

The Working Class and Employing Class Have Nothing In Common--Not Even the Streets

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOLUME I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 22

LABOR EXCHANGE UNION NEWS ITEMS

... cards, addressed and ready for the
of the I. W. W. to send in to the
Worker, have finally arrived from
er, and have been sent to the various
unions in the Northwest, with the
that each member be asked to take a
with him to the next job and fill it
and the same to the Industrial Worker,
the members of the I. W. W. may be
know the conditions in the various
Members of the I. W. W. and the vari-
etaries are asked to show interest in
this.

... and the I. W. W. band are still
... Mont. They are having good suc-
... the agitating work, and report very
... things. J. H. Walsh has left the band
... at Lead, S. D.

... of No. 434 is in the "Horse
... country, back of Kennewick. Grub is
... water is hauled 12 miles from the river,
... and there is a discount. The dust is choking,
... and a fierce layout all around.

... of 12 steamfitters' helpers are on
... in Spokane. The steamfitters are doing
... the work themselves; thus do one group of
... workers defeat another group of workers in the
... same industry.

... S. P. Wise is driving a freighting wagon out
... of Amstead, Mont. He says wages are \$2.25
... and \$2.50, and \$5.25 board. Poll tax \$4.00.
... There are not many men around there, as the
... place is off the main line. Armstead is 70 miles
... south of Butte on the O. R. & N. R. R.

... John Panener of No. 92, Portland, is at Sea-
... side, Oreg. He says that the "Worker" is
... the stuff for the north-west God nor devil
... will be able to help some of those capitalist
... job slaves.

... J. W. Johnstone, secretary of Industrial
... Union No. 173, San Francisco, Cal., says that
... the members in Frisco are getting the harpoon
... ready for the employment sharks. It will be
... all to the good. A workingman, or a union, is
... always right as against the employment sharks.
... It is open season for sharks the year round.

... The secretary has some of Tom Malony's
... scribbles which Malony defrauded several of
... Italian members. There is no law for us,
... but we will soon make some law—our "I. W. W.
... Revised Statutes"—to fit such cases. Tom will
... not the foreigners, but is a good patriotic Amer-
... ican himself. What do you know about this
... fellow, Malony, you A. P. of L. boys?

... Don't forget to send in your employment
... office tickets and tell us how much you have
... been robbed. We are arranging for a regular
... gallery of employment agents. All working-
... men are warned not to buy jobs from these
... licensed thieves. They are under the protection
... of the police, and the police will club and
... kick workmen who protest in public. But—!

... John Mohr of 222 is firing a boiler near
... Johnson, Wash. He has distributed several
... thousand copies of the Industrial Worker and
... has succeeded in stirring up a great deal of
... discontent among the workers around Pull-
... man. This Pullman outfit needs attention.
... Will you help the I. W. W. beat the ranchers
... and force them to be decent?

... Golden State Portland Cement Co., Ora
... Grande, Cal.—Nine hours' work day, average
... was \$2.25; foreman O. K.; board for married
... men \$7.00 a week; nothing but married men
... wanted. The company owns all the dwelling
... houses; rent paid \$3.50. Two unfur-
... nished rooms; must trade at company's store,
... and work on Sunday, or hit the pike. It is a
... good place to stay away from.
... GEORGE HEMERLY,
... ALBERT E. BENEDICT.

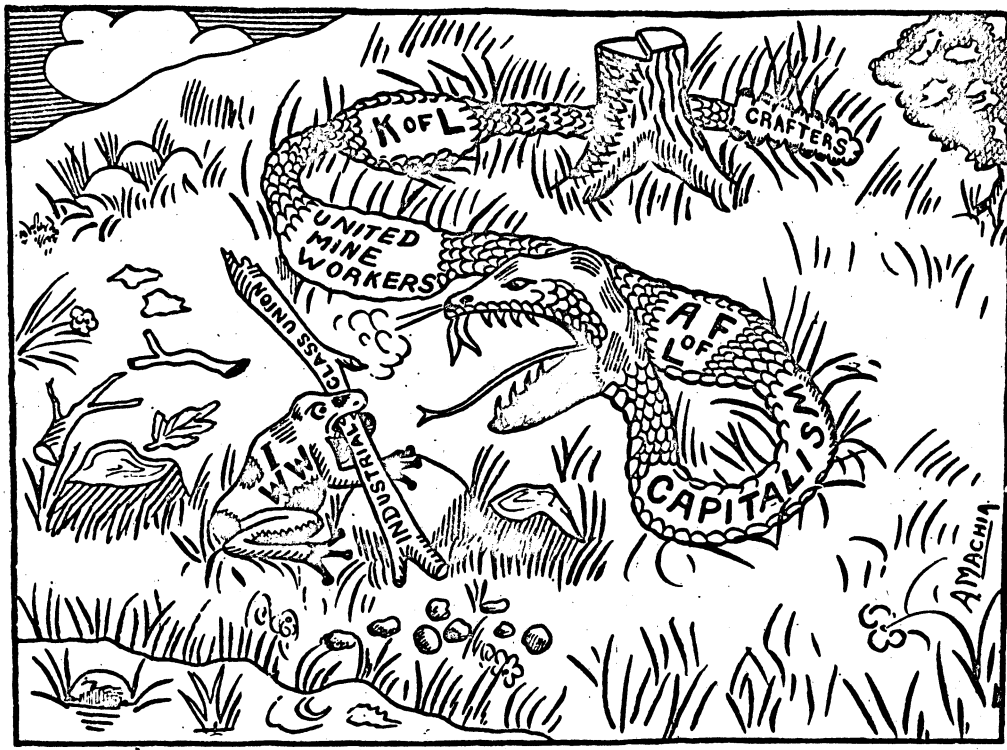
... B. C. Stork of No. 134 is at Waterville, Wash.
... It will be several days before harvest is in
... full blast around there. The farmers have a
... union, and would not pay over \$2.00 per day.
... Twenty men lined up and refused to work for
... less than \$2.50. "Moral" persuasion was used
... with others. Waterville is the county seat and
... has an active marshal. The farmers have al-
... ready offered \$2.25. Now, boys, stay away
... from Waterville till the scissor bills come
... through with \$2.50.

... The scale of Federal Union No. 12,222 of the
... A. F. of L. is \$2.75 for eight hours' work. This
... is generally lived up to by the boys of that
... union. The Salvation Army is sending men
... out on jobs for 25 cents per day to scab on
... the union men of Spokane. Several instances
... of the Salvation scabbery are reported by
... Fellow Worker Chavez, the business agent of
... 12,222. These scabs of the Salvation Army
... are "red." All union men of the I. W. W.
... and A. F. of L. are warned against this outfit.

... I. W. W. men are working outside
... of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, for the Blackwell
... company. Conditions are as follows:
... Coeur d'Alene 60 cents from Spokane;
... to camps about 35 cents; wages,
... \$2.50 per day, sawyers \$2.50, hook
... men \$2.00, swamper \$2.00; board \$5.25 per
... month \$1.00 per month. Flunkies
... \$1.00 per month and board. The fore-
... man is reported as being good plugs, especial-
... ly No. 8. Board is fair. The camps
... to be new, the water good and free

... V. Roe has left New York, reached
... and is now on his way back to Spo-
... kane. He will have a very interesting article
... in the Worker relative to conditions and the
... "union" when he returns. Officer
... should get a heavy pair of cowhide
... steel box caps. There are two blind
... men and several other I. W. W. members
... crippled, who have not yet been
... helped. What's the matter? The
... Worker will pay \$10.00 for a good
... pair of Jellisset of the Spokane police
... this is a bona fide offer.

... can fight booze, and fight the em-
... ployer? He don't—it only seems longer.



WILL HE BE ABLE TO SWALLOW THIS ONE? NO, NOT AS LONG AS HE KEEPS THAT STICK IN HIS MOUTH!

HESLEWOOD IN SEATTLE.

Fred W. Heslewood is gone to Seattle to lecture and organize. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is in Spokane lecturing for the union. Her husband, Fellow Worker Jones, is also in Spokane, having been at the Denver convention of the W. F. of M. James Thompson of Chicago has been invited to come to Spokane, as Fellow Worker Flynn will soon leave for a trip through Montana in the interest of the union there. J. D. Smith is in town having been in Alaska for some months. Jerry is talking about making a trip to Dakota, and from there for a visit to his old home in Kentucky.

A DIRECTORY OF I. W. W. UNIONS.

Secretaries of Industrial Unions of the I. W. W. are asked to send the addresses of their Secretaries, and the time and place of the meetings of the various unions. The Industrial Worker is arranging to publish this list, on the advice of the General Secretary-Treasurer. Please attend to this matter at once, if you wish the address of your union to appear in the Industrial Worker.

THE "PROLETARIAN" WILL SOON APPEAR.

T. Takahashi of Chicago, the editor of the Proletarian, an I. W. W. paper printed in Japanese and English, has had some delay in getting suitable type, etc. This has caused some inconvenience and misunderstanding which was not to be avoided. The Proletarian will appear as usual in a few days.

THE I. W. W. GROWS.

New Locals Organized.
Propaganda League, Butte, Mont., July 6; 40 members. Paul Cooney, secretary, 261 E. Porphyry St.
Lumber Workers' union, No. 424, Deer River, Minn., July 14; 45 members. H. F. Leger Jr., secretary.
Polish Branch, No. 85, Chicago, Ill.; 20 members. W. Zaleski secretary.
Public Service Workers, No. 39, Billings, Mont.; 50 members.
Mixed Local, Denver, Colo.; 25 members. W. C. Smith, 3505 Humboldt St.
Mixed Local, New Castle, Pa.; 45 members. L. Duchez, secretary, Box 622.
Tin Mill Workers Industrial Union, No. 298, New Castle, Pa.; 45 members. Charles McKeever, secretary, Box 622.
Car Builders' Industrial Union, No. 299, Lyndora, Pa.; 65 members. Jerry Kaufold, secretary, Nixon Hotel.

The Palouse towns are full of idle men, and conditions are just what may be expected with a crowd of ignorant and brutal ranchers and disorganized workers. The agitation of the I. W. W. boys is having its effect, and even the ranchers can begin to see the handwriting on the wall. The following Associated Press dispatch is commended to the notice of Granny Durham, and also the anti-fat ranchers. Cheer up! It will be worse.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 9.—The opening of the second week of the labor troubles in Sweden shows no abatement of the conflict and the men already on strike continue to augment their forces. A general strike of railroad men is threatened.

The farmers' association today appealed for help to save the cereal crop, the harvesting of which is prevented by the strike of farm hands. The government offered police protection to all assisting in the harvest.

GET INTO THE COLLAR.

Fellow Worker Joseph Muehr of Bremerton, Wash., sends in subs to the amount of \$7.00. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has collected about \$15.00 also in the last few days. Seattle is rustling as usual. Every workingman should read the Industrial Worker and support it. Owing to our lack of space we can hardly spare room to print a list of all the subscribers every week. If we are well supported we will soon increase to eight pages. This will require three things—First, money; second, money; third, money.

Cowardice, ignorance and superstition divide the workers and then starve them. Did a brave man ever die for want of an effort?

Why does a workingman live longer than his employer? He don't—it only seems longer.

ROOM FOR ONE MORE COEUR D'ALENE WRECK

Here is a letter from the manager of the Spokane & Inland road. This is the road which had a wreck near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The coroner's inquest blames the workmen on the road for the death of these people—about twenty dead, so far—and many wounded and crippled.

This manager gives out that he intends to have another coat of whitewash, in the shape of an "investigating" committee. This committee to be composed of prosecuting attorneys, and the representatives of the Spokane Chronicle, the Review, and a 241 daily paper of Coeur d'Alene.

Graves says that "it"—the company, presumably—could not furnish accommodations for a representative of the Industrial Worker, or the labor press. There was no trouble to squeeze twice the number of men who are invited to this investigation, into a car at the time of the wreck.

This letter is characteristic. The working people are killed and wounded and nothing is done about it, till the workers do it. The Inland Railroad company can afford to buy up every prosecuting attorney in the state of Kansas—and as for the daily press, it is already bought "with a price."

Now, what are you going to do about it?
INLAND EMPIRE SYSTEM
Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Company.
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 6, 1909.

Mr. James Wilson,
Editor of the Industrial Worker,
Spokane.

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of August 3d, will say that the company has no place in which it can conduct the investigation with respect to the late wreck on its line which can accommodate all the public who may desire to attend.

While desiring to have the whole public advised as to the cause of the wreck, it must, nevertheless, limit the number of those who may attend. It considered that by having present representatives of all the daily press in Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, it would thereby give out the news of the investigation to all who cared to know anything concerning it.

We invite a representative of one weekly paper, or a paper devoted to the interest of one business or order, it would of necessity have to invite all, and it could not furnish accommodations to all. We will be obliged, therefore, to deny the representative of your paper an opportunity to attend the session of the meeting. Yours truly,

CLYDE M. GRAVES,
SPOKANE & INLAND EMPIRE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COEUR D'ALENE WRECK.

Saturday, July 31st, a head-on collision took place between two overloaded electric passenger trains of the Inland Empire System. The wreck occurred about two miles west of this city at about 4:20 p. m. At this time fourteen passengers have died as a result of the wreck, and no less than fifty others are seriously injured, some of whom may yet die from their injuries.

Of course, this wreck is only one of the every-day occurrences of like nature for which the greed of the master class, and it alone, is responsible. If it was not for an incident which illustrates this greed for dollars on the part of the masters and their slave drivers, I would not have thought fit to make any mention of this wreck through the columns of the Industrial Worker, because the capitalist press have printed several pages regarding the wreck already. This wreck occurred almost directly in front of the Stack-Gibbs Lumber company's sawmill, and the slaves employed by the company immediately dropped their tools and hastened to render every assistance in their power to the suffering mass of humanity in their beneath the unselfishness of the working class; showing the unselfishness of their masters; but now to show the selfishness of their masters. On Monday morning every man was notified that he would be docked one hour on account of having left his work to aid the wreck sufferers. This certainly was a surprise to the slaves, but they accepted it without a murmur,

as they could do nothing but accept it, even if they had been docked a week. The masters of the lumber mills here well know that while their slaves are in their present unorganized state that they will not murmur, and as a consequence they never hesitate to employ any means to fleece them of a part of the meagerly wage that they agree to pay the producers—poll tax, hospital fees, commissaries with outrageous prices are all adjuncts of the mills and camps here. Slaves of the lumber industry, why don't you organize? "You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain." J. M. P.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

SPOKANE STREETS FOR THE GRAFTERS.

The city council passed a law on Tuesday, August 10, allowing the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America and such other religious frauds as the Mare of Spokane—"Pratt"—may favor, to hold street meetings in Spokane. The law was introduced by a German Jew named Schiller, and is proof that the employers belong to all religions. The law passed without a dissenting vote. Scabs will be more plentiful than ever for the Salvation Army is scabbing on every union in town when they get a chance. This street speaking will not extend to the I. W. W. We have a "legal" right to the streets. We built the streets, but it is beneath the self-respect of any workingman to ask permission of "Pratt" to do what we certainly will do when we get ready.

H. L. Hughes of the "Labor World" was expected to be present at the meeting of the council last evening on behalf of the Christian Socialists. It is said that the PAN-TANS need a chaplain to open their meetings, the cap being lost. Otherwise, there is little doubt but that Hughes could have got permission for the Christian Comrades to speak on the streets.

One of the ancient maids of the Salvation Army thanked the smiling president of the council and also Schiller. She said that "if the Army was kept off the streets any longer, it would have to leave the town." Where would the scabs come from then? Schiller remarked that "the Army was doing a noble work," as the city is short of scavengers.

The I. W. W. has as much right on the streets as any of the Bible pounders, and it is certainly a "new one" even in Spokane, if the mayor is to be the religious censor of the town.

The toad-eaters who make up the Spokane city council are afraid of the I. W. W. Even the devil is not afraid of the Starvation Army.

FROM NO. 12, LOS ANGELES.

The following are the true conditions in Los Angeles and the surrounding country: The aqueduct is still as fierce a job as ever; hard work, poor grub and no place to sleep. At present there is a strike threatening. The W. F. of M. is considering walking off the job for better food.

Work at San Gilles is 12 1/2 cents per hour, 12 hours per day, in water up to the waist; poor food and a mean boss.

At Oxnard it's 20 cents per hour, 12 hours per day and hit the ball for all there is in you! News also comes from Yosemite Valley that work up there on that new railroad is fierce, and a two-mile walk from and to work each day up a steep climb on your own time, is considered exercise by the boss, but he himself don't need the same—he has a horse.

Local No. 12 is taking in members every day and still shouting up on the street corner. We are making a soap-boxer a week and sending him into new fields. Local 12 intends giving another picnic in September.—Wm. Jones, J. Troy, Press Com.

Jos. J. Ettor now in New Bedford, Mass., reports of splendid meetings and large gains in membership. The leaders of the old organization are startled—they are compelled now to talk "radical," so to distract the attention of the members from the I. W. W. It won't help them much.

The reception given by the convention of Flint Glass Workers to the representative of the Industrial Workers of the World was extremely cordial and the address was received with rapt attention and marked with frequent applause. Unions of Glass Workers will arrange lecture tours for organizers of the I. W. W. during the coming winter months when the mills will start operation again.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP WORK OF E. G. FLYNN

My western trip has convinced me of at least two things, that the sun doesn't rise in the Long Island sound and set in the Hudson river, and that I couldn't possibly blame myself into the idea that I am a hard-worked sort of martyr for the cause of labor, and give due consideration to the splendid treatment I have received from the organization and audiences in the west. The trip has been an unqualified success from all points of view, yet I have enjoyed every step of the way. Nowhere have I felt like a stranger, everywhere I could say regretfully of the east, "Home was nothing like this!" I would recommend a like trip to any New Yorker who believes that their town is the world, and then some. Even if they travel the box car route they can feel at home after their 6x12 hall bedrooms on the air shaft, and they will feel, as I have, that New York is a very small part of the revolutionary movement, at least.

No. 64 at Minneapolis.

My trip started in Minneapolis, where Local No. 64 is forging ahead. We held a series of open air meetings in the employment agency district and every night before we opened up crowds 500 or 600 strong gathered. They listened attentively, sang revolutionary songs and judging by the enthusiasm the time is more than ripe to open up a hall and reading room in that city. We have certainly "started something" in the Flour City.

One little fellow I offered the Industrial Worker to answer with a shame-faced air, "I'm awful sorry, Miss Flynn, but I have to save the nicker for coffee and—"

Minnesota is the banner wheat state. Prosperous country, isn't it?

Butte, Montana.

And then came Butte, and that's almost "nuff said." I spoke there on Miners' Union day, which is quite unique. Every year previously a corporation lawyer or the governor of the state was the selected orator, and this was the first time in the 31 years of Butte Miners' union that a revolutionist made the speech. Every night of a week was given over to the unions of the W. F. of M., with the exception of one night to the workmen's union, and one night I attended the Silver Flow Trades and Labor Council (A. F. of L.). The three hours of the latter meeting were consumed by two jurisdiction fights, one of which struck me as very amusing. The stove repairers and the plumbers were trying to settle the momentous question "if a stove repairer, in mending a grate or a waterlock broke a nipple (a small piece of pipe near the union with the boiler) should he be allowed to put in a new nipple, or should he be forced to call a plumber?" The result of the agitation in Butte was the formation of an Industrial Union Educational club of 50 charter members. Butte is owned by the Amalgamated Copper company, as were many of the unions, but there is a spirit for working class unionism growing, helped on by the fact that the sliding scale of Butte Miners' union slides down, while prices stay up.

Great Falls was not visited for a speech, Mr. Scrivens, the secretary of the I. W. W., explaining to me that they were satisfied; the boss recognized their union, and they didn't want any outside agitators coming in to make trouble! The reasons for such an extraordinary statement as this has since been exposed in the Industrial Worker.

Kallispell, Mont., and Wallace and Burke, Idaho, brought forth four extra good meetings, the one in Wallace a street meeting. A clean, cool evening, a large crowd and a quiet street with beautiful green mountains—could not be a better background for a revolutionary talk.

At Seattle, Wash.

My visit to Seattle was rather marred by a sore throat. The famous Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is very disappointing, as all such affairs are. It is not built with an honest desire to show the great resources of the north-west, but as an advertising for lumber companies. The government building is a disgrace to a civilized country, which doesn't mean us. It fittingly proves Uncle Sam to be the "slugging committee of the capitalist class." The principal displays are weapons of war, bullets, submarine mines, machine guns, use of telegraphy on a battlefield, etc.

The Bed Cross exhibit is another farce. Consumptives are counseled to go to the high altitudes, eat good food, not to work hard, sleep in patent tents, etc. Mothers whose babes die by the thousands in New York's East Side take heed of this kind of advice, especially when your husband is out of work. Girls in the sweat shops, who wither away and finally die of tuberculosis, thank the dear ladies for their advice. It's all you'll ever get from them.

On my return trip from Seattle to Spokane, a Pullman porter told me some of his experiences with travellers. One was a prosperous looking Jew—who was sitting in a Pullman sleeper when the upper berth suddenly came down with a terrific bang. The porter, very much alarmed, ran to him and asked, "Are you hurt?" "Oh, mein Gott, I wish I was so I could sue the company." Said the porter, "He was willing to have his brains knocked out to get a few dollars." Rather strong incentive, dollars are. A Rev. Rasmus here in Spokane objected to the stringent marriage laws in the state because it was taking business to Idaho and Canada, etc.

British Columbia.

A week's meetings in Seattle and another week's in Spokane in their airy, well lighted, large halls, and then I went to British Columbia for Miners' Union day in Rossland and an I. W. W. meeting. Phoenix, B. C. is rather dead as the larger smelters and mines are closed, but the meetings were all lively. There are many of our friends up there, however, that depend upon the ballot box to save the workers, and the I. W. W. is therefore weak as yet. Rossland Miners' Union day was marked by sports, etc., enjoyed by the people, although personally I cannot see the benefit of drilling and mucking contests, which give the boss a good line on how hard you can work. My trip back marked the first railroad wreck I have ever been in. Of course, it was on Jim Hill's Great Northern. I would have been surprised if it were elsewhere, but on the G. N. was not a

(Continued on Page Three.)

FRENCH EMPLOYERS LIKE JUDAS GOMPERS

Journal, a capitalist paper published in France, on the first page of its issue of August 11 contains the following article with a large picture of Samuel Gompers in the center. (Translation.)

Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is at present in Paris, on a mission which at first thought was very important. But it has become a very considerable influence on the subsequent development of the labor movement in France.

The president of the great American Federation of Labor, at present in Paris, has won the admiration of the capitalist press. For it (the press) he represents a kind of model labor leader, whose manners, style of living, of dress, of dignity, of lodging, in brief of everything, contrasts strongly with the habits of the European revolutionary movement.

We read in the press that the Industrial Workers of the World, the revolutionary syndicalists of America, propose to send an address to the International Conference of the Secretaries of central unions, which will be held in Paris August 30. The address, which will be published in five languages and distributed in several thousands of copies, will oppose revolutionary unionist tactics to the doctrine and tactic of the American Federation of Labor, whose history and development it will recount since the formation of the National Civic Federation.

The preamble of the I. W. W. deals with the essential point upon which we know the workers will have to agree before they can accomplish anything for themselves. Regarding the declaration of principles of the economic organization, there is no mention of the economic interest of the working class.

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herents; under pressure of foreign federations the C. G. T. will be relieved of rancors who have no right to pose as champions in the labor world, and the federation of French labor, controlled by the international anti-revolutionary federation, will, as in America and in England, finally come to occupy itself with legitimate trade questions, and to renounce anarchistic methods.

If that is the result of Mr. Gompers' voyage, he will have rendered a signal service to France. ALEXANDRE DARIER. From the "Bulletin International" No. 97, July 18, 1909.

Samuel Gompers in Paris. The president of the great American Federation of Labor, at present in Paris, has won the admiration of the capitalist press. For it (the press) he represents a kind of model labor leader, whose manners, style of living, of dress, of dignity, of lodging, in brief of everything, contrasts strongly with the habits of the European revolutionary movement.

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POLITICAL PARTIES NOT ENDORSED BY US

(By Vincent St. John.)

The Wage Slave of July 23 has an inquiry in it from Comrade J. J. Spouse of Detroit, Mich., relative to the position of the I. W. W. and political action. The comment of the editor as to reasons for not endorsing any political party does not state the position of the I. W. W. on that point, and as I consider the questions raised by Comrade Spouse to be pertinent, I am going to try and make the position of the organization clear—not only for Comrade Spouse, but others who are interested in the question.

I have no desire to carry on a discussion—have not the time always at my disposal. Comrade Spouse says "I do not see much difference between an organization that lays all stress on the political action and another that lays all the stress on the industrial."

Comrade Spouse wants to know "how is this revolutionary body going to express itself politically," and "if it is going to hop through the industrial world in one leg?"

A little investigation will prove to comrades that while the workers are divided on the industrial field, it is not possible to unite them on any other field to advance a working class program.

Further investigation will prove that with the working class divided on the industrial field, it would be without results. The workers would be without power to enforce any demands.

The difference, then, is of laying all stress upon the essential point. The point where the working class must unite in sufficient numbers before it will have the power to make itself felt anywhere.

Will it not follow that united in sufficient numbers and guided by the knowledge of their class interests such unity will be manifested in every field wherein they can assist in advancing the interest of the working class? Why, then, should not all stress be laid upon the organization of the workers on the industrial field?

Would a clause endorsing any political party or program serve in the place of the knowledge of the workers as to what is not the economic interest of the working class? With that knowledge is any such clause needed?

The illustration used by Comrade Spouse—in which he likens the economic organization to a one-legged concern, because it does not mention political action—is not a comparison that in any way fits the case.

As well might the prohibitionists, the anti-clerical, or any other advocate of the many schools that claim the worker can better their condition by their particular policy, say that because the declaration of principles of the economic organization makes no mention of these subjects, the I. W. W. was short a leg on each count.

These questions also have some bearing on the ideas and actions of the workers as a class—that bearing is always determined by the knowledge the workers have as to their class economic interest.

The preamble of the I. W. W. deals with the essential point upon which we know the workers will have to agree before they can accomplish anything for themselves. Regarding the declaration of principles of the economic organization, there is no mention of the economic interest of the working class.

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that is not allowed to intimidate the organization they will not be able to do that very long. Persecution of any organization always results in the growth of the principle represented by that organization, if its members are men and women of courage.

If they are not, there is no substitute that will insure victory. The I. W. W. will express itself politically in its general convention and the referendum of its members in the industries throughout the land in proportion to its power.

The work before us is to build up an organization of our class in the field wherein our power lies. That task must be accomplished by the workers themselves. Whatever obstacles are in the way must be overcome, however great they seem to be; remember that the working class is a great class, and its power is unbounded when properly organized.

As we organize we control our labor power. As we control our labor power a little we control industry; a little more we organize more we will control more of our labor power and also control industry more.

When we control enough of our labor power we will meet in our representative assembly—the convention of the I. W. W.—and tell the boss how long we will work and how much of what we produce he can have.

The sooner all the members of the working class who agree with this program lend their efforts to bring it about—by joining the I. W. W.—the sooner will the struggle be ended in spite of all the machinations of the capitalist and his judges and armies.

Therefore, it will never be necessary for the I. W. W. to endorse any political party, whether they will gain support or not by so doing. Neither will the I. W. W. carry on a propaganda against political action—to do so would be as useless as to carry on a campaign for it.

We are forced, however, to point out the limitations of political action for the working class in order that the workers be not led into a cul-de-sac by the politicians, and because of that lose all idea of ever being anything but slaves for generations to come.

This we can only do by devoting our entire effort to the work of organization and education on the industrial field. To those who think the workers will have to be united on the political field we say: dig in and do so, but do not try to use the economic organization to further the aims of the political party.

Just a few lines to keep the boys posted as to our movements here in Prince Rupert. For the past week Organizer Dowler of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which I understand is a part of the A. F. of L., has been in our midst. He held a meeting of the carpenters last evening. The attendance was of a poor showing and he did not meet with any success. However, I guess he got the usual number to apply for a charter, but a number of the best tradesmen, after some discussion on the merits of the organization, etc., bolted the meeting. It was evident that the organizer was at sea, evading the questions asked. At all events I will give you a full account on a later date, but so far the I. W. W. is in a good, healthy condition and is recognized all over the town, and their hall is the chief place of employment; that is, the employers look to the union for men. This afternoon at our meeting the following resolution was passed. I will send you the original, so you can publish it, and it will save any further correspondence, as you can send a copy to headquarters. The hall is about to leave and I have got to cut things short to catch the mail.

Princeton, B. C., Aug. 1, 1909. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Workers. I wish to move the following resolution: That according to our constitution and fundamental principles, it is our duty to oppose any formation of craft unionism within our midst; further, that we call upon all wage earners who believe in our constitution to join our ranks, believing it to be the only means to the end to be obtained; and, whereas, Organizer Dowler has been sent into our midst to organize a craft union of the carpenters while we, the I. W. W., are already organized; that said action is, to our best judgment, the first step taken to divide the workers into separate parts.

Therefore, believing that without unity of all the workers it is impossible to put a stop to the continual warfare between capital and labor, and that as we believe that the laborer is entitled to the whole proceeds it produces, any other organization which has for its purpose the benefits only for a certain part of the working class is of a selfish nature and is not built on the basis of brotherhood of man.

Therefore, be it resolved: That it is to the best interests of all wage earners that this union use all honorable means to set aside the growth of a craft organization within our midst, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to headquarters to be published in the labor papers.

Moved by Fellow Worker Daly; seconded by Fellow Worker Jenkins. Carried. Industrial Union No. 326. P. DALY, Secy.

EARTH IS HEAVEN, OR HELL. (Written for the Industrial Worker.) The workers are robbed of what they produce. The grafters and leeches our people reduce; And good willing workers must lie around loose. Oh, me! Oh, my! I wonder why.

A worker may starve ere a job he can find. And when he has found it, it's the Devil's own grind— Stunting the body and numbing the mind. Oh, me! Oh, my! It's drudge or die. Industrial Workers of the Whole World, awake; Creators of value—not water or fake, Think what a Heaven this earth you can make. Oh, me! Oh, my! Good God let's try. —J. Robertson, Sawtelle, Cal.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP WORK OF E. G. FLYNN

(Continued from Page One.)

Jim is too poor to put in good roads, but rich enough that a \$5000 purse of his is presented to the A. Y. P. exposition. The engine jumped the track three times where there was a landslide on the bank of the Columbia river. All the American rubes, who were coming to the reservations to get farms, grinned as if they liked it and they would have grinned if they were all dumped into the Columbia as well. They'll breathe the soft coal smoke till they nearly choke, be held up for three hours, and never a word of discontent. For myself, I cannot express in civilized English what I think of that old cow path of Jim Hill's that I called a railroad. If the others like it I hope they get their fill before this siding it down.

I am now back in Spokane, holding it down till another speaker comes in after Fellow Worker Healdwood leaves, after which I leave for Missoula. I can say frankly to the readers of the Worker that I like the west and the westerners, that the Workers show more of an aggressive spirit here than I have ever seen before, and certainly treat those who work for them in a way that cannot be surpassed. I am only too glad to remain in the west and continue working for the I. W. W., that may speed the day when we will close down capitalism forever and open up the Commonwealth for the Toilers. My financial statement will appear in the "Industrial Worker" at the expiration of my trip.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

PORTLAND I. W. W. WHIPS EMPLOYMENT SHARKS. The Portland Employment Sharks' Protective association, which has for its motto, "the injury of one is the injury of all," and who are determined to destroy the I. W. W. by court injunctions and to imprison its speakers, have been completely defeated and are desperate, as a result.

After the plea for an injunction was filed in the court, seeking to restrain the union and stop the sale of the Industrial Worker, a warrant was issued for my arrest, and I was held in court to answer to the charge of "hawking" in load and abusive language the sharks, singly and collectively.

The trial was had and ended in a farce; the sharks proved on the witness stand that they didn't know what I had said, and as a result the case was dismissed and I was allowed to go my way and do it some more—which I have done.

It now develops that the employment sharks are afraid to come into court on an injunction case and are going to drop their fight in that direction. The obvious reason is that they fear the exposures of their thieving methods through the evidence that we have and are prepared to submit if the case ever comes to trial on its merits.

The union continues to grow very rapidly, and we have started an agitation for a minimum wage scale of \$2.50 per day, and it is having its effect in an advancing scale of wages all along the line.

A charter has been applied for for the Loggers and Lumber Workers of the Columbia River, which will start off with upward of 100 members. Fellow Worker John Paucner, who is one of the camp delegates now at Seaside, will return to Astoria and organize a Branch Loggers and Lumber Workers there.

On the whole, things look better for the union than ever before, and we are all confident that this winter will swell our membership to the point where we will hold a balance of power in the allied industries in that "reflect" our power in the laboring and in the hearts of these scabby craft unionists and bosses.

Already we have more power in the town than the trade unions, and the employing class is at a loss to know what to do with the men who instinctively act against them on every occasion. E. J. FOOTE.

A PLAIN TALK, AND A FINE ONE. Having just returned from one of those rambles after a "job," such as we of the overalls have to make occasionally in order to exist, I would like to state some of my experiences, while I have the time, if you will kindly publish the same. I hired as flunkey to Johnson and Lawson, who are subs under Twoby Bros. of this city, working on the cut-off east from Buckley station on the O. R. & N. R. R. Arrived at Buckley safe, walked eight miles to camp; went to work next day after the cook had cross-examined me. This cook, perhaps some of the workers may remember, his name is Frank Stack, a socialist. He succeeded in finding that I belonged to the I. W. W. and of course we had a little bit of a row, well, to rap the climax, I distributed 25 back numbers of the Worker of July 22 in the evening, and says: those boys were eager to get those papers. Well, next day an argument arose and I made a few remarks which seemed to bring the balance of them over on the side of industrial unionism, and to these Mr. Cook took exception, he told me when I came in the kitchen that it was not my "put in," and to keep out of it. "You are not as old as I am, and if you don't keep still call for your time!" (four days) "You will have to carry your baggage; you can't ride on our wagon."

There are several I. W. W.'s here and if I am not mistaken, there will be several more as soon as they arrive in town. I will not bother you or take space to give you the harrowing details of the long, weary, footsore trip of eight miles with a pack on each shoulder. There are blisters on my back and my feet, but those blisters are in a good cause and I expect to get some more in the cause of freedom. Nature is awfully good to make the berries grow so close to the road, and I appreciate the jungle camp just outside of Buckley station. I left a paper there for the next weary worker to read. The job cost me just 25c, more than I made. I saw another poor fellow trying to cash a time check at the store there. They charged him 80c for 14. Oh, yes, I love this land of the free and home of the (hobo) all right, all right! Hope the next fellow has it better than I did though and reads some of the notices on the power company's poles that I wrote every short distance. Speed the day when such things shall cease and men shall work to live and not live to work, when we shall say all hail the Industrial Commonwealth and not "Hell" Columbia!

B. C. STOKES, Local 434, Spokane.

So great is the effect of cleanliness upon man that it extends even to his moral character—virtue never dwelt long with filth; neg do I believe there ever was a person scrupulously attentive to cleanliness who was a consummate villain—Rumford.

Nothing is too bad for a workingman who wants others to fight his battles, while he hangs back. Line up, or shut up!

