, inspiral fee \$1 per month. Foreman is said to be no 2004.

being good.

13 lines. Mont.—J. Sullivan, contractor.

Wages, £2.5 per day. Sleep in tents. No politics or lessival fee. Fair grub.

Taylor, Wash.—England Bros. Wages \$2.50 are dayne. Good grub. Bunk house. O. Pitmanol No. 432 Scattle is camp delegate for the

by could not be below.

Sinta Clara Valley, Cal.—140 miles south of Price. Beans are the chief crop. Cutting and ching beaths about the last of August. Wages \$175 to \$2 and board yourself. Threshing beaths about September 1. Wages \$1.25 to \$4 and could. Workers have to sleep in the straw libes.

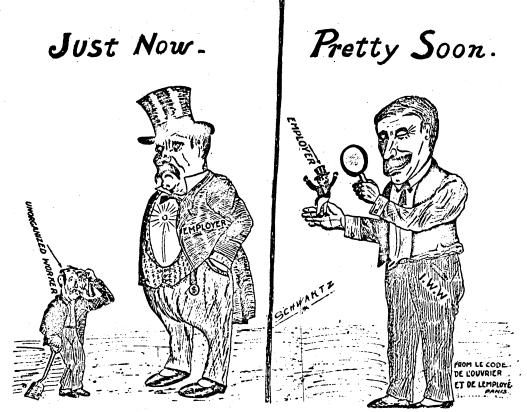
A First-Class Slave Ship.

A First-Class Slave Ship.

All my experience for the last 25 years wave slave I have never seen anything to the steamer Whatcom. When the slaves brough working like mad on this man-they are allowed to sleep for a couple sit in the bow of the ship in a hole about bot, which is called the seamen's quartical with bunks, three deep, to hold nine which is not fit for pigs. It is without slow and the bunks are fifthy; no bedding the slaves, while the slaves diversible the slaves. The boss slave or captain, is the most inhuman tyrant years had be mistorium to be under in there or captain, is the most innuma tyrain the respective to be under in the fifth of the same as second or so behind once and is abused me with that filthy tongue of his additional to send me ashore at Port Iransend, but I told him what I thought of him red his ship in plain English, and he left have to the same and a fellow worker to select the compel me and a fellow worker to select them not to try to rob us any more.

GEO CARDINER. GEO. GARDNER. JAS. PATTEN.

W. W. PROPAGANDA Heslewood is working among the still lumber workers in the Puget untry, and reports large and enthusiant in the lumber workers in the Puget untry, and reports large and enthusiant like the lik



DISORGANIZED, THE WORKERS ARE HELPLESS-INDUSTRIAL UNION IS A GIANT

DISURGANIZEU, THE condition of the product of the p

The people have a natural right to the land, and therefore to the product of the land. Yet many workers think that it is stealing, for a hungry man to take food.

Solid Workers have to sleep in the straw flow 2 Call—Hundreds of men waiting for the loan crop to ripen, which will be in about two. Chain gang at Oxnard and hostle, the sleep flow of the loan crop to ripen, which will be in about two. Chain gang at Oxnard and hostle, the sleep flow of the loan flelds 20 cents per hour field load yourself.

The American government is giving away a few acres of land which was taken from the fundam by fraud and violence. It is right for two loads by which is sold to the daily robbery by the masters of the bread! Might makes right, therefore get the might. Organize and win.

We laugh at the old fable of the frogs who praved for a king. Jupiter sent them a log. This was not enough, so he sent the frogs a stork for a king, and the stork ate the frogs. It would be better to pray to a log, than to be caten up by the carrion bird called patriotism.

THE AQUEDUCT JOB AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dear Fellow Worker—t am informed that the conditions on the aqueduct are as bad as ever. Desimond is a merciless stomach robber. As man coming from there only yesterday says they have meat on the table with maggots in it, and pudding with cockroaches in it. If you don't eat at his tables you have to pay \$5.00 a week anyway.

The following newspaper clipping is from the Los Angeles Record. The date August 15, was the date set to strike—not for shorter hours or increase in wages, but for a betterment of the board at the camps on the aqueduct. The clipping tells you what follows.

WM. JONES, No. 12 I. W. W.

Many Aqueduct Workers Are Out;; Committee Here in Their Behalf.

Here in Their Behalf.

Several hundred miners and other employes were discharged from the Sangus division of the Los Angeles aqueduct on Wednesday, and according to Superintendent Reyburn, 125 more will quit Thirsday as soon as they can iget their pay checks, as the result of a mandatory order issued by General Chaffee that every man in the employ of the Los Angeles aqueduct sign an agreement to have \$5 per week deducted from his pay for meals at the Desmond mess, whether he ate them there or not, or quit work.

According to the statement of the represent-

not, or quit work.

According to the statement of the representatives of the discharged miners, 450 men were let out, while Superintendent Reyburn's statement is that only 381 were given their time. The order was posted early in the morning. Every man in the four camps along the Saugus division quit, with the exception of one in camp 5, three in camp 3 and 10 in camp 4.

Called Mass Meeting.

Cailed Mass Meeting.

Committees were sent to each camp and a mass meeting was called at Newhall for 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Fully 250 men were in attendance and they selected a committee of two, F. M. Andrews and J. G. Goldie, to wait on the mayor of Los Angeles and the board of public works, and protest against this wholesale discharge of civil service men, because they would not sign the agreement, pat-

erned after others that they claimed had een held unconstitutional. This committee was instructed to appeal to be people in case the city officials refused to

the people in case the city omciais resuscited with them.

A proclamation has been drawn up, of which 10,000 will be printed in case the attempt to obtain justice at the hands of the mayor and loard of public works fulls.

General Chaffee was out of the city Wednes-day and the matter of the discharge of the men on the Saugus division was laid before W. B. Matthews, attorney for the Los Angeles eque-

Matthews, attorney for the Los Angeles equeduct.

Matthews immediately called up Superintendent Reyburn and asked him how many men had quit on the Saugus division as a result of the order issued by General Chaffee.

"Superintendent Reyburn tells me that the following conditions exist." said Matthews:
"One hundred and twenty-five men have been discharged at camps 1 and 2; 30 at camp 3; 36 at camp 4—all of the vacancies at camp 4 have been filled—ll 5 ar camp 5 and 75 at camp 6, making a total of 381. He also tells me that about 125 more will quit at camps 1 and 2 as soon as they can get their time checks."

Here is an extract from a statement issued

...Here is an extract from a statement issued by the discharged men:

LOS ANGELES TAXPAYERS

LOS ANGELES TAXPAYERS

Are you asleep or indifferent that you allow the aqueduct money to be wasted by a board of men who are determined to compel aff employes to pay for meals whether they eat them at most pay to the purpose of enabling an insolvent Debtor to get onto his financial feet. Today (Ams. 18, 1999) Five Hundred men were discharged from Four camps in the Saugus division.

Why—locause they would not sign the following agreement: "I hereby authorize the board of public works to deduct from my wayes or salary and pay to the Los Angeles aqueduct mess contractor for each day's employment after June 9, 1909, the price of three meals at the rate of 21 meals for \$3."

The above is not printed in the agreement but is printed in red ink.

Why is the board so interested in compelling the men to eat at a certain place? Should not their time be put in to a better purpose?

After all, the marchists are right; the poor have no country.—Clemenceau.

It is easier to find a new truth, than to admi an old error.—Gay Lussac.

INDUSTRIAL WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

TO ALL SOCIALIST AND PROGRESSIVE LABOR PAPERS, PERIODICALS, ETC.

Comrades in Battle and Strife:

TO ALL SOCIALIST AND PROGRESSIVE
LABOR PAPERS, PERIODICALS, ETC.
Comrades in Battle and Strife:

It ought to be superfluous to explain in detail the import of the enclosed circulars and appeals for aid.

The evidence that the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are not the only class of workers engaged in conflict with the "United States Steel Corporation" are so convincing and irrefutable that every one is bound to see in these skirmlshes the forebodings of still flercer battles of workers against the endeavors of the Trust to degrade them down to the low stage of soulless animals.

The men and women in McKees Rocks, composed of workers of 14 different tongues, would have won their fight long ago were they fighting an individual concern. But the Pressed Steel Car Co. is listed among the properties of the Trust. And so are the car construction clants in Butler. Pa., where thousands were driven back to work by hunger and the lashes of hessians controlled by the steel corporation. These struggles of workers against further repressions are the most encouraging signs, and bode well that the proletarians will not meekly submit. You will agree with us that the men and women, nor the children shall go about hungry, while fighting these skirmishes in behalf of the whole class of the downtrodden. Your valuable paper should therefore help in the task to procure the necessities for life for these thousands.

In publishing the appeals you are also requested to open up a collection for funds, or rather act as a receiving station for the committees, and you could rest assured that it will be highly appreciated if you would publish every day the names of contributors through the medium of your paper. Your consent to these arrangements would be abnounced in all meetings of strikers in this district, so that they may learn who the real supporters are in the struggles of the workers.

Believe us that we will appreciate all the coperation you care to give us.

In behalf of the Joint Strike Commit

FROM PITTSBURG HOST.

everal shots mere frod and si despects, san flet was narrowly averted at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when strikers attacked 300 strike-breakers who landed from the steamer Pfell at the Pressed Steel Car works, in Schoenville, State troops charged the strikers, who were dispersed. No one was injured. The strike-breakers, recruited at New York, Philadelphia and Chieggo, arrived over the Fort Wayne railroad, and were transferred to the boat at Hellevue. It was rumored last night that 360 more strike-breakers will arrive early joday.

gonay.
Following the melec yesterday one man was arrested and placed in the boxear prison. A domonstration is looked for today in case addi-tional strike-breakers are taken to the plant.

Hold Big Meeting.

Hold Big Meeting.

Fully 8000 persons yesterday after oou attended the biggest meeting yet held at the indian Mound by the striking workmen. The meeting was scheduled to start at 2 o'clock, but it was after 4 when the principal speaker, W. E. Trautmann, general organizer, of the Industrial Workers of the World, began his address. Trautmann urged the men to rumain firm and demand their rights, designating this strike as one of the most important in labor history. He spoke in both English and German, while others translated his address into Polish, Slavonic. Croatian and Romanian. It is intended to organize the strikers into a chapter of the industrial Workers of the World. A needing will be held next Thursday afternoon to perfect an organization and elect officers.

To Send Out Appeal.

To Send Out Appeal.

To Send Out Appeal.

An appeal to American workmen for aid was adopted and will be sent broadcast: After rectifing wrongs the scrikers are alleged to have endured it closes:

"Millions now know how these strikers have suffered hardships, hunger and eviction from the miserable homes in which they were compelled to dwell. Every worker, every wife of a worker, should contribute a mite. The strikers are making a gallant battle for all the workers' throughout the country. They deserve help and support."

A committee from the Brotherhood of Raticoud Trainmen reported that the Pittsburg, Chartiers & Youghlogheny railroad, running through McKees Rocks, will not haul strike-brenkers to the shops. It reported also that flyd rails and the same number of wheels had been placed on the railroad tracks at a sharp

five rails and the same number of wheels had been placed on the railroad tracks at a sharp curve on the river bank near the Indian Mound early Saturiay morning. The opinion was expressed that this had been done to cast suspicion on the strikers and turn public sympathy against them.

FROM TIN MILL WORKERS.

FROM TIN MILL WORKERS.

New Castle, Pa., Aug. 16, 1909.
To All Friends and Supporters of Workers in Revolt; Fellow Workers, Greeting; The United States Steel Corporation declared, war against the workers six weeks ago, but they little reckoned with the forces that by their action had been aroused.

Hillads obedient conservatism of men was turned immediately into revoliting anger, when, for: faithful labor performed for many years, they were rewarded with the ultimatum that they had to abandon their right to bind themselves together for muffal protection.

Weak as were the Iron, Steel and Tin Mill Workers prior to the lockout, the challenge of the corporation kindled the fire of discontent. In support of their gallant struggle for the rights of free men, hundreds of others joined immediately, their fellow workers and defivered a most staggering blow to the corporation.

Working class unity of action and solidarity

tion.

Working class unity of action and solidarity exerted itself in this struggle. Out of this

(Continued on Page Three.)

Notice has been sent by the General Secretary-Treasurer to all Industrial Unions of the W. W. that the referendum vote has resulted in postponing the annual convention till May 1910. The referendum has also called for the election of general officers of the I. W. W. by referendum vote of the entire membership of the organization. Local Industrial Unions are notified by the General Secretary-Treasurer to nominate candidates for the following offices: General Secretary-Treasurer, General Organizer, Five Members of the General Executive Board and an Auditing Committee of Three Members. Nominations by Industrial Unions must be in the hands of the General Secretary, Vincent St. John, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois, not later than September 15, 1909. After the nominations have been made, the constitutional time will be allowed for the members of the I. W. W. to vote by referendum, and to elect members to the above offices.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the Work JAMES WILSON Edito										
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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.

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

If an employment shark tells you he has a good job, ask him why he don't take it himself.

A working man boasting of how much work he can do for his master, is slave bragging of the weight of his chains.

"Anything to beat the boss:" the employer has no rights that we are bound to respect and there is no moral code for workers but success. All is fair in love and war!

The blanket stiffs talk about jobs and work. The bosses talk at ers and graft. An unorganized worker is a sucker. Join the union an object in life!

"Religious organizations" can hold street meetings in Spokane. Why not call the I. W. W. meetings, "the Pighting Church" and be legal? Would this fill the bill, Mayor Pratt?

"Business is the art of getting other people's property," said Talley-rand, who was a famous French politician—and grafter. Industrial union is the art of keeping all you produce,

Some of the Spokane contractors complain they are not making money. They should consult with Contractor Tom Malony, the District Separator of the A. F. of L. Tom makes money, and—scrip!

Cincinnatti Fatty, alias Bill Taft, is coming to Spokane. It is a pity he t be here on the A. F. of L. Labor Day. Taft is a member of the A. F. of and would no doubt give a fine talk on the harmony of a hungry stomach with a fat belly.

Organize yourselves. No officer of the I. W. W., and no organizer can organize the working people; all the best man living could do is to point out the way. All people have the social instinct—it is natural. Turn this instinct of association to the benefit of yourself and your fellow workers.

The "international" bunch of scabs, which tried to run the I. W. W. out of Montana, and which is now scabbing on the I. W. W. at Somers, is starting in on the same game on the coast. Scabs wishing jobs in place of strikers should apply to H. L. Hughes of the "Labor World"—"Comrade."

The boss wants all the work he can get out of you, for the least pay. The worker should try to get the most pay for the very least work. Even a mule is not "looking for work." He is looking for feed. As work is necessary for society, the boss must be made to do his share. Don't be a hog and want all the work—let the boss have some, and then he will be able to sleep sounder!

Sam Gompers has his articles for the press in the hands of a company which charges the A. F. of L. papers to print them. Some of these papers are kicking on this. Gompers is deceiving the workers and slandering them—and getting paid for it at the rate of \$5,000 per year and all he can make on the side. Virtue is its own reward!

The degree in which the workers are robbed of the product of their labor has often been proved by the official statements of the government. Senator Newlands of Newada has proved conclusively that of the yearly \$13,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods in America, only \$2,500,000,000, or less than one-fifth is paid for wages. The employing class gets all the rest. And now, are you "looking for work," old man?

The Hill railroad bunch of capitalists are quarreling with the Harriman people about a right of way in Oregon. W. W. Cotton, chief lawyer for the Harriman people, says that "we will use violence" if the courts do not give his company the decision in the case. The employing class always appeals to violence whenever it suits them. But there are people who think that no organized force is needed by the workers, in the life-and-death class struggle!

Louis Mill, the president of the Great Northern Railroad, started from Helena, Montana, for Great Palls in his automobile. The machine stuck in a mudhole, and Louis had to sleep all night in a haystack. A searching party finally "reacued" this precious parasite. Thousands of the men who built the Great Northern Railroad sleep in haystacks—if they are lucky enough, and no searching party will go after them. The only thing that will "rescue" the workers will be the I. W. W.

workers will be the I. W. W.

The real economic foundation of religious institutions is well illustrated by the Young Men's Christian Association. In Spokane, the organization has a large building costing many thousand dollars, which was given by the business men of the town. In spite of the fact that the harvest country in the neighborhood of Spokane is filled with idle men; in spite of the fact that the degradation of the workers is miscrable, the local Y. M. C. A. is sending out more men to flood to market, and make it more difficult to get decent working conditions. The same practice is common all over the country with these "followers" of the man who had not a piace to lay his head. The Clincinnati branch of this seab outh has been grafting off the harvet hands in the east, and several victims of the Y. M. C. A. employment sharks were arrested in Minneapolis for vagrancy, having bought a job of the religious Y. M. C. A. and finding none, were broke and on the burn. The Minneapolis fudse let some of them go with the following remark: "It seems to me it is the business of the local branch to care for you. If it does not do so, I will send you to the workhouse tomorrow for vagrancy."

These men had paid the Y. M. C. A. \$22.00 each for fare and promise of a job! If you wan't to see a "good thing," so into the Y. M. C. A. in Spokane on the corner of Lincoin street and First avenue and ask J. W. Berger, secretary of the "Religious Work," for a blank application for a job. It beats any state prison examination that ever came down the pike.

It is said that one of the most dangerous criminal societies ever organized (the Black Hand) is operating in Spokane. The officials of the Falls City, it is said, are making an effort to drive them out and break up the clique. It is really too bad that Spokane should have such a blot upon her fair pages. Perhaps, though, it is a result of the shady methods used by the Spokane city officials. It has not been so very long since they fleeced about 58 immoral women out of something over \$800 of their ill-soften gains, and ordered them to go to other towns and cities of the west—a method but little in advance of the Black Hand organizations, when it comes to rotteness.—Pasco of the Black Hand organizations, when it comes to rotteness.—Pasco ier towns and cities of the west—a method but little in advance the Black Hand organizations, when it comes to rottenness,—Pasco

of the Black Hanu Organization, the Express, but every cloud has a silver lining, and Yes, Brother, of the Express, but every cloud has a silver lining, and some clouds have even a gold lining. Can't you see that the respectable church members of Spokane would have to pay more taxes to be divided by the "Pan Tans," if it were not for the "immoral women." Ancient Rabylon as a religious duty. Spokane don't need to compel it. compelled prostitution as a religious duty. Spokane don't need to Spokane merely profits by it.

The Industrial Worker has just received a copy of a pamphlet written by A. Elabury, associate editor of the London "Industrialist." On the front page is a quotation from Karl Marx: "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class liself." Such a statement from class must be the work of the working class itself." Such a statement from such a source is very fitting to preface a piece of literature published by an organization composed of nembers of the working class, and points out to the workers of the world that they have no help but their own courageous, organized action. This booklet is written in a plain, convincing style, decode of pedantic argument, and can not fail to arouse the English workers to the need of industrial union in place of the disorganized, warring groups which are a relic of the last century. The need of organization among the "unemployed" is well pointed out, as are also the facts which prove the superiority of industrial union over craft organization which is built on the foundation lie that the workers have interests in common with their employers.

We are also in receipt of several clippings from English employing class, papers, among which are several from the "Sheffield Telegraph" and "Sheffield Independent," giving accounts of meetings of workingmen at which the principles of industrial union were broached and of course opposed by the

fossilized representatives of separation for the workers. At a meeting in Sheffield, one of the speakers was a member of the union of "Spoon and Fork Fliers." This kind of craft division reminds us of the "Coat-tail Pressers," and the "White-horse Teamsters" unions. The concentration of industry, and the centering of the management of industrial power in the hands of the fewer and more powerful masters is an aimost all-compelling force to cause the workers to unite industrially in a class union. From all indications, the outlook for the industrial Workers of the World is daily growing brighter in England, and the kind of forcible literature published by the Industrialist League is showing the workers how to unite io fight the common enemy, the employing class.

MASSACRE OF WORKING PEOPLE

MASSACRE OF WORKING PEOPLE

The strike of the workers at the Pressed Steel Car plant, and at McKees notes. New Castle and Butler, Pa., near Pittsburg, is being fought by the employers and their translation of the pression of the part of the employers and markers in addition to manufer of the other alaught per and and the other alaught per and and the other alaught per and the pression of the part of the employers of the crowd of men, women and children. Four of the bloodthristy soldiers were killed in the fight. They at least, will never kill any more strikers. The account of the affair, while distressing, is a reminder that the fighting spirit of the workers is not dead, and that the working people are realizing that they have no rights to life, liberty, or the purusit of happiness, unless they have the affair, while distressing, is a reminder that the fighting applied to the workers is not dead, and that the working people are realizing that they have no rights to life, liberty, or the purusit of happiness, unless they have the power themselves to enforce those rights. It is not for the parlor, kildglove revolutionist to preach meckness and "peaceful methods" to these brave workers who are fighling for their lives and to protect the honor of their families, nor for other working people to lay down hard and fast rules for hone are goaled and stung by tyranny and oppression.

Neven are goaled and stung by tyranny and oppression. In the start is being fought to far from the scene will no recall the fact that this battle is being fought to far from the scene will no recall the fact that this battle is being fought to far from the scene will no recall the fact that this battle is being for the part of the part of the working people in the year 1759. Bradick of Pittaburg. This English general Insisted ion fighting the common fought to the fact that the fact that the fact that the fact that the part of the working class. The result of the work of the part of the work of the same of the fact that the fact that the fa

EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE WORKERS

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The best credentials for an agitator for revolutionary union of the workers are the opinions of the enemy. The study of human nature is one of the branches of learning, to which the employers of all lands pay great attention. They have found, by long and luxurious experience, that it is better to know than to work. However nuch we may restret the slow minds of some of the working people, and however deeply we may deplore the ease with which many of our fellow workers are deceived by the skilling tricks of the masters and their agents, the employing class' estimate of men who are active in the labor movement is generally correct. Whatever scheme a "labor leader" may advocate; his real intentions and the result of his teachings do not escape the keen eye of the vultures of modern industrial struggles. The universal persecution of the revolutionary workers is one of the strongest proofs that the wage system is in general, everywhere the same. The class struggle is world-wide; and like an enormous battlefield, all countries of the earth are experiencing the ever-growing power of the employing class, and also feeling that organization of the workers must be on a line with organization of the employers, in order that the workers may win the world for themselves alone.

Recent events in Hawaii are instructive. The Japanese workers in the sungar plantations, and the agricultural laborers generally, in the Islands, have formed a union called the "Higner Wage Association." They have been conducting a strike, many features of which show the discipline and righting applitt of our Japanese fellow workers.

The patriotism of the employers did not prevent them hiring thousands of "foreigners," who have made profits of millions of dollars for the surger of the surger of the partiotism of the employers of millions of dollars for the surger.

been conducting a strike, many features of which show the discipline and fighting spirit of our Japaneae fellow workers.

The patriotism of the employers did not prevent them hiring thousands of "foreigners," who have made profits of millions of dollars for the sugar kings. Gold, at least knows no flag. The attempt has been made, though with little success so far, to spread the idea that the strike of the Japaneae in Hawaii was a move on the part of the Japaneae government to get national control of the islands. The fact that the officials of the Japaneae government have vied with the American employers in persecuting the strikers goes to show that the struggle is on class lines between the workers and the employers without regard to nation or race.

On August 18, four of the Japaneae who were active in the strike, were convicted by a jury as being guilty of "conspiracy." The jury did not waste any time in debate, for they were out only six hours. Makino, the president of the union, Soga, the editor of the labor paper "JiJi," and the two associate editors, Negroro and Tashaka, were nil convicted of criminal conspiracy to "incite riot, violence and injury to the property of the plantations affected by the strike." The newspaper office wes raided on June 14, and the whole proceedings are typical of American liberty, and show that the American colonies partake of the blessings of Christian civilization. Freedom of the press and freedom of speech are smothered under the ample folds of "Old Glory." But aside from the actions of the enemy which are typical and usual, the stimulating feature of the strike has been the solidarity of the Japaneae workers. That the Japaneae workers, as a rule, are intelligent and class conscious in a high degree, can not be denied. It has often been said in the United States, and especially in the West, that the solidarity of the Japaneae workers was not of real working class spirit, but that the Japaneae unite, "merely as against the American workers." The persecutions and insula heaped of Labor, true to its sacred principles of dividing the working people either on craft lines or those of race and religion, has been unable to demonstrate that the Japanese are even as prone to the vice of scabbery as the 'white' workers. The sudden and complete strike of the Japanese workers in many places in America—notably in California—has been an example worthy of imitation by the "57 varieties" of craft scabbery. The Japanese readily learn the difference between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. and more and more of them are joining the only labor union worthy of the name. The Japanese are not members of the scab "international" union of lumber workers, for instance—which latter aggregation is even now scabbing on the I. W. W. at various places where strikes have been declared and enforced by the Industrial Workers of the World. The average Japanese simply will not seab. He knows too much, and is too much of a man. He leaves deliberate "organized" scabbery to such lights of American unionism as Fairgrieve, Hughes & Co. The personal cleanliness of the Japanese workers is one of the highest and surest marks of their inborn intelligence and their natural refinement of disposition. Compare the bunk house of a gang of "stiffs" on the average railroad with that of the next Japanese stra gans. The difference can enably be detected a half mile off—especially of the wind is in the right direction. Comparisons are offensive, and we are not praising the Japanese workers to flatter them, but merely stating a few facts to counteract, if possible, the effect of some of the lies told about them by the common enemy of all working people—the employing class.

The arrest and conviction of the agitators in Hawaii shows title the

enect of some of the lies told about them by the common enemy of all working people—the employing class.

The arrest and conviction of the agitators in Hawaii shows, like the recent events in Sweden and in Spain, that the spirit of social unrest is rising with every turn of the earth, and knowing that the class war can not be ended in one place or country alone, and that the class struggle is irrepressible, it is encouraging to learn of the stand of the Japanese workers in Hawaii, and though the foremost fighters may suffer imprisonment, such persecution will only be one more shake to rouse the sleeping giant of Labor.

SUFFER TO SOME PURPOSE

SUFFER TO SOME PURPOSE

A thoughtful man once said, "I am not surprised at what men suffer; out at what men lose!" The willingness of the working people to suffer; and to endure hardship for the bare means of existence is ever before us. That the people will suffer and strive, even in a foolish and useless cause, is affined be every soldier's grave since time began. The wonder is not that men some suffer through struggle, bowever blind and unavailing, but that men some suffer through struggle, bowever blind and unavailing, but that men some struggle, mental and bodily, its born within the breast of every human distruggle, mental and bodily, its born within the breast of every human and every organism that lives. The new-born baby struggles to breath the struggle, mental and bodily, its born within the breast of every human and every organism that lives. The new-born baby struggles to breath the suffer of the suffer is the price of existence, and were it in some what would distinguish a man from a stone? The strength of an only is determined by its use, and the power to take and have is determined the continual effort, either of the social class, or of the individual. The similar of the working class, who suffer without rebellion are the "sorrows" and fressed in elegance, sweep by him in automobiles, this, and the fact his smilling, cringing reverence for his masters' laws, his masters' religion a simulating. That we should die content, tame and without struggle for the moth, though "shrivelled in a fruitless fire" is higher than the worm of slavery is merely a thing of degree and incident. If then moth, though "shrivelled in a fruitless fire" is higher than the worm of slavery is merely a thing of degree and incident. If then were indeed some heaven for contented slaves; if meckness and long-suffering weight himself the wisest. But what shall be said of a condition of some in which there is and can be no peace? Where the workers are ever most cruel? Not a strike of any size has a said think himself the wisest.

rape and slavery to the serf. The American flag spells robbery and maple of the working class.

That we lose all—not that we suffer, is the sad thing. How much has the average workingman in America left to lose? Nothing. How much will be average workingman in America left to lose? Nothing. How much will be average workingman in America left to lose? Nothing. How much will be average workingman in America left to lose? Nothing. How much will be average workingman in a living for his master. Everything. Then why not suffer to some purpose? The strikers shot does by the American soldlery will suffer no more than the victims of the machinery in the factory. The number of the killed in a pitched battle are tribines as compared with the slaughter in the mills and industries. More people were killed by the neglect of the officers of the Inhand Regnost company in the late wieck than by all the "bomb-throwers in a year—and the criminals escape. To those who are in love will the struggle for its own sake; who rejoice in the chance to strike a blow at the natural ensembs of the working people, the employers, no spur is needed. The hungry man needs no persuasion to eat: It satisfies him to have the food. A real revolutions should enjoy the opportunity to inflict loss on the enemy. But to thus should enjoy the opportunity to inflict loss on the enemy. But to thus peace, what will you say to the wolf of hunger? What will you do when you wife is raped and insulted by the militia? Submit? If not, would it hat sevil and guards against it. The heedless are forced to clutch at the nears means of defence, however hopeless. The soldiers win against strikers be cause the soldiers are drilled, disciplined and fed by workers. When the workers are drilled and disciplined and fed by workers. When the more suffer—and win.

That the economic organization of the working alone for the inclusion of the workers against the master class.

That the economic organization of the working class is, in itself, it true "political" weapon is admitted even by an employing class magazine of world-wide prominence—the Review of Reviews, which comments on the French revolutionary labor union, the C. G. T., as follows:

As soon as the anti-clerical reforms had been carried out, "there was a sudden stay in legislation, the social reforms on the Radical program were not pushed on, and the men and parties in office contented themselves with making material profit out of their moral flower. Hitherto the syndicate had not contemplated seriously the "possibility of securing decisive reforms by way of revolutionary proceedings"; but by and by the idea was propagated that "a general strike would be able to overthrow the present social system in cast the pre-parliamentary regime should fail to improve the situation of the working class."

the pre-parliamentary regime should fail to improve the situation of the working class."

When the Socialist party failed to represent the interests of the proletarian class against the political and social sway of capitalism, the syn-licates reorganized their forces. The small local syndicates united in large "industrial federations"; and all of the latter joined in a general central organ called the Confederation Generale du Travail, usually abbreviated C. G. T. Though there is no doubt that the government has legally the power to dissolve this body, the C. G. T. is so strong that no government and no majority in parliament dares to do so. Its influence on the political affairs of the country is great enough to inspire the fear of revolution. The material position of the officials of the C. G. T. is unpretending, so that they have no personal interest in avoiding conflicts with the state. In most of the federations the active lenders devote themselves to propaganda, and "are likely to have prepared for cooperation in case of political troubles large crowds of people not yet enlisted in the syndicates." There is evidence that the army and the employers of the josts, telegraphs and railroads have been affected by syndicate propaganda; and future strikes will, it is confidently expected, have different endings from those of recent months. To quote Mr. Ular:

"The present course of events, however, seems to indicate that, material of bother the syndicates of middle adoptive stream."

ings from those of recent months. To quote Mr. Ular:

"The present course of events, however, seems to indicate that, instead of being the collaborators of public administration, the state employes will become the collaborators of social revolution by joining, or at least by co-operating on the same lines with, the labor federations. If the parties in office prove unable or unwilling to prevent the joining of these two immense forces by an open recopciliation with the state employes, the general social situation will rapidly grow worse. Solidarity and mutual aid between workmen and officials will prevaik and it will be impossible to contentione group without complying with the claims of the other."

The business men of Los Angeles, Cal, have drawn up the following of requirements for the telephone girls in that town:

LOS ANGELES.—For the girl who tends the telephone the local companies have rigorous qualifications and characteristics. These hard and fast exactions are:

Examiner.

The beauty of women and the strength of men of the wirking out are simply commodities to be sold on the auction block of slavery to work has parasites. A handsome negro girl brought a better price as a glave, a da paretty white girl is more marketable than an ugly one. This is Christian morality. What do you think of it, you workingmen? How tong will you stand for this kind of thing before you will fight?

It is the duty of the Industrial Workers of the World to uphold the into of the working class at all times; at all costs; in all places. The squable-the politicians and the squabbles of the religionists are nothing to ss, and the fact that many workingmen fail to realize that political action working class can only be carried out by the working class alone; is the son that the Industrial Worker points out that there can be no such thin: "political party" of laborers that includes others besides actual problems of the working class. Sirton was formerly the editor of the paper known-"Wage Slave." The paper is now stated to be without an editor. The regretable. The leading article in the last number is by a man be employers. The Authority of the comployers. The Authority of the comployers. The Authority of the workers are free, with the largest number of armed men of any nation worker, are free, with the largest number of armed men of any nation world, and likewise the Russians are "free" with Russia's stapiling. The present substitute for editor of the "Wage Slave," while no doubt is more than the substitute for editor of the "Wage Slave," while no doubt is more more common and military tactics, is illiterate. He believes in "industrial is more more common and military tactics, is illiterate. He believes in "industrial is more more common and military tactics, is illiterate. He believes in "industrial is more more common and military tactics, is illiterate. In both the proper is more proper. We common and military tactics, is illiterate, of men who component the common and military tactics, is illiterate, in of men who component is more more more common and military tactics.

SOUSTRIAL WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from Page One.)

will develop the solidified organization of capitalist oppressors will be

Ammunition for the advance army is necessarily these members of our class with what comust have. Men and women, if they can find to give a mite, should throw in their

The mency received will be equally divided two in the strikers of McKees Rocks and one of New Castle, or in other places where corporation may throw down the gauntlet. The 'Free Press' will publish all accounts receipts and expenditures. 'Copies will be alled to all contributors.'

Pass the word around! Dig up Circulate the subscription lists in the shops. ether the workers therein are organized or t. They will all give. They all know what

is battle means.
Sord all contributions to Strikers' Relief, Box.
Sord all contributions to Strikers' Relief, Box.
New Castle, Pa., and notify Albert Henyey,
This logact street. McKees Rocks, of how the
contributions are to be divided between the
criphers of McKees Rocks and New, Castle,
IN MILL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION. NO. 289, L. W. W.

committee on Mass Meeting of Car Builders' Industrial Union of America, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Secretary of Committee, Albert Henyey, 723 oquet St., McKees Rocks, Pa,

egget St. McKers Rocks, Pa., Resolution adopted in monster mass meeting, anday, Aug. 15, 1969, on Indian Mound. Me-ces Rocks, Pa. Ten thousand in attendance. To the workers everywhere: The ringing des and protests of workers in revolt, 10,000 of them assembled today on historic Indian dend, should be heard by thousands around be universe.

Mound, should be heard by thousands around the universe. Long suppressed and long subdued human stifether, so long ignored by a world that spows not how one-half of them must live in lakery, has at last found a fremendous outset. The only outlet by which the eyes of fallions are turned to the blood-stained battle cound of labor in Pennsylvania, and the ears of hundreds of thousands are made to hear of the hortible conditions that prevailed in the sorks of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Wikees Rocks, Pa.

It is the trembling, tragic, heart-rending outery of tens of thousands who today are fighting the advance battles of the whole working class. The "United States Steel Corporation." which trust is powerful in all its domains, is schild the fight against 6000 workers in McKers Rocks, formerly employed by the Steel Pressed Car Company, and behind the fight against feel the on-lauchts against the tin mill workers, so as to foster them to abandon the right to combine in misens for mutual protection, attempts to stamp or with buttal efforts all resistance of workers against further encroachments on their living towards.

Over the dead bodies of murdered working-the the corporation hopes to win their fight and throw the workers back into the work-these under slavelike conditions, and crush measur all the manly spirit that may be within and women of our class.

This will and must not be permitted.

Thousands are demonstrating by thes tikes that men will not submit and be emased without a struggle.

The world now knows how the strikers have The world now knows how the strikers have fixed Ladships, hunger and eviction from herath holes in which they were compelled deal. Every worker, every wife of a work should contribute something. The strikers worked for by the efforts of loving parts, should contribute something. The strikers a great battle for the whole work throughout the country and the world, which is the help and support. Not again will be the part of the world deal of the help and support to the analysis of one plant or industry into one statematics. Its the parts of the parts of the world dealing, it is the properties of craft, sex, creed, that the parts of the

to maintain that solidity in their marked these strikes as epoch-mak-

bousants.

Lousands of the Indian Mound appeal
edd to listen and to learn. To read
eddings of coming events and prepare
as a class of downtrodden, for comedance, for the great battles against
as hy the composition. stance, for the great battles against as by the corporations, their agencies forful institutions and for the last for complete industrial freedom.

ALIBERT HENYEY,

Secretary of the Mass Meeting.

The cti..

 $\frac{P_{tolor, trians, unite!}}{v_{ork, of, today}} \begin{tabular}{ll} with the conting days. Circulate the choiced lists, contribute and have others $$ (1.5) $$ (1.$

contribute as much as they can. Send all contributions to the Joint Relief Committee, Box 622, New Castle, Pa., and inform Albert Henyey, 723 Boquet St., McKees Rocks, Pa., how the contributions are to be divided between the strikers of McKees Rocks and New Castle, Pa., and the blacklisted fellow workers in Butler, Pa. A complete and accurate account of all receipts and expenditures will appear regularly in the "Free Press," New Castle, Pa.

For the McKees Rocks Relief Fund, ALBERT HENYEY, Secy.

vivere.

Ogni lavorante, ogni moglie di lavorante, cutti i giovanotti che ancora hanno letto, e mangiare provveduto dai loro amati parenti dovrebbero contribuire tutto quello che loro possono, per alutare questi scioperanti che stanno facendo la grande battaglia di tutta la classa lavoratrice della nazione, e del mondo. Loro deservano l'aluto. Non piu questi uomini ritorneranno al lavoro disorganizzati se sonza protezione, inspirati dal grandi principii della solidarità di classa loro si sono organizzati industrialmente, tutti di una fattoria o industria, dentro un potente unione assoluto, irispettive di mestieri, sessi, religione, colori, e nazionalità. Dalla forza della loro organizzazione, loro saranno ablie a fermare, e preventere una repetitatione di scelleralezze, come erano perpetrati dai capitalisti prima di questa rivolta.

Ma vol lavoranti di tutte le parti dovete di scelleralezze, come erano perpetrati dai capitalisti prima di questa rivolta.

Ma vol lavoranti di tutte le parti dovete di scelleralezze, come erano perpetrati dai capitalisti prima di questa rivolta.

Di scresiable und cifen Trutti fielt hinter benen ice die Arbeiter bestamba Gipte Richianto Gipte Gipte Richianto Gipte Richianto Gipte Richianto Gipte Gipte Richianto G

dai capitalisti prima di questa rivolta.

Ma voi lavoranti di tutte le parti dovete sopportarii per renderli capace per lottare alio vittoria, voi dovete aiutare a mantenere quella solidità nelle loro file che la marcato questi scioperanti come facendo epoca e insegnando la strada. Questi migliai al indian Mound appellano al mondo ad ascoltare e imparare a leggere gli avvenimenti, prepararsi come classa di repulsati, per una solida resistenza per la grande battaglia verso gli oppressanti corporazione, i loro agenti, e i forti instituzioni, per l'ultima lotta per la completo industria liberazione.

ALBERT HENYEY, Segretario della grande Riunione.

Protearii, unitevi! Unitevi per questo grande lavoro di oggi, e dei venenti giorni, circolate questa lista, contribuite e fale contribuire quanto più si può.

Mandate tutte le contribuzione alla Joint Relief Committee, Box 622, New Castle, Pa., e informate Albert Henyey, 723 Hoquet St., McKees Rocks, Pa., come le contribuzione si devono dividere tra i scioperanti di McKees Rocks, Pa., e del compagni che sono stati posti sulla lista nera a Butler, Pa.

Una completa e accurato lista di tutte le ricevute, e spesate appereranno regularmente nel Free Press di New Castle, Pa. Per McKees Rocks.

RELIEF FUND ALBERT HENYEY,

RELIEF FUND ALBERT HENYEY.

"SCIENCE" IN THE SLUMS.

is it well that while we range with Science, glorying in the Time, City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?

There among the glooming alleys Progress halts on palsied feet;
Crime and hunger cast our maidens by the thousand on the street.

There the master scrimps his haggard semp-stress of her daily bread, There a single attic holds the living and the deed.

There the smoldering fire of fever creeps acros the rotted floor,
And the crowded couch of incest in the warrens
of the poor.

Far away beyond her myriad coming changes earth will be Something other than the wildest modern successions.

of you or me.
—ALFRED TENNYSON.

I. W. W. Song Books Now Ready

The Classic Songs of Revolution and the Songs of the Modern Blanket Stiff 25 Songs in All

B. HOLMES Literature Agent I. W. W.

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

Price-10 Cents Each \$5.00 per 100 \$2.50 per 50

Arbeiter macht auf, ju Bulfe Denen Die im Rampfe weben.

Refolution, angenommen in ber Da f fen ber famm lung von Arbeitern, abgebal ten am Sonntag, ben 15. Auguft, auf ben Inbian Round, MeReed Rods, Ba

Die gewaltigen Muffchreie und Brotefte vo Die gewatigen Aufigreie und Protefte von gebntaufend Arbeitern, die heute, am 16 Auguft, auf dem bistorisch gewordenen Indian Mound von McRees Rod sich versammelt haben, muffen und werden auch auf dem gangen Erdenrund ge

in the Proc Press. New Carlle, Pa. For the McKees Rocks Relief Fand. All DRT HENYEV, Sect. All DRT HENYEV, Sec

Gine Somach jedoch mare es, winn bie Ar-beitertlaffe biefes Landes thatenlos zufeben murbe, senza una 101113. Il mondo adesso sa come ell scloperanti hanno sofferto durezze, fame, evizione dallo miserabile tane in cui sono stati obbligati di miserabile tane in cui sono stati obbligati di verbluten.

Der Stahl-und Gifen Truft febt binter benen

ber Ropitalftentlaffe fein.
Die Streiter und beren Familien fampfen einen Rampf fur Die gesammte Arbeiterschaft Sie lampfen auch fur euch, eure Benoffen, eure Rinber.

Richt mieberum merben biefe taufenbe als unorganifirte, willentofe Maffe gur Arbeit gur rudtehren. Durch die Macht ber Solidaritat geleitet haben biefelben fich in Induftrieberbanben organifirt, um unter bem Schute und mittelft berfelben im Stanbe gu fein, ben Bemeinheiten und Scheuflichteiten, Die an ihnen berübt murben,

ein Ende zu bereiten. Doch in Diefem Ringen nach organifirtem Schut Sous burfen Die Genoffen nicht allein fteben. Menfchenpflicht, Arbeiterfolibarität gebietet es

ihnen eine belfende Dand ju geben. Darum, Arbeitegenöffen, bort ben Ruf ber taufende heute auf bem Indian Mound berfammelt.

Genoffen, ihr habt ben Ruf gehort. Steuert bei. Errfulert bie Liften.

bet. Cirfulirt die Liften. Schieft alle Sammlungen und Bewillungen an bas gemeinschaftliche Unterfithungstommite "Relief Jund, Bor 622, Rew Castie, Ba." und benachrichtigt Genofien Albert henven, 723 Bouquet Street, ArRers Recks, Ba., wie die Gelbern jwischen ben Streifern von MRRees Rock, benen

doigen den Stretten den Attaces nous, eine von Rem Cafte und ben Bemaßregelten bon Butler vertheilt werden follen. In der "Freien Preffe" (Free Press) bon Rem Cafte, Ba, wird genoue Ausfunft gegeben werden von allen Einnatzien und Ausgaben Baubert nicht, wer fonell giebt, giebt b. ppelt.

According to the tales of woe related by suckers who have been shipped to Bumping. Lake by the Scattle employment sharks, these rafters are selling lies and giving false representation concerning the job. It is 46 miles and 600 feet from Naches to the camp, not size miles, as the suckers are told in Scattle, and the wagon is not free but charges you \$3 for the ride, and you must pay 75 cents for meals on the road or you can walk. The statement that matches are free is a mistake of only one figure—they charge you at the rate of 10 cents per jackage. As to the story about the fare from Seattle to North Yakima being free, if you stay 60 days, if I wis betting \$4.50 that I wouldn't get fired within 60 days i would not bet with the booss. The "foreigners" at the lake like the dope in the Industrial Worker, but the majority of the rest are a miserable tot of old glory, star brand cattle that haven't sense enough to know it when they get the stripes from the master.

The True Slaves of the World.

If there was ever a system of slavery, it exists on the Puget Sound today. Here it is: The wages for longshore work are 46 cents an hour: the company for which I worked and Captain llurns of the steamer Whatcom, hire their help by the month, and work them at a killing, pace for the round trip. When they fire them they pay them by the month, thereby saving much money for the company. I worked 15 hours out of 24, for which I should have been paid 36. The company offered me 65 cents, claiming that I only worked half a day, but I succeeded in getting a day, for which I received \$1.30.

The I. W. W. must break up this akin pame.

The I. W. W. must break up this skin game as no other outfit seems able to do.

Don't ask a Palouser where his father came Don't ask a Palouser where his father came from. Look up the criminal record of Missouri if you want to know. The standard of morality in the average Palouse town, would make a snake blush, and yet these are the people who call decent workingmen, hoboes?

TO UNION SECRETARIES.

The following is a list of the Industrial Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the I. W. W. in the United States and Canada. It is possible that there are some errors and omissions in this list. All secretaries are asked to send in a statement of their names, addresses, times of union meetings, etc. This list will be published every week, and those unions wishing their names continued are saked to write to the editor of the Industrial Worker without delay.

Arizona

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 Sullivan
Blk, Meets 2 p. m. Sundays.

226—Pat Daly, Prince Rupert.

California.

173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 172 East
St., Maritime Blk.

437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. Meets
8 p. m. Saturdays.

419—L. Becker, Redlands, Box 357.

12—W. R. Sauter, Los Angeles, 234 E. 2nd 81.

Colorado. Mixed Local, Denver.

Mixed Local, Denver.

Illinoja.

500—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale Ave.
233—P. Italzano, Chicago, 161 N. Cargenter.
85—Richard Stromberg, Chicago, 324 La Salle
. Ave. Br. 1.
85—W. Zalewcki, Polish Br.
85—W. Zalewcki, Polish Br.
85—P. Price, Chicago, 111 Oak St. Br. 2.
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale Ave.

lowa. 139—H. Hagensen, Sloux City, 419 Jenuings. 163-11. riagensen, Moux City, 419 Jenuings.
Louisiana.

28-F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott.
Minnesota.

424-H. F. Loger, Jr., Deer River.
64-C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerso
Ave.

Ave. 440—Minnie Halkonen, Duluth, 21 E. 5th St. 440—Minnie Halkonen, Duluth, 21 E. 5th St.

Missouri.
84—J. Pollack, St. Louis, 1529 N. 15th St.
188—I. Marcus, St. Louis, 1629 N. 15th St.
143—Wm. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 S. 18th.

Montans.
142—J. F. Schreeder, Anaconda, 212 E. Com. Av.
165—J. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington
465—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.
41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 4th
Ave. South.
421—Joe Duddy, Kalispell, Box 175.
300—M. F. McClung, Kalispell,
33—Pete Brown, Darby, Hox 78.

30:—M. F. McClung, Railspeil. 33—Pete Brown, Darby, Box 78. 35—H. C. McCann, St. Regis, Box 23. 39 Billings.

Nebraska.

86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 S. 17th.

New Jersey.

24—A. Hagsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave.
163—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipa

Ave. 510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson.

| 510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson. New York, 161—C. Delz, New York, 512 E. 146th. 420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 E. 152d: 130—N. Beckman, New York, 334 E. 51st. 95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 W. 96th. 317—J. Fronkowiak, Inifialo, 1159 Broadway, 91—J. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Fernbrooke, 15—A. Black, New York, 403 W. 127th. 179—J. Routslone, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave Ohio.

Ohio.

-Chas. H. Smith, Cleveland, 6636 Bliss Ave
-M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st.

Oregon.

93—E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. 4th.

92—Pat Walsh, Portland, 33 N. 4th.

141—G. E. Nelson, Portland, 33 N. 4th.

Pennsylvania.
414—R. Walters, Philadelphia, 5539 Poplar St.
5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith St.
11—H. Davis, Philadelphia, 2439 S. 17 th St.
412—H. Elngart, Philadelphia, 1154 S. 6th St.
404—Joe Shoefer, Philadelphia, 420 Green St.
524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna

AVe.

215-J. Deamond, Pittaburg, 4 Gazzam St.

516-Anton Parise, Parsons, Ilox 81.

515-G. Grechi, West Pittaton, 118 Luzerne Ave.

511-J. Yaniello, Old Forge, Box 13.

372-P. Cox, Patton.

25—G. Cox, Pat(on. 25—John Lodone, Masontown, Box 697 Br. 1. 25—G. Basso, Fairchance, Box 226 Br. 2. 288—New Castle, 231, Washington St., Thursday Evening.

Mixed Local, L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622. 299 Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.

Colorado.
Denver, 3505 Humboldt St.

Rhode Island. 99—H. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill.

Hill.

7-F. Rossi, Montpeller, 115 Barre St.
176-X. Imbrugilo, Waterbury.
410-L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shuftcleff Place.

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

Rear.

131—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 1015 Fourth Ave.
382—J. A. Anderson, Seattle, 308 James St.
178—Chas. P. Williams, Seattle, 308 James St.
222—A. Lovett, Spokane, 416 Front Ave.
380—A. Payne, Tacoma, 203 S. Cliff Ave.

tral Ave. 157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Belle-ville Ave. 425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front

8t. 432—8. Martinelli, Stajord Springs, Conn., Box

698, 436—C. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St. 513—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40, 530—T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., Box 206, DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—II. Davis. New York, N. Y.—H. Trauris, 741 E. 5th St. Chicago, III.—Frank Morris, 302 Wells St. CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES. Seattle, Wash.—T. Brown, 308 James St. Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filigno, 416 Front Ave Rear.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUES. Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tuthill, 69 Bayues St. Chicago, Ili.—B. H. Williams, 302 Wells St. Kansas City, Hugh M. Scott, 71st and Main Sts. Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 E. Porphyry St.

NOTICE.

GOES TO PUGET SOUND

"Sawmill Workers Elect Officers—The referendum voting for officers of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen & Sawmill Workers was brought to a close the first of the month and the cleetion committee, which sat in Everett, has completed its canvas of the vote. The following men were found to be elected to the respective officers, all from the state of Montana: President, Alex. Livingstone, Lathrop; vice-president, Michael Powers, Hamilton: second vice-president, I, W. Faulkner, Hamilton; third vice-president, F. P. Smita, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer; W. A. Walker, Lathrop. None of the Everett nominces were elected, though Carl Ericson, the local candidate for third vice-president, was defeated by the small margin of 27 votes. The annual convention of the international will be held in Everett September 7, and delegates will be present from several western states. Ernest G. Pape, the retiring secretary of the international left for Montana's Saturday where he expects to do some union work, but will return to Everett for the annual convention.

"A mass meeting for sawmill workers is to he held in the Labor Temple next Monday evening, which will be addressed by Mr. Osburn, the bilm socialist, speaker of national reputation. He will speak on the benefits of organization to workingmen. All those who heard Mr. Osborn last Saturday evening on the corner of Wetmore and Hewlit where he spoke on the "Failacles of Prohibition," can vouch for his abilities as a public speaker,"—Labor Journal, official organ of Everett Trades (Council, A. F. of L.

SCABS COMING WEST. Suckers Born Every Minute.

American public likes to be humbugged.

-Harnum.

The above clipping taken from the official organ of the A. F. of L. in Everett, Wash., tells how the agents of the masters in Montana are coming west to hold a convention. The stench from this bunch of scabs is so bad in

The above cipping taken from the omegan organ of the A.F. of L. in Everett, Wash, tells how the agents of the masters in Montana are coming west to lool a convention. The stench from this bunch of scabs is so bad in Montana that it is necessary 10 get close to sail water, where the stinking rats can shake off the smell, and fasten their fangs into the hides of some more dupes, that might do something to free themselves if they had an opportunity.

Just whether the gun men and Pinkertons who have generated these precious scoundrels from the wrath of union men (who were forced from home) and freside) are coming is not known, but iff they are not coming, they ought to, and while the scabs and fakirs are cooking up some more schemes in Everett, to chain the slaves down still harder, the Pinks and scabs could take in the fair in Scattle.

It is dollars to doughnuts that none of this remnant of the A.F. of Heil scab organization will pay their own fare from Montana to Everett. Neither will their locals send them, as there are not enough members left of the international fronterhood of Scabs in Montana to make a corporal's guard.

The L.W.W. is progressing on the coast and enrolling men every day into its ranks, who stand for liberty and freedom. Therefore the urgent necessity of the capitalists getting busy with their dearly beloved Montana scabs and gun men. If there is any difference in the temperature of the departments of hell, there is no doubt but what this Montana delegation.

Will occupy the warmest spots.

There may be a few suckers on the Pacific coast who might in their ignorance, voluntarily join this international Brotherhood of Scabs that makes its headquarters in Montana, but when it is shown up in its true light, which it certainly will be, it will then be necessary for the purpose of forcing the lumber jacks into the principle of the workers are wising up to unions at hat are run at the instigation of the boss for the purpose of forcing the lumber jacks into the principle of the workers. It will neve

178—Chas. P. Williams, Seattle, 308 James St.
222—A. Lovett, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.
380—A. Payne, Tacoma, 203 S. Cliff Ave.
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE
WORKERS.
National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymansville, R. I.
20—G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newberry St.
55—W. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33
James.
120—D. Fleari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central Ave.

September 7. He knows and you don't.
The slave owner of Montana is sending his
loved ones out to see the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. They
serve a reat.
Blectty.
ORGANZING COMMITTEE LOCAL NO. 432,
L. W. W.,
308 James St., Scattle, Wash,

"SCIENTIFIC" LANGUAGE

"SCIENTIFIC" LANGUAGE.

An old hady from the country went to bloston. She saw a large parrot in a cage over a doorway. "Polly want a cracker?" said the old lady. The bird looked at her, and scratching its head, said: "I am aware, my dear analam, that there exists an almost universal but erroneous helief that all parrots manifest a predilection for crackers. This hypothesis would be amusing were it not for the intimation it afferds of the pathetic paucity of dietetic knowledge on the part of the manses. Allow me to assure you that there is more untrinent in one portion of pork and leans than in three score and ten crackers." The old lady fainted.

What will you do this winter, when the ranchers are sitting around a hot stove and living on the fat of the land? You have harvested their crop and the muies and horses helped.

The mules and horses will at least have a harn and feed this winter. What will you have? Coffee and doughnuts, 5 cents—if you're lucky.

THE CONSTITUTION— RULE OF THE I.W.W.

(Continued from last week.)

PREAMBLE.

PREAMBLE.

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

85—Unicago, III. 86—Onnaha, Neb.... 92—Portland, Ore. 95—New York 132—Spokane, Wash. 141—Portland, Ore. 152—Paterson, N. J.

New Bedford, Mass. Chicago, Ill.

-Chicago, III.
-San Francisco, Cal.
-San Francisco, Cal.
-Seattle, Wash.
-Spokane, Wash.
-Spokane, Wash.
-Phoenix, Ariz.
-Vancouver, H. C.
-Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Wash.

St. Louis, Mo...

Rediands, Cal.

Kalispell, Mont.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Seattle, Wash.

Spokane, Wash.

Woonsocket, R. L.

Nelson, R. C.

Olangello, R. L.

Oineyville, R. l... Thos, Whitehead

New Bedford, No. 157, sent in the returns by elegram as follows: Yes 202, no 6. I have not neluded the same in the tabulation as I do not deem it right to recognize a telegram in

the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their emoloyers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury ot all.

strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury 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 watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of procucion 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 ociety within the shell of the old.

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

ARTICLE IV.

Conventions.

Section 1. The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the third Monday in September of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Sec. 2. The General Executive Board shall draw up a list of delegates against whom no contest has been filed at the general office. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall call the convention to order and read the aforesaid list. The delecates on the said list shall proceed to form a temporary organization by electing a temporary chairman and a committee on credentlab.

Sec. 3. A true and complete stemographic

dentials.

Sec. 3. A true and compilete stenographic report of the proceedings of all general conventions and of the meetings of the General Executive Board shall be printed in bound form as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention.

Sec. 4. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The General Secretary-Treasurer, the General Organizer, and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

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

Sec. 5. Lecal unions, chartered directly by

son nave two detegates for the first 10,000 of its members, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 of its members or major partion thereof.

See, 6. Local unions, chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World, shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

See, 7. When two or more delegates are representing any local milon, national union or industrial department in the convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

See, 8. Representation in the convention shall be based on the national dues paid to the eneral organization for the last six months of each fiscal year, and each union and organization entitled to representation in the Convention shall be outlied to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

See, 8. On or before the 10th day of July of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each local union and national industrial department credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the national dues for the last six months.

See, 10. The unions and national industrial departments shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the general office not later than August 1. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Sec. 11. Delegates to the convention from local and national industrial unions or depart-

vention assembles.

Sec. 11. Delegates to the convention from local and national industrial unions or departments shall be in good standing in the general organization at least one year and in their local union at least 30 days prior to the nomination and election of delegates.

Sec. 12. The expenses of delegates attending annual conventions shall be borne by their respective locals, excepting mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates.

gates. Sec. 13. Two or more local unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 500, or less, may jointly send a delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation hereinbefore problem for Provided, said delegate is a membership of the said of the said delegate is a membership of the said d

vined for. Provided, said delegate is a mem-ber in goost standing of one of the locals so sending him. Sec. 14. No local shall be admitted to repre-sentation unless it has been duly chartered

Sec. 14. No local shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention and is otherwise in good standing.

Sec. 15. The convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is the legislative body of the organization, and its enactments are of legal force wher sustained by a referendum vote of the membership, touching any and all amendments to the organic law which the convention may adopt. As to such amendments, they shall be submitted to a referendum vote by the G. E. B. within thirty days after the adjournment of the convention. The vote shall close sixty days after the date of the call for the referendum.

(To be continued.)

A robber may be poor, mean and dirty, as well as rich, elever and well-dressed. Don't think that your boss is any better for wearing old clothes. He will only work you harder, the poorer and meaner he is. But don't quarrel with a man's religion. The Palousers have conscientious acruples against washing—besides they haven't got time.

TABULATED RETURNS OF VOTE ON GEN-ERAL REFERENDUM. WHERE NO VISION IS No. Union. 12—Los Angeles, Cal..... 20—Lawrence, Mass. 24—Newark, N. J. 33—Darby, Mont. 64—Minneapolis, Minn. 84—St. Louis, Mo. 85—Chicago, Ill. 85—Onnaha Neb. THE PEOPLE PERISH

My dear Friend—I am convinced that no church will ever be of any aid to the coming revolution, and for the reason that the triumph of this revolution spells democracy throughout the universe.

I stand square-footed upon the proposition that "the capitalist class and the working class have nothing in compan" and therefore, their

I stand square-footed upon the proposition that "the capitalist class and the working class have nothing in common" and, therefore, their law is not our law, their morals are not our morals, their justice is not our justice, their ideals are not our deals, their religions are not our religions, their Gods are not our Gods, and we could not therefore use their churches to preach our ideals in any more than we can use their governemtns to destroy their material power.

Yet I believe you are right when you say that sil revolutions have and must center around some great ideal, some subline, heart-stirring conception of "the world as it ought to be," and that the American working class will never accomplish anything so long as it cannot dream-higher than the Socialist party's ideal of "ten dollars a day for four hours a day," or the American Federation of Labor's "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work," for both of these mottoes appeal to an ideal that compels the working class to look to some power outside itself for help, both are born of the belly and both can be rendered harmless with a little soup-house charity, both reduce the labor novement to the level of a world-wide rush of hogs to the swill troughs, but signs are not wanting to show that the working class is not the brute the Gompersties and llergerites would have the world believe.

Here and there and everywhere we can see sign after sign that the workers are awakening, that the propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World is at last having the effect that truth is ever bound to cause.

The Four Hundred.

The Four Hundred.
Yes, often I grow weary-hearted and then it seems the hope I preached is hopeless, but in the midst of gloom a rare light flashes—"the light that never was on land or sea," but only in the hearts and solus of the oppressed, and hope soars upward and the weariness passes away. So it was when I read the story of The Four Hundred. It ran thus:

Out in the mountains of Montana there were several unions of the I. W. W., when the bosses of the Western Federation of Miners strove to disrupt and destroy the Industria! Workers they, for a while led these men astray, but, to their eternal honor, our boys were soon back on the firing line and soon began to make it so uncomfortable for the "Plumed Knights" who claim by right of theft to own the forests of Montana, that the destruction of the I. W. W. was proclaimed. Then began a battle royal, a fight that would have joyed the heroes of Vallege Forge, for it told that there were still men and women who loved liberty more than they feared death and lee and hunger.

The destruction of the I. W. W., was pro-claimed. The Moyer-Manboue-(Neel) evaluated.

stem entered and a with the control of the second of the control o they feared death and ice and hunger.

The destruction of the I. W. W. was proclaimed. The Moyer-Mahoney-O'Neil cabal at
the head of the W. F. of M. having failed, the
Lumber Kings turned to their first love, to that
market where treason against the Working
Class is always for sale, to the American Federation of Labor, and had them send their organizers into the district. When they arrived,
our boys were teld that they had to get out
of the I. W. W. and join the "International" of
the A. F. of L., or, in the dead of winter, roll
their blankets and hit the road. In the dead
of winter, over Four Hundred members of the
I. W. W. put their blankets on their backs and
took to the snow-clad, ice-covered roads rather
than compromise their principles, rather than
obey the mandate of the Lumber Kings and
their pinnps in the American Federation of
Labor.

as they have always expressed, the deathless longing of the human race for justice and for oneness.

This ideal is and must be the very soul of the I. W. W., and is embodied in the war ery:

"Workers of the World, Unite!"

In the motto:

"An injury to one is an injury to all." With this ideal God, if by God you mean the life, the love, the glory, the beauty, the intelligence, the unity that fills the universe and keeps alive our mother nature, with their ideal this God has never quarrelled, but the priesthoods and the ministries have ever jeered its champions on their way to Calvary, crying:

This man blasphemeth! He is an enemy of Coosar; a friend of publicans and simmers. Away with him! Therefore, so thinking, remembering that my father was a minister, and that my sweetest memory of him is that he was an absolute and total failure in his chosen calling, you see that Truth has issued to me a mandate to deny your plea, for her pulpits are today where the Industrial Workers are, beneath the blood red banner, fighting for the freedom of the race—for the Brotherhood of Man.

We Feed More Workingmen Than Any Place in Town

J. W. JOHNSTONE, A, FISHER, Press Committee.

An employment shark stood at the door of his office looking sick. A workingman stood on the sidewalk perusing a receipt he had just got for buying a job, when half a dozen more slaves walked up and asked him if he thought he would get the job. An argument, of course, started, and a crowd was gathering when the employment sharp stepped up to them and asked them to more away as they were ruining his business!

J. DUDDY.

If thou hast never been a fool, be sure wilt never be a wise man.—Thackeray.

OUR ."COFFEE AND" IS **KNOWN**

337 PRONT AVENUE

FROM 272, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
Remarks on discussion of Thomas Whitehead, quoting Mr. Whitehead's remarks as follows: "The principle almed for by local union No. 272, namely equity between official and lay members, is a worthy one."
First, local No. 272 alms at nothing less than equality. Note the discrepancy. Mr. Whitehead has not advanced any substantial argument that Local No. 272 is in error, quoting Mr. Whitehead, and as such "should" be instructed by their locals. Fellow workers, let us discuss conditions as they are rnd not as they should be. Local 272 initiated the amendments in question because, first, it is not necessary for the union to delegate its power to a representative. Second, when a union delegates its power to a representative. Second, when a union delegates list power to a representative becames sovereign of said union and it is contrary to the ethics of unionism to have kings. Mr. Whitehead seems very able to discuss many points of the constitution and list sungexcitons are surely worthy our careful consideration, but if Mr. Whitehead can, why should he not point out our error in the statement that the convention enjoys special privilege of initiative?

We note that he would like local 272 to 20 to 10 to

F. VELARDE, Secretary.

(Discussion of all matters should be free and fearless, but care should be taken to avoid even the appearance of discourtesy—though unin-tentional. Fellow Worker Whitehead, of course, receives no salary as a member of the General Executive Board. It should be "Fellow, Worker" Whitehead—not "Mr." Whitehead— Editor.) Editor.)

A SUGGESTION FOR LUMBER WORKERS

A SUGGESTION FOR LUMBER WORKERS. The activity among the lumber workers of the Northwest means that we are going to have a strong organization of woodsmen within the next year; and in my opinion, we should bend every effort to start a local union in every logging center.

The humber workers of northern California are in need of an organizer and we should by all means have a competent man stationed in that district. I suggest for the consideration of the lumber workers unions, that some step be taken toward raising a fund to place Fellow Worker Geo. Speed of Frisco in Eureka, Cal., this fall and winter.

Fellow Worker Geo. Speed is so well known to members of the union that anything I would say as to his qualifications would be superfluous, but when I was in Frisco, Fellow Worker Geo. Such that anything I would his willingness to go into the lumber district of northern California to organize among the lumber workers If some assistance was given him.

num.

I am sure that the loggers and lumber workers' union of Portland would contribute toward
such a fund.

E. J. FOOTE.

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