

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT

W EMANCIPATION W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Industrial Worker

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AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

THE ARMY ON THE ROAD

CAPITALIST LIES ARE NAILED.

Police Take Up Collection for the I. W. W. Free Speech Fighters. Hornbrook, Cal., February 19. Fellow Worker Whitehead:

I guess by this time that our "doings" have been given publication to some extent in the capitalist press. We were 150 strong when we left Portland. Now the capitalist papers say that we held up a train, WHICH IS A D—N LIE. All we did was to get into an empty box-car, just as any ordinary stiff, but it was so well managed that no railroad bull or police knew we were in the yards at Portland, until we were well away.

We were met by the police at Albany, Ore., whom we talked to. Told them where we were going, and what we were going to do. One big fellow, mayor, or something, sent the first news to the press of the armed-mob, etc., WHICH WAS ALSO A LIE, as we are all searched every day by our own police. When we got to Junction City (put it on the map) we were met by a mob of respectable citizens, who were armed with guns, pitchforks, cleavers, etc. They boarded the train, and told us not to get off the train, and with the guns pointed in our faces, we just laughed at them. Told them what we were and what we were going to do, using the top of a box-car for a soap box, which made them look very small indeed.

We then went to Roseburg and had some supper, WHICH WE PAID FOR. Held a street meeting, and told the people what we were doing, got a collection, with all good wishes from the people of this town.

Next we got to Ashland and got off the train and had a jungle breakfast, WHICH WE PAID FOR. When we got off the train we were told we could not ride any farther and as walking is good for a change, after breakfast we started to walk towards the Siskiyou mountains. We arrived at Stenman that evening, and spent the worst time of our life out on the mountains. Next we got to Siskiyou after walking over the mountains, and bought all the grub that was in the town, and had a jungle fed again. Two men were sent on ahead to California to make arrangements to cross the state line. Arriving at Hornbrook we were met by the sheriff and all his deputies. We explained our mission, told who we were, what we stood for. We got a great reception, the town people running over each other to help us out, and they gave us about \$30.00 in grub, which was not asked for. Enough to feed 150 men for two meals each. The police and others took up the subscription list, with the above results. The whole town was swarming with state police, deputies, etc. We sent a letter to the "Industrial Worker," but don't know if it got through. If not send a copy on to the "Worker" "Solidarity," and every paper you can get to publish it. I am sending this through a friend of the movement. Hoping you will do your duty at that end of the line.

Yours for Free Speech and the Eight-Hour Day.

(Signed) THE WHOLE BUNCH AT HORN BROOK, CAL.

P. S.: The letter referred to has not yet landed.—Editor.

AMONG FRIENDS ON THE ROAD

I. W. W.'S RIDE IN SPECIAL.

Actress Entertains Industrial Workers Who Are Headed for Fresno at Supper on Her Car.

Dunsmuir, Cal., Feb. 23.—Eighty strong, the Industrial Workers of the World are no longer tramping, but are riding in a special car of a theatrical company, arriving here at 7 o'clock last night.

The leading actress of the company arranged supper for them all at a restaurant in the city and citizens provided sleeping quarters for them in the Knights of Pythias hall. The pilgrims show the effects of their trip through the snow of the mountains of the Siskiyou.

These Industrial Workers will remain in town all day, speaking in the streets this afternoon and evening.—"Spokane Chronicle."



THE I. W. W. IS A VERY HEALTHY BOY

LEADERS ARE IGNORED

STAY AWAY FROM THE CAPITOL BUILDING, SAY LABOR SKATES.

The Fakirs' Scheme to Kill Haywood's Meeting—Denver I. W. W. Is Busy.

The protest meeting was at once inspiring and depressing, serious and ridiculous. Over 15,000 men and women were in line—this being nearly three times as many as are usually gotten out on the masters' "labor day" in September. Many were forced to march under penalty of fines for non-attendance, but this was offset in some measure by the fact that several thousand of the marchers left their employment without their master's permission. Class spirit was shown, yet this was marred by the fact that those who were in line were divided into small groups, each group carrying a banner announcing another craft division. The mottoes carried in the parade were nearly all of a revolutionary nature. One banner bearing the legend, "We stand for Lincoln republicanism and Jeffersonian democracy" was promptly torn to pieces by the radicals.

The parade was through the principal streets and around the capitol building. This last was against the wishes of the local labor leaders, who arose in a preparatory meeting and, with tears in their voices, beseeched the men not to march around the capitol, "where many of our brothers with union cards in their pockets are trying to pass laws in favor of labor." Mahoney of the W. F. of M.; McLennan of the U. M. W. of A.; Hicks of the Denver A. F. of L. unions, and others spoke in favor of changing the line of march so as not to pass the capitol. The preparatory meeting was marked by several other things worth noting. The striking pressmen did not want to march in front of the offices against which they were striking, but their protests were effectually silenced by Donnelly of Salt Lake City, who said that there would be no strike if union(?) men (sarcastically) were not helping to produce the papers. When Bill Haywood's name was mentioned as a speaker one of the most prominent socialist party men, W. H. Leonard of the Team Owners' Union, arose and shut off the discussion.

The parade was followed by speeches at the Auditorium. More than 2000 persons were turned away. The first speaker was ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, at one time an active opponent of the W. F. of M., and whose only similarity to the worker lies in the fact that he has a lean and hungry look. He spoke on behalf of that mysterious third party, "the public," but was hissed and hooted into silence amid cries of "Set down!" "You stiff!" "What do you know about work?" "Tell us something new." Thomas sat down in disgust, with the audience shouting for O'Neill. When it was known that Haywood was present, cries for him to speak drowned all others. Haywood, however, did not speak, as he was engaged by Local No. 26, I. W. W., for a meeting on the following Tuesday. McCullough followed Thomas, making a socialist political speech. He was followed in turn by O'Neill, who orated to a constantly diminishing audience, his well rounded sentences in flawless English failing to carry conviction. "Mother" Jones ended the program and made the best talk in the bunch. It was decided not to have her appear, but she was there anyhow. She told the audience that before they try to clear up the judges they had better clean up some of their labor leaders. She then showed up the Civic Federation and made a good talk, but ended with the usual cry of vote, vote, vote. One good point was the fact that none of the speakers apologized for being alive, as A. F. of L. speakers usually do.

The I. W. W. took advantage of the meeting to advertise that Bill Haywood would speak at Social Tunnel Hall on February 7. We had but eight days to arrange the meeting in and sell the necessary tickets to meet expenses. More than 500 paid admissions and several hundred more were allowed to enter free. No one was turned away, and striking miners, pressmen and machinists were admitted upon showing their cards. The "big guns" of the W. F. of M. were absent, and many of the "leading" S. P. men as well, the latter knocking the meeting. Four Socialist ward branches called meetings for that night and refused to adjourn. We had some help from members of the S. L. P., and from the wage workers in the S. P. Hay-

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(Continued on Page Four.)

F. W. Heslewood, Spokane, Wash.

Chicago, Ill., February 25, 1911.

Notify all locals and supporters of "Industrial Worker" that "Worker" will remain in Spokane, under management of General Organization. Support of last two months must be kept up and bettered. All are urged to redouble activity and increase circulation and revenue. Eight-hour agitation and Fresno Free Speech Fight must be won. Future organization depends on continued existence of "Worker."

(SIGNED.) VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

ALL WE ASK FOR IS A FAIR FIGHT, TO THE TAXPAYERS OF FRESNO.

The impression seems to have gained currency that we are invading Fresno for no other purpose than to make trouble and smash laws. Now, to attempt to smash laws founded on social necessity is like trying to sweep back the Pacific with a broom. Any person of average intelligence knows that. It requires no legal training to be able to grasp that fact. History and personal experience yield that conclusion.

Free Speech has been recognized from time immemorial as a social necessity. The fundamental law of our land (the taxpayers' land) guarantee freedom of speech, press and peaceable assembly. That law is based on necessity. Can that law be smashed by a few powerful corporations, such as the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, San Joaquin Light & Power Company, and the Fruit Packers' Association? Generally comprehended by the Title Merchants & Manufacturers' Association? They think so. When we avail ourselves of the freedom of speech to attempt to organize the common laborer, but we differ with them.

Certainly it is not our aim to organize the laborers for the purpose of cringing crawling to their masters, begging them for better working conditions and a better standard of living. If this were our purpose, there would not now be a Free Speech Fight on in Fresno. Such an organization would not harm the capitalists, and for that reason would not benefit us.

There are reasons for everything. But there would be no reason for objecting to that kind of an organization. Hence we could speak on the streets all we wished, if our aims were no higher than that.

But the kind of organization we propose to the working class is calculated to develop their power—their ECONOMIC POWER—THEIR LABOR POWER—to the end that they secure for themselves the good things which their labor produces.

Of course, we do not deny that what is

good for us, such as the eight-hour day, higher wages and more humane working conditions, is detrimental to the capitalists. The large employers of labor. They seek to protect themselves against us, just as we try to build up a bulwark of protection for ourselves against them. This means struggle between the two classes—the historic class struggle. Your laws allow them to protect themselves against us. Those laws are based upon social necessity. All citizens must be granted the right to protect themselves; for, if not, then there would be no reason for the existence of society or the laws thereof.

Your laws therefore grant us the same right to organize ourselves—to protect ourselves—as they do the capitalists. Capital and labor are supposed to be on equal footing before the law, even though they be not brothers.

Now, street speaking is a very valuable means to us of more readily reaching the class of wage workers to whom we wish to explain the principles under which they can successfully organize their stupendous latent economic power.

We deny the power of the city council or the chief of police, at the behest of the aforesaid corporations, to make ordinances or regulations depriving us of our constitutional rights.

Our objection obtains all the greater force and validity from the fact that we have always used that right in an orderly and decent manner. But even if in individual instances we had made improper use of that right, the laws now on the statutes are ample to deal with such cases. Those laws are also constitutional and we recognize their necessity.

But because an individual abuses a certain privilege, the laws do not for that reason deprive his organization of that right. No, Mr. Taxpayer, we did not come here to smash laws; we only ask that they be upheld. Your laws do not harm us. Perhaps you object to us smashing the present city ordinance against street speaking. Is that ordinance law, or is it a club used by the corporations

to smash the constitutional law guaranteeing free speech to all?

There are various ways of smashing laws. Is the city council superior to the entire nation? We think that Chief Shaw and the city council, backed by the corporations aforesaid, are the law smashers. You can just as effectively break law with law as you can break one rock with another, but you wouldn't try to break a boulder with a pebble. Is the city ordinance heavy enough to smash the constitution?

Now, we do not go out of our way looking for trouble. We have all the trouble we want fighting the boss. We very much dislike being placed in a position where we have to fight the public. But this fight was not of our seeking, as all well informed people know. The corporations previously mentioned, like the skulking cowards that they are, are using the public to fight their battles for them. Who is the better off if we lose free speech? No one but the large employers of labor, and the wage workers are by the same token worse off.

Mr. Taxpayer, you must hear our side of the question. Yes, you must, for your local press has upon many occasions deliberately lied about us and you know it. How, then, do you know when they tell the truth?

Now, we are ready at any moment to leave you in peace, Mr. Taxpayer, if you will see to it that we are given some guarantee that WE shall be left in peace.

You did not think much of our troubles: They were none of your affairs. We could, therefore, make no successful appeal to your sense of justice. If we wished to command recognition we were forced to make demands upon your pocketbook. Mr. Taxpayer, if we have gained your audience, then condescend to consider that we also have some rights which must be respected. We demand that the corporations attend to their own business of fighting us face to face and not use the public as a cat's paw.

We are well able to fight it out with them

NEWS FROM THE MAN ON THE JOB



FROM DULUTH.

Lumberjacks, stay away from Alger-Smith Lumber Company. Two men came in from Knife river yesterday. They had worked five days and received \$4.00. They were caught by the Pacific labor sharks.

We will hold a protest meeting here Sunday night. Have just made a new banner and we will start open-air meetings right away. Fellow Worker Charles Lull, a cook, went to work for Hagstrom Bros. He worked five days and took sick. They cut his wages \$5.00 and charged him \$1.00 hospital fee and then refused to give him a hospital ticket. He was 13 weeks in the hospital and the county had to pay for it. He is now suing the company.

FRANK WATSON,
Financial Secretary I. W. W., Duluth.

FROM RAY, MINN.

I am working at Ray, Minn., for Miller & Hamilton. Board first class. There is a company that I see a bunch kicking about when they quit every day. The International Lumber Co. hires from the Duluth Employment Co. of Duluth (Alexander, manager, and misrepresenting shark), hires them for \$26 to \$30 per month and board, and tells them that it is only 14 miles from Ray to the farthest camp. When they get off at Ray the first camp is 22 miles out, the next camp is 33 miles out and the next is 50 miles out, so you see it is like the rest of the sharks' stories. When they get out there they charge \$1.00 hospital dues, and the hospital is 20 miles by rail at International Falls from here, so you see how quick you would get medical treatment. If you lay off they charge 25c per meal. I know one lumber jack (whose ticket I enclose); they put him to driving team; he worked 12 1/2 days and had \$4.29 due him. The foreman came up to him and says the clerk made a mistake in your time; I will correct them; when he gave them to him he says: Go out and get a pair of tongs and I will give you your time slips (Smith is the foreman's name). Then they charge 25c for a hand out on leaving camp, and a man has to hike to Ray to get a time check and find out what his wages are from a stool pigeon clerk.

Yours for shorter hours and more wages,
A. A. RICE,
Member Local 68.

Organize and stop the above conditions; put the boss on the bum. It's up to the workers to do it.—Ed.

FROM MISSOULA.

On Sunday, February 12, 1911, the I. W. W. and S. P. held a joint protest meeting, which, by the way, one or two of the S. P. members attempted to turn into a jubilee meeting, but, after the writer had pointed out the fact that we, the I. W. W., as long as the present system of slavery was in existence, as long—especially at this time—that Fellow Workers Preston and Smith and our 100 fellow workers were in prison in Fresno, we did not intend to do any jubilee stunts whatever. Even though Warren was pardoned, we intended to hold a protest meeting, and as far as the I. W. W. members were concerned, that was what it was going to be.

In justice to the other members of the S. P., I will say that the motion to have the jubilee was quickly voted down. The writer spoke at some length on a little of the history of the cause, which led to the imprisonment of our fellow workers, Preston and Smith, who are now in the penitentiary at Carson City, Nev., and of the reasons why Free Speech is denied the I. W. W. in Fresno, and of course always pointing out the necessity of industrial organization, such as the I. W. W.

Long resolutions were read and adopted on Warren's arrest, trial, etc., but the Fresno Free Speech Fighters could not eat resolutions, so instead we took up a collection of \$4.20. It would have been more, I believe, but the chairman (an actor) started a running debate before it was taken up, and I believe that we hurt some of the cockroaches' feelings by dismantling their ideas on what the co-operative commonwealth would and should be.

JAS. B. SHEA,
Secretary No. 40, I. W. W.

Read the report in this week's issue by the Assistant Editor, showing the receipts and expenditures of the "Industrial Worker." Do you believe the paper can exist on such a showing? Quick action only will save the "Worker."

ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED HERE

FRANK BUCCAFFORI'S CASE.

(Special to "Solidarity.")
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5.—For many years there was employed in the shoe factory of Dodd & Co., Brooklyn, a foreman who was a ruffian of the burly and brutal type. This man practiced intimidation upon the men under his control. He abused and maltreated them, winding up by throwing them down stairs, when they resented his gross brutality. He boasted that he knew how to "fix" them.

This Simon Legree of modern wage slavery for months vilified, hectorated and tortured Fellow Worker Frank Buccaffori, of Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168. He even discharged him, ordering him off the premises. Buccaffori, however, carried the matter to the superintendent, who ordered his reinstatement. This seemed only to infuriate the monster, who one day, Friday, December 29, after his usual tactics, punched Buccaffori in the face, knocking out one of his teeth. Not content with this, he felled Buccaffori to the floor, kicking him when down, and otherwise imperiling his life. Buccaffori, after all this, in self-defense, drew a revolver and ended the career of his savage assailant. He is now on trial for his life, with a wife and three children dependent on the verdict.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association is trying to use the Buccaffori case to defeat the workers in the conflict now being waged against them for more pay and better conditions. They will try to use it to turn working class support away from the men who are now out, knowing full well that there was no strike or lockout in Dodd's shop at that time; and that this trial will serve to expose the caliber of men they employed to do their slave driving; and will point out one of the many causes of the present revolt against them.

The Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 168 has decided to defray Buccaffori's defense. It has employed able counsel to this end. This will place it under heavy expenses. It, therefore, appeals for funds for this specific purpose. Send them to Charles Linfante, 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mark inclosure "For Buccaffori's Defense."

THE IGNORANT WORKERS.

For all the evils under the sun the only reason or cause is the ignorance of the workers, according to some people. A stock answer of some agitators, and a stock question of those who like to hear that answer. In a measure, perhaps, there is some truth in that statement; but I am of the opinion that many times that answer is given more to cover their own ignorance. In reality it's a nice bit of Bourgeois "self-adulation," which they spring upon the mob occasionally, in trying to prove that the workers are not competent to run and administer industry. "Ignorance" means destitution of knowledge.

A hog is a dirty animal when forced to live in a small pen into which slop and swill are thrown. Is the hog to blame? The capitalist controls the means of intelligence. It must be remembered that man is a creature of his environment and all of his acts are determined by self-interest. He may be misinformed regarding the facts in the case, consequently act wrong, but invariably he moves as his judgment tells him what is best. Because you happened to get hold of a book that explained things, it's not good tactics to start abusing your fellow workers, who didn't get to read it; even if he did read it and does not agree with you, it would not be exactly "ignorance." He may have other facts, knowledge or information that restrains him from concurring with you.

Conservatism is not a fetish with the worker, but he wants to know where he is going to drop.

Nearly all workers realize the necessity of organization, but he is skeptical about our present organizations. High dues, high initiation fees, closed books, jurisdictional fights, machinists' split, electrical workers' fight, carpenter and wood workers' fight et al. ad lib. All this tends to keep him outside and then he is called "ignorant" or a "fink" which makes him feel better toward the "wise ones."

The average worker when he belongs to a labor organization is usually very conservative; he does not want to give an affront to the officers; he gives them free reign to work in any way they choose, thinking that they will do the best for the organization.

But they are beginning to be "finky," and are politely and brutally wanting to know the "why?"

The last ten years has seen a profound industrial revolution take place in America. The realization of this fact is just dawning. Old customs, ideals and forms of organization are being swept away and changed to suit the needs of today.

There will be no battle between "Capital" and "Labor," but between the workers themselves will be the battle. New ideas vs. old ideas. The most capable organizers will be the victors. Knowledge without organization is of little value. Spasmodic organization rarely accomplishes much. We have plenty of history to prove that. The "Paris Commune" is one notable example. The working class will win their emancipation, not through the realization of their weakness, but through the realization of their strength.
EDW. HAMMOND.

What the Locals Are Doing

CONFERENCE NOT RECOGNIZED.

San Francisco, Feb. 21, 1911.
To all Pacific Coast Locals, I. W. W.

Greeting: This local wishes to record itself in favor of any project that will result in furthering the propaganda or strengthening the organization in all or any locality, but refuses to believe that such result is possible if not done within the confines of the general law of the organization. Seeing, therefore, that such law has not been observed in the referendum propositions launched by the "Pacific Coast Conference," this local wishes to call the attention of other locals to this violation of the General Constitution and repudiates entirely all action resulting in this violation and refuses to vote on each and all propositions on the ballot sent out by that conference.

JOSEPH SEBASTA, Chairman.
J. LEBON, Fin. Sec.
PAUL LUMGARD,

(SEAL) Rec. Sec. pro tem.
Local 173, I. W. W.

NOTICE.

A. M. Stirtion declines nomination for Editor of the "Industrial Worker."

E. S. NELSON,
Secretary pro tem., P. C. D. O.

I. W. W. HAS ROUSING MEETINGS.

Free Speech Fighters Leaving Portland Determined to Win Fresno Fight.

About 50 I. W. W. men arrived in Portland February 14th. They had been joined by some fellow workers at Tacoma on their way down to Portland. They had met with some hard experiences with brakemen on the road, but they are all happy and determined. They held several successful meetings, which resulted in considerable finances and 83 more men were added to their army.

The men were all determined to go to Fresno and put an end to the autocracy of the Fresno authorities. At the last mass meeting they were all agreed that they were not only going to fight for free speech, but they were also going to fight for the shorter work day. There was more enthusiasm displayed at that meeting than has ever been displayed at any meeting that I ever attended, here or anywhere else. At the end of the meeting they sang the eight-hour song and the Red Flag with such power that if it had been on the outside it could have been heard miles distant. That same evening—Wednesday, February 15th, about 11 p. m.—133 organized free speech fighters left Portland for Fresno, Cal.

Yours for victory,
E. S. NELSON.

NOTICE.

To all Local Unions:
Beginning with issue No. 103, all bundle orders of the "Industrial Worker" must be paid for in advance. This order will be enforced to the letter, as it is impossible to extend credit for printing and other necessary expenses.

Locals owing for bundle orders must remit immediately if the "Worker" may continue publication.

This order is made necessary owing to receipts having dropped behind one-half in the last two weeks, caused by lack of confidence in the stability of the "Worker" following "resolutions," etc., re moving the paper.

Local unions, members and sympathizers are requested and urged to sustain the "Industrial Worker." The paper will continue to be printed in Spokane and will be under the control and management of the National Headquarters until it can be shown that it would be to the best interests of all to move it.

FRED W. HESLEWOOD, Editor.

FROM PORTLAND.

Work around Portland is very scarce. There are 100 men for every job. Prosperity in Portland is all a big fake. Eastern suckers are arriving in two and three trainloads a day. Warn all men to stay away, as this is a big bunco steer.

R. JOHNSON, No. 92.

WANTED.

To know the address of A. E. Bell. He was working at Maricopa, Cal., five months ago. This is very important. Fellow Worker Bell is 6 feet high, weighs about 180 pounds, and has black hair streaked with gray.

Write to F. H. Little, box 209, Fresno, Cal., giving any information.

BACK TO JAIL.

Well, I am back to jail once more. Everything looks fine, and the boys are all in good spirits.
F. H. L.

A little effort all along the line will save the "Worker." If the receipts are no better next week than this week, the paper will suspend publication.

If we can win the eight-hour day on May 1, 1911, we can have a whole real labor day holiday on May 1, 1913, to celebrate our victory and make arrangements to take another slice off the work day. Got to keep down them bread lines and stop this prostitution and tramping from pillar to post looking for jobs.

WORKERS ARE FOR 8 HOURS

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The Eight-Hour Day for Naval Constructors Is Repealed—It's Not a Political Fight. On January 28, 1911, the "naval appropriation bill" was reported to congress.

Very quietly and sneakily a snake was worked into it, for the bill contains a clause REPEALING the now existing eight-hour law as it applies to naval construction.

This apparently trivial piece of sneak work is only one of many indications that reveals the attitude of the capitalist class and the political state towards the workers. Viewing the situation at close range the workers ought not to have any difficulty in making up their minds on the eight-hour questions.

I am for the eight-hour day, but I decidedly object to it being in any sense regarded as a finality. At best it must be regarded as a step onward to something better.

I now make this prediction: that if the eight-hour day be carried at any time, the most valuable result coming from it will be that it will immediately demonstrate the necessity of a still shorter work day. I think this ought to be the central idea of the whole movement.

Once the eight-hour day is carried, it will tremendously arouse the workers' ambition and stimulate their self-respect. Just as these things grows by what they feed upon, just so certain will the eight hour day be the forerunner of better things. This is the logic in the premises.

I think, however, that success depends largely on the broadness and universality of the movement, and it is hard to understand how any worker can be opposed to it. Naturally it appeals to all workers regardless of race, religion, politics or any other consideration; but, remember this, its campaign and conquest must be solely the work of the workers. No more fakirs, leaders, saviours, sky-pilots, intellectuals and professionals for me, thank you. The workers have come to a time when they cannot make good on borrowed brains. However, I am not over sanguine as to the immediate effects. It will absorb many of the unemployed, but not all of them. Capitalist tendencies and slave drivers' cunning will figure in the transaction.

The eight-hour day will undoubtedly be an added stimulus to the introduction of still more labor-saving machinery, with more employment of child and female slaves, so I warn our readers that these matters will come up to the workers for final reckoning and other things that we cannot now foresee, so I must emphasize the fact that the eight-hour day has its chief value in what it will lead to.

In the eight-hour movement the farm laborer is an important factor that must not be overlooked. As farm conditions now are, it is probable that the farm laborer averages nearer 16 hours a day than eight. Let us not be frightened at the idea of two eight-hour shifts on the farm, lest worse may happen to us.

It will be frantically shouted that eight hours and two shifts on the farm will run up the price of food to the prohibitive point. Well, maybe, and maybe not. We can take a chance on the two shifts on the farm, because prices will continue to crawl up in any event, and even if farm laborers worked 24 hours a day for board and clothes, food prices will rise 50 per cent in the next five years anyway. We are damned if we do and damned if we don't.

Furthermore, assuming that the eight-hour day becomes a fact, and if then the eight-hour movement does not include the farm workers, then the farm workers will more than ever leave the farms and crowd into the congested labor market of the cities. Scarcity of farm labor will still further reduce food supplies, with consequent still higher prices.

For these and other reasons, I hardly see how the farm laborer can be ignored in, not only the eight-hour movement, but also in the labor movement as a broad, general proposition.

I have no desire to discourage the eight-hour movement, but the reverse.

The times are ripe for revolutionary propaganda. Absolutely nothing can be gained by delay, but I simply want to point out some of the factors that I think will surely figure in the movement. The main question at this time is a question of ways and means. Over these matters, doubtless much could be said. There must be a clear, systematic plan of campaign worked out and clearly understood. As to any really valuable assistance from any political party, I do not look for it. As to the A. F. of L., its whole history spells fakirism and treachery. From such "friends of labor" may the good Lord deliver us.

One thing is certain, the capitalists will never concede the eight-hour day. When it is gotten it will be by seizure and conquest.

Hoping the discussion of the eight-hour day may become more general, with some practical plan of campaign mapped out.

H. A. GOFF.

JAIL FULL OF I. W. W.'S.

Fresno, Cal., Feb. 21.—The sheriff of Fresno county this afternoon refused to receive any more I. W. W.'s, saying that the county jail was full, leading business men of Fresno held a meeting to consider what shall be done with the industrialists. There are now 117 prisoners in the jail. The city funds for feeding them are running low.—Spokane Press.

Boosters' Brigade



Henry Tiggerman sends in \$5.00 for subs from Malden, Mont. Dig up some more, Henry. Thing's are on the bum.

J. Gillespie sends in \$3.25 from Winnipeg, Man. It's cold up there, and the "Worker" will warm things up.

Sam Murray sends in \$1.00 from Napa, Cal., for subs and is after more.

Gunnar Anderson sends in 50c for a sub and asks for slips so that he can do a land office business. The Lord help you.

John M. Foss, secretary of No. 380, sends in \$1.50 from Tacoma. Dig them up, John, or we will have a dry grave instead of a watery one!

L. S. Duncan, secretary of San Pedro, Cal., sends in \$1.50 for subs. Duncan is always on the job.

V. Rejsek, editor of "Volne Listy," a Bohemian revolutionary paper, sends in 50c for a sub and says he is using lots of matter from the columns of the "Worker!" Give 'em hell, old man.

F. H. Connolly sends in \$6.00 from National, Nev. Fellow Worker Connolly is nearly the champion. Hope he takes in the next town when National is cleaned up. See what a "live" one can do.

J. Lebon, secretary No. 173, San Francisco, sends in \$1.50 for subs. That will help "som." Come again, Lebon!

A mail clerk of Uncle Sam sends in \$1.00 for subs. Likes the "Worker" and is trying to organize the government slaves into the I. W. W. Hair on you, old man.

F. Perry sends in \$1.00 from Lincoln, Ill., for subs, and will try to get some more. Success attend your efforts. We need the coin.

C. Nigl sends in \$1.00 from Skykomish, Wash., and says he will get some more. Good stuff!

J. A. Stoltz, the champion, sends in \$5.50 from Portland, and says they are hard to get. If Stoltz can't get them it's useless for others to try.

Hank Larson sends in \$1.00 for two subs from Bellingham. Hank is right here now, and leaves for Florida tonight to grow oranges. Lots of work for the young fellers while Hank is on the plantation.

F. S. Sarnshaw sends in \$1.50 for subs from Covina, Cal. Earnshaw is a worker both for the union and the "Worker."

W. B. Lane sends in \$1.00 from Eureka, Cal. Lane is the secretary of the I. W. W. there. Come again, fellow worker. Get in the harness.

REPORT OF THE ASST. EDITOR OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1911.

Receipts.

Received for subs.....\$36.85
Received for bundle orders..... 31.00

Total receipts\$67.85

Expenditures.

Grauman-Walker, on account.....\$45.00
McDermid Engraving Co..... 5.30
Postoffice for 2nd class mail..... 5.00
Spokesman-Review, 10 weeks..... 2.00
Fred W. Heslewood, acct. wages week ending Feb. 18..... 7.00
Jos. O'Neil, acct. wages week ending Feb. 18..... 6.00

Total expenditures\$70.30
Receipts for week\$67.85
Cash on hand Feb. 18..... 2.62

Total\$70.47
Total expenditures 70.30

Cash on hand Feb. 25.....\$ 17

JOS. O'NEIL,
Asst. Editor.

If you want to keep the "Industrial Worker" in the field you will have to act quick, as last week's receipts fell off a chunk and this week so far as we go to press is worse than ever. Are you a LIVE ONE for the "Worker"?

To Help Us Grow

For Three Dollars Four Sub Cards

If you are interested in spreading the propaganda of Industrial Unionism; if you wish to see The Industrial Worker grow; purchase four yearly subscription cards for three dollars. If you are not a subscriber, sell three of the cards at a dollar apiece, and you will have your own subscription free. If you are already a subscriber, sell the four cards, which will net you one dollar, or 25 per cent commission.

*We Must Have the Subs
Lend Us a Hand*

I. W. W. Song Books

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand.
Cash must accompany all orders.
A. Benson, Sec. Joint Locals, 518 Main Ave. (rear), Spokane, Wash.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLETS.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond.
"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer.
"Getting Recognition," by A. M. Stirtton.
4 page leaflets, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.
"Eleven Blind Leaders," by B. H. Williams.
32 page pamphlet. Price, 5c.
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."

STICKERS! PASTE 'EM!
50 cents per thousand.

REMEMBER JAMES KELLY COLE.

A book has been printed which contains some of the writings and poems of James Kelly Cole. It is an 85-page book. Single copy, 25c; discount to Locals.
Address VINCENT ST. JOHN,
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Address all communications for publication to B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor; all remittances to the manager, C. H. McCARTHY. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, Printed in Spanish.
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L'Emancipation

Official Organ of the Franco-Belgium Federation, I. W. W.
AUG. DETOLLENAERE,
9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

The Agitator

A Worker's Semi-Monthly
Advocate of the Modern School INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM
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JAY FOX, Editor
Lakebay, Washington

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Address all correspondence to Pierre Monet Editor, 36 Quai Jemmapes, Paris.

FAMOUS SPEECHES.

Fourth edition of 8000 in six months of the EIGHT CHICAGO ANARCHISTS in reply to why sentence of death should not be passed upon them. Delivered IN COURT October 7, 8 and 9, 1886. If you wish to be informed upon the great eight-hour strike of May 1, 1886, the historic Haymarket meeting, the anarchist trial, read these speeches. They are the "classics" of the early labor movement by its organizers. One hundred and twenty-two Octavo pages, containing splendid photos of the eight men, taken just before they were murdered. Also picture of monument above their grave. Price 30 cents. Good commission to agents.

LUCY E. PARSONS, Publisher.
1000 S. Paulina St., Chicago Ill.

TRYING TO FAKE THE DEAL

THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

"Miners' Magazine" Trying to Get the Workers to Bite at the A. F. of L. Bait.

"We, the undersigned members of the resolution committee, respectfully submit the following resolution as a substitute for the majority report of the committee:

"Whereas, The Civic Federation is a voluntary organization composed of men from all walks of life and is separate and apart from the labor movement, and

"Whereas, The said Civic Federation is not affiliated with the great American labor movement and for that reason can only act in an advisory capacity without any authority to dictate the policies of our organization; and

"Whereas, The work of the Civic Federation has not fulfilled the expectation of the friends and members of organized labor; and

"Whereas, Ex-President John Mitchell is the only member of our organization who is connected in any way with the aforesaid Civic Federation; and

"Whereas, Ex-President John Mitchell is now sentenced to serve six months in jail because of service rendered in behalf of our organization when he was acting in the capacity of its honored president; and

"Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States is today hearing his case as to whether or not the decision of the lower court shall be affirmed and he compelled to serve six months in jail; and

"Whereas, any action against the Civic Federation by this convention will be construed as a direct attack on ex-President Mitchell instead of condemnation of the Civic Federation; and

"Whereas, Such action might operate against our organization and we be charged with ingratitude and indifference when one of our members, becomes the victim of the injunction evil; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By this Twenty-second Annual Convention of the U. M. W. of A., that we deem it unwise to take any action at this time either approving or disapproving the said Civic Federation."

The discussion of the majority and minority reports on resolutions affecting the National Civic Federation shows the trend of thought among the delegates of the United Mine Workers' convention and presages the time in the near future when the man who poses as a "labor leader" must forego the pleasure and congeniality of mingling with multi-millionaires at a banquet.

A few years ago such resolutions would have created a sensation in the convention of a labor organization, but the vision of men in the ranks of unionism is becoming clearer and they are realizing that the man who has accumulated millions from the sweat and degradation of toiling humanity will put forth no efforts to wipe out the system of wage slavery that has made kings in the realm of finance and monarchs in the industrial world.

When the labor movement of this country hands down its ultimatum that no official of organized labor shall become identified with the National Civic Federation, just that moment will commence the dissolution of that body. John Mitchell is retained by the National Civic Federation at a salary of \$6000 per annum, because the exploiters recognized the fact that the former president of the United Mine Workers commanded the trust and confidence of hundreds of thousands of laboring men who are blind to the struggle that must go on until capitalism is strangled to death in the giant grasp of industrial liberty.

The next convention of the American Federation of Labor will give a death blow to the National Civic Federation, and the annual feasts between "labor leaders" and economic masters will become but a memory.—"Miners' Magazine."

That the next convention of the A. F. of L. will deal a death blow to the Civic Federation is the cheapest kind of rot. The member of the W. F. of M. who can be "gulled" into this HARMONY GANG on the prophesy of the editor of the "Miners' Magazine" that the A. F. of L. at their next convention will destroy the Civic Federation, has indeed given little attention to late events in the A. F. of L. The "Miners' Magazine" only lately told its readers how the delegates to the last A. F. of L. convention in St. Louis cheered the governor of Missouri in the convention, and the governor had only recently sent the militia against a craft of the A. F. of L. that was on strike. Does any slave with an ounce of intelligence believe that the 16 labor leaders who sip the spark-

ling wine now at the Civic Federation banquets will be thrown out of the A. F. of L. and remember Gompers is one of them, and it was Victor Berger that helped elect him to the presidency of the A. F. of L. only recently? Let us not be deceived in this matter by the choice words of the agent of those who are more than anxious to fasten the W. F. of M. onto the A. F. of L.

If the W. F. of M. goes into the A. F. of L. their troubles will only commence. For many years they will be in the sad position of fighting each other in jurisdictional squabbles, instead of fighting the boss. No one who understands this affiliation game will want in the A. F. of L., except those who believe in the wage system, labor fakirs and Pinkertons. The rank and file have everything to lose and nothing to win by such an affiliation. There is no need to wait until DISSOLUTION takes place in the Civic Federation before we can begin to fight the boss for better conditions. This country right now is a seething hell of misery and degradation and only one fighting union can cure it. We cannot afford to wait for DISSOLUTION to take place. Those who are real fighters and who wish to do something immediately will get into a union where they can fight, and where labor fakirs are not sitting up at night to devise ways and means of keeping the workers shackled to the contract with the boss.

Four thousand shoe workers have seceded from the A. F. of L. in Brooklyn and have joined the I. W. W., where they can fight the boss for something to eat. They fakir who have lived off these slaves for years are today the allies of the master class, and are doing their utmost to force the workers back under the lash of the contract. The way to bust a craft union or kill a labor fakir is to stop paying money to them. It doesn't take a lifetime to organize. A stronger organization than all the crafts in America can be formed in 10 minutes if the workers would take things in their own hands and get busy and organize right. To hell with the fakirs and their DISSOLUTION. Dissolve them by stopping their meal ticket.—Editor.

Leaders Are Ignored

(Continued from Page One.)

wood was at his best and the meeting was a hummer. Nearly a thousand present and all but about a dozen were wage workers. Haywood exposed the weaknesses of craft unionism, showing up agreements, the check off, limitation of apprenticeship, high initiation and dues, etc. He then showed the fallacies of the different methods proposed to get possession of the industries, and following that spoke for three quarters of an hour on industrial unionism. At the close of the meeting 15 applications for membership were taken and many others promised to join on their first pay day. This meeting may be the turning point of the I. W. W. in Denver. In his talk Haywood told of the proper manner to meet injunctions—by organizing industrially and ignoring them. The following resolutions were adopted as a guide to the workers as to the proper line of action:

WALTER C. SMITH,
Secretary Local No. 26, I. W. W.
RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Ben Hicks, Monroe Hicks, Jesse Koenig, Geo. Donald, John Donald, Richard Donald, Cecil Reese, Duncan Stobs, Robert McBurnie, Frank Balek, Joe Fisk, E. L. Doyle, Geo. Pausky, Wm. Snow, Fred Grayson and William Woodhead, members of the United Mine Workers of America, are imprisoned in the county jail, each being under 12 months' sentence for the alleged violation of an injunction issued by Judge Greeley W. Whitford; and

Whereas, Said injunction issued by Judge Whitford is an assumption of judicial authority, there being no law, state or national, vesting judges with the power to enjoin crime. Had the imprisoned men committed a misdemeanor or felony they would be amenable to the laws of the land. These men have been charged with no crime; they have violated no law; still they are suffering imprisonment without the formality of a trial; and

Whereas, The liberty of these men is sacrificed in the interests of the working class; and believing that an injury to one of our class is an injury to all, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we place ourselves in defiance of judge-made laws by urging workingmen to refuse employment where the United Mine Workers or others are on strike to improve their standard of living; and call upon them to organize industrially and dispossess the capitalist class of the resources of the earth and thus abolish judgeships; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that Governor John Shafroth use his executive authority immediately to release the imprisoned men from jail; and further we call the governor's attention to the fact that, in Colorado, men have been imprisoned as a military necessary, and men can be released from prison by virtue of a similar order.

Adopted unanimously by 1000 wage workers at a mass meeting held in Social Turner Hall, Denver, Colo., on Tuesday, February 7, 1911.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Speaker.
WALKER C. SMITH, Chairman.

Let every member of the working class put his shoulder to the wheel and lift for the eight-hour day. It will take lots of agitation and education, but anyone will understand the proposition who is not deaf, dumb or blind. Those who don't want a shorter work day should get into the lunatic asylum or into jail, where they cannot SCAB on May 1, 1912.

ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

(The Basis of Ethics.)

It is not the purpose of this article to prove that all our actions and ideas are determined by our material needs, because they are not; the scope of this writing is to show the origin of the codes of ethics in each stage of society and of the force of the law of necessity.

According to historians of the capitalist class, the social relations and ethics of the people are determined by the act or will of some great leader or political body; and that all changes for progress are brought about through the people seeing some injustice or obstacle in the way of progress.

Such assertions are right on the surface of things, but let us go deeper: It has always been useless to preach justice, because justice to one class may seem injustice to another.

Justice to the working class seems injustice to the capitalist. The capitalist imagines his opportunity to exploit labor and to accumulate wealth has been the same for the working class and all society alike. The upholders of capitalism and its glorious effects when debating against socialism think they score a point in their favor when they make the assertion that all you damn socialists would do just the same as the capitalists if you had the chance. They are correct, but that is where they fall over themselves.

So long as I can do the same as the other fellow, the capitalist—amass wealth, have property, proper social ties by a family to call in action sympathetic and devotional side of nature; have all, for the leading of a full and round existence, and every other worker to have the same, hence there being no obstacle to my assurance of happiness, there would be no kick coming, no economic need, therefore no conception of an injustice.

Take, for instance, the early stages of capitalism in this country: Where was the revolutionary movement when boundless stretches of uncultivated and arable land existed free for all. Practically it did not exist; the most of the workers had the chance always to free himself from wage thralldom by settling on the land.

Therefore, the foundation of the revolutionary movement today is based on economic necessity. The chances of a livelihood for the working class, without exhaustive labor and degradation, are completely denied them, and it is growing worse by the army of the unemployed getting larger with the invention of labor-saving machinery.

Thus we see an ever growing number of workers recruited from employed and unemployed alike in revolt, that cannot respect the ethics of capitalism because of the ever growing economic necessity for a revolution that their very life depends on. Therefore, those in revolt can only be the true exponents of a revolutionary movement, as their very needs will continually dictate.

Production today is carried on by co-operate labor through the ever growing size of the tools and machinery; thousands are grouped in one factory working for the profits of a trust or individual. It is this continual growth of co-operate labor that has brought a new code of ethics in harmony with it that are ever proclaiming themselves, "Socialized labor, with socialized consumption," "everything for all" the co-operative commonwealth.

The moral precepts ever change as industrial evolution proceeds through the growth of the tool.

In the evolution of society from primitive man the race has recognized such actions as wrong as were not longer necessary to the welfare of the tribe, and those actions as right that were necessary for the well-being and preservation of the tribe.

Cannibalism was a result of the economic pressure before the race had developed out of the hand-to-mouth existence; the captives of war were always eaten. The domestication of animals and the cultivation of crops enabled the race to produce more than they could consume; therefore the captives of war from defeated tribes were not longer eaten, but put to tilling the soil and were held in slavery.

It being no longer necessary for cannibalism to assist in the means of subsistence, the race developed the idea that it was wrong to eat his fellowman, and thus was climbed one of the first steps on the ladder of moral development.

Ethics ever change as material necessity compels; the race could be driven back to barbarism if industrial chaos was to last for a great length of time.

For witness an event that happened only a few years ago, when the survivors in a ship-wreck cast on the open sea in a small boat, with provisions; they cast lots as to who would be killed and eaten to provide for them until picked up by a passing boat.

One was killed and eaten and was the means of saving the rest. There was an act of cannibalism by civilized beings whom everybody would exonerate from all blame, because of the terrible case of necessity that compelled them.

Capitalist ethics will be ignored more and more; property will be ever harder to protect as the people find it harder to eke out an existence, as a result of panics and the concentration of capital. Bank frauds and failures will increase, and newspapers will show nothing in their columns but graft and corruption, which tell of capitalism in its last groan, its ethics out of all harmony with human needs.

The order and reconstruction out of the industrial chaos will come through the workers organizing industrially to carry on production; as the industrial plants, have developed from the one shop with the one set of craftsmen that made the complete article to the subdivision of labor to hundreds of different tradesmen.

So the organization of the workers must

be built on the same lines to take in all the different craftsmen of the whole into one union; then the integration of the industrial unions until the entire economic control, which will mean their emancipation from the nightmare of capitalism and their ethics will mean freedom for all, and the human race will have solved the question of its material welfare. Thus the great law of necessity will have impelled the race to its economic freedom, it will ever act carrying humanity to glorious heights of intellectual and moral development.

The law of necessity, the "mother of all," with what respect has the human race ever bowed to you?

THOMAS BROWN,
Vancouver, B. C.

Fresno Tax Payers

(Continued from Page One.)

on the economic basis without calling on the city authorities to help us. Let them have the decency to do the same and not force us to fight the public.

If their colossal wealth and magnificent organization is not powerful enough to withstand the onslaughts of the I. W. W., then are they indeed doomed to defeat, and all the city ordinances and chiefs of police on earth cannot save them.

In conclusion, Mr. Taxpayer, we ask that you see that we have a fair field and no favor, and you will see one of the greatest battles with the I. W. W. on the one side and King Capital on the other that you ever on this earth beheld. You will get a run even for the money you are now out. Hoping that you will favor us with an impartial verdict, we are, Yours for Surcease of Taxes,
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, Per I. W. W. Com., Box 209, Fresno, Cal.

FORMERLY AND NOW.

Formerly it required 200 hours of human labor to place 100 tons of ore on railroad cars. Today, aided by machinery, two hours of human labor will accomplish the same task.

Formerly it required 240 hours of human labor to transfer 200 tons of coal from canal boats to bins 400 feet distant. Today machinery will accomplish the same work in 20 hours.

On a bonanza farm in California wheat was produced at a cost of 31-2 cents per bushel.

Prof. Herzeg, of Austria, has estimated that 5,000,000 people, with the help of modern machinery, could support a population 20,000,000 people with all the necessaries and small luxuries of life by working 11-2 hours each day.

Today 100 men make 250,000 bricks, where 12 years ago they produced only 30,000 bricks.

Today 850 "hands" in one factory produce 225,000 matches a day. Seventeen years ago, 5,000 "hands" in 36 factories produced only 140,000,000 a day.—Exchange.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL.

James J. Hill, railway magnate, says that American working men produce seven times as much, at an average, as workers in European countries, and receive twice as much in wages only. In plain words, it means that the workers here receive not even one-third of what is paid to European workers on a given article produced. THERE MUST BE A REASON WHY!

The workers are either unorganized or, what is worse, they are organized in craft unions, so that:

First—They stay at work when under contract.

Second—They scab upon each other when one portion of workers is engaged in a strike, or locked out, and others in the same shop or industry remain at work because organized in another craft union.

Third—They are not allowed to organize all, because craft unions charge initiation fees as high as \$100 and \$500.

FOR AN EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY, THE WORKERS MUST ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY!

First—By organizing in industrial unions—all workers, men and women, employed in one shop or industry must be members of one union, and stand together; all unions again are parts of one great organization of workers throughout the country and the world.

Second—Once a union member, always a union member. Every worker will refuse to be a strike-breaker, nor will the employers be able to use one portion of workers against the others.

Third—By organizing the power and intelligence the workers will be able to run the factories for their own good, and receive THE FULL PRODUCT OF THEIR TOIL.

FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY! ALL TOGETHER!

There is only room for one union to fight one class with. If there is need for any kind of a union there is need for only one. The fact that there is any kind of a union proves that there is a class struggle. The reason that we have hundreds of different unions is apparent to all thinking men. It pays the boss to keep us divided, and it pays the labor fakir, as it opens up more jobs. See the point?

Pay up for your bundle order. This is imperative if you wish the "Worker" again. It's up to you if you owe for bundles.

The "Worker" is neither begging nor asking for favors. Pay what you owe if in debt and do your duty by getting subs.