

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 10

THE PRINCE RUPERT I. W. W. ON STRIKE

I take the opportunity of letting you know something about the labor situation in this place. I presume that you are aware of the fact that Prince Rupert is the Terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, now under construction from ocean to ocean through the Dominion of Canada.

Now there are several provisions in the agreement between the government and this railroad construction company, which, if lived up to, would be of some benefit to the workers here, such as the Alien-Clause, which provides that no contract labor is to be imported. But as you are aware of the fact, it is the habit of all our governments to leave loop-holes in the laws supposedly passed in the interest of the workers, loop-holes so large indeed that you could pull an elephant through. And it is almost useless for the workers themselves to try and enforce this would-be beneficial law, as it would take more money than any labor organization could control. So there is nothing else left for the workers but to work in conjunction with one another.

Now the essence of this communication is that the workers here in Prince Rupert were driven to organize, by the treatment exercised on them by the contractors. So they formed sort of an emergency organization, which up to a few days ago, was known as the Prince Rupert Working Men's Association.

I myself am an old Western Federation of Miners man and was known as such by the great majority of men, who happened to be working here. The company was of course working to the best advantage of itself, low wages prevailed, and by sundry contrivances the men getting beat out of what little they earned. We had grievances by the hundred. I was asked by many if something could not be done to better conditions. My answer was, "Organize." The majority of the men were of that kind, who not only beat themselves, but also their fellow-workers who are organized. I worked the men up, and gave them hell all round. The time for organizing them was ripe, and so I lost no time in calling them together. Inside of a week, we had over four hundred under control, had them organized so that we were able to tie up some of the largest contractors, their steam-shovel outfits, etc. Since then we have applied for a charter to the I. W. W. We have received same, and are now under full working order under the Banner of Industrial Unionism.

I have applied to headquarters for some one to give me a hand and help out, but they seem all to be busy. Headquarters write to me, however, that they will write to Seattle and see that perhaps Seattle could send a man.

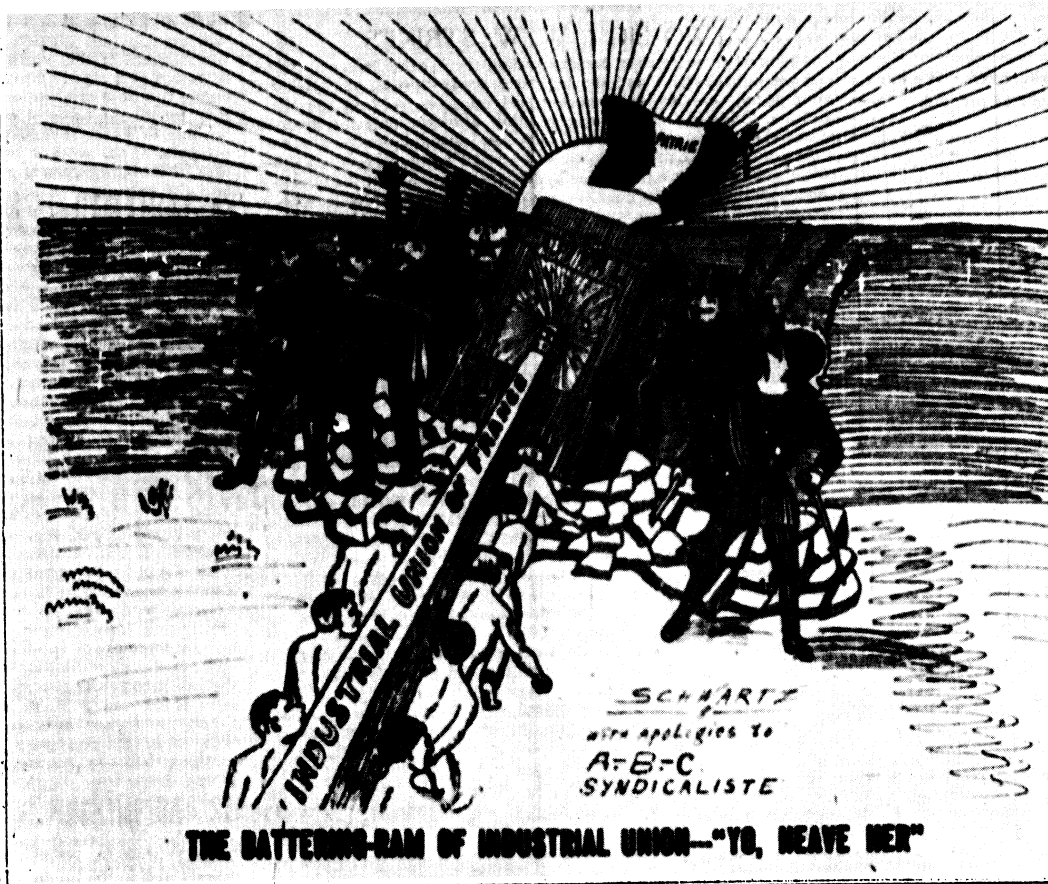
I might state that I am doing well after everything is considered. But the worst drawback I have to contend with at present is as follows: Last night the S. S. Humboldt arrived in port. She had about 150 men on board who were hired by a man by the name of Walsh, who is one of the firm of Foley, Walsh & Stevers, the main contractors here, to work for them. They were engaged at the rate of \$3.00 and \$1.00 per day, but there is no such rate paid here. It is \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day, although this union has established a fair rate all over the place for unskilled labor, and is now carrying on a fight for it.

No doubt you have heard from Vincent St. John by this time about us. I wish you would advertise the situation here, but it is no place for any one to live under the present rate of wages. We have already accomplished a good deal and have established a \$3.00 rate around the town, but this town work is limited as yet, and will be so, until they throw the two lots on the market, which will be May 25th.

The men who arrived last night are in our hall, and they all maintain that they were deceived in coming here. We assist them in making out affidavits as there is a government investigation pending concerning the methods of the contractors.

There is no hospital service, and it is a fright of what the ordinary man will stand for. It would be well of you to select a few trustworthy men, who let themselves be shipped from some employment agency to here, so we could have direct evidence, which is hard to obtain. You understand there is penalty of from \$300.00 to \$500.00 for each individual offense of this nature. You know they are wise and will work every conceivable means to flood the country with men, so as to keep wages down.

Now you will understand that it is my intention to start out from one end of this



THE BATTERING-RAM OF INDUSTRIAL UNION--"YO, HEAVE HE!"

continental railroad and organize the railroad workers or builders or whatever name is best suited to this sort of labor, the majority of the men of which are pick and shovel men. I am of the opinion that it can be done. And once it is established on one road, it will spread all over.

In conclusion I will say that it would be well to send this communication to Spokane and have them act on it, as they are also shipping men from Spokane to here.
PATRICK DALY,
Sec'y of Local 126, Prince Rupert, B. C.

STRIKERS APPEAL FOR STRIKE FUNDS.

Kalispell, Montana, May 14, 1909.
To the Officers and Members of All Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, greeting:

Fellow Workers: The members of the I. W. W. in Flathead Valley are on strike to try and obtain better working conditions for the men employed in the saw mills, logging camps and river drives.

The prices of food stuffs and clothing have materially increased in the past year, while at the same time the corporations have reduced wages until the workers are forced to part with their entire earnings to sustain a miserable existence. Between Company Stores, Company Houses, Company Doctors and Company Employment Sharks, the workers are fleeced out of everything.

A part of the Industry is now on strike and every Capitalist scheme, such as trumped up charges of stealing dynamite, blowing up dams, hiring of deputy sheriffs, is being used to defeat us.

A general strike will be called May 20th when the water will be up in the rivers. Over 2,000 men will then be out. We need help. We have no money to pay the fare of pickets to and from the strike districts. We have used up our treasury on the strike that we now have.

If we can win this strike it means the life of the organization among the lumber workers. If we lose it will have a discouraging effect. Receipts and expenditures of the strike will be published in the Spokane Industrial Worker.

Send all moneys to, Fred W. Heslewood, Financial Secretary No. 421 I. W. W., Kalispell, Montana.

By order Joint Strike Com., Flathead Valley.

Industrial Unionism is the path to freedom.

If you can help the lumber jacks in this fight, pay money for Industrial Union No. 421 to the Executive Committee I. W. W., Spokane, or to No. 421, Kalispell, Mont., and it will be acknowledged in this paper.
JAMES WILSON, Ed.

DO NOT BELIEVE THE EUREKA LUMBER COMPANY STRIKE STILL ON.

THE BIG STRIKE GROWS IN MONTANA

Kalispell, Mont., May 16, 1909.

We had a rousing meeting at Somers last night which lasted until midnight. The Somers saw mill men voted to a man to go on strike on the 20th. The hall was crowded for the first time in several months. Yesterday was pay-day in Somers, and it was reported that a great number of the men could not pay their dues into the Union, as they had nothing coming but a slip showing how much they were in debt to the Company.

The situation is the same on the Fortine with the exception that the manager tried to coax all the strikers to work by promising that he would pay the scale on the 20th of this month. No one bit at the trap. The Eureka Lumber Co. has also issued a statement on a small hand-bill, saying that they want a square deal. You see we are going some, when a corporation has to ask the slave for a square deal. The gent who is now asking for a square deal seems to forget that he discharged men for joining the I. W. W. The fellow who has had to leave Eureka on the soft side of a brake rod, is not likely to be taken in now with any of the honeyed words of the profit-monger who is yearning for a square deal. It is square meals we are after, and we are going to get them soon.

The drivers on the Flathead river have just had their wages raised to the Union scale. The boss says the Flathead drive is worth more than the other rivers. Last year Flathead river men got \$3.00 and \$2.50 a day. The snow is warmer this year, which makes the water much nicer to work in! Probably in a few days the boss will begin to realize that it is worth more than \$3.00 on all the rivers, and there is a kind of an ill smelling idea around these diggings that it will be worth more than \$2.00 in the saw mills.

Two scabs are attempting to move logs on the Fortine. Well, we must keep at it so that our friends, the enemy, will get a "square deal."
F. W. HESLEWOOD.

FROM SEC. STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Eureka, Mont., May 16, 1909.
The following copy of a letter is one that has just come in from the secretary of the Strike at Fortine, and will do more to let you know how things are there, than anything I could tell you. The Mr. Weal referred to is the manager of the Eureka Lumber Co., at Eureka:

I arrived here last night from Fortine, and found a feeling of unrest, caused by stories told by booze vendors and other Company suckers. Saloon men thought the strike was all right as long as men were spending their money, but now that they are broke they should go back to work at the same old wages. A few men came in last night and were told by the

booze vendors that there never was a strike, but we soon changed their mind.

I had a talk with Mr. Weal last night and he wanted me to get the men to go back to work until the 20th. He told me that he heard that there was to be a general strike then, and for the men to go out again, and on that day he said he would come through with the scale. Had a couple of good cigars on him, and told him that we could not see the point and could do nothing for him. He says he will come through with the wages as soon as the strike is on below (meaning the Flathead, Stillwater and Big Fork rivers). He says he does not care about the money end of it, but does not want to sacrifice his principles. My reply was, "The same over here."

If the strike is called down there we have an easy thing here, but we must have money in a day or so or there will be hell to pay. If you can I wish you could send a little to keep us eating a little. We are holding up a crowd of men to keep them from going to work. We have about 40 men in one jungle camp at Fortine. It costs about \$2.50 a day to feed them (not very much), but more than two or three can stand.

The finest assortment of cans you ever saw, and not a spoon in the outfit. I wish we could get a picture of it for the Industrial Worker. The boys are all praising the paper and I am sure that we will have some good workers in the future from our bunch here.

I will be back to Fortine in the morning.
LEONARD REINWAND,
Sec. Strike Committee, Fortine River, Mont.

Am sending a poster that has been sent all over by the Company with the hope of getting scabs.

YES, THE INDUSTRIAL UNION IS GROWING!

The General Organizer of the I. W. W., Wm. E. Trautmann, has been making a trip through the East, and has been very successful in the work of organizing the workers against the enemy. Details will follow later.

The General Secretary-Treasurer, Vincent St. John, reports the organizing of an Industrial Union of Building Constructors, No. 139, at Sioux City, Iowa, with 20 charter members. H. Hajenson is secretary of the new Union.

There is renewed interest in the I. W. W. from all quarters, and it is up to all of us to "tell all we know" about the One labor union for all working people. Get busy before the boss works you to death!

FROM PHOENIX.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 9, 1909.
Your work will wake up the workers. I wish you could publish a page in Spanish. There are many Spanish-speaking workers through this country and the bulk of our local membership are Spanish-speaking, and it is hard to get agitational literature. With great hopes for the early triumph of the working class.
R. L. COMFORT.

GOVERNMENT POWER AND WHAT ABOUT IT

(By Covington Hall.)

Walter Thomas Mills is reported as having said in a lecture delivered in Long Prairie, Minnesota:

"We have one government at Washington and another at Wall street. The government at Washington is a Democracy. The government at Wall street is a Despotism."

Here, in all its nakedness, is the fallacy that lies at the bottom of "pure and simple political" socialism, or Bergerism, which is the assumption, for it is nothing more, that the state is something separate and distinct from the economic organization of society. This fallacy also lies at the bottom of pure and unadulterated anarchy. Wherefore, your pure and simple political socialist and your pure and unadulterated anarchist cleave never to the lines of the class struggle, for, according to the first, all you have to do is to "capture" the powers of government, while, according to the last, all you have to do is to "smash" the powers of government, and all of us will live happily forever afterwards; all you have to do is to gain enough adherents to "capture" or "smash" the existing government and, when this is done, something akin to divinity will descend from heaven on the denizens of earth and the New Jerusalem will be an accomplished fact.

Such a statement, "The government at Washington is a Democracy. The government at Wall street is a Despotism," is not only a "bad fault" but a crime against truth and reason, for "the government at Washington" is the government of the capitalist class and cannot, therefore, be any more a democracy than "the government at Wall street," since "the government at Wall street" is the source from which "the government at Washington" draws its power, and must draw it, and seeing that all governments, that were, and are, and are to be, are but the expression of the will of the owning class over society and cannot be separated from the economic system of that class. This is true, or Marxism is false. If "the government at Wall street is a Despotism," then "the government at Washington" is equally so, for both are but parts of the economic machinery used by the capitalist class for the exploitation of the working class. There never was, there is not, there never will be such a thing as a government that does not rest on property right, and when, as at present, the property right is private the government will be a despotism, for it must serve the owning class, which is today a minority, and cannot, therefore, express democracy at Washington or anywhere else.

Society's Foundation, Economic.

The government always was, is, always will be bound up in the economic organization of society and there will be no democracy at Washington until the working class becomes the owning class by democratizing "the government at Wall street" by socializing the property right, by declaring the machinery of production and distribution and the natural sources of wealth the common property of all. Then, and then only, can a democracy exist at Washington, for then, and only then, will or can the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" prevail and "a government of the people, by the people and for the people" be possible.

The government of the capitalist class is one thing; the government of the working class another. The government of the capitalist class was born out of and rests on the institution of private property in the means of life, the government of the working class must be born out of and rest on the common ownership of the means of life. The government of the capitalist class is territorial; that of the working class industrial. The government of the capitalist class represents the enthronement of property over man; that of the working class represents the enthronement of man over property. The government of the capitalist class is a political state; that of the working class a social Commonwealth. They are irreconcilable in body, soul and spirit, and, when the government of the working class rises, the government of the capitalist class must fall.

This is the truth, and the working class can never "capture" or "smash" the government at Washington or anywhere else until it is industrially organized on the plans and principles of the I. W. W., for the control of the economic system depends on the control of its central and guiding force, which is the industrial, and

(Continued on page 4.)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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

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

A scab is a traitor to his race, and an enemy to himself.

If the "common laborer" is good enough to mix mortar for the bricklayer, why is he not good enough to belong to the same union?

All members of the I. W. W. should make themselves familiar with the constitution and rules of their union. More is learned by reading than by useless arguing. Knowledge is power.

Stay away from Prince Rupert, B. C. Industrial Union 126 is on strike against the unbearable and horrible conditions there. Help the boys by advertising the strike. An injury to one, is an injury to all.

Sympathy for strikers never won a dollar and never will. If you have no money to send to Industrial Union No. 421, then do all you can to keep the bosses from getting scabs to break the strike. Sympathy will starve a dog!

There are dozens and hundreds of complaints daily about the swindling of workingmen by the employment offices. The lumber companies in Montana are trying hard to get scabs through the Spokane offices. Beware of them all.

The workers' only power is their industrial power. Power requires organization to be effective. Join the I. W. W. and apply your industrial power for your own benefit; otherwise you will be forced to apply your energy for the benefit of the boss—who is o-r-g-a-n-i-z-e-d.

Stickers are being pasted up around Spokane with the motto: "Fire the Jap." These bear the A. F. of L. label. We would suggest to those members of the A. F. of L. who intend to "fire" the Japanese, that they take up the matter with Mr. Taft, who is a member of their "union." Ha, ha! Workingmen, what have you in common with Mr. Taft?

The initiation fee in the I. W. W. is never over \$5.00 in any local industrial union and very seldom that high unless the union has good industrial control. Generally the initiation is 50 cents or \$1.00. In Spokane it is 50 cents. The card of any labor union is good with us in place of the initiation fee. There is no reason why you can not join the union, and every reason why you should join the I. W. W.

By way of answer to numerous inquiries as to organizers and the work of building up industrial union in various places, it should be understood that the General Administration of the I. W. W. has charge of organization work. Address letters and inquiries as to dates for the National Organizers to Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., or Wm. E. Trautmann, General Organizer.

The Chicago Daily News says that the convict lease system is at an end in the State of Georgia and the convicts have been put to work on the roads. The paper says the State is enjoying "moral peace" which has been missing for many years. There are also convict road camps in Washington and according to Nancy Durham of the Review, this kind of thing will settle the social problems of the ages. Are the working people hungry and desperate next winter? More rock piles! Are there tramps? More chain gangs! Are there papers like the Review? More sewers!

The following is from the Reading (Pa.) Advocate and is a sample of the expressions of opinion from the length and breadth of the country in regard to Mayor Moore and the Spokane mis-government: Protests are being sent to the Czar-like Mayor from all over the United States, by the workingmen, and these probably will have the effect of bringing the Czar-Mayor to realize that he is in America and after all is only a servant of the common people, by whom he was vested with the powers of his American office, but not that of Czarism.

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. The employing class not only have all the good things of life, but many of their dogs have more and better food than the babies of the workers. Here are a few items from the Chicago "Tribune" of May 10:

"Dogs' and Cats' 400' dine."
"Residence of Mrs. L. Erb Beautifully Decorated for the Occasion."

"Bonnie Pink" is nostess."
"The reception given by 'Bonnie Pink,' a pedigreed Mexican fox terrier last night, at 5019 Prairie Avenue, by a circle of her intimate friends, was one of the conspicuous events of the late social season. Guests at a 10 o'clock dinner included all the really classy dogs and cats who live in the neighborhood. The house was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags. The guest of honor was a full-blooded Persian cat. Those in the receiving line included 'Tootsie,' 'Helen Taft,' 'Honey Boy,' 'Loye of Mine,' 'Dearie' and others. An attractive luncheon of roast heart, Columbia River salmon and ice cream was served. The guests were highly pleased and there were a number of fine spring toilets in evidence. It is understood that this cat and dog dinner is to be one of a series by the leading lights."

All this is in Chicago where, according to the Board of Education, there are thousands of children of the working class who go hungry to school every day, and where the babies die by hundreds a day in the hot season for lack of care and fresh air and proper food. Peace! Imagine some poor mother whose child is gasping for breath in the foul tenement house and who is too poor to take her baby even to the park for a breath of air, reading about a dog, well fed and cared for and called "Love of Mine" by some rich Jezebel whose diamonds are the crystallized tears of the women and children of the working class! A workingman who will tamely submit to see his children

perish and his wife suffer in the midst of a society so wealthy that even the dogs revel in luxury is too degraded to be worthy of sympathy. But his wife and children are to be pitied. Personal revenge and wild, irresponsible talk will not help the matter. Nothing short of the deliberate, untiring, systematic organization of the workers will be of any permanent avail. The prisons are full of fools who thought to "take the law into their own hands" acting as individuals. All things are possible by means of strong, industrial union. What can be accomplished without it? Think it over, investigate for yourself, and then in Humanity's name, act! Cat and dog dinners, and the potters' field for the workers' children! Every working man and woman who refuses to do his or her best to right these infamous wrongs, is morally responsible for the state of society wherein they are possible.

TWO BIG I. W. W. STRIKES

The lumber workers at Eureka and on the Fortine River in Montana are out on strike and the log drive is utterly tied up. Baker's brush camp, near Kalispell, is also tied up. The men on the Flathead and Whitefish rivers, have set May 20 as the date for them to go out also. The old policy of "scare" and intimidation on the part of the employers is also being worked—sheriffs, deputies, etc., galore. This sheriff is well calculated to heal a labor trouble "on the civilized plane," for he has just got through hanging a lumber jack, who, is reported to have been insane, at Kalispell. The National Organizer of the I. W. W., Fred W. Heslewood, is also receiving his usual share of abuse from the enemy. So far Heslewood has escaped hanging, but it is thought probable, by the respectable element, that Heslewood was "implicated" in the murder of Julius Caesar some time ago—or at least he would have been implicated, which, you know, amounts to the same thing! The fact is, the strike is orderly and the bosses and bosses' men (?) are wild to think that the lumber jacks should have struck just when they were needed to move the log drive. It is up to every member of the working class, either in the I. W. W. or out, to help with money and support, the strike at Kalispell. The men in the A. F. of L. should also stand by their class, regardless of the color of their union cards. The I. W. W. has never refused to help the A. F. of L. in a strike or trouble against the common enemy, the employer. At the time last summer when the Brewery Workers were striking at the Schade Brewery, we advertised the strike, and Industrial Union No. 111 at Newport, Wash., actually drove the scab beer out of that town. This is only one of many similar cases. Will the boys now stand by the I. W. W. and refuse to support the scab "international" which is organized in the lumber district by the bosses, to fight the I. W. W.? There is every chance that the strikers will win out and it is up to you to help.

On the first page of this number of the Worker is a communication from Fellow-Worker Patrick Daly of Industrial Union No. 126 at Prince Rupert, B. C. Read it carefully, and remember that their fight is your fight, and if you are tired of packing blankets and sleeping in a lousy bunk house and eating swill house grub, get busy. When a bunch of workingmen have got the nerve and the sense to get together on their own hook and organize a union and put up a fight like that in Prince Rupert, it is like a cool drink in a hot desert. Let the railroad workers remember that instead of being cattle to be "shipped" and herded, they can make their condition better and their example and lives sublime by coming together and demanding more pay, better grub, shorter hours and decent conditions. Where there's a will, there's a way! A man who gives up or loses his grip is dead already—and the dead can not fight. This is a most important object lesson, you railroad "stiffs!" Keep away from Prince Rupert and tell the rest of the boys to do the same and help the men on strike to beat this gunny sack contractor who is a stomach robber of the most approved pattern. The next time you go out on a construction or extra gang, wait till there is an emergency call, and then refuse to work till they raise your pay. They'll do it if you stand pat. The boss can't get along without you, or he would not hire you in the first place. When you strike, strike quick and all together. The time there were washouts on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern R. R. last summer, the Japanese and Italians refused to work under about \$5.00 per day—for the time being. The roads were tied up and no militia in sight. Did the boss come through? You bet your life—and looked pleasant too. But a bunch of "white" men—good peaceable citizens—stayed at work and got—what? Got \$1.75 per day and then "got" fired! The workers' only hope is in industrial union and they are learning it fast. Brace up and join the I. W. W. You will be a taller man then, and have a right to be chesty. If you want to live like a man and not like a dog; if you are tired of seeing the scab-herding employment agents ride in automobiles and get fat on your misery—and then laugh at and despise you—Organize! Organize! Organize!

"CHEAP ASIATIC LABOR."

The fact that the Japanese workers are becoming more and more class conscious and have a keen idea of the value of working class organization on the industrial field is again shown by the recent developments in the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. Five thousand Japanese agricultural workers in the sugar-cane fields are on strike. The strike is admitted to be complete and orderly by the papers of the employing class. The Japanese demand a raise of wages from \$18.00 per month to \$22.50. An attempt is being made by the employers to break the strike by means of "white" scabs! Sometimes the most unlooked-for effects result from the reliance of the ruling class on the supposed servility of those whom they intend for tools and underlings. Tiberius Caesar, the Roman Emperor, selected as assistant, a certain man named Sejanus, whom Caesar supposed too mean and cowardly to be dangerous. Sejanus promptly made himself the practical ruler of Rome by his daring and energy. By the same token, the Japanese, who were supposed to be too slavish for revolt, are rapidly showing the world that, in the words of the California Labor Commissioner, "they are most merciless in their demands on the employer." These facts are of interest in connection with the "anti-Japanese" agitation, which is being fostered by the American employing class to try to rouse the American workingmen to a fury, which will enable the American employing class to incite a war against Japan for the conquering of the Asiatic market and the supremacy of the Pacific. For the benefit of those in the farming sections of this country, it should be a matter for thought, how long it will be before a body of 5,000 American laborers will have the energy and manhood to strike in a body? Many of those patriotic Americans in Washington and in the Northwest, for instance, who will follow the harvest, eat rotten food, and sleep in their masters' straw stacks, will be among the fools who cry out against the "foreigners" and the Japanese! When the ranch hands in the Palouse country and the "Big Bend" are men enough to compel the ranchers they work for, to give the men as good care and accommodations as a horse gets, they will then be far in advance of their present degradation—with their blankets on their backs, and their bodies dirty and often covered with vermin! All true workingmen should long to extend the hand of fellowship and help to the Japanese who are engaged in a fight with the common enemy of all workers—the employing class.

The campaign in the Islands against the Japanese fellow-workers is being carried on in the approved "legal" and "constitutional" way. Y. Soga, who is editor of a labor paper, the "Nippon Jiki," has been indicted as being a "dangerous and disorderly" person. Radical labor papers are to be suppressed and their editors jailed and hung—so much for "American liberty!" The only possible remedy for this state of affairs, and the only way to avoid outrage and tyranny on the part of the employers, is industrial union of all people who work for wages—regardless of the color of their skins. The average farm hand will soon have a darker skin from the dirt of the field than the Japanese. A yellow skin is to be preferred a thousand times, to a yellow heart. The prejudice of race, like the prejudice of religion, or the divisions of warring crafts, is merely one of the

tricks of the employers by which they are able to fasten their septic claws deeper and deeper into the backs of the workers. The employing class are the only foreigners under the sky, and the only enemies of the workers. Now, will you sleep under a straw stack this summer, workingman?

THE FINAL AIM OF THE I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World is a revolutionary organization of the working class without political affiliation. By means of organization in the factories and shops and farms; wherever people work for wages in short, we fight the class struggle for more wages and shorter hours, for better conditions of work, with the final intention of taking and holding the earth and the tools of production and using all of them solely for the benefit of the working class, which will then include all persons. Considering that but a small part of the workers of the world are organized, or have any practical idea of action as a class, and considering further the obstacles to be overcome, the industrial union of working people provides an enormous field for all the thought and energy of those who are interested and willing to exert themselves for the good of humanity and the progress of the working class. Notwithstanding the difficulty often met in wringing even a small concession from the employing class, and the organization needed to accomplish it, we still have people who spend their time in disputes about just what form and structure human society will assume when the master class has been finally supplanted by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. There are today, unfortunately, persons calling themselves anarchists, who claim to teach that the absolute, "freedom" of the individual is only possible in a state of anarchy. A century ago, the followers of Rousseau and some of the other self-constituted teachers taught that the "protection" of society was only to be had by the surrender of some of the natural liberty of the individual. As a matter of fact, in human society, liberty is only reached by means of human association. The desire for harmony is stronger in the minds of men than the forces which make for the breaking up of society. That this is so is stated in the Declaration of Independence which admits that men are more disposed to suffer evils than to break up the customs and habits of long association. Human advance is only made along the lines of more and more closely woven human relations. The development of industry is at once the effect and is now the cause of more and more complicated relations and association in the life of the world. No one can tell what the ultimate form of human society will be. It would seem that there could be no culminating point of human development. Progress and elaboration is the outcome of the forces that play a part in organic evolution. A state of anarchy is simply unthinkable as long as industry is social and involved. Even if this were not so, and separate productive groups could exist, what, in the present state of men's minds would prevent the forcible tyranny of the powerful and cunning? The state of Europe at the fall of the Roman Empire, while not the state of society advocated by anarchists, would seem to be the necessary result of isolated, warring groups. The cruel castles, the miserable serfs, were the result of the fall of a central despotism. With no industrial web to hold society together, anarchy and chaos resulted.

Let the parasites, the dreamers and the riders of pet hobbies settle their disputes to their own satisfaction—is possible. The Industrial Workers of the World is a labor union. The revolution takes place at the point of production—not in the air nor in the minds of enthusiasts and those who style themselves "ists" of any kind or shape.

A Union of workers like the I. W. W. must strive to keep free from the entanglements and vagaries of the political schemers and the impossible fancies of so-called "anarchists." The I. W. W. is the labor Union of the working class. It is by no means an anarchist organization—if such a thing were possible. The I. W. W. teaches order, discipline and organization. There is not in the realm of Nature an organism or a species which is without all three. "Anarchy" is an impossibility, and while private opinion on politics or sociology is a matter of choice, the person who would use the I. W. W. as a field for the propagation of theories not laid down in the constitution of the I. W. W., must be considered a detriment and an enemy of the working class.

RIGHT AND WRONG

One of the philosophers has said that, "the unconditioned positive and the unconditioned negative, are alike inconceivable." (This is pretty good dope for a hungry blanket stiff.) The same thing is true of "right and wrong." It is "right" for Mayor Pratt and Ono to plaster every telegraph and telephone pole in town with election notices. It is "wrong" for working people to post up notices of the Montana strike. There is no positive right and no positive wrong. What is right today, is wrong tomorrow. It depends on your point of view. A slave thinks slavery wrong. A master thinks slavery right. The practical point is, what is best? Murder is right for an army, but it is wrong for a single person. They have hung murderers and have crowned conquerors. If it is right to massacre strikers at Homestead, then murder is right. The fact is, both are utterly wrong and brutal. The reason the Industrial Union does not stand for military resistance to the enemy, the employers, is that it is ethically wrong to take human life, except in self-defense, and it is moreover foolish. The enemy have the guns. We have the shovels. The enemy will not work and can not work with the shovel and the tool of production is the only weapon of the workers that they can apply to resist the employing class. We can make the boss come through with more wages because we can and have got the power to work the shovel and the cant hook. Think this over and then act. Bread and butter power is stronger than gunpowder and dynamite power. Every human being must learn sooner or later that the I. W. W. is the hope of humanity. Alike removed from the fancies and the dreams of the politicians and the insane ideas of those who advocate military resistance, the industrial union is the only "peaceable solution" of the struggle between employers of labor and the laborers. The I. W. W. is the most modern form of the organization of the working class. It is the outcome of the bitter experience of the martyrs and it is up to every thinking man to investigate the I. W. W. Write to the General Secretary of the Union and find out what we really are after, and then see whether we are not "right."

The National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. has held a convention at Providence, Rhode Island, and the showing made in the past year is most cheering. Francis Miller was re-elected secretary and it was shown that, owing to the agitation of the I. W. W., 5,000 workers in the Dyers and Helpers Branch of the Textile Industry alone, were conceded an advance of \$1.00 per week in wages. The convention voted to send fraternal delegate to the Industrial Union of France which has had such brilliant success in the late struggle with the enemy's government in that country. The program of our French Fellow-Workers in regard to anti-militarism, general strike and anti-patriotism was endorsed. It was also decided to ask the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, to levy a general assessment on the membership to forward the work of organizing the coal miners as well as the textile workers. The spirit of working class stick-togetherness was an inspiration. The reports showed that the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers has now a membership of over 6,000, and this in face of a galling fire from the enemies and the politicians. "We are not divided—all one body we!" The following year will witness a general agitation which is certain to produce real results for the workers. The Providence Evening Bulletin, an employing class sheet, occupies several columns with the matter of this convention! The affairs of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers in New England are of equal importance to the lumber jack in Montana. In a few years—but wait, and hustle!

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All Wool Suits
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**INDUSTRIAL UNION
AND COAL MINERS**
CONCLUDED.

The demand for protection of life and limbs and that a commission elected by the workers of the mine to determine when it is safe to go to work should need no argument, especially when it is considered that almost daily the nation is shocked at news of explosions and all round accidents that cost hundreds of human lives. We hold that only those who are risking their lives to produce fuel for the nation have any right in determining when they shall risk their all and when not. At the present time there is a heated discussion in this region over a bill that would provide the mine inspectors in the different districts to be appointed by the governor of the state, the present method is by election. It should be clear to any discerning person that either way the plan cannot work to the satisfaction of the miners and workers of this dangerous industry in general. Appointment by the governor would only place the lives of the workers in the hands of politicians appointed by another politician which as a general rule know nothing about mines or anything else that spells work. The system whereby they are elected by a general vote of all classes in a district will not benefit the miners for many reasons, chief amongst them are the fact that the bosses and all the petty exploiters of labor have a voice and determining power to govern elections, the ones that are workers and whose lives are daily in danger but happen to be in this country, less than the required length of time, have no vote in the matter. The political machines of political parties are controlled by politicians, and they in turn are controlled by the masters who have the industrial power upon which their political influence and power rests. We can look neither to politicians nor government to protect our lives, we must do that ourselves, and we will be able to do so only when we have the power that is generated by the industrially organized coal miners. Such a demand as this is based on the recognition of principle that the coal miners must and shall run and own the coal mines themselves.

The demand for a minimum wage of \$2.00 a day for all outside workers is based on substantially the same reasons as the 5th demand, with the greater aim in view beside, and that is to aim a heavy blow to the nation's disgrace, child labor—a disease that threatens the very life of the working class. Preachers, orators, philanthropists and political saviours may pray, grow great in their eloquence, give alms and charity and make laws as they please, the evil cannot be eradicated by their efforts. Having in mind the great fact that neither wage slavery nor child labor is based on any other fact but that they are a method of capitalist exploitation, the child has less power to resist. Therefore he is employed at a lower wage than it would require for the man, so that it is a matter of price that determines the condition. The children can only be taken to school and out of mines, factory and workshop when the men, their fathers insist that they shall receive as much as anybody else. With that fact before them, the delegates of the District Council voted for the demand. The present game offers no end to the evil of the mistaken idea that because one worker happens to get more wages he is therefore justified in looking down on the others who do not fall in the same low level of paying homage to the bosses.

In reply to the argumentation of those who may think that it is improper or that the boys working in the industry are not entitled to as much pay as the men, we would call attention to the fact that the boys perform certain work and that if a man was hired he could do no more, in fact in the case of the slate pickers the men could not do as much as the boys. It should be sufficient to state, however, that that should be no concern of the wage workers since the fact stands that the boss has to pay the wages and in case he pays less he will have that much less left over to be able to amass and get in line for the much-sought honors of buy-

ing a European duke or something of that nature for his daughters to play with. Relative to the demands for the check-off system and recognition of the union there should be very little explanation required as to why sane and conscious workers should be opposed to it. Suffice it to say that at some other date we may treat the matter more fully.

Bosses Prepared for Trouble.
In spite of all the claims to the contrary, the workers of this region are facing a serious situation and however it may be against our hopes and wishes they will be defeated in the oncoming conflict. Cold figures prove that the bosses have some 13 million tons of coal stocked up and that is about six million tons more than they have in time of prosperity. When it is considered that millions of workers all over the land are out of work and hungry, and the further shameful fact that the coal miners of other fields will remain at work digging coal and living up to the sacred contract, what other conclusion can we come to? But should there be a strike a lesson will be learned, a painful lesson indeed, but a necessary lesson for the final end; that lesson is that the coal miners of this region and this country in fact, can never hope to be victorious in their conflicts as long as the employees of the entire mining industry of the nation and of the world for that matter are not united under one banner, having one aim in view, standing together shoulder to shoulder as men worthy of the great history of the working-class on the revolutionary basis that "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Over the shattered ruins of decayed pure and simple unionism that has led the workers of this land from one defeat to another, one compromise to another, there will rise new hopes that find their true expression in the **Industrial Workers of the World.**
Speed the day, men!

FROM DARBY, MONT.
The following is the conditions in this part of the country at present time: Since the crew walked out at Como Lake, April 6th, on account of the rotten grub they fed on, we have not been able to get a member at Camps 5 and 7, on account of the men not having any money and B. R. & Co turning the orders for initiation and dues down; though there are quite a few of the men working who want to join as soon as they get their first payday. At the A. C. M. Co. camps they have two gun men on guard to keep any I. W. W. agitators out of the camp and help the International Company Union to organize. When a man looking for work gets to their camp he is confronted by a gun man who asks him about a thousand different questions, as to "What Union do you belong to?" "Do you intend to join the International?" I have been in the camp a couple of times when the gun men happened to be asleep and distributed literature. There is not a man in the camps who believes in the Company layout, but they have got to join it or hit trail. D. McGuire, who scabbed 16 years ago in a strike at Eau Claire, Wis. (so I have been told by several men who claim they were there at the time), who scabbed again in the Hamilton mill during the lumbermen's strike in 1907, is organizing for the Company. They swore, up and

down, this spring they would not employ any Montenegrins, but they are so short of men that they are beginning to put them to work. The white man (as they call the lumber jacks) are getting more independent as the spring advances. At Harper & Boudis, O'Brien creek, in order to get work, you have to sign for the International before going to work. Some who have been driven from one camp to another all winter long, intend to stay with the I. W. W. until hell freezes over. In the mill at Hamilton, they have most of the men into the International with but few exceptions. Our members are scattered all over the valley, wherever they can get work. One of the gun men got beat up at the A. C. M. Co. camp at Lick creek last Sunday night; the papers came out that it was the foreman, so it would not attract so much attention.

PETE BROWN,
Sec'y No. 33 I. W. W.

**THE COUNTY HANGMAN—A
"FRIEND OF LABOR."**

Modern civilization was celebrated on April 2nd in Kalispell, Mont., by choking a man to death with a rope. Invitations were given to those who wished to attend the "Necktie Party," as some termed it. The notable event took place at 7 o'clock in the morning, and those who loved to see human life taken, so that the law might be revenged (as the town papers termed it) stayed up all night, in a vain attempt to lick up all the booze in the town.

Many who witnessed the affair, said the principal didn't mind much, as he was so drunk he could not walk alone; and he was not the only one. One invited guest fainted. He evidently did not take on enough of the elixir of life to drown his guilty conscience.

Several church members were on the job, but the good father with the last sad rites of the church was missing. He had been around a few days before for a few moments.

The man whose life was taken on the "Civilized Plane" desired to have a fat duck before he was jerked into eternity, and his last request was, that he have two barbers to shave him; one for the right side and one for the left. This was granted. Flowers were presented, and enough money was raised by subscription to buy him a coffin.

The whole gruesome arrangement was pulled off on schedule time, and termed a success after the hand shaking went around with the principal to bid him bon voyage on his journey.

The photographs are for sale at 5c each of the scaffold, etc., that civilization used to have revenge with.

All are equal before the law. This man was broke, and nutty as a March hare, and was legally murdered.

Harry Thaw was rich and sane, and is living on the fat of the land, and is about to go free.

Revenge is sweet, saith the law. The last murder was more degrading than the first, and instead of teaching the people a lesson on civilization, and brotherhood, it can do nothing more than show up what a lot of blood-thirsty monsters there are in a community, when they can hide behind the law, while they are taking human life. Glorious civilization!!!

LUMBER JACK.

If Silver Says So, It's So."

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Men's Stylish and Durable**

PANTS

and they are to go at COST OF RAW MATERIAL—all the making—all the trimmings FREE.

All kinds of work pants and dress pants in the lot, and every pair warranted not to rip or the buttons pull off

THEY WON'T LAST LONG AT THESE PRICES.

- Men's \$1.50 Pants, striped cottonade, taped seams, now \$1.00
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Pure drugs, stationery, toilet articles
and rubber goods.
Phone M. 1263.

FRENCH UNIONISM, A MILITANT POWER

(Continued from last week.)

Its scope was thus defined by M. Mesurer, president of the municipal council of Paris, in the report which led the council to set up the first exchange:

"Without abandoning the platform of liberty of contract, it is your right, nay, your duty, to provide the workers means for contending with capital on an equal and legal basis. With common halls freely and permanently at their disposal, the workers will be able to discuss more maturely and more exactly the many questions which concern their trade and affect their wages; they will have for their aid and enlightenment, every faculty for obtaining information and carrying on correspondence, the data provided by statistics, an economic, industrial, and commercial library, and information as to the course of production in each industry, not only in France, but throughout the world."

Revolutionary Centers.

With a central meeting hall and an annual subvention of 20,000 francs provided by the municipality, the Paris Labor Exchange at once became an important factor in the union movement. Other cities soon followed the example set by Paris; by 1892 the exchanges numbered fourteen, by 1893 thirty-four, and by 1898 fifty-one. By the latter year they had secured the affiliation of over 70 per cent of French unionists.

The activities of the exchanges, meanwhile, had not remained confined within the narrow limits set by M. Mesurer's trustful and somewhat academic imagination. Their educational and statistical functions soon became of minor importance. The functions of mutual insurance retained more reality—aiding the members to find employment. Giving them relief when out of work or disabled by accident, and particularly providing the viaticum or traveling fund to enable workers to seek a position elsewhere. Each exchange became the headquarters of an active campaign for unionizing the unorganized workers of the locality. But it was as a center of revolutionary propaganda that the labor exchanges developed most significance.

Especially after the forming of the Federation des Bourses du Travail in 1892; and with the growing influence of the Broussists and Allemanists in their ranks, they devoted themselves to spreading the gospel of the class struggle, the general strike, and abstention from parliamentary action. Finally in 1895, the year when the Guesdists' Federation passed out of existence, there developed, largely under Blanquist inspiration, still a third organization, the Confederation Generale du Travail, or the C. G. T., as it has come to be familiarly known. Committed to much the same doctrinal and practical programme as the Federation des Bourses du Travail, the new organization found it difficult for some years to get a footing. It was only after 1900, when death had removed the leading spirit in the rival body, Fernand Pelloutier, that it elbowed a place in the sun. Finally, after many abortive attempts to amalgamate the two organizations, the Congress of Montpellier, in 1902, arranged the incorporation of the Federation in the C. G. T. on favorable terms.

ONE Union, One Label, One Enemy!

The Confederation Generale du Travail, which thus became the undisputed central organization of French unionism, consists of two autonomous sections. In each the unit is the local trade or industrial union. The battle between craft and industrial unionism, it may be mentioned incidentally, has resulted in France, so far at least as the federal organization is concerned, in the triumph of the industrial type. Since the Congress of Amiens, in October, 1906, while the trade federations at present existing have not been eliminated, only industrial federations are being admitted. Locally, the unions of all trades are grouped in the bourse du Travail, or labor exchange, and these organizations, again, unite to form the Federation des Bourses du Travail, one of the main sections of the central body. The Bourses du Travail at present numbers 135 and comprises 2,500 unions. Their task, as has been noted above, is to provide mutual aid to the members and to serve as a center for propaganda. Of their success in the latter effort, M. Emile Pouget, associate secretary of the C. G. T. and one of the leading spirits in the movement, writes:

"It is the activity of the bourses of the south which is responsible for the penetration of syndicalism among the agricultural workers and the formation of numerous unions of peasant vine growers; in central France it is the bourse of Bourges which has organized the wood cutters; in the west, it is the bourse at Brest which has stirred up Brittany, hitherto untouched by the labor movement. Again, when a strike breaks out, the bourses are the centers where the rebelling workers gather, and if some united action is being organized, manifesting the solidarity of the whole working class of the country, it is from them that the quickening summons radiates

forth; what is more, they play an important part in the anti-militarism campaign; they keep open house for the soldiers, provide rest and comforts for them, and counteract the harmful influences of the barracks."

Form of Organization.

Professionally, the unions are grouped in national federations, which, again, unite to form the second division of the C. G. T., the section of the Industrial and Trade Federations. There are at present over sixty federations included in the section, of which the building trades, printing, metal working, textile and—a recent acquisition—the mining groups are the strongest.

Exclusive of the miners' unions they comprise about 2,500 locals. In discussing the structure of these national federations, Pouget notes that while a few of the oldest are organized on a strongly centralized basis, the normal type is a federal union based on autonomous locals, and ministered by a federal committee from each affiliated union. This representative, always subject to recall by his local, remains, by correspondence, in permanent contact with the organization which has given him his mandate. The centralization which in other countries kills the workers' initiative and shackles the autonomy of the local union, is repugnant to the French working class. And it is spirit of autonomy and federalism—which will be the essential characteristics of the economic societies of the future—that gives to the French labor movement its profoundly revolutionary aspect.

The Federal union of these two sections forms the confederation itself. The administration is in the hands of three permanent commissions, a commission on strikes, a financial or auditing commission, and a commission in charge of the official journal, the Voix du Peuple, a general committee, and a modestly named "bureau" composed of seven members—two secretaries from the federation section, one from the bourse section, one from each of the three permanent commissions, and the treasurer. It is this bureau which really controls the situation, though professedly acting merely as the mouth-piece of the workers in the unions.

(To be continued)

FROM HOLTVILLE.

Local 437 received the bundle of May Day Workers. They just hit the spot. It is encouraging to know the way the wage-workers are waking up in Spokane. We hope they will soon follow in other parts of the country. I promised I would tell you how we built a hall 20x40 for \$20. Three or four radicals met here last May and talked over the best way to start a local, raise wages, shorten hours, and otherwise make it interesting for the long-horns and scissor-bills who expected to get rich raising cantaloupes. They decided to write to all of their radical fellow-workers whom they had left in different parts of the country. They did so and the result was that about 15 of these radicals who would stand the pressure met here about the first of June, 1908. They sent for a charter right away. The cantaloupes were not yet ripe and the valley was flooded with men. While the men were out of work they thought they might as well build a hall, so they would not have to pay big rent to some capitalist. They secured a lease on a lot for a year at \$1.50 a month. They made mud bricks and laid walls eight feet high, 20x40, leaving places for windows and doors. It took sixty days' labor. They bought \$15 worth of lumber, 4x4, eighty-five feet in length, and 2x3, 230 feet in length, and \$5 for a team to haul arrow weeds. They bought a stove, dishes, made tables and benches, and have used it for a boarding house and business and propaganda hall. The point I wish to make is this: if they had not used the place as a place to board and sleep they would not have held the charter. It costs us \$4 a week for board; one dollar of this goes to the cook. We sleep either inside or outside, according to a man's notion. The cheapest meals that can be obtained at any restaurant in town is 25 cents, and the cheapest cots 35 cents, which makes board and lodging \$7.70. There are four other towns in the valley and the same thing can be done in each of them or, for that matter, in every town in the United States.

The hot weather is over here by the first of November, and I hope to see a large number of radicals here next winter.
E. F. LEFFERTS,

The Worker is all to the good and we will do all we can to make it stick.

We have one of the best jungles in the world, here in Holtville, strictly up-to-date.

We would like to get some good literature for the Local, something that is endorsed by the Worker. We don't want too much political dope; what we want is something in the line of direct action. Some of the slaves think they are politicians and talk of changing the system by the vote, so we have a hell of a time with them.

Henry Eden is asked to communicate with No. 437, Holtville, Calif.

THOS. WALSH.

GOVERNMENT POWER AND WHAT ABOUT IT

(Continued from page 1.)

the problem, therefore, is not fundamentally one of "capturing" or "smashing" the political machinery, but on the ability and power of the working class to out-organize the capitalist class on the industrial field, which, once done, gives the working class control of all the social machinery and enables it to peaceably reform or revolutionize the government or general administration of society in accordance with the demands of the new order which they, the workers, have evolved into being through the I. W. W.—the Commonwealth, where all will be workers, all will be owners, and their government a Democracy, and for the simple reason that it could not function otherwise.

Such language as that used by Walter Thomas Mills is a travesty on reason, a treason against truth, a dishonor to socialism and a crime against the working class.

NOTES FROM PORTLAND.

(By E. J. Foote.)

The May Day edition of the Industrial Worker was a hummer and the effect it had on the socialist politicians of Portland was one of the amusing incidents that tend to show these gentlemen up in their true light.

The I. W. W. has leased a fine new hall at Fourth street, between Couch and Burnside, and gave a big entertainment the 16th of May. The Union is growing very rapidly and we are taking steps toward organizing the loggers in the camps.

The agitation against the employment sharks is bearing fruit and we are putting them on the bum. The Workers refuse to buy "information" of them.

Fellow Workers Mitchell and Johnson are working on the government ditch at Celilo and report back that men come and go. The grub is rotten, camp is crummy and the stiffs ready for anything.

There is a state law in Oregon, passed last winter, making it a penal offense to have a bed sheet less than 9 feet long. Of course, this don't apply to working men who never see a bed sheet; this law is based upon the same reasoning as the Montana law, forbidding workers to pack blankets. A few years ago Jim Hill announced he would make the stiffs eat their blankets. The Montana legislature, after allowing full time for the meal and acting on the supposition that there was no longer any blankets in sight, solemnly forbid any worker to "cough up" his dinner and roll it on his back. These politicians are all wise guys.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

for Striking Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 421, Kalispell, Mont.

	May 16 to 19, 1909.
C. Anderson	\$1.00
Louis Allombert	1.00
George Reed	.50
E. Llewellyn	1.00
E. E. Little	.50
H. C. Dutton	1.00
W. A. Noble	1.00
E. R. Chapin	.50
J. Humphries	1.00
Richard Brazier	.25
N. Johnson	.50
Barney McCabe	.50
Dick Reiss	.25
Carl Stoltz	.50
Pete Silver	.50
H. C. Spencer	1.00
L. Rosen	.50
Sam Pierce	.50
Pete Anderson	1.00
G. B. Tallman	1.00
D. Cava	.50
John Reese	.50
Roy Williamson	1.00
John Peterson	2.00
F. Gunther	.50
V. Potmaker	1.00
James Wilson	1.00
T. H. Dixon	.50
S. Anderson	.50
Frank Simona	1.00
Pedro Fijuk	1.00
Cash	.15
Wm. Lofholm	1.00
R. Z. Will	1.00
C. L. Filigno	5.00
W. H. Douglas	1.00
B. Holmes	1.00
F. Fisher	1.00
Executive Committee I. W. W., Spokane	1.00
A. Spaulding	1.00
Total to date.	\$84.65

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