

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

LABOR EXCHANGE I. W. W. NEWS ITEMS

Many of the boys are pulling out for the harvest fields in the Palouse and Big Bend sections and by the end of this week the work in the fields will be well under way. I. W. W. men and all sensible workers, who have a backbone which they think was made for something better than to be broken by a pitch-fork, or bent double juggling grain sacks, should make this a banner year for the I. W. W. in the harvest country, and give the rancher a taste of the "good things to come," when we will take their farms away from them and stop reaping in the straw-stacks. By the end of this week the Industrial Worker will have a large supply of postal cards with the address printed on one side, and on the other, space for items about the job you are working on or have just quit. The grub, the wages, the hours, the railroad fare, what road to take, the chances for work, how many union men are on the job, etc. These cards will be furnished free to every industrial union in the Northwest, and it is asked that they be used to good purpose. A stamp can be had of your union secretary, and it will be but the work of a moment to fill out these cards and send them to the Industrial Worker. The importance of this will be readily seen. We ought to be able to have several columns with the names of the jobs and all about them—a different column for every state. This will save the boys from eye-strain rubbing at the signs of the employment sharks on the street, help the I. W. W. and also put the sharks out of commission. Do not neglect this. It will be a big thing for the union and will be little trouble for you. Ask your secretary for these cards when you go out to work. They're free!

FROM GLOBE, ARIZONA.

Find enclosed \$1.25 for which please send 50 copies of the edition of June 24th. The writup by Elders on Globe scabbery is certainly the candy. Hoping you are meeting with success.
W. WELCH,
Financial Secretary No. 273, I. W. W.

NEVADA ON THE BUM.

I write you a few lines to let the readers of the Industrial Worker know of the industrial conditions prevailing in the Bullfrog district. Mining is the principal business, and it is on the bum with a big "B". There are not many strikes coming through this way, but there are more than can find a master. Three banks closed their doors here in the last ten days; one in Rhyolite, Beauty and Pioneer last month. The railroads running through here laid off every other section crew, but the slaves ought to cheer up, for the worst is yet to come.
JOE RUSSELL.

FROM KLATSKANIE, OREGON.

I can't report much from this point just now. The logging camps have closed down for two weeks. A man may get a \$1.75 or \$2 job if he is hard up, at any of the sawmills, planing mills or box factories along the river. There is some street work going on at Rainier—only skinners wanted. Myself and Fellow Worker Jessup are out here for the purpose of hustling members for Local No. 82. Things are coming our way. During our enforced stopover at this town we will visit the local socialists and try them for subscriptions for the Worker.
JOHN PANCNER.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

It may be of some interest to our fellow workers throughout the land to know what is doing in Minneapolis, and can say that we are working and agitating here with great success. Members are taken in at our meetings in bunches of 20 and 40, and for the future the outlook is fine. The Industrial Workers of the World is the hope of the slaves in every part of the land. One of the greatest means by which to interest the slaves is that I know of, is the Industrial Worker. To that paper we owe a great deal of our success, and it behooves every interested worker to subscribe for the Industrial Worker in order that we may be able to maintain its effectiveness. Wage slaves, do your duty! On you, our success depends.
C. H. AXELSON.

From Redlands, Cal.

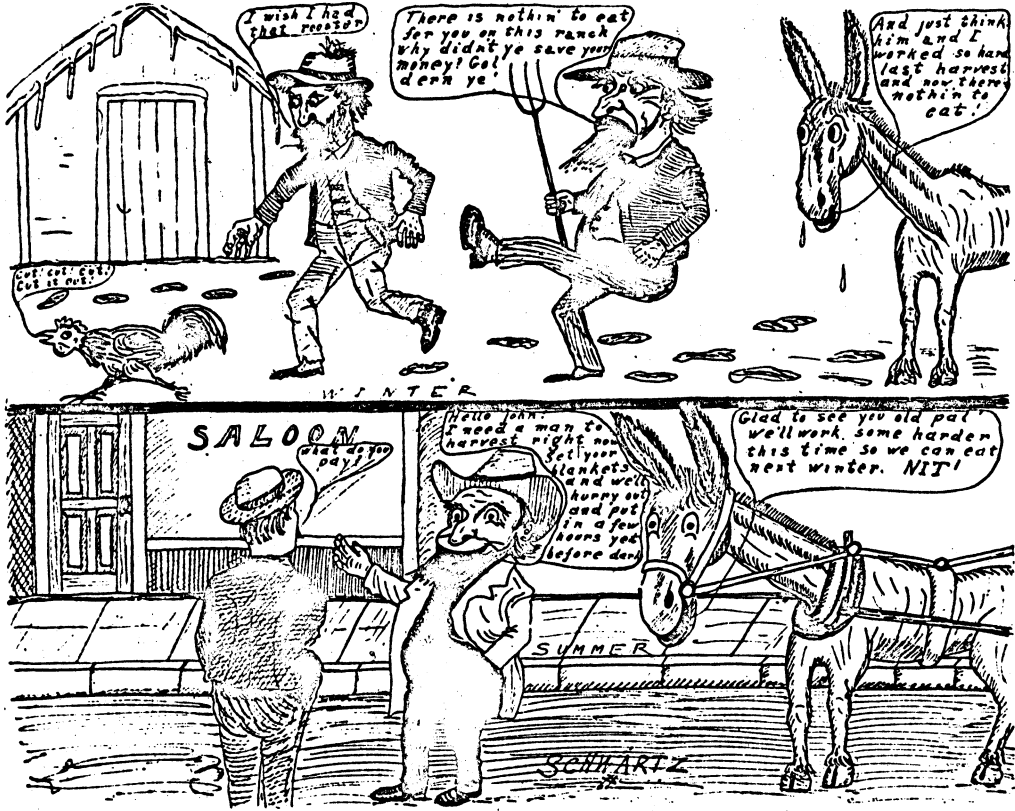
By November we start our winter campaign, and intend to go out with a vim, and never leave off, during the orange season, and intend to make a showing, the material we have to contend against are the genuine Scissors-bills, from the wilds of Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas and other southern states. (That part of the country discovered U. S. during the Spanish war.)
They are all the time crying, "Japs, Japs," but we say it is Yaps, Yaps, Yaps, that keeps things stationary here. Wages of \$2.00 a day. When they first come here it makes them talk and think that in a few years they will be John Rockefeller.
LOUIS BECKER,
Redlands, Cal.

SEATTLE I. W. W. ENDORSES E. G. FLYNN.

Whereas, an excellent and instructive series of lectures on the labor question having been followed for the benefit of the I. W. W. of Seattle by Fellow Worker E. G. Flynn of New York, and
Whereas, we knowing that much good has and will result from said lectures, we therefore express our appreciation and good will to Fellow Worker Flynn and desire to have her re-visit again.
And further, we unhesitatingly recommend her as a lecturer on the labor question to all Industrial Unions of the I. W. W.
Order of the Organizing Committee.
AUGUST WANGEMANN,
Secretary of the Organizing Committee.

A SUGGESTION FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 26, 1909.
The last issue of the Industrial Worker, No. 17, F. W. John M. Powers makes a very good suggestion as to the I. W. W. placing the ads of the various locals. I agree with you, but would say that the ad or small notice should be set up in a type smaller than the regular type, so as not to waste too much space, and that the price of these said ads should be at a reasonable rate—say, perhaps a little less than the outside ads, and that they



IN WINTER WE'RE "HODDES"—IN SUMMER WE'RE "HARVEST HANDS"

should be contracted for three or six months or even a year, so as to save the time of the compositor of setting up every issue for with a three-months' contract it would only have to be set up once in that three months. I hope to see such a thing in all the I. W. W. papers, both at present and in future.
WILLARD NORTHRUP.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

On Saturday, July 3, Mrs. C. M. Connors, the wife of Fellow Worker Connors of No. 434, I. W. W., was run over by mail wagon No. 4 at Main and Stevens street in Spokane. The driver of the wagon would not stop to see if Mrs. Connors was killed, as was thought at first by the bystanders. One of the bones of her right arm was broken and the arm badly torn. This is proof of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which the workers and their families enjoy in this wretched, mis-governed land of tyranny. We have no legal redress for this crime, and neither do the men in France a hundred years ago, and their children today—any legal redress. The times will come when it will be too dangerous to wound and cripple one of us or one of our wives. Wait and work for revolution and see who has the last laugh!

FROM BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

I have been taking your Industrial Worker for a little over a month and I certainly can not say enough, for words would not express what I think of the grand work that paper is trying to accomplish. I certainly have never read a paper I liked as well. It is right to the point in matters concerning labor, and I hope the grand work will long continue to increase. We should always remember, no matter how old we are, "climb though the cliff be rugged," for success must first be met by failures. Three cheers for the Industrial Workers of the World! They are certainly filled with the right ginger and know how to go about and spread the good news of industrial unionism. I would like to know about how many subscribers the Industrial Worker has. Could you please send me a copy of the constitution? Many congratulations and thanks for the staff of the Industrial Worker and Industrial Workers of Spokane. I am yours truly.
JOHN VOLZ.

CONDITIONS IN SEATTLE HOTELS.

Seattle, Wash., July 11, 1909.
The conditions for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers here are frightful. Some of the "Kitcheners" I called on to invite for the Flynn lectures, answered me, "We can't go to no lecture, have to work day and night," and such people are afraid to join the Union for the reason they have to pay dues before bettering the working condition.
Wages are low and shifts from eleven to, but mostly, twelve hours; some even fourteen and more. Jobs for the exposition can be had at an employment shark's office, although the city has a free employment office where only the cheapest labor is in demand. There are no wages paid on the fair grounds to waiters. They work on a commission. A waiter taking a job there must have five dollars to buy checks with, then he receives ten per cent of his sales, amounting if he works very hard to a whole dollar; but many quit with less, and for such a job the employment shark gets his rake off. Or a man can pay fifty cents entrance fee to the fair grounds and ask for a job that does not pay.
The Hotel Owners Association, the Restaurant Owners Association and the Hotel News (an employment office) are all in one office, so it looks to me like a place where one has to pay his boss for the job.
A. C. COLE,
Fin. Sec. I. W. W. 131.

Laws are made to protect railroad ties, and not human life. This was demonstrated again in the strike at Kalispell and Somers. If the slaves ask for more than \$2.00 a day, they will be met with all the powers of the master class which includes injunctions, clubs, guns, jails, judges, lawyers, and all other parasites who wish to live off the toil of labor.

INDUSTRIAL FORCE RULES THE WORLD

Nature no longer controls the evolution of the human race. Man has conquered nature, and the evolution of the race is today governed by man's self-interest, self-made world—the world of things—the world of industry, whose temples and fortresses are the machines of production and distribution. It is true that we must go to the earth for all our needs and wealth, but it is also true that without the tools and sciences which man has created through long centuries of toil that we could not force our Mother Earth to yield as she yields to us today, and, without this abundant yield, civilization could not exist, for civilization depends upon an ever-rising standard of living, and this in turn depends upon the perfection of the machinery of production and distribution. Without this machinery the modern world could not exist, and therefore, the machine owner, the capitalist, is lord and master of society today, and for the reason that he controls the force which in turn controls society. Man conquered nature and defeated other animals in the struggle for existence solely and only because he was a tool producing animal. His thoughts have broadened only as he was able to make the tools with which to work. Without tools his world would vanish and his empire pass away.

Take away from me the tool which enables me to break into this storehouse of nature called the earth and you render me a cripple in the struggle for existence; make my right to use it dependent on your will, and I am worse than a slave to you, for you then compel me to sell myself, and this indignity the slave was spared.

The Invention of Tools.

To see how all-important are the tools of production and distribution, pause and think what the invention of the bow and arrow and the dugout meant to man! How many leagues were added to his dominion; how much treasure fell into his hands; how the empire of his thought was enriched with ideas he never dreamed before! What a revolution these simple tools must have brought about in the lives, customs, manners, morals, laws and religions of our ancient sires! Think! Then look around you at the mighty machines that have evolved from these simple tools and know that a social revolution is again at hand; that industrial democracy or industrial despotism is the only choice which you can make; that the working class or the capitalist class must rule the world, and that rulership depends upon the ownership and control of the machinery of production and distribution, upon industrial, and not upon political, power.

Be not led astray. When you, the working class, organize so as to control the industrial process, all other powers must obey you, for no other power can resist the power that feeds and clothes and houses the human race.

Industrial Control is Everything.

Industrially united you can turn defeat into victory and float the blood-red banner of industrial democracy from the flagstaff of every capitalist in the world.
Be not deceived. Let the politicians howl on. Your government, the government of the working class, must be, by the mandate of destiny, a social commonwealth, an industrial democracy, and when the commonwealth rises it must rise through the organized industrial power of the working class, the I. W. W. This side of that commonwealth there is no rest, no peace, nor home, nor good for us, the propertyless, the disinherited of earth.
COVINGTON HALL.

A free country? An injunction that prohibits a person from getting their mail from a post-office that is supposed to be owned by the people. When the Capitalists get control of all the land, the Free Born Americans will have to train carrier pigeons to transport the letters.

A BRAVE BUNCH.

Seattle A. F. of L. Afraid of a Girl!
With the rent paid on the Labor Temple of Seattle for the night of the Fourth of July; with a receipt in the hands of the organizing committee of the I. W. W. for the money paid; and the literature out and circulated, stating that Elizabeth Gurly Flynn, the girl orator of New York, would speak on "Industrial Union" in the Labor Temple. All this was not considered a contract "sacred" enough for the labor fakirs of Seattle to live up to.

If justice could be had in a court of Seattle, it looks from this neck of the woods that the American Federation of Labor in Seattle had left themselves liable for damages. Even the A. F. of L. seems to realize that the I. W. W. would not receive a square deal in any of the courts that are run on the "civilized plane" in Free America, hence the autocratic action in breaking the contract with the I. W. W. It surely could not be possible that this array of craft divisionists who love contracts with the bosses so much, was afraid to have a girl speak in their Temple, that was erected as a monument to labor of America!

When Elizabeth Gurly Flynn becomes a woman in the prime of life, and when the last of the job trusts, called craft unions, will have been wrecked by the introduction of more improved machinery, it may then begin to dawn on this noble bunch of workmen in Seattle that it would have been a good thing for them had they listened to the girl who came a long way, and with no other object in view than to enlighten her fellow workers about conditions that exist among the great mass of the workers in America.

A few more bread lines, a few more ruined homes, a few more suicides by unsuccessful job seekers, a few more bulletins, a few more child slaves, and a few more industrial unions of masters, all these assist in tearing the mask of arrogance and craft jealousy from the faces of those who have more love for the master than they have for the members of their own class.

The actions of those in Seattle, who were afraid the slaves would learn something from a girl, is quite in keeping with all the past actions of those who have striven so hard to keep the workers divided with "sacred contracts" and high initiation fees, so that the workers could be easy pickings for the boss.

If the contract is with your boss, love it as a sacred thing, and stick to it though it may force you to scab on your mother. If the contract is with workers, whereby some knowledge may be attained, and a plan of action outlined, that the workers may be able to present the hosts of labor before the boss in one solid phalanx, then violate it!

Men who commit such crimes against labor are more to be pitied than censured. We have no desire to get even. Revenge can play no part in the labor movement. If the A. F. of L. in Seattle is satisfied with its actions, and can harmonize such actions with a square deal, the I. W. W. will enter no more comment.
FRED W. HESLEWOOD.

(The color of the A. F. of L. flag is yellow—the same color as the lemons they get from the bosses.—Ed.)

NOTICE OF REFERENDUM.

Industrial Workers of the World,
Bush Temple, Chicago.

General Referendum A, submitted by the G. E. B. as an amendment to the request of Local No. 92 re postponing the Fifth Annual Convention.

Local unions must send in the NUMBER of votes cast for and against. DO NOT send in the result as UNANIMOUS.

Don't send in the ballots. Send in the tabulated vote on the return sheet.

This return sheet must be in the General Office by August 1, 1909, or the vote of the local will not be counted.

JAPANESE IN HAWAII FIGHT THE ENEMY

(By T. Takahashi.)

The brutal police force of Hawaii, it seems to me, are not able to crush the vigor of the awakening giant, the Japanese strikers in Hawaii. Most of the strikers, though, went back to the fields. They are preparing for more vigorous fighting in near future.

It was a fact that the Japanese union of Hawaii, numbering 9000 membership, in their convention which took place for several days, after stormy sessions decided that the general strike shall not be declared for sympathy toward the strikers of the Higher Wage Association. But a committee was appointed that will proceed immediately to the employers, demanding the wage asked by the strikers.

It was also a fact that a part of the Japanese workers opposed the action of strike. But when the strike happened they did not hesitate to assist in supporting the fund from out of their wages. This action, however, did not escape criticism. Of course they failed, and they are once more ready to fight. If the general strike shall not be declared on July 8th the action will follow at some time next month.

Beware! The war between working class and capitalist class in the island is not to end yet!

The capitalists of the island with the aid of governmental force succeeded at first battle, but our boys, whose spirit is expressed in their song, "We rather die and scatter like cherry blossoms than to be a coward of shame, existing like mere brick and stone," will never rest till they shall win. The brotherhood of employers is realized between Japanese and American. A Japanese capitalist paper, "Hawaii Shimpo," associated with "The Call" and "The Advertiser" attacked the strikers during the time. Especially a donkey-faced fellow named Ueno, Japanese counsel general in his honorable position, must be remembered eternally in our brain, as he was a most venomous antagonist of the strikers.

In another way, a game was also played on the same ground: "Japanese formed a conspiracy to seize the island on behalf of the mother country." Such lies are so familiar to us that any workman can easily tell this is quite absurd.

The battle between poor and rich in the island is not to end. American workmen, agitate! Agitate Japanese slaves to revolt! When they come to the field together with us in revolutionary economic action, the future of American labor movement lies on the field of triumph.
T. TAKAHASHI.

The figure of development of Japanese workers in the island may be of interest to you, and you find how Japanese workers carry on the important production of the island.

AN APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY.

Fellow Workers: We, a group of Japanese workers, whose feelings are with you, undertook a little publication which is known as "The Proletarian," for the cause of Industrial Union. It is a little paper but certainly hits the right point! We are receiving every day many encouraging letters and comments from various parts of the country, though a few of which from the enemy condemn us—that is to say, we have good references and a recommendation to give you.

"The Proletarian" is the paper that upholds the principles of the I. W. W., advocating in English and Japanese languages, therefore, it must be controlled by I. W. W.

One Label, One Union and One Enemy. "Wherever and whenever" our motto must be this! We decided that "The Proletarian" should stand as an organ of I. W. W. Our banner will be a clear red in its label, and the whole subject will be devoted to the I. W. W. That organization is the only revolutionary organization in America.

No. 2 will contain a brief translation of I. W. W. Hand Book, which explains the I. W. W. position clearly and concisely, and I. W. W. preamble with detailed comment. It will conclude with an invitation to join the I. W. W. for individuals and groups. The address of I. W. W. local headquarters will be given in same edition.

Fellow Workers: Permit us to state frankly that we are in a very poor position to publish in the Japanese language where printing costs just twice as much as English. We are compelled to call for your aid.

So far, as the "Japanese question" is a very heated one and one that also confronts you, we will not allow ourselves to fall to carry out the aims of the I. W. W. in this. Our mission is to overthrow present society and it finally made us determined to undertake this work, though yet not able to afford it. We are not a writer nor speaker. We are all enslaved in Chicago by wages this hot weather. We engage in this "awful plot" after the day's work, the only hours that our masters kindly allow us to take the rest for tomorrow's sacrifice. We appreciate our work and help us in sending your subscription for "The Proletarian." As Japanese readers are limited in their number, we have to get subs among English-speaking members and friends partly. Send your sub for "The Proletarian." It contains English articles you may be interested in. Yearly sub, 25c. Address 302 Wells St., Chicago.

Besides keeping up "The Proletarian" we will try to organize the Japanese body accordingly with advancing of the organ. As soon as the paper will have firmly been established, one of us will go west where the hottest campaign will possibly be expected.
Yours for Industrial Freedom.
T. TAKAHASHI.

NOTES FROM SLEEPY PORTLAND.

The outlook for the I. W. W. in Portland is certainly brighter than it was for a long time. Twenty delegates in the various logging camps are agitating and getting new members into the I. W. W. Loggers' Local. Mrs. Forberg lectured for a few nights in our hall and her lectures were received with great appreciation by the workers. Many new members are coming in and the agitation against the employment sharks is kept up by Fellow Workers Neff and Montgomery in spite of the employment sharks' repeated efforts to break up our street meetings and rotten egg or speakers. The agitation serves its purpose as only a few eastern scissor-bills are buying any information for jobs. Fellow Worker Ponte who was away from Portland for a week will be back in Portland in a few days.
W. MITCHELL.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Spokane Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World

JAMES WILSON

TELEPHONE MAIN 1566

Editor

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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.

When is a hobo not a hobo? When he is a "good harvest hand!"

Which has done the most to keep up wages and keep down hours—the politicians or the organized effort of the workers themselves?

Hand a copy of the Industrial Worker to the new members. They will then see some of the practical side of the I. W. W. as well as the general idea.

Try and eat regular in this world; for whatever they do to us down below, they can't beat us out of the fun we have had! (This is from the "Preachers' Guide to a Happy Life.")

Now that so many men are hiking for the harvest country, the gunny-sack railroad contractors sometimes feed a man before he goes to work. If you can get a meal off a railroad contractor without paying for it, you deserve it. Take and hold!

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has served notice on the factory inspector that the association will fight all the laws recently passed limiting hours of labor for women. Which will win out—the unorganized women workers or the organized employers?

Do not hesitate to subscribe for the Industrial Worker for fear we will go out of business. We are here to stay and fight. But the workers are the supporters of this paper—not the bosses. If you don't believe this, show a copy to the boss and see how he likes it.

Harriman, who has made millions of dollars by means of industrial union of railroad owners, ran out of cigars in Paris, and cabled for some to America. Harriman is a patriot—he don't like the French cigars. No! and he don't like the French workers' industrial union either. Why?

Those who like to gather curiosities should get an "employment blank" from the Y. M. C. A. job department. This is the richest that ever happened. The Y. M. C. A. is a friend of the business men and also a friend of the last dollar you have in your pocket, when you are looking for a job.

Thousands of men are starting out for the harvest fields, and it will be a great help to them if they know where they are at. Send in a letter or a card to the editor, about your experiences in the scissor-bill deatrickicks. We'll print it. This will also help to keep the boys away from the anti-far farmers, and have a tendency to make them put some butter on the nut.

And now the bosses' government in France is going to try to throw a sop to the workers in the shape of a dose of chloroform, otherwise known as an old-age pension law. But the politicians are afraid this will not be enough to satisfy the workers. Correct! What the workers intend to take is not more "laws," but the whole thing.

The Somers Lumber Company at Somers, Mont., is trying to get along with half of one shift of scabs. It is certain that all of the striking lumberjacks, who are out on the turf, will remember this scab "international" bunch, who are the lowest of the low! What is meant by an A. F. of L. scab with a "union" card in his pocket? Answer: Two A. F. of L. scabs.

We suggest the following for the ranchers for a bill of fare for ranch workers: Meats—bacon, sow-belly, salt-side, English bacon, fried salt pork, plain bacon, damn bacon. Vegetables—spuds, potatoes, Irish potatoes, mushrooms, sour fried potatoes. Desserts—prunes, yellow prunes, black prunes, dried prunes, prune-juce. Dining room motto: "A fat kitchen makes a lean will."

The "Cleveland Citizen" says that: "the two organizations of car workers will not amalgamate and will go right ahead scrapping, and that the rest of the labor movement won't know what it's all about and will care less!" The separations are not a part of the labor movement in a progressive sense. They are part of the labor lack of movement. They will keep scrapping till they are used up, or else they will have to unite in one union to fight the boss.

The guardians of morality in Spokane would do credit to "Spotless Town." Policeman W. E. Hampton was arrested the other day charged with breaking up the home of a railroad fireman, and not long ago Policeman W. B. Reeves was actually put off the force for intimidating women of the sporting division. The police department feels the "disgrace" of having these things found out. "Law and order" up to date.

The "Spokane Press" (employing class) says "there is something wrong when a mother has to leave three children in the hands of strangers and go out into the world alone," as was recently the case in Spokane. Only the social revolution will abolish conditions which cause these horrors, and there are no spectators in the theater of life! Those who do not rebel against society as at present administered are helping to rivet the chains fast to the helpless women and children of the working class.

And now the employers are advertising the legal labor day of the separatists in September. Mr. George Cody of separated union No. 12,222 is honorable chairman of the committee of arrangements. The American flag will be carried by the patriots, and it is hoped the stripes will be of the appropriate A. F. of L. color—yellow. The red color might savor too strong of revolution. The patriots will be herded by the Spokane police force, if enough police can be spared from the restricted district on Front avenue.

The Miners' Magazine has the following, and it contains more truth and poetry: "Journals that scorn to pander to corporate or commercial interests and stand true and loyal to the laboring people are generally starved to death and ultimately are planted in the graveyard, while the men who spoke through their columns for the rights of man become wanderers on the face of the earth, blacklisted and ostracized because they dared to give free expression to their honest convictions and assault the despotism that holds humanity in slavery for profit."

In 1901 about 60,000 members of separated unions were working for the steel trust; in 1909 about 8000. These last 8000 went on strike against the American Sheet and Tinplate Company on July 1. The trust is simply starving out the strikers. It is only necessary to let the struck mills stand idle, and push the work in the other mills of the same trust where there is no trust. The industrial unions of the employing class are teaching the workers bitter lessons in spite of all the efforts of the misleaders of labor to keep the workers divided. Only by an industrial union of workers can the industrial union—trust—of the employers be defeated.

Some of the Spokane contractors are evidently jealous of Tom Maloney, a local contractor, who is also district separator of the American Fakersation of Labor. They claim that it is not fair for Tom to be a member of separated union No. 11624. No. 11624 has a scale that is scaly. It is supposed to be \$2.75 for eight hours. Tom has been paying less than the union scale as a contractor, and is organizer of the union(?) How two labor skates can keep from choking themselves laughing at the suckers is hard to explain! This is Mr. Taff's A. F. of L. If Tom can only do well in the contracting business, he might get Gompers' job at \$5000 per year. This would be a reward of merit for Tom.

Granny Durham of the Spokane Review has never been accused of trying to put the reputation of Sir Isaac Newton or Locke in the shade for intelligence. But Durham has the backing of the employing class. In the Spokane Review, there is so zealous in advertising cures for syphilis and venereal diseases, there have lately appeared several articles and cartoons relative to the "unemployed" workingmen in Spokane. Not a word about the throngs of curbstone brokers who block the sidewalk and make insulting remarks about women at the corner of Howard and Riverside—but the "bad" workingmen must go! You workers who are determined to bring on a revolution, and cry "Long live the Red Flag," should know that these articles of Durham are the entering wedge to drive the I. W. W. from their headquarters and from the town. A word to the wise is enough! Be prepared for any move on the part of the enemy, and do not be surprised if the militia turn you out of your hall at any minute at the point of the bayonet. The employing

class of Spokane, who have their taxes lowered by the fines of prostitutes, and whose law is administered by the modern rivals of the infamous Judge Jeffries of England, will stop at nothing but—what? A stronger organization! Might makes right! If the I. W. W. is ousted from their headquarters, there will be more room for the "cribs" which are now being opened in connection with the reform wave.

RACE PREJUDICE

The German army has a corps of men in charge of dogs—four-footed ones—and these dogs are used to carry messages, and are carefully trained. The dogs are taught to avoid and hate the French and the Russian uniforms, and this is accomplished by men who wear those "foreign" uniforms who tease and torment the dogs till the mere sight of a man in any other than the German military dress, drives the dogs wild with rage. These are the lower animals and without the human intelligence that can be said of an army of men who will kill men in other uniforms at the bidding of their masters, and which men have not even the reason for hatred that the brutes have? More senseless than these dogs, are the devilish slaves who cry out against the "foreigner" and who are busy with the idea of "Down with the Jap." Ah, yes, "down with the Jap" simple, plain fool, but who will support your wife and family after you lose your life or limbs in the war which the employing class of America are stirring up against the employing class of Japan, and in which the workers will do the fighting and the suffering, while the parasites live at home at ease? The wicked agitators: Those horrible people who are busy inciting the working people to throw off the class rule of the employers, are they not dreadful? And especially the direct actionists, who refuse to use the weapons (?) the kind employers would have us use: peaceful means, prayers, and votes? But speaking of direct action, will some of the slimy politicians tell of a more direct action than that of a machine gun, or a modern rifle? Direct action is all right when used in a marauding expedition, or when used to kill the workers of another race or nation, but it is horrible—it is anarchy, when used to throw the blood-suckers from the backs of the workers! The race prejudice does not extend to the employing class. The trusts are international. Will the president of the United States refuse to eat at a state banquet with the minister from China or from Japan; or the ambassador from England or France? It would be a breach of courtesy! But how about the noble American workingman, who carries blankets and whose roof is the sky, and whose "home" is a lousy camp? Is he not insulted if asked to eat with his Japanese brother, who is almost always cleaner and healthier than the American? Yes, indeed! It would be beneath his unwashed and vermin-covered dignity to associate with a "Jap." Not so many years ago, Germans were hung and tarred and feathered in the East for the simple crime of being Germans. The Swedes have been persecuted, the Irish have been hounded, and not a race has come to America which has not been the object of hatred inspired by those who ride and sleep, while the workers tramp and work. Patriotism and race hatred are two of the snakes which grow from the head of the Gorgon of working class division. Prejudice is the reason of fools. It can not be called instinct, because the instincts of animals are the result of their experience. It is a natural instinct for the deer to fear the mountain lion, because the deer would be destroyed, except that experience has taught the species its real and natural dangers. But one herd of deer does not exterminate other herds of the same species. They are not so foolish. Yet the patriots would have us excited to frenzy by a piece of cloth, and ask us to lay down our lives and die horribly simply to fight other men—animals of the same species—because of their color. The employers' international school of working class division and insane hatred: "By their fruits ye shall know them," and not the least of the proofs of the assertion that the American Federation of Labor is one of the supporters of the employing class, is the way in which race and national hatred is fostered in its ranks. If not to pit the German against the Irish, or the Swede against the American, it is to pit the man with a white skin against the man with a yellow skin—notwithstanding that the man with the white skin may have a yellow heart. The crimes of individual murder, of robbery, of cruelty and outrage, pale into nothing compared with the wholesale murder of a civilized war, and which is worse, the conqueror of a country or province, or the robber of a handful of money? The campaign against militarism and against patriotism must go hand in hand. The workers must be brought to see the folly of fighting the battles of the masters, and must teach workers to refuse military service, or at least to refuse to murder their fellow workers. Of all the hypocrites which have disgraced humanity, the attitude of the church in the matter of wars is the foulest. To preach "peace on earth," to go to the heathen with a Bible in one hand, and a Mauser rifle in the other! What can we do about it? Learn from all this that the military, the religious, the political, and the patriotic forms of society are founded by the ruling class for the upholding of the ruling class, and that when the workers have so strong an organization that the working class alone has control, then will the foul jangling of the wage system be drowned in the swelling peal from the voices of free Humanity!

EVERY ONE IN HIS PLACE

The I. W. W. is a democratic organization. Just in so far as the Industrial Workers of the World is the organized expression of revolt, of the workers themselves, and not an association of people who are led and driven either by masters or traitors, will it be able to get things for the workers, and get things away from the employers. Because we are inclined to listen to those whose experience is greater than ours, when we think their opinions honest, we are bound to be a little suspicious of the I. W. W. in the industrial union, should be the means of swaying the union from the true interests of the worker. A man may be very experienced, and at the same time a very cunning rascal. Trust no future and trust no leader. But do not make the mistake of thinking that because this or that member of the union has an ability in one particular line and is anxious to do what he thinks he is best able to do, that such a person should be discouraged. Generally speaking we would rather do the thing that we are able to manage, than the thing that is very awkward for us to handle. This applies to the officers and the organizers of the union, in the work of organization, as well as the work of the member who is working for a master. The brick-layer would be foolish to lay down his trowel and take up the carpenter's tools. He might be a very good brick-layer, and laying brick might be the easiest for him, and his sensible refusal to undertake work he couldn't do, would not be thought of as a sign that he was conceited or stubborn, but level-headed. The master who employs the most efficient hand workers for the purpose of profit, but who is unable to employ the brains of the world to a great extent, and to the undoing of the working class. The average laborer, fair, if he is able to rise in the favor of the master, is cunning and brainy; a smart rascal. Those people, men and women of the working class, who have ability, and who are willing to use that ability in the service of the working class and in the work of the revolution, are often discouraged at length and driven from the place where they could be most useful, by the miserable jealousy and fault-finding of those who should be their supporters. The organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World and the general officers get very poor pay, even when they get what they are supposed to receive. It is a safe guess, that not one of the general officers of the I. W. W. or one of the organizers, but what could get better wages with less work for a master, than he receives at the hands of the union. It may be that the ancient missionaries worked for nothing and looked for a reward in the next world. But most of them preached that gossplers should live from the gospel. Unless you are willing to work for a master and bring in your weekly wages and give them to the union every week, don't expect your organizers to work for nothing and make sacrifices you are unwilling to make yourself! Unless the organizer is worth his wages to the I. W. W., he should be removed. If he is worth his keep, he ought to get it. An organizer of the I. W. W. is no more a parasite than the director of an orchestra is a useless person. It is the agitators who are more often paid in jail sentences than the quiet members. It is up to the membership of the union, to see that the organizers are encouraged and able to eat, and to see that those members who have a certain ability in any line, that is of benefit to the union, should be encouraged to persevere in the line they are adapted for. Don't think that democracy consists in trying to make a round sugar fit a square hole. The relative position of members in the I. W. W. is not one of superiority and inferiority, but of ability to fill the place best suited for their powers and the welfare of the union. Be sure that all the officers of the union are sincere and on the square and then give them a chance!

NOT READY FOR INDUSTRIAL UNION?

We often hear the cry: "The I. W. W. has the right principles, but the working people are not ready for the program of the Industrial Workers of the World—it is too radical!" No! and a hungry man outside of a swell restaurant, who can smell the fragrance of a broiling porterhouse steak, is not "ready" for a big feed! The working people are ready for just what they have the energy and organization to take. The argument that the development of industry is not ripe for the industrial union of the workers, is disproved by the prosperous industrial unions of the employers. The employing class are prosperous and fat because they have applied the principles of order, system and organization to modern industry. It is nonsense to say that organization has been, and is a good thing for social classes, but that today the "working people are not ready for the application of the principle of organization," which, in all ages, has been the means of the progress of the various social classes, who had the resolution and perseverance to apply it.

The employing class are not ready for the I. W. W., and they never will be. They would be fools if they were. The I. W. W. means no employing class. It would be suicide for the employers as a class to help the Industrial Workers of the World, and well they know it! They have good words for the separations of workers into little warring groups, but the prison, the rifle and the gallows are the answers of the masters to the arguments of the I. W. W. It is a sure sign that we are on the right track, that the employing class resist the advances of the revolutionary workers' union, not only here but everywhere. It might be well to ask the striking 8000 tin-plate workers who are being defeated by the steel trust industrial union of bosses, if they are not ripe and more than ready for the I. W. W. The working class are

ready for the I. W. W. or the union could not increase and grow in the face of all the opposition it meets.

Let no workingman try to make a virtue of a necessity. Workingmen are not members of the craft unions from principle, if they are conscientious men. Founded on the falsehood that the interest of workers and employers is the same, an adherence to this foundation falsehood is only a distraction to the worker in question. Men join a craft union as a means of bettering their conditions locally, or in a small group, without regard to the working people in general. Industrial union on the part of the masters has long since made it impossible for one group of workers to pit itself alone against the employing class, with benefit to the workers. The fact that industrial conditions are ripe for the I. W. W. and that the industrial union is a need of the workers today, is the reason that the revolutionary industrial union is displacing the craft union, as the combined harvester has displaced the hand sower. It is not that the working class is not ready for industrial union. They have long since been more than ready.

It is your fault and my fault, who understand what the I. W. W. is fighting for, that we are still in a condition of infancy. The workers will join the I. W. W. when they understand it. It is up to you to place to make them understand it, both by precept and example.

THE I. W. W. STANDS ON PRINCIPLE

The Industrial Worker is a labor paper, and as stated on the heading of this page, is published by the I. W. W. unions of Spokane, Wash. An injury to one is an injury to all, and the affairs of the working class in their fight against the employers are not local matters, but from its very nature and principles, the I. W. W. is pointing out, that only by means of one grand labor union of revolution can the workers fight the enemy to advantage and overthrow the class rule of the employers.

Being printed and edited by workingmen, we do not lay any claim to literary merit. We trust the language is plain and easy to understand. The scientists may find time to coin new words from the Latin and Greek, and we wish them well of the job, but as long as the plain words "hunger," "poverty," "want" are so well and bitterly understood by the working people, and the words "comfort," "ease," "luxury" only understood and enjoyed by the employers, plain language suits our plain condition. The preamble and constitution of the I. W. W. contain a statement of the principles of the organization, and every man and woman of the working class should understand them thoroughly. Forewarned is fore-armed, and those who understand the sublime and enormous task before us will not be the ones to falter and grow faint over temporary reverses in this or that place, or at this or future times. The principles of the I. W. W. must be adhered to, at all costs. They are founded on true science and are correct, being the outcome of the repeated experiences of the working class in their struggle for freedom. A paper which is not printed for profit, has no occasion to resort to compromise, nor to try to curry favor with those who would use the workers' organization as a field for sowing the seeds of controversy, or who would convert the union hall into a mere debating club for the practice of experiments in atmospheric pressure—hot air!

Organization, system and discipline distinguish an army from a mob, and however hearty and earnest our efforts, we must have adequate intelligence and a common understanding, to avoid a thousand pitfalls and snares of the enemy on the one side, and the slough of discouragement on the other. This paper is just what the members of the I. W. W. are able and willing to make it. A revolutionary paper which is true to the revolution, is much more apt to fall from half-hearted support than from the direct attacks of the enemy. Persecution is often a stimulant, but indifference is deadening. And while we are on the subject, we must call the attention of our members and friends to the fact that this paper is printed under great difficulties. It is already far too small to meet the demands made on our space, and the Industrial Worker often gets letters from contributors who think themselves slighted because they do not immediately see their articles in print. It would be well if those of a helpful turn of mind would, for the present, devote more energy in getting subscribers and selling the paper, and less to impatience at its shortcomings. This is said in a spirit of courtesy and explanation.

The Industrial Worker is printed in the interest of the revolutionary labor union, the I. W. W. It will not go back one inch from the principles of the organization, and this means that we are making bitter enemies anxious to pit the paper out of the field. To those of our many friends, and fellow workers, we must urge that they give the paper practical and immediate support as well as verbal approval. We are open to criticism and want the paper to meet the needs of the workers in a practical, every-day way, but food is necessary for the body, and subscribers and support are essential to the Industrial Worker. If you think this is right, get busy!

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now then, you workingmen, who go into the small ranch towns in this land of liberty, read this about the killing of a prisoner in Toppensish, Wash., who was arrested for some trivial offense or no offense and chained up to a pump when the mercury stood at 90 degrees. Because he refused to pump he was treated as this affidavit following states:

Mr. Buzzard not only testified in the inquest, but later he furnished the Spokesman-Review correspondent with the following affidavit:

"On July 1, 1909, he was present on First street by the city hall in Toppensish, Wash.; that he saw the man called Smith chained to a pump, and that he saw R. D. Campbell, city attorney, and E. Snyder, marshal, take said Smith and chain him up to the pump. They raised his feet way up to the top of said pump and chained them there; that Smith was on his back, his feet up in the air, and that R. D. Campbell struck him three times and kicked him in the head three times and called him a ————

"That there was present at the time a dozen or more people; that said Campbell kicked and struck said Smith very hard."

Temperature at Pump 90 Degrees.
The pump to which Smith was chained stands close to the city hall in the sun, and the temperature on July 1 was somewhere in the nineties.

What a hearty reception is given the transients in the small towns of the Inland Empire! The chain-gang is not enough; but what do you think of this kind of "law and order?"

Cheer up! Times are getting better and those who have been on the long end of the shovel so far this season, for ten hours a day, will have a chance at better times on the combined or header outfit for about twenty-five hours a day. And then, too, read this, and see what is provided for the faithful workers for the coming winter. This is from Grandma Durham's Review. The ads of venerable "specialists" may be cut down a little on account of the reform wave, and this following makes a good filler for Grandma:

"A big rock crusher, operated by convict labor, and requiring about 100 men, may soon be located in Spokane county, crushing rock at the rate of several car loads per day for use in improving the public highways."

It remains to be seen whether Tom Maloney, contractor and A. F. of L. organizer, will vote this new scheme out of existence. Come now, Tom! Why not organize a separated convicts' union, and get the guys to strike the rock crusher? Maybe that would be anarchy—to strike on a convict job, and we would not be guilty of inciting anarchy. It would be wicked!

The secretary of agriculture gives his government's side of the farm hand question. He says the high price of grub is due to the large wages of the farm workers! A single harvest hand can plant, reap and thresh, in one season with a modern outfit, more wheat than would feed him with bread for all his life. The ranch hand is generally hungry in the winter time, while in ease. The men who work on the farm are entitled to the value of all they produce. The workers are robbed out of their product at the point of production and this secretary shows how reliable the "high-wage" story is: Low wages, and robbery of the workers, is due to lack of organization.



NEVADA STATE PRISON AT CARSON WHERE OUR FELLOW WORKERS, PRESTON AND SMITH ARE TORTURED

FINANCIAL REPORT OF MONTANA STRIKE

(Concluded From Last Week)

The following financial report, by the secretary of the strike executive committee of the lumbermen's strike in Flathead valley, Montana, covers the financial end of the strike, up to July 1st. When the strike is over, a supplementary report will be issued, covering the balance of the receipts and expenditures:

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| May 27, Tom Hall, picket at Whitefish | 5.00 |
| May 27, Dan Danielson, distreas | 1.50 |
| May 27, William Robinson, assistance for Fortline strikers | 10.00 |
| May 27, newspaper wrappers | .50 |
| May 28, telegram to Spokane | .80 |
| May 28, telegram to Somers | .25 |
| May 28, Chas. Mickelson, picket to Columbia Falls | 1.50 |
| May 28, meals for men in Kallispell | 2.00 |
| May 28, to Fred Crane, assistance | .50 |
| May 28, meals to men in Kallispell | 2.50 |
| May 29, package to Spokane, strike notices | .50 |
| May 29, meals to men, strikers | 2.00 |
| May 31, Chas. Mickelson, picket to Columbia Falls | 6.00 |
| June 1, meals to men, strikers | 1.00 |
| June 1, meals to Nusebaum and others | 2.00 |
| June 1, express to Spokane, strike notices | .40 |
| June 1, relief for strikers at Somers (Geo. Clemons), sec. | 5.00 |
| June 1, postage | 1.50 |
| June 1, meals to men, strikers | 2.50 |
| June 1, express on strike notices | 1.85 |
| June 1, fare for Helewood, Trego and Fortline | 1.95 |
| June 1, provisions at Fortline for strikers | 9.70 |
| June 1, groceries at Fortline for strikers | 1.35 |
| June 2, to Len Reinwand, assistance for strikers | 15.00 |
| June 2, fare Fortline to Kallispell, Helewood | 1.95 |
| June 2, expenses Fortline trip | 3.50 |
| June 2, Tom Hall, picket at Whitefish | 3.50 |
| June 2, newspaper wrappers | 1.00 |
| June 2, fares to Somers for men | 3.00 |
| June 2, stamps, postage | .50 |
| June 2, Roy Sutton, fare to Trego | 2.25 |
| June 2, fare for Collins | 1.00 |
| June 2, envelopes | 1.00 |
| June 2, stamps, wrappers, miscellaneous, office | 1.50 |
| June 3, expenses to Columbia Falls, Whitefish, Fortline | 4.00 |
| June 3, fares to Bakers camp for men to work | 8.00 |
| June 4, meal tickets at Hellers | 11.00 |
| June 4, to Julius Peterson, picket at Eureka | 5.00 |
| June 5, stamped envelopes | 1.00 |
| June 5, telegrams | 1.50 |
| June 5, money orders | .20 |
| June 5, to Jas. Wilson, for "Industrial Worker" | 20.00 |
| June 5, meals and fares to men, Somers | 3.50 |
| June 5, meals at Hellers | 3.00 |
| June 5, to Julius Peterson, picket at Eureka | 5.00 |
| June 5, to telegram to Pete Brown, Darby | .50 |
| June 5, express parcel to Darby | .90 |
| June 5, to Julius Peterson, picket | 1.85 |
| June 5, Larry Darveau, delegate to Somers | 1.00 |
| June 5, to meals for men on Sunday | 3.50 |
| June 5, to horse hire and feed for horse at Somers | 3.00 |
| June 5, telegram to St. John | 1.15 |
| June 7, fare for delegates to Somers | 1.10 |
| June 7, postage stamps | 1.00 |
| June 7, meals at Hellers | 9.05 |
| June 8, to Larry Darveau, picket | 5.00 |
| June 8, to Len Reinwand, picket | 5.00 |
| June 8, C. C. Sheldon, picket | 1.00 |
| June 8, to meal tickets at Hellers | 8.23 |
| June 9, to telegram | .75 |
| June 9, to fares for men leaving on picket work | 3.00 |
| June 9, to postage | 1.00 |
| June 9, to envelopes and postoffice orders | .90 |
| June 9, to Julius Peterson, picket | 5.00 |
| June 9, postage and fares to Somers for men | 2.50 |
| June 9, meals for men at Hellers | 3.50 |
| June 9, Larry Darveau, picket | 3.00 |
| June 10, Tom Hall, picket | 3.00 |
| June 10, Larry Darveau, picket | 1.00 |
| June 10, groceries at Fortline for strikers | 12.80 |
| June 10, postoffice orders | .60 |
| June 10, newspaper wrappers | 1.00 |
| June 10, Larry Darveau, provisions | 1.00 |
| June 11, C. C. Sheldon, picket | 2.50 |
| June 12, meals at Hellers | 8.75 |
| June 12, meals for men in jail | 2.00 |
| June 12, Nat McWharter, picket to Sandpoint, Idaho | 3.50 |
| June 13, pickets to Sandpoint, Bonners Ferry | 4.50 |
| June 13, meals for men on Sunday | 3.75 |
| June 13, fare for Helewood, Columbia Falls and return | .50 |
| June 13, to Leonard Reinwand, seeking witnesses | 5.00 |
| June 14, stamps, postage | 1.00 |
| June 14, Fred Helewood, wages for 15 days, 1-15 June | 45.00 |
| June 14, Larry Darveau, picket to Great Falls | 8.00 |

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| June 14, meals at Hellers | 6.10 |
| June 15, Julius Peterson, telegram, etc. | 1.90 |
| June 15, Julius Peterson, fare and expense at Somers | 1.90 |
| June 16, Julius Peterson, picket | 1.00 |
| June 16, telegram | .60 |
| June 16, Tom Hall, picket | 3.50 |
| June 17, Robert Travis, picket | 2.60 |
| June 17, C. C. Sheldon, picket | 2.60 |
| June 17, fares for witnesses on Helewood case | 1.20 |
| June 17, Joe Duddy and others, fares to Somers | 1.50 |
| June 17, newspaper wrappers, stamped envelopes | 2.00 |
| June 18, Chas. Purcell, picket to Conrad and way points | 2.00 |
| June 18, meals at Hellers | 9.50 |
| June 19, McKeown and Conrow, legal services on injunction | 100.00 |
| June 21, Joe Duddy, picket | 1.00 |
| June 22, to postage stamps and wrappers | 1.50 |
| June 22, to meals at Hellers | 8.00 |
| June 23, to Joe Duddy, picket | 1.00 |
| June 23, to postage | 1.00 |
| June 23, to Tom Hall, picket | 1.50 |
| June 24, to Fred Helewood, 10 days' wages at \$3.00 per day | 30.00 |
| June 24, meals to men | 2.90 |
| June 24, to Walsh and band, organizing expenses | 20.00 |
| June 24, to Walsh and band, organizing expenses | 40.00 |
| June 25, meals at Hellers | .45 |
| June 24, to Len Reinwand, fares advanced in strike | 5.00 |
| June 24, to Gurly Flynn, room at Dillon house | 5.00 |
| June 24, to meals, Gurly Flynn | 5.30 |
| June 24, to Tom Hall, picket | 2.50 |
| June 25, to Tom Hall, picket | 1.00 |
| June 25, to Geo. Porter, picket | 2.00 |
| June 26, Organizer Helewood, fare to Spokane | 8.70 |
| June 27, express on typewriter to Spokane | 1.65 |
| June 27, postage | 1.00 |
| June 27, writing material | .75 |
| June 27, meals to men on road and assistance | 4.50 |
| June 29, on account Kallispell Bee, printing | 10.00 |
| Total expenditures to date | \$764.05 |
| Total receipts to date, July 1 | \$776.55 |
| Total expenditures to date, July 1 | 764.05 |
| Balance on hand | \$12.50 |
| Bill Owing | |
| McKeown and Conrow, attorneys | \$50.00 |
| Kallispell Bee, printing strike notices | 30.00 |
| Total | \$80.00 |

A FISHY OUTFIT.

Various employment sharks have been shipping men to Alaska this past season. Especially the Empire office on Front avenue has been in this deal. C. D. Kent of the Empire office is now out of town. A criminal warrant is issued against him for robbing 200 Austrians of about \$2.50 each. Needless to say, the police have not got Kent, though they are hell on cigarette smokers. The outfit referred to in this letter from the secretary of the Nome Mine Workers' Union sends out a fine circular. You can get a job with this gilt-edge outfit simply by paying \$100 and half your wages, according to the circular. The fare is free after you pay the \$100. The Nome Industrial Worker has a front page article regarding this scheme in its issue of June 1. The office of this outfit is given for the present as 317 Jamieson Bldg., Spokane. Here is the letter of the secretary of No. 240 and a clipping from the Nome Industrial Worker. Moral: Keep away from Alaska.

Nome, Alaska, June 16, 1909.

Your letter received, also copies of the Spokane Industrial Worker. Enclosed you have an order for \$3 to pay for three copies. Regarding the Alaska Investment and Development company, I am not in a position to state positively that they are a fake company; it looks fishy. While this concern may turn out all O. K. it is a fact that a company that A. H. Moore was connected with owes hundreds of dollars for labor performed, and the men expect to get paid if Mr. Moore can raise the money on the outside. Moore himself is well thought of and has the name of being a good man to work for.

I send you by this mail two copies of our paper where the above company received attention.

There are about 150 Russian laborers—maybe 200—landed here, and it is reported that there are as many more on the way, due to land in a few days. We are investigating the matter. We are led to believe that they are contracted with in Seattle, and it is reported that some of them are contract laborers from their native country. Wishing your paper success, I remain

Yours fraternally,
PHILIP CORRIGAN,
Sec'y No. 240, W. F. of M.

The money coaxed from one-hundred-dollar suckers may be turned to some good use after all. The main promoter of the Alaska Investment and Development Company, which advertises to provide ditch work jobs at Nome at \$100 per job, is well known here, and it is also well known that a number of men who were

employed by him a couple of years ago failed to receive their wages. Some contend, perhaps justly, that he himself was not so much to blame as "financiers" associated with him who were more highly skilled in the fine art, had succeeded in putting him "on the band." However that may be the arrival of this low finance promoter in Nome will be welcomed by a number who will urge him to come through with some easy money in payment of wages long since overdue.—Nome Industrial Worker.

LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS.

One of the errors which mankind will slowly but surely overcome is that old belief in the necessity of leadership. Even the most progressive and seemingly democratic organizations of our day are still burdened with that time-honored but fatal load of human misconception regarding the value of one man's influence over the affairs of whole groups of mankind. The pages of history are filled with numerous illustrations showing this error in all its ridiculous forms and with all its fatal consequences. One man sets himself up as a military leader of the people and hundreds and thousands follow him to their own destruction. One man ascends the heights of philosophy and affirms certain theories which to his mind explain the physical formation of the earth and mankind for centuries follows blindly a scientific monstrosity. One man sets himself up as a religious leader and succeeds in establishing certain dogmas which have absolutely no ethical value but are full of hell fire and eternal punishment and we see whole nations meekly submitting to the arrogance of a few men. Don't you see that modern times have outgrown these beliefs and that these illustrations are only applicable to the dark ages. We have our labor union generals today who rule with an iron hand and make their trusting followers suffer for their mistakes. We have our leaders in the editorial chair today, who persistently claim scientific infallibility and who will excommunicate any one daring to exercise the privilege of free thought and free speech. Mankind is continually threatened with the abuse of power by the few who know how to individually usurp that power.

As human nature has practically not changed at all so far as history will tell us, the danger of the abuse of power is always lurking behind the scene ready to spring forward upon the stage of human activity and take full command of affairs in the same reckless and high-handed fashion that was in vogue five thousand years ago. In the one case it is the military chieftain who leads his men against a foreign tribe and appropriates the spoils of victory to his own use; in the other it is the president and organizer of a union who calls the strike and settles with the bosses on terms which mean nothing but a "sellout" to the union men. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and progress. The group must overcome the dangers of leadership by assuming and maintaining the proper mental attitude. Whenever a sufficient number of the members of the group will assert their individual independence and likewise their individual rights to think for themselves, the professional leaders will find that their day of vanity and glory is passed and they fall back into the ranks of the common organizations where they belong and which they should have never been permitted to leave.

G. FRANKEL,
Branch Local 437, Brawley, Cal.

HOW'S THIS?

Seattle, Wash., July 12, '09.

Your letter addressed to Fellow Worker Thomas Whitehead, member of the G. E. B., was read by him to the loggers' L. U. 432 at their last Sunday's business meeting.

That the members of L. U. 432 appreciate the good and maintaining the proper mental attitude, is to be clearly shown by the action of the fellow workers of Seattle have taken. In the first place a great many of them have become subscribers; secondly, they have voted \$20 out of the local's treasury to help sustain the Industrial Worker, which ought to be enough to convince you that the fellow workers in Seattle know that sympathy without practical assistance doesn't buy the Industrial Worker, or any other worker, anything. The goods have got to come with the sympathy, and action talks louder than words.

Now, there are enough I. W. W. locals in this country to support our paper, if the fellow workers would do their duty to the organization, of which the Industrial Worker is a part.

As to the series of lectures delivered in Seattle by Fellow Worker E. G. Flynn and one by Fellow Worker Fred W. Helewood, they were a success and the fellow workers here will hasten the day to get Fellow Worker Helewood here, and if possible to stay for some time.

With best wishes to you and the fellow workers. Yours for the I. W. W. and the Industrial Worker.
WM. LIEBRECHT,
Financial Secretary L. U. 432, I. W. W. P. S.—Will send subs Wednesday as usual.

MISS FLYNN IN SEATTLE.

July 6th, 1909.

The Industrial Workers of the World have been the center of attraction in revolutionary circles in this part of the country; and all in all, it has been a very pleasant "Fourth" for the boys, inasmuch as a revolutionary celebration is a breath of ozone to counteract the patriotism of capitalistic hypocrisy. The celebration on the protection of exploitation is over, with

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but little loss of property to the exploiters, and the weather god has sent a shower of the most limpid aqua to fumigate the atmosphere. The festivities of the Miss Elizabeth Gurly Flynn jubilee has been a bombastic onslaught on the antiquated political sociologists; the course of lectures was well attended; the last one being the largest, at which Fellow Worker Helewood delivered the most forceful speech on industrial union that was ever delivered in Seattle or perhaps anywhere else. Climax after climax, accompanied by prolonged applause which were given as freely as in the previous lectures which were delivered by Miss Flynn. They seemed to mark the awakening of the workers to the possibilities that were awaiting them. The social and financial success of the meetings mark the opening of a bright future for Industrial Union.

A true artist, Fellow Worker Flynn has successfully painted a picture of the coming industrial administration of the Industrial Workers of the World, where the rights of all, majority and minority, shall be preserved. A distinct advantage over "majority rule." Where the union shall be the unit of society and labor the unit of value. She is an artist with the power to cultivate a desire for the living art. Not the lifeless art of capitalism, with its dead and meaningless figures, it teaches that the desires for the good things of life are dormant and decile. Nay, nay! But an artist of the color and shade of life, which lends the harmony of contrast to the two colors of the classes in society. She skillfully spreads the colors that show the proud, haughty and arrogant degeneracy of the flame that burns in the hearts that spurn us, and the gaily bedecked and highly colored contrast of the industrial workers of the world which are so attractive to the eye of the dilettant and aesthetically inclined. It is not only the picture and the art but the artist as well. One that gives to society all, and to whom society refuses everything. One that can win friends for the Industrial Workers when all else fails! She is such a devoted worker for the cause, that she is apt to overtax her physical endurance, which we are willing to apologize for allowing to occur in Seattle. We hope that we shall have the pleasure of the company of Fellow Workers Helewood and Flynn some time in the near future.

J. C. CONAHAN,
Local Organizer I. W. W.

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