

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

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No. 6

W. F. OF M. STIRS "OUR" MAYOR MOORE

Wallace Miners' Union No. 17 of the Western Federation of Miners passed resolutions condemning the Spokane gag-law and protesting against the arrest of the W. W. men and the persecution and outrages of the Spokane police. These resolutions are printed elsewhere in this paper.

Moore has replied to the Miners' Union as follows:

Spokane, Wash., Apr. 13, '09.
Sam Kilburn, Sec'y: Your protest against the enforcement of the ordinance of this city prohibiting street meetings has been received and referred to the City Council, to which it properly belongs.

You are apparently unfamiliar with the law against the enforcement of which you protest. The ordinance to which you refer denies the right of free speech to no one; it is simply a police regulation designed to give the city the right to prohibit the assembling of large numbers of people upon the streets in the fire limits and which are crowded with the usual traffic of a large city, blocking the same and thereby becoming a nuisance.

The ordinance to which you refer is being tested in the courts. The Superior Court of the county has already held it to be valid, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State for final determination. Pending the final decision, an agreement was entered into between the local board of I. W. W. and the city authorities in which it was stipulated that no attempt on the part of the I. W. W. would be made to violate the ordinance. If the ordinance is declared unconstitutional it will simply be rescinded.

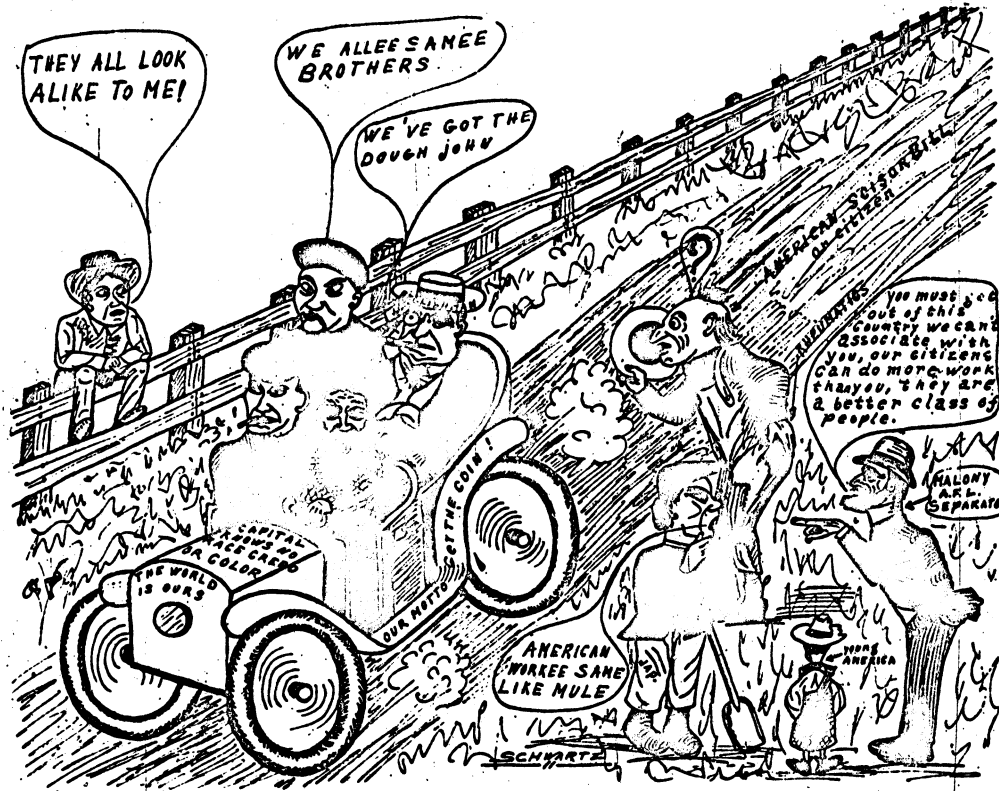
Very respectfully,
HERBERT C. MOORE, Mayor.

Sam Kilburn, the secretary of the Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. of M., has sent us the above letter of Moore as a curiosity. Moore says, that the miners are "unfamiliar with the law." Not so! The miners are familiar enough with the law and others like it. The miners in the Coeur d'Alene have been familiar with the law—and bayonets—for some time. After saying that this outrage is simply "a police regulation," the Mayor speaks about its being tested in the courts. Moore knows well enough that the meetings of the I. W. W. have never blocked the streets, and that this is merely a trumped-up excuse to cover the villainy of the whole thing.

If Moore and the rest of the bunch think that the I. W. W. is really in the wrong in violating this obnoxious ordinance, then the city officials are guilty in turning the I. W. W. men out of jail before their sentences were expired. "Any stick will do to beat a dog," let alone a labor union. The Spokane city council is so little used to receiving any regard but that of contempt from working people, that it is hard to speak well of any of the crowd, without being thought sarcastic. A good word for any of the crew would be thought a mockery of their established reputation.

The action of the Superior court is all in order. Does anyone suppose that the Superior court would do anything but uphold the ordinance? Are the employment agents who are back of the law all broke? Do not the judges need the money? But the instructive thing about it all, is that the mayor of Spokane should think himself bound to notice an angry protest coming from a union of mere workmen. The workers in the I. W. W. and W. F. of M. are worthy of notice, then, it seems! If Harry Rhodes—one of the planets—or any of the other small fry had written such a letter as the above no one would have had the nerve to read it at a union meeting, but from the mayor—what next?

This is homeseeker time. The grafters of Spokane are yelling themselves hoarse advertising the town so that the suckers will come here from the East and think that this is in the United States, even though a convict colony. Thousands of dollars are being spent to get the Eastern people within grafting distance of the Spokane club. Many of these old-fashioned folks were taught to revere the constitution of the United States, and it will be something of a surprise to them to know that the tin-horn Spokane city council has abolished the constitution. Protests like the one from the Wallace Union are coming in by the score and it is anything but pleasant for the Spokane grafters to get the showing up that is coming to them from all quarters. But this is mere talk after all and we would not do the mayor and council the injustice of supposing that they are affected by the



The Bosses All Stick Together—and Ride. The Workers Fight Each Other—and Tramp!

opinions of decent people. But they all need the money!

As for the I. W. W. giving up meetings on the street, it is not to be thought of. The shell game of the Courts is like old music to us—it is played out, and the only use of a legal action is the advertising it brings the union and the disgust it creates in the minds of the workers for the laws as administered by cockroaches. Moore and the rest of the Committee of Safety might as well repeal the law because we will repeal it for them once for all, and before long at that.

Moore speaks of "final determination" by the Supreme Court! The final determination rests on the workers themselves and the strength of their union and on nothing else in the world. The Mayor signs himself "very respectfully," and this to a labor union! Perhaps the Mayor means it. He might as well. Organized industrially laborers are "respectable"; unorganized, the workers are contemptible.

This mayor should have had the courage of his convictions. With the police force and the militia backing him, he ought to have been man enough to tell the truth. "The ordinance denies the right of free speech to no one," he says! The ordinance was made and enforced for the one sole purpose of checking the agitation of the I. W. W. and the employment agents are at the bottom of it, as every one but the mayor knows.

MANIAC STARTS RIOT IN PORTLAND.

The I. W. W. in Portland held its regular meeting on the street Monday night and our organizer, E. J. Foote, pointed out to the crowd the necessity of organization to do away with the employment sharks, when a lad of no more than 19 or 20 years, with a shout of maniacal rage, threw himself from behind on Foote and knocked him off the stool.

Fellow Worker Foote was not hurt, but the crowd, indignant over the assault, dashed after the lad and overpowered him in a minute.

The commotion caused a large crowd to assemble that blockaded the street from one end to another. The patrol wagon was called and the boy given a free ride to the police station. First it was supposed the aggressor was a stool pigeon, incited to the assault by the employment sharks. It developed later, however, that the same lad, overexcited by the sight of moving pictures in one of the saloons, representing an attack and massacre of whites by Indians, became demented and started a riot in the saloon.

The agitation for the I. W. W. in Portland is now being carried on aggressively by Fellow Worker Foote, who has returned to the city, and been retained as organizer for Locals 92 and 141 of the I. W. W. on a weekly salary.

ADOLPH REBNER.

Order a Bundle of the May Day Edition of the Industrial Worker

A TRIPLE VICTORY GAINED IN FRANCE

The last number of the French Industrial Union paper, "La Voix du Peuple," has a leading article by the secretary of the C. G. T. (Confederation Generale du Travail), L. Neil. The title of the article is "A Fine Victory" and relates to the great postal strike in France. After the strikers had succeeded in having Simyan, the French postmaster general, dismissed, and after the telegraph and postoffice workers had returned to their jobs, the government of France proposed to discharge the "agitators" and those members who had taken a leading part in the strike. This move was to be a punishment to the agitators, a warning to the others, and a beginning of the old tyranny again. The workers promptly gave the government to understand that on the occasion of the first member's discharge for any such reason, the whole postal and telegraph and telephone service of France would stop work. The government then backed down at once. It appears that the government employes have not yet formally joined the General Confederation, but it is regarded as merely a question of a very short time before such is the case.

The Industrial Worker has a letter from Fellow Worker Aristide Pratele of Beauvais, which describes the events with which our readers are already familiar and concludes as follows:

All those who had the good fortune to be present at this long series of mass meetings, often including more than 10,000 postal servants, will ever keep unaltered the remembrance of that enthusiasm, that splendid confidence in the final success, which lasted for eleven days during that unparalleled strike. It is their unanimity in action which prevented the strikers from falling into the trap that the vicious prefect of police, Lepine, had set for them at the first night's mass meeting. It is that resolution to hold out to the last which saved them from the perils when some of their leaders had begun to give away. It is this enthusiastic action, entirely performed without political influences, which so deeply marked this strike with its true revolutionary character. It is that perseverance and confidence in themselves which finally forced the government to lay down arms and give satisfaction to the delegates.

The end of that marvelous upheaval was at last as remarkable as all its previous phases. That immense army, six hundred yards in length, returned to work at the very hour they had themselves decided, with their condemned comrades leading their column, their sheets of expulsion pinned on their coats, and thus defied through the streets, greeted by the passer-by. Indeed this army was a force, an intelligent and conscious force, full of promise for the future, a force far different from that flock of blind sheep which are led towards the

abyss by our mad shepherd, Clemenceau.

The power of the state servants has found itself in conflict with the power of the state. This is the typical conflict of our modern times. This is the reason why so many people, here and abroad, followed its phases with such passion and interest. This is the reason why so many daring conclusions have been drawn from it everywhere by writers of all shades. On remembering the facility with which it burst out and spread, paralyzing every cog in the system, we may advance now that the universal general strike may be a good deal more easily executed than could be thought before.

On ending this brief article, let us cordially thank the American Postal Servants for the money they offered spontaneously to their French comrades. Let us hope that we may soon have to reciprocate. Above all, let us more than ever remain confident in a near future and keep ourselves ready for a movement far more extensive, far more important in its consequences.

ARISTIDE PRATELLÉ.

A. F. OF L. SCAB UNION IN ST. REGIS.

St. Regis, Mont., April 16.—Gunn of your local paid me a visit the fore part of this week. He was on his way to Missoula to find a boss. I want to say that we are more than pleased with the "Industrial Worker" as we know its usefulness in informing the workers of the need of organization on the industrial plant. Some of the lumberjacks over here thought they could get in and run the bosses union (the International), but when they tried it, they got fired and that scared the rest so they won't try to run it even if they do have to pay dues to it. The boss did not intend to start a union among the workers for the workers' benefit, but for the benefit of the boss and any infringement on the part of the sucker to run the bosses' union, or get control of it, is met with such opposition as the boss sees fit to meet them with; such as "Get your time," "We can run without you," "Go to the office" and "Don't show up here any more for you are black-balled," and the jack diets a few days while he finds a new or rather another old musty job!

The lumberjacks, though, are beginning to see daylight through the flimsy fog of the International or company union, and it won't be long until every worker in this part of the woods will be making a stand for the I. W. W.

H. C. MCANN.

LOGGERS, ATTENTION!

The Anti Employment League, which many of you have seen and heard speaking and taking up collections on Washington street in Seattle are not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, nor do they belong, or believe in any Labor Organization.

By order of Loggers Local Union No. 429, I. W. W.
W. M. LIEBRECHT, Financial Sec.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN VANCOUVER

It's about the same as other districts in the Northwest; the supply is greater than the demand, the only industry that is about normal is the building industry. Prices of slaves' labor power this last eighteen months has dropped about six per cent, average of total slaves employed; the skilled slave has not suffered so much as the unskilled; the skilled has dropped about two per cent, the unskilled about ten per cent. The prices of the slaves' necessities, food, clothing, shelter, has risen about ten per cent, the fall in prices of labor power (wages) is largely due to the shortage of jobs for the slaves and the large influx of foreign slaves which were brought here by our loving masters who have a keen eye for business. The labor power peddler conditions are about the same as anywhere else in the Northwest. Cheap restaurants, lodging houses, theaters, are largely in demand. The city is fast taking on its industrial character; the slave district is fast appearing, where cheap tenement houses are being reared close to one another, and where whole slaves' families have to squeeze themselves into two or three rooms. The masters' districts are beginning to broaden out; to be staple, and to beautify their surroundings.

Buyers and Sellers of Slaves.

Disputes have been very quiet this last seventeen months, the slaves accepting the cuts in prices, without giving any back answers, or even taking any holidays. The ice was broken two weeks ago, when the slaves that work on the water front, loading ships, which are commonly called longshoremen, actually stopped work right in the middle of the day and demanded a rise in wages from thirty-five to forty cents an hour, and from forty to forty-five cents an hour for night work. Of course these dock slaves not being organized into the Association For Lickers, never gave their masters any notice that they were going to take a holiday until he raised the wages. Of course the masters being good, law-abiding citizens, raised a great howl about the slaves tying up the ships and not giving notice that they wanted a rise in wages. "Just think," they said, "how the poor public will suffer, and how we'll suffer by paying more wages, when we did not contract for the advance in prices!" The slaves got together and formed something of an organization—whether it will turn into an A. F. L. union or into I. W. W., or break up it is hard to tell just now. The masters finding their slaves determined to take a holiday, soon got to business, sent down to Winnipeg and had one hundred and fifty poor ill-fated British slaves sent up to Vancouver. Of course they did not tell the slaves there was a strike on, only told them there was work at thirty-five and forty cents an hour. Of course the poor British slaves who had traveled four thousand miles to get work, stumbling against a job like that—forty cents an hour—nearly as much as they made in Britain; it must have turned their hair grey through thinking of the glorious future that was in front of them! Their day-dreams did not last long when they arrived in Vancouver; they were politely put into a nice freight shed where bunks had been built for them to sleep in. Of course they grumbled a bit, but that was due to their ignorance of not knowing that they were commodities, like the merchandise in the freight shed, and what commodity is good enough for one is good enough for another. So the masters thought, of course, they would grumble a little more when they found out that they were strike-breakers, and could not be allowed to leave the freight shed, only to go to work. Their grumbling soon died down when the big swell meal was served to them by yellow flunkies which gave them courage to face the foe. Anyhow they have not yet plucked up enough courage to quit the job. The companies are not gaining much by their move, the strike-breakers are not used to longshore work and they are making a poor show. They have also nearly twice as many men as actually needed, expecting some of them to jump the job. Today there are only half of them working, and in another day or two the whole bunch will have nothing to do till some large freighters come in. Some of the strike-breakers have not started to work yet, and they are quite grieved about it; anyhow the shed door has been open these last two days, in order to give them a chance to escape, but they heed it not.

Can't Love Them

The British slaves seem to think more

(Continued on Page 4)

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JAMES WILSON Editor
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To Our Friends: We are in need of items of news for workers from all points. In writing for the Industrial Worker, articles should not contain over one thousand words at most. Write in PLAIN, SHORT WORDS—the every-day language of us workers—and we can understand it.

Always send in a bunch of subscriptions if possible.

Application has been made for admission of this publication to second class mail matter.

Will you have a big stake next winter? No! but the boss will. Sucker!

What is meaner than an employment agent? Two employment agents!

The employer is like the little boy with the apple: he keeps one-half and eats the other himself.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" Yes, and the ants have an industrial union too. Don't you forget it!

As long as one group of workers is busy fighting another group of workers, the boss is contented. Divide and conquer!

Billy Sunday may return to Spokane. Some of the sisters have lockets and rings, etc., that Sunday missed the last time.

Ten cents wrung from an employer looks bigger to a true union man than five dollars of graft. It is the reward of struggle.

Employers must be forced to recognize the industrial union. They know what it means to them too well to like it. Why is this?

Sam Gompers had a conference with another workingman, a member of the A. F. of L., Mr. Taft, the other day. Look out for squalls.

The I. W. W. is a select organization. We are exclusive. No one but a wage-worker can get into the I. W. W. It is strictly a class union.

Ham and eggs under the nose smells sweeter and is more "glorious" even than "old glory." So easily do we forget patriotism when we are hungry!

The Egyptians worshipped the Nile because the Nile fed them. The American working plug respects the law because the law starves him. Progress!

The working class is always right because it is the working class. The king can do no wrong; and the working class can do no wrong as against the employing class.

Ask the walking delegate why he don't want all the unions combined and see what he says. The more union, the more walking delegates. He needs the money.

Work hard to earn money to get grub, to live to work to earn more money to get more grub; to live to work to earn more money to get more grub, to live, etc., etc. Cheer up!

The system of production is more complicated than the most intricate machine. One industry stopped, can often paralyze the rest. Industrial union can rule the rulers. Why not?

The Spokane gag-law is making the town famous. We receive papers and letters from all parts of the country asking about it. We are "boosting" Spokane for all it's worth in this regard.

Sam Gompers called on Brother Taft, April 16. Gompers promised Bill a job running a steam shovel—all summer's work. Taft is in good standing in the steam-shovel separated union of the A. F. of L.

Hoboes stole a train the other day on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. If they had been organized strong enough they could have taken the train and held it—and the whole railway system.

Business consists in getting the property of others including the product of the workers. It is our business to keep all we produce. Business is business, and knows no friendship. And yet capital and labor are brothers!

The "dignity of labor" sings the politician and the grafter; the sky-pilot and the labor fakir. Organize in the I. W. W., make them do some labor, and give them a chance to be dignified. Don't hog all the dignity—play "fair!"

Prepare to "sleep in the enemy's tents." Industrial union and industrial discipline are necessary training to take and then to hold the means of production and distribution. We learn, not for school, but for life. The I. W. W. is here to stay.

The "Wage-Slave" of Hancock, Mich., says: The Industrial Worker is just about the niftiest thing we've seen in many a day. Red, uncompromising, breezy, newsy, full of logic, satire and humor. It's a dandy, and no mistake." Thank you!

"Ye are idle, ye are idle," said Pharaoh to the Israelites thousands of years ago. "You won't work," say the parasites today, to the unemployed. The Israelites "spoiled" the Egyptians and struck. They were direct actionists and got the goods. See?

"The mill never grinds with the water that's past." Some men waste time and thought over their lost opportunities. You have a chance to be a blessing to your fellow men and a satisfaction to yourself by doing what you can today, to overthrow the cursed wage-system. Join the union of your class; you'll feel like a bigger man and have friends.

Agitate! One grain of yeast will ferment through a big pan of dough in a short time. It is not necessary to "cast pearls before swine." Some men seem to love slavery. You can't argue a backbone into an oyster nor make a man out of a lobster, but no sensible

workingman but what will be able to see the common sense of industrial union if you will help him get the scales off his eyes. Don't get discouraged—there's no use; keep at it.

SILLY RACE PREJUDICE

The Spokane division of the porters' union (A. F. of L.) held a meeting April 13 to talk over the invasion of the Japanese. According to the "Labor World," "vigorous efforts will be made to eradicate the brown men from industrial competition"—which efforts will have "the support of organized labor in general." The Industrial Workers of the World have the largest labor organization in Spokane or in any part of the country around. It must be understood that the I. W. W. will turn down any effort at discrimination against our Japanese fellow workers. Are we not correct when we say that the trades 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 to defeat one another? This is the same old game of "divide and conquer" on the part of the employers and those labor unions which are influenced by prejudice on account of race, nation or language. If the workers controlled the U. S. government, or had at present anything to say as to whether the Japanese were "desirable citizens," it might be interesting for workmen to take up the study of comparative ethnology; but the Japanese are here in the United States by the will of the industrial masters; being here, the matter should be dealt with as is best for the working class. Now it is not supposed that the members of the porters' union, for instance, would exterminate the Japanese by murder outright, but would be more humane (?) by letting the Japanese starve to death—providing the Japanese could be so far educated into the A. F. of L. principles as to be willing tamely to starve to death. The Japanese are here, they will not starve to death, and they will work as long as the boss will hire them. This being the case, what does the A. F. of L. man expect to gain by antagonizing these men, the Japanese, who are, it will be admitted, not lacking in brains? From all appearances, the porters' union is not so strong as to refuse help—even from a Japanese! Will any man explain just why, as long as the Japanese are here, it would not be better to unite with them to fight the common enemy, the master, than to waste time, energy and strength in fighting another group of workers simply on account of their color—to the huge delight of the employer? If the porters' union were but half as class conscious as the average Japanese worker, there would be better wages and better conditions for the porter than the wretched ones they now are forced to submit to. The Labor Commissioner of California says that in his long experience, the Japanese is the "most merciless" with his employer of any of the help in the California ranches, and bewails the mistake the employers of California made in getting Japanese who will exact everything possible, if they have but half a chance. Can as much be said of the porters' union—that they are "merciless" with the Spokane employers? Hardly! American or Japanese, Italian or Austrian, Swede or Irishman, German or Frenchman; do the employers quarrel among themselves on account of nationality? Not much! They are too wise.

Let the porter count his miserable pay on Saturday night; look at the wretched working conditions he puts up with, and then consider his comfortable, well-fed employer, and then turning to his Japanese fellow-worker, ask himself if it would not be wiser for him to unite with the Japanese to wring more wages and shorter hours from their common robber—the employer!

"SHALL WE BURN THE COURT HOUSE?"

The April number of "Pearson's Magazine" contains a leading article with the above heading. It is written by M. D. Post, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is supposed to be an answer to those millions of people whose experience and common sense have long told them that the law of this country is only capable of being enforced by the rich against the poor; by the employing class against the working class. To read and believe this effusion of a parasite, one would think that in the law, at least, we had reached the sublime perfection which is not to be improved. Like all the writings and speeches of the lawyers since time began, Post's article is full of big words and lies. A hasty reading of this screed would convince the most stupid that it was written by a member of the employing class. Here are a few extracts: "Those who conduct the great newspapers of this country have often shown themselves to be our most considerate patriots. They have stood always for law and order and common right." Speaking of the mock trial of the "anarchists" in Chicago in 1886, the injustice and one-sidedness of which is now admitted by every one above the moral plane of Post, he says: "Sometimes the latitude permitted to a prisoner exceeds all reason. In the trial of the anarchists in Chicago, when the judge said to the prisoners: 'Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on you?'—a mere formal inquiry—the prisoners arose and addressed the court for seven days. One is glad to add that after this they were all very properly hanged." (1)

"Pearson's" is a large magazine with an enormous circulation and the popular outcry against the lawyers and courts is loud enough so that the financial conscience of the publishers think that such an article will sell the magazine. The lawyers of today stand in just the same relation to the working class as did those of Rome two thousand years ago. Varus, the Roman invader, brought many lawyers with him into Germany. These lawyers were a source of much entertainment to the Romans who prided themselves on keeping within the forms of law. Some German whose wife and family had been outraged and whose home destroyed, would complain to Varus. Then the lawyers were appointed to argue the case in front of the Roman officers. The decision was, of course, already made—against the German. When Hermann captured Varus and the lawyers too, the barbarous Germans tore the tongues out of the lawyers' mouths and then said, "Now argue! argue!" These old Germans were not civilized. They should have used antiseptic surgery in such cases. But they understood the "lawyer" business. "Shall we burn the court house?" Certainly not! The court house will make a good meeting place for the industrial union, whose law is the only one made in the interest of the workers. Today the court is an engine of oppression. High money—high law; low money—low law; no money—no law!

REVOLUTIONARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

It is a threadbare saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle, is the hand that rules the world," but what better way to teach the rights of the workers than to the children? The following is from the Associated Press:

Paris, April 15.—A secret congress of representatives of the public school teachers was held here today. The delegates adopted a resolution against the acceptance of any law which recognizes a barrier between the "administrative proletariat and the organized working class. The teachers insist that they be given the right to organize under the law of 1884, which includes the right to strike.

Not long ago, several of the Paris school teachers were discharged for having taught revolution and the class struggle to the children. The employing class quickly saw the menace of this tactic. The Industrial Union then proceeded to put out all the lights in the City of Paris for several nights, and the authorities changed their minds about the teachers. This was a piece of "political action" on the part of the union. Now that the postal and the telegraph

workers are joining hands with the French Industrial Union, the school teachers have again insisted on their rights. It is inspiring to contemplate the results of having industrial control strong enough to direct the education of the children. Having no false economic teachings to unlearn, the coming generation in France will be ready for revoution from their youth. The progress of industrial union in France, the most advanced country of the globe, is a splendid object lesson for us in America who are watching events and awaiting only the opportunity!

The malignity of the editor of the "Chronicle" is made much less dangerous by his moderate mental capacity. For years and years the employment sharks—and we use the "Chronicle's" own phrase—have grown rich at the expense of the workmen. There has always been a law on the books in the State of Washington against the getting of money by fraud, and under false pretences. It has been impossible to enforce this law as against the money and influence of the same employment sharks in Spokane. Now the "Chronicle" is cackling about a new law making it a misdemeanor for employment agents to defraud workmen. This law was passed by the Washington State legislature, that assembly of spotless saints and incorruptible patriots. While of course this law will amount to as little as other laws for the protection of workmen, it is encouraging to note that it is only the agitation of the I. W. W. which has forced even this worthless statute. Will the workmen forget that it is the "Chronicle" which has been the loudest in its denunciation of the Industrial Workers of the World and which has urged the violation of the U. S. constitution in the suppression of free speech? And now that the "supreme law of the land" will no longer protect workmen, will the "Chronicle" have us believe that a contemptible paper law of the Washington legislative department of the railroads will "protect" the workmen? No one can nor will protect the workers but the workers themselves through their own industrial organization!

The military power is the direct enemy of the working class and the support of the cowardly employing class. The highest moral code of the employers makes murder holy and cruelty kind. The soldiers are the hired thugs—the government police. The increasing military power of the employers' government in America as led by that A. F. of L. union man Mr. Taft should be a surprise to no one. The gun and the cannon are the last arguments of such men as make up the ruling class, in America, as elsewhere. Military resistance is out of the question for the workers. Their industrial power is all they have. Organized industrially the workers can laugh at the employers' army and sneer at their threats. Who feeds the army? Who clothes the army? Who transports the army? Who makes the powder and shot for the army? The workers! It is simply a question of agitation and organization. The anti-military teaching will, in time, have its effect here as in the other countries of the world. With an army honey-combed and sapped with the feeling of revolt and mutiny, and with an almost all-compelling industrial power, when are the soldiers to be depended on?

Industrial power is superior to military power, and it is power which will decide the life and death class struggle—not prayers nor votes!

The wholesale grocery employes of Chicago who have been on strike, went back to work. They struck for fifty-four hours a week instead of sixty, but have gone back to work on the sixty-hour basis. The Wholesale Grocery Employes is "affiliated" with the Freight Handlers Union. The latter refused to go out with the Grocery Employes. This is another example of the results of separated unions among workmen. There is no reason to doubt, but that if the freight handlers had been in the same industrial union with the grocery employes, they would have felt bound to strike with their fellow workers and the strike would have been won ten chances to one. The employers say they may be willing to arbitrate after the men have gone back to work. Needless to say the employers will grant nothing. But the time is rapidly coming when it will be useless for the misleaders of labor, from Sam Gompers and John Mitchell down to the smallest labor skate, to resist the growing feeling of solidarity among the workers. The appeal to unity and solidarity is never in vain, and bears fruit in time though the present results may not seem encouraging. "An injury to one, is an injury to all" is the rule of the employers, and will soon be that of the workers, the world over. Then what? Everything!

The new vagrancy law of the State of Washington makes thousands of new vagrants, according to the employing class press. Among the other many charges which make a man liable to arrest as a vagrant, is that if "not seeking employment, nor working when employment is offered." This is simply another link in the chain which is to be used to force the worker to his miserable task, like the shackles of the slave. The idea that any man is forced to work at the whim of another forms the moral code of slavery. This Washington State legislature is a fair sample of the virtue and wisdom of the law-makers. The national constitution! "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist," etc. The only real supreme court is industrial power. Organize industrially and we will be the legislative, executive, and the judicial "government"!

Grandma Durham has had another attack of flatulence. There are also cerebral symptoms that are nothing short of alarming. Grandma has "solved" the tramp question, and all the world will be relieved! "The rock pile, the farm colony and road building, together with longer sentences than it has been the custom to impose, constitute the real solution of the problem." Certainly! There are only six million out of work in the United States, alone—many times the population of the State of Washington. With them all on the chain gang, it would give the blacksmiths a job making chains and shackles for them, and think of the big prisons and "colonies" they would fill; no one but a genius like Grandma could have invented such a scheme! He should be given a medal—or a rattle.

W. B. Reeves has been suspended from the Spokane police force, charged with having used his position to get intoxicating liquors without paying, and with having used his position to secure favors from immoral women under threats of arrest or punishment. All this will come as a shock to those who know the reputation of the police for integrity! We wonder if this man is one of those referred to by Judge Mann when he said, the other day, that "an American citizen should be proud to be seen in company with an officer of the law"? What a heart-rending blow this last intelligence will be to those of us who looked up to the police as patterns of everything noble and good! Another idol shattered!

It is a crime for any man to sleep in a box car. He is a vagrant if he sleeps in a car, barn, shed, or any other place without the permission of the owner. Hereafter it will only be needful to have a written permit from the president of the railroad, which will be readily given to men "on the hog"! In other words, "get off the earth if the boss can't use you."

The "labor department" of the Presbyterian church is to have a celebration of "labor Sunday" on May 9. Rev. Chas. Stelzle, superintendent of "labor department" has asked the other preachers to discuss some phase of the labor question on this occasion. We would suggest as an appropriate subject: "How to cook and eat yellow-legged chicken."

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Try Us, Workingmen!

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The BEST PLACE IN SPOKANE
For Workingmen to Eat

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BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE SECOND HAND GOODS

227 Stevens Street

GAG LAW ANGERS THEM

SPOKANE LAW IS A DISGRACE!
Resolution adopted by public protest meeting of about 250 people of Phoenix, Ariz., held by Local Union No. 272, I. W. W. R. L. COMFORT, Organizer 272.
G. W. REECE,
M. M. ELDERS,
Committee.

"The plutocrats recognize that education is the greatest enemy to capitalism. Hence the attempt to suppress free speech and public assembly in Los Angeles and Seattle, where they have failed because of the brave fight put up by our fellow workers of the two Socialist parties, and other radical labor organizations that have stood with the Industrial Workers of the World in these hard fought battles, thus showing the growing solidarity of the working class.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered and also our commendations to all our fellow workers and other revolutionary organizations of Los Angeles and Seattle, as heroes and heroines in offering themselves as victims to overflow the jails, and their bravery in refusing to work on a non-union job like the city rockpile; to the end that the "Declaration of Independence" shall be a living reality and not a lie.

"Resolved, That these men and women have given their time, comforts and liberty to uphold the cause for which our fathers fought; for which Lovejoy, John Brown and the martyred Lincoln died.

"Resolved, That we owe it to ourselves, to the working class and all other liberty-loving people, to pledge our support, our liberty and our financial aid to our fellow workers and comrades, in their manifold struggle that is now going on in Spokane to the end that all of liberty shall not vanish from the earth.

"Resolved, That these men and women are offering themselves as martyrs to make this in reality a country of, by and for the people. These are the men and women who not only accept the fundamental teachings of all ages, the brotherhood of man, but are offering themselves as living sacrifices to defend it.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local 272, Industrial Workers of the World, and a copy be sent to our fellow workers in Spokane, Los Angeles, Seattle and the Industrial Worker."

WESTERN FEDERATION KICKS.
Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of the members of this union that the city authorities of Spokane have passed an ordinance prohibiting free speech; and

Whereas, Free speech and assembly is one of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to its citizens, which our forefathers fought, bled and died for; and

Whereas, Certain of our brothers of the Industrial Workers of the World in the city of Spokane have been persecuted and sent to jail in defense of this principle and their rights as American citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Loomis Miners' Union No. 224, W. F. of M., extend to our brothers in distress our moral and financial support if necessary in their hour of trouble; be it further

Resolved, That we enter an emphatic protest to the mayor and city authorities of Spokane against the enforcement of this infamous ordinance; be it further

Resolved, That as law-abiding citizens we insist on the enforcement of the constitution and condemn any and all attempts on the part of autocratic powers to curtail or suppress free speech or assembly; be it further

Resolved, that we manifest our disapproval of this ordinance by sending a copy of these resolutions to the mayor and chief of police of Spokane, a copy to the secretary of the I. W. W., and a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication.
HERBERT CURTIS.

W. F. OF M. SUPPORTS I. W. W.

Wallace, Idaho, April 10, 1909: The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., and that a copy be sent to the local papers, Spokane papers and ex-Mayor Moore. We strongly protest against the actions taken by ex-Mayor Moore and his official hirelings, by committing brave men to jail, whose only offense consists in making a stand for their constitutional rights of Free Speech. The American Patriots of old shed their blood to obtain that privilege which we are being deprived of, and they would rise up in their graves if they knew that the constitution that they so nobly fought for was being debased by the present capitalistic tools.

We recognize that our brothers now in jail are martyrs of a noble cause and are far less criminal than some men we know, who, through their influence, manage to stay outside the bars.

We wish it to be clearly and distinctly understood that the working class is a power, in the majority which demands recognition.
We urge you as a man to do all in your

power to free these men, who, you must be fully convinced and assured, are innocent of any Crime
SAM KILBURN, Secy.

GAG LAW IS ALL THE GO!

A. Jenkins of Industrial Union No. 322 of Vancouver, B. C., says: "We may have to call on a few of the 'Reds' outside of Vancouver if this fight comes to anything that we are having, for free speech. It is us they want to put down—no one else, for we are the only ones that are doing anything on the street. I think that if we could get an organizer in this town for a few weeks; we could make things hum in short order. There are only two of us that will speak or attempt to speak, that is Taylor and myself." The Industrial Union must start a systematic fight for free speech, if the whole organization goes to jail. Many of the boys have left the industrial centers and are at work in the camps and country in the Northwest. There will be a "hot time in the old town" before long—police or no police!—Ed.

FROM OMAHA.

Omaha, April 15.—Your letter and bundle of papers came to hand O. K. In reply find \$1 for which send me the I. W. W. for one year, starting with No. 3.

The "Industrial Worker" convinces me that the fellow workers of Spokane, as well as the world, are eagerly looking for the appearance of a better state of society, a condition wherein men and women can practice the Golden Rule instead of idly repeating it, like our friends, Billy Sunday and Rev. Bull, and love our neighbors as ourselves rather than prostitute our souls in a daily desire to exploit our neighbor; a condition in which religion will mean something more than a comfortable Amen, and hallalejah and government something more than a Spokane city council and police officer. I hope to this end that the Industrial Workers of the World will use pencil and paper, voice and brains and keep hard at work, and in our humble way the new "Industrial Worker" of Spokane will endeavor to add some fuel to the ignited fires of human brotherhood. I hope it will be the daily efforts of our fellow workers to help the editor to make each issue better than the preceding one. I therefore earnestly ask the fellow workers and the working class in general with whom the "Industrial Worker" finds favor to help in enlarging its circulation. Send in names of those whom you think would appreciate a sample copy and who would likely subscribe. By all means do not forget our official organ, the I. U. B.

Everything looks very bright for the I. W. W. at present. What we need is more speakers. We expect to get Miss Flynn here some time this summer.

F. H. ALEXANDER.

FROM THE BITTER ROOT COUNTRY.

Hamilton, Mont., April 12.—Papers received and glad to hear the news. I am out in the hills and the only news I get is the Missoulian, and all the reading you can find in it is that Missoula is the best town in the west—that is to put people on the bum. If the people want to find the truth, the Spokane "Industrial Worker" is the only paper they should read. I was reading in the "Worker" that the slaves are still having trouble with their masters in Washington. Well, they are not the only ones; we have got the same here on the Bitter Root ditch. At camp 5, the men had to go on strike for something to eat. If there is any hell, this is certainly it, when a man has to work and eat what dogs would not eat—after paying for it. Then the master class says that the man won't work! I don't blame the man for not working. Here in camp 9, where I am working, they are good feeders now, but the sleeping place is on the bum. A few of us sleep in tents but the rest of us sleep outdoors in a haystack. We have to furnish our own stoves and wood and pay \$5 a piece for blankets, \$1 for hospital and the road tax this month for \$2; poor tax, \$2, which the "poor" never saw unless it was the poor politicians, and then there will be a "special tax" which is also \$2. After all this, figure up from \$2.50 per day and 75c for board, rain every other day, and the man will not have much. After working a month I will only have \$11 and half that will go for clothes, for I boiled all my clothes so much to get rid of the "crumbs" I got in the Spokane city jail that I boiled them all to pieces. If I don't find a master when I leave here I will have to hit back doors. I have got three men out of the camp to join the I. W. W.

S. P. WISE.

MINNEAPOLIS ON THE MAP.

Minneapolis, April 13.—Having just received two copies of your paper, the "Industrial Worker," and must say it is a good one and just what we need now. So I hereby subscribe for it for one year. Also send me a bundle of 10 papers.

C. H. AXELSON.

A SWEET-SCENTED UNION, THIS!

The following notice was stuck up in a factory in Portland:
"A union man leaving a situation without just cause must give 36 hours' notice. Any union man violating this order shall be fined not less than \$3.00 nor to exceed \$10.00. Local 58, Portland, Ore."

This precious notice bears the seal of "Shingle Weavers' Union No. 58," A. F. of L., and has also the union label of the printers' union. There is nothing like a bunch of "loyal" working plugs looking out for their masters' interests! Of course the Company gives these union men thirty-six hours' notice when they get fired—nit. But the idea of a union fining its members for quitting a job is the limit! And all this in the name of organized labor. This is proof that "the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers." As if these workers were not ground down and robbed enough by the masters, the union must fine them on top of it all. Such work as this makes more scabs and disgusts honest, clean workingmen. But the workers are getting wise to the fact that such things are not tolerated by the true "Red" workers' union—the I. W. W. The boss will look out for himself; see how fat and well-dressed he is! And then go and look in the glass and see if you look as if you had anything in common with the boss. Fight the boss for more wages and shorter hours and he will respect you. Orange before him and he will despise and laugh at you. Get

FROM NO. 332 VANCOUVER.

April 11, 1909: Enclosed you will please find an article for your valuable paper regarding conditions surrounding Vancouver. It is not necessary for me to congratulate you on your venture, as words do not count for anything, anyway, so I will suffice with wishing you all the success due you. I will subscribe for it as soon as my erstwhile master allows me a little in the shape of wages, which will be in a week's time. It is very encouraging to continue to hear such good reports of progress in and around Spokane. May you still continue to make your presence felt amongst the parasites! I will endeavor to write during the week regarding the progress we are making in our fight for free speech. I hope I shall hear from you from time to time, although I must confess I have been rather neglectful on that part myself.
FRED C. LEWIS.

FROM NO. 419 I. W. W.

Redlands, Cal., April 8, 1909.
Yours of the 31st ult. to hand, enclosing sample copies of the Industrial Worker, which have been duly appreciated by the membership of Local 419. We consider its appearance highly opportune at this moment, and we sincerely hope that it will endure and prosper. I am instructed to send for four bunches of 25 copies for our consecutive weeks and I hope that some of our members will subscribe individually for it. I enclose the sum of \$2.50 to pay for the order.
CARL E. OLSON.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE.

April 11th: In possession of your postal card, we think we can sell a bundle of 200 papers as a starter. Keep it up, Fellow Worker, and make that May Day edition a startling eye-opener. Please last issue: Paper No. 4. We sold your bundle of 50 papers in the last two days. They are selling like hot cakes, and we need some more to open the eyes of the wage-slaves in Portland. This is a record place for unemployed men. They are all in the slave market, lined up in front of the employment sharks' black-boards, looking for a chance to slave for a parasite. Postal order for the last 50 papers and the bundle of 50 to come follows tomorrow.
PAT WALSH.

ROOSEVELT ON THE STAGE.

Richard Croker says that Roosevelt "ought to have been an actor." We suggest that when Big Tooth Ted gets back from Africa, he be starred in the following tragedies:

- Slaying a Free Press.
- The Great Albin Rohbery; Jesse James Outdone.
- Croton Dan, or D—n the Law.
- Spiked Clubs.
- The Mine Owners' Dope.
- Shooting a Fleeing Spaniard in the Back.
- And to add variety a few farce comedies might be included as follows:
- Ki Yi, The "Yellow Dog Fund" that Made Me President.
- L—r! L—r! LIAR!!!
- How I Didn't Bust a Trust.
- The Exotist; I. M. E. I. Etc.
- A Pine Driam; How I Captured San Juan Hill.

In such a repertoire the windy ex-president would glitter as a star of the first magnitude.

Lectures on Industrial Union, I. W. W. Hall, rear 412-420 Front avenue, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. All welcome. Moving pictures. Good music.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN VANCOUVER

Continued from page one

of those big meals than to open the door. The striking slaves will vote tomorrow to see if they will go back, the poor British slaves will lose a good home. They will be cast once more into the drifting stream of slaves, who are looking for a buyer of his labor power. There are other labor troubles expected in Vancouver pretty soon if the masters and slaves cannot come to some agreement in regard to homes and feed. There are in Vancouver, about ten per cent of the slaves grouped together for trade or craft protection. They are united in that grand fighting backward organization of the A. F. L.

The master class has just become conscious of the fact that certain rebellious slaves who have the unlimited gall to get a soapbox and place it in the most suitable place where their fellow-slaves pass or congregate, mount it and address their audiences, and who use the most unreasonable method of language and logic, in analyzing their surroundings. The masters have come to the conclusion that if the present morals, ethics, and well being of the community, are to be preserved; these slaves' agitators have got to go, or leave the streets for the more cultured and law-abiding citizens: the Salvation Army, and so forth. The fight is on and restrictions have been issued so far. The case is pending in the courts in the meantime. The slaves are preparing for action. More news of the trouble in the next letter, and the revolutionary movement of Vancouver.

Yours in Revolt,
PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local 322, of the I. W. W., Vancouver.

NOTES ALONG THE N. P.

Lind is eighty miles from Spokane and there is generally a job there in the material yard of the Milwaukee Road. They are paying \$2.00 per day for ten hours. Time and a half for overtime. Twelve hours for ten on Sunday. Meals in a restaurant for \$4.50 per week. There is a hospital fee of 50 cents. You can make enough here generally for a grub stake for a day or two. Lind has a pair of hoosier marshalls, and they are fond of sending the boys up to Ritville. Don't hang around Lind if you are not working. Pasco is of course overrun with men dead on the hog. But there is always a bunch of stiff and punk bums at Pasco with a few fuzzy-tails and yeggs. If you are going West North Yakima is the next place of any account. It is ninety miles from Pasco. There is work out of North Yakima on the government ditch. You can hire out in North Yakima and go up to Naches City. It is not necessary to ship out of Spokane with the Red Cross Employment Office. "Save your money." Ellensburg is the next stop west of Yakima. It is a division town, and there is apt to be a little ditch work there every year, such as cleaning out irrigation ditches, etc., etc. It is hard to tell a man where to go or where to stay with so many men on the bum, but Seattle is full of men and it rains almost all the time. They have a chain-gang in Seattle and a rotten lot of contractors to work for—almost as bad as Spokane for that, with the rain thrown in. The Alaska-Yukon Fair is bringing lots of suckers to Seattle and they are generally a cheap lot of mits. Missourians who are used to working for \$15.00 per month are a hard proposition to work with. On the whole, the Puget Sound country is on the bum. If you do get as far as Seattle, you should go to the I. W. W. Hall at 308 James St. and the boys there will be glad to wise you up on things in general, and if there is anything doing you will get to know it.

It is up to every one who has to hike out on the road, to keep this paper posted up, and we will run a regular column or two where you can look up about the different roads and jobs and get the straight about things. Then you will be saved many a weary day on the road and know just where to go and where to stay away from. It is a cinch that this idea will be all to the good, when we get her going in a week or two. What do you think about it?

ONLY A DREAM.

As I stealthily make my way down to the Great Northern yards to see if there is any freights going east, I catch a glimpse of a train pulling out. I look around to see if there is an empty; I find one, a side door Pullman, and into that I get, bound for Great Falls. I no sooner get in than the whistle sounds, and the train is off, with me lying in a car loaded with rails, spikes and bolts which is rather different from the luxurious accommodation of the Palace Pullman. At length I fell asleep and had a dream. I dreamt that I was sitting eating some porter-house steak smothered in mushrooms.

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and that the capitalist system was overthrown, that Jim Hill and John D. were working with a pick and shovel on a section. As I lay there the car kept tossing me about but I did not awake until I heard the door open, and a voice shouting out "Where are you going?" I answered him by saying I was going to Great Falls. "Well you better pile off for we go no further than Troy."

Alas! when I got off the train I find myself in the same old world, with the same old capitalist class grinding the bodies of thousands of men, women and children for profits. Workingmen, if you only organize and come together in an industrial organization this dream would be a reality. Workingmen unite! you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain.

THOMAS BORLAND.

A FACT.

"Politics is a code, scheme, common understanding conceived by the exploiters of labor to enable them amicably to divide the spoils extorted from the workers. When the working class becomes thoroughly organized, exploitation will cease, and politics must pass away. Then, under the circumstances, Mr. Editor, would you advise the workingman to vote?"

Certainly; for the same reason that the workingman wears pants—to avoid being unconventional; but if he really wishes to better his economic condition, he must join the Industrial Union—the I. W. W.—Ed.

A FEW "IF'S."

If equity permeated the fabric of civilization, there could be no rich and poor, economic distress universally known as poverty would be impossible.

If we were sincere in our deliberations we would surely not agree to the building up of national debts which only mean that our progeny will be harassed by them.

If the machine were intended to be a boon to mankind, those whose labor it had displaced, would be benefited by its product.

If we were physically sound above our five feet of stature, we would not build railroads and allow any one to compel us to walk.

Enough "if's" have been enumerated to arouse any thinking being to serious meditation, to try and establish conditions without such abominable defects. The aforesaid evils exist because the workers are not industrially organized to prevent that part of wealth which they create but do not get, from slipping through their fingers.

B. H. HOLMES.

JUDGES NEED GOWNS!

Edge, a "representative" elected last Fall, addressed the Economic Club Sunday afternoon. He was asked if the people would have any more respect for the courts because the legislature passed a law that superior and supreme court judges must, in the future, wear gowns! Edge said that he thought this a good law. "Because," said he, "four-fifths of the people coming before the judge see the looks like any other man and have little regard for the truth. On the other hand, if the judge wore a gown, and looked strange, the people would stand in awe and be careful to tell the truth!"

Illustrated Lectures

I. W. W. HALL

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday

MEETING TIME OF THE I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

- Building Constructors' Local Union, No. 223, meets Mondays at 8 p. m.
- Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local Union, No. 132, meets Wednesdays at 8 p. m.
- Public Service Workers' Local Union, No. 434, meets Fridays at 7 p. m.
- Italian Branch, No. 2, of Local Union, No. 434, meets Tuesdays at 8 p. m.
- Austrian Branch, No. 1, of Local Union, No. 434, meets Thursdays at 8 p. m.
- Mixed Local Union, No. 222, meets Sundays at 3 p. m.

Executive committee, composed of two delegates from each union and branch, meets Saturdays at 8 p. m.

All meetings are held at the large headquarters, rear 412-14-16-18-20 Front Avenue, Spokane, Washington.

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Regular propaganda hall meetings held every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday at 8 p. m.

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THE MASTERS' RECESSIONAL.

1.
God of traders—God of gold!
Lord of the shivering, long bread line—
Beneath whose mighty hand, we hold
Dominion o'er the working swine,
From Adam's curse secure us still;
The slaves today do fume and fret
Lord, make it known, their lot's thy will
Lest they forget; Lest they forget!

2.
God of our fathers, hear our prayer;
Our task grows harder, day by day,
Though loud we cry that thou art here
The slaves, a-murmuring, disobey,
Behead their leaders; as a sign
Let lightning fall, where they are met
And teach them, Lord, their labor's mine,
Lest they forget; Lest they forget!
—James Boyle, Redlands, Cal.

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