

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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## NEWS OF SPOKANE FREE SPEECH FIGHT

At the present time no active work is being done in the Free Speech fight. The committee in charge has decided to forego activities for the present, thereby giving many of those who have served terms in the "bull-pen" a change of scenery. They are also waiting the arrival of new recruits who are on the way.

George Flynn is holding very successful meetings in Turner Hall whenever it is obtainable. It is the only hall in Spokane which it is possible for the I. W. W. to rent. Meetings are held in the nearby cities, all marked with success. At the present time Miss Flynn has gone to British Columbia, where she will fill dates and raise funds to carry on the battle for Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assembly and the right to organize.

The trials of Thomas Whitehead, John M. Grant, Otto Justh, Hartwell Shippey, Charles Grant and George Speed mark the close of the first trial. They were sentenced to the county jail for six months in the county jail, after the trial, composed of "prominent business men," and lasted ten minutes.

Before retiring to the jury room one of the attorneys asked the court if a fine could be levied in addition to a jail sentence. This question, following a statement by Deputy Prosecutor Kizer, that while six months is the maximum penalty in the justice court, the penalty is much greater in a higher court, undoubtedly means that the jurors had determined their action before leaving the courtroom and were not in a position of increasing the sentence.

Attorney Moore and Attorney Symms of Chicago defended the I. W. W. men.

### Convicted Men.

- George Speed
- John M. Foss
- Otto Justh
- Hartwell Shippey
- Charles Grant
- Thomas Whitehead

### Those Who Convicted Them.

- J. H. Tibley
- W. H. Wiscomb
- A. G. Ansell
- M. G. Dunbar
- M. M. Dickinson
- E. A. Winchester

Twenty-four men up to date have been tried and sentenced, on the charge of criminal conspiracy, as follows: Thompson, Wilson, Foote, Wilcox, Cousins, Pancner, Whitehead, Speed, Cannon, Douglas, Gatewood, Bailey, Justh, Shippey, Foss, Reese, Roe, Fisher, Amundson, Grant, Reed, Brazier and Flynn.

The brutalities of the police, who slugged and starved and sweated the members of the I. W. W., still continue. The following information has reached us from the inside, where, despite the cruelties of the police, the members still have the spirit which marked our side of the fight ever since the struggle was first presented.

The members still confined in the city bastille organized themselves, hold regular meetings twice a week, at which great enthusiasm is shown. The one meeting is for the conducting of whatever business there is to transact, and from the statement of the Fellow-Worker amounted to considerable. The other is strictly propaganda meeting, and this is not without its effect, as there are a considerable number of men confined who are not members of the I. W. W. As a result of agitation many of these men have declared their intention of joining the Industrial Workers of the World and their release. At these meetings the members of the jail resound with the strains of the "Red Flag" and other revolutionary songs.

Rules and regulations have been established, and a president elected. The customary I. W. W. discipline, so remarkably in evidence throughout the progress of the fight, is in evidence at all times. In fact, the discipline was so remarkable and the meetings so successful that the police came to the conclusion that there must be some leaders amongst the prisoners. As a result William Jones of Los Angeles, better known as "Volcanic Sulphur Smoke," and William E. Foster, who was sent to Spokane as a representative of "The Workman's Paper," were grabbed and placed in the "strong box." This did not stop the holding of further meetings, however. In fact, it had the effect of stimulating the remainder to greater activities.

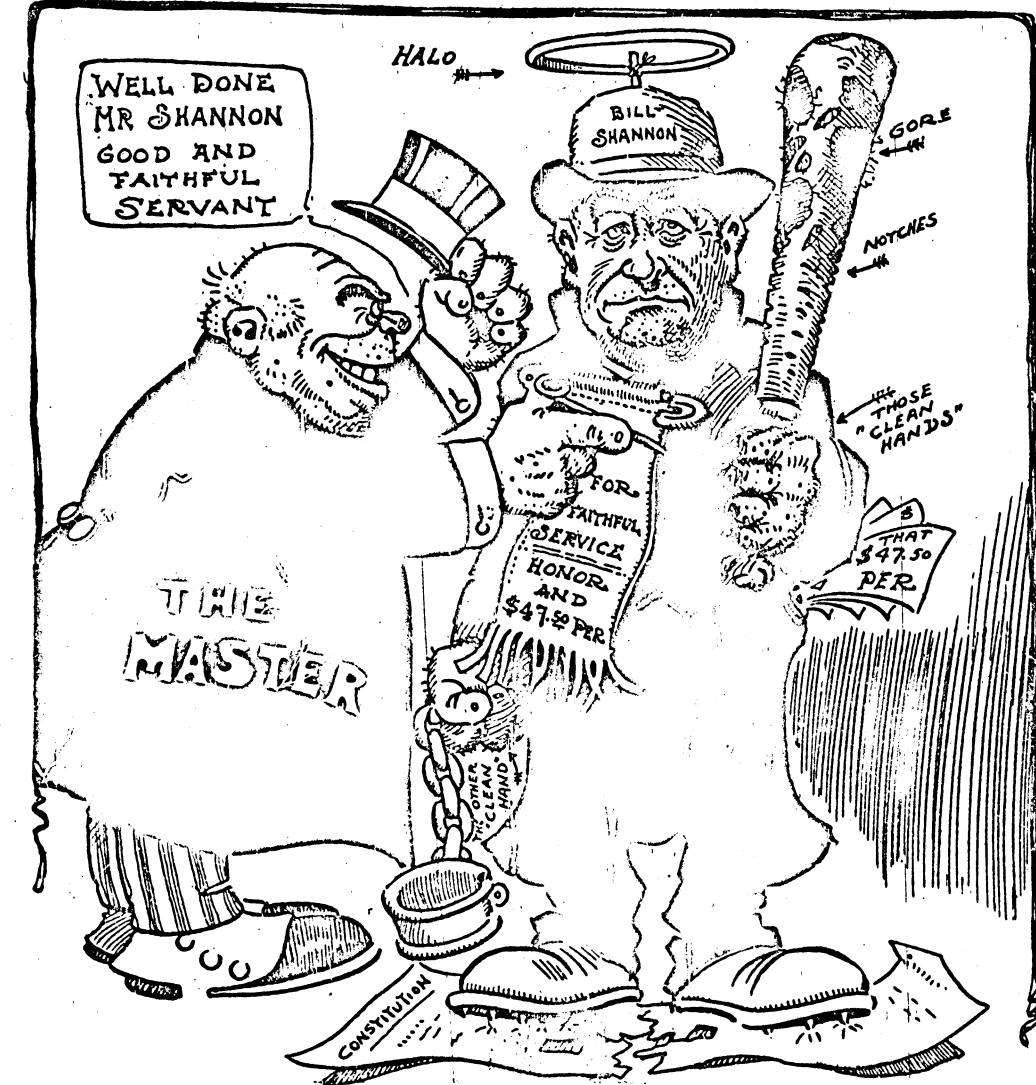
As was demonstrated throughout the street, the fellow-workers once more proved the worth of the I. W. W.—that they depend on no leaders. The meetings went on just the same; a new chairman and secretary being appointed to fill the place of the two fellow-workers who had been hustled off to the strong box. The Salvation Army freaks who visit the jail weekly are totally ignored.

The police, being unable to break the spirit of the fellow-workers by simply hustling off the supposed leaders, removed thirteen of the prisoners and placed them on a bread and water diet. This naturally incensed the remainder, but suspecting some police ruse calculated to break their organization spirit, they did nothing further than to await developments. After four days for a bread and water diet the thirteen who had been segregated from the remainder precipitated matters by declaring a hunger strike.

Sullivan and Burns hastened down to inquire the meaning of it. The last hunger strike had been such a terrible affair that the police had no intention of precipitating another. It was this fear which brought Sullivan and Burns down post-haste. Upon the demands being made known to the chief of police they were immediately granted. In view of the fact that the police have stubbornly refused any demands made by the I. W. W., this was considered quite a victory. They know the members of the Industrial Workers were all determined men, and rather than face consequences similar to those of the last hunger strike, they conceded the demands made.

Some horse of the dirty work of "Gorilla" Shannon was exhibited when this notorious character chained three of the I. W. W. members to break rock to a telegraph pole. The rest of the I. W. W. members who were on the chain gang immediately threw down their tools and went on a sympathetic strike, refusing to work as long as the fellow-workers were chained to the pole.

The strikers were then marched back to the bastille and thrown in the dungeon, leaving the thirteen members chained to the pole in the cold. When the "Gorilla" returned the rest of the gang announced that they were



Pensioned for the Faithful Service Rendered His Masters, the W. W. P., Etc.

also on a "strike" and threw down their tools. These were also marched back to the bastille. The following is a characteristic remark of this human degenerate: "They ought to throw the whole bunch in the dark hole for ten days, but the way things are run around here they'll be eating mince pie for supper."

Kennett, Cal., Jan. 18, 1910.

Industrial Worker.  
Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for 100 Workers received. Am also enclosing a clipping from Chico, Cal., Enterprise, and will state that we were shown a good time while in that city. We now number eight recruits for the Spokane fight. We are holding meetings in all towns we reach, and will say that the slaves are beginning to take notice of things and the way will soon be clear for a solid working class, organized under the banner of the I. W. W. Yours for Freedom.

AUGUST WALQUIST,  
Chairman Spokane Recruits.

## STEEL STRIKE ON AT HAMMOND

As a result of a long series of grievances over one thousand employees of the Standard Pressed Steel Company, at Hammond, Ind., are out on strike. The plant had been closed all during the panic, and when it began operations about three months ago there was a general reduction in wages amounting on an average to about 20 per cent.

The men were also compelled to pay back rent for company houses for the time during which the plant did not operate. This rent was deducted from the pay roll, so that several men were compelled to work for weeks without pay. A system of payments was introduced that made it impossible for the men to know what their wages were at the end of each week, and there were general charges that sums were deducted from the envelopes by the company, even after they had been made up for payment. Many of the men allege that they envelopes were found short of the sum marked upon them.

A committee was sent to the superintendent to place their grievances before him. Instead of listening to their complaint, he seized the spokesman and violently ejected him from the room.

As a result, a strike was called, and up to the present time the plant has been completely tied up. The work of organization was done by members of the Industrial Workers, who came from McKees Rocks for that purpose, and who now have charge of the strike.

### WHAT FOLLOWS THESE MORTALS BE.

If one would see a flock of pigeons working with might and main gathering together a pile of corn and then turning it all over to one pigeon, and that pigeon the poorest and weakest in the lot, reserving nothing for themselves, and then sitting around all the winter shivering and starving, while the other was devouring, throwing about and wasting the fruits of their toil; and if one pigeon more hardy than the rest, should, when driven by the pangs of hunger, dare to touch a grain, the rest spring upon him and tearing him limb from limb, we would have a fair example of what mankind is doing at the present day.—Dr. Paley.

## SECOND CONVENTION PITTSBURG DISTRICT

Twenty-six delegates, representing five local unions, were in attendance at the second convention of the Pittsburg district union of the I. W. W., held in McKees Rocks, Sunday, January 9.

The convention was called together at 2 o'clock by the district organizer, Joseph J. Eitor, who explained the situation and the work done in the district during the past three months. Several new unions had been organized, and with the exception of one or two smaller organizations all the locals were in a flourishing condition. A great part of the work had been done among foreign speaking elements, and their numbers were increasing, especially in the iron and steel locals at McKees Rocks and Butler. Packing house workers in Allegheny had recently organized and their union gave promise of a large membership in the near future. Two branches of another steel workers' local had just been formed in Pittsburg, and was forging ahead in spite of the efforts of the company to prevent the work of organizing. The A. F. of L. with all its noise, had been unable to accomplish anything, as it has lost the confidence of the workers in the steel industry.

The convention with H. A. Goff in the chair and Herman Lettkowitz as secretary, then took up for consideration the different matters before it.

The question of finances and the per capita tax to the district union occasioned a great deal of discussion. A motion was finally carried to fix the per capita from the local unions at two cents per member per month, and to request the general executive board of the I. W. W. to remit five cents of the per capita to the general organization, in order that it might be used in the district to promote the work of organization. It was also voted to send an appeal to the locals of the district to raise funds for organization work.

A new district executive committee was elected for the ensuing three months, as follows: Williams, Goff, Spindler, Schmidt, Spunar.

It was moved and carried to elect a district organizer and an assistant organizer, it being necessary to secure some one for the latter office who could speak several languages. J. J. Eitor and Jos. Schmidt were chosen for the respective positions. Salaries of the two organizers were fixed by the convention at a limit not to exceed \$18.00 a week for each, and transportation in addition.

Herman Lettkowitz was elected secretary of the executive committee, without salary. In view of this fact and that the secretary could not devote his entire time to the work, it was voted that the organizer should handle the funds of the executive committee during the next three months.

The question of the new paper, Solidarity, its policy and its relation to the district union, were subjects of extended discussion. Delegate Williams, as a member of the Solidarity Press Committee, explained in detail the situation with regard to the paper, and showed that it

was entirely under control of the I. W. W. in New Castle, and that the impression that its affairs might be involved with those of the Socialist Party, was erroneous. The policy of Solidarity was not only to satisfy by its subject matter the membership of the I. W. W., but also to attract the larger mass of workers who are feeling their way toward industrial unionism; and that, judging by the responses coming from all elements and from all parts of the country, it was succeeding in its purpose. The discussion, participated in by a number of delegates, resulted in a better understanding, and the assurance from the delegates that each one would do all in his power to help make the paper a success.

The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock with the feeling in the minds of all delegates that the next three months would see a substantial growth in our organization.

H. H. WILLIAMS,  
Delegate Local 297.

## SOMETHING DOING AT SAN PEDRO

There has been something doing here in San Pedro in the last few days. Fellow Workers Shea and Lefferts, two "lawsmiths" of the Los Angeles locals, have been down here peddling the "real dope." As a result there has been launched a new local, starting with thirty-nine charter members. They are as fine a wide-awake bunch of militant working men as you would wish to meet. The future for Industrial Unionism looks bright for this locality.

All the boys unite in saying the last issue of the "Worker" is the real stuff, and we expect to have bundle orders as soon as we get a little larger.

There is a large army of unemployed here. Some are working only a few days a week, while others are unable to find any kind of work at all, many being on the verge of starvation. The cost of living is high. On the "government breakwater" which the California Construction Company is building, the conditions are as follows: A. Alpert worked four days, including Sunday, at \$2 per day; was paid \$3.90; hospital fee, 50 cents. Time check discounted at 10 per cent at the State Bank of San Pedro.

Mike Follins worked one-half day and received no pay after being hired at \$2.25 per day. He was told to go into the water and work, but refused owing to the poor pay, and as a result was fired.

Martin Putung was hired for \$2 per day for eight hours; worked 12 days, received time check for \$21. Although hired to work only eight hours per day was compelled to work nine. In order to have his time check cashed he was forced to pay 25 per cent discount to local grocery store. The sleeping quarters on this job are filthy. The grub is fair.

The wages in the city lumber yards are as follows: Thirty cents per hour for steady work; longshore work, 30 and 35 cents per hour, strong "bunkie."

The Pacific Lumber Co. at Wilmington have installed the monorail system of handling lumber at their plant, which means the displacement of men, mules and trucks, a saving of about 75 per cent of the labor previously employed.

## ADDRESS TO PUGET SOUND LOGGERS

Fellow-Workers:  
There are twenty thousand Loggers on Puget Sound alone. There are that many more wage-workers working in the sawmills. The industry from which you derive your miserable existence (the lumbering industry) is the principal industry on the Sound. Thousands live well from the product of your toil, while a few captains of the industry are rich, and you are to a great extent, a bunch of tramps, hitting the trail from place to place, with long expectations that the hours in the next camp won't be so long, or the food so poor.

There is no place in America where logs can be gotten out as cheap as right here on Puget Sound, and there is no other place in the world where men work so hard and as many hours a day to make wealth for others. Logs were raised in price on Oct. 1st \$1.00 a thousand. That \$1.00 a thousand will pay every logger his present wages, which leaves the rest as profit to your boss. Your boss will get the money and you will get the work, and the right to be a tramp, and pack your boss on your back, and give your dollar every day to the employment shark (who will cut it up with your boss) just to let you know who is the boss.

The last camp that the organizer was in, the foreman said that he had 46 men and that he had taken out 146,000 feet that day. The raise in the price of logs which took place on the 1st of October will pay the 46 men!

Your boss is organized, and they all stick together like brothers, because competition among them don't pay. They raised the price of logs with organization, because they own the logs and the land, and the people are wanting timber. We know you don't want any lumber because you have no home. You are too busy in making homes for your masters to bother about any home for yourself. You have no logs to sell, and own no land, but you have something to sell that the boss must have, as he would starve to death: "That is your labor-power."

When you organize that labor power you will then tell the boss how many hours you will work each day, and what you are going to get for it. The boss don't want you to organize, and the most of you seem to be willing to do just what the boss wants you to do. Why is your boss afraid to see you industrially organized? Why does he get so abusive and venomous when a workman comes to your camp to speak to you? Did you ever see him get afraid of some preacher who came to pray, or a politician that wanted you to vote for the interest of the boss? Don't you really believe that he is afraid that if you were organized you might want something? Shorter workday for instance, or more pay. You might make him come to the employment sharks. You might all go out on strike for better food, or bathrooms, your own doctor and hospital. Then when the shingle weavers would strike you might help them by refusing to get out logs for scabs.

Your boss is absolutely correct in not wanting you to organize. Do you think he wants to lose any profits? Why, he would be a fool. Your boss holds his meeting in the Yukon, in the position buildings, or in some clubroom, to the music of the popping corks; and after his meeting is over the wage-workers of the country pay for the cork popping and then some.

You are not allowed to hold a meeting in your bunkhouse where you can paying board and room rent. You can gamble or get drunk, but don't have the organizer around. That's a bad thing. Of course, you are free. It would be an insult to tell you that you were not. You see, this is a free country, where working men who have nothing, fight for their country ("Their Bosses' Country"). Many of you are bonded to the Royal Loggers a few years ago and not robbed of your money. Your boss was in it, too. It was not a labor union. It was an insurance swindle, and America is loaded up with insurance swindles. The Royal Loggers was purely a local affair, while the I. W. W. is now established in several countries.

The workers in France who are industrially organized and in with the I. W. W., have forced the French government to release men from prison all of the men who were incarcerated because of their activity in the Industrial Union movement. They also forced the French government to discharge the minister of public works from the government. The I. W. W., in Goldfield, Nevada, forced the wages of railroad laborers from \$1.75 for 10 hours to \$4.50 for 8 hours. I. W. W. loggers in Western Montana forced their wages up \$5.00 and \$10.00 a month and their daily hours of work to 10 hours a day.

You men are working from 9 to 14 hours a day in the camps, and so far have made no effort to better your condition. The Industrial Union movement cannot be hamstringing because some insurance are established in California, in Portland, Ore., in Vancouver, B. C., and in Seattle. The delegate system is in vogue, and delegates will be established in each camp as the union progresses. At present there are 50 delegates in the camps on Puget Sound. The delegate keeps in touch with the secretary in

(Continued on Page Three.)

Important Notice  
Until further notice The Industrial Worker will be published at Seattle, Wash. :: Address all communications to The Industrial Worker, P. O. Box 1443. :: ::

C. R. NEELY,  
Rec. Secretary.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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It is evident that Bingham of New York knew what he was talking about when he said that the policeman's club was bigger than the Constitution. As witness Spokane.

The police preservers of "free speech" say: "If you want to speak, go hire a hall." And then they go around to the owners of public halls and warn them that if they rent the halls for "free speech" they will be thrown in jail.

Magistrate Olmstead of New York city, speaking to strikers who appeared in court against a strike breaker: "You are on strike against God and nature, whose prime law is that man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow; you are on strike against God." Think it over, fellow-workers, think it over!

Mrs. Belmont in speaking to the girl strikers said that should the thousands of working girls throughout the country quit work suddenly—go out on a general sympathetic strike—the shirt-waist girls would get any terms they might ask. Quite right. Let the girls follow out this advice; they have already lost the support of the "king's" daughter for being too radical, and by this action they might also lose the support of Mrs. Belmont, but at any rate, they'd win the strike.

Messenger boys are to be abolished by the telegraph and telephone monopoly now forming under the guidance of "King" Morgan. The plutes have obtained possession of a device that will enable the telephone subscriber to write a dispatch on an electrical machine, which will reproduce it simultaneously in the telegraph office, making "de kids" unnecessary. Along with this comes the introduction of newspaper vending machines; bookstand stands electrically operated are already in use; so it looks as if "de kids" were going to lose out all around.

The legislature of New South Wales has passed a bill making any employer or laborer who instigates a strike or lockout liable to a year's imprisonment. This action was taken because of the demoralization caused in the recent coal strike, where the workers, to a large extent understanding the principles of Industrial Unionism, threw down their tools and refused to return to work unless their demands were granted. It was only through the failure of the miners of other districts, and chiefly through the action of the water-front workers of Sydney, who, led by the sane and conservative Mr. Hughes of the Gompers stripe, refused to quit work and come out and aid their striking fellow-workers, that the strike did not result in a complete victory for the miners. However, the miners showed a splendid front, many of the manufacturing firms were compelled to close, for several days the lights were out, being mostly gas, and the tramway service greatly hampered.

If by so simple a means a legislature can end labor troubles, other countries will quickly follow suit. The law, being controlled by the economic interests it is made for the shirkers and not for the workers. Although worded so as to include both employer and employe, it is the latter that it is aimed at. There is nothing in the law to prevent the employer from reducing wages or increasing hours until the burden becomes unbearable to the worker. Then, according to the law, labor could not protest by a strike. Labor problems are not solved in that way. It is only when an organized working class takes possession of the means of production and distribution that labor conflicts shall cease to be.

ABOUT CHANGING ADDRESSES. We have in this office several notices from the postoffice authorities stating that papers cannot be delivered because the addressee has "gone," "moved," "left no address," "unclaimed," etc. We make it a practice, upon the receipt of one of these cards notifying us to discontinue the paper, as further copies will be destroyed, to drop the subscriber a card. In many instances we get no reply whatever, hence the paper cannot be sent. The next thing that comes in the complaint that the paper is not received. So we get it "coming and going."

All subscribers should remember in writing in for a change of address to give the old as well as the new. There are many names exactly alike on our mailing list, and unless this is done it is impossible to make the change. There are several thousand names on our mailing list, and it is impossible to go over the same to ascertain where the subscriber's paper was formerly addressed to. We keep getting requests to change "John Smith's" address to "John Smith" moved from. Then the trouble begins. Let all subscribers remember this—to write their name and address plainly, always giving the old address as well as the new in writing in for a change.

In sending in money for payment of subs do not send private bank checks, as we have often to pay exchange on same. Secure postoffice money order if possible.

"PURE AND SIMPLE" MORRISSEY. When the panic struck, railroad revenues dropped like the mercury in a cold wave; expenses kept up. To cut expenses down by cutting wages meant a probable strike. In this emergency some wise man remembered that a great authority had estimated that a quarter of the huge coal bill of the railroad companies could be saved by the expert and careful firing of locomotives. The managers went to the men and put the case straight up to them. "Stop throwing big chunks of coal off onto the right of way in order to save the trouble of breaking it up," they told the fireman. "Be more careful in handling freight," they said to the brakemen and handlers; "and save us a few millions in damage claims." "Have all our

ders and way-bills ready, so that trains won't be delayed," they suggested to the station agents; "then perhaps we can wiggle through without cutting wages."

For almost the first time in railroad history labor leaders and corporation executives sincerely worked together in a common cause. They found that a ton of coal a day could be saved in firing a freight locomotive. Men of all classes in the service did their work more efficiently and more economically. The threatened cut in wages was avoided. And so, when the call came to face a new and common "enemy" men and managers lined up together at the Chicago meeting.

"We want to teach railroad employes, first of all, that they are vitally interested in stopping the flood of hostile legislation as are the railroad corporations themselves. They want to keep wages up—to get them increased. But out of every dollar taken from the railroad treasury 42 cents comes from their possible wage fund. At least one out of every dozen men, women and children in the United States lives directly from some railroad company. You can't hurt the railroads without hurting them. They are to be our missionaries—one million six hundred thousand of them directly employed. And they will make good missionaries, too, because they are the most intelligent, as well as the best paid class of labor in the world. The average railroad man gets six hundred and forty dollars a year as opposed to five hundred and fifty dollars, the average earning of men employed in manufacture."

Well, fellow-workers, what do you think of this? "Huge coal bills saved by careful firing." Never seem to remember that the more coal saved the less work there is for coal miners. The poor railroad corporation! They'd have had to go into bankruptcy if Morrissey and his brotherly love working men hadn't tied them over the panic. Stop throwing big chunks of coal off, be more careful in handling freight, indeed! Why a revolutionary working class would realize that in these very requests are exposed the weak and vulnerable points of the corporations and would go right after them, "You can't hurt the railroads without hurting the railroad employes," says Morrissey. Then according to his own argument, there isn't the slightest excuse for existence in the case of the brotherhoods or railroad internationals can produce. In fact, when we accept his own figures of six hundred and forty dollars a year as the earnings of the average railroad man, we wonder if an excuse for existence can be offered by them under any circumstances.

If they are the best paid workers in the land and these are their tactics, then the reasons for an aggressive, revolutionary union among the railroad workers is all the more apparent. A union where an injury to one worker is the concern of all; a union where not the welfare of the boss but higher wages and shorter hours for themselves is the concern of the membership every day in the year; a union that realizes that labor produces all wealth and railroad corporations are useless parasites on the backs of labor. The sooner we overthrow them the sooner will we do away with panics and enjoy real freedom and prosperity in these United States. P. N.

MODERN SLAVERY. As a consequence of his desire for life and the means that make it certain and pleasant, man has ever turned his attention to the conquest of nature, reducing vegetable and animal life to his control. His conquest does not end here. Ever has man enslaved his fellow; he has sought to make his own career upon earth pleasanter and more certain by compelling others to toil for him. In its more primitive stages slavery was enforced by the ownership of the man. In its later and more refined stages it is carried on by the ownership of the things from which man must live. The rulers no longer have the right to buy and sell the man, to send him here and there to suit their will. They simply have the power to dictate the terms upon which he can stand upon the earth. With the mines, the forests, the oil, the harbors, the railroads, and the really productive land in the rulers' hands, the dominance and power of man over his fellows is absolute and complete.—Clarence S. Darrow.

TO LOCALS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, 1910. Editor Industrial Worker, Seattle, Wash. At last regular business meeting held by Local 173, I. W. W., Fellow-Worker Edward Watkins was expelled from this Local. A further motion was carried which instructed the recording secretary to send a copy of this action to the Industrial Worker and Solidarity for publication and also to general headquarters. This action was taken by Local 173, I. W. W., after Fellow-Worker Edward Watkins refused to appear at the regular business meeting after being notified, so as to answer the following charges preferred against him by auditing committee of this local. We hereby charge Edward Watkins with falsifying the books of the secretary-treasurer and defrauding the local of \$12.97 while said Fellow-Worker Edward Watkins was entrusted with said office. By order of Local 173, I. W. W. (Seal.) HARRY SNEET, Recording Secretary.

TO OUR SHOPTEERS. "Hobo" Agitator, Hust Delegate, Camp Delegate, "Criminal Conspirators" and other undesirable, now is the time to get subscribers and put "The Industrial Worker" on a paying basis.

With the help of the members we will continue to make our "Labor Exchange" better and more complete until the last Employment Sharp goes "dule." Furnish us with the "blunder" and we dish you up a weekly paper that is superior to the ordinary capitalist sheet that a single copy will make the most hide-bound "cellar bill" hilarious for a week. The Spokane Free Speech Fight, with the echoes of the McKees Rocks strike still ringing in the ears of the workers, giving them renewed hope and courage, the gathering of the labor lieutenants of the capitalists in the A. P. of L. for one last grand stand bluff against the United States Steel Corporation, the general dissatisfaction of the railroad workers along the line, makes this an opportune time to gather subs for "The Industrial Worker." It is imperative. Fellow-Workers, that we should gather this fruit for the Industrial Union before it falls and rots by the wayside. It is up to you.

Take a bunch of sub cards "a one hand and a bundle of 'Industrial Workers' under your arm, and tackle every working 'stid' you come across. This is "Direct Action," and it is the kind that counts.

In sending in for change of address, always state the old address as well as the new.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

Russia.

The reaction is still in full swing. The persecution is especially directed against workers and peasants and the democratic press. Every governor acts independently in his province, free from interference from the central administration or from the Duma. The Russian laws, bad as they are, are not even observed by those petty tyrants, and the life and liberty of the inhabitants are entirely at their mercy. Radical papers especially are punished by heavy fines and their editors ruined economically. One paper in Yaroslavl was fined forty-five times in one year! Another in Saratoff was so relentlessly prosecuted that its editor and his wife ended by suicide. In many other places, as Kiev, Tiflis and Odessa, papers are daily fined and suspended.

But the so-called authorized and legal workers' organizations are especially singled out for persecution. According to law, the workers have the right to form unions and co-operative and friendly societies. These have accordingly been organized and have existed during the last years. Stolypin, that real Jesuit, has, however, given secret orders to provincial governors to suppress these societies by all means; but if a deputy in the Duma interpellates him on the persecution, well-to-do he explains that the governors are independent in those actions. Everywhere, particularly in the mining districts of South Russia, the unions are suppressed, prosecuted, or submitted to such absurd interferences as the following: A local despot in the mining district issued an order that if a miner was seen unwashed in the street, he would be imprisoned and his union prosecuted!

On Dec. 21 a violent explosion took place in a lodging where Karpoff, the chief of the secret police of St. Petersburg, used to meet his intimate agent, Voskressensky. There they prepared bombs, when, apparently by accident, Karpoff met his well-dressed fat and was blown up. The news that Voskressensky has been tried by court-martial and executed is absolutely false. Up till now he has not been handed over to any tribunal, and it is doubtful if he will be executed, as he is counted among the most useful agents-provocateur and skilled in the preparation of bombs for bogus conspiracies and plots.—"Freedom."

Finland.

One of the most revolting political crimes is at present being committed by the Russian government against the gallant but defenseless little Finnish nation. During the whole of last century Finland enjoyed its autonomy and constitution in conformity with the emancipation treaty. Despotism and reactionary at were the Russian emperors Alexander I, Nicholas I and Alexander III, they did not dare to violate the oath which they had taken to observe the treaty rights; and Finland, with its poor, rocky soil, but comparative freedom, realized a great intellectual as well as economic progress. With truth it could put itself side by side with enlightened Norway and Switzerland.

But Nicholas II, whose lack of all moral notions, whose pettiness and vindictiveness of life to his country, were so clearly shown by the last four years' wholesale arrests, deportations and executions, and the destruction by fire and sword of whole provinces, decided that he need not be bound by his solemn oath. A small and free nation so near to St. Petersburg was too much for him! From the very beginning of his reign he attacked Finnish autonomy, and spies, gendarmes, and a governor-general as Bobrikoff were sent to crush Finland; but the uprising of the Russian people put an end to his will. They simply have the power to dictate the terms upon which he can stand upon the earth. With the mines, the forests, the oil, the harbors, the railroads, and the really productive land in the rulers' hands, the dominance and power of man over his fellows is absolute and complete.—Clarence S. Darrow.

REIGN OF TERROR IN ARGENTINE. (From "Bulletin International," official organ of Confederation General du Travail in France.) We are in receipt of information from Buenos Ayres, dated December 10, that more than 500 persons now are in the city prison accused of being anarchists. It is understood that a large part of these prisoners are condemned to deportation to the penal colony in Tierra del Fuego. The arrests of anarchist, Socialist and syndicalist propagandists continue. We can add to this information that in spite of the suppression of Socialist, anarchist and syndicalist journals and the embargo on their offices and printshops, the revolutionary syndicalist paper, "La Action Socialista," has been able to get out secretly an interesting number relating the events of November 14, while the "Confederacion Obrera Regional Argentina," under the same conditions, published a bulletin treating of the same events.

DRIVEN NAKED THROUGH THE STREETS BY THE SPOKANE POLICE. On Saturday, Jan. 22, Henry Butler, an I. W. W. street speaker, was driven through the streets to the rock pile to resume work, with only his coat and pants as wearing apparel. Here he was forced to remain in his half-naked condition in the cold and rain.

It had been a custom of the jail rulers to have the prisoners take their weekly bath on every Saturday afternoon; also to wash their clothes. On this particular afternoon "Gorilla" Shannon had charge of the program. The fellow-worker was not informed of the change of the program, so he proceeded to wash up his clothing. He was in the act of washing when this "benevolent" officer in charge officially notified him of the change of program. No excuse would go; so that Fellow-Worker Butler was forced to go to work in his remaining clothes, consisting of pants and coat. A ball and chain were also attached to his person, so that he would be unable to run away. If the fellow-worker had been a horse or a mule the humane society would have ordered him released and the officer charged with cruelty to animals. Being only a wage slave, however, in the eyes of that gentry of the stripes of "Gorilla" Shannon, he was entitled to no consideration. And then the terrible crime of being an I. W. W. man! The day is soon coming, however, when an organized working class will sweep aside such rotten institutions as exist in Spokane.

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

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:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 8 Tunnel street, corner Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Whitehead, 308 James street, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; M. L. Gaines, 4243 Lexington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

ARIZONA. Secretary. Town Address. 272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 Van Buren. 173—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. 44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke. 525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653. 322—T. H. Baird, Vancouver, room 3, 61 Cordova street W. 226—Prince Rupert.

CALIFORNIA. 173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 909 Howard street. 437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. 119—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, B 357. 12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 1—George Paiff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 18—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley. 137—Phos. Walsh, Holtville, Box 42. 13—Ernest Besselman, San Diego, 960 India street. 174—Oakland.

COLORADO. 26—Walker C. Smith, Denver, cor. Curtis and Fifteenth streets. 600—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale avenue. 85—Branch No. 1 (Scandinavian), Oscar Gerlund, 935 Wells street. 85—W. Zalawski, Chicago, Polish Branch. 85—P. Price, Chicago, 418 Oak street, Branch No. 2. 167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale avenue.

INDIANA. 600—Ben Wasson, Muncie, 711 East Twelfth street. IOWA. 139—H. Hagenson, Sioux City, 419 Jennings. LOUISIANA. 38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott. MINNESOTA. 424—H. F. Leger, Jr., Deer River. 64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson avenue. 137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 104 Washington street.

MISSOURI. 84—A. Mizes, 1931 Biddle St., St. Louis. Hugh M. Scott, Kansas City, 513 East Fifth street. MONTANA. 142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com. 105—J. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington. 405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133. 41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 Fourth avenue south. 421—Joe Duddy, Kalspell, Box 175. 29—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings. 40—Pete Brown, Missoula, Box 745.

MICHIGAN. Mrs. Elma Anonin, Negaunee, L. B. 277. NEBRASKA. 46—A. L. A. Schlermeyer, 1116-1118 Douglas street. NEW JERSEY. 24—A. Hagberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave. 63—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw avenue. 610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson street.

NEW YORK. 161—C. Delz, New York, 512 East 146th street. 420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 122d. 139—N. Bookman, New York, 334 E. 51st. 95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th. 917—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway. 15—J. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Fernbrook. 15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th. 179—J. Roulston, Brooklyn, 427 Northstrand street.

OHIO. 89—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 East 51st. 694—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 501 High street. 75—O. A. Storck, Lorain, 1560 East 25th. OREGON. 93—Paul Frohwerk, Portland, 37 N. Fourth street. 92—E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. Fourth street. 141—Building Constructors—Portland, Ore., North Fourth street. H. Lorton.

PENNSYLVANIA. 5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street. 524—T. Goantos, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna avenue. 215—J. Desmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gazzan street. 393—James Alasia, Box 239, Monacaola Co. 516—Anton Parisee, Parsons, Box 81. 515—G. Grechi, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne street. 511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13. 298—New Castle, 23 1/2 Washington street. Mixed Local—L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 62. 299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel. 299—Joseph Schmidt, McKees Rocks, 100 Center avenue.

RHODE ISLAND. 99—B. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 636 Diamond Hill. 630—Italian Branch, Providence. VERMONT. 7—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre street. 176—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury. 110—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtleff Place. WASHINGTON. 423—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, Box 2129. 132—G. E. Boyd, Spokane, Box 2129. 132—Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, room 3, 215 Second avenue south. 434—Richard Brazier, Spokane, Box 2129. 131—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 308 James street. 178—August Wageman, Seattle, 308 James street. 222—A. Lovett, Spokane, Box 2129. 354—Charles Bonet, Aberdeen. 337—Henry Larson, Bellingham. 316—Bert Verral, Anacortes, Box 660.

WYOMING. 140—Louis Moreau, Cheyenne, 418 West 12th street. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS. National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I. 20—C. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 115 North Berry street. 55—Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., James. 120—D. Ficat, West Hoboken, N. J., 417 Central avenue. 157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 1/2 street. 157—Italian Branch, New Bedford. 425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 No. 1st street. 133—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., 693.

DISTRICT COUNCILS. New York, N. Y.—H. Traurig, 741 East 12th street. Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Rice, 935 Wells street. McKees Rocks, Pa.—Frank Morris, 100 Center avenue. CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Spokane, Wash.—Cliff Hughes, 308 James street. Spokane, Wash.—T. H. Dixon, Box 279. Portland, Ore.—J. Jackson, 33 North First street. Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Sautter, 213 East Second street.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUES. Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tuthill, 69 Haynes street. Chicago, Ill.—Paul Trice, 418 Oak street. Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 East Portland street.

THE DEAR COUNTRY OF UNCLE SAMMY.

Our masters, from Carnegie and Parry, down to the farmer and village preacher, are always incalculating into the workers' minds the glorious idea of being an inhabitant of this land of the free. The immense privilege one should feel in being a citizen of one of the most glorious countries that the world has ever seen. To a wage-worker who is busy walking from one railroad camp to another and from one county into the other, seeking the vanishing job, the privileges are not very apparent.

"The land of the free." Free to rot in the gutter if a boss can not make a profit by employing you. Free to enter those modern infernos called workshops. Free to gain imprisonment if you attempt to help yourself to food. Free to be hauled before a police judge if you attempt to end a life that the capitalists have no use for, should you be caught in the act. They will not employ you so that you can earn your keep. They won't let you beg in order to live. They won't even let you die quicker than their method of starvation allows.

Verily, verily such is the freedom of our country for the workers. Surely the landlords and the capitalists, the military murderers and the thieving employment sharks have a reason to think that the U. S. A. is the sweetest place on earth; where the men with wealth can live by the robbery and exploitation of those who have nothing but their ability to work. But for a worker whose share of the country is to be found round the soles of his boots on a wet day, to get enthusiastic about glories of Uncle Sammy, the splendid army, the gallant navy, is about the best joke a-going.

Workmen, it is about time that you woke up and shook the dust from your eyes and the cobwebs from your brain (if you have any). Stop listening to the siren song of the capitalist lackey. All they want is that you go to sleep and quietly keep your eyes closed and snore away, so they can drink the marrow of your bones, and they will do it as long as you are disorganized.

Seattle, Wash. H. G. GERQME.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good 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.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the every-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 has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to 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 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 is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:



# EMPLOYMENT SHARKS SKIN THE WORKERS

Many are the follies which the working class are subjected to in their struggle to obtain better conditions. All this is the result of an unorganized condition, and sometimes of an unorganized form of separation and the result of pursuing in ordering strikes; for instance, it has long been the practice of the working class to contract their labor for a certain period of time. To agree to notify the employers from ten to ninety days prior to the date they intend to strike. These are practices that promote the interest of the employer class only. The master class cannot look for anything better. It gives them sufficient time to prepare for the struggle, and as a result the workers are generally defeated.

All the employers need to do is to call upon the employment shark and tell him that the workers are about to go out on strike on a certain given time and that he should be prepared to fight them to a finish. The shark will then be informed to drum up the number of men needed to operate the works, and have them ready and on the job the day named for the strike. As a result, when the strikers walk out at one door the strikebreakers enter at the other. All this happens because the wage

slaves are stupid enough to notify their employer a certain period of time before they strike.

The employment agencies are strike-breaking institutions and as such should be abolished. They also serve the slave driver in many other respects; for instance, in furnishing stomach robbing bosses with men under conditions which are something like this: The shark charges \$2 per job and divides with the boss; the one takes a dollar for hiring you, and the other gets a dollar for firing you. This agreement between the boss and the shark accounts for your inability to stick for any period of time to a job, for you will understand that room must be made for a new bunch of men sent out by the shark. But that is not all; information or rather misinformation, is often sold at regular prices to places where there are no jobs to be had.

In times of industrial stagnation, when jobs are few and unemployed army large, the shark acts in the capacity of informer about the relative market value of labor power, advising contractors and bosses to fire their crews as they can furnish men at reduced prices.

It is you, Mr. Wage Slave, that pays for all this. You pay your hard-earned coin to this bunch of fakirs for information about jobs, which often do not exist. It is a fact, as barium at one time said, "that the people like to be humbugged." It not, why don't you slaves boycott the employment shark? As it is now, I hold that you who buy jobs pay an average of \$10 per year for jobs. Did you ever stop to think of how much better service and more reliable information you could have if you organized yourselves into one union such as the Industrial Workers of the World, and force the employers to send to your headquarters for men?

This can be done at a much less cost than you now pay for jobs. Six dollars per year, as a general rule, will pay all your local dues. Any organization you could compel the bosses to come to your union hall for men instead of you, as at present, running after the job. By controlling our labor power we can set our own wages, hours of employment and general working conditions.

This is a question in which all wage workers, organized or unorganized, must sooner or later take up for consideration. It must be clear to all workers that if they want better conditions they will have to wrench them from their employers by organization. Industrially organized the working class will have the power to enforce all their demands. They will have the power to do away with the employment shark, police judges and all other forms of capitalist oppression.

Working men and women, are you willing to help build up an organization that will have the above aims in view? Or do you still believe in the identity of interests of the masters and the slave. What will your answer be? It is your fight as much as ours. We need you and you need us. United we are strong. It's up to you.  
C. H. AXELSON.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

### Headquarters Socialist Party.

Mishawaka Local No. 1.  
Local being in regular session and working under rule for committee's report the following resolutions are herewith offered for consideration:

Whereas, The city government, Citizens' Alliance and several organizations of high financial standing in the city of Spokane, state of Washington, have combined in order to suppress free speech on public streets and corners by any labor or political organization who are opposed to the present capitalist regime; and

Whereas, The I. W. W. have received inhuman treatment and are still being persecuted, prosecuted and imprisoned for daring to speak of the distress and rottenness caused by the present economical reign; and

Whereas, This suppression of speech and its prosecution is directly contrary to the constitution of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the United States of America, do hereby with protest to further inhuman and unlawful treatment of any person living under our constitution, and let this serve as a rebuke to the financial despots who would make a Russia out of our America; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions (along with our pledge to help these citizens in their fight for justice, both morally and financially) be sent to the National Organizer of the I. W. W.; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy to the governor of Washington as an appeal to his honor and justice that he will forthwith put a stop to this high-handed way of suppressing the speech of the poor and laborers within his state; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to President Taft, one to the official organ of the I. W. W., one to the Appeal to Reason, one to the Chicago Daily Socialist, one to our local papers, one to the chief of police of Spokane, one to the mayor of Spokane and one to the Citizens' Alliance.

Adopted at regular meeting by unanimous vote.

W. J. ARMSTEAD, Local Chairman.  
A. J. SNYDER, Local Secretary.

# WHO ARE THE HOLD UP MEN

This last few weeks Vancouver has been roused from its dormant and lethargic state by the frequency of a number of holdups. It is the same thing every winter, men driven to get the means of subsistence at the point of a gun. People that are in favor of the present mode of production, and its glorious effects, will tell you that those men would not do a day's work if they had the chance. If you could only get them to think for once, and ask them the question, the difference in the number of holdups between the winter and the summer months, and it is also plain that some cities never have such a thing as a holdup in the summer. We know that there is a class, desperate morally, but with some talent or ability, that carries on the trade of safe burster, sharper and burglar all the year around, but that class is totally distinct from the unfortunate wretches driven to desperation in the winter.

The holdup man is the victim of all the lies and schemes that the capitalists put before the workers, about jobs opening up in the spring which never materialize. For what work there is, is hardly sufficient for a little more than half the working class. According to the statistics by Carrol D. Wright, there is only in the United States 49 per cent of the wage earners permanently employed, and those figures are over two years old; it will be somewhat less now. Fifty per cent, therefore, have to compete with each other for the remaining jobs. The word compete is too mild a term for it. It is a mad scramble, a cut-throat race, a life and death struggle, where the more unfortunate are the worst sufferers in the winter. So what chance has any worker of making a stake to assure him over the winter, when most of the industries are shut down, under these conditions. When he works he only receives sufficient to feed and clothe him for one day, to enable him to repeat the process another day. Also, the invention of labor-saving machinery enables the capitalist to produce production with a fast diminishing number of workers that require hardly any skill, and at the same time swelling the ranks of the unemployed to enormous dimensions, making the chance of a living even harder, with increased misery, poverty and destitution.

It is from these ranks that our so-called hold-up man is recruited, who is trying to get back some of the wealth that rightly belongs to him. Although we don't approve of his method, we might excuse somewhat for acting blindly through being driven to desperation by the terrible circumstances. Perhaps he has a sick wife or dying child; anything to save his wife, something to pay for a doctor, anything to get a crust to save his family, for he might be too proud to beg, too independent to borrow. Now I ask the question, Who are the real hold-up men? The members of that unfortunate class or the class that are the cause of these conditions, through their ownership of the tools and all means of production. Private ownership by a small class of the very life and food resources of the people.

Ownership of property today is nothing more than a deliberate hold-up of the rights of the toilers; it implies slavery, for no class can have industry without someone to produce for them. That holdup by the capitalist class is only possible to them by a weapon also, more deadly than a gun which can be avoided sometimes. The weapon of hunger, of starvation, can never be avoided, which the employing class hold at the workers, compelling them to produce for them under the worst conditions or die on the roadside, or take the gas route. The title to ownership by the capitalists is only possible by having a large army of starving unemployed to get their supply of labor power. Ex-President Roosevelt (today, the lion have industry without someone to produce for them) must be protected. Oh, how sacred it is—based on the misery and poverty of the workers. If there was no reserve army of unemployed workers, or more jobs than there were toilers for, wages would go so high till the toilers would have the full product of their labor, leaving nothing for profits for the owner. Who would be the boss then? Private property in the life supplies of the people would be a farce. Society would then take on another form—that of those that had economic control.

For the workers to get themselves out of this thralldom of wage slavery and all its disastrous consequences of degradation and misery, out of the clutches of that band of vampires, the real holdup class, the capitalists, they must first stop the competition between each other, for competition means antagonism, war and death, demoralization of the helpless toilers, prostitution of the weaker sex, child-labor and all the horrors of capitalism, to compete means one unit against another destruction of the weaker, the survival of the most brutal. It is the very negation of law and order, or the utilizing of all the forces in a harmonious whole. Competition carried out to the final conclusion means annihilation.

Nature does not let her forces run out in straight lines, but always works in cycles. The decaying of an organ or the spending of energy always means the rebirth of new faculty or the piling up of potential energy in a new form. The abolition of competition means anywhere in nature the substitution of co-operation, which always implies organization. The interests of the units or members identical with the interests of the whole organism or collectively. The binding together in a harmonious whole, with identity of opinion as to the common good, naturally means harmony of action.

The anarchist's conception of individual liberty, as to how he is going to make his living is absurd. There is no such thing as individual liberty, no liberty beyond the freedom that the collectivity can enjoy. And thus it is the duty of all the toilers to build up their organization, to get economic control. Control of their own livelihood, to organize industrially, not on the basis of the tool and craft, which means craft scabbery and impotency to dictate the slightest benefits. It is the urgent duty of every worker to preach in every camp, every shop and job, everywhere, a wage slave emancipation, and also he must develop his sense of duty to his class, the wage-earning, exploited and suffering class.

Let us teach the unorganized that their condition is ever going to get worse; down to the lowest depths of degradation, while capitalism lasts, and they remain unresponsive to our attempts at education. But the truth will ever shine forth. Nothing can stand in the road of the principals promulgated by the I. W. W., because its teaching is in harmony with economic development, with the irresistibility of evolution. We betide the individuals or class that think they can thwart its onward march; they will assuredly get carried on to destruction.

As the workers get organized they will get more control of the tools they use, more control of the gigantic industries they operate, till they finally own and use all means and resources of a livelihood for all society.

A state of society where everything will be for all, where the free development of one will mean the free development of all.

Where the clanking of the chains of the slave will be heard no more, and capitalism will be looked at in the past as a horrible nightmare. A critical and acute stage in the evolution of society to economic freedom.

Then everything good and noble in the human race, in the new environment will, like a beautiful flower, transplanted from a desert to fertile and rich soil, blossom forth, radiating a fragrance and beauty that will mean joy and good will for all.  
THOMAS BROWN.  
Vancouver, B. C.

### LOCAL HANSEN SOCIALIST PARTY.

"Whereas, It has come to the notice of the members of the Hansen Local of the Socialist Party of America relative to an attempt to throttle and suppress a free speech and a free press (guaranteed to all citizens of the United States by Article I Amendments to the Constitution of the United States) made by certain citizens and officials of the city of Spokane, Washington, we in session assembled, do hereby denounce the action of said officials, and do hereby extend sympathy and financial aid to you, our fellow laborers, in this, our fight as well as yours; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the duty of all labor organizations and adherents to Socialistic principles to rally to the support and financial aid of our brothers now in the fight of the long drawn-out class struggle."

We, the members and sympathizers of Local Hansen, hereby affix our signatures this 25th day of December, A. D. 1909.  
H. C. SCRANTON, Secretary.  
E. W. SMITH, Chairman

### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The authorities of Spokane have seen fit in their official capacities of arresting and allowing to languish in jail, or work on the rock pile, citizens of the United States whose only crime consisted of exercising the rights that are guaranteed them under the constitution; and

Whereas, These indignities were perpetrated on over 300 law-abiding citizens, both men and women, who were treated as criminals of the lowest order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city of Spokane, in mass meeting assembled, do most strenuously object to the methods pursued by the said authorities of Spokane, and object to the denial of any one the right of free speech; and

Resolved, That this meeting go on record as protesting against a repetition of these outrages, believing that if they continue it will only be a question of a short time before the same conditions may prevail in the city of Spokane; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the authorities of Spokane to immediately restore these prisoners to citizenship; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press of this city, a copy forwarded to the President of the United States, and a copy forwarded to the authorities at Spokane.  
(Signed) MARIE R. LUEBKEMAN.  
ELLA L. PURCELL,  
Com. Economic Study Club.  
1105 P Street, Sacramento, Cal.

### GLASS WORKERS PASS RESOLUTIONS PLEDGING SUPPORT TO I. W. W. FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

Rochester, Pa., Jan. 20.—Local Union No. 67, A. F. G. W. U., at its regular meeting passed strong resolutions condemning the action of the officials of Spokane in the I. W. W.'s fight for free speech there. The union pledges financial aid to the Spokane victims and calls upon all organizations of liberty-loving workmen to join in aiding the cause of free speech.

The resolutions read:  
Whereas, The authorities of Spokane, Wash., have taken unto themselves the power of a Mexican or Russian despot, and are using the same tactics by suppressing free speech, free press, the right of assembly and crowding into filthy jails and sweatboxes the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were only asserting their constitutional right; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Mouldmakers of L. U. 67 of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, in regular business meeting assembled, that we denounce the tactics of the Spokane authorities and ask for their impeachment, as they have shown by their actions that they are not fit to hold public office; be it also

Resolved, That we give the members of the I. W. W. at Spokane all of the moral and financial help and publicity within our power, and that we also ask all organizations of liberty-loving workmen to come to their aid and help them secure the rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

### UNCALLED-FOR LETTERS.

The following is a list of uncalled-for letters at the headquarters of the Seattle Local of the I. W. W. Members wishing the same forwarded their address send a post card or letter to Cliff Hughes, secretary Central Executive Committee, 308 James street, Seattle, Wash.

- Hugh A. Hanley.
- Henry Gunstersberg.
- Wm. Metcalfe.
- Charles Duchalime.
- Fred Wegner.
- George Loybuls.
- Paul Hainkel.
- Josef Gerscher.
- A. Koebberg.
- Jerry Smith.
- J. A. Shaffer.
- P. Gallas.
- J. E. Currie.
- Ed Huff.
- H. J. Hacken.
- Al Jackson.
- Arthur S. Brown.
- Sigurd P. Simonson.
- G. Gord.
- Heinrich Gunstersberg.
- A. Foadra.
- W. H. Seymour.
- Herman Schmidt.
- P. Keason.
- Gilbert Bourgeois.
- Joe Hanchel.

### TOMORROW.

They say that people are brutal.  
That their instincts for beauty are dead—  
Were it so, shame on those who condemn them  
To the desperate struggle for bread.  
But they lie in their throats when they say it  
For the people are tender of heart,  
And a well-spring of beauty lies hidden  
Beneath their life's fever and smart.

Day by day burns that fever more fiercely,  
Hour by hour grows that smarting more keen,  
While the paradise dims in the distance  
For the pain of today comes between;  
Yet be brave of heart, O my brothers,  
And, my sisters work on till the morn;  
If today you must sorrow and suffer,  
Tomorrow shall freedom be born.  
—Francis Adams.

# ADDRESS TO PUGET SOUND LOGGERS

(Continued from Page One.)

Seattle and gets an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures every month. If a delegate gets discharged from his work the union men must immediately elect another delegate from among their number. The delegate will receive weekly the literature for distribution in the camp, and is empowered to collect dues and initiations and issue the due cards to new members. All delegates are held personally responsible for due cards and per capita stamps in his possession. A referendum vote will be taken on all important matters. There is no need for any worker to be ignorant of Industrial Unionism, and any information desired by any logger will be freely furnished by the secretary of the Local in Seattle by mail or by calling on him; ignorance is a crime when opportunity for enlightenment is at hand. Remember that you are the union and not some officer. Each member is one unit towards building up a great Industrial Union with one label, one button and one common enemy. Loggers' Locals of the I. W. W. will be established in every large town on the Pacific coast. The sawmill workers must also be organized, as your strength lies in numbers and intelligence in the whole wood-working department. There are 13 departments of labor in America. Are you going to help make the wood-working department what it ought to be (a power), or sit idly by and let things go to hell and always be a tramp?

You are making others rich from your labor, and making hoboes and tramps out of yourselves. Each one of you could have beautiful homes. If you are not entitled to all the good things of life, then no one else on earth is. Don't wait for some politician or preacher to assist you. You will have to do it yourself. Your boss did not pray or vote the \$1,000 a thousand extra in logs a few days ago. He owns the thing that people must have. You own the thing the boss must have (Labor). Organize it. Don't wait for the few hundred loggers who at present belong to Loggers' Local 432, Seattle, to do something for you; 700 loggers can't do much for 20,000.

If you believe that the I. W. W. is the proper way to organize the wage-workers, get in and get busy on the next man. A little effort on the part of each member will bring great results. Make arrangements for the organizer to speak to you. Don't put it off.

### Seattle Advertisements

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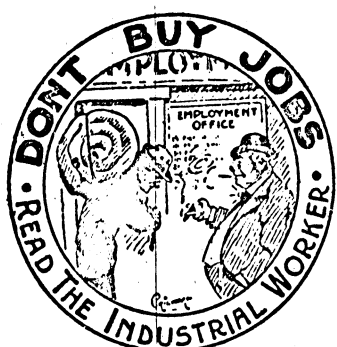
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Address  
**THE INDUSTRIAL UNION**  
312 East Buchanan St.  
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Industrial Union Advocate**  
The paper advocating industrial unionism, printed on the 1st and 15th of each month by the I. W. W. locals of New York City and vicinity. We, the locals of New York City and vicinity have transferred our mailing list to the New Industrial Union paper and are to devote all our energies to said paper and hoping you will co-operate with us and push this new paper Solidarity, before THE PRESS COMMITTEE of Industrial Union Advocate.

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**"SOLIDARITY"**

**SPECIAL NOTICE**  
Owing to the fact that persecution is being carried on in a high-handed manner by those who hide under the disguise of law and order, the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. in Spokane has moved the Defense Fund headquarters to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is in another State and close to Spokane.  
No man who is a prominent and active worker in the I. W. W. is safe from arrest under the trumped-up charge of "Criminal Conspiracy"; all the old offenders and editors are at present in jail in Spokane. The penalty provided for this trumped-up charge is five years in the penitentiary. The best lawyers in the country have been engaged to defend our fellow-workers. These attorneys are high-priced men, but money is nothing when we consider the noble characters and principles of the men who are supposed to be railroaded to a prison. Many of the officers and editors who are awaiting trial at the hands of a venomous enemy have given up home, money and friends to fight for the grand principles of "One Revolutionary Union of Workers."  
Bread Lines, Bull-Pens, Child Slavery, Prostitutes, Vice and Crime must all fall before this "One Union of All Workers."  
Over 300 men are in jail and more going in daily to suffer the tortures of hell, that freedom of speech may again be wrested from a money-mad class, who are mortally afraid of seeing the working class united. These men will serve 30 days on bread and water, and when they get out they will immediately be rearrested.  
The best legal talent has been engaged in Chicago, Seattle and Spokane to defend our officers from the masters' wrath. We must have the sinews of war. You must help. Send all contributions for "Free Speech Defense Fund" to  
**FRED W. HESLEWOOD,**  
National Organizer I. W. W. P. O. Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



LOGGERS, ATTENTION! Owing to the rapidly increasing membership and necessity of being more centrally located in the Working Class District, we, the Loggers' Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Stetson Building, corner Second Avenue and Main Street.

WM. MCKENZIE, Room 3 Stetson Building, Seattle, Wash. Corner Second Avenue and Main Street.

Bryant, Wash. Stimson Lumber Co. Wages \$2.25 to \$4.00. Pay at any time. The grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark.

TIM COUGHLAN, Local No. 432.

Kingston, Wash. Cook's Camp. Wages \$2.50 to \$4.50. Pay at any time. Grub is good. I. W. W. cannot secure work here at present. Sleep in a bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1 per month. Boss hires men from employment shark. Remarks: Camp four miles' walk from Kingston.

W. H. C. PARKER, Local No. 432.

Waldron Island, Wash. Northwestern Contract Co. Moore, boss. Wages, \$1.75 to \$4.00. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. can only secure work here when it is not known that they are members of the organization. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires all men from employment shark. Remarks: Block makers are out at present, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

R. L. LAROUE, Local No. 432.

CORRESPONDENCE, City of New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1910.

F. R. Schlies, Seattle, Wash. Fellow Worker: Yours of the 1st to hand. Don't bother about hunting up exp. of sub. Think you boys have done extraordinarily well in keeping the paper going as you have through such a tight, I, too, wish you prosperity for the coming year, but I don't expect much for any man who works anywhere at any sort of a job until the whole working class begins to fight, for a fighting working class is the only thing on this earth that can put an end to the determination (that is everywhere shown) of the capitalist class to reduce all the workers to abject and utter slavery of the worst and most infamous kind. Several of us speak on street tonight. Good luck to all.

Yours for the Revolution before the next election, ROSALIND B. C., Jan. 19, 1910.

Industrial Worker, Seattle, Wash. Dear Sir: My six months' subscription to the I. W. W., secured from Miss E. G. Flynn when here, having about expired, I take pleasure in renewing same for one year. Inclosed please find money order for \$1.50 in payment. Sincerely yours, ARCHIE F. BERRY.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 3, 1909. Editor Industrial Worker:

Local No. 66 of Fresno was forced to change locations so as to have a room all the time. Have opened up a reading room at 1114 Federal alley. All fellow-workers looking for us will go to alley between J and K streets, just off Hospital street. Entrance on alley about 40 feet from street. W. F. LITTLE, Covington, Ky., Jan. 14, 1910.

Mr. F. R. Schlies, Dear Sir: I have this day forwarded to Mr. Fred W. Hazelwood a check for \$5.00 for the cause of the I. W. W.

JOS. WILLMES, Local No. 20, I. M. U. of N. A. Portland, Or., Jan. 21, 1910.

Mr. F. R. Schlies. Fellow Worker: Yours of the 20th to hand. Sub. cards 15 for six months, and 15 for one year. I will use my best efforts to get the money for them and send it in. The camp delegate from Black Rock, Fellow Worker A. J. Flynn, has been in with 20 applications, secured in two nights. On the first night, Wednesday last, he had the pool room. The camp owners went to the man that ran the pool room and told him if he let those I. W. W.'s hold another meeting there he would be run out of the camp. That scared the poor man, so the next night the school master gave the boys the school house. There are 100 men ready to sign up there. I expect a report from another camp delegate at Black Rock soon. J. A. JACKSON.

Kendal, Mont.—Enclosed you will find clipping taken from the Great Falls Tribune which will explain itself. It is the same old story; after men have traveled a hundred and sometimes a thousand miles there is no job for them. Once in a while they put a few of the men that ship here to work, but they only do this, so they will not queer themselves. Their graft is very easily seen through. Another case of where the employment shark and the boss divide the spoils. The contractor's name is Cook; the camp is about one mile from running full blast. Notwithstanding this fact there are from 10 to 30 men getting off here every day. Of course there is no job for them when they get off the train, so they are compelled to go back to Belt for the time being, as most of them have paid out all the money they had for the job (that they didn't get); and they are up against it. Some of them have appealed to the citizens of

Belt, with the result stated in the clipping. How long will the working class allow themselves to be bled by these leeches? "A committee from the Miners' Union will meet with the city council Saturday evening for the purpose of considering ways and means of stopping the employment agents of the large eastern cities and the railroad contractors from making Belt a dumping ground for unemployed men. It seems as though they are shipping men out here to work on the Belt cutoff, and then giving them only a few days' work, consequently the city is compelled to take care of them."

JAMES J. STARK, Local No. 222, Spokane. Melbourne, Wash.—Clemens Logging Co.: Camp No. 4. Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 (and board for hook-tender); bum grub; sleep in bunkhouse; hospital fee 75 cents; boss hires men from employment shark; board, 25 cents per meal; pay on the 15th of every month; if you quit before the 15th the bank will discount 25 cents off your check.

MEMBER I. U. No. 432. Employment Sharks Again. We shipped to Hadlock, near Irontdale, for the wood alcohol plant, to do concrete work. We were sent out by Crane's Employment Office. We were promised steady work, but when we got there the concrete work lasted only a day and a half. We stayed over Sunday, thinking that we were going to work Monday, but when Monday came we were told to get out. We protested, and said it was not right to make false pretenses to the men, but the boss, J. C. Elson, told us that it was his business, and that he would do as he damned pleased. We came back to Seattle and the same sign was up again on the board. Our expenses were \$8 fare and board, our receipts \$5.38. We were out \$2.62. (Signed) O. STECKANY, S. SEARF.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 24.—Editor Industrial Worker: I have just secured a little information that I think ought to be interesting reading for wage slaves. The story follows: J. W. Sweeney, contractor, in the neighborhood of Tillamook, Or. Men are hired at employment agencies on the pretense of no fee and free fare, wages \$2.50 per day. They are told they will have seven miles to walk when they get off the train at Seaside. They arrive at Seaside about 11 p. m., and start out to find a bed in hotels; the price is 50 cents, and 25 cents at the city jail. That difficulty solved, they start out to the job. They then learn that they must walk 47 miles over a mountain trail before they reach the first camp; perhaps that is full-handed, so they go on the next, etc. However, they finally get work, and this is what they are up against: (Small tents for bunkhouses; 12 men to a tent (scarcely room for all to lay down at the same time, and six inches of mud to lie on if they do); wages \$2.25 per day; hospital fee \$1 per month; board \$5.25 per week; employment office fee \$1.50; railway fare \$4; anything they need from the commissary twice the price it is anywhere else. This ought to show the thick-headed "free-born intelligent American citizen" where the fat "friend of labor," Ornerly Bill of the Steam Shovelers' Union, stands on labor questions. J. JACKSON.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 24.—Editor Industrial Worker: The undersigned member of Local 92 has just made a trip up on the Deschutes, on the railroad construction work, Porter Bros. contractors. Conditions there are as bad as anything I have seen. Wages for laborers are \$2 per day, board \$5.25 per week, hospital fee \$1 per month. Anything you get at the commissary twice as much as anywhere else. In most places the men sleep in tents. Fuel is scarce and the weather is cold. If there is any wood in camp at all it is rustled by the men coming home from work. Employment sharks in Portland are sending men up there in bunches and the bosses are firing the men to make room for more. Yours for industrial freedom. ED. MELIN.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR AT HOQUIAM, JAN. 14, 1910.

The constitution of the United States in plain language guarantees to all the people the right to freedom of speech as well as the right of peaceable assemblage, denying the power of abridgement to congress, state, city or county. We are jealous of these rights and believe that we should resent to the utmost any attempt on the part of the court, state, city or county, to encroach upon these rights. We view with apprehension the injunction issued against our national officers at the instigation of the Buck Stove & Range Company, as well as the unwarranted overt action by the police departments of the cities of Spokane and Seattle.

HEAR THE CALL!

Lo! the day of Freedom's breaking; See the gleaming from afar! "Sons of Toil" from slumber waking, Hail the bright and morning star.

Chorus: Hear the call! O gird your armor on, See our banners well unfurled: Take the field and fight for freedom, Till all tyrants from their thrones are hurled!

Ever onward, ever loyal, Let no heart in terror quail; Freedom leads the conquering legions, In her name we shall prevail.

Ever onward, firm and steady, Paint not, fear not tyrant's frowns, For our God is with us ever, Till you wear the victor's crown.

Conquering hosts with Red Flag waving, Sweeping on o'er hill and plain, Ne'er shall halt till swells the anthem, "Truth o'er all the world doth reign!" N. J. B. BAILEY, Pa. D.

"They are slaves, who will not choose Hatred, scolding and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truths they need most think; They are Slaves, who dare not be In the right with two, or three."

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. "Why Strikes Are Lost" by W. E. Trautmann, in LITHUANIAN. Price 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more. IN ITALIAN—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress." Same price as above. Address VINCENT ST. JOHN.

518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Seven wealthy towns Contend for Homer, dead, Through which the living Homer begged his bread.

Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. When the number on this label corresponds to the number on the paper, your subscription has expired. Renewal should be made at least three weeks before the date of expiration, so as to insure receiving every issue of the paper. Hustle for Subs.

SOCIALISM AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Perhaps that among all true principles and efforts set forth to establish justice and equality among mankind, and to free and emancipate the oppressed and downtrodden portion of humanity from their bondage and economic dependence upon a dominant and arrogant ruling class, nothing has been more misconstrued, misrepresented and perverted by the exploiters of labor than the true principles of Socialism and Industrial Unionism; and it is for the purpose of helping to clear the minds of those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the functions and aim of Socialism and the true labor movement that these lines are written.

It's a fact that if every one would understand the grand principles of Socialism every man and woman would not only desire it, but would also become active and enthusiastic workers for its realization, and the present gambling system of commercialism, which is the producer of paupers and millionaires, debauchery, prostitution and degradation, would soon be at an end.

But the dominant class in society, having by means of their economic advantage arrogated unto themselves not only the control of the educational system and the press which moulds and shapes public sentiment, but have also subsidized the "so-called" pulpit, which controls the religious element of the working class, into a subservient agent, or "lackey," to accomplish what the secular educators have failed to do, viz. to pervert and conceal the truth of Socialism to mean any and everything except its real mission, and they have succeeded to a great extent to get honest and well-meaning working men and women to insensibly work against even their own interest.

The oldest and most flagrant attack on the aim of Socialism is to misconstrue it to mean "anarchism," which they interpret to mean lawlessness, disorder and confusion, and its advocates a mob of bomb throwing fanatics and murderers of rulers; but realizing that this has not been able to check and prevent its steady growth and progress; and realizing that Socialism is inevitable, they have resorted to more subtle methods by defining it to mean the ownership of public utilities by the present capitalist form of government and other inconsistent theories by which they have succeeded in splitting up the ranks of the labor movement into factions; which, instead of uniting to combat the common enemy to the labor movement are insensibly fighting one another, to the interest of the capitalist class.

But not enough with that, but as the principles of Socialism have been gaining steady interest by the public mind and sentiment, especially among the religious element, the "prelathood" (the servants and lackeys of capitalism) have succeeded in confusing Socialism and to misconstrue and pervert its aim and functions in the minds of the variously inclined religious people to such an extent that Socialism has been made into what "Bob" Ingersoll said about the Bible, like a "wax nose," it is twisted and shaped to fit any face. And so they are trying to harmonize Socialism with every imaginable mythology of superstition and fanaticism in existence. And so we have Catholic Socialists, Christian Socialists, Spiritualist Socialists, New and Old Thought Socialists, etc., and it is only a matter of time till we shall have Holy Rollers and Jumpers attached to the tail of the "kite" also. And so true and honest, sincere but ignorant dupes of these factions (some having very high and noble ideals of life), are made to believe that Socialism is the Kingdom of Christ on earth, a universal brotherhood, as the state of perfection obtained through the development of the seven spheres in the spiritual world, or perhaps by some a "happy hunting ground," or anything to suit the fancy of their imagination. And all this because it is the interest of the dominant class in society to keep the working class divided concerning this material interest in order that they "the capitalist class," may fleece and exploit the workers of the greatest portion of their production. And as the capitalist class are perfectly conscious of the true aim of Socialism, and that the oppressed and exploited working class can possibly be emancipated, it is their purpose to as long as possible keep the toilers so divided.

Nevertheless, in spite of all their nefarious methods to corrupt, to hinder and prevent the progress of the labor movement, it is steadily growing and gaining the sentiment of all true seekers for justice and liberty. Why Because Socialism is a universal principle based on science, on facts and logic gained by practical experience. It is not a thing of air, or imagination destined to some future age, or to a life beyond the grave, unknown. It pertains only to material things, to the present physical life and the sustenance and comfort thereof. Its aim and object is not a universal brotherhood of man (although it is a good promoter thereof), but its aim is an industrial democracy, a co-operative commonwealth. Socialism means the collective ownership of the earth and the production and distribution thereof by society co-operatively. In contra distinction to this present competitive and gambling system of commercialism which is the cause of extreme poverty on one hand and multi-millionaire on the other, and the ambition to supremacy and despotism. Socialism stands for a new and scientific system of social economy, a new social order of things, and being confined only to industry, to production and distribution thereof and the socialization of the same to a collective ownership, it follows that Socialism does not exist outside of the organization or socialization of the industries of the world, and the only consistent method of realizing its aim is to organize industrially and therefore by organizing industrially we are not only forming the great structure of the new society, the new social order of things, but we are also developing the necessary economic power, without which we cannot exercise or express our political rights, and the only possible way for the proletariat to obtain control of the economic power is to organize themselves into one compact industrial organization, thereby gaining conscious and organized control of their labor power, which is the source of all economic power. And having gained control of their economic power, the proletariat will be well equipped for political action, and the new social economic order of things being political in itself. The political rights of its citizens is confined within the realm of its own organization and those who think that the proletariat can gain control of economic power by political action are either ignorant of the functions of Socialism and are unscientific and Utopian, or else traitors to the labor movement and lackeys of capitalism to pervert and misconstrue the true function of the labor movement and of Socialism.

The only possible and consistent method of gaining political rights is to first get control of the economic power which controls all political rights and which is absolutely necessary

for the establishment of the new economic and political order of society which guarantees to everyone the full product of their labor—an equal standing in society, equal opportunities in life, justice, peace and liberty to all mankind. When this has been accomplished there will be only one class of people in the world, the working class; only one system of social economy, the industrial democracy, the universal co-operative commonwealth. And if our religious enthusiasts will help us to accomplish this they will have taken a long step toward the realization of their dream of a universal brotherhood. But let us be consistent and take the first step first instead of taking the first step last. Let the workers of the world unite in their common interest to remove the cause and hindrance to the progress and development of the mental and intellectual possibilities in man. When this has been accomplished the historic mission of Socialism will have been fulfilled.

A. E. HOLST, Press Committee C. E. C., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE FOREIGNER. With what a complacent sense of superiority we read of the general cussedness of the Foreign element in sunny Spokane. But in looking over the list of arrests for free speech we find that enough mechanics passed through the hands of the city tyrants in one month to erect a modern city. Yet all these useful members of society, who produce the world's wealth, are classed as a certain parasite, class as undesirable citizens. Now let us see who these bad people are.

They are workmen who are trying to better their condition in disregard of capitalistic teachings of race or creed or color, by uniting their forces into one grand labor union, including all industries, and with an understanding that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

Now, in regard to the foreign element, let us see which is the most desirable. Chief Sullivan of the blue-coat brigade, is a foreigner, but happens to be a "desirable" one. It is only a few years ago when he drifted onto our shores in an immigrant ship (no doubt he came over in the ballast); applied for a job on the bridge which has since become famous by the name of the mallet flat and the big stick. This famous foreigner, who rides the iron heel of capitalism over the rights of American citizens, had better ask himself if he has taken out his first papers as yet. He hadn't up to a few years ago, but he still could hold that job as policeman. You are supposed to be a citizen so many years before you can get any kind of civil or governmental job. But not with the big chief. So long as you are willing to be a useful tool for the real estate sharks (and the rest of the parasite class, and a willing strike breaker, you are a desirable citizen. And yet this tyrant, who came from Cork, Ireland, to hire out as a Pinkerton thug to beat workmen on the head in the interest of private property, has the audacity to call us foreigners.

But that is not all: We are agitators, anarchists, and conspirators, and if out of a job, hoopers. The matter of fact is, that the corporation interests that brought the foreigner to American shores with every kind of inducement, nothing short of kidnapping and shanking methods, funds that the new golden heaven is not what it has been pictured. The closest he can come to picking up gold is a job in a sweat-shop, coal mine, mill or factory. There he ekes out an existence the same as he did in Italy, Russia, Spain, or any other country which he may happen to come from.

Expecting to find a "free" country, he finds that the same corporation interests crush him if he seeks to organize, deny him the right of free speech, the right of peaceable assemblage, and if he tries to exercise the same is hustled off to the "bull-pen." Likewise jury trials are denied him. Meanwhile these workmen, whom the masters, the corporations, have brought over here in order to keep down the price of labor, are regarded with fierce patriotic hate when they refuse to sell their manhood for a mess of pottage.

H. LLOYD.

THE HUNGER WAIL. From all the land rises the hunger wail, from Ghetto and countryside, from prison and casual ward, from asylum and workhouse—the cry of the people who have not enough to eat. Millions of people, men, women, children, little babies, the blind, the deaf, the halt, the sick, vagabonds and tollers, prisoners and paupers, the people of Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, who have not enough to eat. And this in the face of the fact that five men can produce bread for a thousand; that one workman can produce cotton cloth for 250 people, woollens for 300, and boots and shoes for 1,000. It would seem that 40,000,000 people are keeping a big house, and that they are keeping it badly. The income is all right, but there is something criminally wrong with the management. And who dares to say that it is not criminally mismanagement, this big house, when five men can produce bread for a thousand, and yet millions have not enough to eat?—Jack London.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 17, 1910. Arrived in this graveyard town Jan. 14, 1910. Find Fellow Workers Johnson, Collins, Prosser sick in bed. And Peterson just out of hospital. Bill Shannon is going to be pensioned for being good and faithful (cur dog) to his masters. They are figuring on presenting him with a good tight fitting collar, also are thinking of sending him for a trip around the world. I would advise him not to neglect visiting the west coast of Africa, and there see some of his relations in the cocoanut trees. Buck Miller, the professor of slumism at the Franklin school house, has resigned from the city police force sooner than stand an investigation before the police commissioners. He is now promised a job with the W. W. P. Co. Any man unfit for police service can secure a job with this outfit. The fight is still on here and the only men that are not working here are the police. Yours for a speedy release from wage slavery. JIM PATTON, Local 178, Seattle, Wash.

INFORMATION WANTED. Will the trapper and prospector who talked to the Secretary of the I. W. W. at Portland some time ago about land for the Swedes in the North, please send his address to Secretary I. W. W., 33 North Fourth Street, Portland, Or.

Spokane Advertisements

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PHONE MAIN 2623 If out of office call up Main 5645 DR. I. M. ROBB PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Has removed to OFFICE: 201-202 LINDELLE BLK. Office Hours: 9-10, 2-4, 6-8 SPOKANE, WASH.

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O. K. LOAN OFFICE 220 N. Stevens Street Tailor Made Suits, value \$15.00, at \$4.00 and up. Overcoats, value \$8.00, at 75c and up. Give us a trial. Strictly Second Hand We've got the goods.

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