

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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## WEEK'S EVENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR

Once more the close connection between the Spokane officials and the employment agencies has been forcibly demonstrated. This time the former have been caught with the goods and the unholly alliance exposed. In the "Spokane Press" of February 2nd, the following appeared in an article concerning the Monroe street bridge: "An order was placed with the Mach and the Red Cross employment agencies, it is learned, for carpenters at \$4.00 per day, each man hired to pay the labor agency \$4.00 for the job. As the scare for carpenters is \$4.50 in Spokane, there were not many takers, as only four men were willing to work under the scale and pay the \$4.00 fee in addition."

Perhaps Mayor Pratt, the famous employment agency buster, can explain why it was that in order to go to work on the bridge it was necessary to buy a job through one of the agencies, while the City Free Employment Bureau, maintained by the taxpayers, was not allowed to handle the job. Perhaps he thinks the pride of the carpenters would incline them to rather pay \$4.00 for a job than to accept the job free. Of course, it would be libelous to insinuate that there was any rick-off in the proposition.

There was a rousing meeting held at the Turners' hall Wednesday evening. It was a success from a financial as well as a propaganda standpoint. Gurly Flynn, who had just returned from a long trip through Canada, and Fred H. Moore, one of the I. W. W. attorneys, were the principal speakers. The following extracts are from Gurly Flynn's speech and copied from the Spokesman-Review of February 3rd: "There is a world of encouragement in knowing that men of the type of the British Columbia contingent of the Western Federation are in sympathy with us, hand, soul and pocket-book," said Elizabeth Gurly Flynn last night at the meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World at Turner hall, before a large and enthusiastic audience. Miss Flynn recently returned from an extended trip through Washington and British Columbia, where she spoke on the free speech situation in Spokane. "When I visited miners in the strike district of British Columbia I was as enthusiastically welcomed as I have been here tonight. The free speech question up there and the situation here is as much of a burning question with them as it was here two months ago, and as it will be here for two months more if my fellow workers organize. They gave me the use of their halls, and they followed that up by turning out in full force every time I spoke, and the greatest thing of all happened when they dug down deep into their pockets and produced the substance in the form of abundant silver to carry on the fight in Spokane."

The other speaker of the program was Fred H. Moore, I. W. W. attorney. In advertising the meeting, Mayor Pratt, city and county officials were especially invited to be present and occupy the platform. The officials failed to show up.

Damages suits for over \$120,000 have been filed against the police officers. They will all be personal suits for damages. Sullivan, Shannon, Burns, Warner, Jellisset and Nelson are some of the defendants. Samuel T. Crane, the attorney who was arrested in the early stages of the fight for speaking from his window, asked for \$1,000 damages for imprisonment in the sweat box in the city prison without permission to secure bondmen at once. This is Crane's second suit against Sullivan.

James J. Jeffries, the retired champion, visited Spokane February 3rd, and once again the police showed that they have been discriminating against the I. W. W. and the hollowness of their contention that their only reason for prohibiting street speaking arises from the desire to keep the streets and sidewalks from being blocked with people.

Jeff had a "mob" following him all day, but he was not arrested for "disorderly conduct," nor was any attempt made to disperse the crowd. It was also noticed that the services of the fire department were not requested by Chief Sullivan. If a street speaker were to gather one hundredth part of the "mob" that trailed Jeffries about, he would not only have been arrested and sentenced to 30 days and \$100, but would probably have been clubbed and sweated also. The following photo and comments are taken from the "Spokesman-Review" for February 4th, and speak eloquently of how the police handle street blockades caused by any other than by members of the hated I. W. W.

A headline was as follows: "Jeff Is Trained by Curious Mob—Gladiator Is Lionized by Crowds of Admirers Who Throng Streets." The following is taken from a writeup of his visit: "So the leisure population and some of the working class lined up on the sidewalk wherever they thought or hoped Mr. Jeffries was to be. They crowded around the heavyweight prizefighter from Los Angeles to his own imminent discomfort. 'This crowd drives me crazy,' said he, almost the first thing. 'This is as bad as New York City.'"

James P. Thompson, the I. W. W. local organizer, has been released on \$2,000 bonds. The bonds were furnished by David Coates and H. L. Hughes of the Labor World. Thompson will give a short talk Sunday night at Turner hall. George Prosser is still in a serious condition. Ed Collins is improving slowly. Frank Reed, who was taken out of the county jail more dead than alive and removed to the hospital by the organization, is still in a dangerous condition.

### JAIL NEWS.

Spokane Jail, Feb. 2, 1910. Things are going on pretty smooth in here just now. The writer and three others were arrested on Monday, the 24th. Three of us for street speaking and one for selling papers.

We were tried next day for disorderly conduct, were asked a few questions by judge and prosecuting attorney, and the same old kangaroo tendencies were shown when Judge Mann said, "That's all," as soon as Symmes, our attorney, said, "Your honor" preparatory to making his plea, and he gave us "thirty days and \$100," and we were hustled right out to the cell, where we found a few other members.

Dan Fisher came around to the rock pile today and spoke to Jake Warner, and each had a legal document of some kind, which I took to be court summons.

The grub now is of fair quality, and just enough in quantity to make it worth while.

MEMBER LOCAL 434, Spokane



The Masters Do Not Want the Workers to Organize Industrially.

### POLISH INDUSTRIAL UNION PAPER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1910. To all Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World:

Beginning with the first week in March the Polish Local of Buffalo, N. Y., of the Industrial Workers of the World, will begin the publication of a semi-monthly paper, which is to devote its columns exclusively to the propaganda of industrial unionism. The paper will contain all the news and developments of the industrial movement the world over, and particularly bring information of the movement in this country. The plan has been endorsed by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the paper will stand under the supervision of the elected officials and administrative bodies of the organization.

Since the termination of the McKees Rock strike, in which the workers of the different Slavic nations have played such a prominent part, the Polish, Slavonian and Croatian workers of this country are beginning to wake up. To direct the movement for more rights into the proper channels of organized efforts, the paper will later on, if supported sufficiently, devote a portion of its space to articles and reports in the two other languages.

What is needed now is a guarantee of 1,000 paid-up subscribers. Non-Polish locals in places where no Polish locals exist, should immediately set themselves at work to secure the necessary number of readers. It can be done; yes, it must be done. We enclose herewith subscription cards. Price for a yearly subscription is 50 cents; for a half year, 25 cents. (Bulk orders at the rate of \$2.50 per 100 copies.) The educational and literary committees of each local should at once proceed and order more, dispose of the cards, and remit the money to the committee of the Buffalo Union. Locals in places where Polish locals exist or which have no access to Polish workers, will very materially help the cause of the publication by remitting sums of money, however small, whether secured by voluntary contribution or taken from local treasuries; every little bit helps.

Fellow Workers: The Poles have shown in the fights at McKees Rocks and Ludlow what they can do, and the world is admirably surprised at the fighting qualities of men and women who escaped plutocratic slavery abroad to be penned into industrial slavery in this country. Here we have to stand together. Here we have to battle for better conditions. Let us then join hands and reciprocally help each other in our efforts for a higher standard in life.

Please answer. Yours for industrial freedom, THE POLISH INDUSTRIAL UNION, LOCAL 317, I. W. W.

(Seal) A. A. ZIEJINSKI, Secretary and Editor.

### SIZZARBILL'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Licensed Employment Sharks—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Slaves.

Now that spring is approaching no doubt many alluring inducements will be put forth by employment agencies among the cities of the coast for help with the lumbering camps during the coming season. Organized labor has already commenced a bitter fight against these robbers and slave dealers who work in collusion with lumbering concerns to rob the laborer of his earnings. Last year a lumbering camp employing only one hundred men had on its payroll at the end of the season five thousand men who had worked in the camp. They secured their help exclusively through a San Francisco employment agency—the agency charging \$3 for the job, which without doubt was divided with the company. Now, that figures don't lie, the lumbering concerns which secure their season's output by keeping a stream of these men coming and going, is the direct cause of the wanderers among the canyon towns during the spring and summer months.

The following description of some of their inducements for labor to seek the plerities for their summer's stake reads as follows:

#### We Need the Money.

Received of \_\_\_\_\_ Rummy Spivlers the sum of \$3, for which we agree to furnish correct information whereby he will be unable to secure a position as Timber Beast with the Muzzler-Skinnum Log Co.; wages \$1.75 per day, board \$5.25 per week, road tax \$3, bunkhouse \$1, hospital \$1. Have to give five days' notice before you can quit; if you don't get the job we will refund your money—like hell.

To Employers.—Send to this office for your men; we guarantee to furnish men from 25c to 50c per day less than you have been paying. The slaves we furnish are warranted strong in the back and weak in the head. They will sleep in lousy bunks, eat slop and never kick. If one should happen to holler, fire him, and we will send you some more that won't.

Try our Old Glory breed of white suckers!—The Kenneth View.

## ANOTHER CALL FOR LOGGERS TO ORGANIZE

The Industrial Worker has already twice this year directed a call to the "loggers" to organize. But the organized loggers will not cease with these admonitions until the lumber workers have become aroused and accomplished the fact.

Driven into the corner of slavery and misery as we are, brought at bay like hunted deer, as we are, what else can we do than get together, offer a concerted resistance to begin with, and ultimately shape things so that we control the lumber industry. The earth was not made for Weyerhaeuser nor for any of his grafting ilk. Our beautiful forests should be used for the benefit of mankind, and not for the purpose of enriching a few, while those who work among the trees have not even a shingle wherewith to cover their heads.

We, the loggers, disclaim any and all responsibility for the devastation of the forests of the Northwest, for the unscientific denuding of the hills and the transforming of self-controlled nature into desert-like stump wastes, where the rains and the torrents wash away the soil that should feed humanity. This crime we want once and for all to place where it belongs: upon the shoulders of our all-powerful, rapacious and hypocritical master class, whose willing servants we must be as long as we are unorganized.

Posterity (we will not speak of our offspring, for to judge from present conditions very few of us will ever have any descendants)—posterity will reproach us with stupidity and cowardice in not taking care of the natural resources falling into our hands. Every generation has received an inheritance from the past and owes a debt of honor to the future. If it does not recognize this it is a heathen.

Of course, it is our capitalist class that carries the brand of guilt on its forehead, but posterity will not hold the guiltless. And what right have we to allow our exploiters to sweep like a forest fire over our immense country? What excuse have we to offer for burning to cinders ourselves in that fire?

Are we not nearly all sons of freemen, born of a father and mother that were proud of their freedom, even if they had nothing but this vast virgin forest to leave us as an inheritance?

What have we done with our inheritance? Are we leaving behind us ay sons and daughters of freemen, and if we do, what inheritance are we leaving to them? Stumps, wastes, and deserts!

This does not apply only to the Northwest, but also to the lumber areas in Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, the mountains of the East, etc. And we, the loggers, are the instruments of destruction that spoil a continent, not for our private gain—no! For every chip that flies from a staggering tree, for every grain of sawdust that marks the tolling place of the "bush-er," we sink deeper and deeper; for every splash of a log as it dives into water, our lot grows ever more poor and vicious. The tens of thousands of outcasts who wander the streets of Western cities in winter bear witness to this.

What is the matter with us American lumber workers? The lumber workers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland have concluded a "treaty" by which they are to assist one another in case of conflicts with the capitalist class. The Finns can usually speak to the Scandinavians only through interpreters, so we can not properly advance the argument that "we are so many nationalities that can't agree," especially as nearly all loggers understand English.

And, by the way, what is the matter with the thousands of Scandinavian and Finnish lumberworkers in this country? Even if other nationalities are slow to realize the necessity of proletarian solidarity, why do not you show yourselves as true "Sons of the North" by taking the initiative towards building up an organization to better your conditions? Why do not you prove yourselves as the freemen you are born, instead of drifting into slavery with your fellow-laborers?

But this is not a Scandinavian question. Just the same as the iron and steel industry characterizes the East, so does the lumber industry the West.

The iron and steel workers are organizing in the Industrial Workers of the World in McKees Rocks, New Castle, Hammond and other places, and there are winning victory upon victory, in spite of the fact that they are of a dozen different nationalities.

Why should not all the lumber workers of the West and eventually of other parts of the country come together in the Industrial Workers of the World and also gain some victories.

Is there any good reason why we should repeatedly be cheated by the employment shark, who is working under cover with our boss? Is there any good reason why we should sleep among jags and vermin in nasty bunkhouses, overcrowded like slave-pens? Is there any good reason why we should eat two meals at night and one in the daytime, going to work before daylight and coming back after dark? Is there any good reason why we should not live like human beings worthy of the name? If there is, tell us!

LOGGERS UNION 432. Room 3, Stetson Building, Seattle, Wash.

Delegates of the Industrial Workers of the World are being placed in every logging camp, lumber and shingle mill, as fast as possible. Get in connection with them. If there is no delegate in your place, look up the address of your nearest I. W. W. Secretary in this paper, write to him, and he will attend to the rest as far as means will allow.

### A CALL TO ACTION.

Labor is Entitled to All It Produces—An Injury to One is an Injury to All. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1910.

To All Members of the Industrial Workers of the World: Fellow-Workers.—The struggle for Free Speech is still on. The active fight to regain the use of the streets for educational purposes by the working class is to be renewed.

The members of the working class who, since November last have been the victims of the capitalists' slugging committee, are again going on the streets to speak. In this fight they will need all the assistance they can get. By assistance we do not mean the passage of resolutions or cash contributions—both of which are all right in their way—but we mean MEN and WOMEN who will be there when the fight opens and who will take an active part in the struggle. The fight opens March 1st. At least 500 who will speak on the streets are needed, and as many more as possible.

Remember, that the greater the number in the fight, the shorter it will be.

Every one should start for Spokane at once! Hold meetings and gather recruits along the way. Get in Spokane with as many as you can. Those who cannot get to the front can also do something to help win the fight.

As soon as the struggle starts call protest meetings in every city and town of the Pacific coast and the Northwest. Get all to agree to cut Spokane off the map. Get a bundle order of the Industrial Worker and circulate the same with the latest news of the fight.

This fight must be won. The right to educate the workers for industrial freedom must be maintained. The right to organize as a class must be protected.

All together, and the battle will be won! VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Sec.-Treas. I. W. W.

### IMPERIAL WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Fellow Worker: After only two weeks of agitating a few reds have applied for a branch charter of Local 437, for Imperial, Cal. We have the Local Charter 437 in our hall on Tenth and Imperial avenue at present, and Mr. John Alfalfa says: "I guess them fellers are all right; they have a license hung on the wall." They have also been heard to remark that there is a lot of men around here wearing them little worlds on their coats. Business has been good here. All the property owners and renters come to see us to pay water bills, thinking the big I. W. W. out in front stands for Imperial Water Works. That is a fine advertisement, and of course we always relate the "Shame of Spokane." If we don't all go to Spokane, we will have the whole valley organized before long. Yours for Industrial Freedom, FRED HEYER, Fin. Sec. Imperial, Cal.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a special meeting of all the I. U. of the I. W. W. in Los Angeles, held Jan. 30, 1910, I have been instructed to notify you to advertise Bruno Berg in the Industrial Worker for appropriating for his own use money belonging to these Local Unions, and after being allowed a reasonable length of time to pay same back, and failing to do so. He is about 30 years old, dark complexion, dark eyes, height about 5 feet 10 inches. Nationality, German. Claims that he came from Chicago. All I. U. of the I. W. W. are warned to be on the lookout for the wolf in sheep-skin clothes. WM. R. SAUTTER, Secretary of the Central Executive Committee.

## SHINGLEWEAVERS MUST ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY

The strike of the shingle weavers at Anacortes is still on. The strike was called on December 8th, and although the mill owners have made attempts to operate all the plants on the non-union basis, they have met with little success. Three mills are being operated with non-union men (such as they are). Half of the timber goes out into the burners, and the other half into a new grade of shingles called "pointed and round" shingles. The owners of the mills, as is usual with the master class, are willing to operate the plants at a loss rather than give in to the demands of the striking shingle weavers.

The bosses have employed the usual tactics used in the breaking of strikes. Boarding houses have been established close to the plants, where the scabs are fed. The bosses also employ what are termed as scab herders. These scab herders escort the men to and fro, from the mills and boarding houses, morning, noon and evening. They stop all night with the rest of the scabs at the boarding houses, and should any of them desire to go up town he is always accompanied by one of these scab herders. There are three of the boarding houses, one for each of the mills, and one scab herder to each boarding house. Whenever a boat is due with non-union men aboard for the mills, these scab herders, along with the bosses, go down to the docks and accompany the scabs up to the boarding house.

The shingle weavers' union of the Grays Harbor country have also been on strike for the past three months. Some of the mills in that district are being run with scab labor, while others are being operated by union men.

I would like to ask how long would the strike of Grays Harbor and Anacortes have lasted had all the men employed in the shingle mills belonged to one union, such as the Industrial Workers of the World, and used industrial union methods in combating their employers? The way we are organized at present, the shingle weavers belonging to one union, the engineers to another, the firemen to another, and the laborers or unskilled help not organized at all, we are kept fighting among ourselves; one craft goes on strike, while the other remains at work, so that it generally ends up in defeat.

We are told by such men as Gompers and Mitchell, who knock knees, wine and dine at the banquets of the Civic Federation with the multi-millionaires, that our interests are identical with those of our masters. Then they tell us to organize into crafts, each trade into a separate union, make contracts with our employers, etc. The result is that our contracts are made so that each craft's expires at a different time. For instance, the shingle weavers' contract expires on the 1st of January, the firemen's on the 1st of May, and the engineers' on the 1st of October. When we go on strike we give the employers notice a certain length of time before we do so. The result is that the employer prepares for the strike, and when we walk out of one door he rushes in the scab whom he has held in preparation at the other. Also, when one trade goes out on strike, the other trades employed in the same industry or plant, who have contracts expiring at different dates, remain at work, working alongside of scabs. Good union engineers run the engines fired by scab firemen. Good union shingle weavers work on machines run by steam furnished from an engine room, where only scabs are employed. Or good union firemen and engineers furnish steam to run machines that are operated by scab shingle weavers. Such is the result of craft division.

Such methods will never bring us victories. The way to organize to insure success is to take in every man employed in the shingle industry, from the man working on the boom, the drag sawyer, knee boiler, block piler, sawyer, knot sawyer, packer, tallyman and other men and helpers employed around the mill, to the men employed in the engine rooms, engineers, firemen, oilers and watchmen, into one solid industrial union. Then when it comes to the point where a strike is to be called, not to give the employer thirty or sixty days' notice (as is often done, thereby giving him the warning and sufficient time in which to prepare for the struggle, but make the demands, and if they are refused, every man employed in the shingle mill, from the laborer to the shingle weaver, walk out of the plant as a body, thereby completely paralyzing the plant. Such methods will secure for the men their demands, if any methods will, and such methods will have to be pursued if we are to successfully combat our employers.

If the calling out of men employed in the mill does not win the strike, the men employed in the woods, who belong to the loggers' union of the same general organization, carrying the same card and wearing the same button, refuse to furnish logs to mills operated by scabs. The men employed on the tow boats, who are also members of the same general organization, but of another industrial union, refuse to haul the bolts or logs to the scab mills. Finally, if that is not sufficient to win the strike, the longshoremen refuse to load scab shingles, and finally the sailors and seamen who are also members of the same organization, also recognizing that "an injury to one is an injury to all," refuse to man ships loaded with scab shingles.

Such are the methods employed by the Industrial Unionists. It is such methods that have won for the French workers who are organized on Industrial Union lines the name of being the most progressive of labor organizations. The workers, if they wish to be successful in their struggles for higher wages, better conditions of employment and shorter hours, must present to their exploiters, the employing class, a solid front in times of industrial warfare, and it is only by being organized into a solid industrial union, such as the I. W. W., that this is possible.

Agitate industrial unionism throughout the shop or plant at which you are employed. Spread the literature and propaganda of the organization. Get subscribers for the organization papers. When a sufficient number of men in your locality are willing to become members of the Industrial Workers of the World, organize yourselves and send for a charter. For information about organizers to come to your locality address the nearest local directory of which can be found in this paper. PRESS COMMITTEE LOCAL 314.

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World. P. O. Box 1443. Acting Editor: F. R. Schiele. PRESS COMMITTEE: W. J. Morris, A. Wageman, C. Olson.

My call is the call of battle. I nourish active rebellion. He going with me must go well armed. He going with me goes often with spare diet, poverty, angry enemies and desertion.—Walt Whitman.

The social revolution is bound to come. It will come either in full panoply of law and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take by the hand and introduce it betimes, or it may break in upon us unexpectedly amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild disheveled locks; come it must, in one way or the other.

The statements of the "Morning Star" to the effect that the unions refuse to help in the fight for free speech, and that appeals for financial aid are denied, are in line with the rest of the statements usually appearing in that sheet. It is well named the "Morning Star".

The I. W. W. are accused of being "lawless" by the newspapers, officials and unthinking public of Spokane. The I. W. W. are "lawless" in that they will not abide by minority made and minority enforced laws.

So there grows among the workers a law unto themselves. They begin to intelligently organize the government of the new society within the rotten shell of the old. They realize that they are the ones who have developed the natural resources and made possible the vast economic resources that are controlled by a small minority of useless, idle people.

These two forms of organization—the organized brute force and economic aristocracy of the few, and the intelligent disciplined labor organization of the many—will meet in a final and inevitable conflict. Strikes, lock-outs, free speech conflicts, the suppression of free press and free assembly, the forcible closing of union halls, the imprisoning of union officials and labor organizers, are but preliminary scuffles.

The final fight begins; You've nothing but your chains to lose, And all the world to win!

The following is an editorial which appeared in the Sacramento Bee, a daily newspaper of that city. "Getting down to the elemental skeleton of facts, the truth stands out plainly therefrom that the action of the authorities at Spokane constituted an infamous outrage upon the rights of American citizens—just what the Bee has contended right along.

"This paper is no advocate of, not even a sympathizer with, some of the doctrines put forth by the Industrial Workers of the World. But it does say this: That the fight of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane for freedom of speech and the liberty of the press is the battle of every stalwart, conscientious American citizen everywhere.

For, granted to the authorities at Spokane the power to treat members of the Industrial Workers of the World as they have been treated—to threaten them in their right of free

free speech and to deny to them the Constitution-guaranteed liberty of the press—and you grant to the authorities of that and every other city the right to choke every man whose utterances they do not like the right to suppress any paper whose editorials offend them.

PRESTON AND SMITH.

The application for pardon made by Judge Hilton of Denver on behalf of Fellow-Workers Preston and Smith once more recalls their arrest and conviction. Preston and Smith were charged with killing Silva, a restaurant keeper, and were railroaded to the penitentiary after a farcical trial in which the chief witnesses for the prosecution were gamblers, robbers and highwaymen.

Those of us who have been in Spokane through the free-speech fight know what little justice can be expected from the capitalist courts.

Although the efforts to secure for Preston and Smith a pardon do not meet with success at this time, the membership who are on the outside enjoying their liberty, should keep up at all times the agitation for their release. Those who have passed through the Spokane fight and served brief sentences or are serving sentences, know what it is to be denied one's liberty, to be cut off from one's friends and loved ones.

Whereas, In March, 1907, John Silva, a restaurant keeper of Goldfield, Nevada, had trouble with a waitress and discharged her; and Whereas, Because of the fact that after discharging the girl Silva stubbornly refused to pay her the wages due, a strike was called and pickets established to induce people not to patronize the restaurant while the strike was on; and Whereas, Silva, seeing Fellow-Worker M. R. Preston doing picket duty outside of the restaurant, grabbed a revolver and aimed at Preston; and Whereas, Preston, realizing it was a case of life or death, drew his own revolver and shot Silva in self-defense and then gave himself up to the authorities; and Whereas, Fellow-Worker Joseph Smith, who was not present at the time time and knew nothing of what had happened, was arrested and along with Preston indicted for murder; and Whereas, In the so-called trial that followed, irrelevant testimony tending to confuse the jury and prejudice their minds against the defendants was accepted from men who have a record as professional thugs and hold-up men; and Whereas, The counsel for the State was permitted to tell the jury, 'You must convict the defendants because such a conviction will tend to cause people living outside of Nevada to invest their money in the State, and so bring about great prosperity. Convict these men as an example!'; and Whereas, The Judge by not allowing proper cross-examination of witnesses, by his different rulings during the trial (?) as well as in his charge to the jury showed himself to be either violently prejudiced against the defendants or over-anxious to serve the robber class who were persecuting them; and Whereas, In spite of being coerced into a verdict the jury recommended the defendants to the mercy of the court; and Whereas, Fellow-Worker Preston was sentenced to serve twenty-five years and Fellow-Worker Smith ten years in prison for manslaughter; and Whereas, In the case of Fellow-Worker Preston it is clear that he did nothing except to obey the first law of nature—self-preservation; and Whereas, Manslaughter as defined by the laws of Nevada is as follows: 'Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice, expressed or implied, and without any mixture of deliberation. It must be voluntary upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by provocation, apparently sufficient to make the passion irresistible; or involuntary in the commission of an unlawful act of a lawful act, without due caution or circumspection'; and Whereas, It is conceded that Fellow-Worker Smith was at home with his family at the time Silva was killed and therefore his conviction under the above law is an absurdity; and Whereas, It is clear from the above facts that the trial of Preston and Smith was a farce and their conviction a crime against the working class; and Whereas, The only real criminals in this case are those who, wearing the purple of hypocrisy in the form of 'spread eagle' talks about 'justice,' 'liberty,' 'prosperity,' 'civilized methods,' etc., are slowly taking the lives of our fellow-workers in the prison of Nevada; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we gather together all the facts in this case and carefully search out the records of all the men behind it and keep it ever before the workers as a sample of the kind of law and the kind of 'even-handed justice' the ruling class of this country sometimes ask us to defend with our lives; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure the freedom of our fellow-workers, Preston and Smith.

In sending in for change of address, always state the old address as well as the new. When you have read this paper pass it on to a friend.

THE SPOKANE BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

The Industrial Workers of the World is an organization of workmen. We are banded together to perform work which can only be performed by organization and education, by reaching other workmen and convincing them of the cause of labor and rights of the working class.

The trouble in Spokane originated over the employment sharks. The members of the Industrial Workers at Spokane are mostly lumber-jacks, miners and railway workers; men whose work for the most part is out of town, forcing them to live in bunkhouses, with little or none of the comforts which go to make life worth living.

It is these men that the Industrial Workers have been reaching in their propaganda. It is these men who for the most part are forced to buy jobs from the employment sharks. So successful had the I. W. W. become in organizing these men and in their agitation against the employment sharks, that these labor skinners were beginning to feel the curtailment of their profits, and they saw if the agitation was allowed to be continued that they would surely go out of business.

It was the messages which the Industrial Workers were spreading which touched the vital spot. The speakers told how the employment agencies, working in conjunction with the railroads, mining corporations and lumber companies, grafted on the working class. They exposed how these employment sharks required the payment of a fee for a job, and when the job-seeker had worked a few days he was fired to make room for the incoming job-sucker. They showed up the workings of the employment sharks and the bosses who divided the fees collected for jobs. They showed how the employers of labor were able to keep down the wages of the men through the employment sharks.

For displacing the all-powerful capitalist class workmen were locked in a cell 8 x 10 feet in size, with cement floor, walls and ceiling. Kept jammed in these cells for a period of thirty hours without food or water and not even an ample supply of air. In these cells there were no toilet arrangements. Packed together so closely that whenever any of them fainted from the excessive heat, caused from steamships which ran overhead, they were held upright, there being no room to fall.

Fellow-Workers, the time is fast approaching when the fight for the use of the streets is to again be opened. March the 1st has been set as the date. If we are to preserve our rights, the right to organize and peaceably assemble, the right to voice our opinions and publish our paper wherever we see fit, we will have to fight in order to do so. Let the police of Spokane succeed in their endeavor to suppress our organization, other cities will quickly follow suit and we will not only have to fight the police thugs of Spokane, but the police of every other city where we attempt to organize. If we allow them to drive us off the streets it will be only a matter of time when they enter our halls and drive us out (as has already been done in Spokane). The thing to do is to fight this battle which is already begun to a finish. Show the Spokane police force that we will not allow them to trample our rights under foot. Many fellow-workers are already on their way to Spokane. Will you be there to take your place?

We will have to fight or our liberty dies! Remember the date—March 1st—add be on hand to do your part in upholding the organization.

THE CREEPING TERROR. The I. W. W. has become the creeping terror to craft-union leaders in this country. The remarkable increasing knowledge of its principles and tactics among the workers of the metal and machinery and the mining industries, and in all industries for that matter, is scaring them so badly that they don't know what to do to prevent its bounding growth. They have declared "war" on the steel trust and they have visited their cloaked "taft" for relief. Their latest move is making a blub by bringing the two miners' organizations together, they think, will stave off the movement. Rapidly—most rapidly—tremendous opportunities are being presented to the I. W. W. Craft-union leaders, through their years of silly-dallying and compromise with the masters, are billed (those who have no feathers nests in sight) to the great forces of economic evolution. Their two-by-four mentalities are bound in. They think in circles. They cannot but line up with the dying elements of the old society.

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States and Canada. Secretaries of Unions are requested to notify the editor of any changes desired in this list. The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows: General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 8 Tunnel street, corner Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Whiteshead, 308 James street, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; M. L. Gaines, 4243 Lexington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

ARIZONA. Secretary. Town Address. 372—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 Van Buren. 373—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230. BRITISH COLUMBIA. 44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke. 45—Geo. Gray, Vancouver, Room 2, 61 W. Cordova St. 525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653. 322—T. H. Baird, Vancouver, room 2, 61 Cordova street W. 326—Prince Rupert. CALIFORNIA. 173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 909 Howard street. 437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61. 418—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, B 357. 12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 13—Benson Jaynes, San Diego. 1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 443 East Second street. 18—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street. 66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley. 437—Thos. Walsh, Holtville, Box 42. 174—Oakland. 245—Fred Hierrmann, San Pedro, 213 Fourth St. 437—Fred Heyer, Imperial. COLORADO. 26—Walker C. Smith, Denver, cor. Curtis and Fifteenth streets. ILLINOIS. 400—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale avenue. 95—Branch No. 1 (Scandinavian), Oscar Gardnerlund, 235 Wells street. 85—W. Zalewski, Chicago, Polish Branch. 85—P. Fric, Chicago, 418 Oak street, Branch No. 2. 167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale avenue. INDIANA. 390—Ben Wasson, Muncie, 711 East Twelfth street. IOWA. 199—H. Hagensen, Sioux City, 419 Jennings. LOUISIANA. 38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 127 North Scott. MINNESOTA. 424—H. F. Leger, Jr., Deer River. 64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 537 Emerson avenue. 137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 104 Washington street. MISSOURI. 84—A. Mizes, 1921 Biddle St., St. Louis. Hugh M. Scott, Kansas City, 513 East Fifth street. MONTANA. 143—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 312 East Com. avenue. 105—F. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington. 405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133. 41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 Fourth avenue south. 421—Joe Duddy, Kalspell, Box 175. 29—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings. 40—Pete Brown, Missoula, Box 745. MICHIGAN. Mrs. Elma Anonin, Negaunee, L. B. 377. NEBRASKA. 46—A. L. A. Schlermeyer, 1116-1118 Douglas street. NEW JERSEY. 34—A. Hagberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave. 43—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw avenue. 610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson.

NEW YORK. 420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 132d. 95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th. 317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway. 15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th. 179—J. Roulaon Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand ave. OHIO. 89—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2473 East 51st. 194—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey street. 75—G. A. Storck, Lorain, 1860 East 36th. OREGON. 43—Paul Frohwerk, Portland, 33 N. Fourth street. 92—E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. Fourth street. 41—Building Constructors, Portland, Ore., 33 North Fourth street. B. Lorain. PENNSYLVANIA. 5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 204 Smith street. 524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna avenue. 215—J. Depmond, Pittsburg, 4 Gazzam street. 334—James Aiasia, Box 239, Monongahela City. 316—Anton Parisek, Parsons, Box 81. 516—J. Grech, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne ave. 511—J. Yancillo, Old Forge, Box 13. 298—New Castle, 27 1/2 Washington street. Mixed Local—L. Ducher, New Castle, Box 622. 299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel. 299—Joseph Schmidt, McKees Rocks, 100 Charter avenue. 382—Paulon Bastide, McDonald, Box 224. 142—Michael Rheinhart, Pittsburg, 5904 Harvard street. 283—Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 526 Greep street. 609—Kroatim Branch, Th. Bessemie, Allegheny 526 Green street. RHODE ISLAND. 99—B. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill. 620—Italian Branch, Providence. VERMONT. 17—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre street. 178—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury. 418—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcliff Place. WASHINGTON. 428—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, Box 2129. 132—G. E. Hoyd, Spokane, Box 2129. 437—Wm. Liebrecht, Seattle, room 2, 218 Second avenue south. 43—Richard Brazier, Spokane, Box 2129. 121—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 308 James street. 157—August Wageman, Seattle, 308 James street. 225—A. Lovett, Spokane, Box 2129. 35—Charles Bonet, Aberdeen. 37—Henry Larson, Bellingham. 31—Bert Verall, Anacortes, Box 660. WYOMING. 146—Louis Moreau, Cheyenne, 418 West 17th street. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE WORKERS. National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I. 24—C. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 Newberry street. 63—Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33 James. 129—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Central avenue. 157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 720 Bedford. 157—Italian Branch, New Bedford. 423—A. Debulgne, Philadelphia, 1842 No. Front street. 132—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box 698. 136—C. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince street. 512—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40. 529—T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., Box 206. DISTRICT COUNCILS. New York, N. Y.—H. Traurig, 741 East Fifth street. Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Rice, 935 Wells street. McKees Rocks, Pa.—Frank Morris, 100 Charter avenue. CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Seattle, Wash.—Cliff Hughes, 308 James street. Spokane, Wash.—T. H. Dixon, Box 2129. Portland, Or.—J. Jackson, 33 North Fourth street. Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Sautter, 243 East Second street. PROPAGANDA LEAGUE. Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tutill, 69 Baynes street. Chicago, Ill.—Paul Trice, 418 Oak street. Battie, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 261 East Porphyry street.

THE VICTIM OF PLUNDER.

There came to the beach a poor victim of plunder. The look on his features the soul could but chill; And deeply he sighed, for he still struggled under. The "law" of old despots, who robbed him at will. But the day-star of freedom now rose o'er the ocean; Its rays soon attracted his eyes' sad devotion; And then, in the glow of new-kindled emotion, He sang the bold anthem of justice for all. Though hard is my lot, said the poor wandering stranger; Dejected and enslaved from the day of my birth; I shall have a refuge from famine and danger—The workman shall yet have a home on the earth; Then, never again shall his soul cringe and cower, And bow to the despot and yield to his power; But in peace and plenty shall spend each sweet hour, And sing in full freedom and justice for all. Ah! long have I dreamed of the day which is bearing; And long have I wondered if e'er it should be; But lo, and behold! now, its dawn is appearing; The workmen are rising in true majesty! Hurrah! See! their banners now proudly float o'er us! See! in wild dismay tyrants shrink from before us! While truth in her might now aids to restore us, The rights of the people—true justice for all. CALES S. WEEKS.

MOVED.

To All Members of the I. W. W. Local Unions Nos. 178 and 362, have moved to new Headquarters at 1619 Westlake Boulevard, ROOMS 12, 14, 16, 18 NESTOR BUILDING.

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 trades unions unable to cope with the every-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 has 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 industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a 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 capitalism, 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:



LETTER ADDRESSED TO GOVERNOR HAY

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7, 1910. Room 8 Union Block.

Governor M. E. Hay: I have been waiting to get some indication that you have regard for the fate of the brave men who, in Spokane, have braved the blind fury of the trading class of that filthy city, but I have failed to see any evidence that you care for those men.

I presume that you know that the story of the wrongs, oppressions, barbarities and brutalities of the chief of police is being carried into all nooks and corners of civilization by the victims of the organized trading class of Spokane.

When I was a boy my father was denounced as an anarchist, free lover, barn burner and destroyer of the peace of society. Many other choice epithets were hurled at him by the clergy, and all because he believed and said that it was wrong for one man to own another. This was the most dangerous crime of the age. Slavery was a divine institution, and none but atheists and infidels could desire to substitute anything for that curse. Every institution and all the forces of organized society were aimed at the abolitionists.

They were: Tortured; Burned; Shot; Hanged. The rich and powerful could do this at one time, but the time came when they could no longer do so.

The abolitionist became respectable. He became a hero; He was praised; He was honored; He occupied the high places; The old slave owner became a wanderer; He was despised;

He was in poverty; His children lived in poverty; His old homestead became a howling wilderness.

Today the evils of existing society threaten to engulf all of us in a common ruin. The I. W. W.'s see this danger, just as did the abolitionist see the danger that threatened the society

of their day. The I. W. W.'s, like the abolitionists, are telling the victims of the existing order of a way of escape. They are seeking for a peaceful solution, but the dominant class in society desire to prolong their rule, and they have resorted to the same cruelties, the same barbarities as did the slave owners before the great Civil War.

The slave owners failed. The owners of the means of wealth production will fail, too, for nothing can stand in the way of human progress. The old slave owner was arrogant, proud, haughty. So are the present owners of the means of wealth production. The slave owners fell, went to an awful doom; so must you, the owners of the means by which wealth is produced today.

The abolitionists desired to have a peaceful revolution; so does the I. W. W. The slave owners would not have a peaceful settlement. They despised, hated and scorned the abolitionist. The petty trading class holds the same sentiments towards the I. W. W. Will this petty trading class consent to a peaceful solution of the present problems? If they do, well; but if they do not, then they will meet the same fate that befell the haughty slave owner. The oncoming revolution cannot be stopped or stayed. It will sweep over all the world, establishing better conditions of life.

To abuse and misrepresent and torture will avail you nothing, but will make an awful retribution certain as that night follows day. I ask that you will ponder, hesitate, think, reflect, before inviting such a fate as overtook the haughty slave owner. If you invite such fate, do not quail before the storm that your own folly raises.

I have been informed that my immediate ancestors spent, in the aggregate, 200 years in the filthy jails of England. They were "discontented." I am rather proud of their record, and I believe that I can endure just as much of the contumely of the dominant class as they did. And I am willing to submit to the barbarities and tortures of your "GORILLA" if you so will.

I think that you are not ignorant of the fact that the officials in Spokane set at defiance all guarantees of the constitution, and trampled the law in the mire.

You know that the police confiscated the I. W. W. paper without process of law; you know that they closed the I. W. W. hall without process of law; they arrested men without warrant in such cases as the law requires a warrant; you know that the police struck, beat and tortured men after arrest in violation of law that you are sworn to have enforced.

Do you believe that because the I. W. W. are disinherited you will be able to continue to subvert all your "sacred" laws when treating with the I. W. W.? Just such was the attitude of the old slave owner, but the day of reckoning came, just as will the day of reckoning come to your class.

Because you are in a position of influence and power, I have addressed this letter to you. I earnestly hope that you will accept it in the spirit in which it is written. It is hoped that something may be done to get you to look into the reasons which impel the I. W. W. to act as they do. They are not impelled by resentment, not jealousy, nor a desire for such power as you wield.

They want to be able to direct their own destiny, and fate has decreed that they shall have such power. They seek to get this power in a quiet, orderly manner. If they fail in this endeavor, such failure will be your fault and that of your class.

I hope that you will reflect that the I. W. W. were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, but that not any evidence was produced in support of this charge; that you will remember that there is no evidence in Spokane to sustain any of the charges preferred against the I. W. W.

How does it come, if the I. W. W. violated law, that your class has not proceeded in a lawful way to deal with the I. W. W.?

It is possible for you to take a position that will make you immortal. It is much easier to take an opposition position, and by so doing to make posterity despise you. But I ask that you will reflect that regardless of what you do the revolution will sweep on. Nothing can long stay this mighty, irresistible force. Although the power of your class may now seem impregnable it will be swept away like rubbish that it is.

When such language was used in dealing with the old slave-owning class they sneered. I shall not be surprised if you do as they did, but I am confident that you will regret having done so.

Now, in conclusion, I ask that you will remember that you are to meet in mortal combat the only class that is any longer vital to society; the only class that can feed, house and clothe the world. This is the progressive, sturdy, strong—the only potent class in modern society.

If this is true, and you must, I am sure, concede its truth, how can you expect to achieve anything by trying to torture this class into obedience to your mandates? I am not getting paid for this as you will get paid if you deign to notice me, but I hope that I shall have a reward that is far sweeter than gold can bring.

Yours, D. BURGESS.

NOTES OF THE COAL MINERS' CONVENTION

Industrial unionists may watch with interest the annual convention of the United Mine Workers. It is not what is actually being done there that interests us most, but what it indicates in the not far-off future.

There were 1700 delegates present, representing over 165,000 members. As the writer (who has been an active member in the United Mine Workers for several years) stated some time ago, disension has begun in the coal miners' organization. It is taking on the character of a personal conflict, for the most part, between leaders, but underneath all there is an unusual distrust and discontent among the rank and file. They feel that their union has been a juicy oyster for "labor leaders" with big paunches and a mania for telling funny stories, and praising the "good operators" who favored the "check-off" system and "are not really hostile to our organization."

For several days the convention (which costs \$10,000 a day) was kept debating questions of little importance. The vast number of delegates sat and listened while the leaders "chewed the rag" and called each other names. One day last week for several hours the whole convention was a "howling mob." A large number of delegates left the hall and one got up and hollered to the chairman that he was going out to call the police to preserve order.

The fact of the whole matter is that the rank and file of the United Mine Workers are getting sick and tired of their organization's conservative attitude, and in seeing it do practically nothing for them. The "leaders" out of power, or the ones in lesser positions, see this and are taking advantage of it.

It was shown at the convention that over three million dollars was spent since 1900 in an attempt to organize Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado, and failed. The organization is but a dues collecting and office-sustaining institution. Through the "check-off" system dues are collected by the coal companies and the individual who kicks is "chopped off" by the companies. It is all fixed up between the officials and the operators.

As an instance of the reactionary character of the United Mine Workers' leaders, take for instance, the annual report of the president, T. L. Lewis. It is the rawest thing that has come to light yet. Even Sam Gompers would not be guilty of such a thing—he is too shrewd.

Here are a few extracts, word for word: "Capital and Labor should co-operate and work together."

"We should declare in the most emphatic manner that it is not our purpose to organize the non-union mining districts to curtail their coal production. We must convince the operators that we are sincere in our position. We will then have removed the greatest obstacle in organizing West Virginia and the other States named."

"The strike as a method of organizing has not proven a success. The enormous expenditure of funds and the tremendous waste of energy incident to industrial strikes should be avoided. Our right to strike can never be surrendered, but it should be the very last resort, and every other means exhausted before a suspension of work is ordered or takes place."

"A large number of the miners (there are nearly 450,000 coal miners outside the United Mine Workers) are anxious and ready to organize, but lack of confidence in our ability causes them to be indifferent. Many of the operators are not opposed to the organization, but are skeptical of our object and fear the result."

"Let us appeal to the intelligence of the operator and miner in the non-union districts. Perfect frankness in stating our position and sincerity in carrying into effect our declarations will do much to establish that confidence necessary to success."

"The most gratifying feature of the situation in the anthracite region at present is the disposition of the mine managers and their employes to settle disputes locally. It is also a matter of some satisfaction to report to you that one company has granted the 'check-off' for the collection of dues for the organization."

After quoting part of the preamble of the constitution of the organization, which reads: "To use all honorable means to maintain peace between ourselves and employers; adjusting all differences, so far as possible, by arbitration and conciliation, that strikes may become unnecessary, he says: "This clause in our preamble makes it clear that one of the objects of the United Mine Workers is to establish a condition in the mining industry that strikes may be unnecessary. Time and again we have declared in our conventions, international and district, that differences between the employer and employe should be settled without resorting to strikes."

"The language in Section 1, Article 10, of our international Constitution, in my opinion should be changed to conform to our declarations, both in our preamble and resolutions adopted by our international conventions."

"Our right to strike should never be surrendered, but that right should not be abused if we propose to be consistent in our declared intentions that strikes shall be the last resort in settling a question in dispute, and then only after every other method has failed."

"It is generally understood that the United Mine Workers are opposed to sympathetic strikes. If we comply with the terms of our contracts we cannot consistently have sympathetic strikes. To be consistent we should make our position clear on this subject, and Section 4, Article 10, of our international Constitution should be changed to conform with our declared intentions. Operators in certain districts would not then have a fear that we would order a strike in one district working under a contract in order to assist the members on strike in another district."

After outlining the miners into various districts as to time agreements and the sacredness of them, he winds up by saying: "The Canadian mine workers and operators should negotiate their wage agreements without any dictation from the United Mine Workers of America."

In his report, regarding the request of the Civic Federation, for him to become a member of that organization (after refusing, which is doubtless due to his jealousy of Mitchell), he says: "The National Civic Federation can do a splendid work along many lines that will add to the material welfare of the nation (the capitalist class). The Civic Federation can, if it will, do a great deal to promote one of the principles for which it declares, namely the trade agreement between employers and the employes in our various industries."

The report throughout smacks with just that kind of slop. We see that the rank and file of the coal miners are not considered in the least. All that Lewis wants to see is the organization grow in numbers and efficiency as a dues collecting and office-sustaining organization, and more favorable in the minds of the operators. He would make time agreements more binding,

increase the penalty for their violation, prohibit "sympathetic" strikes, make state arbitration compulsory, win the bosses' love and co-operation in keeping the coal mining slaves subdued and in every way conceivable throw obstacles in the way of the workers in order to sidetrack their revolutionary aims. It is needless for me to comment upon these extracts. Let the reader study them carefully and he will realize the tremendous treachery to the working class. THREE—WORKER ... S. ...

But the situation is by no means hopeless. The rank and file have not yet had their say. They are more revolutionary than ever. Gompers and his traitorous clique may form their proposed "independent labor party" in order to prevent the revolutionary working class from exercising its power, and the alleged Socialists may go with it; but the miners of both the metal and coal industries will not be kept down. The term "floating population" may be applied to these workers more than to any other. Their suppressed revolutionary energy will only burst forth all the stronger when it does start. Fellow workers, let us keep up our propaganda. Victory is ours and that soon.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

EMPLOYMENT SHARKS SKIN THE WORKERS

This question of the employment shark and the entailed swindle which he carries on against the worker whom he seeks out to a job which is no job at all; is it simply an affair of these Industrial Workers alone, or is the affair of the whole of the working class? One would think from the attitude of the general membership of organized labor that it is none of their business whatever. In spite of the fact that it is common knowledge that the whole trouble borne by the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane today is brought upon them by the employment sharks, in their endeavor to continue in the business of fleecing the poor worker of his hard-earned dollars and give him naught in return. At the very best there never was a job obtained through an employment agency more than a day or two, and in many cases not fit for any man to stay that long. While in numerous cases there is no job at all when the man, who has probably paid anywhere from \$2 up to obtain such information as will get him the means to earn a few dollars with which to hold over for a few days while he tramps the country further in search of something that will be somewhat more permanent than just a short job of a day or two.

The employment agency has robbed him of his money and what is he to do in consequence? Why, go hungry, of course—a thing quite common to the average out-of-work proletariat. Yes, tramp the country on an empty stomach in search of a master. Quite a pleasant prospect, believe me. Now, this is not only typical of the Pacific coast alone, but is just the same all over this United States. The employment shark is just as prominent in other parts of the country. Having traveled around the United States quite some I speak from experience, and there never was in existence an employment shark that had any work to give in return for the fee charged which was worth the money, much less worth a man staying at it. It is unnecessary for me to go into any details regarding those conditions. They are too well known to need any further remarks. But there is a remedy for that evil. The remedy lies in the hands of the organized workers. Not those of the I. W. W. only. What is the matter with the various craft unions of the A. F. of L. that they cannot begin to see that with the employment shark out of business the employer could be compelled to come to union headquarters for his men.

The agencies are but scab-producing, strike-breaking, wage-reducing adjuncts of the big trusts. That is the very reason for their existence, and as such as strongly supported by the various employers throughout the country. If the craft unions took up the matter in a sincere endeavor to rid the country of these pests on the labor market, with proper handling all the employment sharks in the whole of the United States would be out of business inside of three months. All the unions refuse to handle anything either for or from any contractor who hired his help from an employment agency, and the contractor would soon be up against it for material with which to continue his operations. This refers to your railroad contractor, your mining corporation, your building companies, and many others too numerous to include here. Your various railroad organizations refuse to haul men or material to or from any employer such as referred to who patronize employment agencies; your building trades refuse to work for any such employers whose material comes through the hands of help hired from an agency, as well as refusing to work with any such men sent from an agency just because such men may not be a skilled mechanic, which is frequently the case nowadays; union men declining to work with non-union men. Why not go a step further and decline to allow men to be shipped to the job from an agency and compel employers to get ALL their help from the union headquarters. More, too, union labor refuse to patronize an hotel or restaurant, barber shop, laundry, grocery store, saloon or what not, where the proprietor gets his help from an agency. In case of such action energetically carried out, I am positive that the employment shark would be out of business inside of three months and out to stay, with the resultant benefit accruing to the labor movement in general, and the unemployed in particular, which would be superfluous for me to outline in these lines. Now, you A. F. of L., as many of you into whose hands these few remarks may fall, get busy; think it over and use your endeavors to close the greatest obstacle to the progressive labor movement, by putting the employment shark out of business, and do it quickly for your own benefit as well as for that of your fellow-workers.

I remain, yours for industrialism.

GEORGE H. HILL.

The courts! The courts! We are told that we must respect the courts, because not to do so is liable to turn our present civilization (?) back into barbarism! We have watched the courts in Spokane, and we know of nothing in all history that is more indicative of cruelty, of injustice and oppression than is the record made by the courts in Spokane. The courts in Spokane have not only belied the name, but they have rendered the constitution of the United States an object of scorn and contempt to every right-thinking workingman.—Ex.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

FIGHTERS ON THE ROAD TO SPOKANE

(Continued from Last Week.) Left Red Bluffs January 17th at 11 a. m. Arrived at Coram same day at 3 p. m. where street meeting was held that evening. The next morning we proceeded to Kenneth, Cal. Here communication was received from the Central Executive Committee of Spokane, stating that March 1st had been set as the day for the reopening of the fight.

We proceeded from Kenneth to De La Mar, where we held a street meeting the day following, and a meeting at the Miners' Union hall that night. On the 31st we returned to Kenneth and held two more rousing meetings. We left January 23rd, arriving at Dunsmuir that evening, but the weather being too cold no meeting was held. The next morning we left in a blinding snow storm, and at Edgewood our side-door Pullman was set out, so we were left overnight, using John Farmer's barn for our domicile that night. As the weather was very cold we decided to get breakfast at the hotel, where a few slices of bacon, spuds, hot cakes and coffee helped to cheer the bunch up considerably.

Leaving Edgewood via the special freight, our next stop was at Ashland, where we arrived on January 25th. As this is a dry town, we were unable to secure a crowd, so proceeded to Medford, where a good meeting was held. Our next stop was Grant's Pass, where a meeting was held, but not much enthusiasm was shown. When we reached Roseburg a blinding snow storm was raging. Here it was decided to go through to Portland, but were compelled to stop at Salem, owing to the intense cold.

Through some misinformation two of the members of the party were separated from the main group. However, we once more united at Portland on February 2nd.

In conclusion will state from my observations that we have a good chance of organizing locals all along the way between Portland and San Francisco. Most notably at Medford, Chico and Stockton, Cal. A good organizer could be sent to these places. Our "bunch" consists of eight members: two from Local No. 174, two from 171, one from Local 43, one from No. 182, one from No. 185 W. F. M., and one volunteer. Two members who left San Francisco with the group and were dropped at Kenneth, will rejoin us here, so that our party at present consists of ten members.

Yours for the I. W. W. AUGUST WALQUIST. Chairman Spokane Recruits.

THE "Industrial Union" Published Weekly by the Industrial Workers of Phoenix, Ariz. An Exponent of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, Printed in Spanish. Subscription, \$1.00 per Year; 50c 6 Months. Address THE INDUSTRIAL UNION 312 East Buchanan St. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

"SOLIDARITY" A weekly revolutionary working class paper, published by the Local Unions of New Castle, Pa. SUBSCRIPTION: Yearly \$1.00 Six Months .50 Canada and Foreign 1.50 Bundle Orders, per copy .01 Address all communications for publication to A. M. STIRTON, Editor; all remittances to the Manager, C. H. McCARTY. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

"SOLIDARITY" (duplicate of above)

SPECIAL NOTICE Owing to the fact that persecution is being carried on in a high-handed manner by those who hide under the disguise of law and order, the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. in Spokane has moved the Defense Fund headquarters to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is in another State and close to Spokane. No man who is a prominent and active worker in the I. W. W. is safe from arrest under the trumped-up charge of "Criminal Conspiracy"; all the old offenders and editors are at present in jail in Spokane. The penalty provided for this trumped-up charge is five years in the penitentiary. The best lawyers in the country have been engaged to defend our fellow-workers. These attorneys are high-priced men, but money is nothing when we consider the noble characters and principles of the men who are supposed to be railroaded to a prison. Many of the officers and editors who are awaiting trial at the hands of a venomous enemy have given up home, money and friends to fight for the grand principles of "One Revolutionary Union of Workers." Bread Lines, Bull-Pens, Child Slavery, Prostitutes, Vices and Crime must all fall before this "One Union of All Workers." Over 300 men are in jail and more going in daily to suffer the tortures of hell, that freedom of speech may again be wrested from a money-mad class, who are mortally afraid of seeing the working class united. These men will serve 30 days on bread and water, and when they get out they will immediately be rearrested. The best legal talent has been engaged in Chicago, Seattle and Spokane to defend our officers from the masters' wrath. We must have the sinews of war. You must help. Send all contributions for "Free Speech Defense Fund" to FRED W. HESLEWOOD National Organizer I. W. W. P. O. Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Seattle Advertisements REPAIRING A SPECIALTY J. F. CURRIER DEALER IN SHOES Jumbo Loggers Made to Your Measure in One Day. 86 W. MAIN ST., SEATTLE, WASH.

Socialist Books We buy, sell and exchange books of all kinds, and take subscriptions for magazines and papers at club rates, etc. Raymer's Old Book Store 1822 First Avenue SEATTLE, WASH. 114 Washington St. SPOKANE, WASH.

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LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



LOGGERS, ATTENTION! Owing to the rapidly increasing membership and necessity of being more centrally located in the Working Class District, we, the Loggers' Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Stetson Building, corner Second Avenue and Main Street.

WM. McKENZIE, Room 3 Stetson Building, Seattle, Wash. Corner Second Avenue and Main Street, Portland, Ore., Feb. 3, 1910.

Noticing that the employment sharks are shipping men out to jobs, I come to the conclusion that new work must be opening up. Hardly a day goes by but what some complaint is made about men being beat out of the money which they paid for jobs.

The sharks are shipping to Shanko, above The Dalles. Wages, \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Reports coming in from there state it is a very poor layout, poor grub; 5 per cent discount when you quit. Hospital fee, \$1.00.

Tillamook Railroad. Nehalem, 28 miles from Seaside, which you have to walk. Wages, \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Poor outfit; not worth going there. Bosses regular slave drivers. Hospital fee, \$1. Hanley & O'Neill are shipping to this place.

Silliman & Renard are shipping to Celilo; wages, 25c per hour. Work eight hours. I. W. W. men can secure work; considerable number of members working there at present. Grub is fair. Pay when you quit and with time check.

Work in city on concrete starting up; a chance to get a job now and then. Wages, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. Work from nine to ten hours. Use large scoop shovels for shoveling gravel in some places. Men with strong backs are the only ones capable of sticking to these jobs. Brick wheelers get \$2.25 to \$2.50 for eight hours. Employment sharks wanted a good carpenter today in the city for \$2.50 per day.

Yours for the I. W. W. WALTER NEZ.

Blackwell's Logging Co., seven miles from Buckley, Wash. Wages, \$2.25 to \$3.50. Pay at any time. Grub is good. I. W. W. men cannot secure work here if it is known that they are members of the organization. Sleep in a fairly good bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1.00. Boss hires men from employment shark. Remarks: Snow two and a half to three feet deep.

MEMBER LOCAL NO. 141

January 30, 1910. Ring Camp: Wages, \$2.25 to \$4.50. Grub is fair. Sleep in bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment sharks at times. Remarks: Good camp in general.

MEMBER LOCAL NO. 432, Seattle, Wash.

C. M. & P. S. Railway: Wages, \$2.00 for steam shovel laborers, standing in water. Man went there with me from Lyons, and was refused work, and when he presented his ticket to be signed it was taken away from him. Grub is bum. Hire men from Lyons, Spokane and Missoula offices. Good place to stay away from. Board, \$5.25.

MEMBER LOCAL NO. 434, Spokane, Wash.

PORTLAND NEWS.

Editor Industrial Worker. Fellow Worker: I wish I was capable of reproducing a scene in real life on paper. If I were what I am now going to attempt would furnish a good laugh to many a reader. On Sunday, January 9th, the car repairers working in the O. R. & N. shops here met for the purpose of organizing a union, because conditions had become intolerable. We did not learn of this in time to be at that meeting. The car repairers went ahead and signed up, and in good faith elected temporary officers, and right there was where they made their first mistake. They elected one shop foreman as president and the other an financial secretary. Then the question of what organization they should affiliate with came up. The rank and file wanted to join the I. W. W., while the president and secretary the A. F. of L. But they found there were difficulties in the way. The A. F. of L.

Important Notice Until further notice The Industrial Worker will be published at Seattle, Wash. Address all communications to The Industrial Worker, P. O. Box 1443.

Brutal Police

Laws of Washington. Chapter 249, Section 359: Every officer, or person pretending to be such, who unlawfully and maliciously, under pretense or color of official authority, shall— 1. Arrest another or detain him against his will; or 2. Seize or levy upon another property; or 3. Dispose of another of any lands or tenements; or 4. Do any act whereby another person shall be injured in his person, property or rights, commits oppression, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 5. No officer or person having the custody and control of the body or liberty of any person under arrest, shall refuse permission to such arrested person to communicate with his friends or with an attorney, nor subject any person under arrest to any form of personal violence, intimidation, indignity or threats for the purpose of extorting from such person incriminating statements or a confession. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The above laws of the State of Washington are what the police officers are guilty of violating. If they cannot be punished under these laws for the numerous offenses they have committed, it can be truly said that there is no justice in the courts for those who work for wages.

That the police of Spokane have done personal violence needs no more proof than the accompanying picture, which was taken after the fellow-worker's release. As you will see by the affidavit, it was the result of a blow delivered by one of the slugging committee of the police force.

The several other affidavits appearing in this issue will give an idea of some of the barbarous methods which our fellow-workers have been subjected to by the brutes in blue. Not only have men been slugged but they are guilty of all the acts mentioned in Article 4 and 5.

Men have been done personal violence, intimidated, and suffered all sorts of indignities. The list is too numerous to mention, but among them let us recall the sweat-box in which men were "packed like sardines"; packed so closely that when any of them fainted from the high temperature caused by the steam pipes running overhead and the lack of proper ventilation, they were held upright by the others, as there was no room to fall. Forced to stay in this "black hole" for a period of 36 hours without anything to eat or drink, and without toilet facilities.

Transferred from the sweat-box into cold cells, where the windows were left open, notwithstanding the zero weather outside. Three men chained to a telegraph pole. One fellow-worker forced to go to work with only a pair of pants and a coat for wearing apparel. Newsboys intimidated into renouncing the organization and in the hopes of securing some evidence from them. Womanhood outraged. Forced to go for a period of thirty days and longer upon bread and water. Men confined in schoolhouse, threatened with a fire hose. Men slugged for trying to enter a courtroom, and then arrested and lodged in jail; not to mention the numerous persons that were slugged while in the hands of the police.

Do you think the police are guilty of breaking the law? Do you not think that the police are guilty of breaking Articles 4 and 5? Certainly they are. They have been the real law-breakers throughout the fight. The I. W. W. has carried on an orderly fight, not one act of violence can be laid to them. In fact, so orderly have they been that two policemen have often led us as many as fourteen of them off to jail.

Yet the lying papers of the City of Spokane, excluding The Press, have done all in their power to influence public sentiment against the Industrial Workers.

Accounts still appear in these papers about police officials receiving black-hand letters from members of the organization. These are some more lies manufactured for the purpose of influencing the public against the organization. These letters, if there were ever any received, were written by members of the police force to themselves most likely, or else by stool pigeons hired for the purpose.

Herewith are reproduced some of the affidavits sworn to by persons who have been maltreated by the police. They speak for themselves:

State of Washington, County of Spokane—ss. Henry Buchel being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That I was arrested on the 9th day of November, 1909, while attempting to speak on the streets of the city of Spokane. I was thereafter taken to the police station and

wanted 30 cents per capita. That was too much for 20-cents-an-hour men.

Here is where the funny part of the proceedings began. At the next meeting, held Sunday, the 16th, two I. W. W. speakers were present and got the floor. That was disastrous from the bosses' point of view, for the things they did to the A. F. of L. organizers made the whole audience laugh, and the A. F. of L. men remembered they had appointments down town, so they beat it with many expressions of regret.

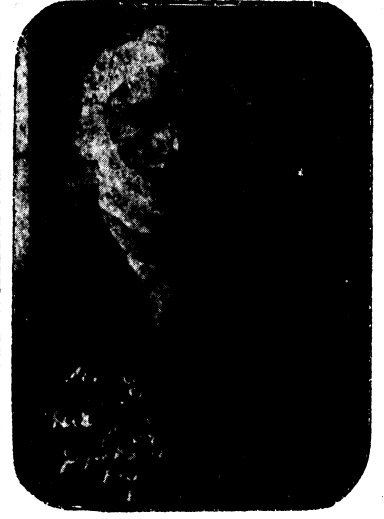
Then the straw bosses tried to tell the slaves that if they joined the I. W. W., the machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, etc., would stay at work if they tried to get more wages. (That was encouraging to the hopeful slaves—n!) Nobody went up to join, so the meeting was adjourned till the first Tuesday in February, at 8 p. m.

On the following Saturday the I. W. W. advertised a meeting for car repairers. On Saturday night a man was sent around the shops to tell the slaves that those who attended the I. W. W. meeting the next day would lose their jobs. That scared a bunch of them. However, a few came to the meeting and were convinced they would get no help from the mechanics in the shops, as they had a contract with the O. R. & N. Co. not to strike without first giving the company thirty days' notice, and by that time the car men would be starved into submission. We have succeeded in getting about a dozen members out of the shops and are carrying on a good deal of agitation there.

Last night I went to the meeting called to install the new Local Union of Car Repairers in the A. F. of L. I knew that about 100 men had signed up at the first meeting. There were only about 20 present for the installation. I could not get the floor, but I handed out quite a lot of mental dynamite and left. I learned before I left that the A. F. of L. had decided to let the Portland men affiliate without paying per capita tax.

Yours for the I. W. W., J. JACKSON.

after being booked at the booking window, and while being taken through the door to the jail I was given a vicious push by one officer and was struck on both sides of my head as I passed through the gate into the jail. One blow fractured the left jaw bone in three places. It is impossible for me to say whether I was struck with a fist or with a club, as it was impossible for me to see, but I am of the impression that a club or knuckles were used. I was knocked into a dazed condition and was then taken into the sweat box without being given any medical attention. On the 10th day of November, 1909,



I was taken to Fort Wright. I was kept at Fort Wright without any medical attention until the 12th day of November, when the United States army surgeon refused to allow me to remain longer without attention. He was given the opportunity of giving me medical attention, and as the result of his objections I was taken to the Fort Wright hospital and was kept there until December 2nd, 1909, at which time I was taken back to the Spokane jail and kept there until the following day when I was put in the Spokane Emergency Hospital, and was kept there until the 8th day of December, 1909, when they put me back in the cell and kept me there until I was released on the 11th day of December, 1909.

When released I was in the condition shown in the above photograph, which was taken immediately after my release.

At the time of my arrest I made absolutely no resistance to the authorities, and the blows given me were without any cause or provocation whatsoever. I have never been charged of any crime of any kind or character under the laws of the United States or the State of Washington, or any other state.

HENRY BUCHEL. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1909. FRED H. MOORE, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Spokane.

State of Washington, County of Spokane—ss. M. Johnson, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he was arrested on the 12th day of November, 1909, at about the hour of 1:30 p. m., while speaking on the streets of the city of Spokane. That he did not receive any brutal treatment at the time of his arrest, but subsequently, on the 16th day of November, 1909, he was taken to the Franklin School. After being taken to the Franklin School he was called out by Officer Buck Miller at about the hour of 7:15 a. m., on the 18th day of November, 1909, and the officer asked him as to how long he had been in this country, his nationality, etc. Affiant told the officer that he had made application for his first papers. He then told affiant that the immigration officer wanted to talk to him. Officer Buck Miller then asked affiant if he wanted to go on the chain gang and affiant told Officer Miller that he preferred to talk with the immigration officer. Officer Miller then called affiant a number of vile names, such as is improper to put in an affidavit of this character. Officer Buck Miller then struck affiant with his fist and knocked him down.

M. JOHNSON. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1909. FRED H. MOORE, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Spokane.

WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS. Respectfully Referred to the Ministerial Association of Spokane, Wash. "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake."—Bible. "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you."—Bible. "The I. W. W. are human hangers-on."—Rev. Ross Baker, Spokane, Wash. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and dust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal."—Bible. "Blessed are ye that hunger now for ye shall be filled."—Bible. "Blessed are ye that weep now for ye shall laugh."—Bible. "But woe unto ye that are rich for ye have received your consolation."—Bible. "Woe unto ye that are full for ye shall hunger."—Bible. "Woe unto ye that laugh now for ye shall mourn and weep."—Bible. "For it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."—Bible. Rockefeller will have to hire an airship, eh? Jesus' instructions to his twelve disciples when they started on the road to agitate: "Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes nor yet staves; for the workman is worthy of his meat; and into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, enquire in it who is worthy and there abide until ye go hence."—Bible. "At that time Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and his disciples were hun-

State of Washington, County of Spokane—ss. Edward C. Andrews, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he was arrested on December 6th, 1909, at about the hour of 2:30 p. m., while speaking upon the streets of the city of Spokane, Washington. He was taken to the police station and on the way from the booking window to the jail he was struck by Officer Nelson with his fist on the head, and was also struck twice on the kidneys, which was very painful, as his kidneys are very weak anyway. He was also kept in the sweat cell for 50 hours. Affiant says the officer hit him because the officer claimed that he, Andrews, called him a thief.

EDWARD C. ANDREWS. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1909. FRED H. MOORE, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Spokane.

State of Washington, County of Spokane—ss. W. I. Fisher, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That I was arrested on the 10th day of November, 1909, at about the hour of 12:30 p. m. After being taken to the police station and being booked at the booking window, as I passed from the booking window through the room to the jail I was kicked by Officer William Shannon and knocked down and beaten by three other officers whose names are to me unknown. They knocked me down, kicked me, and cracked ribs on my left side. This injury, I am sure, was the result of about four weeks. As I was partially unconscious it was impossible for me to know whether or not they used anything other than their fists or not, as I was so knocked and dazed it was impossible for me to determine.

W. I. FISHER. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1909. FRED H. MOORE, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Spokane.

State of Washington, County of Spokane—ss. H. C. Dutton, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he was arrested on November 9th, 1909, at about the hour of 11 FOUR—WRRKER. . . . . 8 a. m., while speaking on the streets of the city of Spokane. After leaving the booking window and on his way to the jail, he was brutally assaulted by the officers, whose names are unknown to the affiant.

Affiant states that he was pushed and jammed up against a stone wall. He was knocked down and kicked and received a vicious blow in the right eye and his eye was in a serious condition for approximately four weeks, and his eye is now just recovering its normal strength and it is still weak, and in the morning he finds that it runs with water.

When affiant reached the jail his face was covered with blood and when the jailer asked him what was the trouble he told him that his condition was due to the law and order element in the jail department, and then one of the officers came in and gave him a vicious push and jam into the sweat box without giving him an opportunity to clean himself. He was kept in the sweat box for a period of 12 hours. During all the time he was in the sweat box the temperature was very high, and there were from 30 to 35 men in the box all the time. The sweat box is a cell seven feet wide by ten feet long, with cement walls and ceiling, and no ventilation.

H. C. DUTTON. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1909. FRED H. MOORE, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Spokane.

State of Washington, County of Spokane—ss. G. Jones, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That I was arrested on the 10th day of November, 1909, at about the hour of 1:30 p. m. After taking me to the police station and booking me at the booking window, Officer William Shannon led me to the jail. On the way to the jail he said: "So you are back again," and used such language as is improper to put in an affidavit of this character.

He then assaulted me in manner and form as follows, to-wit: He hit me over the back of my neck and over my back with his club. He also tore up my necktie and threw my union buttons on the floor. After this I was put in the sweat cell with 15 other men and kept there for eight hours.

G. JONES. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1909. FRED H. MOORE, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Spokane.

gered and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat; but when the Pharisees saw it they said unto him, 'Behold, thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day'; but he said unto them, 'Have ye not read what David did when he was hungered and they that were with him; how they entered into a house of God and did eat the shew bread which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for the priests?'—Bible. "Talk about hoboes asking for a hand-out! How's this for 'take and hold,' direct action?"

"For I was a hungered and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked and ye clothed me not; sick and imprisoned and ye visited me not. Then shall they answer him saying, Lord, when saw we thee a hungered or athirst, or a stranger or naked or sick or in prison and did not minister unto thee? Then shall he answer them saying, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these ye did it not to me."—Bible.

Spokane Advertisements

Mechanics Cafe and Bakery 308 WASHINGTON STREET GROSS & CAROTHERS PROPRIETORS. MEALS 15 CENTS AND UP Short Orders at all hours. Boxes reserved for ladies. Open all night MEAL TICKETS, \$3.25 FOR \$3.00

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