

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909

One Dollar a Year

No. 21

LABOR EXCHANGE

NEWS ITEMS

Lost cards, addressed and ready for the members of the I. W. W. to send in to the Industrial Worker, have finally arrived from the printer, and have been sent to the various industrial unions in the Northwest, with the request that each member be asked to take a card out with him to the next job and fill it out and send the same to the Industrial Worker. The members of the I. W. W. may be so busy that they do not know the conditions in the various unions. Members of the I. W. W. and the various secretaries are asked to show interest in this matter.

The strike is on at Greenwood, B. C. This is a complete victory for No. 22 of the Western Association of Millers.

Industrial Union No. 525 of Nelson, B. C., sends \$5 for a bunch of papers. This looks good. Go and do that, likewise.

Louis Covey is at Colfax. The rubes say the returned I. W. W. people have no respect for anybody, and don't love their country. This is the money.

John Mohr, Amundsen, Herman, and Bergeon are still at Pullman, stirring up all the trouble possible for the dirty Pullman ranchers. The ranchers around Pullman are one degree removed from the brute. This is hard on the brute.

E. J. Flote, the organizer in Portland, is to have a "trial" this morning for bawling out the employment sharks. Every workman should go to jail to help the I. W. W. A workman who will respect the law, except by physical compulsion, is a fool, a coward and a slave.

There are more men than jobs in every place down. A railroad contractor is better than a house farmer. The Big Bend country is a little better than the Palouse. Ask the next I. W. W. man how to stop a combine at 6 p. m. on the civilized plane.

The I. W. W. boys are still raising hell in the Palouse. It is remarkable how easy it is to set a workman against his employer. If you only try, and it will not be long before the ranchers will have to eat separate from the men, and the men not work 16 hours a day either.

Fellow Worker W. Roberts of Arrowhead, B. C., sends in best wishes in the shape of \$3 for funeral expenses for the Industrial Worker. This is the kind of support that we need—not hot air, nor flattery. Sympathy will stir a dog.

Tom Maloney, the District Separator of the I. W. W. unions of Spokane, has robbed several I. W. W. men the last week. These men are Italians and hired out for \$2.75 per day. Tom paid them \$2 per day and a "receipt" for the rest. Tom belongs on the rock-pile. Eh, Comrades?

The I. W. W. men at Liberty Lake, hired by the Liberty Lake Land Co., went on strike this last week, July 28. The laborers want \$2.50 in place of \$2.25, and the carpenters want \$3.50 in place of \$3.25. Even the four straw bosses, who were getting \$2.50, went on strike with the rest. A scab of the most degraded type, named Harry Colby, is still at work, together with an Englishman, who belongs to the no-name series. It looks like the company will have to come through.

AT LA CROSSE.

At La Crosse harvesting is in full blast. Wages \$2.50 to \$3. All or most of the men were hired through the employment office, 50 cents fee for header box drivers, for engineers, separator men, bag sewers—first day's pay.

SEATTLE & EVERETT RAILROAD.

The Seattle & Everett Electric Railroad is extending its line north. They have at present three camps about eight miles south of Everett, Wash. The wages are \$2.25 per day of 10 hours; board \$5 per week; hospital \$1 per month; no employment graft. The board is better than the average railroad camp and the work is hardly so strenuous. Five or six months' work.

RICHARD SMITH, L. U. 382.

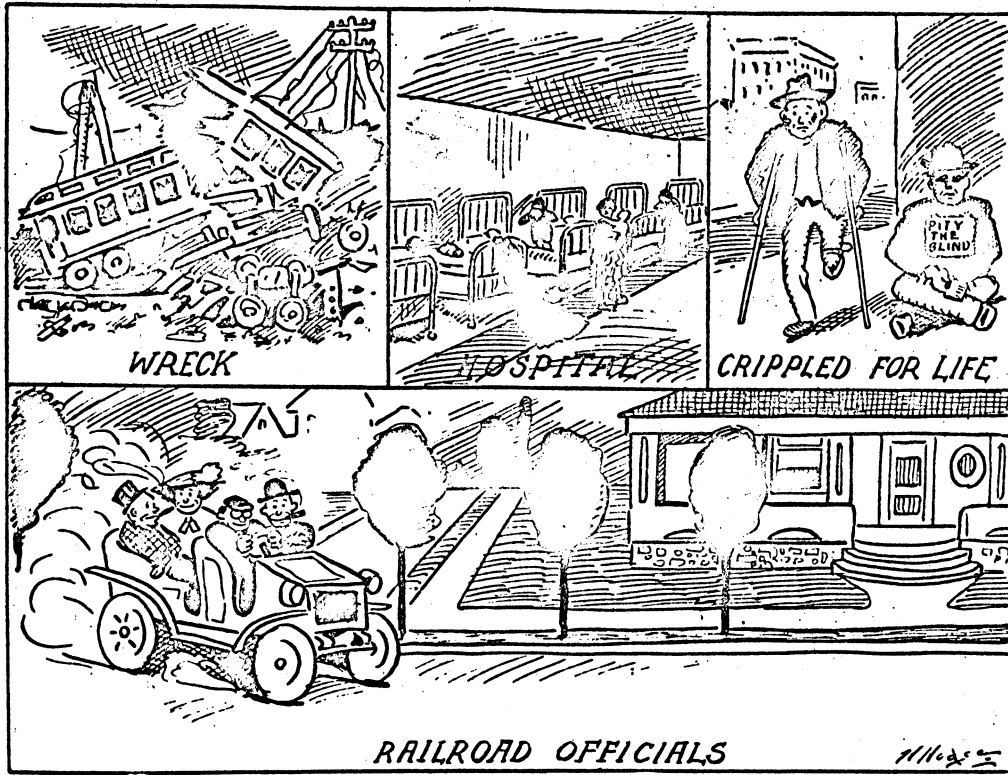
STRIKE ON GOVERNMENT JOB.

Concomally, Wash., July 26, '09. I write to inform you that all the men, except the carpenters, went out on strike at the Government dam here yesterday at 12 o'clock. We demanded a raise of 50 cents a day all around. The superintendent offered an increase of 25 cents a day to the men of one shift, which was refused. All men are firm in their stand for the 50-cent raise. We expect to get the decision of the headquarters men by tomorrow. Will let you know later developments. Yours truly, D. M. KINNON.

MURRAY FOR NO. 4241

Deer River, Minn., July 27, '09. No. 4241 of the I. W. W. is no longer a book of things—it is a reality. We have 100-46 charter members. You will say that is nothing. Well, of course not, but how many of you fellows are there that would like to see the slaves get together, waiting for an organizer? Don't wait for him. He is busy somewhere else, and can't be at all of our towns at one time, and the organization can not afford to send out any men at the present time. You can do a lot of things if you only think so. Some of the fellows that are well known around your town, and know just where to locate your town, get the names of 25 men that work at some one else and send them to Vincent Smith, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. He will send you a charter that will cost you \$10. Now you can do that. You will find that it is easy, and if you don't it is only a case of rot. THOMAS DUFFEN.

Man who is bitten twice by the same dog is better adapted to that business than any other.—Josh Billings.



RICH CRIMINALS GO FREE—THEIR VICTIMS SUFFER, DIE AND BEG

FROM BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL.

Du Mouvement Syndicaliste. (Translated by Louis Allombert.)

Gompers' opinion of the "Industrial Workers of the World": In a conference which took place day before yesterday (Friday) evening, on "Industrial Unionism in America," the president of the American Federation of Labor took it on himself to call the revolutionary syndicalists of his country—the "Industrial Workers of the World"—"a handful of fellows who are outside the labor movement and who have not the courage of their convictions." The qualification of "a handful of fellows" is not at all astonishing to us, coming from the lips of a man who has under his orders two millions of unionists; but right here we dispute that the fellow workers of the I. W. W. are outside of the working class movement. Such a thing can not be pretended, either of the National Textile Union affiliated with the I. W. W. nor of the local unions established in all the different states, nor of the various branches of all languages under their jurisdiction. The organizing of the Japanese, rebuffed by the great Federation, has been undertaken in a unique way throughout the United States by the Industrial Workers of the World. Finally, if one remembers that the latter have the same principles and the same tactics as the majority of the C. G. T. of France, one understands that they must possess to a high degree the "courage of their convictions" to fight against the power of the great Federation. Also they have in the United States the renown of this courage, else they could not, as they did, thanks to this courage, have recently refused the aid of the social democratic politicians. They would not have the material difficulties which they actually have, and which prevent them to do as the rich American Federation of Labor did, i. e., send a mandatory to Europe.

INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Industrial union, in its ultimate aim, means industrial freedom. It is organized to free the workers from industrial slavery. It is organized to win control by the working class of the machine of production. It assumes the supreme task of all time, the economic deliverance of the workers from slavery to a class and from bondage to the machine. It declares that life is made hideous because the workers are bound to the machine in which they have no other interest than that of being working parts in a heartless, brutalizing, soul-crushing, profit-getting system. Industrial unionism aims to convert the slave of the machine into a free man. Its purpose is to make the machine the instrument of man, to be directed, controlled and made servicable to those whose skill and ingenuity make it possible. It organizes to educate and discipline the wealth producers, to wrest control of the machine from the few and invest the many with all the possibilities for enjoyment. Industrial union brands as infamous the contention that a human being, who for an entire lifetime serves one master or many, in feeding a great modern machine to produce profit is one to be envied. "Pity" without a program and a principle is worse than useless. We organize utterly to destroy the damnable system of profit, that with pious prayers and hypocritical mouthings sanctifies such barbarity. We say to the slaves still remaining at their wretched tasks, still obedient to taskmasters: "Arouse, you slaves. Open your eyes and think. Do not blindly follow the advice of those who seek to perpetuate your slavery. Open your eyes and your mind. See the inhumanity of your condition. Break away from it. Change this living death for a full, free life. Join with those who are resolved to have and hold the means of life, to put an end forever to the profit system and to make all the unconscious elements of the universe subject to the conscious elements—capital subject to labor, which created it. This is the aim, the purpose, the goal of industrial union. Come with us!"

N. P. J. LUNDAHL.

To our contributors: Tenseness, clearness and accuracy of thought and expression will always command attention.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Where, Lament? Where the carcass is, there are the eagles gathered together.

Fellow Worker P. Loughan, a member of Industrial Union No. 222 of the I. W. W. was injured in the wreck on the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene road. His head was wounded, his teeth knocked out and it is feared he is injured internally. In addition to the revision of feeling, and the execration felt for the perpetrators of this wholesale murder for cold cash, every member of the I. W. W. and every member of organized labor who has any relatives ber of organized labor who has any relatives tortured and mangled by cold-blooded villains, is the responsibility of getting what little recompense possible for this crime. Now, while there may be patriotic Americans who will submit to have their relatives killed and their friends wounded without cause, and tamely submit, there are other people who resent outrage and will demand and get satisfaction as far as possible. It is the bounden duty of every member of the Industrial Workers of the World to expose and bring to punishment the people who are really responsible for this injury to Fellow Worker Loughan.

The official paper of the Inland road, the Spokesman-Review, has the following editorial on August 3, 1909: "The plan announced by the Inland Empire system for a public investigation of the distressing wreck on its Coeur d'Alene line is unique and unprecedented. The company has invited the United States district attorneys for eastern Washington and Idaho, the prosecuting attorneys of Spokane and Kootenai counties and the corporation counsel of Spokane to conduct or participate in the investigation into the cause of the wreck. Invitations have also been sent to the daily newspapers of Spokane and Coeur d'Alene to send representatives to the hearing."

Even if all the dead people had been members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, this investigation would still have been a funeral joke. But some of the dead and wounded are members of the working class, and Fellow Worker Loughan is a member of the organization most bitterly opposed by all these persons who are to form the whitewashing committee, as well as by the Spokane Review, Chronicle, etc. Fancy Don Kizer, or Pugh, or Barnhardt of the prosecuting attorney's office "investigating" a wreck where an I. W. W. man was injured! But these lawyers are the honorable men of the community. They would not take a bribe from the Inland Electric road! They will be as just as if they were investigating broken windows on Stevens street. And the company will give them the whole truth to investigate. Noble devotion of duty! If the motormen and conductors have been worked overtime; if there was criminal neglect in signalling; if a pilot car to clear the track would have saved these lives, of course Graves and company will make the matter plain. We can hardly resist a sigh of adoration, as we behold Graves, and the Inland officials, thus willingly putting their heads in the hangman's noose.

Now, wipe your eyes, you sobbing women; stop groaning, you bereaved men and children; forget the pain, you wounded, and read this last prayer of humble access from the "Review": This is a statement from Clyde Graves, the manager of this railroad company, and therefore a friend to the working people: "If our company has furnished standard equipment, has kept its right of way in good condition, adopted the best known system for operating and employing only competent railroad men, and not withstanding all this, one of its men blundered and the wreck was caused thereby, moral responsibility would not attach to the company. In the conduct of every business, and particularly the railroad business, the human element can not be eliminated, and much must be entrusted to employees whose

actions will make or unmake it." In other words, all the blame rests on the miserable motorman and conductor, or on some of the slaves employed. But Graves and the company have the money. The "help" may have the blame.

The following letter (registered) has been sent to Graves, the manager of this outfit, on behalf of the Industrial Worker: Aug. 3, 1909.

Mr. Clyde M. Graves, Terminal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

Dear Sir—Understanding that your company intends to hold an investigation of the causes of the late wreck, and that the representatives of the daily press are invited to attend, I would like to ask you if you are willing that representatives from the Industrial Workers of the World, and its local paper, the "Industrial Worker," be present at all the sessions of the investigating committee?

One of our members has been injured in the wreck; and the subject is one of great interest to the local organization, which is the largest labor union in the city.

Permit me to thank you in advance for the courtesy of a reply. Yours truly, JAMES WILSON, Ed. Industrial Worker.

Being a fair-minded man, he will no doubt be glad to have representatives from the union of which Fellow Worker Loughan is a member, as well as of the employing class, of which the lawyers are members. Not that the true facts will be shown on this "investigation," but it will give a little more matter for the joke editor of the hot place "over yonder."

Granny Durham says such an investigation is unprecedented.

The instance has been known, and more than once, when people were killed, and it was sought to fix the blame on working people, that the relatives of the murdered were allowed to be members of the jury, and persons who swore they were prejudiced were allowed to pass on the guilt of men they admitted they hated. This happened in Chicago in 1886. It has happened often since. Precedent! We suggest that the relatives of the dead people be the jurors; that the judge be a revolutionist, and that all the officials of the farce be enemies of the Inland Empire officials. It is a cinch that there would be nearer justice under this plan than the coming farce.

And now you unorganized working people, whose homes have been wrecked, and whose lives made miserable by this saturnalia of murder, rejoice in the free and equal justice of America, and if some natural tears are shed remember that the Inland company is a paying proposition.

"Yours not to reason why, Yours not to do and die." Private capital comes into the world sweating blood and filth at every pore. These people have been suddenly killed for profit. How about the workers who are killed by inches for the same reason? "Investigate! If the working people investigate properly, there will be no more repetition of these horrors—and no more employing class."

"NO ACCIDENT."

The following is recommended to the notice of Graves, the head sprag of the modern slaughtering industry of the "Inland Electric," otherwise known as the Coeur d'Alene Electric road.

A railroad accident had happened. The president of the road was in the wreck. After the surgeons had got done with him, he began to come to, from the effects of the ether. Both legs and one arm were gone.

"How do you feel after the accident, Mr. Vandergraves?" The president tried to straighten up in bed—rather a hard job with no legs.

"Accident? Accident? I have heard of no accident," said the railroad president. Such is the supreme force of habit!

Ideas go booming through the world louder than cannon. Thoughts are mightier than armies. Principles have achieved more victories than horsemen or chariots.

BIG I. W. W. STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA

All the mechanics of the Shenango tin plant, at Shenango, Penn., struck on July 23. Steam was left in the boilers, the fires in the furnaces, and the engines left running. The whistle blew to call the strike when Charles McKeever, an electrical engineer was fired. Carpenters, brickmasons, firemen, engineers—the whole bunch quit together. Fellow Worker Sidney A. Schwartz is agitating and organizing as well as McKeever. Louis Duchez, formerly organizer for the W. F. of M., is also at New Castle. According to the New Castle Herald, Industrial Union No. 205 of the I. W. W. will soon have a membership of 450 or more. Present records of the Amalgamated has promised to stay with the I. W. W. union and to fight with them against the common enemy, and the members of the amalgamated have agreed not to settle with the employers, till the I. W. W. settles. The following is a clipping from the New Castle Herald of July 24:

Since before July 15 Mr. McKeever has known that he was booked for discharge. He had been active in getting the "sorters" (girls) to organize and walk out with the tin workers.

Sincere men McKeever has been making a systematic organization of the mechanics, electricians, engineers, etc. It was planned that whenever any man in the plant would get his discharge because of his interest in unionism or his resentment at working with the strike-breakers that the whistle should be blown and then all would quit. It seems that the officials of the company were not informed on this understanding, which, however, was proven to be thoroughly understood by all of the workmen.

Master Mechanic Bryson yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock walked over to Mr. McKeever and handed him his time. Mr. McKeever walked over to the whistle cord and gave it a steady pull.

"Why did you do that?" inquired Bryson. "You have another strike on your hands," said McKeever, while getting in shape to leave the mill.

Within ten minutes every man, the most of whom had their buckets and tools ready for immediate action in case of emergency, was either out of the mill or on his way out of the mill. It is stated that several of the men walked out without shutting down engines and dynamos and for some time afterwards Mr. Bryson, working lone handed, was a pretty busy man.

Other Efforts.

It was announced at the Inland Empire headquarters this morning that the Greer mill engineers, electricians, etc., would soon join the Shenango men now on strike. Just what is being done or what has been accomplished by the organizers cannot be stated until there is some development. The work has also been going on in Shavano and at Struthers.

The Industrial Workers of the World a couple of years ago at a convention of the Amalgamated association at Cincinnati, asked the Amalgamated men to join them. The Amalgamated refused to end its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, which is antagonistic to the I. W. W. In the present strike, however, the I. W. W. has performed a valuable service to the Amalgamated and President McArdle's promise that since the I. W. W. has thrown its shoulder to the wheel to help the Amalgamated that the latter will stand by the I. W. W. shows the first inclination of the two organizations to get together on some common dealing ground.

Since the beginning of the Amalgamated and the tin workers' strike the Industrial Workers of the World have been active in Pittsburgh and the non-union districts and hope to ultimately join every tin and steel worker in the country under one powerful union. This is a rather ambitious effort but the walk-out here yesterday and the binding of the ties with the Amalgamated have been accepted as signs of progress.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock there were 28 additional strike breakers brought into New Castle. Eleven of these were said to be negroes and 17 foreigners.

Seventeen of the Shenango strike breakers left the mill at noon today. There were eight in one batch of deserters and nine in another.

How about this from the Spokane Press of August 2? Campbell is the name of the motorman on the eastbound extra who was horribly wounded in the recent wreck.

Superintendent Clyde Graves of the Inland, refused to make a statement today. He said the company's attorneys would do so when they had full particulars. Jay P. Graves, president of the company, stated that a full investigation would be had.

But nothing that can be done will bring back 13 lives, nor help to heal the wounds of the scores crushed together in the overloaded cars.

The electric trains carry only one man at the head end. If anything happens to him there is no one at his side to take his place immediately. The trains are sent out packed to suffocation, with this one man responsible for their safety. On each motorman is a strain equal to that on a locomotive passenger engineer.

It was stated today by men familiar with Inland road operation that the motormen had been forced to cover 240 miles daily on local work between here and Coeur d'Alene during the land rush to take his place immediately. The train was so much the time put in as the strain of constant travel on the road ahead. None of the officers of this road have yet been hung.

Industrial Union No. 308 of Great Falls, Mont., has been unable to hold meetings for some weeks on account of the diphtheria and scarlet fever in that city. The quarantine will be off for a meeting on July 21. It is not certain whether an organizer of the I. W. W. will be in Great Falls or not at that time. This union, No. 308, has been tied up with a contract with the employers. They will be compelled either to repudiate this contract, or have their charter cancelled. The whole deal was a frame-up of a bunch of traitors in office. There are many good union men in Great Falls, who have no use for a contract if it ties their hands.

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

Editor

TELEPHONE MAIN 1566

Subscription, Yearly	\$1.00
Canada, Yearly	1.50
Subscription, Six Months	.50
Bundle Orders, 100 or More Per Copy	.02 1/2

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

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

Why do they always fly the "American Flag" when the bosses have a big drunk and blow-out?

Every policeman and member of the fire department in Danville, Ill., must have the union label on his uniform. This is the A. F. of L. label. How soothing to be clubbed by a "union" policeman!

The National Irrigation congress meets in Spokane this month. Pasco will please send back the women. The well-fed are coming.

After Judas had sold Christ to his enemies for thirty pieces of silver, the eleven apostles cast lots—voted—to replace him with a man named Matthias. The ballot saved the Church!

Even the Review admits that there is a strike of the "hoboes" at Pullman, Wash. Granny Durham is wrong: in summer, we're "harvest hands," in winter, we're hoboes—but God! There's millions like us!

It seems that two of the Coeur d'Alene undertakers nearly had a fight over the dead bodies in the late winter. This is very unreasonable, for there were enough dead people for them all to have some.

Gompeys in France! The last copy of the French industrial union paper has a leading article on Sammy. It appears from this that there are still people who refuse to be separated on the vote-and-scab plan.

There are plenty of working men who have taken up enough land on the end of a shovel during their lives to cover several claims of scab rock. The other people have the land, and the working man has the practice.

The Pasco "Express" has a long editorial about the sending of a bunch of "fallen women" to Pasco. The Spokane police and His Honor, Mann sent them there. Cheer up, Pasco Express! There are still a few left—even in Spokane.

Come now! If you were an employer—a Palouse farmer, for instance—would you help support the Industrial Worker? Not unless you were crazy. The world will wag along without the "Industrial Worker," but we want to do the wagging. We are tired of being wagged—and vaggad. Get some subs.

A lawyer named Lattimer told Judge Hyde last week that in a few months the United States government would suppress the I. W. W.—as soon as the government "found out about it." The government knows more about the I. W. W. than the scissor-bill scabs—that's the reason there is a government—and also the reason the scabs sweat, while the "government" drinks champagne.

An employers' paper, the A. F. of L. "Citizen" of Los Angeles, says that the working people pay the taxes. This is a lie. The worker is robbed at the point of production. The employer gets four-fifths and the worker only one-fifth of the product. Taxation questions are property questions. The workers as a class have no property. The workers in Russia, in Germany, in China get at least an existence. Taxation squabbles are nothing to us.

Tom Malony, the District Organizer of the A. F. of L. and a leading contractor, pays his help in fraudulent paper. This scrip is worth about 40 per cent of its face value. Even the boys of 11624, the long handle shovel union, can't pay grocery bills with this. Just see how nice it would be if the ordinary money had the A. F. of L. label like this stuff of Tom's. Tom is a contractor and a friend of Mayor Pratt. Therefore this is legal money, and you are anarchists if you kick.

According to latest reports the yellow unions of Spokane will not have a parade "because some of them are working on Labor day." On May day when the red unions all over the world have their high time, every worker lays off, boss or no boss. It is incomprehensible that at least Hughes, Cody and Malony will not have time to carry the stars and stripes, and the yellow flag of scabbery! The A. F. of L. has fallen on evil days—with the "comrades." By the way, Hughes, how's the "international" in Montana? Some of us have good memories.

The Spokane chief of police broke into the editor's room not long ago on the pretext that he was looking for women. The chief must be hard up for women when he has to bother the hotels at 2 a. m. Come again, Sullivan. Dad luck this time, better next.

Summer is the dull time of the year for the I. W. W. industrial unions in the cities and towns of the northwest. We have stood the printer off, with "best wishes" and "science" till he's cross-eyed. Send in some subs. Boys, if we can keep the Industrial Worker going during the next two months, it's a cinch that she will be a stayer. But this is the trying time. If you like the paper, show it! This paper is printed in an A. F. of L. shop. The wonder is they don't get sore with the liniment we are using. A little saline to pay expenses will act as "policitation" on them. It will put them to sleep. Get busy.

This thing of the I. W. W. boys at Pullman, making a strike for ten hours a day in place of seventeen is making quite a stir. Various papers are commenting on it. By next year, the farmers will comment on it—and pay! The following is from the Pasco Express. "Keep your eye on Pasco!"

Reports from Pullman are to the effect that harvest hands are demanding a ten-hour day. It is said that the farmers are somewhat startled at the innovation. They are not used to it, having been in the habit of getting from twelve to fourteen hours a day out of their men during harvest. The sooner they get used to reasonable hours the better it will be for all concerned. It is certain that the farmer will continue to get all he can just so long as the laborer stands for it. And they are not likely to do so much longer.

HUMAN SACRIFICES

"And the women are weeping and wringing their hands For those that will never come back to the town; For men must work, and women must weep. And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep."

—Rev. Charles Kingsley.

The accident on the Coeur d'Alene electric road between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene City was preventable. If not, the officers of the company are criminally negligent in not telling the public that there was danger to life in traveling on their road. The Spokane Review of August 2 gives the number of dead and injured as 102. Those who are familiar with the Review's accuracy in matters of this kind will know about how many to estimate as being the correct number in this case. There were already dead number thirteen, and many more are in a dying condition. A member of the I. W. W. is badly injured about the head, and perhaps internally. If he dies this will save powder and ball from the militia when they are ordered out by Rev. Comrade Bull to massacre the union men of Spokane.

Even the officials of this road, from Graves down, do not deny that the men—motormen and conductors—had been working overtime for several weeks. Whatever the excuse given by these people, the fact remains that there is no automatic signal system on this road, although its passenger traffic is enormous. However, this deficiency is made up for, by the fact that Smith & Co. are stated to be the company's undertakers, and the wounded were partly removed to hospitals at the expense of the company.

The scenes at the morgues and in the hospitals were enough to break the heart of anyone above the moral plane of the editor of the Spokane Review. As for him, his cup of sorrow is full enough, and needs no added drop of misery! In an editorial on the subject of this massacre the person who edits the Review makes the following sobbing moan: "Minor only to the sympathy the public feels for the victims of the sad accident will be the universal regret that she is shocking an experience should befall Mr. Graves and his associates, who have built up this great system. In unusual degree the people had come to feel that the Inland Empire electric lines were peculiarly identified with their progress and prosperity."

In other words, Granny Durham of the Review hardly knows which to pity the most—the loss of reputation for this blessed company, or the poor

men and women—yes, and children—whose bodies have been mangled and torn, whose lives blasted, and whose prospects and homes wrecked, so that a few fat loafers and criminals can ride in automobiles and pile up wealth.

There is no possible excuse for the taking of human life, except it be in self-defense. A person who kills deliberately a human being is unfit for the society of mankind. He should at least be placed where society is free from any further danger from murder, there have been degrees of responsibility and criminality. The wretch, who goaded by wrong, or insane with passion kills another, meets with mercy from men who edit papers like the Review? And the hold-up who kills one victim for money, needs only to be caught, to feel the noose tighten about his neck. But what about a company which slaughters scores and hundreds of innocent people—"to make money"? The case of the Inland Electric company attracts more notice than usual, for some of the victims unfortunately were not working people. Little would have been said or written about a mine disaster with a harvest of hundreds of corpses.

Of course, the officers of the Inland Electric company are not to blame for this horror—neither are all these people really dead. But dead they are, and not one of the wretches responsible who will meet with his deserts. The manager of this outfit asks the people not to go to law for damages, but to settle peaceably with the company. This is sound advice. As long as this company and others like it, are the law, this method will at least save time. As for hard feelings, it is not likely that any of the dead were anarchists, or that their relatives are dangerous revolutionists. They should at least have the good taste not to cry or make a scene, while in the offices of Mr. Graves. His tender pocket-book would be wrung with the sight of mother crying over her dead baby.

If there were anything lacking before, to show the working people just what they are to expect from the tender mercies of hyenas on two legs, this lack is well supplied by the reading of the accounts in the employing class press, such as the Review. Those easy souls, who are looking for a betterment of such a society as fosters these massacres, and are looking to "legal" remedies, do you now think for one moment that your enemies will hesitate at any crime in their money-making schemes? The employers made the law; do they adore what they themselves created?

Imagine a massacre with one-tenth as many victims as this on the Inland road, happening during a conflict between the employers and the working people! Whether done by the employers directly, or by their hired men, it would make no difference. It would be laid at the door of the working people, and if some of these workers were of rebellious spirit, the gallows could not be built quick enough to hang them.

A few paltry dollars will not revive the dead in this last dreadful train wreck. Nothing can restore the sunshine to the darkened lives of mother, father, children, wife and husband. Long after the world has forgotten this affair, anguish will shrivel the lives of its victims. Even after the kindly heart of Durham of the Review is bleeding afresh over the loss of thirty cents by some employer, and when the officers of the Inland are riding their automobiles after a good dinner, there are hundreds of sorrowing people who may never be happy again!

So long as the few who make up the employing class, and who make and administer the laws, have industrial control of the railroads for profit, just so long will these horrible things happen. When the working people organized industrially, take and hold the railroads, and the other machinery of production and operate them for their own benefit, it is not to be supposed they will murder their own wives and families with no possible reason. The law is a farce; the rich murderers walk the streets, and the tramp goes to the workhouse. Organized physical force—the industrial power of the working class—is the final court of equity.

DANCE THE CARMAGNOLE

"Madame Veto avait promis De faire ergoter tout Paris. (Madame Veto has promised To cut the throats of all Paris.)"

The working people of Paris, France, a little French settlement which has, according to the Review, such bridges as that across the Spokane river at Washington street, were quite agitated some years ago. They did not live in the modern age of the ballot and the Mauser rifle; of the injunction and the machine gun. We should not be too hard on those people of days gone by. They did the best they could. They tore down the Bastille—a wall of heavy masonry—by means of crowbars, picks and willing hands. Delavau! Slum element! Today the politicians would have walked up to Delavau, the governor of the prison, and simply told him that we would vote down the walls—not pull them down. Of course, some of the enemies of the hungry and tenant people, whose wives and daughters had been raped by the French nobility, would have used the time—it was 200 years between votes then in France—to shoot down the working people like dogs. We modern, civilized American workers know well enough that it is not now, 200 years between votes. It is only four years, and how could Uncle Sam get soldiers enough in four years to shoot down a crowd of working people? Besides, like Louis XVI, Uncle Sam is "too kind" to do anything of the sort.

Still, after the Constitutional Assembly had met in France, and the hungry people had, if not a dinner, at least "constitutional rights," they found that the king and his wife could veto any bill against the power of the nobility. They charged that the king and queen, not sure of the French soldiers, had offered the city of Paris to any foreign army who would uphold the rights of the nobility. The French people believed these reports, especially a every kingdom in Europe was moving troops against France. They had a song in those days—a very catchy air—called "La Carmagnole." The crowds would throw a rope over a lamp post and on the other end, of the rope was a French nobleman—an aristocrat. The aristocrat soon had a hard time to breathe—like the men in Chicago in 1887. The aristocrat would have liked better for the people to wait another 200 years and vote again. The Chicago men would have favored direct action in their behalf.

A monument is all that is left today of the Bastille. There have been many uprisings of the people in France since a hundred years ago. The working people in France are still fighting against the master class, as in all that time, not one inch of ground has ever been gained in France by the working people except by their own direct action. It took them, a century to learn that master and slave were not on an equality because each was in possession of a voting ticket. It took them 1900 years to learn that the master and the slave were not equal, simply because they met together in church, and the "Lord was the maker of them all." But there have been cowards and trimmers in all times and nations. Judas, Benedict Arnold, Gompeys—your name is legion, for ye are many!

After the fighters had conquered even an inch of advance, many are the cowards to take advantage of it; to conciliate the fighters, and revile the memory of the brave.

Instructive fear is born of experience. The employing class of America have no fear of prayers or votes. They fondle the politicians, but do they praise the direct action working people? Why not? Because the employers are too moral! Then name a crime that they do not commit every day to get profits!

The ape—"lower than a man"—is hungry. He wants food. He takes it. The working man—lord of creation—is hungry. He wants food. He "votes" for it—and answers. Let it be some comfort to thee, starving bobo, that although thou art hungry and thy abdominal integument wrinkled, thou art at least more civilized than the ape!

PATRIOTISM IS FOR FOOLS

The following is from the "Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer" of July 17:

(Special Correspondence.)

Honolulu, July 1, 1909.

Editor Louisiana Planter: The situation regarding the strike of Japanese laborers on the island of Oahu is somewhat improved, but still unsettled. The planters believe they can see evidence of weakening on the part of the strikers, although the latter maintain that they are as strong as ever.

The worst blow to the enthusiasm of the strikers was the very evident snub they received from the Japanese Admiral Ijichi, who was here during the present week with the Japanese cruisers Aso and Sayo. The admiral refused to be interviewed by the strike leaders and omitted inviting any of them or any of the editors of the strike-supporting Japanese newspapers to various functions on board his ships. That the omission was intentional is evidenced by the fact that he included the editors of the Japanese newspapers that opposed the strike. This snub is all the more significant when it is considered that the strike leaders attempted to make an international affair out of the strike.

This goes to show that the employing class is one class. It is well enough for the fool workers to talk about "my country's flag," to suffer and die while wearing the rags of war for the masters, but the masters themselves are too sensible to be thus fooled. Of course, the Japanese admiral snubbed the striking Japanese—the same as an American admiral would snub some Americans out on strike. The Japanese are waking up, and should have our earnest support against the common enemy of mankind—the employing class. The workers, whether Japanese, American or Missourian, have nothing in common with the employers. Every blow struck by one set of workers against another set of workers is a step backward for the working people. The employers laugh and rejoice, in a small way, to see the porters' A. F. of L. union fighting the Japanese. Free American citizens, quarreling for the right to clean the spittoons in a Spokane saloon! Not a word about the fat loafers who use them, and who should be made to clean them themselves. This would be too radical. How any stiff, working for a few lousy dollars a week, can take a walk on Cannon Hill, or out in Browne's addition, and see the luxury and ease in which the employers and their women—we might say wives, if we were polite—live, and then see the miserable quarters, the kennels, cheap hotels and lodging houses inhabited by the useful, and therefore admirable, workers without becoming a revolutionist is a wonder! This should gall a single man, but what can be said

of the workingmen, who will let their wives and children suffer with, arm's length of plenty?

But patriotism is the sacrament of slavery; the worship of the cross that binds; the kiss on the matted fist of tyranny. As little organized as the workers of America are today, it were idle to talk of the application of those tactics which will, however, soon be sensible and practical. Suffer what you will, till others are willing or forced to unite with us. The love of slavery is like the love of God—it passeth understanding! It is said that the victims of Henry VIII, while burning at the stake, would sometimes speak of him as a "good king—a kind king." And today, there are workingmen—mostly Americans—who love the flag of their employers better than their wives.

Love of self, and therefore of wife, family, and the working class, whose unity is necessary to the selfish happiness of the man who works for wages; this is the true patriotism. Anti-patriotism, and anti-militarism are essential parts of the teaching of the revolutionary workers' union. To forsake work and helpless children at the command or temptation of "the strange woman" is execrable. How about the man who would leave his flesh and blood to fight the battles of his master?

Patriotism is indeed the last refuge of scoundrels. It is the refuge of the priests and the politicians and the employing class in general. Learn to despise every tendency that separates the working people into warring groups and warring nations. Uphold every influence that unites the workers against the common enemy. If you are true to the brotherhood of the working class, and the Red Flag which types it, you will have no desire to be made a cat's paw to rake dollars from the fire for your master.

Patriotism is a relic of savagery, and the parent of murder and rapine. Not so? The delusion of patriotism overshadows even the monkish superstitions of the church. This inbred curse seems even to glow in the ashes of its victims. Hear what Kipling says in his poem, speaking of the sons of the English who died fighting the Spanish in the early days of America.

"Thus spake the souls of the gentleman adventurers,

Fettered wrist to bar, all for red iniquity;

"O, we glory in our chains, o'er the sorrow that was Spain's;

Heave or sink it, leave or drink it, we were masters of their own lives.

They might better have been masters of their own lives. The "patriotism" of devotion to the working class is founded on reason, courage and truth. The Red Flag of Liberty will wave over the trampled rags of tyranny and the heroes of the revolution will be neither white nor black; neither yellow nor brown; they will be working men and women whose blood is red.

"A BUNCH OF DOWN AND OUTS"

One of the local comrades—a politician, and therefore a scab—says that the Spokane I. W. W. consists of a mere bunch of tramps and "down and outs." This will come as a shock to those members of the union who thought they were bank cashiers! Up to date, however, none of us are down to the level of the politicians, and most of the members are indeed "out" at work in the harvest fields or in some of the camps. Only the A. F. of L. scab-bill of the Hughes-Cody-Maloney strike can stand a Spokane contractor's work during the summer. Not that we mean that the above named gentlemen work hard themselves, but their law-abiding and domestic habits are an inspiration to the ignorant workers, who might otherwise throw dynamite and bombs were it not for the peaceful example of their leaders.

Although this "comrade" thinks we are of the slums, slummy, he seems to have no plasters for an empty stomach. He does not know what to do with a bunch of working people who refuse to commit suicide and still have no votes in the pure city government of Spokane—largely supported by prostitution. We envy this man his political aspirations! How honorable to have a voice in fixing the lines of the red-light district! By the way, this same man is a follower of a German named "Karl Marx." Of course, Marx never wrote a line to claim that working people ought to depend on prayers or votes in order to eat. On the contrary, he only deprecates the moderate demands and attempts of working class movements. Marx taught that the working people ought to take all they produce.

This should not affect the man of independent mind—all this mud-throwing. A rose by any name would smell as sweet, and a hungry stomach feels as bad whether it is the stomach of a citizen of this land of "liberty" or of the land of the Japanese.

The revolutionary working man, clothed in rags, hungry, footsore and on the bum, is a giant compared to the white-collared spaniel who licks the hand of the master class. Which is the best man? The lumberjack who rolls his blankets and hits the trail rather than scab, or the editor of a "working-man's paper" who gets \$100 per month to scab?

The day is soon coming when the "down and outs" will be the up and ins. The I. W. W. has a hard row to hoe, even if we are the largest union in the town. Some of the friends, and even members of the union, who have not had the experience, think we are too hard on the "comrades," etc. It is well enough to mention the fact that the political parties of all kinds are the most despicable enemies of the organization. We will know where to meet them in time to come. But while we are on the subject, it would be well to compare the rank and file of the Industrial Workers of the World with the members of the American Federation of Labor. The reason the A. F. of L. has control of what few jobs they work in Spokane is because they work a scab and driving horses on a trot they have got the world beat for doing three days' work in one. The local leaders of the American Federation of Labor are crooks, cowards, sneaks and scabs. These are the "ins." All others are "outs." But the day is drawing near when it will be different. The I. W. W. will force the A. F. of L. to quit scabbing.

THE FORCE OF HABIT

"So much a long communion tends to make us what we are, Even I regained my freedom with a sigh!"

In Byron's poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," we have a story of the effect of long imprisonment and slavery on the human mind. Years and years, spent in a dungeon, made the prisoner so used to confinement, that even the change of a martyr was not an unmixed pleasure. The instance has often been known of a man in this country, who preferred to live out his days after years of imprisonment, within the walls of the prison that had become his "home." It is not without its hopeful side, as well as its discouragement—this supreme force of habit. Men will suffer long and in silence before they will right themselves by changing social conditions. Were it not so, the employing class would long since have been swept away. But if the habit of slavery is deepening, the habit and joy of freedom is even more enlightening and hard to surrender. Taken as a whole, the race advances even though human progress be like a river with its backward eddies. The whole body of society moves forward and not backward. For those who are absorbed in promoting the advance of the workers' organization, the I. W. W., the spiritless, slavish lessons of the power of organization are being learned, never to be forgotten. It is likely that the race will ever forget the use of the steam engine or of the telephone? It is inconceivable. No more then, will the working class forget the benefit of organization. Considering the obstacles thrown in our way by the enemy, the false teachings of the schools, the press and the pulpit, the wonder is not that there are so few revolutionists, but that there are so many! If the Moses of the old story was compelled to let the Hebrews wander for forty years in the wilderness, till the younger generation was grown up, free from the associations of slavery, before he was able to invade a country, are we to be discouraged that the workers of the world, who have been enslaved for centuries, do not immediately rouse themselves against the habit of slavery that they have been taught to fear and respect from the cradle? But it is the rising generation, those who are familiar with the wrongs of the force of habit, who are hearing the preaching of revolt; that are the hope of the rebel hard to enslave. The force of habit makes for the stability of the species. Conformity to type is balanced by the tendency to variation. Because we are slow to change for the better, makes it likely that we will be even slower to change for the worse. The signs of the changing habits, of thought and action on the part of the working class must be seen by the most superficial observer. It is not necessary to go to ancient history. The struggles of the working class today are far different from those of even a few years ago. Men are questioning the infallibility of the powers of the master class, and their questions are rapidly coming to a demonstration of the fact that the masters rule, not from personal superiority, not from the "will of God," but by means of the organization the masters have developed, and their success in hindering the organization of the workers. No doubt there are men and women of the working class who have long since lost all hope. Perhaps they delude themselves by looking beyond the grave, and have given up the struggle for better things in this life. But the cruel struggle for existence is in fact kind, if it forces us to see that we cannot give up the fight, and that fight we must, for better or for worse. Habit may be often enslaving, but it is also capable of being the means of liberation. The practical application of the force of habit in the I. W. W. is to apply the power of use and the union. "We learn principles, the constitution and the tactics of the fight; no pains is too great, no sacrifice too severe when devoted to the permanent upbuilding of the organization which is permanently to take the place of the present masters of the earth, and which is the germ of the future society of mankind." It is true that the rearing of the structure of the I. W. W. is a long, painful and difficult task, but like the pyramids which have looked down for centuries and which still are uncrumbled, while a thousand temples are grown and develop, while the petty groups which are not built on the broad foundation of the needs of the working class of the earth are scattered and shattered to pieces. The force of correct habit, the power and influence of custom, must all be applied to cementing the foundation stones of our Union. These habits of revolution and freedom will be then harder to uproot than the bent knees of the slave is to straighten!

On the occasion of the cold-blooded murder of a number of women and children—strikers' families—near Homestead by Pinkertons some years ago, Brann, the editor of the "Iconoclast," remarked that "these many hands" should be stood up against a brick wall and their heads blown off by every true American willing to carry a gun." Such statements were worthy of a member of the I. W. W., and would not be tolerated in a labor paper. They were, however, the result of the emotions of the time.

THE CONSTITUTION—
RULE OF THE I. W. W.

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:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Sec. 2. The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen National Industrial Departments, National Industrial Unions, Industrial Councils, and individual members.

(a) None but officers and employes of the general organization shall be members-at-large. (b) Local Recruiting Unions shall be composed of wage-workers in whose respective industries in a given locality there does not exist during their membership a local Industrial Union.

(c) Local Industrial Unions shall be composed of all the actual wage-workers in a given industry in a given locality, welded together in trade or shop branches or as the particular requirements of said industry may render necessary.

(d) National Industrial Unions shall be formed whenever there are more than five local Industrial Unions in any one industry having a joint membership of three thousand or more. National Industrial Unions shall maintain all communications between Local Industrial Unions and General Headquarters, until such time as the department to which the National Industrial Union belongs, is organized.

(e) An Industrial Department shall be made up of National Industrial Unions of closely kindred industries appropriate for representation in the departmental administration, and assigned thereto by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

(f) Industrial Councils for the purpose of establishing general solidarity in a given district may be organized, and shall be composed of delegates from not less than five Local Industrial or Local Recruiting Unions, and shall maintain communication between said district and General Headquarters.

(g) Local Industrial Unions and Local Recruiting Unions within the district defined in the charter of a district council shall be required to maintain a full-time council.

(h) Industrial District Councils shall supervise the work of organization in their respective jurisdictions, and shall employ such organizers as may be deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W.

(i) Industrial District Councils shall hear all appeals on charges from members of Local Unions within their jurisdictions, and their decisions shall be binding in such matters, unless appealed from to the General Executive Board or to the Convention.

(j) All charters of Local Unions within the district defined by an Industrial District Council before application for charter is made to the G. E. B.; but no charter of a Local Union can be revoked by a District Council.

Sec. 3. An Industrial Department shall consist of two or more National Industrial Unions aggregating a membership of not less than 10,000 members. The Departments shall have general supervision over the affairs of the National Industrial Unions composing same; provided, the General Executive Board shall have power to control these departments in matters concerning the welfare of the general organization.

Sec. 4. The Departments shall be designated as follows:
Department of Mining Industry.
Department of the Transportation Industry.
Department of Metal and Machinery Industry.
Department of Glass and Pottery Industry.
Department of the Foodstuffs Industry.
Department of Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry.

Department of Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries.
Department of the Building Industry.
Department of the Textile Industries.
Department of the Leather Industries.
Department of the Wood Working Industries.
Department of Public Service Industries.
Department of Miscellaneous Manufacturing.
Sec. 5. The financial and industrial affairs of each National Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said National Industrial Department; provided, that the Executive Board and general membership of the said National Industrial Department shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided, the expenses of such referendum shall be borne by the National Industrial Departments, or National Industrial Unions, or Local Unions, involved.
(To be continued.)

FROM NO. 86, OMAHA, NEB.

Yours of the 5th inst. at hand; contents carefully noted; in reply will say a warrant will be drawn upon our treasury for the amount due the I. W. W. only wish it was a hundred times that amount. We are always glad to receive your invoice about the first of each month, as we believe we know your conditions as well as you know them yourself. The appearance of the "Industrial Worker," devoted to the principles of industrial unionism, is the answer of the revolutionary working class of the world to the "undertakers" who had the I. W. of the W. "dead" and was preparing the corpse for burial. These fakers and false prophets, who had the I. W. of the W. dead and buried, and who tried to befuddle the minds of the revolutionary working class, are beginning to discover that it's the liveliest corpse in this world today. The I. W. of the W. opponents, numerous and varied as they are, these enemies inside and outside the organization, has found themselves outgeneraled by the revolutionary spirit of the working class. The future of the I. W. of the W. in Omaha, as well as the world, is bright and promising and with it is bound up the future of our literature, such as the I. W. The fellow workers should back up all of our papers with hard work and continue to give their support at all times. The correspondence from all sections of the country gives new life to our organization. No item of news showing progress should go unreported. Our propaganda must at all times be enlightening. The purpose of our lights in our masters' cities is to give light to protect capital, which is all unpaid labor. The lights in these cities and burys are not for the benefit of the wage-earner. But let us make the Industrial Worker an arc lamp of millions of candle power, that will cast a light in all dark places. That will show to the working class all of the corruption and tyranny of the capitalist class. Working people, get out of the dark! Shed the light. We are doing our part the best we know how in Omaha, No. 86 as holding two meetings a week on 15th and Douglas, Monday and Thursday evenings. At our meeting Thursday evening, July 8, we sold 15 Industrial Workers. We were all pleased with the sale, knowing the condition we are up against. The enthusiasm which the I. W. W. is receiving in Omaha is just grand, after the many battles we have had with our opponents. But I am, and I believe every fellow worker is willing to forgive our enemies of the past. But it is very hard to forget them.

FROM SEATTLE:

Loggers L. U. No. 432 is there the same as ever, only stronger and ever growing. The 40 delegates in the different camps are doing great work in spreading the real thing, industrial unionism, and as their numbers increase the membership also increases, and with the Industrial Worker in the field it is only a matter of time when we will be able to handle the employment sharks and put them where they rightly belong, in the ranks of the workers, to be able to relish a good, long day of manual labor, which will enlighten them a little on the conditions the LOGGER or any other working-man has to undergo in order to be able to exist.

THINGS IN BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

After making a trip from Creston to Cranbrook, these are the state of affairs as I find them: At Creston the sawmill is shut down, practically nothing doing in the town. About three miles away the company is cutting and building roads. Wages \$2.75 a day, \$1.00 a day for board, \$3.00 revenue tax, board not much. Government road there pays \$3.00 for nine hours' work, board yourself. At Erickson a sawmill is running, generally fullhanded in the mill, but generally need help in the woods. Wages from \$40 to \$50 per month. Board is fair. At Yakk a sawmill is running. A man generally can get on there. Wages from \$2.25 up. Board is fair, at \$5.25 a week. At Hyan there is nothing doing at all. The sawmill is shut down. At Moyle the sawmill is running, and also woods work. Wages \$2.50 per day, board \$1.00 per day. Board is fair and fine boss to work for. The sawmill is one mile from town. A man can get work at this place most any time. Was at Cranbrook and around the town. Government road pays \$3.00 per day, board yourself. Generally filled up all the time. Three employment offices, but it is not necessary to buy a job from them as you can go out to the woods at any time. Wages from \$40 to \$50 per month. North Star Lumber company wages from \$35 to \$45 and board per month. Board is fair. Staples Lumber company wages \$35 to \$45 per month and board. Board is not any too good. Crothers Lumber company wages from \$40 to \$45 and board per month. Board is not the best. There are several other camps that I have not been to yet. There is room for some men nearly all the time and at present quite a number could get work here. HARRY CRIPPEN.

PREAMBLE

Of the Associated Employment Agencies. The employment agencies and the working class have nothing in common. There can be no peace, so long as the I. W. W. wants the full product of their toll, and a few of the employment agents will have to work. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the members of the I. W. W. are put in jail with all the rest of the working class that are not satisfied with the present conditions. We find that the centralization of labor is getting stronger and stronger; that we are unable to conduct business if these organizations are allowed to get much stronger. The I. W. W. fosters a state of affairs which does not permit the workers to be pitted against one another, but they believe in solidarity of labor, thereby helping to defeat all the master class. Moreover, the I. W. W. aids the working class to cause discontent among laborers and finally wanting to abolish the capitalist system. These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the employment agencies upheld, only by the organization formed in such a way that all its member at all times must ship these men out any place where there is no strike and to keep the working class fighting each other so that they will have no time to fight our organization. Instead of the conservative motto, "A job or your money back," we must inscribe on our banner the reactionary watchword, "Abolition of the I. W. W." It is the historic mission of radical organizations to do away with all employment agencies; the employment agencies must be organized not only for the every day struggle with the I. W. W., but also to bring judges and the police whenever it becomes necessary. By organizing the employment agencies we will be able to keep the workers in ignorance and slavery. Knowing, therefore, that our organization is absolutely necessary for our protection, we unite under the following constitution. C. L. FILLIGNO.

FROM PRINCE RUPERT.

I received copy of the Industrial Worker this morning dated July 22. I take notice that a great many of the boys are beginning to express their views on the industrial question, and the great majority of them touch on the period terms of signing their rights away to the companies. I might say on that subject that I would like to see a clause in the I. W. W. constitution governing same, and that it should read so that no two-thirds vote could repeal it. As you know, a great many craft unions repeal a lot of constitutional acts by what is known as a two-thirds vote of their locals. In my opinion it may be of use in a great many ways relating to advancement of organization, but when it interferes with the fundamental principle of an organization then it should be abolished. And furthermore, it is the opinion of your correspondent that such an act as signing your labor to any company or individual for a specified period of time is a violation of our independence whether it is collectively or individually. I have seen those contracts made and signed, but I always seen a minority opposed to such action, and therefore I claim the minority is not guilty. And I suppose it is strong enough to say that the majority is weak-kneed or hopelessly ignorant on the whole industrial subject. Of course, I have seen cases where the minority often, at a risk, might have held sway, but when I see risk of wrecking the organization, but I will say here that in

such a case coming up in any I. W. W. local that would be for signing the rights of the members to obey a master for a given time I say the sooner it is wrecked the better. But then the minority, even though it should be reduced to one single member, he is stronger than the other bunch and his principle will soon be revived, and it is this class of union men that will emancipate the wage slave. PAT DALY, Secy 326.

FROM GENERAL ORGANIZER TRAUTMANN

In my chase all over the battlefields of past revolutions here in the East, which brought me near Plymouth Rock even, I forgot to reply to your last esteemed letter. Thanks for compliments; they are returned. But one criticism of the paper: Some cartoons are excellent, others again on the "bum." I suppose two fellows are on the job, or perhaps the measure of inspiration, necessary to convey thoughts into print and paint, is regulated by the amount of food that the fellow is allowed to have. But ye know that hungry poets made the best works of art and composition. However, I can not dwell on this feature. It seems we have at last arrived at the turning point here in the East. The turning point to rapid ascendancy. Fruit bears the seed of years. To hell with all the hair-splitters now. To Hades with the quibblers. Up and onward will it go; the road is clear, although still obstructed. Clear away the underbrush, cut the obstacles on the way, and we will reach the final destination. I am off for McKees Rock, perhaps to face the bullets of the foe. WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Organizer I. W. W.

FROM SEATTLE:

Loggers L. U. No. 432 is there the same as ever, only stronger and ever growing. The 40 delegates in the different camps are doing great work in spreading the real thing, industrial unionism, and as their numbers increase the membership also increases, and with the Industrial Worker in the field it is only a matter of time when we will be able to handle the employment sharks and put them where they rightly belong, in the ranks of the workers, to be able to relish a good, long day of manual labor, which will enlighten them a little on the conditions the LOGGER or any other working-man has to undergo in order to be able to exist.

CONDITIONS IN THE DIFFERENT CAMPS

are on the average, on the high, and none know it better than the men working in one of them. In order to have things as you would like to have them you must organize, as an individual you can't do anything but quit and move from camp to camp and take your medicine. It's up to you and if you know enough to see the helpless position you are in you will be convinced that in order to get yourself out of it you must ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE! WM. LIEBRECHT.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

CLOTHING, SHOES AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. 317 Main Ave. Special "Walk Away" shoe, \$2.50 Suits from \$4.00 up. The place for workingmen to trade.

O. K. Loan Office

220 N. Stevens Street Big Line of Second Hand Clothes and Shoes sent from New York and Chicago Loan Offices Unredeemed Watches and Revolvers at Half Price We buy Second Hand Goods, Sell and Exchange.

DR. I. H. ROBB

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Has Removed to Office: 415 1/2 Main Avenue Office Hours 9-11 a. m., 2-5, 6-8 p. m. SPOKANE, WASH.

Open All Night Telephone Main 2302

BOOKS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH TRANSCIENT TRADE SOLICITED

Union Hotel

H. L. LEVITCH, Prop. 25 Cents and Up. 148 Rooms, 25c and Up, New Building Steam Heat, Newly Furnished 414 Front Ave. Near Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

Ideal Lodging House

221 1-2 Howard Street 78 Rooms Remodeled. Neatly Furnish Reasonable Rates NELS SWANSON, Prop.

THE BULL LODGING HOUSE

709 West Front Beds 10c Rooms 15c OPIN ALL NIGHT

The Workingman's Store

CLOTHING, SHOES AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. 317 Main Ave. Special "Walk Away" shoe, \$2.50 Suits from \$4.00 up. The place for workingmen to trade.

O. K. Loan Office

220 N. Stevens Street Big Line of Second Hand Clothes and Shoes sent from New York and Chicago Loan Offices Unredeemed Watches and Revolvers at Half Price We buy Second Hand Goods, Sell and Exchange.

DR. I. H. ROBB

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Has Removed to Office: 415 1/2 Main Avenue Office Hours 9-11 a. m., 2-5, 6-8 p. m. SPOKANE, WASH.

have been absolutely ignored and been treated with contempt by the chief functionary of said American Federation of Labor, and Whereas, the latter organization could not be eligible to representation in the International Federation of Trades Union because it is not founded on the recognition of the class struggle and does regard the present system of production and distribution as a finality, and Whereas, the Industrial Workers of the World is the only labor organization in North America organized on the industrial field, that is founded on the basic principles enunciated by said International Federation, therefore be it Resolved, That the general executive board of the I. W. W. be requested to make application for representation in the International Federation, by the time of the next congress which is to be held according to the records, on August 20, 1910, a year hence, and whereas the "Confederation Du Travail" of France has requested the International Bureau of the Federation to place on the agenda of the next congress three points for discussion, namely: (1) The General Strike, (2) Anti-Militarism, (3) Anti-Patriotism, and believing these three subjects to be of the utmost importance so that a universal line of action can be agreed upon, therefore be it Resolved, That the convention ask the general executive board and the membership of the Industrial Workers. This resolution will form the basis for the exposure of Gapon-Gompers before the congress, which at the solicitation, and upon virtually misrepresentation of facts was called a year ahead of the stipulated time—to please the National Civic Federation and its hired emissary now travelling in Europe.

I. W. W. UNION IN DENVER.

Vincent St. John, the general secretary-treasurer, has organized a union in Denver, while attending the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. There are 100 charter members to start with. Joe Hutchinson was among the old-time fighters in the W. F. of M. convention, which contained also many peaceful, tame slaves. Several hundred copies of the Industrial Worker were distributed among the delegates to the convention. We expect a report from St. John for next week.

General Organizer Trautman proceeded this week to Pennsylvania. Letters were written to the various places where the steel workers are engaged in battles with the employers, and urgent calls were received by him to come to the scenes of battle to carry the message of industrial unionism to the workers so long neglected and debared by that capitalist abortion, the American Federation of Labor.

Boyd's Restaurant
218 Washington St.
BEST 15-CENT FAMILY STYLE DINNER AND SUPPER
Short Orders at Breakfast and All Day Long

The Chicago Coffee House and Bakery
316 Main Avenue
Is the Cheapest Place in Spokane—for a Good Lunch. Everything Clean and White.

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

Jim's Place
208-211 Howard Street
CHOP AND OYSTER HOUSE

Eastern Oysters a Specialty the Year Round.
Our Ham and Eggs Can't be Beat, 20 Cents
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

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

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

Queen Coffee House
We Feed More Workingmen than any Place in Town
OUR "COFFEE AND" IS KNOWN
337 Front Avenue

Main Clothing Store
428 Main :: 206 Stevens
FULL LINE OF MEN'S CLOTHING FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS
At Right Prices
Union Made Goods of All Kinds

Club Pool Parlors
Largest Pool Parlor in the City
227 Howard Street
MIEDECKE & ZINTHEO, Props.
CIGARS, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES
SOFT DRINKS AND CANDIES
Basement in Connection
Everything New.

A. Comelli J. Benedetto
Comelli & Benedetto
Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFEC TIONERY AND NOTIONS
225 Washington St. Spokane, Wash.

Industrial Combinations
Is the First of a Series of Eight Booklets to Be Published Under the Title "Economic Organization."
In the hands of the printer is the following booklet, and orders for same are received:
Why Strikes Are Lost—How to Win. Price 5 Cents.
Discount of 25 per cent on orders of 100 or more.
INDUSTRIAL UNION ADVOCATE
250 West 125th St., New York
50 cts a Year.
25 cts for six months