

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



OFFICIALS EMULATE DIAZ OF MEXICO

Another case of the barbarous treatment accorded prisoners comes to light in the case of Frank Reed...

On account of his confinement at the city bastille and the county jail, and the cruel treatment accorded the prisoners...

As usual, the county officials, including the physician, W. I. Webb, deny the charges of improper care...

The statement of the special nurse who is in charge of Reed at the Washington sanatorium...

Fred H. Moore, in speaking of the case, said: "According to information which I have..."

Such is the outrageous treatment accorded prisoners who come under the arm of the law...

Three other members of the I. W. W. who served a sentence of thirty days on bread and water...

Suits Filed Against Chief of Police Sullivan and Number of Patrolmen.

Suits for personal damage aggregating seventy thousand dollars have been filed against Chief of Police Sullivan...

Within a short time other suits will be filed against the city officials charging conspiracy to break up the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World...

Suits have been filed by John Foss, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, against Chief of Police John T. Sullivan...

Foss, while a prisoner at the city jail, was kept for a period of fourteen days in the sweat box...

Knowing that the supreme court of the state has held that no prosecution brought against a police officer can be made to hold good...

In addition to the suits by John Foss others will be started at the same time by M. Johnson, Ed Collins, F. Kreysa, A. Spaulding and Emil Sells.

Attorney Symmes of Chicago and Attorney Moore of Spokane are conducting the trials for the Industrial Workers.

Battle Still On.

The struggle for the use of the streets in Spokane for free speech and the right to organize is still on...

Owing to the poor physical condition of the fellow workers who had served terms in the "bull-pen," Fort Wright and city bastille...

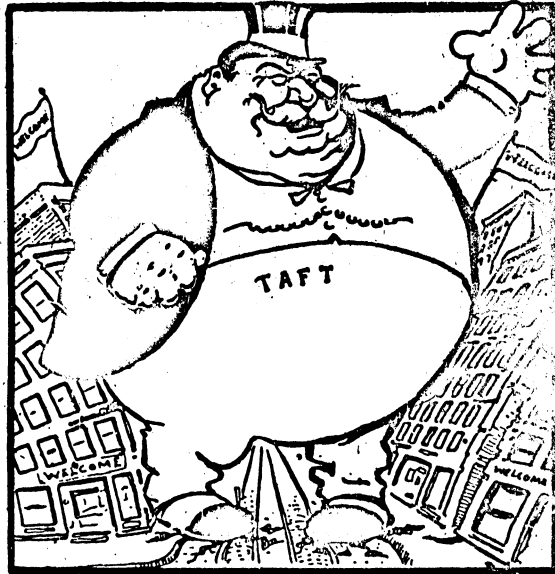
Fight Has Lasted Three Months.

The fight has already lasted three months, during which time no methods have been too severe, too brutal, too fiendish...

The following communication has been received from the publishers of Mother Earth:

We have just found out that the January issue of Mother Earth has been held up at the New York postoffice on complaint of Comstock...

SPOKANE POLICE CONTINUE PERSECUTION



Taft Spoke on the Streets of Spokane; Bryan Also Did. Why Can't the I. W. W.'s?

windows were opened, despite the wintry weather outside. Such have been the cruelties perpetrated on the members of the organization by the police authorities...

Men have come out of the city bastille after suffering the tortures of hell with jaws broken, teeth knocked out, ribs cracked, eyes blackened and otherwise maltreated by those in charge.

Other times these men have been forced to remain imprisoned suffering terrible agony, medical attendance denied them until they were on the verge of death...

These barbarities have not been by any means ceased, as witness the chaining to a pole of three members of the organization by "Gorilla" Bill Shannon...

Such is the inhuman treatment accorded the prisoners, not to mention the outraging of women who happen to get into the clutches of these upholders of "law and order"...

The Spokane fight adds another bloody chapter to the history of labor conflicts, and at the beginning in flaming letters should be branded the name of that man, who for cruelties has no equal—Bill Shannon.

Fellow workers, this fight must be won. If we, the working class, are to maintain what little liberties we have left we will have to fight in order to do so...

Are you going to allow them to destroy your organization? Will you allow the Spokane police to gag you, to muzzle your paper and deny you the privilege of peaceable assemblage?

The first day of March has been set as the day for the reopening of activities. Will you be there to do your part in the fighting of this battle?

At least 500 men are needed to speak on the streets on this date, and as many more as possible start for Spokane at once.

This fight must be won. Workers, it is up to you to do your part.

The right to organize must be protected. Remember our motto: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Remember the date, and remember the place, and be sure to be on hand.

THE DIVISION OF LABOR.

We have much studied and much perfected, of late, the great civilized invention of the division of labor; only we give it a false name. It is not, truly speaking, the labor that is divided; but the men—divided into mere segments of men—broken into small fragments and crumbs of life...

Send all communications and financial assistance to Fred W. Healewood, box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

SENDING IN FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, ALWAYS STATE THE OLD ADDRESS AS WELL AS THE NEW.

FIGHTERS ON THE ROAD TO SPOKANE

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 28th, 1910.

New life has been injected into the free speech fight, by the engagement of additional counsel for the I. W. W. from Chicago...

On Wednesday, Jan. 19th, six members of the I. W. W. were sentenced to six months each at hard labor.

The jury which sentenced the men are typical Spokane capitalists, chosen by a prejudiced sheriff, who is a relation of the county prosecuting attorney.

The jury was out but a few minutes when they returned with a verdict giving all the prisoners the limit. Before sentencing the men the jury inquired of the judge if a \$500 fine could also be given.

Attorney Moore, for the defense, argued at length to try to secure separate trials for the men, but the judge ruled him out of order...

Attorney Symmes for the I. W. W., who has recently arrived from Chicago, is at present engaged in preparing and filing suits against the city of Spokane, as well as Mayor Pratt, Chief of Police Sullivan and others.

They are charged with conspiring to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World, by seizing the official organ, closing the hall and confiscating the charters, books, etc., of the organization.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn will be tried on February 13th before another jury of capitalists, unless our attorneys are successful in securing a change of venue from Spokane county to one of the adjoining counties.

Fellow Workers Johnson, Prosser and Collins are still in the hospital as a result of police brutality. They have been confined to bed for almost two months, and their recovery is doubtful.

On Saturday, January 22nd, Officer Shannon kicked one of our members in the groin while he was working on the chain gang.

On Saturday, January 22nd, three members of the I. W. W. were chained to a telegraph pole. The cold was intense, and as our fellow workers could not stand to see the three suffering in this manner they all went on strike.

The Chamber of Commerce is offering gold watches and military brushes to the members of the militia as premiums for securing new recruits.

We consider this fight is only well started, regardless of the lying statements of the subsidized press.

Send all communications and financial assistance to Fred W. Healewood, box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The following communication has been received from the publishers of Mother Earth:

We have just found out that the January issue of Mother Earth has been held up at the New York postoffice on complaint of Comstock...

MEN CHAINED TO TELEGRAPH POLE

Spokane, Jan. 28, '10.

The latest extreme to which the Spokane jail officials have gone was last Saturday, the 22nd, when two members of the I. W. W. were not punished but persecuted by one of the most inhuman methods that still exist in some of the penal institutions in free (?) America.

Two members of the I. W. W. who were breaking rock with a 16-pound hammer, were taken away from their work by a human brute and shackled to a telegraph pole.

In shackling the two I. W. W.'s three pair of shackles were used and one piece of rope, two pair on the legs and one on the arms, and the keeper, unable to secure another pair of shackles for the arms of the victim from the legs of short timers he hunted up a piece of rope and tied their hands together.

The weather was warm and the sun had softened the ground and in the place where the victims stood was in the shade of an electric motor house which contained the motor of the stone crusher.

Three other members who were wheeling stone from the crusher at the time, seeing their fellow workers being shackled to the pole, refused to work. They were taken back to the jail by "Gorilla" Shannon, through the office and to the tank, where he ordered the door shut "as tight as yer can on the damned s—b—"

Before the door could be closed the captain entered and after a short parley he ordered us taken to a cell where the drunks are held for trial.

For supper we expected the usual diet of those who refused to work; but our expectations were unrealized, for we received supper and were again surprised in the morning with a regular jail ration and a few hours later were returned to the quarters occupied by the chain gang, where we learned that Shannon and Warner, the two keepers of the rock pile, wanted to put our fellow workers on bread and water, but the captain would not stand for it.

Previous to this time men were made to carry a ball attached to one leg, while the other was held in a leg iron with another prisoner that made walking for these men an extreme agony.

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.

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.

(Continued on Page Four.)

HAMMOND STEEL STRIKE VICTORY

(Chicago Daily.)

The strike in the Standard Steel Car Company, Hammond, Ind., was settled. The company has granted all the conditions asked by the workers.

The strikers presented a list of conditions on which they will return to work. The conditions are as follows:

1. No man who participated in the strike shall be discriminated against. All men shall be allowed to return to their places of work "permanently."

2. That back rents due to the company on company houses shall not be charged against present tenants. If the present tenants are not responsible for such rent.

3. Bribery shall be eradicated from the shops. Any foreman, boss or employe who encourages the taking or giving of bonuses in the holding or securing of a job, or in getting preference in work should be discharged upon the submission of sufficient evidence against him.

4. The interests of the worker shall be recognized. If at any time an employe of the company considers that he is not receiving a fair wage for the work he is engaged in, he shall report his dissatisfaction to his foreman, boss or other employe in charge.

5. Committee of the workers shall be recognized. Should any grievance arise from employe in any department, it shall be taken up for adjustment by an arbitration committee.

6. When the employe finds a shortage in his pay envelope, it shall be rectified upon satisfactory proof of the error.

7. The wages of all employes shall be increased 20 per cent upon their return to work.

8. The payment of back rent was a serious matter with the employes of the company.

9. There was no logical ground for such action, but the workers were forced to submit to it. A man would frequently go along for two or three months with a reduced salary because the house he moved into had been vacant before he moved into it.

10. Another Crooked Deal.

11. Strikers was one of the most harrowing conditions to which the workers were subject in the big shops of the car company.

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Chicago, Ill. January 31, 1910 INDUSTRIAL WORKER Box 1443, Seattle, Wash., Strike at Hammond car shops won. Letter following with details. ST. JOHN

REPLY TO GOVERNOR HAY

Governor of Washington—Sir:—Your letter to Mr. Varnum of Seattle, published in the Spokane Chronicle of January 10th, under the caption "Not Fit for Citizens," is a very interesting contribution to the literature on the subject of free speech and a free press. You seem to think it passing strange that a man of education and one who has enjoyed advantages above the ordinary run of men, should champion the cause of the oppressed by criticizing the authorities of Spokane for their treatment of the I. W. W.'s who belong to that vast majority of our citizens known as the workers—and who are rewarded for their industry by annual incomes averaging \$500 to each family of five. Hence are somewhat short on "education," "advantages" and material wealth. But are without the motive power of progress. Without the workers civilization would be impossible and the class who have "enjoyed education" and advantages above the ordinary run of men, would begin to realize how COMPLETELY and ABSOLUTELY they depend upon ordinary men for their LIVELIHOOD AND THEIR PROFITS.

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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 Solidarity and are to devote all our energies to said paper and hoping you will co-operate with us and push this new paper Solidarity, we are THE PRESS COMMITTEE of Industrial Union Advocate.

"SOLIDARITY"
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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 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.

ble for the system that transfers four-fifths of each worker's product to the class "who toil not, neither do they spin?"

Have not the I. W. W.'s been imprisoned on bread and water for trying "to educate the people to their way of thinking"? Does not the industrial organization and education of the workers portend the final emancipation of the race from the bondage of wage-slavery? Is there any law that compels intelligent people to obstruct the streets to listen to the illiterate and "illiterate abuse of the government and the flag," with which you charge the I. W. W.?

Or is there an ordinance requiring the people to stand with open mouths while the I. W. W. "force their peculiar ideas down their throats"? You say that "the people of Spokane are as quick to see a good thing and appreciate sound argument as any people you know. Is that why "the city authorities" have been compelled to prohibit the I. W. W. from speaking anywhere—even in a hall which they had rented for that particular purpose? The men now serving jail sentences for "conspiracy" are "model prisoners" and "gentlemen," "treating everybody with courtesy and making no complaint of the work or of sleeping on the floor." That is the testimony of their jailers, as published in the Chronicle. When I read that I thought of the Bible text: "Blessed are the meek for their shall inherit the earth." The strike of the switchmen illustrates nicely how "ordinary men" are to the men who own (?) the road. And Mr. Ryan's threat to close the Amalgamated mines and smelters unless the workers in those industries would assist in breaking the switchmen's strike, is an excellent illustration of the way the owners of the jobs use the workers of one industry to defeat the efforts of the workers in another industry to secure better conditions.

It fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
We have a few of the richest men and women of any country on earth. We also have thousands of little children toiling in the mines and mills for a mere pittance, when they should be developing physically and mentally to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life. We have other thousands of children that are attending school under the folds of Old Glory, their immature bodies tortured by hunger and cold; handicapped in the race for place and power by lack of food, and all this in a country where the granaries are filled to overflowing with the products of the soil. Furthermore, a rapid backward glance over the labor history of recent years calls up vivid pictures of Homestead, the Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek and McKees Rocks, where the law of right has been lost sight of in the rule of "the law of might." And all these things have happened under the Banner of the Free.

In order to inspire the people with patriotism and love for the flag, the flag must be to them the visible emblem of those "inalienable rights" with which that time-honored document upon which our government is founded declares "all men are endowed by their Creator." "The ordinary run of men" have entrusted the three departments of government to men who have enjoyed the "advantages of education"; and they have evidently been more interested in the perpetuation of a vast bonded debt on which they can draw interest than they have in the perpetuation of our free institutions or the welfare of the race.

You charge the I. W. W.'s with being illiterate and not fit for citizenship. Do you expect the workers of the United States, that are exploited until five hundred dollars must provide food, shelter, clothing, light, fuel, medical attendance, instruction and entertainment for a family of five for a year, to represent the highest type of citizenship, be possessed of all the social graces and be able to express their ideas in the polished language of the college graduate. On the other hand, do you expect the exploiter, who lives in luxury on the sweat of other men's faces, to represent "equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none?"

When the daily press contains headlines like this: "I. W. W. Fugitive Escaped Bulets," and the further information that "Thomas Kennedy, an I. W. W. was fined \$100 on a vagrancy charge for peddling I. W. W. literature." What conclusions do you think intelligent people will arrive at in regard to the way law is administered in Spokane? When did selling literature become a crime punishable under the vagrancy ordinance?

You dismiss as absurd the charge that the city authorities have been brutal in their treatment of I. W. W. prisoners—not because you have personal knowledge of the conditions in Spokane jails, but because the city authorities are your personal friends, whom you vouch for as being "clean, honorable, upright men," "with a high sense of duty"; "with no objection to these people holding their meetings in halls or on vacant lots"; but of late the authorities have been compelled to prohibit the I. W. W. from speaking anywhere.

Does it not devolve upon you as the highest executive officer of the State to support the constitution of the State and of the United States by bringing to justice those officials whose "high sense of duty" causes them to violate the laws which it is their sworn duty to support? Will not such a flagrant violation of the law by the authorities as you outline in your letter to Mr. Varnum—and that is admitted even by the capitalist press—cause law-abiding citizens of every shade of political belief to think that

"the law of might" has prevailed over the laws of the State and of the United States?
"A reply to these questions is eagerly awaited by the "illiterate" "vagrants," that do the work and are anxious to learn how to retain the product of their toil, so that they may enjoy the advantages of education, and not be insulted by the Pharisees who have "enjoyed advantages above the ordinary run of men," thanking God that he is not as these men are."
Yours respectfully,
MELINDA ALEXANDER.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA.
The revolutionary movement of Russia may be divided into two periods: the prehistoric, which began in the time of Catharine II, in the form of Free Masonry under the mantle of religious aims, which at the end of Catharine's reign was looked upon as a hotbed of revolutionary ideas. It lasted through the liberal reign of Alexander I and the reactionary reign of Czar Nicholas I, till the year 1855.
The historic period starts from that time, and could be subdivided into different parts: First, the period under the writers, Herzen and Cherslabefsky, takes in the time of preparation to do away with serfdom and the disillusionments following, and ended with the Polish insurrection of 1863. Then follows the second of an honest effort on the part of the democrats and liberals to work hand in hand with the government, which undertook reforms that didn't reform. This period is only made remarkable through the attacks of Karackozoff and Nechaleff.
In 1870—or, to be more accurate, in 1872—begins the third period of propaganda. From a number of small groups with pure Socialist aims, holding to peaceful means at first, in the year 1875 it went over to sharper measures of revolutionary agitation.
In the year 1878 in this movement begins a new change in all its departments. Socialism is again forced to the background with politics to the fore, and the small decentralized groups disappear, or their place being taken by a very serious disciplined secret society, with an executive board at its head; and, in the place of peaceful means, steps out Terror—systematic extermination of Czarism.
The third and fourth epochs last from 1872 to 1882. Since 1873 some of the prominent workers among the Terrorists have propagated the idea that it is not enough to aspire, to political freedom to be brought about by conspirative associations of the "people," who consisted of engineers, teachers and many others, including students, and even sons and daughters of the nobility, etc., but that it was necessary to take in the people themselves, and that to accomplish this it was necessary to send out teachers among the people, who should say to the peasant, "Take the land and freedom," and to the workmen, "Take the factories," and through that idea inculcated into their minds they should be able to do away with bureaucracy, Czar and all other parasites. To which the answer came from the Terrorists, that political freedom would necessarily bring all these things.
Now we observe this new division of thought and action of the so-called insurgents, or Insurrectionists, in the Russian language, which they now called themselves. They again in time subdivided into Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists, the latter of which again subdivided into Anarchists and Communists, of which some use the Terror to do away with those in their way and to carry on propaganda. They are composed of detachments whose mission is the slaughter of all kinds of satraps in authority who are hounding the revolutionary propagandists. Till today we find the Social Democrats who are after the workmen and ignore the exploited peasant, and the Social Revolutionists who are after the peasantry and the workmen, and the Anarchist, who is after everybody, through the abstract idea of communal interest, carried on by individuals for the benefit of all, without any organization at present or in the future, only voluntary co-operation of individuals, loosely bound into communal groups.
Gapon could only come, then, when the workers acted under the same illusion, no doubt, as the peasant did, arising from the fact that the abolition of serfdom, though it freed them from the feudal lord, left them tied to the land just the same; from which they conceived the idea that the freedom which they got was not the real one that the Czar granted, but one manufactured by the authorities, the nobility and bureaucracy, and the idea was to again put them under the yoke, and they imagined that very soon the Czar would issue to them the first real freedom that he intended at the first they should have. This unhappy thought, and luckless belief in the Czar cost the peasantry very dear. The peasantry refused to work for the equities, and to sign the papers to which they had to subscribe to obtain the miserable land which was given to them, and for which they had to pay so much a year for forty-nine consecutive years of the principal, and 6 per cent interest, to be brought by the government for the land allotted to them.
Russia was turned into a shambles with the blood of the unarmed indefensible, unlighted peasantry. Savage satraps shot, cut and knouted the people, who, after all these lessons, did not come to their senses. The whole mass of them was of the same unsophisticated opinion that all this slaughter was the work of the barony, and as a revenge for losing the land, and that the nobility were the ones that spoiled the freedom the Czar gave them to keep. They did not believe the intellectuals who came to preach to them because they did not know the motives that actuated these. The same thing, I suppose, took place before Gapon arrived on the horizon of the workmen in the city of St. Petersburg. They could not see the motives which actuated teachers, doctors, members of the bureaucracy, sons and daughters of the nobility to come among them, mingle with them, teach them, etc. And I suppose that that ingrained antipathy and hatred that is inborn in the exploited peasant, to the intellectuals of all sorts, manifested itself the strongest when Gapon left the idealists, who propagated ideas, not so much of immediate relief, but dwelt mostly on the millennium of the future, thereby sacrificing the present.
And he (Gapon) conceived the same unhappy idea that was held by the peasantry in 1862, that the Czar does not know what his satraps do, so that all that is necessary is to petition the "Little Father" and everything will be hunky-dory.
On "Bloody Sunday," the 9th of January, of the 22nd by the Julian time reckoning.
Seattle, Wash. H. G. GEROME.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From "Bulletin International," official organ of "Confédération General du Travail" of France.)
The Consequences of the Economic Crisis.
Over 963,000 working men and working women in England have suffered a reduction of wages during the year 1909, the net result being a total reduction of \$9,200,000 sterling (\$290,000) per week. This information we have from the official organ of the English Department of Labor, "The Board of Trade, Labor Gazette."

Law Against Strikes and Lock-outs Proposed in Norway.
A bill on the subject of settling and arbitrating of labor conflicts has just been presented before the Norwegian parliament. It provides for the creation of four district bureaus of conciliation, composed of three members. Strikes and lockouts are henceforth to be forbidden, except the conflict has first been submitted to the district bureau of conciliation. The court of arbitration, whose function is to commence after the bureau of conciliation has acted, is to be located in Christiania and is to be composed of three members: A president named by the government, and one representative each of the organizations of labor and employers. On these points there is unanimity among the commission charged with the framing of the law. There is the same unanimity about instituting obligatory arbitration in wage conflicts. It regards conflicts of more general character the opinions were divided.
Once more a capitalist tentacle stretched out to deprive the workers of the right to strike.
(Any time the workers submit their case to courts of whatever description they may be, they will be the losers. The workers will never have anything but what they take and hold through their organized strength.)
International Fraternity and the American Federation of Labor.
During his trip through Europe Mr. Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, repeated several times in national and international conferences and at public meetings (in Paris, Berlin, etc.), that all European organized workers, who are in good standing with their respective unions, would be fraternally received by the great trade unions of the United States. This assertion has given rise to an international polemique. The press of every country, and especially the Socialist and the union press of Germany and of the United States, has published numerous articles of protest, proving the difficulties which encounter the European workers who wish to join the American unions. These articles have reference to several industries, i. e., the building industry, the metal industry and the glass industry. Thus the "Grandstein," official organ of the union of German masons, recently published a letter from an organized German mason, which letter exposes the barbaric manner in which the author was treated in seeking to join the masons' union in San Francisco.
Certain fellow workers have suggested that the relations between the unions of the two continents will change after the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor with the International Secretariate of Central labor bodies. However, the daily Social Democratic paper, "New Yorker Volkszeitung," has already warned the European unionists not to be too optimistic on this point. The American unions have various methods of preventing the strangers from joining, even though they are already organized. They have to begin with their initiation fee, which in several unions amounts to from \$25 to \$100, or more. Often it is required from the newcomer to have naturalization papers, a demand which makes necessary a certain acquaintance with the English language (read and write). In certain unions the admission is free in theory, but as the general meeting has the decision about admitting new members, one encounters in practice all kinds of difficulties.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.
In making bread boxes, three workers can do the work of thirteen boxmakers by old methods. In cutting out clothing and cloth caps with dies, one worker does the work of three by the old method.
In leather manufacture, modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.
A carpet measuring and brushing machine, with one operator, will do the work of fifteen men by the old methods.
In the manufacture of flour, modern improvements save 75 per cent. of the manual labor that once was necessary.
In making tin cans, one man and a boy, with modern appliances, can do the work of ten workers by the old process.
By the use of coal mining machines 160 miners can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.
One boy, by machinery, in turning out wood-work and materials for musical instruments, performs the work of twenty-five men by the old methods.
In the manufacture of boots and shoes the work of 500 operators is now done by 100—a displacement of wage-earners of 80 per cent.—by aid of machinery.
In stove dressing, twelve laborers, with a machine, can dress 12,000 stoves in the same time that the same number of workmen, by hand, could dress 2,500 stoves.
In the cotton mills in the United States, the manual labor has been reduced by about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.
In the manufacture of brick, improved devices save one-tenth of the labor; and in the manufacture of fire brick, 40 per cent. of the manual labor is displaced.
In the manufacture of carriages, it used to take one man thirty-five days to make a carriage. It is now made by the aid of machinery with the work of one man in twelve days.
In the manufacture of agricultural implements, 600 operatives, with machinery, including eighteen classes of wage-earners, do the work of 2,145 wage-earners, do the work of 2,145

WAGE-EARNERS WITHOUT MACHINERY, DISPLACING 1,545 WORKERS.

The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes, during the last thirty years, has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of manufacture has been reduced 50 per cent. to the consumer.
In the manufacture of wall paper one worker with the aid of machinery, does the work of 100 workers by manual labor; and in cutting and drying paper by machinery, four men and six girls do the work of 100 operators by old methods.
In manufacturing gun stocks, one man, by manual labor, was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of ten hours, while three men, by a division of labor and the use of machinery, can turn and fit 125 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours, to 45 wage-earners.—Machinists' Journal.

A UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATION.
We Industrial Workers of the World claim to stand together with all other workers of the world in the class struggle for the uplifting of all humanity. Kindred organizations in other parts of the world, known as the "Syndicalists" in Italy, the "Confédération General du Travail" in France and Holland; the "Industrialists" in England, and organizations of the same principles in New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Sweden and many others in countries not here mentioned. All based on the class struggle, and fighting the same fight on the same identical lines all over the world.
Now, I believe it would be very much to time is fully ripe for "world-wide" international organization with one universal name and one universal badge or button. At the present time each country has its own name for the one movement which is still nevertheless universal. I suppose each, too, have their own particular style of badge or button, if any such is worn in other countries as here in America.
Now, believe it would be very much to the advantage of the movement all through the world if we carried this unity of spirit and thought a little further. It could be made possible to bring all these organizations under one universal name and wearing one universal badge or button all over the entire world. I am positive it would greatly strengthen the revolutionary movement for Industrial Unionism. Believing this matter is worthy of consideration, at this time particularly, seeing the international capitalists forming their "International Shipping Federations," etc., hence I put the matter before you, just for what it is worth and trust that at our next convention, if not previously, the I. W. W. of America will have taken such steps as will very soon lead to this strengthening of labor's forces in the world's proletarian fighting army in a more closely knit international organization under one name and wearing one universal badge. Act upon this either at our next convention or earlier.
I remain, your top industrialism,
GEORGE H. HILL.

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