

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

ORGANIZE RIGHT

ORGANIZE YOUR MIGHT



Industrial Worker

VOL. 4 No. 23

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1911

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 127

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

ORGANIZE IN THE I. W. W.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ON C. N. R. ORGANIZE IN I. W. W.—BIG UNION FORMED.

On the Canadian Northern R. R. in British Columbia, where construction was expected to begin long ago, nothing has yet been done. Over a thousand men are lying along the line between Hope and Kamloops waiting for work to open up, but from appearances it will be some time yet. All the construction work between Hope and Kamloops has been let and sub-let to contractors, who offer such a low scale that the old-timers can not think of taking a job at all. The rate for day work was first forced down to \$2.25, which is from 50 cents to 75 cents a day less than the surrounding cities. So very few men would consider such a proposition.

Some few station men tried their hand at the offered prices and are beginning to jump out, the experienced men know better than to even begin. The men laugh at the offer of the contractors of \$33 a foot for tunnel work and 45c a cubic yard for solid rock. Some contractors are offering a little more, but none are offering enough to make a living.

While waiting for the work to open up the men all along the line began to talk about organizing so as to get better conditions when work opens up. A call was sent for an I. W. W. organizer to Vancouver. I was sent up to help out in organizing the construction workers. From the very start the organization took on a successful shape. Over 200 joined in Lytton. From there we took in Spences Bridge, Ashcroft and all the camps to Kamloops. Practically all the men signed a charter application. So on this trip we got over 600 men and are going the other way to do likewise. Money is being raised, agitation carried on at an astounding rate. The men show great solidarity and are hanging together in camp and jungle, holding out for better prices and wages. Local headquarters have been established at Lytton, where the men take hold of the organization work and business with admirable enthusiasm.

By the time the other half of the district to Hope is covered we ought to have 1000 men as charter members. As soon as work starts later on we will have several times that many. By getting control of the jobs now the workers will be in a position to force every one into the union.

The contractors who figured on easily squeezing the men down to below starvation level, are dumbfounded at what is taking place. In an effort to stop the organization they have come up a few cents here and there and offer some inducement for men to tie themselves up with contracts. The workers only laugh, as they know that the contractors will have to come through as soon as all the workers are organized. From the way the men are boasting for one big union we can expect to see something big before spring. If we keep growing at the present rate we will be able to start a National Industrial Union of Railroad Construction before spring.

As new camps will be established the men will be taken in all along, so as to control the job from end to end. Then other locals will be formed at points along the line. At present only one local is started until work opens up and all the men up and down will belong to the one local temporarily.

As this work has never been organized before, the bosses do not know what to make of it. At first they laughed at the idea of the construction workers forming an organization, but now the laugh is beginning to look like a cry. To make it still more encouraging the workers want to be in the I. W. W. No craft union will go here.

In the meantime every worker must advertise the fact that there is no work here and over 1000 waiting for it to open up. No use to come here to starve. Better help to keep men away until we are all organized, then we will let every one know when work starts so the I. W. W. boys can get here on the job. Every man that comes then will have to get in the union or get out. The men all are in favor of giving the I. W. W. men preference after the job is under our control. So help to keep outsiders away as there is nothing doing yet.

Keep your eyes on the I. W. W. and watch it grow.
J. B. BISCAY,
Organizer.

Lytton, B. C., Aug. 24.



THE MASTER OF ALL CRIME

PROMISES LIKE PIE-CRUST

JUDGE SAYS HE IS SORRY—BREAKS PROMISE AND SPEAKS AGAIN ON STREET—I. W. W. GROWING.

Fellow Worker: The chief of police of Boise got cold feet and after keeping me in jail four days he let me go. The reason he did this is because the I. W. W. local of Boise was growing while I was in jail too rapid to suit the bosses of Boise. The chief came to see me in jail Saturday morning and told me if I would promise not to get out on the street and talk he will let me out. At the same time the chief said he was willing to allow the I. W. W. to hold meetings on any corner and they can have any speaker they want, but not me. I told him that I would not talk any more in Boise. He called me in his private office, and there, in front of four witnesses, including the judge, I promised not to talk any more in Boise. As I started to leave, the fair-minded judge who gave me the sentence of 50 days in jail, rushed up to me and grabbed my hand. He shook it (like a politician) and said: "I am sorry it happened, young man. I was excited and made a mistake." Then he said: "Don't forget your promise not to talk in Boise any more."

I gave them all my promise that I would not talk, but as an I. W. W. member who does not believe in promises, agreements and contracts, etc., we had a big meeting on the street Saturday night and then we invited the crowd to a hall we had arranged and there I addressed a big audience on Industrial Unionism. I wish to say that while I was in jail there was a big protest meeting and that nearly gave the police of Boise heart disease, as about 300 were ready to go to jail. Might makes right.
M. DEZETTEL.

PERSECUTION OF I. W. W. MEN IN DENVER, COLO.

ENEMIES ACTIVE IN DENVER—ARRESTED AND NOT TRIED—PERSECUTION WORSE THAN IN RUSSIA.

Local Union No. 26 had a taste of Russianized America on Monday night, August 14th, when Fellow Workers Carl Rave and Walker C. Smith were thrown into the city bull pen. The whole affair was a frame-up by enemies of the I. W. W., but it failed of its purpose, that of preventing street meetings. Fellow Worker Walker Smith was on the box handing out hot shots to the enemy, despite the continued interruptions of a drunk placed in the crowd. This drunk had been led away several times, no uniformed police being around, and each time was brought back by opponents of the I. W. W. Upon being led away for the fourth time he was advised to return by one Dr. Hamilton of the Victor hotel (a cheap lodging house, adjoining the corner of Eighteenth and Larimer streets). Upon returning and re-commencing the disturbance the drunk was taken across the street by Fellow Worker Rave. In crossing the car tracks the drunk, being already heavily overloaded, stumbled and fell into the adjoining gutter. Dr. Hamilton immediately secured an officer, several appearing as if by magic, and had Rave arrested, claiming he struck the man. Fellow Worker Smith ceased speaking and crossing the street offered his services as a witness. An officer grabbed him making the remark, "Witness nothing! You come along, too!" Fellow Worker Mrs. Smith told the officer to take her and her baby into custody, claiming she was guilty if her husband was. The officers refused to do this. Rave and Smith were then taken to the city jail, carefully searched for dynamite and dangerous weapons, and were thrown into the "tank." They were kept "excommunicado," no one being allowed to see them, no messages allowed to be trans-

mitted, and all offers of bail being turned down by the police officers in charge. The cell into which they were thrown had sleeping accommodations for less than a dozen people, but the prisoners were 28 in number. In this filthy, unsanitary, foul smelling, vermin infested hole the men were forced to sleep, without any blankets or bedding whatsoever, in company with drunks in every state of filth. One man in particular had such a stench coming from his person that even the strong nosed jailers were forced to make him take a bath in the morning. The ordinance of the board of health did not seem to be in force, for upon the floor, the toilet, and the faucet for drinking purposes, was seen the vomitings of the drunks, the hawkings of consumptives and liberal splashes of tobacco juice. The recently enacted laws regarding public drinking cups did not seem to be effective for one battered and greasy tin cup was supplied for the entire bunch. The gentle reformers are hereby directed to the city jail. There is enough cleaning up necessary there to occupy their attention for a considerable period. In the cold, gray dawn of the morning after the prisoners received a heavenly mixture called hash, generally supposed to be the "comebacks" from a local restaurant, a boiled spud without salt, a chunk of punk and a greasy tin cup containing a dark looking concoction labeled coffee. A liberal sprinkling of cockroaches completed the meal. This is given the prisoners twice each day at a total cost of about 12 cents per man. The city is supposed to pay 35 cents. Who gets the difference? Get busy, you gentle reformers! The prisoners were cooped up in the mess hall, about one-third the size of the sleeping quarters, until those who were to be tried were called out. At 9 o'clock Rave was taken to court, but Smith was thrown back into the "cooler." Only then were persons allowed to see Smith. The police at last real-

ized they had picked up a hot brick and Smith was released without having been brought before the chief of police, the judges, or any of the "higher up" fraternity. The release, by a strange (?) coincidence, took place at the exact time that Rave was demanding the presence of Smith as a witness. The police declared that Smith had been released and his whereabouts were unknown. Despite the fact that the testimony of witnesses proved the affair to be a set up job and also showed that the drunk was not roughly handled, Rave was fined \$5 and costs. This was paid by the local as certain events showed it best to pursue such a course at present. Smith is seriously considering a suit against the city for damages on account of false imprisonment, loss of position, etc., and is advised by one of the attorneys in the McNamara case, who at present is in Denver, that he has an excellent case. No complaint was filed against Smith at the time of his arrest, but in the morning the charge was said to be vagrancy, notwithstanding the fact that he had nearly \$15 in cash on his person, a bank book showing a balance, and was working steadily until the arrest caused him to be fired. Mrs. Smith gave the police captain her opinion in plain language and asked him "If working nine hours a day makes a man a vagrant, how long would have to labor to be a workman." On Wednesday, Smith was called before the fire and police board, where he received much kind and fatherly advice from the "city dads," which did not seem to change his ideas on industrial unionism as he continues to speak every night as before. The persistent agitation of Local 26 in Denver is creating a widespread sentiment for industrial unionism and the effectiveness of the work can be shown in no clearer way than by the manner in which the organization is being fought.

AN EYE WITNESS.

POLICE HAVE NO CASE AGAINST THE I. W. W. MEN

POOR CASE AGAINST I. W. W. MEN IN SAN FRANCISCO—POLICE DO BIDDING OF PRIESTS.

Difference of opinion exists on the part of police magistrates as to the seriousness of the "crime" committed by the 11 men arrested by the police during the riot at Grant avenue and Green street, which, the arrested men say, was started by the police themselves when they attempted to interfere with men who were exercising the right of free speech which is guaranteed them under the Constitution.

On the showing made by William McDevitt, socialist candidate for mayor, representing five of the arrested men, the bail of Salvatore Monemalic and Domingo Figuera, charged with refusing to disperse, was reduced to \$10 cash each. In the case of Alfonso Astend, Herman Baumgart and Fred Rovaldy, charged with inciting to riot, the accusations were dismissed, charges of refusing to disperse were substituted, and they, too, were released on the deposit of \$10 cash bail each.

Police Judge Shortall had two cases, those of Anton Crossetti and John Ghirardelli, who were charged with refusing to disperse. Their

cases were dismissed because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the court that they were doing nothing but making an address on the public street, which the court declared was not a violation of any municipal ordinance.

It was a wild riot that followed the raid of the police on a crowd of street speakers on Grant avenue near Green street, shortly before noon yesterday, and while the police made ten arrests and bruised and battered numerous skulls in their efforts to quell the rioters, they did not come off entirely unscathed themselves.

Two hundred sympathizers raged when they saw the police descend upon the street speakers, who, to all intents and purposes, were conducting themselves in an orderly manner and had done nothing to incite a riot or to call for police interference with free speech.

In the battle that followed the police were driven to take refuge in a nearby engine-house with their prisoners, and to disperse the infuriated crowd that gathered telephoned in a riot call to police headquarters.

"These men are not anarchists at all," said John B. Phelan, a national organizer for the I. W. W., who was at the Hall of Justice this morning to assist in the defense of the accused men. "They are all Italian and French bakers seeking to organize, with a strong leaning toward an affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. They were once identified with the American Federation of Labor, and later with the Industrial Workers of the World, but are in neither now, and are seeking to reorganize under the auspices of the latter. It is true that some of them are strong anti-Catholic, and it is possible that they may have denounced the church at times, but their talk yesterday was extremely moderate and temperate."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Has your local decided to run a card in the "Industrial Worker"? This will advertise your local and help the "Worker" at the same time. Send in your card today.

FAKIR BEHIND THE SCENE

WHY I. W. W. MEN WERE BRUTALLY BEATEN BY THE UNION POLICE — MEN WON'T JOIN CRAFT UNION.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18, 1911.
Editor Industrial Worker:
Fellow Worker: Under separate cover you will find clippings regarding the North Beach affair.

These workers were contemplating joining the I. W. W. and had held several meetings for that purpose when the A. F. of L. butted in.

The bakers' international organizers spoke before these men, but found these rebellious workers unwilling to be divided a la A. F. of L.

Its rather singular after the organizers found they could not be disorganized on craft lines, that the police were called and knew who a single out to give the worst clubbing.

And it is well known that the priest was especially active to have our fellow workers arrested and beaten up.

It was not a free speech fight, nor was the police brutality but a cunningly devised scheme to break up the bakers' union of the I. W. W. Yours for Industrial Freedom,
R. L. BRAZZLE.

J. Lebon, sec. No. 173.

QUICK ACTION.

To All Locals of the I. W. W.

The "Worker" is in receipt of a letter from the Crows Nest Pass strike, stating that the coal companies are hiring scabs in Spokane and other places. All locals of the I. W. W. are requested to act at once, watch the employment sharks, picket all points where men might be employed, and use every effort to thwart the designs of our common old enemy the parasite. An injury to one is an injury to all.—Editor.

THE EFFECTS OF PRIVILEGE

It is the characteristic of privilege and of every privileged position to kill the mind and heart of man. The privileged man, whether politically or economically, is a man deprived in mind and heart. That is a social law that admits of no exception and is as applicable to entire nations as to classes, corporations and individuals.—Michael Bakunin.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.
 BOX 2129
 SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



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Subscription Yearly.....\$1.00
 Canada, Yearly..... 1.50
 Subscription, Six Months..... .50
 Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)..... .02 1/2
 Bundle Orders, Per Copy, (In United States)..... .02
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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
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 Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey
 "Where wealth accumulates and men decay."
 OLIVER GOLDSMITH

EXTRADITED.

James Hossick, the Burns detective who kidnapped McNamara, will be returned to Indiana to stand trial. Governor Johnson has signed the extradition papers. It will now be interesting to watch the movements of our friends the enemy to see how they wiggle around the crime of kidnapping.

ARE YOU INSANE?

A Spokane doctor says that an attendant or doctor is just as safe in a room which is full of insane people as if there were only one person. The reason for this, the doctor says, is because insane people cannot get organized or agree to act together on any one thing at the same time. According to this, the working class is a very insane bunch, but as the lunatic asylums will not accommodate us all, it will be necessary to keep hammering away with the propaganda and do our best to get the workers to act together and wipe the master class off the job. A rat will fight a man when put in a corner where it cannot escape. The working class is nearing that corner where they will be forced to fight. Every time you talk Industrial Unionism to a fellow wage worker you are doing a world of good. Don't think your work is in vain. Keep hammering away for the ONE BIG UNION which will have the FORCE to do things exactly in proportion to our organized effort.

SOME GRAFT.

John W. Gates of the United States Steel trust died a few days ago and left his wife and son forty millions of dollars to be divided equally. There are several thousand slaves working for the steel trust who produced every cent of this money and they have the cheapest food and the coarsest raiment. The son of John W. Gates may be a jibbering idiot and may be devoid of brains, yet as long as he can engage slaves to do his bidding his wealth will increase by leaps and bounds. There is no Moses who can lead us away from this curse. We have got to organize to act together and thus put an end to a system that gives a man forty million dollars and forty million people nothing. Might is right and it is up to every slave to help furnish the organized might. The steel trust alone is stronger than the United States government so far as revenue is concerned. Our job is not to beat about the bush looking for the representative of this steel trust in a parliament building, but to fight where we are robbed, and that is in the steel mills. As the workers begin to think and organize, capitalism begins to die. One big union will settle Gates and his ilk. On to victory!

SOME MURDER, THIS.

Rutledge Rutherford, a food expert and editor of the National Food Magazine, has made some statements on adulterated and colored food that knocks off all wars of ancient or modern times. Rutherford says that 250,000 children were killed last year by poisoned food. Rutherford says the embalmed beef scandal sinks into insignificance when compared to the present murder by adulterated food. In speaking of chemicals and their action on foodstuffs, the editor has the following to say:

The main service of the chemicals is to deceive. Saccharin deceives children into believing a product is sweetened with sugar. Coal-tar dyes deceive them into believing it is colored with fruit juices or made of fruit products. Formaldehyde, or other chemical employed to keep milk from turning, deceives them into thinking the milk is fresh, when in reality it is dangerous from pollution. In such cases, he says, the chemical hides the ill taste and smell, which are nature's means of warning the consumer that the products are poisonous.

When asked what he would give as an estimate of the total number of adults and children that died from the effects of food adulteration last year, Mr. Rutherford replied:

"I think a conservative figure would be 550,000."

Three million people were needlessly ill in the United States last year, he asserted, and chemicals are charged with being mainly responsible.

A TIMELY ARTICLE.

The article appearing in this issue and signed "A Miner," is written by one of the oldest and best fighters in the ranks of the W. F. M. As other men have been forced to leave localities on account of their activity against the political machine that has the good and welfare of the W. F. M. in their hands, we deemed it unwise to our fellow worker to publish his name at this time. What we want is the logic which is contained in the article, and in this respect we ask that every miner give the article the closest attention and then ask themselves if they have not been faked into joining the A. F. of L., and also ask yourselves again, what you have to gain with this loose-jointed affiliation where every other craft is tied hand and foot against each other by sacred contracts? When the officers of the W. F. M. opposed the "affiliation" and "closer unity" with the coal miners it but proved that these paid officials were not in good faith in their cry for "closer unity." We are learning fast, but it seems at that, that we are making slow progress. Every rebel should see that these articles are placed in the hands of the rank and file of the W. F. M. A good idea would be for every real rebel in the ranks of the W. F. M. to see that the miners are taking the I. W. W. papers, so that we may reach them with our arguments against this cursed "affiliation," which only spells "jurisdictional squabbling."

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

There are many independent organizations of labor that do not affiliate, nor do they believe in the craft division which exists in the present craft form of organization. This word INDEPENDENT can only mean that these organizations are independent of craft scabbery, but it cannot mean that they progress independent of the great revolutionary labor movement of the world. No one part of the workers can be independent of the other parts. It is the solidification of all the parts (industries) that makes the ONE BIG UNION OF THE WORKING CLASS. Nothing but the ONE BIG UNION can assure to any one part success.

We can really and truly use the word INDEPENDENCE when we are united together against our common enemy, the parasite. We must unite to understand each other, to work together for the common cause, to battle daily together with the best system possible, ever realizing that AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL. If there are independent organizations in America that are imbued with the teachings of the ONE BIG UNION, and see the necessity for only one union of the workers, then such organizations would do well to see that they lead and show a good example in the great battle for freedom by cementing the workers together in one organization, so that we can act with the greatest speed and use our combined strength when attacking the fortifications of our master.

GETTING WISE.

Washington, May 27.—Intimation that within 10 years' time the red flag may be seen on Pennsylvania avenue, which was made here by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, is today causing great discussion here as the most plain-spoken expression by any member of congress since the conflict between capital and labor began.—Capitalist Press.

Thank you, Mr. Cummins. We did not think it would take 10 years, but we can tuck along some old way for 10 years. Of course if we get organized industrially sooner, we will pull the stunt off as soon as we have the might, but we will admit that it may take nearly 10 years. At the rate men are being persecuted for speaking the truth in Denver, San Francisco, Boise, Victoria, B. C., and other places, the red flag may wave very soon. When the big thing is pulled off every parasite in America can get his holdings in gold and make a pillow out of it and die on it if he refuses to work. Gold will not represent the exchange value of labor as that can be put on paper much easier than running to the north pole to look for gold; besides it is very risky, many miners losing their lives in the hazardous occupation. Oh, for the day of reckoning. Speed the day! It cannot come till we have the organized might to succeed. Hurry up and join the I. W. W., so that Cummins will not be accused of being a false prophet.

FOR JOY RIDERS.

A movement is on foot by the parasites to have the government build a transcontinental automobile road. These fellows believe in government ownership of this automobile road, as they know it will be built by convicts and away cheaper than it could otherwise be done. This will give an incentive to every capitalist judge to sentence men on the merest pretext and many times men who are innocent of any error, so that a full complement of peons will always be available on the road. The last automobile club, which met in Vancouver, B. C., went on record as favoring convict camps. It was an American judge that made the speech in favor of convict camps for building roads, and did not forget to state how cheaply they were being built. Perhaps when all the unemployed are chained together on a convict automobile road, they will organize and help to break the chains of wage slavery.

TEACH STRIKE BREAKING.

The National Guard Magazine is urging the members of the regular army as well as the militia, to become acquainted with "the laws and customs" governing strike service. This magazine says that the army war college at Washington has a regular course on this subject. We thought it was impossible to crawl lower in the strata of society than a paid murderer, but now that the army is learning to scab, we will have to dig a deeper pit and see how cursed low a human slave can get anyway. Its hell, but there's only one thing to do and that is to carry on the agitation and education and keep on ORGANIZING. One big union of the workers will put all these institutions on the hummer.

You say you want to be governed. Does that mean that the governors must rob you, jail you, hang you, or force war upon you?—Ravenworth.

TRANSLATED NEWS AN EVERY DAY ARGUMENT

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

The seventh international conference of the secretaries of the National Central Trade Union committee will be held at Budapest, on August 10, 11 and 12, 1911, in the Bauarbelterheim (the hall of the building trades unions) at Budapest VII., Arena-ut 68. The programme contains the following points:

1. Report of international secretary.
2. Discussion and decision on proposals concerning the secretaryship.
3. Unity of various labor organizations in all countries, and the admission of the Industrial Workers of the World.
4. Organization of international congress of workers.
5. International federation of syndicalist unions.
6. Immigration of foreign workers during strikes and industrial depression.
7. Abolition of night work.
8. Home employment.

The International Miners' Congress was opened in London on July 24. Present were delegates from Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Bulgaria. From the very beginning the German, French and Belgian delegates declared themselves in favor of international peace. The German delegate e. g. said that the so-called German interests in Morocco were not worth a single German's life. Generally he affirmed the peaceful intentions of the German people. The congress adopted a resolution in favor of a minimum wage for miners, declaring that "the mineral riches of a country are the property of the nation and therefore must be exploited in the interest of the community." Another resolution deplores the great number of accidents in mines, and demands the intervention of protective labor legislation. In seconding a resolution against underground labor by children under 16 years of age, the German delegate, Kroll, stated that child labor in Germany had diminished. From the 2,600 children between 14 and 16 years, employed in the mining industry, 516 are girls. In England the condition is worse; 16,000 children between 15 and 16 years, work underground, whilst the number of those between 14 and 16 years is 43,000. The part of the resolution demanding abolition of child labor under 14 years of age in mines, was adopted unanimously. The other part of the resolution demanding abolition of underground labor by children under 16 years was accepted by all delegates except those of France and Belgium who abstained from voting.

Concerning the interesting question of limitation of production, Belgium and France proposed resolutions concerning limitation of production in case of a general strike. The German, English and Austrian delegates supported these resolutions, but finally the question was referred to the international committee for study. The congress further demanded a fortnightly holiday for miners. The German proposal to hold the congress only every two years was rejected. Mr. Enoch Edwards, member of the English Parliament, was re-elected as the president of the international committee.

An International Meeting of Industrial Unionists Against War—The last two weeks have been marked by the visit of the French trade union delegates to Berlin and by the peace demonstrations at Berlin and Paris. Returned from Berlin the secretary of the French Confederation of Labor, Jouhaux, remarked that the French delegates had not been so surprised as had been made out, by the numeric strength of the German unions, their wealth, their buildings, etc. The difference in the fundamental principles and institutions of the German and French labor movement is more or less known, and if the bourgeois press from the very arrival of the French syndicalists wrote of the latter's "admiration" for German institutions, they did not know how critically these were weighing all they saw. The visit to Berlin will not contribute to changing French institutions into imitations of German ones. The visit has given the French comrades an occasion to meet not only the representatives of the large unions but also the latter's revolutionary opponents represented in Germany by the labor unions affiliated to the Free Union of German workers' organizations, and to judge the points of view of these two camps. But the great aim of the visit was for the French unionists to hold an international anti-war meeting. This meeting was held on July 28 in the large halls and garden of NEUE WELT buildings in Berlin. It was a great success, and the significant fact that Jouhaux's allusion to the general strike aroused the greatest enthusiasm, proves that notwithstanding the difference of tactics between the French and German workers will be able to work together fraternally in all great questions. When the delegates had returned to Paris a second international peace meeting was held on August 4 in the Wagram hall. The speakers included German, Dutch, English and Spanish delegates, and were listened to by a most enthusiastic and numerous public. On August 6 at Madrid, and on August 11 at Barcelona mass meetings will be held to protest against war. Jouhaux of the French Confederation of Labor will assist as the French delegate. The workers demonstrate everywhere that they do not want war, and in the end their will must be reckoned with.

"A stitch in time saves nine." A sub to the "Worker" right now is worth a dozen stitches a year from now. It is right now that we need the money and we need it very badly.

AFRAID BOSS WOULD STOP WORK IF WAGES WERE HIGHER—BOSS MUST HIRE WORKERS TO MAKE MONEY.

I was telling an ambitious and respectable gentleman who drives eight mules for \$35 a month that the farm hands should organize in the I. W. W. and increase their wages and shorten their hours.

"Wall pardner, its jes like this; if you get wages any higher the boss will keep his money in the bank and not do any improvement."

This is a mistaken idea. What the average working man needs is to study the part that money plays in society as analyzed and explained by Karl Marx, but of course the worker is too busy in the day time with his work, and too busy in the evenings playing poker and telling funny stories to study these subjects.

But what is the capitalist going to do with his capital?

It is only by the profits which he makes on his money that enables him to live in the manner which he does. If he does not invest it he would, in the course of time, spend all his money and be broke himself. If they made a practice of keeping it under their pillow or in the cellar it would attract thieves and if he puts it in the bank the banker would charge him storage on it. The only use the capitalists have for money is to invest it and make profits. He can make no profits except from labor.

Suppose you are young, strong and active and anxious to display your strength, activity and dexterity to every one around you; you may be able to produce your master a profit of 40 per cent per annum at a wage of three dollars.

If men are plenty and your master reduces your wages to \$2.00 his profits will increase, perhaps to 60 per cent, but if you go on strike for \$4.00 your master will figure like this: If I pay these men this increase it will only encourage them and in a short time they will want another increase, so it will be cheaper for me, in the end, to make a stand and refuse.

But in the end, if the workers stand pat, he has to give in because 5 per cent is better than 2 per cent, and one half of 1 per cent is better than a loss, and when we are in possession of the factories he will have to work.

E. F. LIFFERTS.

HOW TO GET THE DOUGH.

(International News Service).

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The guests at a banquet at Rambouillet on the occasion of the Science-Oise Agricultural and Horticultural show, had a very disconcerting experience. They took their seats with M. Pams, the minister of agriculture, in the place of honor, prepared for a culinary triumph. Radishes, bread and butter and the usual hors d'oeuvres were set before them which they duly consumed, and then waited anxiously for the soup.

There was no soup, but instead an interminable pause. Minutes passed and still there was nothing to eat. The minutes lengthened out into half an hour, while the guests disconsolately toyed with the bread, which was the only comestible now left. It was evident that something had gone wrong.

The waiters, one and all had disappeared, and the banquet threatened as a Barmecide feast. One by one the members of the reception committee stole from the table to ask the reason for this inexplicable delay. They found that the waiters had struck work and had refused to serve the soup or any other dish because their demands of \$2 a head as wages for the evening had been refused.

While the minister of agriculture tried to look as if nothing had happened the re-aloit-rant waiters were begun. Efforts to beat down their terms failed, and finally the reception committee had to surrender at discretion and grant the price demanded. Then only was the service resumed and the soup graciously handed round by the waiters to the company.

But the pause of an hour had affected the quality of the viands and the temper of the company and the banquet instead of being a brilliant success was a lamentable fiasco.

HOW THE BOSS RESPECTS (?) THE LAW.

We are told by our Socialist friends that the laws now on the statute books should be obeyed until we elect our own men to office and change these had laws into good ones, etc. A law, no matter how bad must be respected, until abolished or changed.

Does the boss wait until election day to get 'round objectionable laws? NAW! There is a law in this town against the sale of beer on Sunday. You can get all the beer you want. At times the name is changed to near beer and at other times its the manner of selling that serves as a means to evade the law. In another instance its the way it is served. To prove: It was on a hot July afternoon, two I. W. W. men, after strolling about for several hours at Belle Island, walked across the bridge in search of some of the "staff of life." At last it was discovered. The waiter said, "sure we have beer, but only bottled beer, and this we have to serve in a glass with two straws, a la soda water, or some other soft drink." Beer served in a glass with a straw to suck on. Hal Hal Who ever heard of such a thing before? Moral: We workers can find more than one way of getting round a bad law.

A MUTT,
 Detroit, Mich.

"HOG WILD" DEMOCRACY.

In the last number of the "Industrial Worker" there was a letter endorsing the idea of one or two terms for general officers. Just to be contrary we'll say, I'm for a "King." I think we should be a little careful about letting this so-called democracy run "hog wild," its liable to get us into difficulties.

We should not forget that the I. W. W. is a revolutionary organization in a war to get the goods and by the way, that's what we want more than we want democracy, the goods, the fruits of our labor; now when an organization is a fighting one, it seems to me it's rather unwise to try and make a Sunday school picnic out of it or a mecca for labor politicians.

When an army is organizing, are generals appointed for a term of one or two years? How silly. They are appointed for war. I believe in electing officers of course, but I don't believe in limiting an efficient officer to one or two terms for no other reason I can see. Then some politician has his eyes glued on a pie card and what more he can get. He wants to increase his chances by having more elections, shorter terms. To do this, he parades his dope under the guise of democracy, usually claiming this agitation comes from the rank and file, etc. Conventions are better able to determine the caliber of officers, than all the referendums ever conceived.

I think the members of the I. W. W. are the kind, when they see anything wrong, they fix it. They were not long in putting the boots to Sherman, McCabe, etc., at the second convention and say, will some of the referendum fends tell how they would do the same trick with their never failing rum dum? When an officer has to stand before live men and explain his acts, seems to me that will get better service than have him send it out over 100,000 miles for action and the action to be taken over another 100,000 miles of red or pink tape. I am one of those that want the works and I ain't so d--d particular how I get it, but I want it as soon as I can. I know it is necessary to have efficient machinery to get it, but clogging what machinery we have, don't help. We are not electing officers to honor them or because we feel sorry for them, but because they can and are delivering the goods. Any time I see a man more capable than the one we have I intend to get up and speak out in meeting, man fashion, I hope.

EDWARD HAMMOND.
Local 85, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALISTS CUT WAGES

SOCIALIST RULE IN GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—REDUCE WAGES TO LOWER TAXES—SOCIALIST "BULLS" VERY ACTIVE—FOREIGNERS KEEP OUT.

The last few days has seen several I. W. W. men in this socialist town, and how this administration has benefited the unorganized worker, I will try to show you:

The new city charter, which the socialist party accepted, stipulated an eight hour work-day at \$2.50 per, on all city or city-contracted work. But there was also a clause, under which the city could regulate wages by the supply and demand of wageworkers, and needless to say the city has taken advantage of that LAW and reduced the day wages to \$2.00 for eight hours. As there is considerable street paving going on just now and also an army of unemployed in this locality the administration could within this law reduce wages still lower.

As a proof of the administration's fairness to the unemployed Mayor Todd and Council have established a municipal wood pile where one hour's work is an equivalent to a 15 cent meal, which wouldn't keep a canarybird from starving. Ordinary board and room is \$7 per week in this locality.

An agitation on our part among radical trade unionists to draw up resolutions condemning this injustice resulted in a resolution being carried by an A. F. of L. local to prevent foreign labor from exercising their right to work on city contracts.

Four of us I. W. W.'s were ordered out of town, while we were feasting in the jungles and by telling them we paid our own way we only stirred their wrath so much more. Work in the orchards will begin in a week or so in the Grand Valley. Twenty men for every job. Yours for the revolution.

ALBERT A. WILSON,
Local 26.

FROM NELSON, B. C.

We, the members of local union 525, Nelson, B. C., second the amendment to the constitution that no general officer shall serve more than one term, moved by Spokane joint locals, and propose another amendment to the constitution, that is: That article 4, section 3, be made to read: The general secretary-treasurer, the general organizer and other members of the general executive board shall be delegates at large with voice but no vote, and shall not be accredited delegates, nor carry the vote of any union or organization." In putting forward the proposed amendment, the idea is to cut down the power of the individual. As the constitution stands today, a local union with a membership of say fifty members in good standing is allowed one vote, while the general executive board, although representing the entire organization between conventions, that representation ceases when the convention convenes, and not having instruction from any local union or organization other than the instruction they received from the constitution adopted by the previous convention, any part they may take, on any proposed change or question brought up in the convention, is

the part of individuals with power equal to 350 members. For illustration we will say that a certain local, with a membership of fifty has in their midst a general executive board member. A certain instruction is given the delegate to the convention, all members voting in favor of it excepting the general executive board member, it is therefore carried. When it comes up at the convention the delegate finds that the general executive board member representing his own individual opinion has voting power equal to him who represents the opinion of the fifty members. That power is dangerous to the welfare of the organization so we ask every member to give this their serious consideration. Yours for industrial freedom. Members of Local 525.

J. W. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary.

FROM NELSON, B. C.

All members of local 525, Nelson, B. C., are requested to attend the special meeting on September 8, at the miners' hall, 8 p. m., for the final instructions and electing of a delegate to the convention.

J. W. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary.

A suitcase has been handed over to this local belonging to James Mitchell. It was found in a C. P. R. waiting room about two months ago. Mitchell can receive same by communicating with

J. W. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary 525, I. W. W.,
Nelson, B. C.

FROM PORTLAND.

Portland, Ore., August 20, 1911.

The conditions here in the "Rose City" (a more appropriate name would be the city of organized scabs) are about as rotten as can be under this glorious system of capitalism and wage slavery.

The Employers' Association, which is located at 222 Commercial Club building, are hiring slaves of all descriptions, skilled and unskilled help, their main object is to break up the craft unions which are affiliated with the American Separation of Labor, for instance there is one job the association is advertising in the local papers for laborers. This job is out for the Mt. Hood Light and Power Company. The wages are \$2.25 for 10 hours, board \$5.25 per week. HOSPITAL (?), \$1.00 per month. On this job there is the finest specimens of slave drivers. The poor, ignorant subservient slaves, which are mostly "free horn American citizens," seem to think they have a good job and believe in doing a fair day's work for their beloved masters who love them so much, oh nix!

A poor man can hardly walk upon the streets here in this glorious "city of roses," but he is held up by an individual called a policeman and asked where he is working. If you cannot give this cur a satisfactory answer, skidoo on the rock pile for 30 days, and then the slaves say "oh, what a beautiful free and glorious country we are in."

The Starvation Army, also the Volunteers of America (not forgetting that insane bunch of Jesus screamers named the Holy Rollers) come out every night preaching and telling the slaves how good they must be, and still say that we have got to keep on voting to get anything. The sooner the working class get this crazy idea out of their heads that politicians are going to help them, the better. Look at the general strike which has been going on over in England. The workers did not cast votes in order to win out, they used some "DIRECT ACTION." That will ever accomplish their emancipation. The idea is outrageous to think of, that I and others should pay 50 cents per month into an organization of "politicians" and "businessmen" to support such a class of parasites who don't care one rap about the interest of the workers.

Quit listening to a lot of crazy Jesus screamers and politicians. Join the union of your class. Strike on the job where you are exploited. This is the remedy. An injury to one is an injury to all. Yours for the general strike.

WM. J. HOFFMANN

BWARE OF WHITE SLAVERS.

A few remarks about the hop yards of Washington and Oregon. Working men should not let their families go to the hop yards unless they go with them, as the white slavers will also be there to get recruits for their business.

At Yakima two years ago there were several white slavers carrying on their trade, and sending girls to Vancouver, B. C. The citizens of Yakima will verify this statement.

If you men who send your families to the hop yards—knew of the traps that are set to catch victims you would not let your family go there for the few dollars they would make picking hops. Don't only take my word, but ask any hop picker who has picked hops any length of time. The Y. W. C. A. of Portland, Ore., had charge of the women and children at Krebs hop yard at Independence, Ore., and were trying to keep the yards from being recruiting places for vice.

A preacher from Sellwood came out to the hop yard to see how the women of the Y. W. C. A. were getting along. The first day of his visit the preacher, insulted two young girls under sixteen years of age.

The following Sunday he preacher a sermon in his church, having for his subject, "Vice in the hop yards." He made some remarks about the women of the Y. W. C. A., which did not suit them, so they published an article in the daily papers saying that he also insulted one of their members, and gave the whole thing away. Workers, keep your families home and let the men do the work and let the children play.

F. GUNTHER,
Tacoma.

A MODERN HELL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, in a special report of employment in the iron and steel industry in the United States, stated that "out of over 90,000 employees covered in the report the customary working week of a third of them was a seven day week, Sunday not differing from other days, and approximately a fourth of the 90,000 worked 84 hours, or over, per week, which in effect means a 12 hour day every day in the week, including Sunday."

Secretary Nagel's report was the result of a special investigation made in response to a resolution of Senator Borah. It covers practically all the iron and steel plants in the United States.

"The fact that stands out most strikingly in any study of the labor condition in the iron and steel industry in the United States," said the report, "is the extent to which the 12 hour day and a week of seven days will prevail in this industry."

Much of the Sunday work is no more necessary than in other industries, says the report. Almost half of the 90,000 employees receive less than 18 cents an hour, one-fourth under 25 cents an hour and the other fourth 25 cents and over an hour. A very few highly skilled employes, however, receive \$1.25 an hour. Those receiving 50 cents an hour and over number less than one-twentieth.—"San Francisco Call."

ANTI-MILITARISM.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.—Placards calling on young men not to join the army, navy, or police were found posted up in Stewartstown the other morning. The stated that if there were no army and navy there would be no British government to suppress them and that a weak government would not be able to maintain the union; that there would be no army and navy if the Irish did not enlist, and that without the Irish England would "have been beaten by Napoleon a hundred years ago and by the Boers yesterday." The police removed the posters.—"Seattle Times."

AMAZED!

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17.—Dr. Charles Prannard, deputy chief of the bureau of special providence of France, who is here to look over this city's housing methods, finds conditions in New York "amazing." He started off with an examination of the East Side tenements, hoping to get some hints for improving housing conditions in France, but his first glimpse led him to think that this city had better send to Paris for instruction.

"Five hundred dollars is the average earnings of unskilled laborers in New York, out of which they have to pay \$180 a year for their small rooms," said Dr. Prannard. "This is about one-third of their total income. In Paris unskilled workmen earn \$450 a year, on the average, but their rents are only \$90 for three or four rooms. That is only a fifth of their earnings. We feel in France that the rent should not take more than one-fifth of their earnings."—Ex.

INGRATITUDE.

(A Goldfield strike incident related in verse by an Old Miner.)
He was once a man—a miner bold,
Till he sold himself for a grain of gold.
For to one thing he did aspire,
To boss a mine was his desire.

So one fine day it came to pass,
Dame Fortune smiled on Bill at last.
His great desire had been fulfilled;
He was put in charge of mine and mill.

So now with expert's pick in hand,
Bill struts around to heat the band.
And the miners work with might and main,
To boost Bill up to greater fame.

But the craven wretch—the parasite,
He turned against them in their fight.
For when a strike at last came on,
Old Bill was found behind the gun.

To help destroy this gallant band
Of bravest men on God's fair land,
When they stepped out like warriors' bold,
Old Bill he ducked into his hole.

And by his act—in shame be said—
He robbed poor children of their bread,
For when the scabs arrived in town,
First in their ranks old Bill was found.
ED HUGHES.

PHILANTHROPY.

There were once two boys, James and John, says Puck. James was impetuous.

"I will refrain from taking what doesn't belong to me, first, last, and all the time!" he declared, and so lived and died in obscurity.

But John was vastly more crafty. "I will take whatever isn't nailed down, and then, in the fullness of my years, I will give it back!" quoth he, and became a philanthropist, whose name filled the earth.

There are thousands of I. W. W. members who could afford to buy \$1.00 worth of sub cards for the "WORKER." Send for 4 cards today and when you sell them get a few more. You are helping yourself by getting the other fellow to see the necessity of ONE BIG UNION of the workers. To get results we must have POWER. Help to get that POWER.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Industrial Worker

What the Locals are Doing

UNION DIRECTORY.

Under this head, local unions may have their cards printed and carried continuously for one year. Rate \$5.00 per year.

Local No. 15, San Diego, Cal., meets every afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Hall and reading room at 805 H street.

R. THOMPSON, Secretary.
P. O. Box 312, San Diego, Cal.

Local No. 84, I. W. W., St. Louis, Mo., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 309 Market street, second floor. All wage-workers invited. WILLIAM YOUNG, Fin. Sec.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCALS.

To assist the "Worker" financially, which is very necessary at this particular time, all locals are requested to have their cards placed in the "Worker," stating number of local, hour of regular meeting, date of meeting, name of secretary, etc. The management of the "Worker" has taken this method of raising money to help carry on the work of getting out the paper promptly. All locals are invited as well as urged to comply with this request.—Editor.

FROM SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Just got back after completing an extensive tour of Northern California by boat, rail and star routes which will have to be my vacation since working for the I. W. W. keeps me busy.

At present we have Thompson and will have Haywood here on the 26. We fully realize here that it is the members fault for not having an eight page paper with the best reporters in all parts of the country. We have got to wake up and make the "Worker" the largest paper in the country with the largest circulation. We can do it if we only get in and dig. Look at other papers that are not half as interesting as the "Worker" to our class and having a circulation of half a million. Let every member dig in, wipe off the debt that is on the "Worker" and put it where it belongs—the leading exponent of industrial unionism in the world.

FRED HEYER,
Secretary No. 71.

HEAR MRS. EMERSON.

Fellow Worker Laura Emerson of Local No. 13, San Diego, has been engaged to tour the Western Coast. Fellow Worker Emerson is a speaker of no mean ability and there is no doubt but what very large audiences will greet her in the different towns and cities in which she is billed to speak. The local unions should make every effort to see that the meetings are well advertised and give all support possible to insure a very successful trip.

The dates for the different points are:
Los Angeles, September 1, 2, 3 and 4.
San Pedro, September 5 and 6.
Fresno, September 8, 9 and 10.
Stockton, September 11 and 12.
Sacramento, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
Oakland, September 18, 19 and 20.
San Francisco, September 21 to 24.
Portland, Ore., September 30 and October 1.
Spokane, Wash., October 7, 8 and 9.
Seattle, Wash., October 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Tacoma, Wash., October 21 and 22.

GURLY FLYNN IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have received the papers and songs yesterday. They were kind of late coming, but got here all right, money will be forthcoming as soon as possible. Elizabeth Gurly Flynn is speaking for the locals. She is doing good work. We are holding big meetings every night. She will remain in Philadelphia till September the first.

H. MARSTON.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

The I. W. W. picnic held Aug. 13 was the most successful ever held in the city of Saints and Angels. It showed the working class who attended it how we really enjoy ourselves without any of the law and order element in our midst. Races for men, women and children were held. Everybody had a good time. Wondering when the next picnic will be held. A raffle on a box of cigars netted about \$30.00 for the defence of Mosby, Laffin and Reed.

Los Angeles will be represented at the convention September 18, and we hope all the locals of the Pacific Coast will also be represented so we can have a conference of the Pacific coast delegates, which may strengthen the organization. In the meantime watch Los Angeles. Next week we move to a larger and more comfortable headquarters.

H. WEINSTEIN,
Secretary I. W. W.

I. W. W. CONVENTION.

The convention will convene Monday morning, September 18, at 9 a. m., in Schweizer Hall (formerly Ulrich Hall), 348 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.

On account of illness Secretary Coppens of Lowell, Mass. No. 436, has been forced to lay off. The new secretary pro tem is William O. Vandervele, 95 Worthen street, Lowell, Mass.

If you see a fellow worker who you think might take the "Industrial Worker," don't forget to ask him to subscribe. Have an application blank handy, or better still, have a few of those 25c sub cards good for 13 weeks. Order a dollar's worth today before you forget.

BOOSTER'S BRIGADE

FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

Find two, 3 month sub cards. I have sold about 40 of these 3 month sub cards in the last six weeks. We passed a motion on the 1st of August to charge initiation fee of \$1.00 and give a three months' sub free to each new member so that he can get acquainted with the movement. The new member can have the choice of either "Solidarity" of the "Industrial Worker." I think this is a good move and the best way to increase the circulation as well as assist our papers.

W. T. NEF,
Secretary I. W. W.

Sam Murray of Vallejo, Cal., sends in \$1.00 to help keep the wolf back a bit.

William Yqung of St. Louis sends in \$1.25 to pay the first quarterly installment for the "card of No. 84, which appears in this issue.

Charles Gardner sends in \$2.50 for subs from Big Lake, Wash. This was overlooked last week. Dig them up Charlie.

Mitchel Hopland sends in \$2.00 for subs from Northspur, Cal. Helps some.

A. O. Morse sends in \$1.50 for subs from Prince Rupert. Good work.

Harry Norton, assistant secretary and organizer of Maryville, La., timberworkers, sends in \$3.50 for 7 six months' subs.

G. Monteno, secretary of Holtville, Cal., sends in \$3.00 for subs. The letter was in Spanish, but languages don't faze us here.

Oscar Peterson sends in \$1.00 for 4 quarterly subs to be sent to Muskegon, Mich. Good start.

H. B. Williams sends in \$1.00 for subs from Darby, Mont. Darby is on the map again.

D. F. Ruley sends in \$1.50 for subs from Bakersfield, Cal. Bully for Bakersfield.

Louis Moreau sends in \$1.75 to help educate the soldier slaves about Cheyenne, Wyo. Will attend to them, Louis.

Thomas Baird of No. 45 sends in \$2.00 for combination subs from Vancouver, B. C. Will run "Brotherhood" matter as soon as possible Thomas.

F. H. Alexander sends in his regular \$1.00 for 13 week subs for Omaha.

Seattle locals sends in \$2.00 this week for subs.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Send me 200 copies of the issue of August 16, and \$3 on every week until further notice. The money will be forthcoming.

JOSEPH WEITZEN,
Literature Agent Local No. 11.

SOME PAPERS, EH?

Send us 500 "Workers" of No. 23. Enclosed find \$12.50.

After this organization is well planted and taken root, I will have the different camps take bundles of "Workers," so you can expect to enlarge the force before we are through. Watch our smoke.

J. S. BISCAY,
Lytton, B. C.

ARE YOU BOOSTING?

Are you boosting for the "Worker?" Owing to a lack of finances we are compelled to again ask this question. Every member MUST get busy. Try and get the subs.

JAMES McCORMICK.

You are requested to communicate with J. H. Reynolds, secretary No. 432, I. W. W., 211 Occidental avenue (rear), Seattle, Wash. This is important.

COMING TO AMERICA.

The "Worker" is in receipt of a letter from Fellow Worker Scott Bennett, editor of the "Social Democrat" of Auckland, New Zealand, in which he states that he will tour America on a speaking trip beginning in January of 1912. In speaking of a recent meeting in which he was the speaker in Auckland, N. Z., Fellow Worker Bennett writes as follows:

"It may interest you to learn that at my lecture on 'One Big Union' in the local opera house last Sunday we had an audience of two thousand, who received the One Big Union idea with the greatest enthusiasm. Fraternal greetings. Yours for solidarity."

"H. SCOTT BENNETT."

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS UNITE.

Delegates from a large number of trades unions met on Sunday, and decided on a plan of unification, which will be put before a mass meeting next Sunday. The proposed terms of unification include: "That it is desirable that all bona fide wage-earners at Broken Hill and Port Pirie be bound together into one industrial organization; that the industrial section shall be compulsory; that the benefit section of the new organization shall be optional. No members of parliament in future shall be permitted to represent the organization at any conference, either political or industrial." A resolution was also unanimously carried: "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is inadvisable for any workman to join any new craft union."—Ex.

MINERS ARE FAKED

W. F. M. CONVENTION IS ENERGY MIS-SPENT—OFFICIALS AND RETAINERS NOT IN FAVOR OF PROGRESS—TIME NOT RIPE SAY FAKERS.

The nineteenth annual convention of the W. F. M. has passed into history as one more chapter in labor's catalogue of much energy misspent. From a close study of the report, those who are struggling for real unity at the point of exploitation will once more realize that the principal accomplishment of this gathering of metal miners has been the strangling of any such effort by a majority, who still worship at the shrine of the petit bourgeoisie ideals of the crafts, chasing political phantoms at the behest of those who, at some time, some place, seemingly hope to hold the sack in politics' cesspool of graft, compromise, cowardice and treachery, all this and infinitely more can the majority, or a majority vote, at least, be indicted for. All at the expense of the disfranchised thousands in the industry and throughout the world.

Let us not forget that a little more than a year ago, it was proclaimed to those who eat the gas and take the long chance on their lives for the price of a meal ticket that there was to be an "Amalgamation" with the U. M. W. of A., or at least a "closer affiliation." This "dope" was peddled strong and succeeded in plunging the W. F. of M. into the A. F. of L. thereby repudiating years of truth propagated by the W. F. of M., as to the hopelessness of the craft form of organization and committing the latter organization to the "identity of interests" dope and the countless brands of scabbing which is inherent in the craft divisions of labor, and which the "harmony of interests" advocates as well as the Socialist Bourgeois politician stands for in order that the one may hold his job, and that the other may perhaps get one.

If there was in any sense a closer unity of the metal and coal miners by the affiliation with the A. F. of L., why is it that such a resolution as the following receives approximately one thousand dollars worth of consideration at the hands of the nineteenth annual convention?

"Whereas, A closer relationship between and of the coal and metalliferous miners has been constantly advocated at least two years past; and

Whereas, Many members of both organizations, to-wit, the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, believe that such advocacy is just and proper, inasmuch as we are convinced that labor cannot emancipate itself while continuing in our present divided plan of organization.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Western Federation of Miners apply for admission into the United Mine Workers of America as a whole; that we surrender unto the U. M. W. of A. our charter, national and local, thus eliminating the cost of maintaining a dual organization in the mining industry.

And be it further Resolved, That we elect a committee of five (5), they to meet the Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. for the purpose of effecting the amalgamation of the W. F. M. and U. M. W. of A., and draft a constitution that will govern both branches of the mining industry, when amalgamated said committee to report findings of joint committee to the general membership for their approval or rejection."

The fact that such a resolution as the above finds a place in the nineteenth annual convention of the W. F. of M. is proof conclusive that the proposition of affiliation with the A. F. of L., under the guise of a closer unity between the coal and metal miners, was as brazen a piece of chicanery as was ever practiced upon the workers in any land by a bunch of misrepresentatives of labor, who will tolerate for the sake of an easy berth any form of class segregation. As proof of this, you are referred to the records of the convention under discussion. There you will find officialdom and all their retainers opposing this resolution on the ground that the time is not opportune. Same old attempt at keeping the workers divided for no other reason and with no other hope than to hang on to the jobs they now have of misleading the workers and boosting for some middle class movement as harmless and as treacherous as such movements have ever been to the proletariat.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the only hope of the working class today and the actions of the W. F. of M. convention on most questions of real moment to the workers can only result in driving the militants from the organization, and eventually feed the whole to the real industrial union flame. The results of the deliberations of the nineteenth annual convention should prove to those who pay its per capita the impossibility of getting industrial solidarity out of, or through, the A. F. of L., so cheer up all you "rebs" you have, the real goods, you are the most ardently hated and feared class of men the world knows, which is one of the chief arguments in favor of the correctness of your position. Whoop her up for one big union, keep it clean and you have the only irresistible force of man's making.

Fakers and place hunters may be able to fool some of the workers all of the time, all of the workers some of the time, but they cannot fool all of the workers all the time."
A MINER.

WHO WILL SAVE THIS LIFE?

Leonardo Gutierrez lies in jail in San Diego and is in danger of being returned to Mexico by orders of the immigration office; that abominable institution which is, for hundreds of thousands of the proletariat, what the Spanish inquisition office was three hundred years ago. Being penniless is his offense, it being alleged this able-bodied man will become a charge on the already poverty-stricken United States. Meanwhile no one dreams of changing the causes of poverty—the men who have cornered the earth and all the means of existence, in order that they may levy tribute on and live by the labor of Leonardo Gutierrez and his like.

Being returned to his native country Leonardo Gutierrez will be handed over to Vega, the butcher of Lower California, and will be shot. The immigration office knows that, but what does the immigration office care? Who is Leonardo Gutierrez any way, and what is a human life as compared with the rules and regulations of the immigration office?

Does any one suppose Leonardo Gutierrez would not work if given the chance? Does any suppose he is such an idiot as to turn down the job that would save his life? Yet the rules and regulations of the immigration office suppose that very thing. He has no certain employment and, therefore, out he must go, though it be to certain death.

As we understand the situation Leonardo Gutierrez can be saved if some one will speak up promptly and guarantee that he shall not be a charge upon the country; if some one will inform the immigration office that he will give Leonardo Gutierrez work. But the action must be prompt, for where only the lives of penniless laborers are at stake the law can move with surprising swiftness.

If he is put across the border Leonardo Gutierrez is certain to be shot, for he had the audacity to feel interested in the revolution his fellowcountrymen were endeavoring to make, and the courage to take a hand in it.

Who will save his life?—"Regeneracion."

THAT SACRED AGREEMENT

WILL STRIKE IN MARCH—WAGES STOOD STILL WHILE NECESSITIES COST DOUBLE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 17.—The mine workers of the anthracite coal region were advised today by President Benjamin McEnany to strike for higher wages and other concessions when the existing agreement expires next March. At the annual convention of the Wyoming-Lackawanna district workers here today, he declared that when the strike commission's award went into effect nine years ago it was not then and is not now what the miners wanted.

During that period, he said, the operators had not increased wages although the cost of living had been doubled and they had not been granted a single concession of importance.

Cheered by the delegates, McEnany declared that it was unfair to expect the mine workers' organization to be held responsible for peace in the anthracite region, unless it was dealt with as a party to future contracts and was conceded the authority it should have to enforce observance of contracts made. He also said that there was industrial peace in the anthracite region when the contracts expired in 1906 and 1909 merely because the mine workers believed it would be for the public welfare to have peace. Now, he says, they have reached the limit and must have increased wages, recognition of their union and other concessions.—Ex.

This is the industrial union of coal miners that is going to wait until a contract expires next spring and then they will strike in the state of Pennsylvania, while other states are working out the sacred contract that expires some other time. The president of this arrangement admits that the contract system has resulted in not getting any more wages or better conditions for the miners in the last nine years although the price of necessities has doubled. The discouraging feature of this is that these officers are ready to make another contract to cover a few more years if only an increase of wages can be had. Coal is mostly used in the winter time to keep people warm and one would suppose that the time to strike would be when coal was mostly in demand, but not so with a labor leader of the A. F. of L. brand. The strike will be pulled off in March, all other miners outside of this particular state will keep on working to supply what coal is wanted through the summer months, if the miners going on strike have not already piled up enough for the boss so that he will not be affected, and in the fall a new contract will be made, with a few cents a day raise, and hell has again been dampened down for a period of a few more years while the boss is as free as the flowers in May to keep on raising the price of everything the miner has to have to keep life in his body and put a few rags on the kids.

There is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything and a labor fakir can always be relied on to do the wrong thing (for the coal miners but not for the boss). If it so happened that a man chanced to make a mistake, we could overlook it as any person is liable to make a mistake and no person is infallible. But when this division of labor is carried on year after year and every move that is made is detrimental to the workers, then we cannot help but saying that these plans are all conceived in the fertile brain of some capitalist stool-pigeon for the purpose of keeping the workers divided into warring factions, which

can only be to the best interest of the master class. Ask any coal miner if he believes in these contracts expiring at different days, etc., and he will tell you NO! emphatically NO! We have asked thousands of them and the answer has always been the same. Ask them if they believe in ONE BIG UNION where we can all act at once and the answer will invariably be YES! Try this some time and see if we are not correct. Go to any mining camp and take the soap box in the interest of the ONE BIG UNION, ONE LABEL, ONE ENEMY, etc., and you will be interrupted with applause from the rank and file who toil daily in the mines. This being so, then who is it that makes the contracts and binds the workers hand and foot so that they are powerless to assist each other? No hurry about the answer.

ONE THOUSAND TO ONE

S. L. P. WANTS AN "EXPRESSION" ON THE FOLLOWING—ONE UNION VOTE WORTH 1,000 POLITICAL VOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—James T. Hunter, who is on the Tri-State tour, arrived in Scranton, Pa., from Wilkesbarre, on Saturday, July 29th. He spoke to a big audience in the evening at Court House Square.

Hunter dealt with the "Crisis of 1907, and Its Effect on Industries." His telling points went home when he expressed the relationship of the executive heads of the political government, with the executive heads of the industrial government. He clearly showed the importance of the workers' having the industrial franchise as well as the political. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE EUROPEAN, OR THE EASTERN ASIATICS DID NOT HAVE TO COME HERE AND STAY FOR FIVE YEARS TO GET THE INDUSTRIAL FRANCHISE, OR POWER TO OPEN OR CLOSE THE WORKSHOPS OR FACTORIES. THE ALIEN CAN HAVE A VOTE WHICH IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE CONTROL OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES THAN A THOUSAND POLITICAL VOTES CAST BY AMERICANS. He made it plain that the coming revolution must be the Industrial Revolution that would give every worker the industrial franchise, as the revolution of 1776 gave them the political franchise. —"Weekly People."

I am sending you clipping from "People" upon which I would like to have an expression from you. It seems to me that the economic vote being 1,000 times more effective than the political vote in the control of industry, the economic vote possesses a thousand times more educational value than the political vote. If an alien, without political power to cast a ballot can be a thousand times more effective than the American worker with his political ballot, in shaping the affairs of the revolutionary movement, it is time the American worker moved to a position that will give him an equal footing with his alien brother. From the statement one is compelled to assume that the political actionist is a thousand laps behind in the revolution movement.

Hunter could not have been making a forecast of the future, for he states most emphatically that the alien does not have to here five years to acquire this power, but it is conferred upon him as soon as he lands, provided he joins the economic organization.

In regard to the economic organization being declared a conspiracy, would not a political party advocating the taking and holding of the means or production be declared seditious by capitalist law?

I am writing the "People" in regard to the enclosed article. I am a member of the S. L. P. Have never been a member of any other party because I believe the S. L. P. the correct expression of the working class. Taking the statement or Hunter in its literal sense we have evidently been wasting a lot of ammunition, a thousand for one. While I am at variance with your organization in the matter of tactics, I believe the revolutionary movement could be gotten on even keel and the economic organization be made the realization of the working class. Yours very truly,
BILL B. COOK.

Los Angeles, August 21, 1911.

Mr. Hunter is doing very nicely and Fellow Worker Cook has done so well in analyzing the subject matter, that he has expressed our sentiments. Of course any excuse is good enough to keep out of the I. W. W. on, but those who are trying to find excuses by condemning "tactics" ought to remember that we have changed our tactics many times and have learned many times by experience how to act. No doubt we will find many new schemes yet in the way of tactics on the job. This discussion belongs to those who are getting things on "even keel," but an even keel with a wheel on one side a thousand times larger than the other will likely make the boat run in a circle. We have heard about the "two wings" and the double legs to stand on, etc., but we have grave fears now for this little leg which is a thousand times smaller than the other.—Editor.

THE NINETY AND NINE.
There are ninety and nine who live and die,
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may live in luxury,
And be wrapped in its silken fold!
The ninety and nine in their hovels bare,
The one in his palace with riches rare.

L. W. W. WINS VICTORY IN FRISCO

(By Daniel T. Murphy.)

Another victory has been won by the I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World are the conquerors in the Free Speech fight which the police started in San Francisco, but evidently were very glad to call off, for the fight was of short duration, the police "laying down" and crying "enough."

The authorities in San Francisco have surrendered unconditionally to the I. W. W.

There is hardly any doubt but that the ruling class in San Francisco feared to provoke a long drawn battle with the I. W. W. in this city, for the exploiting class know by past experience that the I. W. W. fight to win.

Missoula, Spokane and Fresno have taught the master class to be cautious, yea fearfully cautious of any prolonged conflict with the I. W. W.

On Sunday, August 13, some Italian members of the I. W. W. were holding a peaceable street meeting at the corner of Grant avenue and Green street, which is located in the Italian district of San Francisco. The object of the meeting was to endeavor to organize the Italian wage-workers of San Francisco in the I. W. W.

The meeting was being conducted with perfect order when suddenly without any provocation, the police swooped down upon the meeting and brutally clubbed the speakers. Not only did the blue-coated hirelings assault the speakers, but to further satiate their bloodthirstiness they clubbed the audience indiscriminately.

The police brutes acted like fiends incarnate. The police demons worked themselves into a frothing frenzy in their zeal to do their master's bidding.

Those arrested had various charges placed against them and heavy bail was asked for their release, pending trial. However, the prisoners refused to give bail and they were held in jail until the following day.

While the prisoners were in jail the cowardly cops attacked some of the defenceless prisoners, whom they considered leaders, and beat them unmercifully, and a physician had to treat their wounds.

When the cases came to trial next day the prisoners were assigned to different police judges.

It was in the court that the travesty called "justice" was enacted.

One of the police judges dismissed the cases in his court, while the other judicial luminaries (?) seemed to be in a fretful humor, and after squirming for some time, they adjourned the cases for further hearing. The impression that one would receive from the attitude and manner of those judges was that they desired delay in order to consult some vitally interested parties, so that perhaps they might receive instructions how to act.

The capitalistic press, knowing that many of the wage slaves read their capitalistic sheets, done their utmost by scare head lines and long lying articles to arouse prejudice and ferment hatred in the minds of the working class towards the I. W. W. But the efforts of the intelligent prostitutes in the pay of the owners of the capitalistic newspapers failed miserably.

The cases in the police courts have fizzled out, and the peed laid plot of the conspirators and instigators of the police outrage has been nipped in the bud by the determined action of the revolutionary proletariat of San Francisco.

After the members of the Italian local of the I. W. W. were clubbed and thrown in jail by the police, the Italian local notified local 173, I. W. W., which comprises the English speaking wage workers of the organization in San Francisco, and immediately local 173, I. W. W. prepared to assist their Italian fellow workers, and to maintain free speech in San Francisco.

On Thursday evening, August 20, a mass meeting was held in Washington Square theater. The meeting was addressed by George Speed, Franklin Jordan, Austin Lewis and William McDewitt in English. Several Italian members of the I. W. W. delivered speeches in Italian.

Sunday, August 20 will remain a memorable day for the working class, especially in San Francisco. That day signalized the triumph of the I. W. W. in the fight for free speech in San Francisco.

On the morning of Sunday, the 20th day of August, just one week after the brutes-in-blue had so savagely bludgeoned class-conscious wage workers, Local 173, I. W. W., went to the same corner of Grant avenue and Green street, and with the assistance of the Italian local of the I. W. W. held a most successful mass meeting at the same place where the Italian wage workers were beaten up by the American Cossacks the Sunday previous. Thousands were present. A great number of copies of the "Industrial Worker" and "Solidarity" were sold, also a large number of books and pamphlets printed in Italian and English on Industrial Unionism.

The American Cossacks were well represented by numbers, but they were rather significantly well behaved, and as one fellow-worker aptly remarked that the police acted as ushers or orderlies and helped to make the meeting a success by piloting vehicles and assisting pedestrians through the crowded streets.

The unusual obliging and pacific action of the club-wielders in such an unusual manner and in such an unusual cause for police bullies, created considerable comment. But evidently the blue-coated clubbers for the first time in San Francisco had been taught a lesson as to how they should function in their supposed

role of so-called guardians of the peace. Among the great crowd present at the meeting, many women were present and some of them had babies in their arms, just showing that the women were interested as well as the men.

George Speed addressed the meeting in English. He explained in a clear and effective manner the form of industrial organization. He described the aim and tactics of a revolutionary industrial organization, and his address was received with great applause.

Rovaldy, Braida, Centreone, Scaldi and Galandra spoke in Italian and the vast audience listened to the various speakers with the greatest interest.

The fact that the meeting was so orderly was due to the fact that the police did not attempt to renew their ruffianly conduct of the previous Sunday.

Secretary Corbett of local 174, I. W. W., and others were present from Oakland and many others came from Alameda, Berkeley and elsewhere.

Secretary Labon of Local 173, anticipating a large sale of literature had ordered by telegraph extra copies of the "Industrial Worker."

Besides those who addressed the meeting Jordah, Phelan, Dixon, Brazile and many others were present ready to speak should the police attempt to arrest speakers.

Some of the Pollies (politicians) attempted to make political propaganda out of the outrage, but they were foiled.

The real reason for the clubbing and arrest of the Italian members of the I. W. W. is that the American Federation of Labor, as well as the bosses, do not desire to see an industrial union of the I. W. W. grow in San Francisco and the Italians who were arrested were very active in endeavoring to organize the French and Italian bakers in San Francisco, so as to get shop control.

But the A. F. of L. and their allies, the master class have failed and will fail whenever they attempt to subdue the I. W. W.

The revolutionary spirit that animates the members of the I. W. W. and the numerous victories which they have achieved have proven them to be INVINCIBLE WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

WANTS FIVE-HOUR DAY.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Business sessions occupied the attention today of the delegates attending the quadriennial convention of the International Metal Workers' Union. Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Boston Central Labor Union advocated a five-hour, five-day working schedule, with pay of \$1 per hour.—Bulletin.

"BILL" IN "MY" CITY.

BERKELEY, Aug. 22.—"You are not a Socialist, and I defy you to prove that you have done anything for the working class."

This was the challenge hurled by William D. Haywood to J. Stitt Wilson, recently elected socialist mayor of Berkeley, at the close of a lively debate following a meeting in the high school auditorium last night.

Wilson had accused Haywood of having come to Berkeley for the purpose of stirring up trouble. Haywood said:

"What can you do in Berkeley as a mayor for the working class? What could you do if you wanted to?"

"That's my business," said the mayor, "and you had no right to mix in the affairs of 'my' city."

"Yes, I have a right," answered Haywood, "to speak for the working class at any time and any place."

At that moment Austin Lewis stepped upon the platform. Wilson then accused him of having published lies in the eastern papers about him and his administration. Lewis denied the charge, but said he would not waste time in arguing.

Haywood in his address advised the working class to unite for action. He said that unionism as it is tends to isolate its units, with each unit working for different interests. He declared that only the formation of one big union could work the salvation of the working class.

On the platform last night were John A. Wilson, James Andrew, M. S. Shalman, W. J. Harder and E. J. Sterling.—"San Francisco Bulletin."

TRYING TO FREE PRYCE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 22.—A motion for the dismissal of the case against "General" C. Rhys Pryce, formerly head of the Mexican liberal army in Lower California, whom the Mexican government wants extradited to face charges of murder, was denied today by William M. Van Dyke, United States commissioner.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

Delegates to the convention should get a receipt for all mileage and fare paid and bring the same to the convention for the mileage committee.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary.

NOT GUILTY.

Labor unions are loud in their condemnation of capitalists, because capitalists they claim 'live from the product of the toil of Labor, yet those of the 'caloused fist' fail to see that every priest and clergyman are also vultures who live off the sweat of the toilers.—Ex.