

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. II No. 3.

One Dollar a Year.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

Six Months, 50c

Whole Number 55.

ANALYSIS OF LABOR UNIONS

By William Childs.

At least the average unsophisticated individual would be led to believe that it would be impossible to foster upon the working class, who has been bumped so often, and temporarily hypnotized, by the slick gentry, who only visit a camp and associate with the horny-handed sons of toil just long enough to relieve them of a few of their hard-earned dollars, any more of the get-rich-quick schemes. Among the various organizations too numerous to mention, we have, however, three that are in existence and of vital interest to the workers, namely, the A. F. of L., the I. W. W. and the latest creation of a dollar-dreaming individual known under the modest and alluring name as the Canadian Camp Brotherhood.

Before praising or knocking any of the above named organizations, I wish the reader to thoroughly understand it is my intention to analyze the basic principles of these organizations and to present the result in a truthful and unprejudiced manner, for the leader to choose for himself. Let us commence with the A. F. of L. It is the largest in membership, one of the oldest, and you are best acquainted with its general makeup, its tactics, and its successes and failures; consequently I will only touch on a few fundamental points, owing to lack of time and space.

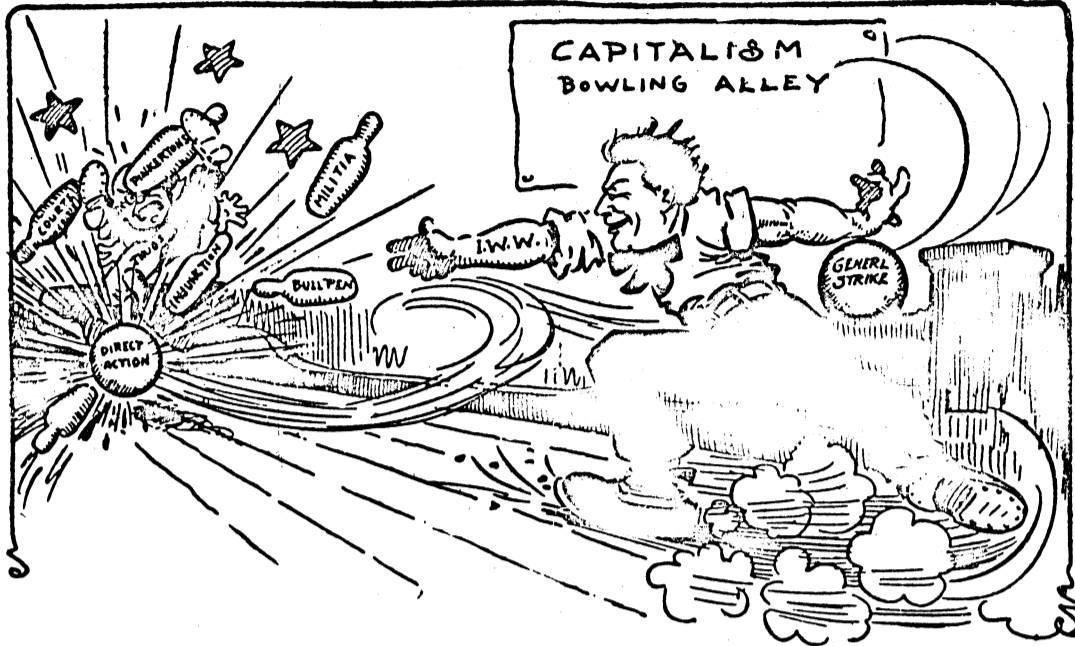
To commence with, it was launched about twenty-seven years ago by the late Mark Hanna. Andrew Carnegie furnished the money to nourish the enterprise. This union and its leaders claim there is an identity of interest between employer and employee. They organize the trades in separate divisions and are therefore known as craft unions. Samuel Gompers is the president and draws a salary of \$16 per day.

The next in order is the I. W. W. This organization was launched in 1906 with the motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all." It organizes industries instead of trades, and none but wage workers are eligible to membership in this organization. It is organized on the principle that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common, and are inevitably engaged in a deadly warfare which can never be settled until the workers are victorious. Unlike the A. F. of L., it does not stand on the principle of a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work," but take what they can get, and get more as they get stronger. This organization has no president, contenting itself with an executive board, which conducts their business. The highest paid official being the general secretary and treasurer, who receives \$80 per month. Instructed delegates are sent from each local to the annual convention, which is held in Chicago. Any action taken by this body must be subjected to the rank and file for ratification by a referendum vote, every member in good standing having an equal voice.

The third and last is the Canadian Camp Brotherhood. This is not a labor union in the sense that they do not intend to have anything to do with shortening the hours of toil or demanding higher wages. According to the prospectus, the objects are the spiritual and intellectual welfare of men who live in camps throughout Canada. The founder and director is H. C. Gardiner.

Having made a short synopsis of the organizations referred to, we will now see the power for the good of the workers each organization has according to the principles it is based on. As I have said before, Mark Hanna and Andrew Carnegie were the prime movers in starting the A. F. of L. Now, Mr. Workingman, I'll leave it to your own intelligence, do you think that those two gents were friends of labor? If you do, you will easily believe that capital and labor have an identity of interests. Let us look into the matter. If you are looking for a job you want easy work, high wages and short hours. Your employer, in order to get a market for his goods, must produce them as cheap as possible, and to obtain a good profit for himself, he must use the most modern labor-saving machinery, work the men as long and as hard as possible, and pay them as little as possible. What do you think of the mutual interests between you and your masters? Have you an equal share in the dividends? If not, why not? Labor produces all wealth. If you are not convinced on that score yet, I will put one more question to you. What ties bind you and your master together when he lands you in a bullpen or duplicates the black hole of Calcutta as he did in Spokane, with the aid of his slugging committee, a roaring farce known as the government?

The next and last important point I will illustrate is the organizing of the different trades into different unions. Volumes could be written on this subject, but to simplify I will give you an illustration of two generals met on the field of battle, one having one thousand men and the other ten thousand. Supposing the general commanding the ten thousand would allow only fifty of his men at a time to engage the general with the one thousand. You can easily understand why the small force of one thousand could easily overcome the larger force of ten thousand at a time. You would say that the general



Industrial Organization, Using These Two Balls, Will Make a Clean Sweep Every Time.

with the ten thousand should be landed neck and crop in an asylum, but this is precisely how the American Federation of Labor, large in numbers, allows the employers, small in numbers, to defeat them. It is even worse than that, because all the other trades remain at work while one trade is on strike, thereby becoming the allies of the boss, as witness the last street car strike in San Francisco. The motormen and conductors were on strike. They belonged to the A. F. of L. in the Street Railway Employees' Union. The electricians, who belonged to the Electrical Workers' Union, A. F. of L., furnished the power for Farley's scabs to run the cars with. And so all down the line. Carpenters made benches and put the street car barns in shape for the scabs to live in. Butchers and bakers furnished the grub, the teamsters hauled it to the scabs, and all good A. F. of L. men. When asked why such was the case, gave the verdant and infantile excuse, "You see it is the motormen and conductors who are strike. Why, we are teamsters, electricians, carpenters and so on." Now, let us see by comparison how the principles on the Industrial Workers of the World work in actual practice. "An injury to one is an injury to all" covers the ground pretty well when illustrated.

Many of you who are unorganized, as well as those who are organized, have long ago admitted that one great union of the working class is the only thing that can be successful. In this sense you admit that an injury to one is the concern of all. If this is not the case, then the employer could defeat you one at a time like the small army defeated the large one. This is the reason the I. W. W. organizes the whole working class instead of the different trades. We will now examine the effect in case of a strike. Take the car strike in Frisco for instance. All the trades combined in that city would approximately amount to seventy thousand men. Just imagine the terrible power of this army if they were all I. W. W. men. First the motormen and conductors strike for better conditions. The company refused their demands and imports scabs. When the cars are scattered all over town, principally on the crossings, the electricians would say, this is our fight, and promptly walk out. That night no light shines in the city or in the employers' mansions. The authorities cannot protect your kind employer from holdups or his house from burglars. If the employer does not concede the strikers' demands, next morning the I. W. W. butchers, bakers and teamsters refuse to deliver grub to the employers. If that does not bring him to time, immediately out walks the waterworks department employees. His palatial mansion is dry, cooks and servants all strike, his property at the mercy of the flames should a fire break out. Finally all telegraphers and postal employees walk out, then San Francisco is cut off from communication with the outside world, the same as Paris was a year ago when the French government had to equip and station ships along the coast to keep up wireless communication, a condition which soon brought the French government to its knees. In the meantime the I. W. W. men are the most orderly and law-abiding citizens in town, merely taking a much needed rest and laughing at the discomfiture of the owners of the earth. Now, Mr. Reader, if you say this is a pipe dream you are simply behind the times as regards the labor movement. What happened in Goldfield is known all over the United States and Canada, when laundry girls got \$4 per day and section men \$4.50 per day. The I. W. W. strike at McKee's Rocks last fall won hands down; the same thing occurred at Hammond, Ind., and several places too numerous to mention.

The I. W. W. does not preach or print such rot as a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work." The workers produce all wealth. Wages represent that portion of the wealth you created that the employer feels like giving back to (Continued on Page Four.)

SPARKS

Waiker C. Smith.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself," but remember that the boss don't live in your neighborhood.

Rival unions of structural iron workers are having a bitter fight at Lakeside, a pleasure resort adjacent to Denver. The builders' contract for the new Casino called for the employment of union labor. The Brotherhood of Structural Ironworkers were on the job on March 28, when members of International Local Union No. 24 demanded that they be put to work. The disturbers were ordered from the grounds, but they refused to go. A battle ensued during which every available weapon from fists to iron bars were used. Chief of Police Lindsey tried to stop the fight, but was jumped on by three men. Lindsey is now in the hospital and may not live. The "Brotherhood" men were ordered off the job, pending a settlement of the dispute. One feature of the affair was significant. The carpenters and members of other crafts went back to work as soon as the excitement was over. Great is the A. F. of L. Hell.

The A. F. of L. is opposing the use in the new Denver postoffice of Colorado-mined marble. This is because they have lost their strike in Marble, Colo., by reason of false organization and wrong tactics. The A. F. of L. opposed the introduction of modern machinery in the Colorado quarries, and as a result the bosses operated in their other fields. When the men were properly starved they returned to work. Their condition is now worse than before, the wages averaging about 75 cents per day. An industrial organization can cope with the power of the employing class. The I. W. W. is here. It is growing. It will win.

Some claim that high prices are due to the wage demands made by unions. It don't bother us, if true, but it isn't true. Flour prices went up. There is no union among flourmakers. Salt went up. No salt makers are organized. Ice has been boosted, but there is no ice men's unions. So it is with farm produce, furniture and fish. And to further give the lie to the statement we find that in those industries where wages are higher the price of the commodities produced remain about the same. We learn several things from this. One is that the bosses raise prices whenever they can; another is that these prices cannot be raised at the sweet will of the bosses and the most important is, that a raise of wages benefits the working class. Anyone with gray matter in their cocoanut knows the last. The way to raise your wages is to get into the I. W. W. and help organize your class. We stand for three squares now and freedom in the end.

The Appeal to Reason comes out with an article about the "failure of the general strike in Philadelphia." This might have been expected from an ultra-capitalist sheet, but coming from an alleged Socialist organ it is nothing less than sheer treason to the working class. The Appeal knows that the firemen, engineers and electricians stayed on the job in the power house and that it was no "general strike, but simply a mismanaged sympathetic strike." Any other statement is false and an appeal to turn to political action, because economic action has failed is simply an "appeal to treason" on the workers' part. It's refreshing to note, however, that fewer workers each year are hornswoggled by such dope.

CARCASS SPLITTING MACHINE.

A Missouri man has patented a carcass splitting machine for packers, consisting of two circular saws, one operating above and in front of the other, to bisect an animal as it is moved along an overhead track.

OFFICIAL LAWLESSNESS IN SPOKANE.

Our suspicions regarding an autocratic attempt in Spokane to deny freedom of speech and of the press to Socialists of the organization known as Industrial Workers of the World (Vol. xii, p. 1226), prove to have been well-founded. That the city authorities had grossly violated the lawful rights of these people is an inference from the terms of a settlement made about a month ago. Under that settlement landlords are no longer to be intimidated into refusing to rent halls for I. W. W. meetings. Inference: Until that settlement, they had been so intimidated. Under that settlement the right thereafter to sell The Industrial Worker, the organ of the I. W. W., upon the streets of Spokane, just as other newspapers are sold, was conceded. Inference: Until the settlement this right had been denied. Under the settlement, I. W. W. prisoners were to be released. Inference: They had been unlawfully arrested. Also under the settlement, the use of the streets for public speaking was to be allowed to speakers for the I. W. W., precisely as to religious organization speakers. Inference: This right had theretofore been denied. But these conclusions are not inferences merely. The plain fact appears to be that the organ of the I. W. W. was suppressed contrary to law and without legal warrant; that street speaking was denied to the I. W. W., although allowed to others; that the owners of halls were intimidated by the authorities into breaking contracts of hire with the I. W. W.; that I. W. W. speakers were arrested for attempting to speak on the streets, and were crowded, men and women, in great numbers, into small and filthy places; that they were subjected, in addition, to the tortures of the police "sweat-box," and that when convicted of "disorderly conduct" for simply asserting their right to speak, they were sentenced like felons. The authorities of Spokane were doubtless wise in agreeing to end this controversy, lest it develop into a national scandal with themselves as culprits. They would have been wiser never to have begun it.—The Public.

WON—AND LOST.

In Spokane, Wash., the people have regained the right of free speech and free press after a struggle lasting almost five months. As it ever is, when liberty is gained or regained, the victory was bought with human suffering.

The members of the Industrial Workers of the World, a labor union, were denied the right to speak in halls and on the streets because they said things which a lumber company, a water-power company and other big interests did not like. Their meeting halls were raided by the police, their speakers clubbed and arrested, their papers were stolen by the police as soon as they came off the press. Hundreds cheerfully went to filthy jails to suffer and sicken. The prisoners went on a hunger strike for nine days, and bent their backs on the rockpile. And at last they have won. The prisoners have been freed, and a new city ordinance provides that peaceable meetings and speakings may not be disturbed.

But the right of free press, regained in the Northwest, is lost in the East. At New Castle, Pa., editors of labor papers face jail because they wrote against the steel trust.

There will be another struggle there, with victory somewhere in the future.

But of course the price must be paid in blood-sweat. For the god of progress always demands an offering of heroes.—Tacoma Times.

AGE AND WEIGHT LIMITS.

Nineteen employes of the Delaware & Hudson railroad shops at Carbondale, Pa., were recently discharged because they weighed less than 150 pounds. It is claimed that an order, recently issued from the company's offices at Albany, N. Y., calls for the discharge of all workers under 150 pounds and over 45 years old. Last week the Pennsylvania railroad issued an order barring its employes from chewing tobacco.

BUTTE MINERS WIN CONTROVERSY

Butte, March 29, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker:

At the last meeting of the Prop. League I was instructed to give you an outline on the conditions in Butte. The engineers' controversy is now about at an end and the Western Federation of Miners still holds its ground.

At the time of the inception of this jurisdictional fight the W. F. of M. was engaged in a struggle for its very existence in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and the engineers reckoned that with the Federation crippled in this manner it would be an easy matter to force their claims. In so judging they reckoned without their host. The way the Federation filled their places with Federation men was a surprise, not only to the natives, but to the aristocratic engineers themselves. Like the boy who whistled to bolster up his courage going through the cemetery, they were out in print every day declaring the inability of the Federation to operate the mines without them, and announced repeatedly that the Federation must capitulate. But we kept right on in our get-there fashion, and in a short time the communications in the press, proclaiming victory for the engineers, ceased to appear. It required about two weeks to bring them to time. Then, like the Hessians of revolutionary days, they broke ranks and came tumbling over themselves, seeking reinstatement in Engineers' Local No. 83, W. F. of M. In order to secure a clearance to rustle employment, each of the secessionists was compelled to appear before a joint committee of Federation locals and explain the why and wherefore of his actions. If the examination proved satisfactory a clearance was issued; if otherwise, it was denied and the applicant was referred to Local No. 83. About a dozen leaders in the disruptive movement have been expelled by No. 83 and cannot work in the jurisdiction of that local.

This is how the situation stands at present. The arguments advanced by the leaders of the International in support of their action are similar to those of their A. F. of L. brethren. They claim that a majority in any given craft have the right to decide as to the organization with which they shall affiliate, irrespective of the desires of the vast number of others engaged in the same industry.

The Federation took the opposite stand—that a majority of those engaged in the industry are vested with the power to decide this matter. As stated by one of the fellow workers, the whole affair resolved itself into a question of might, and we had it. Therefore we triumphed.

DANIEL SHOVLIN,
Acting Secretary.

POLISH EXPONENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TO MAKE ITS APPEARANCE MAY 1st.

"Solidarnosc," the Polish organ of Industrial Workers of the World, will make its appearance on International Workingmen's day, May 1st. This will be the culmination of three years of expectation, wish and effort in that direction. Upon numerous occasions officers, organizers, speakers, etc., have expressed the desirability of a Polish industrial paper. Ours will be the first Polish industrialist paper in the world.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of Local 317 to the locals of the West, collectively and singly, for the good support given us. But there are good number of locals from which we have not heard as yet. This probably is due to their co-operation with the magnificent fight for free speech in Spokane. Now that the fight has resulted in a victory for the I. W. W., the locals of the West, which as yet have not answered our call, will give it their serious consideration and reply with financial assistance. You surely can afford to scrape up a dollar or two, and pick up a few subs, and we ask for no more. Surely you don't want your local to remain in the background when such splendid chances of increasing membership is before you. Will you help or will you not? We request prompt action. Stand in line. Every little bit helps. Put your bit in; it will swell the list. Help today; tomorrow you may forget.

THE POLISH INDUSTRIAL UNION,
Local 317, I. W. W., by W. A. Zielenki, Sec. Press Committee.

WANTED.

Richard Cross can obtain letter addressed to him from England by addressing the undersigned in whose possession it is. Last heard of was at Wapato, Wash. E. Richardson, #2704 Division St, Spokane, Wash.

J. Sanders, member of Local No. 174, Oakland, lost his card while on his way to Tacoma, from Spokane. Finder will confer a favor on the above by returning same to him; mail to Tacoma, Wash., general delivery.

In the struggle for wealth and power on the one side and the right to life and liberty on the other, every one of us has a part to play.

LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment sharks state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

HELP! HELP! HELP!

Naheetta, Wash.
Industrial Worker:
The following are a few of the places where work may be had on the South Bend branch of the N. P. R. R. Coming from Chehalis, after getting below Lebam, there is Soules camp. Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Board \$5.25 per week. Sleep in bunk houses; hard place to work.
Two miles below this camp is the Quinault Lumber Company. Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Poor bunk houses. Fairly good grub at \$5 per week. Must have a recommendation from saloon-keeper or have a jag of booze on if you want to get on here.
Coaches camp is a mile below Balcom. New camp, good grub and fair bunk houses. Wages the same as in the former camps.
The next camp is Creeches, about one mile from Menlo. The wages are the same here. Very poor bunk houses. Fairly good grub.
JOHN THOMPSON,
Member Local 93, Portland, Ore.

HEN COOP FOR A BUNKHOUSE.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1, 1910.
Industrial Worker:
In writing these few lines it is my desire to give a brief or line of the way in which the working men are treated and the conditions which they are forced to work under on the Portland city water works. I have worked on public works for many years, but I do not think that there is anywhere a place where they starve men more than they do out on this job. I worked there for two days, but was forced to quit, not being able to get enough to eat. Several outfits are at work on this job, namely McDruoney and Hawley, who have sub-contracted the work from Wackfield & Co. Considerable discontent prevails among the men working here. Both the former mentioned contractors discount their own checks. The worst of all is that the only sleeping quarters is a building about 200 feet in length, very dirty, and formerly used as a hen and poultry house. I stayed two days and as I was about to leave one of the men remarked to me: "You're rolling up?" I answered yes; that I would not work under such conditions. If we had been organized on this job we could have changed these conditions. Without organization we cannot accomplish anything. The thing to do is to line up and the time to do it is now.
A. McCORMICK,
Member Local No. 92.

I. W. W. A REAL FIGHTING ORGANIZATION

In my article in the February number I only wanted to show up the tactics which the A. F. of L. were practicing against the I. W. W., and they have not stopped them yet. In Bethlehem and Hammond the A. F. of L. organizers are giving the names of the I. W. W. to the bosses for immediate discharge.
In early days when competition was raging between the employers the workers could win by organizing into craft unions. But this day of complicated machinery demands industrial unionism.
The American Federation of Labor's principles are (1) the interests of capital and labor are identical, (2) a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, (3) craft autonomy.

The discontented among the workers want to do away with "craft autonomy" and in its place recognize "that an injury to one is an injury to all." At the call sent forth the delegates from the Western Federation of Miners, the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and others formed what is known as the Industrial Workers of the World. Its principles are (1) "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," (2) "labor is entitled to all it produces," (3) "an injury to one is an injury to all."
Instead of organizing the workers into craft unions and splitting up their strength through craft divisions, they organize all the workers of one shop into one union, subordinate to the general office. For instance, the Philadelphia car strike is an example of craft unionism. The general strike was called, but the Brewery Workers and the Printers' unions refused to break their contracts and refused to strike.
I can see no use of the Shingleweavers paying \$5.00 into the A. F. of L., for we have never received any benefit from it. Why, the Carpenters will lay scab-made shingles when union-made shingles are plentiful.

When you go to buy a union-made article with the A. F. of L. stamp you are supporting but few workers. The Cigarmakers for a number of years had nothing but wrappers in their organization. They ask you to buy blue label cigars. How many wage-earners do you support by buying blue-label cigars? Other organizations of the A. F. of L. are just the same.
Space will not allow me to go into details, but I will say to every Shingleweaver to stick by his organization and kick until we win. I for one will fight for I. W. W. and see the Shingleweavers safely to Industrial Unionism.
Yours for the Social Revolution. — Charles Gardner in The Shingleweaver.

TO THOSE WHO SAY "IT CAN'T BE DONE"

"I believe in your principles," said he. "I think they are the very best of principles. It is a cinch the working class can never better its condition through the medium of the old-line craft unionism; these kind of unions are out of date. They were all right under the system of craft production, where every man was master of his trade and the skilled mechanic was in great demand, being few in numbers, but today all is changed. The skilled mechanic is almost a thing of the past. Machinery has become so simplified in its construction that a child can run it, and not only that, but new inventions in methods of manufacture have taken the place of the old-time skilled mechanic, new machinery that cannot only do the work just as well as was done by the human hand in the days gone by, but go it even better. So I can see that the old-time craftsman, like the old-time methods of production, is out of date, is a thing of the past, as it were, for this new method, these new machines are here to stay until their places are taken by still newer methods and newer machinery or inventions."

Well, I said, you seem to understand the class struggle, or at least the unorganized condition the laboring class is placed in by modern methods of manufacture, so I suppose you belong to the unions.

"No," he said, "for while I think your principles are all right, the idea of the very best, but you can never do it; you cannot organize the working class. The capitalist has got them so thoroughly filled up with that old dope of individuality of interests, that is, that all have a chance to become millionaires, that most of them lay awake nights planning as to what they will do with all their riches when fortune favors them with one of her sweet smiles. They seem to forget that the capitalist class has cornered pretty nearly all of the world's supply of wealth-producing land and machinery, and that all the wealth they can ever hope to get together in one pile would not be a drop in the bucket in comparison to that which the capitalist can call up to his command, and if they ever hope to be able to compete with such large lumps of capital as is in the hands of the capitalist class today they must have an equal amount, or else they will go down to an ignominious defeat, as the battle of life generally ends in favor of the strong and to the victor belongs the spoils."

For this reason I think they will go on and on in that old rut, chasing the chimera of wealth and overlooking the fact that there is a better and more modern method, that of organizing themselves into a labor trust for the purpose of controlling their labor power so as to be in the best possible position to demand more from the bosses, the capitalists. So it is useless to try to do anything with them; they are too ignorant."

And so that is your excuse, is it? I exclaimed. Well, now don't you think it is a very poor one. To object to coming into a union just because the majority is so slow to realize the condition modern methods in manufacture have placed them in. Don't you realize that you are a part of that unorganized mob of wealth producers? Don't you realize that you, by staying out of the union of your class, are keeping others out also? They hear you talk this way and then ask you if you are a member, as I have done. What then will you say—the same thing as you have said to me just now? If you do, what effect do you think it will have upon your questioner? Do you think it will have a tendency to give him faith in unionism?

Now, I think the best thing you can do, since you realize that all new inventions and new methods are here to stay until their places have been filled by newer and better inventions, that you had better recognize this newer and more modern form of unionism by becoming one of its members and advocates; show by your actions that you really believe as you claim to, and you can be a great help toward building up the union that is as you have just said, "the only union" for the working class. If every one of you fellows that are everlastingly crying about the ignorance of the masses would only do your part, get into the union and help dissipate the ignorance of the masses, you would be surprised to see just how soon that ignorant mass would dwindle away into nothingness and become a thing of the past. Just get in. Quit your growling and be a man.
GEO. F. BARNES.

MINNEAPOLIS RESOLUTIONS.

Editor of Industrial Worker:
The following resolution was passed by Local Union No. 64, I. W. W., at its regular meeting March 31, 1910:
Whereas, The terrible suffering of L. O. Chinn during his confinement in Spokane jail has resulted in his death; be it therefore
Resolved, That the members of Local No. 64 in regular meeting assembled, do hereby strongly condemn the authorities of Spokane for such brutal treatment as was adopted by them in the cases of I. W. W. prisoners. And be it further
Resolved, That we deeply deplore the passing of L. O. Chinn, particularly under such barbarous conditions; and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to relatives and friends. His good qualities have been fully attested by the Spokane press, and his name will be blazoned on the scroll of honor of heroes who laid down their lives in the cause of humanity.
(Signed) W. FANTON,
C. H. FISHER,
Committee.

ANALYSIS OF LABOR UNIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

you, consequently the I. W. W. believes in taking all you can get and getting more as the union gets stronger until you get all you produce. Then when the employer can no longer live off your sweat and blood he can decorate one end of a shovel or axe, a chance he often refused you. So much for the I. W. W. Let us now take a look at this barnacle that is trying to befuddle the brains of the Canadian workmen. The Canadian Camp Brotherhood.

I have talked with members, interviewed the founder and director, H. J. Gardiner, read the prospectus and failed to see where the workingman can gain anything whatever, unless separating can gain anything whatever unless separating him from the root of all evil can be considered a gain. They do not intend to shorten the hours of toil, raise wages, have sick benefits, accident insurance. No! Nothing of the kind. The objects are, first, now mark the main feature! The director will look after your spiritual welfare. This point needs no further comment, especially for the poor devil who is going to almost certain death in the bowels of the earth, on the railroad and other industries, to coin dollars for the tyrants who control the earth. Then attempt to pacify the slave by telling him that a rich man cannot enter the kingdom of heaven no more than a camel can go through the eye of a needle. The next object is intellectual. Well! that would not hurt the average workman if he only had some one kind enough to work and make a living for him while he was developing his brains. The next object of this would-be benefactor is the physical welfare of the workers. Well! men! you get more physical exercise than is conducive to good health. Enough said on that point.

For the benefit of the worker I will recite a little incident that happened in the state of Washington a few years ago. There was a similar organization launched known as the Royal Loggers. The promoters were a trio named Morgan, Judge Hayes and Peg-Leg Anderson. This organization was based on the same principles as the Canadian Camp Brotherhood with the exception that they had sick and accident benefits. To make a long story short, Morgan was the head of the institution. He loved his booze and while drinking up the dues the unfortunate members paid him was known to say: "I am it, and while this is an organization I will be it." His wife was financial secretary. A nice one-man organization. However, the dues did not come in as fast as Morgan could blow them over the bar and the result was a member got hurt, came looking for his benefits, there was no money in the treasury, the thing went into the hands of a receiver and down and out. A few more SUCKERS were stung.
MORAL—Never join an organization where YOU have no voice in its management.

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY.

Or, A Voice From the Great Northwest in the Interest of Humanity.
I've often heard my father say,
Each poodle dog he has his day,
And when his short-lived day is gone,
He gives a yelp and passes on.
Then other dogs they growl and grin,
Through all the haunts where he has been,
And snap and tear each other's hide,
When he has gone the other side.

The money dogs throughout the land,
They snap and snarl on every hand,
They're prowling round in robes of power,
Seeking whom they may devour.
The bill dog, coal dog, man dog, cur;
Each wears his own peculiar fur,
They each may boast a fancy name,
Yet they're all doggies just the same.

The blood hound in the Keystone State,
I've heard from them of recent date,
How they have chewed the under dog,
And mired him down into the bog,
Then called the state militia round,
To bounce upon the dog they've downed;
To help subdue the dog half dead,
That's yelping for a crust of bread.

He only needs a scanty fare;
A kennel ten or twelve feet square,
A bowl or soup, a bone to gnaw,
And for his bed a little straw.
We then can keep him in control,
This human dog without a soul.

He's made to delve down in the mines,
Where God's bright sunlight never shines;
'Mid falling rocks and fire damp,
Behold him with his flickering lamp!
Tolling, sweating, digging coal,
That make the wheels of commerce roll.

He needs but little here below,
No books to read nor place to go,
No roses near his cottage door,
No rug or carpet on the floor;
No pictures hanging round the room,
To change the scene amid the gloom.
No friend to give a word of cheer,
Nor hand to wipe a falling tear,
Or balm to heal his throbbing breast;
To soothe his weary heart to rest.
None of these things his soul should crave,
He's nothing but a common slave.
—Thirty Years a Miner.

(Written in the year 1902, during the great strike of the anthracite miners for justice in the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania.)

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