

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

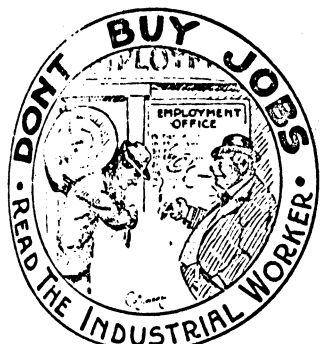


SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 32

LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS



LABOR EXCHANGE

Perseverance will work wonders. We propose to fight the employment sharks all the time. It is necessary that the I. W. W. have its own LABOR EXCHANGE. This means that all the members keep the Union informed of industrial conditions. Postcards addressed to the Industrial Worker may be had free of the Union Secretary. Get busy on this thing! So far Industrial Union No. 432 of Seattle has come more than any one union along this line. This paper should be able to furnish better information about jobs than the employment sharks charge several dollars for. Keep your fellow workers wised up through this column.

Stillwater, Wash.—Stillwater Logging Co.; wages \$2.25 to \$3 per day; grub rotten; bunkhouse; she's a starve-out right. Keep going. Clear Lake, Wash.—Clear Lake Lumber Co.; \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; good grub; good bunkhouse; no discount or hospital fee. All around, a pretty fair layout, considering everything.

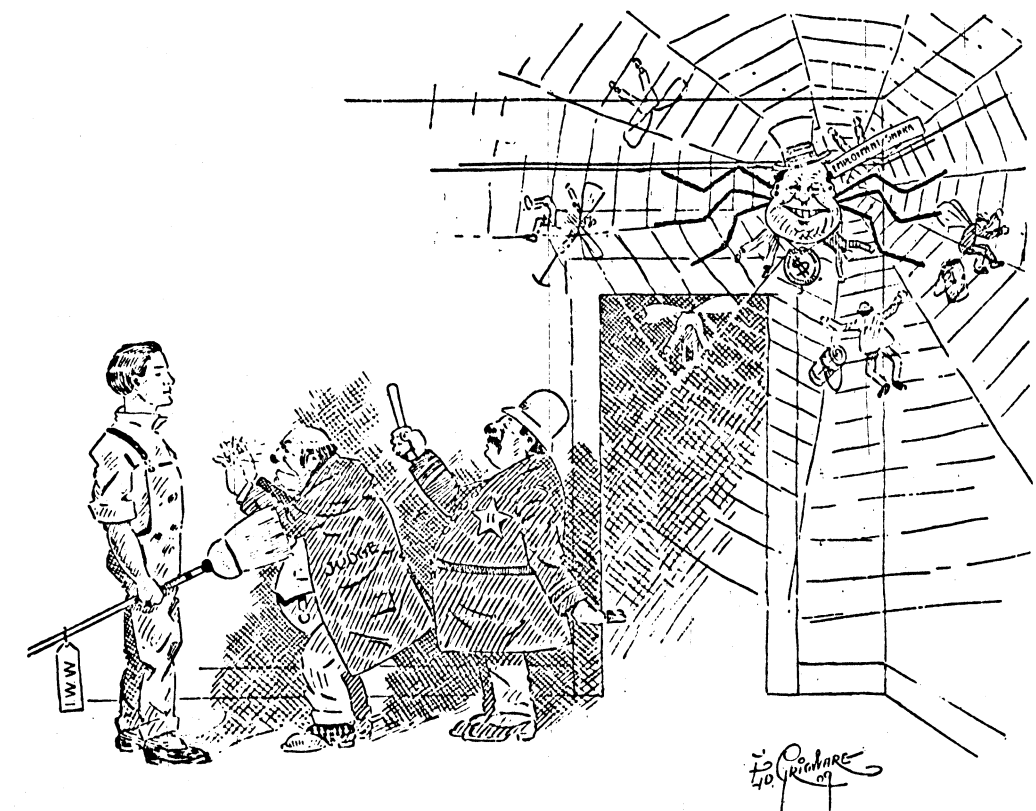
Bellevue, Wash.—Merrill & Ring's camp; \$2 to \$2.50 per day; fair grub; bunkhouse; \$1 per month hospital; Timothy Coughlan is camp doctor from No. 432, Seattle; he is hustling for the union in great shape; B. Hutchence of No. 432 has just left Merrill & Ring's camp; they have assessed themselves 25 cents per month for the maintaining of the "Worker" and expect that it would be a good thing if this proposition was brought to the notice of the members.

Spokane of the work of the camp delegates, Fellow Worker Otto Rickwart, Secretary of No. 32, Seattle, sends in the following, which is right to the point. The camp delegates are doing a grand work for the I. W. W., which should be appreciated by all concerned; we do not believe in hero-worship, and I think that the vilifying of organizers is altogether wrong. No doubt they are doing splendid work, but, in my estimation, they are simply doing their duty in work for which they are paid. I do not want you to think that I scolded them their pay, for every organizer should be well paid for his work, and I hope that in the near future we will be able to put many more of them in the field.

There are, however, nearly 100 men in the camps who, in my estimation, are doing far less work than any organizer, and these are the camp delegates. Not only do they put their study some shoulders to the wheel, by giving their time and energy, but they also give free of their hard-earned money to keep the bandwagon moving.

William Allen is the secretary of Industrial Union No. 12 at Los Angeles. The union hall is at 243 East Second street. Fellow Worker Allen is sending in a bunch of subs for the paper every day or two. It's a pity we have not more like him! By the way, we have several complaints from subscribers in Los Angeles that they fail to get their papers promptly. We are taking the matter up with the postmaster at Los Angeles and with the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. If you fail to get the paper on time send in notice to the Industrial Worker and we will thresh the matter out with Mr. Taft's postmaster. The fault is not with the Union secretary, nor with this office. It's with the postoffice.

No. 12 has agreed to contribute \$5 per week to keep the Industrial Worker in the field. So has Nos. 92, 93 and 94 of Portland, that is, the Portland I. W. W. along with will advance that amount. If a few more of the unions in the West would do likewise it would be a cinch for the money end of the paper.



THE I. W. W. WILL SWEEP AWAY THIS KIND OF COBWEBS---LAW OR NO LAW!

and larger hall. They are now at 172 East Street. Clare is working in the S. P. freight sheds. \$2.25 per day. Just good enough for a grub stake. Fellow Worker Kelly is also there, as well as Hanley of 434. On the trip down to Frisco from Seattle there were a bunch of Reds aboard. They held a meeting in the steerage and took up a collection of \$6 to help the strikers in Sweden. Be sure and get into the same if you drop off in Frisco this winter. Southern California is, of course, overrun with men on the bum, and the employment sharks in Sacramento, Los Angeles and Frisco are getting fat. That Los Angeles aqueduct job is a fright, as well as the N. & C. railroad building out from Mojave. Men by the score hike miles to the camps and can't get a job. At Little Lake the Los Angeles waterworks job is paying \$2 to \$3, and the board is \$3.25 and \$1 per month for "doctor." There is also some railroad work at Little Lake, and a gunysack contractor known as "Dry Bread Shattuck" is in the stomach rober. Hours are 12 per day, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., and the employment sharks are charging \$4 for the job. Two miles out of Los Angeles a contractor named McClure is yelling at a bunch of slaves. \$2 per day; rotten grub and lousy bunkhouse. California is the land of the hungry stomach and the lousy bed for workers. For the idle thieves it is their "God's paradise."

From the Portland Executive Committee. The Central Executive Committee, representing all the local unions of the I. W. W. in Portland, has donated the sum of \$25.00 from the treasury. Realizing, however, that the donation is only of temporary relief, the Portland I. W. W. pledges one day's wages from its members for the purpose of paying off the back indebtedness of the paper and to buy a printing plant for the organization in the Northwest to be controlled jointly by the organizations of the Northwest. We do not need to point out the efficiency and the usefulness of the Industrial Worker. This uncompromising, clear-cut fighter must continue in the field to spread revolutionary, industrial teachings. We can not, after all it has done for the I. W. W., leave it perish. Therefore, we appeal to all local unions, acting jointly, to immediately set about raising the funds for this purpose. The fund being raised by the Portland unions will be held until the other unions in the West will agree upon some plan of carrying out the proposed object. Let us own and control our own press and keep the Industrial Worker in the field. The call is urgent. By order of the Central Executive Committee, Portland I. W. W. E. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

Let us learn to apply the good that is in men in the service of the I. W. W. If you yourself are not perfect, do not expect perfection in others. Some men have ability in one line—some in another. Organization means putting the right man in the right place. The bosses know the value of this. They eat. Do you eat regularly? Why not? If you do not eat well and often, why not take time to learn the reason. Organize! Organize! ORGANIZE!

LIST OF NOMINATIONS FOR GENERAL OFFICERS

NOTICE. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Official ballots for the election of officers and auditing committee will be sent out by the General Office to the secretaries of all local unions in good standing. Secretaries of local unions will furnish ballots to the secretaries of branches. Members of local unions will mark their ballots and turn the same over to the election committee of their local union or branch. The election committee of each local union will compile the votes and send the tabulations of the same to the General Headquarters. The vote will close 60 days after the ballot has been issued from the General Office. Local unions can adopt such measures as the conditions in their jurisdiction call for in order that every member in good standing receives his ballot. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Sec'y-Treas.

General Secretary-Treasurer. Vincent St. John, Chicago, Ill.—12, 26, 85, 86, 92, 139, 140, 141, 157, 167, 173, 179, 222, 272, 317, 322, 382, 413, 419, 432, 434. M. Dumas, New York, N. Y.—425.

General Organizer. E. J. Foote, Portland, Ore.—434. W. E. Trautman, Chicago—12, 84, 85, 86, 139, 140, 157, 167, 173, 179, 272, 317, 382, 432. Oscar Muel, Philadelphia, Pa.—425. F. W. Heslewood (declined), Spokane, Wash.—84, 92, 141, 222, 322, 419. Ben Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.—413. L. Duchez, New Castle, Pa.—26.

General Executive Board. J. H. Sanderson, Hawley, Cal.—12. Thos. Whitehead, Seattle, Wash.—12, 26, 84, 85, 92, 140, 141, 157, 222, 272, 317, 322, 382, 434. George Speed, San Francisco, Cal.—12, 92, 141, 222, 322, 432. Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass.—12, 179. C. H. Axelson, Minneapolis, Minn.—12. T. J. Cole, Blue Island, Ill.—26, 84, 85, 86, 92, 141, 157, 167, 179, 272.

J. J. Ector, Pittsburg, Pa.—26, 84, 85, 86, 140, 157, 179, 222, 317, 382, 432. H. L. Gaines, St. Louis, Mo.—26, 84, 85, 86, 86, 92, 140, 141, 157, 167, 179, 222, 317, 322. E. G. Flynn, Missoula, Mont.—84, 140, 434. H. S. Carrol, Centro, Cal.—84, 272. J. W. Wagner, Portland, Ore.—92, 141. J. D. Thompson, Spokane, Wash.—167, 322, 434. F. W. Heslewood, Spokane, Wash.—167, 179, 434. E. J. Foote, Portland, Ore.—173, 382, 419, 432. Louis Gatewood, Spokane, Wash.—222, 434. J. Ebert, New York—272. C. Hal, New Orleans, La.—272, 432. C. L. Webert, New Bedford, Mass.—317. W. Taylor, Vancouver, B. C.—322. J. Wilson, Spokane, Wash.—382, 432. J. D. Smith, Seattle, Wash.—382, 432. W. E. Trautman, Chicago, Ill.—413. Joe Sturm, St. Louis, Mo.—413. Chas. Jacobs, St. Louis, Mo.—413. Rob. Hauschild, St. Louis, Mo.—419. James Walsh (address unknown)—419. W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, Cal.—419. —Herman, Philadelphia, Pa.—425. —Busson, Philadelphia, Pa.—425. Vincent St. John, Chicago, Ill.—425.

Auditing Committee. T. J. Cole, Blue Island, Ill.—432, 140. C. H. Axelson, Minneapolis, Minn.—12, 92, 148, 434. H. L. Gaines, St. Louis, Mo.—434, 413. W. T. Neff, Portland, Ore.—92, 141, 419. W. E. Trautman, Chicago, Ill.—413. W. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.—413. J. A. Jones, Missoula, Mont.—322.

Albert Simpson, Chicago, Ill.—167, 322. E. G. Flynn, Missoula, Mont.—317. E. J. Foote, Portland, Ore.—84, 272. M. M. Elders, Phoenix, Ariz.—272. H. Traurig, New York—272. Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, Wash.—322. Theo. Meyers, Chicago, Ill.—167, 222. W. Rice, Chicago, Ill.—222. A. Easton, Chicago, Ill.—167. L. Duchez, New Castle, Pa.—140. Peter Epperson, Cheyenne, Wyo.—140. A. V. Roe, Spokane, Wash.—84. B. E. Williams, New Castle, Pa.—12, 26. Karl Rathje, Chicago, Ill.—12.

NOTICE. The foregoing is a complete list of all nominations made by the various local unions for the several officers.

IT IS NOT A BALLOT. Notice is being sent to all nominees whose addresses we have. Only the names of those who accept will appear on the official ballot. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

FREE SPEECH IN SPOKANE. On Monday, October 25, Fellow Worker James P. Thompson, the organizer of the I. W. W. in Spokane, was arrested for speaking on Stevens street. His case came up in the police court on Tuesday, October 26, and a decision in his case is arranged for Tuesday, November 2. If he is dismissed, and the authorities allow the union to speak on the streets—as the religious bodies are already allowed—all right. If he is convicted, the I. W. W. will proceed on that day, November 2, to hold public meetings on the streets regardless of the law. REMEMBER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, THERE WILL BE A STREET MEETING IN SPOKANE.

All lovers of free speech are asked to be in readiness to be in Spokane on that date. The I. W. W. Industrial Unions will be notified by wire how many men to send to Spokane, if any. The 500 who have arranged to come from a certain local and all others are asked to make public this notice. It is, of course, needless to add that all meetings will be orderly and no irregularities of any kind will be tolerated. THIS FREE SPEECH RIGHT IS INALIENABLE. THE AUTHORITIES WHO DENY IT ARE LAW-BREAKERS. All Union Secretaries are notified to read this notice at all meetings.

Did you ever see a preacher working with a pick and shovel? Why not? The preachers are organized. Are you organized? The I. W. W. means one labor union for every one who works for wages. Can you beat it?

IMPORTANT NOTICE. After November 1st the General Headquarters will be removed to Rooms 518-19 Cambridge building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. The need for a larger office, more centrally located, makes the change necessary. Address all mail after November 1st to the new address, Rooms 518-19 Cambridge building, 56 Fifth Avenue.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL IN WEST PENNSYLVANIA

The first convention of the I. W. W. for the Pittsburgh district assembled in McKees Rocks, Pa., Sunday, October 10.

Seventeen delegates were in attendance representing coal miners, steel car workers, and tin mill workers, from five different localities. General Organizer Trautmann in opening the meeting gave reasons for calling the convention, stating that steps must be taken to avoid any possible relapse in the work already started. He reviewed the work done in the district, especially in McKees Rocks and Butler, giving suggestions as to the future policy of the I. W. W. regarding strikes and organization work. He reported great demands for I. W. W. speakers and organizers and gave suggestions as to the handling of this agitation. He suggested the establishment of a central station for handling propaganda and educational work of the district, and that the proposed Industrial Union paper to be published in New Castle have one page in the Polish language, if possible.

After some discussion the convention went into a committee of the whole to consider and take action on the different propositions. The "Industrial Press Bureau" came up for considerable discussion. Some of the delegates objected to that institution on the ground that it was being conducted by individuals in New Castle, and therefore could not be officially recognized by the I. W. W. It was finally moved and carried to endorse the I. P. B., provided the New Castle locals would assume control thereof.

A motion was made and carried to proceed immediately with the organization work for the Pittsburgh district. The following were nominated and elected members of the committee: Henry Spunar, Williams, Cox and Benedetti. The proposed new I. W. W. paper at New Castle received much attention, and it was finally moved and carried "that the district council endorse the establishment of a weekly paper in New Castle, to be called 'Solidarity,' by the local unions of New Castle, and the council assumes its control in editorial and financial policies, but vests its management in the hands of the local unions of New Castle."

It was moved and carried that a tax of five cents per member per month be levied on all locals of the district for the purpose of carrying on organization work. Under good and welfare, Fellow Worker Max Forker stated that he had gone to New York City at the request of German organizations of that city, and was received with enthusiasm when he spoke on the McKees Rocks strike at a great mass meeting. The meeting sent fraternal greetings to the I. W. W.

B. H. Williams and W. E. Trautmann reviewed the tin mill strike situation and showed how the sentiment for the I. W. W. was developing in that industry, and urged that the I. W. W. bend every energy towards organizing the men, and give the rank and file a chance to decide what they should do about continuing the strike or calling it off.

It was moved and carried that the convention meet every three months and that date of next meeting be January 9, 1910. B. H. WILLIAMS, Chairman District Committee.

THE BEATING OF JONES BY THE MISSOULA SHERIFF

On September 30th Fellow Workers Jones, Appleby, Tuchs and myself were sentenced to 15 days each in the county jail. That night five more of the boys were arrested. The morning of October 1st, after breakfast, the prisoners called for a speech. We moved the table to the southwest corner of the jail. Jones got up and made a talk on Industrial Union. The sheriff sent in word not to talk so loud. So Jones lowered his voice. He talked for about five minutes, then we started to sing the "Red Flag."

The sheriff came in and ordered us to stop singing. We stopped. The sheriff said: "You can sing one hour of the morning and evening." We asked at what hour. He said: "Between 6 and 7 of the morning, and 7 and 8 in the evening." The prisoners told him that we would be locked up at that time. "Well, you can't sing at all," said the sheriff. Jones said that we would sing, and grinned in the sheriff's face.

Brave Sheriff. Of course he should have known that it was unconstitutional to laugh at the majesty of the law. The sheriff grabbed Jones by the throat, and threw him back on the table, and slapped him in the face. Jones made no resistance. Some of the prisoners crowded up close to the Big Thug. Jones said: "Don't interfere, boys." The sheriff said: "No, you're damned right, they won't interfere." He then turned to me and said: "You are a gentleman, but this fellow, pointing to Jones, is a damned ——" (The language he used won't do to print.) He said: "I never did like his looks." Jones answered: "I can return the compliment." The sheriff then grabbed Jones and put him in the cage and closed the door. Jones said: "Boys, see that this is published." The sheriff went in the cage. He said, "I'll fix you so you can't talk," and knocking Jones down, pounded him in the face. He had a big brass key in his hand. He asked Jones if he would be good. Jones would not answer. The sheriff then grabbed Jones by the hair of the head and the seat of the pants and knocked him up and down on the steel floor.

When we got to Jones he was unconscious. His eyes were black and swollen. His face was covered with blood. I went to the door and asked for a doctor. They answered me that he needed no doctor. Then, in a short time, they moved Jones to the city jail. But in spite of the slugging tactics used by the policing forces of the employers the members of the I. W. W. forced the city of Missoula to surrender, and if the Workers will organize we can force the U. S. Government to surrender to us. F. H. LITTLE.

The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today! This was said by August Spies, who was hanged for trying to unite the workers. He was brave enough to say this on the gallows. Are you afraid to lose your job when others have lost their lives in the only fight worth fighting?

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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JAMES WILSON Editor
A. E. COUSINS Assistant Editor

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All communications relative to the Spokane I. W. W., other than the industrial Worker, should be addressed to C. L. Filigno, Secretary Executive Committee.

Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1909, at the postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

We may differ on a thousand matters of opinion, but we all want things.

The execution of Ferrer in Spain was indeed the "shot heard round the world," and its echoes will ring as long as men love Liberty!

The Philadelphia "Ledger" says that "the citizen soldiery of this country is not and never can be an instrument of oppression" (!). Comment would be superfluous.

The I. W. W. does not teach religion, neither do we forget that one Fellow Worker has the same right to belief that another has to disbelief. But we propose to dig into the employing class—deacons or no deacons.

Grandma Durham of the Spokane "Review," speaking of the Ferrer mass meeting last Saturday, says that the I. W. W. seems to have a little respect for the "employing class" as for the "ruling class." Yes, Grandma, because the employing class is the ruling class.

It's results we want—not talk! The camp delegates in the logging camps are doing more good than a mile of hot air. The Industrial Worker would like to have articles from all these delegates on the best way to organize. By comparing notes in this way much good will result.

The "Pie Bakers' Union" of New York has been on strike and the papers of the well-to-do class are complaining about the suffering of the "upper crust" of society. Too bad! If the "Doughnut Bakers' Union" in the west goes on strike we will all have to get along on porterhouse steak—and no doughnuts. We are the "lower crust."

The I. W. W. must be made a more and more important part of the life of the workers. The meetings of the union, while necessary, are but a small part of the matter. The place to teach the principles of Industrial Union is on the job, and all the time. No organizer can "organize the working class." The workers themselves must unite themselves.

While we criticize the employers and condemn their tyranny, we must remember that mere protests and complaints have no effect on the master class. For centuries the people have had "a right to petition the king." The revolutionary industrial Union of the workers is the effective, real protest. Help to organize our fellow workers. That is the practicable, sensible course.

Mare Pratt of Spokane has sent a message to the city council saying that many of the local contractors get their men through the employment sharks, and the men are fired after a day or two to make room for fresh suckers! The home guard must be protected. They are citizens. But how about the thousands of men that are robbed by being skinned by the sharks and sent out of town? Oh, they are merely "hoboes," and it makes no difference if they are robbed, and if they complain in public they will be arrested.

We made a fair start to line up the harvest hands in this section during the season. Fall and winter is a good time to make a regular, systematic plan of campaign for next summer. We must have shorter hours, more pay, better grub, and a place better than a straw stack to sleep in next year. Let's get to work along this line and quit chewing the rag about useless things. Now, what's the best scheme to get the I. W. W. into control on the ranches?

The employment shark graft is a bigger thing than many think. The big Democrat organization of New York City—Tammany Hall—is reported to be pretending to oppose one of them in particular in that city, the "National Employment Agency." It is charged that this is merely an agency for scabs. What employment shark ever lived that would not ship scabs? But the thing is of enough importance so that even the politicians are trying to make capital out of the affair. How the politicians do love the workers—almost to death!

By the way, we ought to hear from some more of the boys about that leaflet to show the hopelessness of craft unions and the falsity of their teachings. We have already had several articles along this line. This week we have an article by Fellow Worker Covington Hall of New Orleans. The General Secretary has many calls for such a leaflet. We want to get the ideas of as many of the members as possible, so that the leaflet will be a winner—not too long, and right to the point.

Do not forget to boost for the new I. W. W. paper to be printed by the industrial unions of New Castle, Pa. It is to be called "Solidarity." The editor of the paper is Fellow Worker Stirton. The time is soon coming when every industrial center and every town will have its own I. W. W. paper and we will be able to hear our side of things. Of course, the new paper will be subject to the supervision of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. Address all communications to C. H. McCarty, Secretary Joint Press Committee, P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa. The boys in New Castle have the good wishes of the members in this section and will undoubtedly have also a good support.

We must not forget that the I. W. W. is a permanent organization. By that it is meant that the society of the future will be formed entirely according to any plan arranged beforehand. Practice and experience, and the intelligence of the workers, and their love of liberty, will do away with many rules and forms. Great inventions generally become more simple as experience enables those who use them to do away with useless parts. But the systematic association of the working class must last as long as men make and use things. The I. W. W. is forming the new society, not only because it is the organization of the working class here and now, but because the fight for liberty develops our powers, so that we learn to act freely for the best interest of the working class and therefore ourselves.

The word "anarchist" is one of those terms which are hurled at the heads of working people who propose to fight their own battles, without relying on the opinions of the respectable and the cowardly. There are different ideas on the meaning of anarchism, as there are different ideas on the meaning of socialism, as these words are used to describe the form of society when the master class have been finally overcome. A member of the I. W. W. must be an actual wage worker and agree to abide by the principles of the union, whether an anarchist, a socialist, a believer in communism or any other theory of society. We can all act together on the industrial field for our own interest as against the employing class, and we all suffer and rejoice together. The enemy it is, who would divide the workers by useless disputes and wrangling.

The Indianapolis "Star" has the following in an editorial which condemns "socialism and anarchy," which it says "are justly regarded as without excuse." It points out the evil results of gag-law, however, although an employing class paper. Speaking of free speech in England, it says:

The freedom of speech allowed in Hyde Park, for example, seems extreme to the American visitor; but the wisdom of this attitude is demonstrated in the comparative immunity enjoyed in England from political crimes of violence, compared with the eruptions that always follow displays of force from the

more repressive governments of the continent. Whether it is the American continent or that of Europe the oracle sayeth not. The employing class are the first to be guilty of violence, and what greater tyranny can there be than forcibly to prevent the freedom of speech and of the press?

"POLITICAL ACTION"

If the political committee of the employing class, otherwise known as the "government," were abolished, the politicians of all kinds would be out of a job and might have to join the ranks of the despised jobless. Therefore the political socialists, the republicans, the democrats, the single taxers, the prohibitionists, depend for their existence on the preservation, as such, of the present government. The political socialists would abolish class rule by taking part in it; the others would change it by making it the same. Take your choice, you HUNGRY, laughed-at, voting suckers! But when the editor of a "socialist" paper is keener to protect the government than the government itself, it is enough to make even a patriot scratch his head—or his back. About two weeks ago all the papers of the enemy—we mean the employing class—were full of accounts about an anarchist plot to kill Taft and Diaz, the presidents of two republics founded on slavery. It was given out that this murder plot started in Chicago. However, some of the larger papers, which sometimes give out more reliable news than others, are contradicting this absurd story. The Chicago "Inter-Ocean," a republican paper and the support of Brothie, Taft of the A. F. of L., has the following:

Peter G. Drautzburg, at present in charge of the secret service in Chicago, yesterday said, regarding the alleged exposure of a Chicago anarchist society: "There is absolutely no truth in the report. It is idiotic. As a matter of fact, I am the only secret service operative in the city and I have been spending all my time with the federal grand jury. Captain Thomas I. Porter, in charge of this district, is now in Cairo doing the same jury work that I am doing here. The other men are out on other cases, but on nothing concerning any attempt on the life of President Taft by anarchists. The report that secret service men attended the socialist meeting last night at 180 Washington street, where resolutions were passed condemning the execution of Professor Ferrer in Spain, in disguise, is also wrong. Besides that, there have been no outside government men in Chicago for at least three months and I do not know that any of the United States operatives are expected in Chicago for a considerable length of time."

But however slack the police and secret service men may be, let it be some comfort to the patriots that Comrade A. M. Simons of the "Chicago Socialist" is at his post! Speaking of a meeting which was considering the execution of Ferrer, Simons said ("Chicago Journal"): "If any anarchists had attempted to state their theories at the meeting last night they would have been thrown downstairs before the secret service men could have got to them," said A. M. Simons, editor of the "Chicago Daily Socialist." "An anarchist loves a socialist as the devil loves holy water. They attempted to break up our meetings two years ago and the police would not interfere, but we put some of the anarchists in the hospital. There are detectives at all our meetings, but they would not have any chance to find anarchists."

Putting working men, who happen to be anarchists, in the hospital is probably "political action." Did any one ever hear of a socialist workman being "put in the hospital" by anarchists for attending an anarchist meeting? Is this kind of rufianism the way to convert workmen to undying faith in the "peaceful ballot"? Simons is the author of numerous pamphlets, which, while they uphold the right of "government," have at least succeeded in hurting the profits of one branch of the "bourgeoisie." It is generally admitted that Simons' pamphlets have cut into the profits of "Cascarets." Two doses of "Simons' Political Pills" taken on an empty stomach will cure the most obstinate cases.

THE POETRY OF REVOLUTION

The power of imagery, and the stimulus of the imagination—has it not often been neglected in our search through the arsenals of ideas, as we seek to invade the human mind? How true it is that the greatest poets and the sweetest singers have been members of the working class! Homer, the beggar, and centuries later, Burns, do they not derive their power from the energy of struggle? Struggle between the gods and the struggle of the man who was "begging leave to toil"? "Les Miserables" of Hugo, and his "Tollers of the Sea," what is their hidden meaning, if it be not WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE? To the student of history, to the kid-glove revolutionist, the sorrows of little Cosette, the wail, are pitiful. The squalor of the new-boy and the child factory hand are commonplace and vulgar. Even as memory paints all the roses and hides all their thorns, so do the miseries of the past become mere background of picture shadow for the class that has never felt the sting of poverty. Only the working class have the true poetic idea, or those exceptional minds who rise superior to their environment. The parables of Christ, while deep, are appeals to the plainest and most commonplace human experience. The rich man and Lazarus; the sower, the sheep and the goats; are they not a mirror of the class struggle, and the age-long condemnation of the master class? The true inspiration of poetry is economic. If the Christian looks for a "tree of life," the Eskimo hopes for plenty of seal blubber in the time to come, even as the Indian expects the happy hunting grounds, or the dreamy Hindoo looks for Nirvana. And so it is, that the deepest and most compelling expressions of poetry are those that are at bottom founded on our bread-and-butter needs.

Rouget de Lisle wrote the "Marseillaise" while hungry, and its angry protest is the poetry of a class long robbed and ready for action. "La Carmagnole" appealed to the "I am a Bum" of Paris long ago. Ask Foulon, whom they hung to a lamp post for telling the people to eat grass, whether the Carmagnole was not a fine thing for the purposes of agitation! But it was vulgar! So was the lamp post. It is barely possible that some of the men who took part in this affair were not "Marxian" students, but they had the resolution to exterminate a parasite. Even a dog with no poetry in his soul will snap at a flea, and if there could be an epic poem for dogs it would doubtless be founded on the struggle between dogs and their enemies. The highest aspirations of life are those which, if followed, make for the advancement of the race and the betterment of the world. The poem of a man dedicated to shopkeepers; or who but a lunatic could compose an ode to Murder and Robbery? Go to the man who does right if you would find the man who is able to think right. Go to the class that feeds the world if you would find the man to inspire and sing to the world.

The New York "Sun" has the following editorial in honor of Sam Gompers in connection with Sam's coming to America on a scab ship:

The idea that the president of the American Federation of Labor, fat with salary and perquisites and revelling in all the fruits and graces of the union, should be transported from France to the United States upon a vessel which had been even touched by a grovelling and "scabby" hand was not to be entertained for the fraction of a moment; and, indeed, the conjunction must have been equally obnoxious at the other end. We haven't a doubt in the world that if the French authorities had imagined the situation in the least they would have reinstated the strikers, dismissed the "scabs" with becoming indignation and permitted the Hon. Samuel Gompers to sail away under conditions exactly suited to his taste. We feel every confidence, however, in the ability of Morrison, De Nedry and other equally monumental geniuses to extricate the unjustly accused Gompers from the pit of ignominy which has been dug for him. It is borne in upon us that all is not sweetest harmony in the ranks of the "Federation," that there are sacrilegious persons who would accuse if not denounce the exalted and oleaginous Gompers; but let us hope that it will be smoothed over in the end and the truth proclaimed. Gompers hates "scabs" with all his heart. This murmur in his discredit is the work of reactionaries and undesirable delinquents in general.

Even if the radical and lawless element do kick about the fact that Gompers is a notorious scab, he can remember that the papers of the employers are taking his part, anyway.

What with the A. F. of L. being in a state of breakdown and confusion, and the politicians divided against themselves, the outlook for those workers who believe in "politics and the A. F. of L." is dreary. Several of the State Federations of the A. F. of L. are in rebellion against Mitchell, Morrison, Gompers & Co., and several of the state political outfits are having a cat-and-parrot time of it. A boy once saw a fight between a skunk and a rattlesnake. He said he didn't care which whipped.

The blessings of liberty have at last been fully poured out in the Philippines under the Stars and Stripes. For a long time the Filipinos have been supplied with venereal diseases and whisky, but now they are having the genuine American treatment always given to strikers. Thirty-six leaders of the striking cigarmakers of Manila have been arrested charged with criminal conspiracy. The strike followed a demand for more wages.

I. W. W. DIRECTORY; A LIST OF FIGHTERS

The following is a directory of the Industrial Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States and Canada. Secretaries of Unions are requested to notify the editor of any changes desired in this list.

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St. John, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.
General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautmann, 810 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.
General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 8 Tunnel St., cor. Webster Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas Whitehead, 308 James St., Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; H. L. Gaines, 4243 Lexington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne St., Blue Island, Ill.

Arizona.
Secy.—Town—Address.
272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 E. Van Buren.
273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230.

British Columbia.
44—Alice Harling, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke.
525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653. Meets 8 p. m. Tuesday in Miners' Union Hall.
322—F. C. Lewis, Vancouver, Room 3 61 Cordova st. W. Meets 2 p. m. Sundays.
326—Pat Daly, Prince Rupert.

California.
173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 173 East St., Maritime Bk.
437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. Meets 8 p. m. Saturdays.
419—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, Box 357.
12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second St.

Colorado.
26—Walker C. Smith, cor. Curtis and 15th St. Illinois.
500—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,663 Yale Ave.
85—Branch No. 1 (Scandinavian), Oscar Gaderlund. Meets 2a and 4th Sundays in month at 8 p. m. 135 Wells St.
85—W. Zaleski, Polish Br.
85—P. Price, Chicago, 418 Oak St. Br. 2.
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale Ave.

Iowa.
159—H. Hagensen, Sioux City, 419 Jennings. Louisiana.
38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 N. Scott. Minnesota.
424—H. F. Leger, Jr., Deer River. Meets 1st and 3d Sundays of month at 10 a. m., Ruby's Hall.
64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson Ave.

Missouri.
84—J. Pollack, St. Louis, 1529 N. 16th St.
Hugh M. Scott, Kansas City, 513 E. 5th St. Montana.
142—J. V. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 E. Com. Av.
105—F. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington
105—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.
41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 4th Ave. South.
421—Joe Duddy, Kallispell, Box 175.
39—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings. Meets Friday, 7:30 p. m.

Michigan.
Mrs. Elma Anolinen, Negaunee, L. Box 277. Nebraska.
86—A. L. A. Schiermeyer, 1116-1118 Douglas St.

New Jersey.
24—A. Hagaberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave.
163—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw Ave.

New York.
510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson. New York.
161—C. Delz, New York, 512 E. 140th.
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 E. 152d.
130—N. Beckman, New York, 334 E. 51st
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 W. 96th.
317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.
91—J. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Fernbrooke.
15—A. Black, New York, 403 W. 127th.
179—J. Rouleton, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand Ave. Ohio.
89—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2472 E. 51st.

Oregon.
93—Paul Frohwerk, Portland, 33 N. 4th St. Meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month at 2 p. m.
92—E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. 4th St. Meets Friday at 8 p. m.
141—Building Constructors, Portland, Ore., 33 N. 4th St., B. Lorton. Meets Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Pennsylvania.
5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 206 Smith St.
524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna Ave.

215—J. Desmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gazzam St.
393—Jas. Alajala, Box 239, Monongahela City.
516—Anton Parise, Parsons, Box 81.
515—G. Grech, West Phtston, 118 Luzerne Ave.
511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13.
298—New Castle, 23 1/2 Washington St., Thursday Evening.
Mixed Local, L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622.
299 Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.
299—Joseph Schmidt, McKees Rocks, 100 Charter avenue.

392—Paulon Bastide, McDonald, Box 224. Rhode Island.
99—D. Ulerico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill.

530—Italian Br., Providence. Vermont.
7—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre St.
176—N. Imbruglio, Lyndonville.
410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcliff Place.

Washington.
423—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, 416 Front Ave.
132—O. E. Boyd, Spokane.
432—Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, 308 James St.
434—Richard Brazier, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.

131—A. C. Cole, 308 James St. Meets Mondays, 8:30 p. m.
382—O. R. Coles, Seattle, 301 James St.
178—August Wankeman, Seattle, 308 James St.
222—A. Lovett, Spokane, 416 Front Ave., Rear.
354—Chas. Bonet, Aberdeen.

Wyoming.
140—Louis Morca, Cheyenne, 418 W. 17th St. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS.

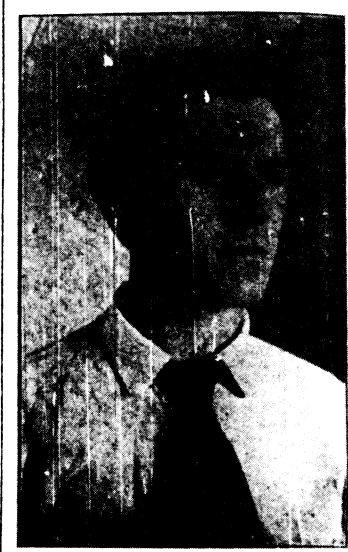
National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.
20—G. H. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newbury St.
55—W. Windelhurst, Fall River, Mass., 23
120—D. Pearl, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central Ave.
187—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Belleville Ave.

157—Italian Br., New Bedford.
425—A. Debuigne, Philadelphia, 1842 N. Front St.
433—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box 698.
436—C. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St.
513—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 44.
530—T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., Box 216.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.
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Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Rice, 935 Wells St.
McKees Rocks, Pa.—Francis Morris, 100 Chartiers Ave.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Seattle, Wash.—T. Brown, 308 James St.
Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filigno, 416 Front Ave., Rear.
Portland, Ore.—John Panener, 33 N. Fourth St.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tutthill, 69 Baynes St.
Chicago, Ill.—Paul Price, 418 Oak St.
Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 E. Porphyry St.



E. J. FOOTE, I. W. W. Organizer, now in Portland.

GIRL OF SEVENTEEN TELLS HOW TO STRIKE.

Fellow Worker Fred Isler, the former secretary of Industrial Union No. 434 of Spokane, Wash., is at present in New York City. He sends in the following account of a strike in that city from the New York "World" of October 14. This strike was a revelation to the yellow A. F. of L.:

Four thousand girls, ranging from 15 to 22 years of age, marshaled by a bronze-haired, gray-eyed leader of 17, won a strike yesterday so peacefully, so quietly, that nobody outside of their employers and the strikers knew it. They were the Neckwear Workers' Union, of whom 4,000 out of 5,000 are young women. Yesterday afternoon the last employee visited the strikers' headquarters, on the fourth floor of No. 151 Clinton street, signed the contract offered him by the 17-year-old secretary of the union, and departed thankfully, followed by his girl employees, who had struck 10 days before because they wanted four cents a dozen more for making neckties.

"Yes, the 5,000 girl necktie workers are back at work today, and we're just as happy as we can be. The girls all struck together and were as true as steel. And, what's more, we won without the aid of any man."

So spoke the 18-year-old strike leader, Lillian Plesser, whose management of the campaign for sanitary workshops, more pay and shorter hours has ended in victory. She was found yesterday afternoon at her headquarters, New Clinton Hall, No. 151 Clinton street, surrounded by a bevy of girls, who kissed and hugged her and declared she was the dearest girl that ever lived.

The girl strike leader is pretty and vivacious, with large brown eyes and hair and slender figure. Before becoming leader of the 5,000 girls she was a necktie maker, but her sister workers put her at their head by a unanimous vote, and her salary from the union is the same as the pay she earned in the shop. She would accept no more. She was born in Russia and lives with her parents on the east side.

Direct Action.

"What has been the secret of our success," she repeated. "Well, it was very simple, and it would be a good thing for the men who they contemplate going on strike to adopt the method. It is this: Don't strike when the bosses want you to, but wait until their business comes, and then just quit, as we did." "During the summer the bosses were not acting for us to strike. They knew it had come, and they would rather have had us work the season was slack and be home with 20¢ would have meant money for them." "But the laugh has been on them. The time came 10 days ago, when orders came pouring in from all over the country, and then we quit the work. And when the girls walked out of the shops the bosses were simply frantic. Many of them had rush orders and these men came to our headquarters and almost begged on their knees for the girls to come back."

"They were willing to grant the demands and everyone has since done so, and each and every one has signed a bond by which they will have to pay us from \$300 to \$500 according to the number of girls employed, if they fail to keep their word." "It has been such a lovely strike all the way through, and so peaceful. Not an arm was made and not a single hair-pulling match." "What advice would I give to the strikers who are having a strike of their own now? The men are asking for only 10¢ more and they deserve it. My advice is to get the restaurants to refrain from selling the pies until the strike has been settled. The profit on 100,000 pies a day is a fortune, but the bosses won't stand any length of time. That reason the strikers should appoint committees to make a tour of these restaurants. They have not yet done so, but they should do about it once."

Learn to despise all human authority. The laws of nature can not be changed by man. Men can learn to profit by understanding nature's laws. The time will never come when we will be free from the laws regulating our matter, but the time is coming when we will be free from the tyranny of other men.

THE PODUNK CLUB HOLDS GREAT DEBATE

By Robin Dunbar.

After the summer adjournment of the famous literary and debating club of Podunk, Ind., the first meeting of the fall session took place last Friday evening in Freedom hall...

First Round.

John Spighetti spoke first. He said in part: "Socialism is decent. It represents virtue, love, home and country. It can even be patriotic on occasion. Look at Germany; also look at Milwaukee! See what Socialism has done, is doing and will do for the inhabitants of those countries! Also look at me! I used to speak on a soap box. Yes, I used to be right down in the gutter. But now—now—look at me! Why, as you see, I have on a Prince Albert coat instead of a contemptible frock."

PHONE MAIN 2623 If out of office call up Main 5645 DR. I. H. ROBB PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Miller's Cafe The only 25c meal house in Missoula, Mont. I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS. 132 West Front Street.

"SOLIDARITY" Industrial Unions Nos. 297 and 298, I. W. W., of New Castle, Pennsylvania, will publish a weekly paper beginning on November 18. The price will be \$1.00 per year.

leave be as to read one of Comrade Spighetti's books! What's in them? Nothing but howls and Capitalism—mostly Capitalism! He complains about the capitalists and calls them anarchists, and then sets down and folds his hands waitin' for the revolution to come of itself!

No Personalities.

Amen Symen interposed at this point and cautioned the speaker to be less personal in his remarks. He eulogized the works of Comrade Spighetti in the highest terms, stating he was entirely Marxian and purely scientific in his viewpoint, and besides was popular with the ladies.

Sally Sheep then resumed the Socialist argument. She spoke mainly on woman suffrage, child labor, white slavery and the evils of drink. She asked: "Who have taken up the discussion of the question of votes for women? The women, of course! Who have called the attention of the manufacturers to the advantages and disadvantages of child labor? Again the women, aided by some of the children and by Senator Beveldege. Who have printed columns of details about the traffic in young girls? Again the women, I answer. And, lastly, who have made most of the counties in Indiana go dry? The women, to be sure! But what kind of women? Why Socialist women, women who wave the red flag! Oh, my sisters, if you knew how much heroism and how much hero worship there is in the Socialist party I am sure you would join it tonight. Before I became a member I was nobody among the poor. Now I am a somebody, about whom they hear in the police columns, even if they do not invite me to their palatial homes and gilded dens of vice. I should like to tell you of some of the terrible things going on in those awful homes of the billionaires, but as I'm not asked to tell their horrible orgies I can not. But I suspect, and I shall continue to suspect until I force them to invite me, or GIVE WOMEN THE VOTE!"

Audience Warm's Up.

By this time the audience was in a high pitch of excitement. The oratory of Spighetti, the humor of Plunkwell and the pathos of William Hunt Troothe. Every eye was turned upon him as he arose. He proceeded in a quiet, cool manner, emphasizing his remarks by pauses rather than by gestures or high tones and carried conviction to the crowd. To him went the honors of the debate. We give his summing up in full: "I am not an anarchist, nor a socialist. I do not even display the rationalism of the preverse and claim to be the opposite of what I am—a Bromide. I am not bourgeois nor capitalist. And if I were both that would make no difference to the real issues of this debate. "The question is alternative—socialism or anarchy? I answer neither! Both are phases of politics. Socialism would elect men who stand for parliamentarism. It is against the present form of government and in favor of a kind it denominates as the co-operative commonwealth. Anarchy is against what we have and what the socialists propose. Politics is not a constructive force. The statesman is not a creator, but a creature. The politician is a knocker. As soon as a socialist becomes elected he becomes inoculated with the idea of the saving grace of parliamentarism. This is inevitable. "The base of society is force. At first the force is crudely expressed; then it becomes highly organized. Experience dictates that the only way to meet force is with force—guns, bullet, the bomb, the ballot are not weapons with which to meet modern organizations. Army against army, legions against legions is the way battles are fought. The only place such clashes occur is on the battlefield. The proletariat avoids the battlefield of militarism, for there the minority is supreme; but on the battlefield of industrialism the working class is supreme. Look at Sweden; at McKees Rocks! Go to the ants in the factories, thou socialist, anarchist, politician sluggard and get wise! The weapon of the worker is the weapon of the idlers—that is, organization! Not the ballot box, not the rifle, not the barricade; but the tool is the best weapon. Both socialists and anarchists would abolish the wage system. I would abolish the dividend system by increasing the wages until dividends become impossible. I would abolish landlordism by the rent strike. Interest will not be paid on money if rents and profits are consumed in wages. This is called by some socialism; by others anarchy. It is neither the one nor the other—it is common sense! Common sense is concentrated science. Fools call this by a bad name in order to justify their foolishness. But the no-government anarchists of the industrial unionists type are superior to the all-government socialists of the parliament stripe. Hence I prefer the labor trust to politics of any stripe or brand. It will free the workers, while politics will keep them enslaved!" (Applause, cheers and cat-calls.)

Question by Mrs. Welland Goodfux: "Where do the women come in in your industrial-unionist scheme of things?" Answer by Mr. Troothe: "They don't come in; they stay at home and tend the babies."

The decision favored the socialists. Bishop Shotup and Deacon Longbeak voted for the Shotup and Deacon Longbeak and Mrs. Welland Goodfux voted for the socialists. The chairman, Amen Symen, stated in breaking the tie that his wife was a woman suffragette and he would have to favor the more conservative side.

A policeman is a man with a blue coat. If you wear a blue coat you are a policeman? Not on your tippy! What is the difference, then, between an organized worker and the policeman? The policeman belongs to an O-R-G-A-N-I-Z-A-T-I-O-N.

Times change. The first negroes brought to America were slaves of the master class. At present the negroes are the defenders of the liberties of the employing class in Spokane. The slave has become the soldier. How long will it be before the slaves will all be soldiers against their oppressors?

PITTSBURGH STRIKE STANDARD MFG. CO.

There are three factories in the United States in the manufacture of bathtubs, water closet implements, etc. One additional factory is being erected in Toronto, Canada. The four concerns have formed a price-monopoly, in co-operation with the Master Plumbers Association and the National Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.

The factory in N. S. Pittsburg (Allegheny) employs 4,800 men, in Louisville, Ky., 2,000. In all three factories the employers have an agreement with the National Union of Iron Molders, for the "American" molding department. The so-called "Hunkey" molder's department is exempt from that agreement.

Several weeks ago the "Hunkeys" (in our vocabulary a name of honor) struck and won in the Allegheny plant. On September 22 about 250 workers, all employed in the enameling department, walked out. They demanded redress against many evils. A half Saturday, no work on Sunday, better sanitary provisions against the poisonous fumes, etc., and the restoration of the 1907 scale of wages.

The enamellers and finishers in one enameling department (lavatory), mostly Americans, came out with the Bohemians, Poles and Germans who form the bulk of employees in the bathtub-enameling department.

I appeared on the second day with Spunar and Klavier in the hall. The Americans and English-speaking strikers were already quarreling with the others, and were talking about breaking away. After addressing the crowd we urged the opposing forces to give reasons for their contention that work should be resumed. One man had been made the spokesman. Prior to our coming the English-speaking workers had voted to return to work. I answered the "spokesman" for the weak-kneed and showed them that it was now imperative to make efforts to get all departments out, and try to stop operations in New Brighton, Pa. I volunteered to proceed to New Brighton, Pa., as the firm was bringing workers from that place to fill the places of the strikers. I also volunteered to get circulars out for a mass meeting for September 25 so to get the other workers in the plant interested.

The "Americans" then took a vote and decided with all against three votes to stay out until Saturday and hear of developments in the meeting of that day, September 25.

Affairs at New Brighton. Two of us went to New Brighton, got into the plant in the night time when the night turn was on work. We found out that it was impossible to get action there, because the wages there were about 30 per cent higher than in N. S. Pittsburg.

On September 25 the meeting was attended by about 500. We explained in detail the price-combination of the firms, as well as their chances for victory if they could pull the other departments out.

But the "Americans" decided to scab! On Monday morning they returned to work! Only the "Bathtub Enamellers" remained out.

But by the peculiar kind of work these men are doing, their suspension of work gradually reflects on all other departments, and while molds were piling up, there was nobody to enamel and so finish the articles. After the first week of the strike the factory was virtually paralyzed.

It was then that the American Federation of Labor tried to get in its dirty work. Hughes Frayne, who comes from Scranton, with the illustrious title "General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor," appeared one morning in the meeting. Nobody knows who called for him. He got busy "promising the committee the aid of the A. F. of L."

Pressed by the chairman, a good Bohemian socialist, for definite explanation, he finally said that he had heard "that the members of the Iron Molders Union at work had been classified as scabs if they would remain at work, and it was in the protection of the interests of these 'true blue union men' that he came to advise the strikers." He urged them to organize in the A. F. of L. to return to work at once, and he and the Iron Molders Union would see to it that the points at issue would be "arbitrated," and a contract be made with the firm. "Not on your life," was the answer of the crowd, after Spunar and I had talked.

The Fakers Again. We said: The dirty hand of a labor fakir is again trying to throttle the voices of these workers! Frayne asked: Are you talking to me? I answered: No, to the workers so that they can see things right.

Mr. Frayne, seeing that he had to make some show, assured the men that the "Business Agent of the Iron Molders Union" would be around next day and get the Iron Molders out.

The "business agent" never showed up. On October 7, when the committee of the strikers went to arrange with the office about the paying off of the firm, Mr. Reed, Jr., one of the proprietors, invited them to a conference.

For four hours he consulted and made promises of adjustment. His arguments, as reported by the committee, were thus: The impudence of the bathtub-enamellers in walking out without serving notice is un-American, unpatriotic, etc. That the firm had a contract, and so in other plants, with the National Iron Molders Union; that already in December, 1908, the American molders had submitted a demand for higher wages; that the firm referred the matter to Mr. Joe Valentine, president of the National Union of Iron Molders, and one of the vice-presidents of the A. F. of L.; that the latter came to Pittsburg, had a conference with him in the Hotel Henry; that Mr. Valentine was convinced through the presentation of figures that the firm was not making a fair profit and could, therefore, not afford to give an increase; and that the Iron Molders are since still waiting for the increase, and can not get it until the firm is assured of a "fair profit." That, therefore, they, the strikers, should Americanize their methods and proceed on the same lines as pursued by the National Union of Iron Molders.

Mr. Reed arranged for another conference for Monday, October 11, 1909, with his father, the real boss.

Company Tools. In the meanwhile the company got their agent out among the men, and a few were weak-kneed. On Monday the firm made slight concessions: No Sunday work, Saturday half-holiday, an increase in wages as soon as conditions would warrant, etc.

The committee went back to report to the employers. The latter obstinately refused to reinstate all strikers at once and so discharge the scabs.

Meanwhile few Iron Molders saw the committee and urged them to report that the "Iron Molders would take a vote to walk out in two days if the company would not grant them an increase in wages."

We saw the trick again! But this brought about a division of forces. Finally Spunar,

upon my suggestion, and supported by the chairman, submitted the following plan: That they return, or rather march back to work, refuse to work with the scabs,—a la McKees Rocks, Pa.; that in the event of the Iron Molders walking out in two days they to quit work also, upon the guaranteed promise of the Iron Molders that they will make common cause also with the Enamellers.

This was adopted. Lines were immediately formed, the four men to each furnace lined up together, and at 3 o'clock all marched into the plant, all planted themselves before their furnaces; the scabs were no longer seen, and the firm agreed to reinstate all at once.

Then the men, having obtained this, returned and decided to call the meeting for organizing purposes.

On Sunday, October 24, 10 o'clock, \$43.00 were collected, to be held back until it would be seen whether the Enamellers would have to come out again with the Molders.

The Molders have not made demands, up to now,—another plot spoiled. WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT.

Spokane, Oct. 23, 1909. Executive Committee, I. W. W., Spokane, Wash.

Fellow Workers: The following are the receipts and expenses of the Industrial Worker for the week ending October 23, 1909:

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenses. Receipts include Subscriptions (\$31.00), Bundles and copies (39.65), Contributions (79.90), Advertisements (4.50). Expenses include Inland Printing Co. account (\$130.00), Receipt book, Graham & Co. (50), Ledger and scratch book (1.00), Telegram St. John (1.20), Telegraph boy (25), Postage stamps (4.30), etc.

Owing to hospital fund \$100.00 Owing to Inland Printing Co. 251.76 Bills due for bundles 66.10 Bills due for advertisements (Cousins), 25.00

JAMES WILSON, Editor Industrial Worker.

Spokane, October 23, 1909.

To Whom It May Concern: We, the undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World of Spokane, Wash., have examined the books of the editor of the Industrial Worker for the week ending October 23, 1909, and certify that the above report is correct.

C. M. CONNER, Ind. Union No. 434. FRED FISHER, Ind. Union No. 434. FRANK ANDERSON, Ind. Union No. 222. J. A. JOHNSON, Ind. Union No. 223. JOHN M. JOSE, Ind. Union No. 132.

N. B.—It should be noted that this report is up to October 23—Saturday. Items not appearing here will be on the report for the following week. The names of those who contributed the item of \$79.90 in the above report are as follows:

Industrial Union No. 178, Seattle \$25.00 J. Th. Anderson, Cusick, Wash. 1.00 B. Hoffmann, Yovill, Idaho. 60.00 H. Hutchenec 1.50 C. H. Axelsson 1.50 J. C. Knust 1.90

The items covering all the receipts in detail have been examined by the Executive Committee in the making out of the above report and have been approved by the committee.

There are four Industrial Unions in Spokane: Nos. 434, 222, 223, 132. Each union has two delegates on the Executive Committee. Five or more delegates make up a quorum to do business. At this meeting there were five members of the Committee present, as noted above.

Any further information relative to this report or the finances of the paper may be had by persons entitled to the same by applying to the editor, the Executive Committee, or to any of the officers of any or all of the Industrial Unions of the I. W. W. in Spokane. JAMES WILSON, Editor.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE.

Considerable work around Portland, from \$2.25 to \$2.75, 9 to 10 hours.

Tillamook road wants men at \$2.50 and \$2.75 but the rain is fierce and you need high-top rubber boots on the job. A. J. Flynn, an I. W. W. delegate reports that two men got caught by the tide south of Nehalem while trying to get to the Sweeney job and only saved their lives by clinging to the rocks all night. They lost their blankets, shoes, hats, coats and everything but their overalls and shirts, which were torn to rags. In order to get to this job you have to hike 14 miles.

This end of the line is little better and men will not stay on the job, as they can't get in more than three or four days a week.

Work in the woods is plentiful now, but the conditions are as fierce as ever. We are trying our best to get action on the loggers up and down the Columbia river, but they seem to be dead as far as union is concerned. However, we are getting a great quantity of literature printed for them and we will flood the woods with it, and we certainly ought to get some results out of them.

The bosses in and around who are in the habit of beating up the men on the job, had better take a tumble to themselves and cut it out; every I. W. W. man is in duty bound, pledged to support his fellow worker or any other working man that is attacked by a boss. If you are direct actionist, don't stand by and see a boss beat up any working man, but wade in and show your revolutionary spirit. In handling a boss it is always safe to knock him down first and then chew it with him afterwards. At any rate, be men and the next time anything like this comes up, get the pick-handle into action.

If an employment shark skins a worker out of \$2 for every job, and the boss robs him out of nine-tenths of what he produces, how long will it be before the working plug will bow a house and lot?—(From "Toolers' Arithmetic.")

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O. K. Loan Office 220 N. Stevens Street Big Line of Second Hand Clothes and Shoes sent from New York and Chicago Loan Offices Unredeemed Watches and Revolvers at Half Price We buy Second Hand Goods, Bell and Exchange.

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ECONOMIC DINING ROOM 228 SOUTH LINCOLN MEALS 20 CENTS MEAL TICKETS \$3.75 FAMILY STYLE Rooms \$1.50 Per Week and Up V. Potmaker Manager

Queen Coffee House We Feed More Workingmen Than Any Place in Town OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN 337 FRONT AVENUE

MECHANICS CAFE AND BAKERY 308 Washington Street

Gross & Carothers Proprietors

Meals 15 Cents and Up Short Orders at All Hours Boxes Reserved for Ladies Open All Night Meal Tickets \$3.25 for \$3.00

ALBERT V. ROE (Local 222, Spokane) Agent for the Industrial Worker and I. W. W. Song Books. To Fan the Flames of Discontent The Employment Shark Must Go.

SHOE WORKERS UNIONS WORK OF J. J. ETTOR

(Continued from October 7.)

The Show-Down.

The question being put to a vote received 18 in favor and 26 against. It should be noted that M. J. Tracy, who was a delegate to the first I. W. W. convention, voted "no." This is the same Tracy who appeared before the special session of G. E. B. in New York in the winter of 1907 and wanted a National Union of shoe workers organized and through his representation the General Office spent quite a sum of money to get out shoe workers' leaflets in different languages, only to be later burned up for lack of other utility. Tracy argues like Orlando, that the shoe workers are not ready for the I. W. W. But if we take as an illustration his own union, of which he has been business agent, we see that out of five delegates three elected are loyal I. W. W. supporters. That should be argument enough on that score.

The next important proposition was the union stamp. Same as Tobin, only different in shape and name. It is provided for the manufacturers to secure the stamp. All in the shop be organized in the "United Shoe Workers of America." Of course, that bars any man who is not in accord with their unionism from working in shops under their control, unless he agrees to become a coward, pay 25 cents a week to an organization he is not in accord with—in other words, its same old rule and simple principle (7)—you pay dues to us if you want to work. There being nothing definite in the constitution about contracts, one of the I. W. W. supporters introduced an amendment forbidding signing contracts with employers. The conservatives made a stand. Hickey and Regan of Brockton, the latter a member of the new G. E. B., argued for contracts and arbitration; but they found themselves in the minority, not because the conservatives had changed, but there was only thirteen of them in the hall at the time, so the vote was 18 to 13. They lost. I feel sure that if the other thirteen were present it would have been carried.

The convention adjourned by electing M. J. was a member of the Swedish Committee in Chicago. The convention asked him to draw another one. Strange enough, Orlando's resolution states the same facts as the original one did. It was not facts that struck in his case or the language used—as comparison will show. The original finished up as follows: "Therefore, we acclaim with joy and enthusiasm this demonstration of working class solidarity. That we endorse their stand in using Labor's most potent economic weapon, the 'general strike.' That we call upon the workers of America, irrespective of trades, affiliations or anything else, to give these our fellow workers in this struggle, their financial support and an enthusiastic 'welcome.' That the facts were not stated. Admitting that the facts were incorrect, it was not up to him to do aught else but correct them and leave the part that gave it real life. For in the last analysis, of what avail is a resolution that deals with a case of this nature except for the revolutionary feeling that it imports?"

The argument is made that those who support the I. W. W. here are disrupters of the organization. The fact stands undisputed that it was by the means of the radicals—yes, the Italian and the Jewish shoe workers—that the strike here was won and the organization placed in its present strength, for it is noted that before the strike there were only about 500 lasters organized, but because of the bold move and subsequent victory the Lasters' Union was increased to the number of about 1500. At present, not only that but the money of these radicals afforded an opportunity to organize several towns around Lynn. It was the move of the radicals that gave impetus to the organizations of other trades outside of the lasters.

The Line-Up.

The question is, what is the line-up? Or, in other words, who is supporting them? The leading ones are banking their chances for success on the fact that Tobin is losing ground and that on the question of Tobin versus Douglas Shoe Co. The executive council of the A. F. of L. virtually took the part of Douglas. They argue that, the thing to do is to take advantage of that fact. Work hard to build up a shoe workers' union that will take strength from Tobin and finally break up the B. S. W. U.; that accomplished they can either force a Tracy general secretary and A. Orlando general organizer at a salary of \$1300 a year and expenses that are necessary for the latter. The General Organizer thanked the delegates and expressed the belief that the I. W. W. shoe workers' local would come into the new movement.

The duty of the I. W. W. shoe makers of Chicago and elsewhere is more than ever to be loyal to the organization of the slaves in revolt against capitalism and all their lackeys, whether they be open or hidden! These gents in the past were able to get some of you to go into the Chicago Independent Union with the promise that they would help to organize the shoe workers in the I. W. W. They were false promises and your duty is now to be men and withdraw and devote your energies and enthusiasm in building up a strong local by lining up the slaves of the shoe shops under the crimson banner of the I. W. W.

Toward the end of the convention, acting on the suggestion of one delegate, I wrote out the enclosed resolution and another one, instructing the new G. E. B. to issue a referendum on the question, "Shall the G. E. B. make application for a National Industrial Union of Boot and Shoe Workers to the I. W. W. General Administration?" The secretary asked if the convention wanted to hear the same read, whereupon Delegate Regan of Brockton violently opposed the reading of them on the plea that he had "been tipped off" that it was from the I. W. W. and that it was an attempt to capture the convention on the last moment by a vote of 18 to 25. They were not read.

Enclosed you will find the resolution they passed on the Swedish General Strike. A statement in this connection may not be out of place.

The Strike in Sweden.

A member of the Swedish Aid Committee, who is a loyal I. W. W. man, asked me to draw up a resolution on the Swedish Strike and give it to the I. W. W. supporters to present the same to the convention. The same was given to the resolution committee and it received their support. But when it came to the convention Orlando found objection to it on the ground that it did not state the facts, that he compromise with Tobin and his crowd or make application for a charter from the A. F. of L. to take the place of the B. S. W. U. They figure that since the A. F. of L. is after the greater numbers and dollars they will be able to deliver the goods over the head of Tobin. It is all beautifully planned, but unless they have been assured by Gompers and Douglas they will fall and fall miserably. They are dealing with Tobin and that means



The Spokane Slave Market—Lower Stevens Street.

that they are dealing with a master at his trade. Tobin is no man's fool when it comes to playing the game of labor faking—he is the pupil of none, but the master of many. These fellows are going to use the stamp against Tobin. There is where the hitch will come in. Tobin will attack them. The fight will not only be a question of boycotting the new union stamp as a scab stamp, from the point of view of Tobin and the A. F. of L., but the fight will go right up to the manufacturers for them to decide the case. It can be readily seen that when it reaches that point the manufacturers will readily decide in favor of the crowd that can make it possible to produce shoes the cheapest. Of course, the new organization can not compete with Tobin, for if it does it will have to out-scab Tobin. These people have not set themselves on a higher plane of working class principles than the rest of the pure and simpler. They may argue that they will not have a general president. That is only a matter of small importance. The Granite Cutters and other unions (?) have no president, but they have their Duncans and their John B. Leonnons. No lofty ideals of establishing a shoe workers' organization to act in accord with the rest of the rebellious proletarians of this and other lands inspired the majority of the delegates. The majority were imbued with the spirit of revenge against Tobin, but not against Tobinism. Their vision was short. Their efforts were puny and so will their success be short and puny.

Afraid to Fight.

The argument was that the I. W. W. was advocating correct principles, but to organize with us at this time meant to encounter a big fight. That is true. You would have drawn the fire of all enemies of labor, but what have you accomplished by shrinking from the fight? You have merely demonstrated your cowardice to face the enemies of the working class, and by that you have alienated the enthusiastic support of the proletarians of the shoe shops, who are yearning for courageous men to help them out of the cursed pit of wage slavery. What note of inspiration have you given the shoe workers of other localities that you will stand with them when you refused to endorse or even hear read the resolution advocating the General Strike?

Gentlemen, we are forced to conclude in order to be loyal to the great class of which we are a part that you are unfit to inspire and lead to success the revolt of the shoe workers. It has been proven that the row is not over the stew that Tobin made the shoe workers eat, but merely an objection against the style of the plate. As far as the "leaders" are concerned, it is only a matter of jealousy and revenge. No organization can ever be successful or true if that be the guiding motive of their life.

Labor must organize upon the recognition of the class struggle that exists between capitalists and workers. There is no mention of any such fact in your declaration of principles, so what can be expected but a pilgrimage over the same road as before?

The eloquence of time and experience will some day show the error of your ways! The advice of the Industrial Workers of the World to all shoemakers is to organize properly on the basis of the irrepressible conflict between the workers and the capitalists by organizing in local unions of shoe workers under the crimson banner of the I. W. W. and stop following will of the wisp schemes, such as pure and simple unions, whether independent or in the A. F. of L.

JOSEPH J. ETTOR,
G. E. B. Member, I. W. W.

AUSTRALIA.

Fellow Worker J. F. Solano is at Melbourne. He sends in \$5 for subs. for the paper and says: "There is a conference of Trade Unions taking place in Victoria, to consider ways of consolidating the strength of the working class; and we, that is a group of the I. W. W. supporters have a resolution upon agenda paper, that it is essential for the working class to organize industrially upon the basis that the employing class and the working class have nothing in common." Fellow Worker Solano promises to send in a regular report regarding conditions in Australia, which will be very welcome news to us all on this side of the water.

FERRER MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting held in the I. W. W. Hall, Spokane, on Saturday, Oct. 23, to consider the murder of Francisco Ferrer in Spain, was well attended—the large hall being packed. Organizer J. P. Thompson made a very effective talk, and a plea for unity of the working class. He pointed out that the employers of Spain are no more cruel than those of America or Mexico.

Mr. Moore, of the socialist party, then made some remarks on the class character of law, and pointed out that nothing but revolution can free the workers of the world. Short and expressive resolutions were passed unanimously by the 800 people present at the close of the meeting.

The Spokane Review, on the following day devoted a column to a venomous attack on the I. W. W. The Review is edited by a scab who was expelled from the printers union of the A. F. of L. for scabbing. He is more of a horrible example than a danger to the workers.

Fellow Worker E. F. Lefferts is at Lompac, Calif., and is devoting all his time to the work of organizing and agitating. He sends in a list of new subs. every few days. He is going to Redlands for the winter, and there will be a good bunch of Reds in that part of the "Sunny Slave State."

B. Hoffman is still working at Bovill, Idaho. He sent in \$50 cash for the Worker last week, and has broken the record so far. He walked eight miles to the postoffice to send the letter after working all day. Now let's hear about how the workers "won't stick together!"

W. Th. Neff sends in the following items from Portland:
Goble Milling Co., two miles from Goble. Get chance to go to work almost any time on the docks; \$2.50 a day, 10 hours; grub scarce and rotten; camps full of bums and the bunks are full of venim. (Canadian Employment Office.)
Columbia River Logging Co., seven miles from Goble; \$3.25 to \$5.00; grub no good; employ-

ment office sends men; get chance sometimes without, if not known as an I. W. W. man. Broughton & Wiggins, four miles from Goble. Wages, \$2.25 to \$4.00; hospital, \$1.00; Red Cross Employment Office; give 24 hours' notice; boss O. K.; get job if men needed; grub fair. Benson Camp at Clatskanie, seven miles from town; will shut down in four or five days. Eastern & Western; work not very hard; board on the bum, rotten; wages, \$2.25 to \$4.00; rig rustlers, \$2.75; buckers, \$2.75; swamper, \$2.50; get job most any time; hospital, \$1.00; bunkhouse, \$1.00; at Stella Wash.

At Kelso there are many camps, all the way from seven to twenty miles out; wages: Rig rustlers, \$2.75; buckers, \$2.75, and so on. Portland Camp at Rainier; Buckers, \$2.85; rig rustlers, \$2.85 to \$3.00; grub fair; hospital, \$1.00; 11 miles from Rainier, four miles to Tueline, where you can get logging train; \$2.25 for section men.
Rainier mills pay \$2.00 to \$2.25 a day for 10 hours; board very high, \$5.00 to \$6.00, and on the bum, scarce also; the best place in Rainier for a workman is the Palace Hotel.

Stay away from Wilson at Rainier; been informed that he owes several men the wages that can't get it; hard time to get the money even if you do give him the five days' notice as to what he agrees to pay you. Road tax, \$3.00; hospital, \$1.00; board, \$5.00 a week, rotten; take that all out of your pay. Tax collector gets only 30 cents on each dollar that he collects; pays to divvy up with Wilson.

THE A. F. OF L.

Why it can not develop into a revolutionary working class industrial organization:

Because—

A social organization, like a man, is born, it grows, its character is formed, and it can no more disobey the laws of its existence than can a man. Like him, unto the end, it must, it has no choice otherwise, be true to the birth seed from whence it came—and the birth seed of the A. F. of L. is competition, and this being dead, the only thing, the greatest service the A. F. of L. is now capable of doing for the working class is to die, so that we may use its body to fertilize the field of labor wherein have been sowed the new birth seed of co-operation, the new thought of the industrial solidarity of the working class, to which thought the A. F. of L. can never come, since all history is against it, for it proclaims on every page that you can not put new wine into old bottles, nor yet gather figs from thistles.

Just as little business went down before the trusts, so must the crafts go down before the industrial Union—it will not be by amalgamation, but by absorption—not by a development of the old into the new, but by a revolution of the new out of the old that the working class will be freed. For this same reason, too, all political parties of socialism must fail, for the industrial Commonwealth is a revolution out of the political state and not a development of that state into the commonwealth. And this on the principle that there is no life in the young save by the death of the old. Self-sacrifice is as great a law of nature as is self-interest, and they who refuse to obey the first are as hopelessly doomed as are they who refuse to consider the last.

The A. F. of L. can not serve the self-interest of the working class nor appeal to its spirit of self-sacrifice, for it is too weak a weapon with which to fight the trusts and too false the truth to make men lay their lives upon the altars of love and freedom; This the organization of the workers into a revolutionary industrial Union, the I. W. W., alone can do, for it alone stands on the rock of their self-interest and it alone upholds an ideal worthy of the spirit of self-sacrifice.

COVINGTON HALL.

FROM NO. 326, PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

I take the opportunity of sending you the glad news that the local union 326 of the I. W. W., Prince Rupert, B. C., had its first battle last week, defending its principles. It resulted in victory for 326 after one afternoon's skirmishing. It happened as follows: The longshoremen working on the docks here had set a scale of wages sometime ago. It read as follows: Fifty cents per hour on any ship or barge, or any sort of craft coming into port, and 40 cents on the dock trucking, etc. Some of the stevedores and transfer men recognized it from the

start; some falling in line as the agitating was kept up, until all but one who thought he would make the grand stand and give the boys open fight. It seems he was unloading a large scow of lumber, and men passing by, he approached them to see if they wanted to work on the scow. He moved close by the scow on which there was the usual few of that character that Webster's failed to give a definition on what was their proper name. On hearing the employer and the union men discuss the question of what he was paying, and getting the answer that they did not belong to the scab class, his crowd was reduced to one old man. Then he became like a mad bull, though not so large in stature, and when all else failed he applied the Old Reliable, known as the Capitalistic Law. He had a big policeman on the scene, and though the whole scuffle did not last longer than a few minutes, what that poor ignorant fool saw done by a few wage workers who were there for the purpose of selling their labor for what they thought was the most they could obtain for it, waiting more perfect organization of their own fellowman. However, he arrested eight, all told. No resistance was offered. The news reached the union hall. I followed them up and just got there as he was locking the door and coming away. The old story once more repeated—eight workers confined in prison cells for something, but they knew not. Just think, fellow workers! Yes, let all people think, what power is vested in an individual known as a constable! However, it was my time to speak. I asked him if he would let me see the boys or what crime had they committed. Well, he looked bereft. He had turned round to invite me in, but it was not for the purpose I went there, for I had somebody's prayer. However, he said he was busy as he was returning for another bunch of us fellows. But he failed to get any more, and I believe he is sorry he ever met any of them, for in less than two hours we had the machinery of the law set in motion in the usual manner, and the boys who were occupying the comfortable accommodations of the newly built prison department. As you are aware, everything in Rupert is new.

Dirty Jail—As Usual.

They took the first fall out of the police department, through their lawyer making a serious complaint of the dirty, filthy condition of the prison quarters and asking the judge to bring it before the notice of the attorney general. Well, you would have given a Rockefeller's wealth to have had a kodak at that moment, and just touch the button on his royal ribs, the constable. Well, the boys need not wonder too much; as I said before, everything in Prince Rupert is going to be run in the most up-to-date plans and it seems that the 326, I. W. W., boys are going to butt in. Now I will cut this short by informing the Industrial Worker and the boys that we whipped them to a fare-you-well. The employer could not prove one iota of his statements, made and sworn to, that the boys arrested, did beset and watch and intimidate his men so as to interfere with his business, though backed up by his nibs, the constable; the judge dismissing the case. The boys went to work the same night, free men, and the next morning the rate, 50 cents per hour, was paid on the scow, and he has learned the lesson that the I. W. W. is not easy, and is as up-to-date as any other improvement inaugurated in this new city, which is the Bow Pacific terminus of the Great Transcontinental Grand Trunk Pacific railroad. A book could be written on this one grand force, but I suppose this will do for the present. The case as a whole has helped out the cause. Sometimes when I read of the workers losing their chains it causes the blood to run cold. It does so because if they were only a little wiser they would soon see that the material they are made out of would not stand even a good shake, let alone to be torn asunder. The working man's chain is made by himself, and his comrades put them together, link by link, and they hold the key. That they can take any minute, thereby giving liberty to all mankind under the banner of the co-operative commonwealth.

PADDY DALY,
Secretary 326.

If voting on election day will free the workers, why not vote twice? If the bosses count the vote, what difference does it make how you vote or how often you vote? The ballot of the employing class is the greatest hoax of the times. If the working class and the employing class have NOTHING in common, who will say that they have a ballot or "vote" in common? The vote is a delusion. The government is an institution of the employing class. Therefore, you have no interest in the government. The interest of the workers is against the government of the employers. Bread-and-butter power is the sole force of law. Force is the foundation of government. The workers have the economic power if they would; but use it for themselves. Their power is wasted for the benefit of the masters. When the workers organize industrially they will control the world, because they will have their power applied for their own good. The politicians are on the winning side in the class struggle—beware of them!

"When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?" This question was asked in England hundreds of years ago. The preachers have not yet answered it.

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