

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

General items of interest for union members, especially in the northwest, will be published in this column. I. W. W. men and workers are asked to keep the Industrial Worker in the "state of the battle," for the benefit of all wage-workers.

Seattle: The I. W. W. is agitating and organizing the neighborhood of Seattle and in the country. More and more interest is shown by the workers of this section in the I. W. W., as is proved by the rapidly increasing membership, and the consistent opposition of the bosses. The bosses already know what I. W. W. means, and the workers are learning it.

Woodinville: The Lumber Co. at Grace, Wash., is an anti-fur boarding house job. The cooks are getting so little to cook.

Spokane: A man is expected to do two men's work. Rotten grub. Linkey's camp. No good. Keep away.

Oso Logging Co.: wages \$2.25 per day and place to work; board is bum.

Wash.: Renton Pipe Line. This job is no pipe dream. Sleep in a tent; \$2.25 for 8 hours; slave driver boss. Keep away.

I. W. W. men in Seattle can generally make a few dollars a day; no poll tax, hospital or discount; hire out any time; lodging house in connection.

Newport Landing, Wash.: Rainier Beach Logging Co.; \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day; rotten bunkhouse; employment shack job strictly I. W. W. men keep away.

Joe Duder: former secretary of No. 421, Kalispell, in Seattle, and will be agent for the Industrial Worker from now on. He is authorized to solicit advertisements for the paper, get subscriptions, etc.

Matthew Livesley and Frank Wagner had had it handed to them by a scissor-bill named George Draper at Elberton, Wash. Grub is scarce and rank; hard job to get pay; 16 hours a day work. Remember the name and keep away from this stomach-rober.

C. E. G. Carter is at Camp 5, Blackwell Lumber Co., Loundie, Idaho. He says the grub is fair and the camp clean. Company finds blankets; 12 hours a day; \$2.25 to \$3 per day. In general, a better place than the average to work. Pay any time.

George d'Almeida, Idaho: The mills are running full-hand, but it is possible to get on. Wages \$2 and up, but not far up. Some building work is going on in town. Concrete work, but there is no union. Eight hours a day. There is considerable logging and tie-making near Hayden lake. M. D. Wright is hiring loggers at the average wages. A camp delegate is badly needed in the Hayden Lake camps, and also at Lake's Bay, and the Blackwell camps.

Salt Lake, Mont.: Bates & Rogers have a contract changing a wooden trestle to a steel bridge; \$2.25 and up; average grub; lousy bunkhouse. A Robinson of No. 434 is there at present. Employment sharks are lying about the job and shipping suckers.

H. C. Gerschtly is at Flaxton, N. Dak. He has been working on the section for \$1.75. The threshing is done in North Dakota, and she's a fierce layout for a working plug. The farmers are getting hostile—likewise the bullies. Gerschtly is going up into Canada, and sends regards to all the Spokane fellow workers.

O. K. Strelson of No. 421, Kalispell, is in Newburgh, N. Dak. The spirit of union has been in evidence this past season in Dakota. The boys would hire out work a few days, and then strike. \$4 per day was paid in several cases. The agricultural workers have only to walk up and organize, and winter and fall is a good time to lay plans for the next season. The following summer should see a live and powerful I. W. W. in the farming sections, to the great benefit of the ranchers.

Fred C. Lewis, secretary of No. 322, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C., has lost a paid-up membership card for the years 1908 and 1909. He thinks it was stolen. Watch out for any man carrying this card, and pretending to be a member.

The General Secretary-Treasurer has received a letter from the Swedish strikers. The letter was not signed, but no receipt has yet been sent. The sender is a reader of the Worker and should send his name promptly to Fellow Worker St. John, that credit may be given.

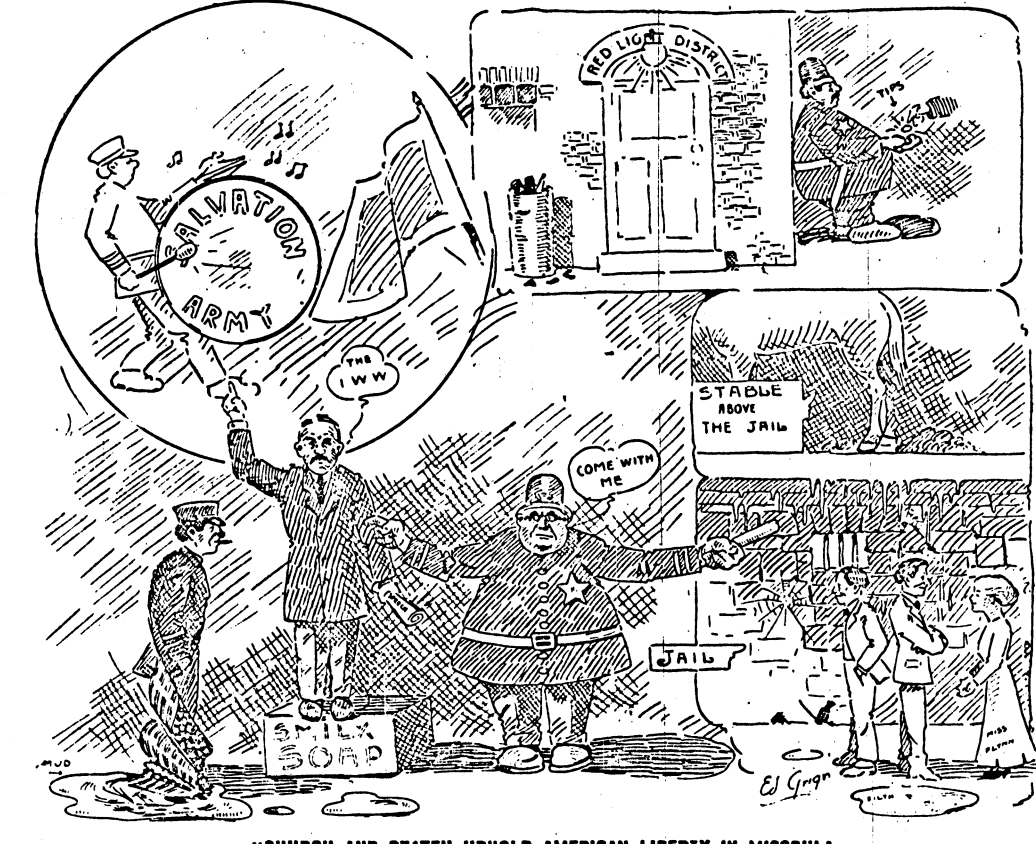
Fellow Worker Roderick Macdonald of San Diego, Cal., sends in \$6.75 for subs. This is the first \$6.75 up to the membership to circulate the Worker. It is too "unrefined" for the home state. We intend to make it more radical from now on.

Holliston, Cal.: Thos. Walsh is now working near Holliston, and the cotton crop is ripe in the Imperial valley. The climate is fine. The plants are being Mexicans under false pretences, and have beaten some of them out of their wages so that they averaged less than 25 cents per day. General ranch work in the valley pays \$2.00 per day and found. I. W. W. men going to Holliston for the winter should stop off at Holliston for Holliston and see the union members there. There are a bunch of Reds—right!

Fellow Worker Leffertis is at Lompoc, Cal., working for the Pacific Oil Co. Good grub and \$2.25 per day; bunkhouse; no employment check. 15 miles north of Lompoc on the hike. New job, comparatively.

M. D. Wright reports that No. 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles has got an industrial union of Builders and Carpenters started, with 34 charter members. More added daily. The bunch of agitators in Los Angeles are giving 'em hell all about it. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has organized the workers. But M. D. Wright will have his hands full in Spokane before a hundred years!

Fellow Worker G. A. Frick writes from Red Bluff, Cal., as follows: In making a tour of



"CHURCH AND STATE" UPHOLD AMERICAN LIBERTY IN MISSOULA

I. W. W. DEFIES LAW BUSY BULLS IN MISSOULA

The Missoula police, supported by the International Union of Scabs and the Missoula sky pilots, are making it interesting for the I. W. W. at that place. In addition to the fact that J. A. Jones was arrested after being brutally clubbed by the sheriff, his wife, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, was arrested on October 3 on a charge of "inciting to riot." She was afterward released on bond for trial. The Missoula city jail is under a horse stable. The roof of the jail is full of cracks and the filth from the stable—water, etc.—pours down upon the heads of the prisoners underneath. Complaints were made about the filthy condition of the place and one of the Missoula preachers said that it "was too good for a lot of damned anarchists." There have been I. W. W. men arrested every day since the fight started. Last Sunday three men were run in. On Monday several more, and on Tuesday seven. The city jail being too small the prisoners were taken to the county jail, with sentences of 15 days each. The working people of Missoula are with the I. W. W. in the matter of free speech and the more decent class of residents. The city government is afraid of the influence of the "Chamber" of Commerce of Missoula, and also afraid of the exposures threatened by the local press. The "Missoulian" a scab sheet, has been getting very moral for several weeks. It appears that the editor of this rag has just learned that Missoula is infested with prostitutes and that the local police protect them! Probably this editor did not get his share of the boodle and is sore in consequence. However, the "Missoulian" is the solid supporter of the criminal element, the international scabs and the city officials, and therefore opposed to the I. W. W.

The response of the I. W. W. membership to the call for assistance has been prompt and many members have gone to Missoula to help in the fight. But not enough—not half! There should be several hundred men on the road to Missoula within the next 48 hours. This will mean that the Missoula crooks will have either to let our speakers go, build a bull pen to hold them or start in clubbing and shooting on an extended scale. This last move, however, is a failure if the men know what to do to resist it.

On October 4 nine of the I. W. W. men were turned loose to make room in jail for some prostitutes, who presumably had money to pay fines. There is a military post of the



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, now in Missoula, Mont.

southern California, myself and Fellow Worker Bernsdorf stopped off at Redlands and visited the boys of this local. In the first place let me say what members are here are 22 kt. fine, hard workers for the cause of Industrial Union and tireless agitators.

THE GENERAL STRIKE STILL ON IN SWEDEN

Funds are coming into the Swedish strikers from all over the world. The proletariat is coming grandly to the rescue. They are at last beginning to realize the import of international solidarity.

This is the most important, as well as the most peculiar battle between the forces of capital and labor, that the world has ever known. To begin with, the Swedish National Employers' Association threw down the gauntlet to the National Organization of Workers in Sweden when they announced that they were going to inaugurate a general reduction in wages and if the organized workers refused to accept this, they would lock out 80,000 of them, and from time to time more of them until they were starved and beaten into submission.

It was immediately seen that this threat was directed against their organization, that had taken years of effort to perfect and which was rapidly moving along lines that were assuming dangerous proportions. (At the next convention of the N. O. of W. in S. there will be a series of motions, in number, tending to make an Industrial Union in every way, shape and form.) Two conditions, that practically resolved themselves into one, confronted the workers. Either they could choose being locked out and starved, or they could strike and strike out. The first would have presented the alternative of a portion of the workers of Sweden meekly submitting to being locked out and taking no retaliatory action. A sort of a craft union sacrifice so common among obsolete conservative trades unions. The second presents something entirely unlooked for by the employing class and a condition that they cannot comprehend and, furthermore, that inspired them with awe.

unorganized have returned to work. Firstly, they were in no way affected by the strike and were too great a financial burden for the organization to bear. Secondly, unorganized as they were, they were not amenable to discipline. Thirdly, working, they were doing nothing to change the original situation as between the Employers' Association and the Workers organization and, further, they would be in a position to contribute towards the strike fund. It must be understood that this by no means resembles pure and simple strikes here in America wherein one part of an industry remains at work while another part has struck. Where the strike has visited, whole industries are closed down entirely.

Landlords Up Against It!

Even the landlords (poor things) are affected. The Swedes pay their rent quarterly and the next quarter's rent is due October 1st. The Workers' organization issued a proclamation that its members would pay no rent while the strike lasted. In other words, there is a rent strike also. The landlords, appreciating the fact that they could not dispossess this enormous body of people without considerable damage to their property and much useless expense, announced that they would wait for their money.

I am unable to give the figures of amounts contributed in America at this date, but, that a considerable sum has been contributed, there is small doubt. From the manner that the appeal has been met all over the world, and further, from the gloomy, silent view the international capitalist press takes of it, the strike will put a feather of victory in the cap of the International Labor Movement.

At this time, when the capitalist press is silent and no amount of "coaxing" will force them to speak on the subject of the Swedish strike, the duty of the hour for all class-conscious proletarians the world over, is to strike your bank-roll, or your fellow-workers, and send the sinews of war to your fellow-workers at the front, in Sweden.

S. A. STODEL.

This immediate section is called the land of Nuterines by Fellow Worker Kuhl. The name was coined by him and his intentions are to have it copyrighted. For those who don't know what a nuterine is I will give Kuhl's interpretation of the nuterine: One that lives on nuts, fruit and air, wears no hat or shoes, has his stomach tickling his backbone for a good feed and hurrahs for America, Taft, and Liberty. They work, but they don't work because work and air diet don't go hand in hand. It's this element, together with the Jesus maniacs, that this local has to contend with, and if it was not for the staying qualities of the few members here this bunch of nuterines and bible punchers would reign supreme.

The short of it is, I. W. W. men get the preference of the jobs and what the boys want is I. W. W. men to pour in here, the more the merrier. There will be a royal welcome to every man with a paid-up card, so go to Redlands for the winter, pick oranges, make a stake and fortify yourself for a good long jangling up next summer. Would be pleased to have a Mexican soap-boxer come along here.

From Portland, Ore.

I have to report that the growth of the union the past week shows a wholesome increase and with the continued agitation there is everything to expect that the 5000 members we have set ourselves to, will be realized by March 1, 1910.

There have been a number of jobs come into the free labor exchange the past week and a little ad in the "Daily News" has had the effect of an order for five men being sent out in the morning, as an employer telephoned to the office for the men.

Thursday afternoon Fellow Worker Weigand, a member of Local No. 141, stopped on Second street to converse with a friend, whereupon one McKenneth of the Lyons Employment Agency came out and, without cause, attacked him. Weigand succeeded in giving him a good pummeling and then the police arrested the shark and his case was to come up this morning, but was postponed until next Tuesday. A number of our men were in the public court and as they started to leave, while passing the door of the police station, Fellow Worker Charles Hopkins made the remark to one of the men with him that one could no more get justice up there than he could fly. A policeman grabbed him, hustled him into the detention room, searched him and took him before the court on the charge of disorderly conduct. I sent one of the men after Attorney Asher and went up to the court room. The trial was held and I appeared in the capacity of slyster lawyer for Hopkins. After some parley the court ordered the dismissal of the case. Asher arrived as the case was finished.

E. J. FOQTE.

DISMISSED IN COURT.

He-hen Durham has the following in the Spokane Review of Oct. 7:

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 6.—Attempts on the part of the police to quell the incendiary speeches of the members of the I. W. W. on the public streets has thus far proven utterly unavailing and the situation becomes daily more tense, and the authorities seemingly unable to cope successfully with the conditions.

Tonight the police were kept busy for two hours arresting and escorting I. W. W. orators to jail and when the 35th man had been taken in charge the multitude surrounded the authorities and justified them all the way to the jail.

Mrs. Charles Fernette, a Spokane woman member of the I. W. W. and a member of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Jones' advisory L. I. was arrested last night. An attempt was made to hold a trial today, but the attorney for the prosecution finally dismissed the case and the woman was turned loose.

General Strike a Reality.

Time and again has the general strike been spoken of and debated upon, as an abstract proposition, but never have the capitalist class expected to be confronted with a concrete example. Here was a situation wherein the entire organized body of Sweden, the "yellow unions," similar to those of the United States, went out on strike together and along with them, over two hundred thousand of the unorganized workers laid down their tools and quit work. This forced many thousands of others out and practically paralyzed the industries of the entire country.

Great stress should be laid upon the very important fact that this is one of the most orderly big strikes that has ever occurred and is such 'By the Will of the Workers.' They will not be led into any disturbances of any character and as a result of this grand display of discipline, they have won the sympathy of the army and navy, rank and file, who are sending their financial contributions to the strike headquarters and resolutions expressing regret that their low wages does not permit them to send more.

A. F. OF L. OR I. W. W.?

(From "Syndicalist Bulletin," Paris.)

At the International Convention of the Central Union Secretaries, the affiliation of the American Federation has been much discussed; many of the delegates were astonished at the attitude of Gompers, who did not know what answer to give concerning the intentions of his organization regarding their adhesion. Now we learn from America that at second central organization from everens demands its adhesion to the International Secretariat: the "Industrial Workers of the World," which has its headquarters in Chicago. It is remembered, that the International secretary, Legien, declared the last day of the convention to have received from the I. W. W. a long document, of which he could not get a translation, for lack of time, but the text of which will be sent to all the central unions. In this document the I. W. W. sets forth its claim for admission, referring to its past and its opposition to the American Federation of Labor. In fact, the constitution of the International Secretariat don't permit the admission of more than one central organization of each nationality, and as the I. W. W. is an organization based on the principles of the class struggle (same as the other affiliated central organizations) it is they which must be admitted, rather than the A. F. of L., which places itself on the basis of understanding with the employing class and the harmony between the two different classes of society. The difference between the two organizations is clear: it is known in America that the one is of revolutionary character, the other conservative. Over there, even the socialist parliamentarians themselves, when placed between the two movements sometimes give preference to the I. W. W.

It is thus that in America the revolutionary organizations, which form the I. W. W. are opposed to the old trade unionism, only the A. F. of L. has the members in its favor, in the face of two million adherents the revolutionary organization has not yet attained its first hundred thousand.

For tactical reasons the great bulk of the

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 23d, 1909.
To the Secretary, I. W. W., Spokane Local.
Dear Sir and Brother: I have been instructed to notify you that there is a surplus of labor in the Boundary district, particularly in Grand Forks.
At the Granby smelter in Grand Forks there are now 200 idle men, rustling for a job.
We have good reasons for believing that the Granby management are shipping men in here for the specific purpose of keeping the wages down to its present miserable low level, and to offset the efforts of this organization to organize non-union men and improve local conditions.
We also ask you to keep a tab on Spokane employment agencies (for sharks) and notify the work they are doing at the behest of this capitalist-divided-producing company.
Believe me to be yours for Industrial Emancipation.
WALTER E. HADDEE.
Sec. No. 140, W. F. M., Grand Forks, B. C.

United States army near Missoula and therefore the houses of ill-fame are very numerous and of the lowest possible type. A woman who will associate with an American soldier has reached the limit of degradation. These soldiers are generally found drunk in Missoula, unless they are broke and credit gone. They insult women and are generally an ornament to the "nigger bed quilt," which means less freedom than the flag of Russia in many ways.

All Revolutionists.

The socialists of the vicinity have not been behindhand in their efforts for the upholding of the natural right to talk. Several of them have gone to jail and others have given honey etc. It is to be hoped that revolutionists of all degrees, I. W. W. men, anarchists and socialists will help make this fight a winner for the working people of this section.

Not only in Missoula and Spokane, but from New England, Philadelphia, Omaha, California—everywhere, come reports of the outlaw which is being universally applied to the mouth of labor. The agitators, socialists, anarchists, etc., are being hounded all through the east. Emma Goldman has succeeded in holding several meetings in halls in New Haven and elsewhere, and the better class of the employers' papers express "surprise" at the local condemnation of the failures of class rule. Even the yellow unions have enough lovers of liberty in their ranks, so that there is a growing sympathy for the fighters for the rights of the working people. Dr. Reimann visited the trades council in Philadelphia to protest against the suppression of radical meetings. The officers promptly lined up against anything savoring of light, but the request for the whole bunch by the press—especially the socialists. The meeting decided to have nothing to do with free speech, however.

Fellow Worker Schlemeyer of Omaha has been arrested for making a speech on the street there in the interest of the I. W. W., and last week Lewis Gatewood was arrested in Spokane, not for speaking on the street, but for announcing a meeting of the I. W. W. on the steps of the entrance to the hall. Gatewood was turned loose on October 5, with the usual kind remarks of Misjudge Mann. It is high time that every man who is not a coward stand up and tell the world that he has a right to open his mouth under the sky, in spite of the state, the church and the army. Why are you not better than Bill Taft, who never worked and never will? Yet Taft can hold meetings anywhere and block the street for miles. Why? Might makes right, and if you have no might you have no rights. The end justifies the means. Give 'em hell!

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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The Industrial Worker is published by workmen. We have no capital. Subscriptions and orders must always be prepaid.

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

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REMEMBER THE NEW ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 2129, SPOKANE. SEND MAIL FOR THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER TO THE NEW ADDRESS. MAIL FOR THE SECRETARY AND FOR MEMBERS TO THE UNION HALL AS FORMERLY.

We need a competent and persistent solicitor for Spokane. I. W. W. man preferred of course. Can work either on commission or at the rate of \$5.00 per day for the right man. Probably about three days' work per week. This is a bona fide offer. No one need apply but those who are familiar with soliciting and have had business experience. Address "Editor, Industrial Worker."

By the way, Sam Gompers is teaching the ignorant Americans a good deal about geography. He has discovered a town in Germany called Munich. Like Campbell, he says that the river Isar "rolls rapidly" through the city. Sammy says that the degradation of the workers in Munich is horrible. "The workers, as a rule, do not occupy a whole house," while in America it is no uncommon thing to find a worker occupying a whole box car.

It is possible that the Industrial Worker may not appear on time next week. We are in debt about \$600 and "nothing in sight." Those who owe for bundles ordered will help the situation by paying up promptly. Even if we are compelled to delay the paper a few days it will appear again soon and every subscriber will receive the number of copies to which his subscription entitles him. This is not to alarm our friends, but it is better to explain in advance, and this will save us writing any begging letters, etc. Every tub must stand on its own bottom—if it has any—and so must a paper.

The following is from the Fort Wayne (Ind.) "News":
The German socialists in their national convention ignore the flag of Germany and adorn their hall with the red flag, emblematic of anarchy, rapine and slaughter. Such conduct ought to be sufficient warrant for the police to run the whole convention up and give the delegates about sixty days each on the stone pile. A little experience at real work might serve to alter their ideas concerning the regulation of the universe.
But it's getting better. Not long since they hung men and women not only for "the wearing of the green" but for the waving of the Red.

Sam Gompers is to have a big reception when he gets back to this country. On October 12, the city of Washington, D. C., will do him honor. All the labor skates and various members of congress will be present as well as Wm. J. Bryan. Mr. Taft regrets his inability to be present. Gompers left Havre, France, on October 2. There is a strike of longshoremen and dock laborers on at Havre. These men belong to the General Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.) of France. The steamer La Savole was tied up for several days owing to this strike, and she was finally loaded by scabs under the protection of police and soldiers. Gompers selected this ship, "La Savole," to sail home in, although there were other ships that he might have taken. Hiding on a scab ship was to show his contempt for the French working people and their wicked union.

The municipal garbage can, otherwise known as the Spokane "Chronicle," has the following:

In the last few weeks a large number of laborers have gone to the mayor to get a refund of money that had been taken by labor agencies. The apparent prevalence of shady practices among a number of these agencies suggests the need of a stricter regulation of the business.

Of course, this is a bluff. The employment sharks are robbing the workers every day, and will continue to do so, till the workers organize in the I. W. W. and put a stop to this kind of thing. The employment sharks are grafters, and it is against their law to mention the fact on the streets of Spokane. Free country? Well, I should snort!

The conservative socialists say that the workers should wait till the A. F. of L. becomes revolutionary, and not start a "union of their own." Frank Morrison, the Secretary of the American Fakery of Labor, got rid of the following in a speech on Labor Day:

The federation will continue its efforts to secure the enactment of a stricter immigration law, that will prevent the exploitation of alien workers for the purpose of reducing the wage-rate of our American civilization to the conditions existing at McKees Rocks and among the employes of the blast furnaces and other employes of the Steel Trust, with its untold capitalization and stock, a condition which representative clergymen declare is unfit for publication and a disgrace to our civilization.

The name "American" Federation of Labor is a bid for the superstition of patriotism, and now that the foreign workers have achieved a victory at McKees Rocks, together with some Americans, who are better than their average, all the blame of the victory is laid to the "foreigners."

The Burlington (Iowa) "Pantagraph" is a typical moral and social guide. The editorial column is headed with the gratifying information that the paper is sold at the Palmer House news stand in Chicago. This is to give color and standing to the paper. The editorial leader is headed, "Labor and Morals," and advocates "farms" for the unemployed of the state.

The plan for all able-bodied men is said to be "no work no meals," but even with this the problem of effective supervision and profitable work is a difficult feature of the case. It will require patience and skill to give it effect. It recalls the ancient joke about the Texas man who conceived the idea of making monkeys pick cotton. He set out on the theory that one man could make ten monkeys work, but found that it would take ten men to make one monkey work. It will be a surprise if Iowa's hobo colonies do not develop the same disparity between theory and practice.

This is an attempt to make monkeys of the workers when out of a job. But the fact remains that no system has been devised to make a man work—let alone a body of men—when they refuse. The prophets of the master class do not agree. In one column they whine about the unemployed, and then drag of prosperity for the workers. The prosperity of the employers depends on a large unemployed army. Only the revolutionary industrial union of the workers will settle the unemployed problem, and settle the employing class at the same time.

A paper is being perpetrated on the "unemployed" of San Francisco, called the "Voice of the Unemployed." The title page is ornamented with an extract of Christ's description of the day of judgment, and the reason of the separation of the "sheep from the goats." The "unemployed" who are supposed to be too cowardly to take matters into their own hands are eberred in anticipation by the words: "Verily I say unto you inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." The paper misquotes the passage, but what of that? The leading article in the September issue is "The Coming Slavery" and is as cheerful as Poe's "Murders of the Rue Morgue." No remedy is held out, and the most encouraging thing is the fact that the "Unemployed Co-Operative League" have been enabled to give a cup of coffee and some mush to a few men on the bum! They have also a "free" employment office where people can get the most destitute workers to work for next to nothing. This rotten rag advertises the business of a number of cockroach merchants who have handed out some stale food, etc., in return for advertising. It speaks of the "kindness" of the Frisco Chamber of Commerce, etc. The parasites who prey on the misery of the unemployed working class, and who make a business of collecting alms in the name of religion, have reached the limit of human degradation. Working men are degraded by charity. A destitute worker should be made to realize that it is his duty to take enough food to sustain him, and organization will make the unemployed feel their strength. What working man with a shred of self-respect will go to the Salvation Army or the "Unemployed League" and after lowering himself by associating with the scavengers of the employing class, be contented with a bowl of mush and some second hand coffee? If the priests and preachers, and the bible-pounders really love you, why do they not take you into their houses? Why do they not open their empty churches for you to sleep in? Jesus Christ was born in a stable, so the sky-pilots are willing—sometimes—that you have the honor of at least sleeping in a barn.

The usefulness of the religionists is that they help to dull the sharp edge of the class struggle, but do they tell you to stand up and fight like men? Not they! But they bless you, when you go forth in armies to murder the fellow workers of another nation. All these so-called charities are resorts for the stoop-shoulders of the police, and a man is better off in jail than in any of them, and the food in the average jail is better than in one of the fry-joints called soup-houses. Go after the stuff if you're hungry and cold. You have nothing to lose.

"I. W. W. NOT APPRECIATED"

The editor of a one-time W. F. of M. paper, called the "Miners Magazine," wants the world of the well-fed to understand that he disapproves of any radical labor union that includes no one but workers. The I. W. W. is such a union. Mr. O'Neill, the long-distance editor, devotes considerable space in the last issue of his paper, to abusing the men and women who compose our union. O'Neill says that J. H. Walsh lately came to Lead, South Dakota, to establish a "dual" union, not among the miners, but among the other workers of the district. O'Neill's language, while giving the blush to an old-time fish-wife, is unusually moderate and clean considering the source. He calls classic phrases from the Chatauqua course in rhetoric, and ornaments them with flowers of obscenity from the stoopest of his fertilized brains. After referring to the "bums," "bums," and "bums" of the workers to be aware of "Greek bearing gifts." Just what gifts a bum can have to offer, is hard to see. A number of the workers of Lead thought that the I. W. W. principle of having one union for all the workers, is good. O'Neill, and his understudy Kirwan, at once saw the danger of this. Besides being the teachings of anarchists, and "velled slummary," it might antagonize the A. F. of L.—that powerful scabber on the W. F. of M. "Industrial union was all right for the mine workers of Lead, but the A. F. of L. was good enough for the other workers!" Kirwan went to Lead, and Walsh was notified that whereas, Vincent St. John came off with a crippled arm, Walsh might expect worse. Having a support of physical force, Kirwan's threat seemed formidable. The members of the I. W. W. were either driven out of town—Lead belongs to Kirwan—or were fired from their jobs. Kirwan then persuaded the members of the W. F. of M. to pass resolutions condemning the I. W. W. The I. W. W. is called a "dual" union, but not word of proof to show that the I. W. W. ever scabbed on the W. F. of M. or has done anything but assist the W. F. of M. in every fight.

The W. F. of M., according to its constitution, organizes the workers in the metal mining and milling industry. But Kirwan, O'Neill and Mahoney, the Holy Three, of the W. F. of M., persuaded the lumber workers of western Montana to believe that the W. F. of M. constitution had been changed, and started local unions all through western Montana of the "Lumber Workers union of the W. F. of M." The three knaves told the lumber jacks that in case of trouble, the Butte Miners Union and the general officers would be with them. The lumber workers learned that this was a lie in the summer of 1908. The lumber workers went on strike, and the Holy Three refused to support them. Here was a "dual" union to beat the lumber workers and scab on the I. W. W. Kirwan and O'Neill say that the W. F. of M. decided by a referendum vote to refuse the cards of the I. W. W. This includes the cards of the General Confederation of Labor in France, and all the Syndicalist unions of Europe—according to O'Neill, Kirwan and Mahoney. These last named gentlemen counted the votes of the referendum. "Nuff said," I. W. W. Union No. 308 of Great Falls, Mont., signed a contract with the employers and was expelled from the I. W. W. for doing so. Before the expulsion, the W. F. of M. recognized the cards of the union making the contract as being "hallowed" by the same. Since then, the I. W. W. in Great Falls has been ordered scabbed by O'Neill, Mahoney, Moyer and Kirwan. The contract sanctified the card!

O'Neill's article says that the I. W. W. has degenerated into a "howling mob"—meaning the strikers at McKees Rocks, etc. Howling is not political action, John. The McKees Rocks strikers should not have howled. It is bad form. They should have signed a contract like the O'Neill contract at Great Falls. This would have been better than howling, even if they did eat garbage.

O'Neill deals in poetic couplets. Plain English is too poor for his rhetorical soul. He refers to the "slippery and slimy" organizers of the I. W. W. Happy thought! Several of our organizers are now in the Missoula jail, and according to all accounts are "slippery" with the filth of the place. But their minds and actions are anything but slippery. They never signed a contract with the employers nor sold due cards to lumber workers in an organization that did not exist. Only the peculiar mucus excreted by the politicians of the O'Neill stripe, could affect the pills of his doses of scabbery. O'Neill says that the I. W. W. has broken up (John says disrupted) labor unions. Of course he lies, and he would know it, except that it is a second nature to him to lie about every one who refuses to support his political schemes, and he lies unconsciously by long habit.

It's a shame to waste good paper and ink on the likes of Gompers, Mitchell, O'Neill, and the rest of their ilk. Always and forever after some "ism," that will free the workers, and always and forever opposed to a real union of all working people to fight the masters, without any contracts or political party. The hope of the workers lies in the organization, courage and intelligence of the workers themselves. But even as the excrement of a worm may be useful to the student of germs, so are such exhibits as these labor fakery useful as object lessons to the working class. Get rid of them and be men! Fight your own battles, and learn to distrust would-be leaders.

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL" JOKE

The constitution of the United States which provided for negro slavery contains the following: Article III, Section 3. Paragraph 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The following is the first amendment to the constitution: Article I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

It makes no more difference to working people what this rotten constitution says than it did to the negro slave whose slavery was confirmed and upheld by it. But it is a more mask of anarchy for an employing class. You have no rights of free speech. Try it, if you think you have. Force is law. Nothing else is a supreme court. It is simply a matter of judgment, time, opportunity and convenience how the force is to be applied. The I. W. W. does not countenance bloodshed and rioting. Riots are started by the employers, and they are always the first at shedding blood. Self-defense is the first law of nature, and is a right that no law can abolish.

The police start the riots, and should be held criminally responsible for all of them. This will be the case with proper organization of the workers. Moral persuasion is lost on the average policeman and they are superior to the law when it comes to the working people. Nothing can protect the workers but their own organized force. But it is a good rule never to reckon without the host, and the conditions and circumstances of each case must be the criterion of what are good tactics.

The question is sometimes asked, "Which is most needed to organize the workers: organizers or money to pay them?" The laborer is worthy of his hire and should be paid. This is not a union of sentiment. An organizer must understand this. We need men and women for organizers—people of energy and courage. The man who "can't" raise money to pay expenses should live, with John the Baptist, on locusts and wild honey.
Men of ability are worth paying. The employers know it. Do you?

SHOE WORKERS UNIONS WORK OF J. J. ETTOR

To the Secretary and Members of Local Union of Shoe Workers No. 167, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Workers: On instructions from the General Secretary-Treasurer, I came to this district to carry on an agitation among the different local unions to acquaint them with the principles of the I. W. W. and, if possible, to get them to vote for affiliation with the I. W. W. I left New Bedford on August 18, reaching here the same day.

On reaching here one thing was noted, that in so far as the officers were concerned they tried to discourage me, hoping that I would leave without getting an opportunity to present our ideas to the rank and file.
"I was told that the membership would not have any of us, but that, so far as the officers were concerned, they would only be too glad if it were otherwise, especially so with M. J. Tracy, whom you all have no doubt heard of. Determined to ascertain for myself, I investigated the feelings of the membership in the matter. Everywhere I found that the I. W. W. was held in high regard and looked upon with favor. I then decided to remain here, send letters to the locals asking that I be invited to speak to them. From all, except the Lasters' Union of Marlboro, the reply was favorable.

I spoke at meetings of the following unions: Chelsea Shoe Workers' Union, Lynn Independent Edgemakers, Lynn Protective Shoe Workers, Lynn McKay Stickers, Beverly Shoe Workers' Union, Salem Shoe Workers' Union, Lynn Goodyear Operatives' Union, Lynn Independent Lasters' Union.

The recently organized Packing Room Employees' Union of Lynn was quite courteous in its action. It laid my note, together with your manifesto, upon the table.

The Edgemakers took my talk very well, but they decided not to send delegates, for they felt that the promoters of the National Union were not anxious to go the limit in the revolt against the I. W. W. The same position was taken by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, which is an independent organization of four branches with over 5,000 members. That they were not mistaken is proven by later events.

Workers Like the I. W. W.

At all other unions the membership showed itself in accord with the I. W. W., as proven by their questions and of remarks approved, but the delegates, who invariably were officers, tricked them out of giving them instructions by making it appear that they were in favor of the I. W. W. all along.

The Lasters of Lynn invited me to speak at their meeting and the membership, in order to give an opportunity to other shoe workers to hear the message of Industrial Unionism, called a mass meeting in the big Lasters' Hall and paid all expenses. But that was the will of the rank and file, and those who draw the salaries care very little for that and they boycotted the meeting, so that on the night of the meeting none of the local union officers, who drew their \$20 and \$25 a week, were present. But the workers who put in an appearance certainly became interested, as was shown by the sale of literature.

At a special meeting of the Lynn Lasters' Union, the rank and file determined not to take chances, turned out en masse to the number of about 500, which is more than one-third of the membership. The question of the I. W. W. was placed before the meeting, notwithstanding the fact that the I. W. W. sympathizers had themselves a president to rule the motion out of order they were powerful enough to instruct the 13 delegates for the I. W. W.

Some of the delegates who were opposed to the I. W. W. quit, so other men who were with us were elected. Notably among the "quitters" was Charles P. Murray, the pal of T. B. Hickey, who claimed that they were elected president and vice president, respectively, of the conservative "Shoe Workers' Union. Murray is a "gentlemanly labor leader," who, as he says himself, does not believe in the class struggle and that the I. W. W. will not succeed because it does not sign time contracts with the employers.

Between Thursday, September 2, and Saturday, September 4, the salaried Saviors of Labor, having lost the biggest delegation, realized that if matters were left as the rank and file had decreed, that they and their jobs would soon be pure and immediately set to work with telegraph wires, special delivery letters and secret correspondence to get fraud delegates and prejudging undecided delegates.

The Convention.

September 4, at 2 p. m., the convention was called to order. From the start it was noticed that the crowd who were calling I. W. W. supporters anarchists, "prominent ones," could be seen to point at the "dangerous fellows." One of the conservatives was heard to say, "You want to look for them fellows—vote against anything they propose, no matter what it is." The first reactionary move made was in voting down the I. W. W. motion for an open convention. But they extended a special invitation to the newspapers and set a special table for them. Thus we see that the dues payers, who feed the officers, are denied the opportunity of seeing their stewards at work—but the capitalists are not—ah, that's different! The next move was to refuse a seat to your delegate, Paul Coligny. The grounds for so doing were that the I. W. W. local was not an independent union and that the I. W. W. local was really represented by the two Chicago delegates, on the presumption that most I. W. W. shoe makers are members of the Progressive Union. Powers of Chicago went so far as to state that "as a matter of fact, there was no shoe workers' local of the I. W. W. in Chicago," and that it was only organized during the period that I was in Lynn.

Feeling that these "reasons" were not sufficient a special committee was sent out to interrogate Fellow Worker Coligny. He was asked if he was willing to install in the new organization, to which they received the reply of a man who is true to his class, "I am an I. W. W. man and should I get a seat I should act as such. If you make a move that is really progressive, we shall join you." Asked as to what he would do if the convention went into the A. F. of L., they were told to point blank that the members of No. 167 would not follow. They concluded that Coligny was an "anarchist," since he would not bow to the will of the majority (?) and voted not to seat him.

The Saturday afternoon session was of short duration. They decided not to meet Sunday to give the committee an opportunity to work on the constitution.

Monday they again convened. The I. W. W. supporter immediately started by proposing an open convention. They had fourteen votes, with twenty-two negatives. Next came the report of the committee on constitution,

with the enclosed preamble as you will note. It makes no mention of the class struggle, nor does it tend to inspire the workers with hope for a better economic order—the "fair share of our product." Lots of words put together that have no meaning.
On the question of the name, the I. W. W. supporters introduced an amendment, so I would read, "The National Industrial Union of Boot and Shoe Workers, Industrial Workers of the World." On that was fought the issue between Industrial Unionists, pure and simple, and "me too Industrialists," but not I. W. W. Our supporters, as frankly admitted by all, put up a good fight, but the votes were against them. A motion was made during the discussion that I be given the privilege of the floor, but the pure and simple and so-called radicals, who are only secret men of the A. F. of L., all stood and argued that they were the Industrial Unionism men, so I was denied the floor. During the question, Hickey of Toledo Hickey scrap fame, made the argument that "the I. W. W. is a political body." Is that great? Some say we are anarchists—so are they you are. Arvid Orlando of the Chicago Progressive argued that he was "an Industrialist too," but that the I. W. W. was only a propaganda body—that if they wanted to organize with "Industrialists" they may affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners and other organizations like it, and that he believed the shoe workers are, not ready for Industrial Unionism just now. Statements of that nature should brand any one who claims to represent labor as a fool or a knave.
(To be continued)

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

Since the dawn of history, and before mankind has been engaged in a struggle for existence, commencing with the struggle between primitive man and the mammoth; animals of that period, and now we are struggling for existence with an enemy far worse than any our primitive forefathers ever contended with. Our enemy today is known as the employing class.

The aims and objects of the capitalists today are somewhat similar in many respects to the aims and objects of the hairy mammoth and sabre-tooth tiger of prehistoric times. The mammoth animals of that period hunted and pursued and made life generally uneasy for our stone-age ancestors. They sought them for food; they lived on their flesh and blood, so does our capitalist enemy live today on our flesh and blood, with this difference, however, that whereas in those primeval days man could escape his enemy by climbing trees or hiding in caves. Today there are no such means of escape for us.

We cannot get away from our enemy by climbing trees nor hiding in caves. No, we have no chance nor time to climb or hide in caves. (Although once in a while we may climb up into a lousy bunk or hide in a straw stack). We must work to get the means to live, and it is there, wherever we work, be it mine, mill or factory, that our enemy overtakes us. That is where he grinds our lives away that he may extract from our bodies dividends and profits so that he and his kind may be sustained in wasteful idleness. It is there that the hungry maw of capitalism devours our class piecemeal that our flesh and blood may be food for his ever-hungry stomach. You see the case of the stone age man and the modern man are somewhat similar.

Today the modern man coming in the way of capitalism suffers the tortures of hell. His life while working in the service of capital is one prolonged round of agony. The wage slave of today reaches the depths of degradation. He is in a continual state of abject poverty. He drinks the dregs from the cup of misery, while his master quaffs the foaming cup of happiness.

"Is there, then, hope for the workers?" you say. Yes, fellow workers, there is. See you not on the horizon of the sky of capitalism that storm cloud of Industrial Unionism looms bigger than a man's hand? Soon that cloud will overcast the sky of capitalism and the storm will rise. After the storm is past and capitalism has been swept away by the Industrial Union then we shall back in the warm sunshine of the Industrial Commonwealth. So fellow workers, come join our Industrial Union, the only true working class union. Let us all help to make that storm cloud of Industrial Union bigger and bigger, so that the time may soon come when we shall cloud the sky of capitalism and let loose upon them the storm of a working class united, so that we may wither them with the lightning of working class solidarity.

RICHARD BRAZIER.

The Situation.

The most discouraging feature in connection with the revolutionary movement is the ignorance of the working class; it is not unusual to hear certain individuals claim "the employer is entitled to his profit," "the engineer is no better than the section hand," the bricklayer, carpenter, plumber to more pay than the laborer, as if those fellows were required more of the necessities of life to satisfy their physical wants. The aforesaid statements appear plausible to the unthinking toiler, just as it occurs right to the docile draught horse to pull with all his might and main to avoid the driver's lash; but to those who are capable of thinking, the principle is wrong, and they also know how these erroneous customs had their origin. The capitalists of industry, the exploiters, the bankers who do nothing and have everything, with the aid of their agents and lackeys, are responsible for these false impressions. All the institutions that exist today conform to the interests of the ruling class, and are maintained to perpetuate servility amongst the wage slaves. The public school furnishes the first course of false teaching, the college the second, and when we get too big and busy to be held in check by them, the good old church is supposed to make it impossible for us to shake off any of the nonsense pounded into us during our youth. Beware of the politician and preacher; if he is honest he is an imbecile, if intelligent he is a crook. There is only one way out of this gloom mire—that is the I. W. W. B. HOLMES.

REVOLUTION.

By Ethel Ayers.

Revolt against tyranny.
Expouse the cause of the oppressed.
Vest in yourself the power of rebellion.
On to the inevitable struggle and victory.
Leave the fools to their folly—triumph is yours!
Use your energy to annihilate the usurper of the land.
To die for truth is noble—righteous or is divine.
If the rudo soil rears true men—on to the fight.
Oppression will cease when your strong arms strike the oppressors.
Now is the time to act—unite and strike the world tremble with the general social strike!

Number itself importeth not much in itself where the people are of weak courage: for Virgil says, it never troubles a wolf how many the sheep be.—Bacon.

I. W. W. AND A. F. OF L. "GRIPE NOTS" POST

I would like to monopolize a little of the space in the paper. I note the request in the issue of the 15th, re a leader on industrialism by the A. F. of L. and it is on that I would like to write.

In a considerable number of papers in all parts of the country there appeared an advertisement from "Gripe 'Em, Post Mortem" of Battle Creek, Mich. Most of the papers that carried this ad had over three columns of the bunk, and in order to make it clear why they should use his special brand of farm produce he conjured up all manner of "fantastic" dreams, had them put into cold "typo" type, Jesus Christ, God, George Washington, and many other equally representative names, were used in this ad for the purpose of exposing the tyranny of Labor Unions. The A. F. of L. was given one of the latest jobs that "Post Mortem" had in his "factory of lies." Some of it was deserved, most of it existed only in the overheated, post-dictatorial brain of that money-grabbing scoundrel.

It is not my purpose to drift into a tirade against "Post Mortem." I would rather show the future of his tirade. Show up that the tyranny of which he rants exists only in his fevered imagination, and, furthermore, how he proved it himself.

"Union Shops."

Most of the papers that published the advertisement are what are called "Union Shops." That is, the force that gets out the paper is composed of members in good standing in various unions connected with the printing trade. To begin with, this ad was passed out by there in New York City, a foreman who had a card in his fist. He gave it to be set up by a fellow member, a linotype operator. After it was set up on the machine, that was tended by a union machinist, the matter was put on a bank. It was then handled by another member of the Typographical Union, who locked it up in a form and passed it on to a union typesetter, who molded and then the plates given over to a union pressman; was set on the press, papers printed and carried off by union press assistants, who in turn gave it to union teamsters. These union teamsters gave it to union railroad hands to carry to different parts of the country.

Trades Unions Fight Each Other.

In the whole process of producing the papers that this tirade appeared in union men were employed. The "Post Mortem" statements about the tyranny of "Labor Unions" were true; this ad would never appear. The fact is that he recognizes the impotency of the A. F. of L. form of unionism and he dares to rub it in. The further fact is that the union men who work on papers that published the ad recognize the weakness of their position (unconsciously, 'tis true), and hence dare not rebel.

The average member of an antiquated trades union fears to stand up for his convictions. He recognizes the value of the industrial union argument, but he dares not stand up for it. He has been in the "gang" and he'll stand with the "gang" until the "gang" gets licked good and plenty.

It is a fact that the A. F. of L. membership will be forced to take an industrial position soon. This is not idle jabbering.

Facts Uphold I. W. W.

They may not come out into industrial unions as prosecuted by the I. W. W., but, nevertheless, they will be forced into a semblance of the position that we stand for. All efforts are being made by their leaders to blind their eyes to what is transpiring, but, between the tremendous expansion of capitalization going on on the one hand and the "systematizing" going on the other hand, a recognition of the necessity of a closer and more solid formation of their union structure will become so apparent that, leaders or no leaders, they will change their organization complexion.

In these oncoming days of prosperity for the masses, which means a more brutal stripping of the hides of the workers, it will be strange if something does not happen. The Gompers-Alfthoff-Carnegie-Helmont Civic Federation and all the other bulwarks of capitalism will soon have to stand aside and make way for the next move on the chessboard of industrial evolution.

S. A. STODEL.

GREAT FALLS I. W. W.

A man would have to be blind if he failed to see the systematic effort being made by the employers and the labor fakery to put the I. W. W. out of existence. From all quarters of the country come continual dispatches telling of the suppression of meetings, the clubbing of organizers, and the shooting of I. W. W. strikers. The "heavy artillery" of the employers is accompanied with a continual rattle of small arms in the shape of petty acts of meanness

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Funeral of Fellow Worker Stephen Horvath, I. W. W. man killed by deputies at McKees Rocks.—(From International Socialist Review.)

and deception from the misleaders in labor's ranks.

Great Falls Industrial Union No. 41, I. W. W., is having a fight to keep from being starved out of town. John Bailey, former secretary of No. 222, Spokane, is the new financial secretary at Great Falls. The so-called "Independent" union of Great Falls has a contract with the employers of the city, by which they are prevented from asking more pay for three years. This bunch is independent of any feeling of independence. They depend on the love of the employers. The democrat councilman of the city, a man named Bottomly, and a man named Spence, together with their followers used influence to have the I. W. W. driven out of their hall. The peace agreement of the yellow union with the head sprags of the town is known to the readers of the Worker. It was published in full not long ago. The enemy are now trying to compel the union men to join the Bottomly-Spence aggregation. With all the contract, and cowardice, and the adhesion of the spineless slaves, they have comparatively little industrial control. The bulk of the workers in Great Falls and vicinity are utterly unorganized and contract-free. Hence the skates fear the possibility of the spread of the Red union. At present there are about 100 I. W. W. men in Great Falls. The W. F. of M. there does not recognize the I. W. W. card because it is not supported (?) by a contract with the employers. They recognize the card of any union, however, that has a contract, although the W. F. of M. is supposed to repudiate contracts with the employers.

The I. W. W. boys are holding their own at present with great difficulty. What is needed there at present is an organizer, and some one who is willing and able to make a soap-box speech on the subject of ONE UNION to fight the employers. The various industrial unions of the I. W. W. are most earnestly requested to bring this matter up at the next business meeting, and if possible find some one who is able to undertake to go to Great Falls and help the Union there in its brave stand for revolutionary principles. Fellow Workers Wagner and Bailey are doing all possible, but the boys there want help—now—quick. Get busy, and remember that these are indeed the "times that try men's souls." Redouble your efforts to help the Great Falls members, and therefore every member of the I. W. W., and the working class.

THE I. W. W. TO THE WAGE SLAVES.

(With Apologies to Robert Burns.)
Slaves who have for capitalists' bled;
Slaves who are by masters led;
Loose your chains, and be a Red;
And on to victory!

Now's the day, and now's the hour;
See the front of battle lower;
See approach the master's power;
Chains and slavery!

Who would be a scab and knave?
Who not in our cause be brave?
Who so base as be a slave?
Let him bow the knee.

Who for freedom, home, and law?
Who would draw the monster's claw?
Who would choke the vulture's maw?
Join the Union Red!

By oppression's woe and pains;
While the toilers held in chains;
We shall fight till Labor reigns;
And they all are free.

Lay the industrial tyrants low;
Masters fall with every blow;
Oh! we'll hear their wail of woe;
When we all are free.

Then us no more will soldiers shoot;
We'll make the hogs disgorge their loot;
And put them in the fields to root;
For their stomach's sake!

Who would be free, throw down the gage;
Accept no more a master's wage;
Inscribe this day on history's page;
The earth is ours!

W. W. PANTON.

Local No. 64, I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 15, 1909.



Strikers' children at McKees Rocks eating garbage.—(From a photograph taken for a Pittsburg paper and afterward sketched by a reporter for the International Socialist Review.)

AMERICAN FREEDOM IS NOT FOR WORKERS

The silence of the capitalist class in this burg has been finally broken, but as the I. W. W. thrives on opposition, which is the best possible sort of advertisement, we are not at all alarmed. Wednesday night at our regular meeting we discovered that Fellow Worker Little, one time organizer for the W. F. of M. and at present voluntary organizer and "hobo agitator" for the I. W. W., was in the crowd. He is a man whose courageous fighting in Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico is well known, and we introduced him to speak. We did not know at the time that he had just "boed in and had eaten nothing for 24 hours, but he made a short talk, straight to the point, on the organization. The first intimation we had of trouble was when a tall, thin special policeman, who had been shadowing our meetings continually, said to me: "He's too radical, he'll have to cut it out." Jones called out to Little across the heads of the crowd: "The bull says you're too radical, Little," and Little answered: "I guess they don't want the truth." The crowd applauded and shortly after he finished up. The policeman returned and said to me: "You people had better not have that fellow talk any more, he won't do you any good (of course he is terrible worried about our good!) and they won't stand for that kind of talk in this town." I wonder who the all-powerful "they" is, for judging by the applause at our meetings, the working class seem to like "that kind of talk!" I replied: "You will have to talk to the organization. I am not responsible for the speakers. So you are going to establish a censorship over us?" "Not over you," he replied hurriedly. "Well, I don't want to be discriminated in favor of," I replied, and the discussion ended.

Friday evening Fellow Worker Little spoke again and during his discourse the policeman, at the instigation of an older and more seasoned officer, I am told, stepped up to him and said: "You're too rank, you'll have to cut it out or I'll take you off the box." I wonder if the policeman wouldn't be "radical" and "rank" if he had periodic doses of 24 hours' starvation? Little repeated the policeman's warning to the audience and then said in his easy-going way: "But as I was saying—" continuing right where he left off, to the chagrin of the police, and delight of the crowd.

The Slave-Upheld "Constitution"—"Ha, ha!" Saturday night our meeting was continually annoyed by these obstreperous defenders of law and order, who probably never heard of the Constitution of the United States and its guarantee of free speech. One of them was heard to remark before the meeting: "The only people we have any trouble with are the I. W. W. in Spokane they had to pass a law to keep them off the street, and they are a nuisance in Seattle, Portland and everywhere on the coast." The Salvation Army usually quits at eight o'clock sharp, but Saturday night the captain talked until twenty-five minutes past eight, so we started up. He was probably insulted by the I. W. W., for the night previous he told his crowd that what they needed was not material bread but "spiritual" bread, and we asked the impertinent question, "Why the nickel on the drum, if he can live on spiritual bread?" A little round-shouldered policeman with his helmet pulled down over his ears, where his head ought to be, and a look on his face of chronic indignation, said: "You people have no right talking while the Salvation Army is talking." If they continued to save souls until 12 o'clock, I suppose it's up to us to wait like meek little lambs till they conclude. The officer had better not hold his breath till we do it! Jones told him: "You can't shut us up!" and he answered, "We'll find a way." It was this same policeman I heard say, when Little spoke about places in Mexico where the working class earn 7c a day, "Yes and spend 6 for booze." Policemen, of course, all belong to the W. C. T. U., certainly, my dear child, what makes you ask? Little gave a talk on "Radicalism," taking up the history of the W. F. of M. and showing how radical, rank, and unscrupulous, were the methods of the Mineowners' association. The

tall, thin policeman said to me: "If he doesn't stop soon, I'll take him off the box," and I answered, "That's up to you, it isn't up to me." But I didn't notice him carry out his threat. Little didn't give him even a shadow of an excuse, for his talk was absolute and unvarnished truth.

I. W. W. Literature Free to Soldiers.

The night previous we sold 25 copies of Herve's "Anti-Patriotism" and I remarked that they would be given free to soldiers who are usually broke after their "booze-bills" are paid. One of the soldiers complained to a policeman that they were tired of being insulted by street-corner speakers. I have seen more drunken soldiers in Missoula than any other type of drunk. The tall special officer it was, who told me how they walk in four miles from the fort just to get booze; said it just after ordering two of them who were reeling around the street back to the fort or he would put them in jail. One evening, just before our meeting, I saw a soldier in uniform reeling down Higgins Avenue with a whiskey bottle in each hand, an example of our splendid protectors of "the American home." On Labor Day our stand was nearly upset by a drunken soldier trying to steady himself by leaning against it, yet they are "insulted" when you tell the truth about themselves. He said further that the children on the street even jeer at them, laughing at the "extra white rags" they wear on their sleeves. "In some places," he said, the children are taught to take off their hats to a soldier." "Well," said an I. W. W. man who overheard it, "here's one man who, if he saw his kid taking off his hat to a soldier would kill him." The policeman said, "The I. W. W. is a no-good bunch and must be stopped."

Persecution Helps Us.

Our receipts for Saturday night, aided by the opposition, were \$17.05. What hurts the middle class and police of this town is that we are here to stay and are paying our running expenses. The town council meets tonight and I read in this morning's "Missoulian" that a letter from the chamber of commerce will come up for discussion and action. As we meet just in front of the chamber of commerce hall, it is likely in regard to us. But whether the council takes action or not, we are going to continue to hold meetings. "They say, What say they?" Let them say!

It looks as if the fight is on and we may need help, not financial as yet, but men. Any members of the I. W. W. traveling through or near Missoula are earnestly urged to drop off. We hold our meetings at the corner of Higgins Avenue and Front Street, and our address is 544 East Main Street. Seattle, Butte or towns in the northwest, who has no particular ties to hold him, is invited to pay us a visit also. Fellow Worker Borland, the singer, is requested to communicate with us at once.

We intend to fill the jail of this town to overflowing if they start arresting, so while we regret we have no hall as yet to accommodate you, the city government of Missoula will probably kindly furnish you with board and room free of charge.

Let's say, in the words of the poet:
"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I." I. W. W.
Yours for industrial freedom,
ELIZABETH GURLEY FYLNN.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS OF FRANCE RIDICULE THE PRETENSIONS OF SAMUEL GOMPERS AND THE A. F. OF L.

At the Industrial Conference of the Secretaries of Labor Confederations the American Federation of Labor was represented by Samuel Gompers, who has been globe trotting on his will of the wisp mission to found an enlarged model of the A. F. of L. The conference was held in Paris on August 30. The appearance of Gompers among the advance guard of Industrial Unionism and Revolutionary Socialism in Europe provoked, as in Germany, a mild amusement, which is, perhaps, the best solvent for the self-importance of Gompers. In the columns of "La Guerre Sociale" an Italian writes a well-informed article on Syndicalism (Industrial Unionism or Genuine Trade Federation) and Gompers. We quote a few sentences from the article of Orest Donati:

"The American Federation of Labor has nothing in common with Syndicates of Europe in general—in French General Confederation of Labor in particular—either in object or in methods. It has not the same object, for it excludes all possibility of the abolition of wage slavery and aspires only to obtain a 'fair day's wages for a fair day's work!' It denies, consequently, the class struggle; it alleges that capital and labor are brothers, not implacable enemies, and it devotes itself to the task of reconciling them!

"It has not the same methods, for it repudiates all violent action, injury to plant, the general strike, etc., and it loudly asserts that socialists and anarchists are enemies of the workers' interests, silencing such revolutionaries or even expelling them from their fold.

"Why, even our reformists, Niel, for instance, are obliged to profess a sort of vague 'Socialism'; our reformists even then, when they are sincere, have no genuine sympathy for Gompers and his A. F. of L."

As would be expected, none of the great social or political problems which have agitated the working class of the United States have begun to stir the directing spirits of the A. F. of L. We cite the Moyer-Haywood-Peterson affair—reported by "La Guerre Sociale" at the time—when the revolutionary directors of the W. F. of M. awakened public opinion among the workers. The fakery of the A. F. of L. did not give a sign. What did it matter to them that the militant workmen were victims of an abominable plot, handed over to the claws of "justice" by a powerful coalition of trust magnates, politicians and legal officials. So in the case of Jan Poreen, the refugee from Russian police terrorism. Note also the New York banquet of the Civic Federation, where we see Taft and Gompers exchanging vapid compliments, where Mitchell gives vent to the sickening remark that "he was convinced that by his work and that of his friends the conflicts between capital and labor would be permanently put to rest!"

Contrasted with that organization the class-conscious workers of the United States have recently founded the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.), an organization which conforms to the ideal of revolutionaries, which pursues the same tactics as our General Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.). It is the I. W. W. and not the A. F. of L. which corresponds to the European type of organization.

The Federazione Socialista Italiana, in its valiant organ, "Il Proletario," published an appeal to the General Confederation of Labor and concludes thus:

"The Syndicates of Europe must repel every proposition emanating from Samuel Gompers. To countenance any of his proposals would be to oppose the genuine class struggle which finds its representative in the I. W. W. The working class of Europe must distrust Samuel Gompers, labor agitator, as a dangerous enemy, as a pernicious mystifier of the real issues."

Ideal Rooming House
221 1/2 Howard St.
Neatly furnished rooms, 25c and up.
NELS SWANSON, Prop.

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, Sell and Exchange.

Open All Night Telephone Main 1382
ROOMS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED
Union Hotel
A. L. LEVITCH, Prop.
25 Cents and Up.
148 Rooms, 25c and Up, New Building
Steam Heat, Newly Furnished
414 Front Ave. Near Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

ECONOMIC DINING ROOM
228 SOUTH LINCOLN
MEALS 20 CENTS
MEAL TICKETS \$3.75
FAMILY STYLE
Rooms \$1.50 Per Week and Up
W. A. Nobles
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

WANTED
An experienced shoe repairer to take one-half interest in shoe shop. Best location in the city. Must have at least \$20.00 to start. Apply to J. C. Sweet, 713 North Madella St., Spokane.

THE PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

A TIP TO WAGE-WORKERS.

I do not intend to tell of the poverty and misery of the toilers. You working people know more about that from practical experience than I could tell you if I took up this whole paper. It is with the cause of this poverty and the remedy for the same, that I wish to deal at present.

The sky pilot will tell you that you are poor because you are sinful. The temperance crank will say that it is because you drink booze. The politician will tell you it is because the other fellow is in office, and he says it is only necessary to elect him and your troubles will be over. But you fellows know better than that. You know that you don't have enough left out of your paltry wages to get on a good drunk, after the employment shark and the stomach robber get their share. You know it is not because you voted for this or that candidate because you didn't vote at all. You could not vote if you wanted to because many of you have no vote. You know you are not sinful because you don't get money enough. But you do know that you don't get enough

for your labor to enable you to live decently. You know that you work long hours for short wages. You know the boss stands over you ready to fire you as soon as you stop to breathe. You know that you use up all of your energy in the service of your masters and get nothing in return, while your masters live in luxury at your expense. You know that the bosses ride in Pullmans which your class has built, while you ride the rods. You know that, when the boss is sick, he is well taken care of by the most expert physicians and nurses, while you have to lie in a box car and take care of yourself. When the boss reaches old age he retires and lives a life of ease and comfort, while you and your class are creating profits for him. When you get old you are thrown on the scrap pile to get along the best you can, perhaps to die of starvation.

What are you going to do about it? Are you going to continue to listen to this old gab of politicians, sky pilots and other so-called friends of the working class? Or, are you going to make an effort to better your condition? You say you would like to have more of the wealth which you produce, but you don't know to get it. Well, I will endeavor to show you how.

First. You must understand that one reason why the boss has a hold on you is because you are unorganized. Or, perhaps worse. Perhaps you are organized in the A. F. of L., divided into craft unions, scabbing on one another and generally serving the interests of your masters.

Second. You do not realize that your interests and your masters' interests are opposed to each other.

Haven't the conditions under which you are working taught you that your interests and the bosses' interests are not identical?

If so, then you ought to wake up and do a little reasoning with yourself, as to how your interests will best be served. How is that?

First, by organization. Organization that will place you in a position to dictate terms to the boss. You must organize in such a way that the interests of one set of workers in an industry will be the concern of all.

You must organize so solidly that when one member of your class is struck by capitalist oppression, the whole working class will be affected.

You must organize in a union which stands for the final emancipation of your class from wage slavery.

You must organize in such a way that you can force concessions from your master and advance step by step to your final goal. All workers in one industry must be organized in one union. All workers in all industries must be organized in one union.

The only organization which proposes to organize the workers in this manner is the Industrial Workers of the World.

Workers of the World, unite! Join the union of your class. **FRANK MORRIS.**
Chicago, Ill.

Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass of the people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Denton, every Whig and Democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.—Wendell Phillips.

CAPITALIST BLANKET SHEETS.

Grandma Durham of the "Morning Garbage Can" or Spokane Review, Please Copy.

The excessive reading of the capitalist blanket sheets published in our large industrial centers has become a vice which ministers to the lowest instincts of men. Even the very best of these sheets are not of a high type of literature. They all admit that they exist for the profit that there is in the business and not through motives of health. They also must cater to public taste. On the contrary, they should strive to raise the tastes of the people instead of trying to find their own level and depraving the tastes of their readers by going below that level in their anxiety not to get above it.

These blanket sheets are simply the paid agents of the capitalists of this country and any mind soaked in their swill is much to be pitied. One of our comrades recently alluded to "mud minds who feed on the garbage and sewage of the capitalist press." Again, upon whom do these villainous agents depend in part for their support? Why, upon the wage workers, who seemingly have never given any thoughtful consideration to the great injury they do themselves by reading these sheets. How they arrive at the conclusion that they should read these sheets is beyond understanding, yet they willingly contribute 25 cents weekly to these sheets and never think of buying a weekly Revolutionary Labor Paper at a cost of one nickel.

Now, one can readily see that by the bulk of its patrons the capitalist press does not call for a high-class of literature. It is decidedly sensational, obscene and depraved. It is also unreliable and worthless in its political and economic teachings. In its worst form it is the sewer and the cesspool of the city where it is issued. In its best form it is in danger of becoming these. Ethically speaking, it has no principle and would not acknowledge a principle if it ran up against it. Yet its petrifying power permeates every channel of society.

Its business is to lie, vilify and distort the truth. Its editorials are a compound of prejudice and cant carried to an excess which may well be called brutal and tyrannical, and all you have to do is to take the opposite side they present and you will not be far from the truth. What they call good you may assume is bad, and, conversely, what they call bad it is safe to say is good. Four-fifths of them might be railroaded out of existence without any loss or inconvenience to the human race.

They seem to look at their dirty work as a legitimate means of acquiring riches, overlooking the fact that their position is, to say the least, degrading. Now what can be thought of men who live to produce and cater to such diseased conditions? They can not be anything but a lot of soulless, sordid creatures, and it may be said of these lepers that they first create a demand and then supply it for a consideration, or, to use a familiar expression, "for what there is in it."

This age has become a scandal-monger newspaper age. Notice what the people read and what their conversation is and it will certainly not increase your admiration for them, and you can account for their superlative ignorance when you find their reading is confined almost exclusively to capitalist blanket sheets. When the workers rule, these sheets will disappear and become a thing of the past.

P. P. AYER.

General Strike Resolution.

(Offered at Shoe Workers' Convention.)

WHEREAS, The history of all past efforts of the workers of this country toward bettering the economic conditions and establishing permanent results for our class have proven abortive, due to the fact that labor is either disorganized or, what is worse, divided into antiquated craft unions led by lieutenants of capital, such as Gompers, Mitchell, Tobin, et al, who advocate and use all their energies to the end that labor engages only in partial strikes;

WHEREAS, The interests of all workers, irrespective of trades or anything else, is identical as against the oppression of the masters;

THEREFORE, Be it resolved by this convention of shoe workers, that to the end of uniting the forces of labor in one army for its protection and economic advancement, and finally economic emancipation, we urge upon the workers of America to study the principles of Industrial Economic Organization.

FURTHER, That we recognize the general strike in the shoe industry, and all other industries, as labor's most potent economic weapon in its everyday battle against their oppressors, as well as for our final industrial emancipation.

That we instruct the component parts of this organization and its general officers, to give this question their most enthusiastic support and that we urge especially upon the organizers of this union to at all times propagate the use of such methods by the workers.

A DESIRABLE CITIZEN.

One who believes in the divine right of kings. One who believes in the divine right of capitalists.

One who stands for "his" country, right or wrong.

One who obeys the mandates of his boss, without question, and considers it a sacrilege to criticize the orders of the boss.

One who acts as a hero (?) (scab) during a strike.

One who believes that the capitalists and the workers have interests in common.

One who believes in a "fair day's work, for a fair day's pay," and that the employing class should have all the say as to what is fair.

One who believes that the drones and parasites who own all the tools of production and distribution are superior to labor, and contrary to Lincoln, believes that they deserve by far the most consideration.

One who thinks that the man who owns the job is of more value to society, than the man who does the work.

One who joins a union that is run right for the boss.

A patriot (?) who is a slave to traditions, precedents, customs and laws as old as Adam.

A blind follower of the blind. **J. M. P.**

Too Old to Work—Too Old to Eat!

In a report by the British consul in Chicago to his government on the condition of the employed class he said:

"If a machinist in the United States has reached his 42d year and is out of work it is hard for him to get another job."

"If he worked as hard as he is expected to, he is so completely worked out that nobody wants him."

"But if he is still strong and robust, it shows he has not worked as hard as he was expected to and no one wants him anyhow."

Cannon Ball Chop House
519 FRONT AVE.
BIG MEAL 15 CENTS

RESSA BROS.
POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO
Grocery Store in Connection.
416 Front Avenue

Stevens Street Restaurant
502 Stevens Street
BEST 15c. MEAL IN THE CITY
OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

The machines that are first invented to perform any particular movement are always the most complex, and succeeding artists generally discover that with fewer wheels, with fewer principles of motion than had originally been employed, the same effects may be more easily produced. The first philosophical systems, in the same manner are always the most complex and a particular connecting chain, or principle is generally thought necessary to unite even two seemingly disappointed appearances, but often happens that one great connecting principle is afterward found to be sufficient to build together all the discordant phenomena that occur in a whole species of things—Adam Smith.

It is fanaticism that puts arms into the hands of Christian princes; it orders Catholics to massacre heretics; it brings out upon the earth again those tortures that were invented by such monsters as Phalaris, as Buziris, as Nero; in Spain it piles and lights up the fires of the Inquisition, while the pious Spaniards leave their ports and sail across distant seas to plant the cross and spread desolation in America. Turn your eyes to north or south, to east or west; on every side you see the consecrated knife of religion raised against the breasts of women, of children, of old men, and the earth all smoking with the blood of victims immolated to false gods or the supreme being, and presenting one vast, sickening, horrible charnel house of intolerance.—Voltaire.

If you have built castles in the air your work need not be lost; that is where they should be; now put foundations under them.—Thoreau.

"IF SILVER SAYS SO, IT'S SO."

A Gigantic Clothing Sale

1500 Men's new Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats to be sold in fifteen days---Sale begins Thursday, Oct. 7th, at 7 A. M.



An exceedingly lucky buy makes this sale possible right at the beginning of the season—right at the time you need Fall and Winter clothes. An immense purchase of 1,000 suits and 500 overcoats, the entire surplus of a well known clothing manufacturer, for spot cash and at a great big discount, makes this sale possible. Don't think because we are selling them so cheap we are losing money—we bought them so cheap we can sell them for less than actual factory cost and still make our profit—that is what we are going to do.

Our business is increasing at such a rapid rate that we feel we can easily dispose of this immense purchase in the limited time considering the ridiculous low prices we are asking.

We are going to give every workingman within a hundred miles of Spokane a chance to save enough on his suit or overcoat to buy all the rest of his winter outfit—rather strong statement but we are here with the goods to do it.

Every garment in this immense purchase is strictly up to our high standard of excellence. You'll find everything that's desirable in fabrics,—in colors,—and in styles. Suits to fit the tall man,—the short man,—the thin man,—the fat man,—overcoats for the same.

Remember you take no chances when you buy here,—we treat everybody alike,—have only one price for everybody and that always the lowest,—give everybody a square deal and guarantee him satisfaction with every purchase or he gets his money back.

MEN'S \$12.50 SUITS FOR \$6.45

A blue or black thibet suit, well made and a perfect fitter, if bought regular would sell for \$12.50; all sizes, this sale, for \$6.45.

MEN'S \$15.00 SUITS FOR \$9.20

Your choice of ten different patterns in fine fancy worsteds,—every one a dandy fitter and extra well made, bought regular they would sell for \$15.00; all sizes, this sale, for \$9.20.

MEN'S \$18.00 SUITS FOR \$12.65

Fifteen different patterns in fancy worsteds and cassimeres,—suits with class and distinction to them, they can't be made better or fit better; our regular price would be \$18.00; all sizes, this sale, for \$12.65.

MEN'S \$20.00 SUITS FOR \$13.70

Ten different patterns in fancy worsteds, fancy cassimeres, also plain blacks and blues, extra well tailored and trimmed, impossible to get better fitters; ordinarily our price would be \$20.00; all sizes, this sale, for \$13.70.

MEN'S \$25.00 SUITS FOR \$16.40

A large variety of patterns in the best of fabrics, handsome patterns in popular colorings, no matter what the price may be you cannot get better finished or better fitting garments; our regular price would be \$25.00; all sizes, this sale, for \$16.40.

MEN'S \$12.50 OVERCOATS FOR \$6.45

A handsome blue or black kersey that would sell for the above price and would be an extra value; all sizes, this sale, for \$6.45.

MEN'S \$16.50 OVERCOATS FOR \$9.30

Your choice of either a blue, black, or oxford gray kersey, a handsome, durable and warm garment, a good bargain at the above price; all sizes during this sale for \$9.30.

MEN'S \$20.00 OVERCOATS FOR \$13.40

Your choice of either a fine kersey in blue, black, brown or oxford, also several patterns in fancy chevots—dandy fitters, handsome lookers and durable wearers, a splendid value at \$20.00; all sizes, this sale, for \$13.40.

EXTRA SPECIAL

Two 50-cent work shirts, during this sale, for 75c.

SHIRTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, HATS, GLOVES, TRUNKS, AND SUIT CASES AT SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTIONS DURING THIS SALE.

Oscar Silver

"THE WORKMAN'S STORE."

THE BIG DOUBLE STORE, CORNER FRONT AND BERNARD STS.